

第八章 动 词

动词是用来表示动作行为或状态的词。在句中充当谓语部分,说明主语“是什么”或“干什么”。

一、动词的种类

动词可分为五类,每类动词的用法特点如下:

1. 及物动词(vt.), 后跟宾语

Miss Gao teaches us English. 高老师教我们英语。

I'm writing a letter. 我正在写信。

2. 不及物动词(vi.), 后不跟宾语

Listen! Your baby is crying. 听! 你的宝宝在哭。

What happened just now? 刚才发生了什么事?

3. 连系动词, 后跟表语

I'm an English teacher. 我是个英语老师。

Your mother looks very happy. 你妈妈看上去非常幸福。

【要点 24】

英语中常见的连系动词有: be 动词, feel(感觉), look(看起来), sound(听起来), smell(闻起来), taste(尝起来), become(变成、成为), grow(渐渐变得), turn(变为), get(变得), seem(似乎)等等。

4. 助动词, 本身无特殊意思, 后跟动词原形或分词

Do you like dancing? 你喜欢跳舞吗?

I have been to the Great Wall twice. 我去过长城两次。

5. 情态动词, 表示说话人的语气、意思, 后跟动词原形

Can you swim? 你会游泳吗?

We must study hard. 我们必须努力学习。

二、短语动词

动词后加一个或两个介词或副词构成固定词组后,在意义上和原来的动词不同,这种动词词组叫短语动词。

短语动词的分类:

构 成 法	例 词
动词+介词	arrive in/at(到达), ask for(要求), begin with(以……开始), be from(从……来), be about(大约), believe in(相信), depend on/upon(依靠), get to(到达), look for(寻找), laugh at(嘲笑), send for(派人去请), wait for(等待)

(续表)

构 成 法		例 词
动词+副词	及物动词+副词(相当于及物动词)	carry out(执行), find out(查明), give up(放弃), hand in(交), look up(查找), pick up(捡起), point out(指出), put on(穿上), put off(推迟), ring up(给……打电话), set up(建立), take off(脱下), turn off(关掉), turn on(打开), think over(考虑)
	不及物动词+副词(相当于不及物动词)	get up(起床), give in(放弃), go on(继续), grow up(成长), look out(小心), run out(用完), show off(炫耀), set off/out(出发), stand up(起立), take off(起飞), wake up(醒来)
动词+副词+介词 (相当于及物动词)		get on/along with(与……相处), catch up with(赶上,跟上), come up to(走近), go on with(继续), keep up with(跟上), look down upon/on(看不起), look forward to(盼望), run out of(用尽)
动词+名词+介词 (相当于及物动词)		keep an eye on(顺便看一下), take part in(参加), get rid of(去除), make fun of(取笑), make use of(利用), make friends with(和……交朋友), pay attention to(注意), catch hold of(抓住), shake hands with(和……握手), take care of(照料)

【例题】

1. Why are you so upset these days? Let's _____.

A. cheer on B. cheer up C. hold on D. hold up

2. Please _____ the music. I am not a deaf.

A. turn off B. turn on C. turn up D. turn down

【解析】第一题答案为 B, cheer up 的意思是“振作起来”;第二题答案为 D, turn down 的意思是“调低音量”。**三、动词的基本形式**

动词有五种基本形式:即动词原形、第三人称单数(现在式)、现在分词、过去式和过去分词。

1. 动词第三人称单数形式的构成

构成方法	原 形	第三人称单数形式
一般由原形直接加-s	work	works
	write	writes
	help	helps
	know	knows

(续表)

构成方法	原形	第三人称单数形式
以 s, x, o, ch, sh 结尾的动词, 加-es	guess fix, mix do, go watch, catch, teach wash	guesses fixes, mixes does, goes watches, catches, teaches washes
以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-es	fly try cry study carry	flies tries cries studies carries

-(e) s 的读音规则:

读音规则	例词
-s 在清辅音(除[t]以外)后读[s]	work — works [s] help — helps [s]
-s 在元音和浊辅音(除[d]以外)后读[z]	play — plays [z] feel — feels [z]
-s 在[t]、[d]后时, 与前面的[t]、[d]连读成 [ts], [dz]	want — wants [ts] stand — stands [dz]
以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 此时-es 读[z]	study — studies [z] fly — flies [z]
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的动词, 加-es, -es 读[iz]	guess — guesses [iz] fix — fixes [iz] watch — watches [iz] wash — washes [iz]

2. 动词现在分词的构成

构成方法	原形	现在分词
一般由原形直接加-ing	go stand work see	going standing working seeing
以不发音的 e 结尾的动词, 先去 e, 再加-ing	write dance come close	writing dancing coming closing

(续表)

构成方法	原形	现在分词
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节动词, 先双写该辅音字母, 再加-ing	run get, sit put, forget swim shop, stop begin prefer	running getting, sitting putting, forgetting swimming shopping, stopping beginning preferring
少数以 ie 结尾的动词, 先将 ie 改成 y, 再加-ing	die lie tie	dying lying tying

3. 规则动词过去式和过去分词的构成

构成方法	原形	过去式和过去分词
一般由原形直接加-ed	walk play start	walked — walked played — played started — started
以 e 结尾的动词加-d	live hope move decide	lived — lived hoped — hoped moved — moved decided — decided
以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-ed	try cry carry study	tried — tried cried — cried carried — carried studied — studied
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节动词, 先双写该辅音字母, 再加-ed	fit stop refer prefer	fitted — fitted stopped — stopped referred — referred preferred — preferred

【要点 25】

- ① 不规则动词的过去式和过去分词的构成比较复杂, 需逐一记忆。
- ② 少数以 l 结尾的动词, 在英国英语中须双写 l 再加-ed, 但在美国英语中则不必双写。

-ed 的读音规则：

读 音 规 则	例 词
-ed 在清辅音(除[t]以外)后读[t]	look <u>ed</u> [t] help <u>ed</u> [t] wash <u>ed</u> [t]
-ed 在元音和浊辅音(除[d]以外)后读[d]	play <u>ed</u> [d] tri <u>ed</u> [d] chang <u>ed</u> [d]
-ed 在[t]、[d]后读 [ɪd]	wait <u>ed</u> [ɪd] want <u>ed</u> [ɪd] decid <u>ed</u> [ɪd] attend <u>ed</u> [ɪd]

四、动词的时态

作谓语的动词用来表示动作发生时间的各种形式称为时态。一般英语语法书中将时态分为三大类：现在时、过去时、将来时，共十二种，如下表所示：

方式	现 在 时	过 去 时	将 来 时
一 般 时	play(s)	played	will play
进 行 时	am } is } playing are }	was } were } playing	shall } will } be playing
完 成 时	have } has } played	had played	shall } will } have played
完成进行时	have } has } been playing	had been playing	shall } will } have been playing

【要点 26】
初中教材中常用的时态有五种，即一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时、一般将来时和现在完成时。

专项练习

I. 选择填空

1. It was a difficult time for the quake-hit victims in Ya'an, but they didn't _____ hope.
A. give up B. give off C. give in D. give out
2. — Would you please see the film *Iron Man 3* with me tonight, Kate?
— I'd love to, but I've _____ Linda's invitation to dinner.
A. suffered B. earned C. received D. accepted
3. President Xi Jinping calls on Chinese people to _____ all the food each meal.
A. eat up B. use up C. pick up D. cut up
4. My bike is broken. Could you help me to _____?
A. fix it up B. set it up C. make it up D. put it up
5. My parents _____ getting up early on weekdays.
A. used to B. be used to C. was used to D. are used to
6. The Olympic Games of 2016 will _____ in Brazil.
A. take after B. take off C. take place D. take away
7. This morning I _____ some new restaurants on the Internet for I wanted to take Mia to a nice restaurant for her birthday.
A. picked up B. looked up C. cleaned up D. gave up
8. — Can Peter play games with us, Mrs. Hawking?
— Wait a minute. He _____ a shower.
A. is taking B. takes C. took D. was taking
9. The girl is afraid to dance in public because she thinks others may _____ her.
A. laugh at B. wait for C. hear of D. agree with
10. We'll _____ an English play "Snow White" during this year's Art Festival.
A. look up B. look out C. put off D. put on
11. — Would you mind speaking more slowly? I can hardly _____ you.
— Of course not.
A. read B. follow C. miss D. match
12. — Shall we go for a picnic tomorrow?
— Well, it all _____ the weather.
A. belongs to B. happens to
C. depends on D. concentrates on
13. Our plane is _____ in a few minutes. Please be seated and keep your safe belt fastened.
A. turning off B. putting off
C. taking off D. getting off
14. His family is worried about him because they haven't _____ letters from him for a long time.
A. accepted B. received C. written D. collected
15. — Do you know why he didn't _____ a word when he _____ to?

— Because he was too nervous.

- A. speak; speaks
B. say; was spoken
C. say; spoke
D. speak; is spoken
16. He _____ plenty of money to the people in the earthquake area _____.
A. put out; to work out well
B. handed out; help them out
C. gave out; work out well
D. gave away; to help them out
17. — You look sad. What has happened?
— Everyone _____ us to win the match, but we lost.
A. expects B. expected C. hopes D. hoped
18. — Hello! Could I speak to Lily?
— Sorry, she is not in. She _____ Shanghai.
A. have been to B. have gone to
C. has been to D. has gone to
19. — Diaoyu Island belongs to China.
— Surely it does! We Chinese will never _____ it up.
A. cut B. fix C. give D. set
20. You are _____ to type quickly when talking to each other on QQ so the other person doesn't get bored.
A. suggested B. supported C. taught D. supposed
21. Why are you _____ a T-shirt? You'll probably catch a cold in this cold weather.
A. wearing B. recycling C. pulling D. selling
22. — Can I _____ your bike?
— With pleasure. But you mustn't _____ it to others.
A. lend; borrow B. borrow; lend
C. lend; lend D. borrow; borrow
23. Scientists are trying their best to _____ ways to treat the terrible disease called H7N9.
A. come up with B. look forward to
C. talk about D. give up
24. On the top of the hill _____ an ancient tower with a history of more than 1, 000 years.
A. stood B. ran C. came D. lived
25. I will meet Jane at the station. Please _____ what time she will arrive.
A. count B. choose C. check D. catch
26. It is helpful to _____ a good habit of reading in language learning.
A. take B. show C. develop D. match
27. Although many great people ever failed, they never _____ and managed to succeed.
A. set out B. stayed up C. kept on D. gave up
28. — How much is the ticket to Central Park?
— A one-way ticket _____ \$ 40, and you can _____ another \$ 20 for a round-trip.
A. costs; pay B. cost; spend

第九章 感叹词

感叹词是表示说话人喜、怒、哀、乐等感情的词。英语中常见的感叹词及其用法：

1. hello 表示问候、招呼用语或电话用语

Hello, Tom, how are you? 喂, 汤姆, 你好吗?

Hello, is that David? (电话用语) 喂, 你是大卫吗?

2. oh 表示惊讶、害怕、高兴、渴望等

Oh, dear! 天哪!

Oh, my God! 噢, 我的上帝!

3. ah 表示赞同、痛苦、后悔、惊讶、松了一口气等

Ah, I cut the finger. 啊, 我切到手指了。

Ah, that's right. 噢, 那就对了。

4. aha 表示惊讶、高兴、满意等

Aha, I beat you. 嘿, 我打败了你。

Aha, you're here. 啊哈, 你在这儿呀!

5. well 表示同意、惊讶、满意等

Well, you did a good job. 哎呀, 你干得真不错!

Well, I've finished my work. Let's go home. 好了, 我完成任务了, 我们回家吧。

6. why 表示惊奇

Why, it's nearly lunchtime. 啊! 快午餐时间了。

7. ouch 表示痛苦或疼痛时发出的声音

Ouch! That hurts! 哎哟, 好痛啊!

8. hey 表示打招呼或喜悦

Hey, Tom! Come here. 喂, 汤姆, 到这儿来。

Hey, stop! 喂, 停下!

9. wow 表示惊讶和赞美

Wow, how beautiful the girl is! 哇, 这女孩多漂亮啊!

10. hi 表示打招呼

— Hi, Tom! 嗨, 汤姆!

— Hi, Jack! 嗨, 杰克!

11. er 表示惊讶和怀疑

Er, maybe you're right. 哦, 也许你是对的。

12. mm 表示同意

Mm, that's it. 好吧, 就这么办吧。

专项练习

用适当的词填空

1. — _____, is this your purse?
— _____, yes. Thank you.
— You're welcome. _____!
2. _____! He's cute. What's his name?
3. You asked me how many sheep there are in Australia. _____, there are a lot!
4. — Who won?
— We did, 4 : 2.
— _____! Does that mean that your team is top of the league?
5. Oh _____! What a terrible cough!
6. _____! That's a bit expensive. Can I try them on, please?
7. _____, even a child knows that.
8. _____, I'm certainly glad you could come!
9. _____, I can't complain; I was lucky yesterday.
10. _____, you poor fellow.