动词的分类

①实义动词

②连系动词

③情态动词

4助动词

动词分类:

实义动词:

本身含有实在意义,表示动作或状态,在句中能独立作谓语。

I like apples.

He completes the work.

He slept until ten o'clock yesterday.

1.不及物动词要想接宾语,必须在不及物动词后加上适当的介词。如:

The baby is smiling at us.小孩正对着我们笑呢。

He died of hunger.他死于饥饿。

Please listen to the teacher carefully.请仔细听老师讲课。

- 2.双宾语动词后面跟两个宾语,直接宾语为动词直接涉及的事物;间接宾语往往指涉及的人。间接宾语有时可放到后面去,由介词to或for引导,变成介词短语。
- ◆能接以to引导的间接宾语的动词常见的有:

bring,give,leave,lend,offer,pass,play,read,send,show,take,teach,tell,write等。如:

Could you lend your dictionary to me?请你把你的字典借我用用好吗?

She passed the salt to him.她把盐递给了他。

◆能接以for引导的间接宾语的动词常见的有:

bring, build, buy, cook, cut, fetch, find, get, keep, make, order, save, pick, play, sing, take, win, write等。如:

Mother cooks breakfast for us every day. 母亲每天都为我们做早饭。

I'll fetch a chair for you. 我去给你拿一个凳子。 ()1.Who _____ the tennis game yesterday?—Jack, he ____ all the others.

A. beat; won C. beat; beat

B. won; won D. won; beat

win是取得(游戏、比赛的)胜利,后面一般跟game之类的词,

而beat是打败某人或者某个集体,后面直接跟人称.

根据Who__the tennis game yesterday,这里出现了game,所以一般用win,而 he__all the others,后面是人称,所以用beat,这里yesterday是昨天,应该用一般过去时,win的过去式是won,而beat的过去式是原形.故选D.

(A)2.Choosing the right circle of friends will ____ us a lot of troubles, heartaches and possibly a life of deep regret.

A. save

B. share

C. keep

D. bring

本题考查动词词义辨析. A项表示"节省, 免去"; B项表示"分享"; C项表示"保持"; D项表示"带来";

save us a lot of troubles省去我们很多麻烦;故根据句意和搭配判断,答案选择A项,其它选项不符合逻辑.

连系动词

本身有一定的词义,但词义不完整,不能单独作谓语,必须与表语一起构成谓语。

The flower looks really beautiful.

Our future will be beautiful.

The meat smells terrible, but tastes good.

It seems that everything will be OK.

(D)1.—Your trainers ____ colourful.
—Yes. And they are popular among young people.

A.feel

B.smell

C.taste

D.look

句意: 一 你的运动鞋看起来是彩色的。 一是的,它们在年轻人中间是受欢迎的。

A. feel 感觉; B. smell 闻起来; C. taste 尝起来; D. look 看起来。根据句意 故选 D 。

(B)2.—Do you like swimming in winter?
—Of course. The water ____ a bit cold at first, but then I am warm and full of energy.

A.feels

B.tastes

C.smells

D.looks

句意: 你喜欢在冬天游泳吗? 当然。起初感觉水有点冷,但随后 我感到温暖和充满活力。

tastes尝起来; feels 觉得; smells闻起来; looks看起来。所以选B。

情态动词

本身有一定的词义,但不能独立作谓语,只能和实义动词一起构成谓语,表示说话人的语气和情态,没有人称和数的变化。

You may come anytime you want.

I can speak 3 languages.

You must finish your homework before playing with the dog.

You have worked hard all day. You must be tired.

(B)1.—Are you interested in shopping online?
—Not so much. We____ see real products but pictures.

A. shouldn't

C. mustn't

B. can't

D. needn't

本题考查的是情态动词的词义的区别, shouldn't是不应该,can't是不能,mustn't是一定不,needn't是不必的意思,

根据题干 real products but pictures,可知,是不能看到实际产品,故选B.

()2.—Look, someone left a book. —Oh, yeah...This book be Kitty's. Only she likes to read this kind of books.

A.can

B.must

C.may D.might

句意: ——看,有个人拉下一本书。——哦,这本书一定是凯迪的。只有她喜欢这种类型的书。

- A. can可能,用于疑问句和否定句; B. must可能,表示有把握的推测,用于肯定句;
- C. may 可能,表示没有把握的推测:
- D. might可能,表示没有把握的推测;

根据Only she likes to read this kind of books. 可知这是由一句的判断,故是有把握的推 测,又位于肯定句中,故选B。考点:考查情态动词的用法。

助动词

本身没有词义,不能独立作谓语,只能和实义动词一起构成谓语,表示时态、语态、否定、疑问等。

Susan didn't fix the broken box.

Where do you play basketball?

will you prepare something for me?

I have finished my homework.

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