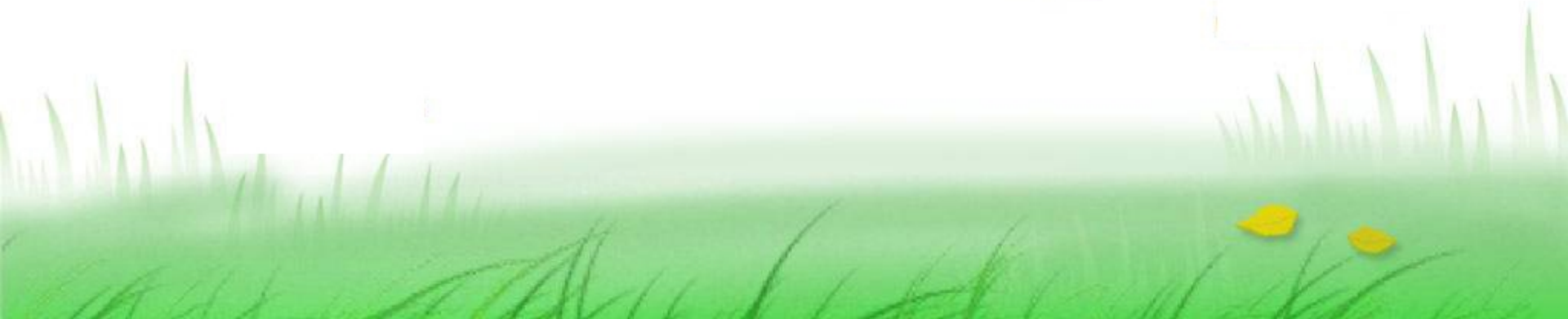
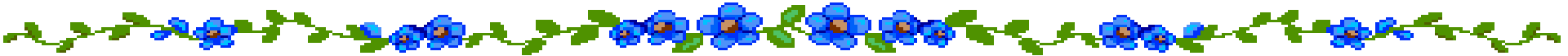


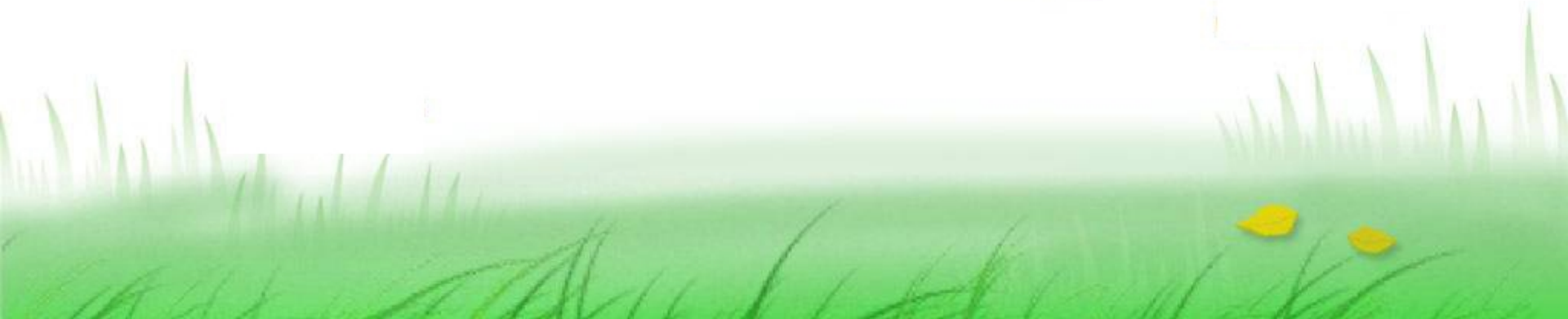
WELCOME TO MY CLASS





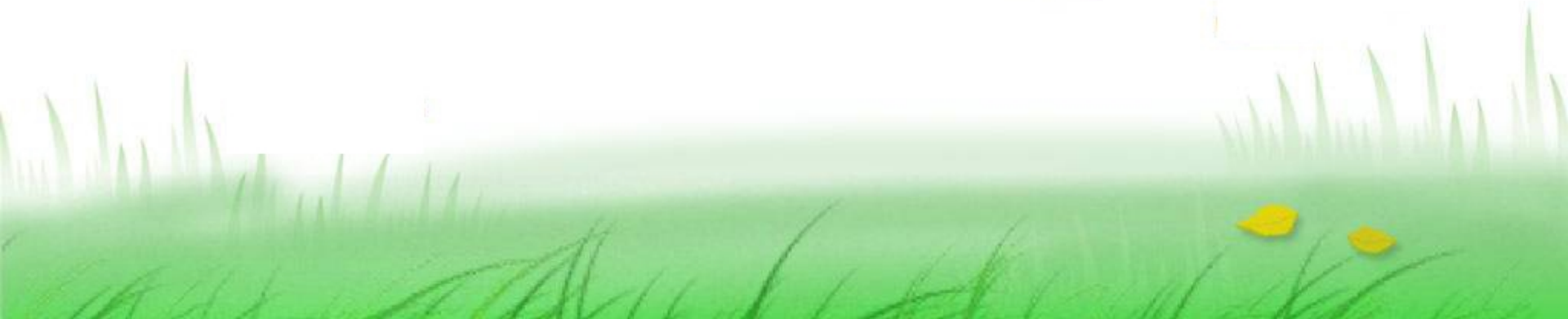
动

词



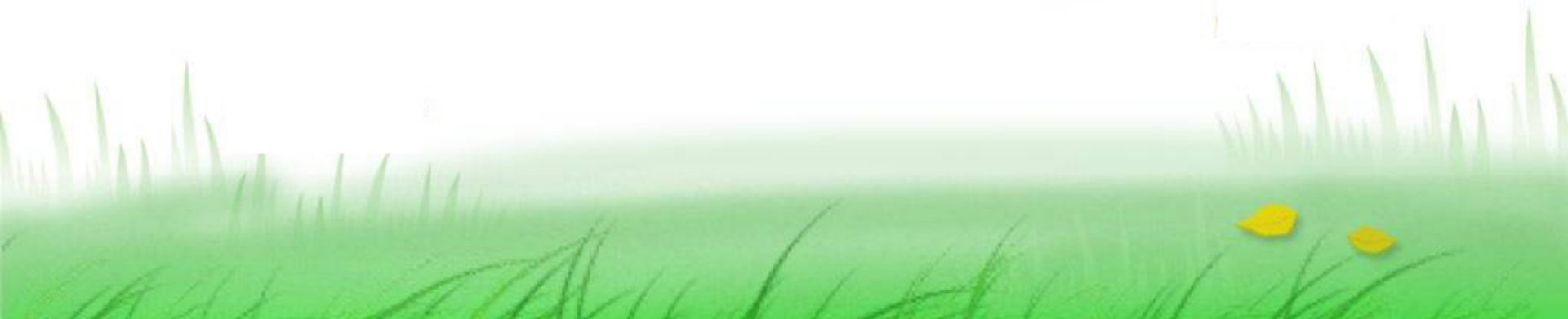
动词的构成

1. 助动词
2. 情态动词
3. 系动词
4. 实义动词



PART 1

助动词



助动词

- 助动词的几种形式

1) do /don't

2) does/ doesn't

3) did/ didn't

4) will /won't

**5) have, haven't /has, hasn't/had
hadn't**

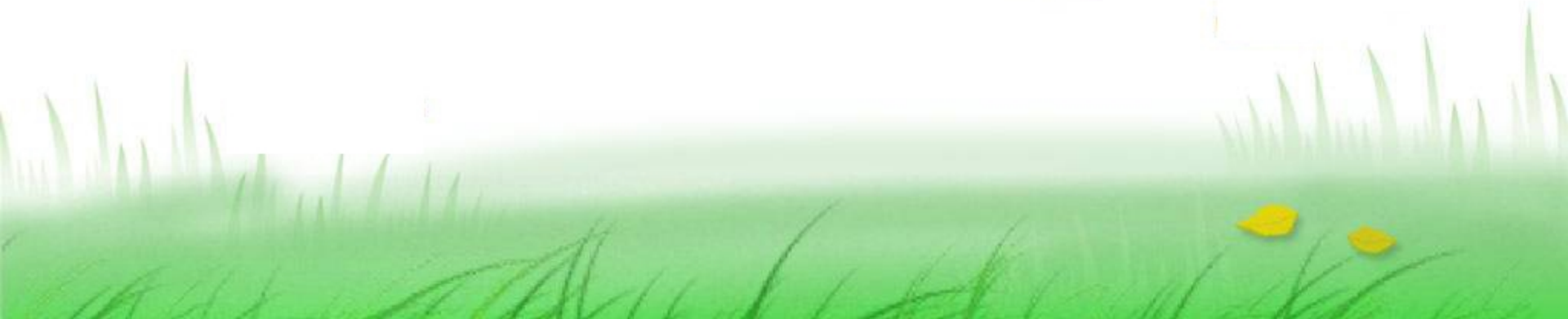
6) shall should/shan't shouldn't

助动词的用法

- 1) Do you get up early every day?
- 2) I didn' t (没) have lunch yesterday.
- 3) Will you be back soon?
- 4) He hasn' t (没) finished the work yet.

PART 2

情态动词



情态动词

1. 共同特点
2. 情态动词后面跟动词原型
3. 无论否认、疑问都用情态动词
4. 只有时态变化，无人称变化

5.



情态动词

can / could

1. 在表示有能力作某事时，**could**是**can**的过去式。

I can swim.

I could swim at the age of five.

2. 在表示请求允许的时候两者和互换，**could**比**can**语气更委婉。

Can I help you?

Could you open the window?

情态动词

must /have to

Must 表示主观意愿，否认句用**Mustn't**，否认答复用**needn't**

I must go now.

You mustn't play in the street.

Must I clean the room now?

No, you needn't.

have to表示客观条件的限制的“不得不”，它有时态和人称变化，需要助动词来否认和疑问。

I don't have to carry the big box.

He had to wash his clothes.

情态动词

May

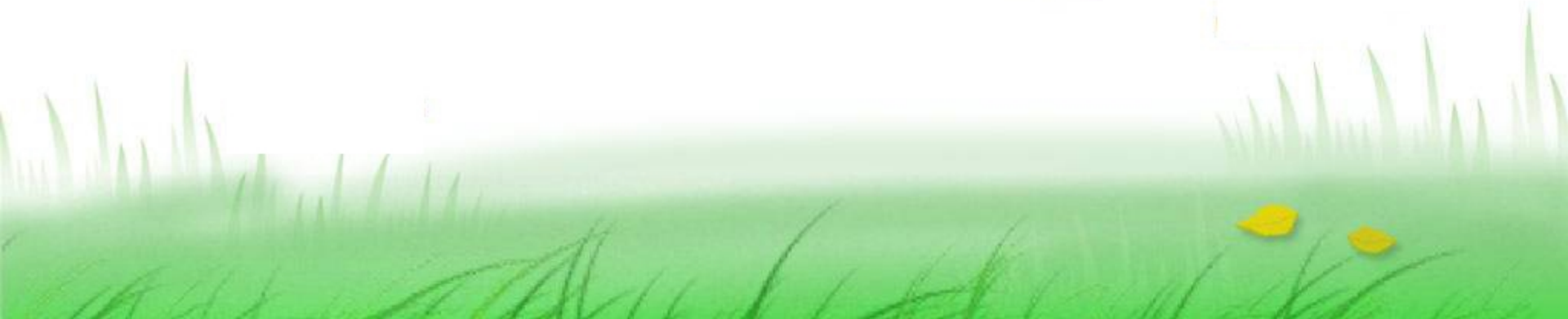
表示请求别人允许。

May I use your bike?

表示可能性。

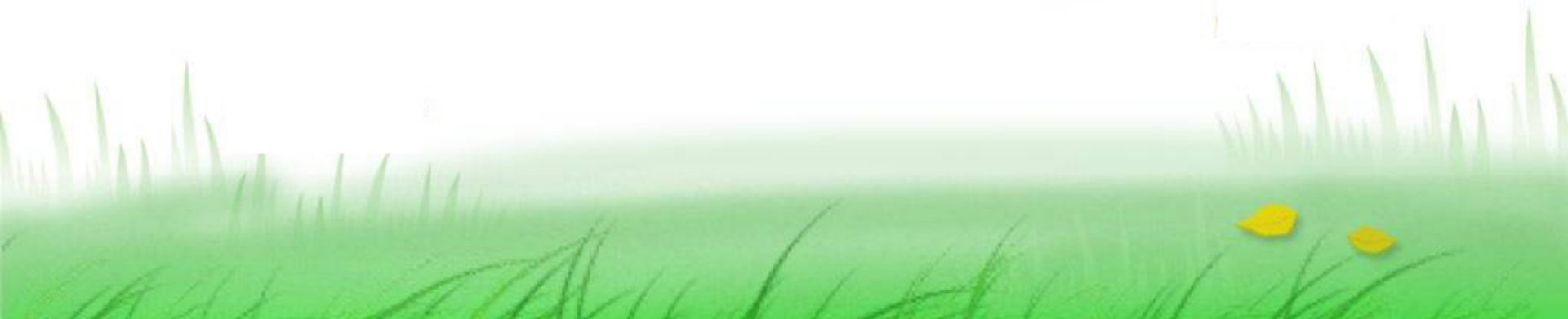
He may be a teacher.

He may live in this building.



PART 3

系动词



以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/625044114120012004>