

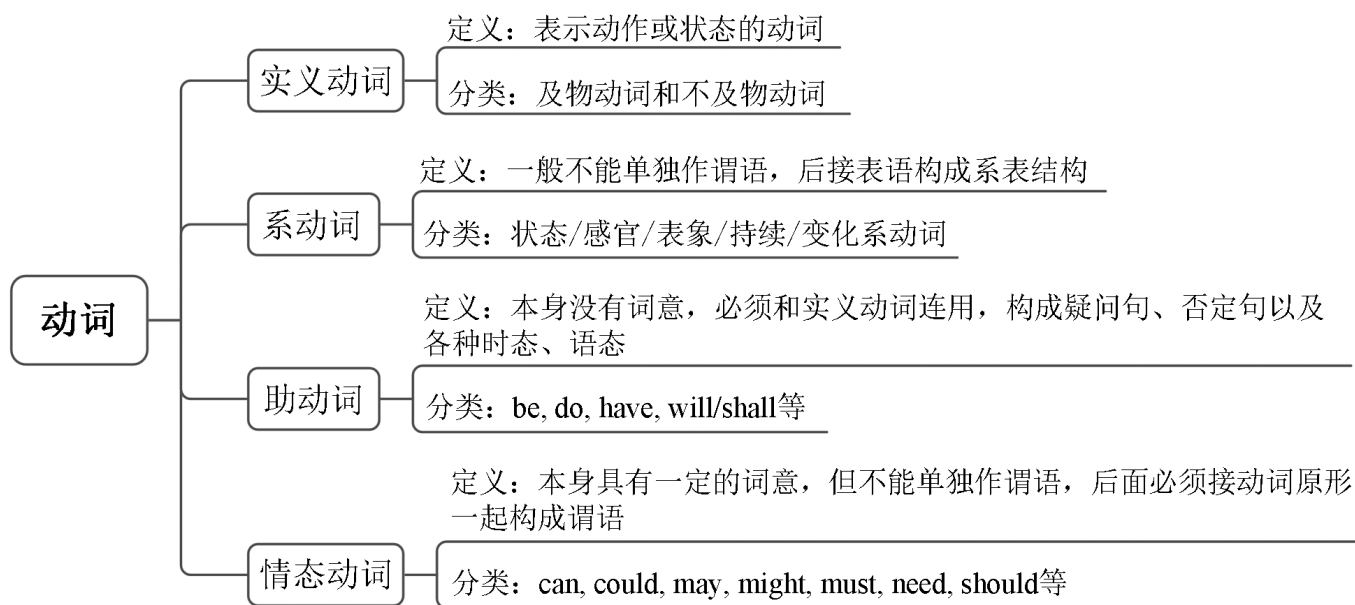
专题 02 动词，情态动词

考情分析

动词是表示人或事物动作和状态的词。按照其语法功能，动词分为行为动词、系动词、助动词及情态动词四类。行为动词又叫实义动词，分为及物动词(后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的动词),不及物动词(本身意义不完整,其后不能接宾语的动词);系动词(不能独立作谓语,必须与表语一起构成谓语);助动词(本身没有词义,不能独立作谓语,只能和别的动词一起构成谓语的词,这类词表示时态、语态、语气等特征,帮助构成否定、疑问等);情态动词(本身有一定意义,但没有人称和数的变化,不能单独使用,必须和实义动词一起构成句子的谓语,表示说话者的情感、态度和语气)。

知识建构

一、动词的种类



真题研析·规律探寻

1. (2023·广州) She was in great fear and couldn't think. This only caused her to _____ farther into the pool.

- A. drop B. swim C. jump D. search

【透析】考查动词辨异。篇章大语境: Susan 参加水族馆鲸鱼训练员比赛时在水下遇到意外, 幸运的是她被一头鲸鱼救了。小语境: 她在水下, 腿没有知觉, 大脑不能思考, 故会 _____. drop 丢掉; swim 游泳; jump 跳跃; search 寻找。根据这个 A 符合语境。答案选 A。

2. (2023·江苏扬州) We don't _____ much from the kids because they can't understand the value of this work.

A. express B. excuse C. expect D. explain

【答案】C

【解析】句意：我们对孩子们期望不高，因为他们无法理解这项工作的价值。

考查动词辨析。express 表达；excuse 原谅；expect 要求，指望；explain 解释。根据“because they can't understand the value of this work.”可知，不能对孩子有 too 高的期望，故选 C。

3. (2023·江苏无锡) —Let's go and get something to eat. What do you _____?

—How about fish and chips?

A. suggest B. imagine C. suppose D. insist

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——我们去吃点东西吧。你有什么建议？——鱼和薯条怎么样？

考查动词辨析。suggest 建议；imagine 想象；suppose 设想；insist 坚持。根据“How about fish and chips”可知，询问对方的建议，故选 A。

4. (2023·广州·语法选择) He _____ eat big meals and did not go hungry any more.

A. could B. might C. should D. must

【答案】A

【解析】句意：他能够吃掉大餐，再也没有挨饿了。

could 能够；might 可能；should 应该；must 必须。根据“...eat big meals and did not go hungry any more.”可知是能够吃掉大餐。故选 A。

5. (2023·武汉) —Excuse me, but we _____ wait in line to get on the subway.

—I'm sorry.

A. might B. would C. could D. should

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——对不起，我们应该排队上地铁。——我很抱歉。

考查情态动词辨析。might 可以；would 将；could 可以；should 应该。根据“but we ...wait in line to get on the subway”可知，应该排队上地铁，故选 D。

核心提炼·考向探究

一、实义动词

实义动词按其是否需要接宾语，可分为及物动词和不及物动词

	用法	示例
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及物动词	(1) 带一个宾语	If you have <u>any questions</u> , you can raise <u>your hands</u> . 你们如果有问题，可以举手。
	(2) 带双宾语（间接宾语+直接宾语）	间接宾语常指人，直接宾语常指物 My parents gave <u>me a nice gift</u> on my birthday. 我的父母在我生日那天给了我一份精美的礼物。 (= My parents gave a nice gift to me on my birthday.) I will buy <u>you a new dictionary</u> . 我会给你买一本新词典。 (= I will buy a new dictionary for you.)
	(3) 带复合宾语（宾语+宾语补足语）	Please keep <u>the door open</u> . 请开着门。 Our teachers tell <u>us to study hard</u> . 老师告诉我们要努力学习。
不及物动词	(1) 不带宾语	They are running on the playground. 他们正在运动场上跑步。
	(2) 后加介词+宾语	Please look <u>at the blackboard</u> and listen <u>to me</u> . 请看黑板，听我说。

动词辨异！

在实义动词中，中考考题主要考查动词用法的辨异，经常出现在单项选择和完形填空中，是中考一大重要考点。

二、连系动词

常用连系动词	词义	例句
be	是	I'm a girl with short hair.
become	成为，变得	Mike becomes interested in Chinese.
turn	变得	Mr. White's face turned red.
get	变得	The weather is getting bad.
smell	闻起来	The flowers smell nice.
sound	听起来	The plan sounds good.
taste	尝起来	The soup tastes delicious.
stay	保持	The shop stays open till 8 pm.
grow	成长，变得	Her hair is growing white.

keep	保持	The girl keeps silent all the time.
feel	感到, 摸起来	The coat feels very soft
look	看起来	My mother looks very young.
注意	1.连系动词不能单独作谓语, 其后必须接形容词、名词或介词短语作表语 2.含连系动词(be 除外)的句子变疑问句时一定要借助助动词 do, does, did 等	

三、助动词

助动词	用法	例句
be	be(am, is, are; was, were)+动词的现在分词, 用于现在进行时和过去进行时	I am washing my clothes. 我在洗衣服。 What is Tom doing? 汤姆在做什么? We were watching TV when the alarm went off. 我们正在看电视, 突然警报响了。
	be(am, is, are; was, were; will be; have/has been)+动词的过去分词, 用于被动语态	Is Japanese taught in your school? 你们学校教日语吗? The building was destroyed in the earthquake. 大楼在地震中被毁。 Where will a new library be built in our city next year? 明年我们城市将在哪里建一座新图书馆? The task hasn't been finished yet. 任务还没有完成。
do	do(does, did)用于一般现在时和一般过去时	We don't go to school on weekends. 我们周末不上学。 What time does Jack get up? 杰克什么时候起床? Did Mary call you this morning? 玛丽早上给你打电话了吗?
have	have(has, had)+动词的过去分词, 用于现在完成时和过去完成时	I haven't been there before. 我以前没去过那儿。 Lucy has passed her driving test. 露西已通过了驾驶执照考试。
will/shall	will/shall(would/should)+动词原形, 用于一般将来时和过去将来时	I will visit the UK next week. 下周我要去英国。 When shall we meet again? 我们什么时候再见面? He said he would come to see me if he was free. 他说如果他有空就来看我。

四、情态动词

情态动词	用法	例句
can 和 could	(1) 表示能力，意为“能；会”， could 用作 can 的过去式	She can drive, but she can't ride a bike. 她会开车，但不会骑自行车。 She couldn't speak Chinese when she came to our school last year. 去年她刚来我们学校时还不会说中文。
	(2) 表示请求、许可，意为“可以”，两者皆可用，此时的 could 并不表示过去，只是语气比 can 更委婉	You can go there now. 你可以现在去那儿。 — Can/Could I use your bicycle? 我可以用你的自行车吗？ — Yes, of course you can. 当然可以。（允许对方时，不可用 could 应答）
	(3) 表示客观可能性或推测，意为“可能”，can 常用于否定句和疑问句中；could 并不表示过去，只是表示可能性小，多用于肯定句和否定句中	The girl in the classroom can't be Mary. She has gone to the library. 教室里的女孩不可能是玛丽，她去图书馆了。 He could be in London. 他可能在伦敦。
must 和 have to	(1) must 表示“必须”，否定式 mustn't 表示“禁止；不准；不允许”	I must finish the work today. 我必须今天完成工作。 Cars mustn't be parked here. 此处禁止停车。
	(2) must 表示非常肯定的猜测，意为“一定；准是”，只用于肯定句。在否定句和疑问句中用 can't，表示“不可能”	He must be at home. The light is on. 他一定在家，灯亮着呢。 He can't be at home. He is on business. 他不可能在家，他出差了。
	(3) have to 意为“必须；不得不”，表示客观实际的需要，有人称和时态的变化；must 表示说话人主观上的看法，即主观上的必要，无人称和时态的变化	If he misses the last bus, he will have to walk home. 如果他错过末班车，他将不得不走回家。（表示客观实际） You must stop smoking. 你必须戒烟。（表示主观意愿）

	(4) 否定式 don't have to 表示“不必”， mustn't 表示“禁止；不准”	— Must I finish all the work today? 我必须今天完成全部工作吗？ — Yes, you must. / No, you don't have to. / No, you needn't. 是的，必须。 / 不，不必。 You mustn't stop your car here. 此处禁止停车。
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need	(1) need 作情态动词，意为“需要”， 后接动词原形，没有人称、数和时态的变化，常用于疑问句和否定句中。否定式 needn't，意为“不必”	It's Sunday today. You needn't get up so early. 今天星期天，你不必起得这么早。 Need I post your books to you? 需要我把书寄给你吗？
	(2) need 作实义动词，意为“需要；有必要”，有人称、数和时态的变化，后接名词、代词、动词不定式或动名词等	Do you need any help? 你需要帮助吗？ She didn't need to go to school yesterday. 她昨天不需要去上学。

should 和 ought to	(1) 表示义务、责任、建议、劝告，意为“应该；应当”	Young people should respect old people. 晚辈应该尊重长辈。 You ought to talk with your father about it. 你应该和你的父亲谈谈这件事。
	(2) 表示推测，意为“应该；估计”	They should be home by now, I think. 我想他们现在总该到家了吧。 It ought to be Tom. 应该是汤姆。

had better	意为“最好”“应该”，后接动词原形， had 通常缩略为'd。否定式为 had better not	You'd better get some sleep. 你最好去睡一会儿。 You'd better not go there by yourself. 你最好不要一个人去那里。
used to	意为“过去经常”，后接动词原形	He used to live in Paris. 他过去一直住在巴黎。

		Did you use to be a teacher? 你过去是当老师的吗? They didn't use to live here. 他们过去没住在这儿。
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题型特训·命题预测

动词辨异

1. (2023·武汉) — The hair product is being _____ at present.

— You mean if it's up to the standard, it will be put on the market soon.

- A. used B. tested C. shown D. sold

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——该头发产品目前正在测试中。——你的意思是，如果它达到标准，它很快就会上市。

考查动词辨析。used 使用；tested 测试；shown 展示；sold 卖。根据“if it's up to the standard, it will be put on the market soon”可知如果达到标准，就会上市，可见现在还在测试中。故选 B。

2. (2023·湖北荆州) — Hangzhou will hold the 19th Asian Games from September 23 to October 8, 2023.

— Right. Players will _____ in forty sports, such as swimming, table tennis and volleyball.

- A. compete B. believe C. imagine D. advise

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——第 19 届亚运会将于 2023 年 9 月 23 日至 10 月 8 日在杭州举行。——对的。运动员将参加 40 个项目的比赛，如游泳、乒乓球和排球。

考查动词辨析。compete 参加比赛；believe 相信；imagine 想象；advise 建议。根据“Players will...in forty sports,”可知，运动员应该是参加比赛，compete 符合题意。故选 A。

3. (2023·湖北黄石) In April, the weather in some places in Hubei is really changeable. People may _____ four seasons in one week.

- A. organize B. describe C. check D. experience

【答案】D

【解析】句意：4 月份，湖北一些地方的天气真的很多变。人们可能在一周内经历四个季节。

考查动词辨析。organize 组织；describe 描述；check 检查；experience 经历。根据“the weather in some places in Hubei is really changeable.”可知，天气很多变的话可能一周内会经历四个季节，故选 D。

4. (2023·江苏扬州) We don't _____ much from the kids because they can't understand the value of this work.

- A. express B. excuse C. expect D. explain

【答案】C

【解析】句意：我们对孩子们期望不高，因为他们无法理解这项工作的价值。

考查动词辨析。express 表达；excuse 原谅；expect 要求，指望；explain 解释。根据“because they can't understand the value of this work.”可知，不能对孩子有 too 高的期望，故选 C。

5. (2023·江苏无锡)—Let's go and get something to eat. What do you _____?

—How about fish and chips?

A. suggest B. imagine C. suppose D. insist

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——我们去吃点东西吧。你有什么建议？——鱼和薯条怎么样？

考查动词辨析。suggest 建议；imagine 想象；suppose 设想；insist 坚持。根据“How about fish and chips”可知，询问对方的建议，故选 A。

6 (2023·山东滨州)—Our parents often _____ us not to talk with strangers on the Internet.

—That's true. As teenagers, we should learn to protect ourselves.

A. warn B. invite C. control D. promise

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——我们的父母经常警告我们不要在网上与陌生人交谈。——这是真的。作为青少年，我们应该学会保护自己。

考查动词辨析。warn 警告；invite 邀请；control 控制；promise 承诺。根据“us not to talk with strangers on the Internet”可知是警告我们不要和陌生人交谈。故选 A。

7.—Is Taylor Swift the most popular country music singer?

—I _____ so. She has won so many awards and her concerts are the most popular.

A. hope B. doubt C. suppose D. imagine

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——泰勒·斯威夫特是最受欢迎的乡村音乐歌手吗？——我想是的。她赢得了很多奖项而且她的音乐会是最受欢迎的。

考查动词辨析及情景交际。hope 希望；doubt 怀疑；suppose 猜想，认为；imagine 想象。根据答语“She has won so many awards and her concerts are the most popular”可知，此处应是“我认为泰勒是最受欢迎的乡村音乐歌手”，故此处应为 suppose 猜想，认为。故选 C。

8. Nobody believes Jack because he always _____ others.

A. cheat B. consider C. help D. dislike

【答案】A

【解析】句意：没有人相信杰克，因为他总是欺骗其他人。

考查动词词义辨析。cheat 欺骗；consider 认为；help 帮助；dislike 不喜欢。根据“Nobody believes Jack”可知，他总是欺骗别人。故选 A。

9. —The _____ you wrote about the film is wonderful.

—Thanks.

A. renew B. review C. recycle D. reuse

【答案】B

【解析】句意：你写的电影评论很精彩。renew 意为“更新”；review 意为“评论”；recycle 意为“再利用”；reuse 意为“重用”。根据句意可知选 B。

10.—No way, I won't sleep in this sleeping bag.

—So what do you _____, Mark? It's a camp, not a hotel.

A. expect B. wish C. suggest D. imagine

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——没门，我不会睡在睡袋里。——那么，你想怎样，马克？这是野营，不是旅馆。

考查动词。expect 期待；wish 希望；suggest 建议；imagine 想象。根据“It's a camp, not a hotel”可知，不同意对方说的，让他认清现实，“what do you expect”符合语境。故选 A。

11. —Dinner is ready. Help yourself, please!

—Wow! It _____ delicious.

A. tastes B. sounds C. turns D. gets

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——晚餐准备好了。请自便！——哇！它尝起来很美味。

考查动词辨析。tastes 尝起来；sounds 听起来；turns 转动；gets 变得。此空前的 it 指代前文提到的 dinner，所以晚餐是尝起来美味，故选 A。

12. —How much is the computer? Is it expensive?

—No, it's not too expensive. It only _____ me 300 dollars.

A. cost B. lost C. spent D. took

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——这台电脑多少钱？它贵吗？——不，它不太贵。它只花了我 300 美元。

考查动词辨析。lose 丢失；cost, spend, take 都有“花费”之意。动词 spend 的主语应该是“人”；take 是“花费”时间做某事，主语是 it；只有 cost 的主语是“物”，常用于表示“花钱”。此处 it 指 the computer，指物，应用 cost。故选 A。

13. The BBC documentary *Du Fu: China's Greatest Poet* _____ Du to William Shakespeare, one of the greatest writers of the West.

- A. considers B. connects C. compares D. complains

【答案】C

【解析】句意：英国广播公司的纪录片《杜甫：中国最伟大的诗人》将杜甫比作西方最伟大的作家之一莎士比亚。考查动词辨析。considers 考虑；connects 连接；compares 比较；complains 抱怨。根据“Du to William Shakespeare”可知此处用 compare ... to 表示“与……相比较，把……比作”，此处指把杜甫比作莎士比亚。故选 C。

14. —I hear you're organizing a trip to the game next week. _____ me in!

—No problem. Just keep in touch on WeChat.

- A. Matter B. Leave C. Count D. Mind

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——我听说你们将在下周组织旅行。把我也算上。——没问题。只要微信保持联系。考查动词辨析。Matter 事关紧要；Leave 离开；Count 把……算入；Mind 介意。根据“I hear you're organizing a trip to the game next week...me in”以及“No problem”可知是去旅行的时候把我算上，count sb. in“把某人算在内”。故选 C。

15.—How long does it take to get to Taizhou from Nanjing by train?

—Maybe one hour. But why not _____ it on Baidu?

- A. fix B. design C. look D. check

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——从南京乘坐火车到达泰州需要多长时间？——也许一个小时，但是为什么不在百度上确认一下呢？考查动词辨析。fix 固定；design 设计；look 看；check 确认，核对。根据“...it on Baidu”可知是在百度上核查一下，故选 D。

16.—No way, I won't sleep in this sleeping bag.

—So what do you _____, Mark? It's a camp, not a hotel.

- A. expect B. wish C. suggest D. imagine

【答案】A

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