

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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第八章

动 词



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动词是用来说明主语“是什么”或“做什么”的。动词通常在句子中作谓语，有人称和时态的变化。按其性质，动词可分为：实义动词、系动词、助动词和情态动词。

	种类	语法意义	例句
动 词	实义 动词	表示动作或状态,在句中独立作谓语。可分为及物动词和不及物动词。及物动词需有宾语,不及物动词后无宾语。	He asked a question. She runs fast.
	系 动 词	本身有一定的词义,但不能独立作谓语,必须与表语一起构成(复合)谓语。常见的有:be, look, become, get, turn 等。	She is pretty. It looks nice.
	助 动 词	本身无词义,不能独立作谓语,只能和实义动词一起构成谓语。用来表示否定、疑问、时态等其他语法形式。常见的有:be, do, have 等。	She doesn't like him. Do you have a dog? I have seen the film.
	情态 动词	本身有一定意义,但不能独立作谓语,只能和实义动词一起构成谓语。常用来表示说话人的语气和情态,它没有人称和数的变化。常见的有:can, must, may, need, will, should 等。	You can dance well now. May I come in? The work must be done. We should study hard.

一 及物动词与不及物动词



概括动词在句子中是否需要宾语，可将动词分为及物动词和不及物动词。及物动词需要接宾语，而不及物动词则不接宾语。如：

The people of the world love peace. (及物动词) 世界人民热爱和平。

The sun rises from the east. (不及物动词) 太阳从东方升起。

许多动词既可以用作及物动词，又可以用作不及物动词。如：

Boys fly kites. (及物动词) 男孩们放风筝。

Birds can fly. (不及物动词) 鸟会飞。



使役动词



英语中有一类动词可以表示“使”“让”等意思，如have, make, get, let, leave, keep, set 等。

如：

They kept me informed of the news. 他们让我知道了这个消息。

You should get the computer mended. 你该把这台电脑修好。

The boy got his fingers caught in the door. 男孩的手指让门给夹了。

Li Hong's mother made her do the homework. 李红的妈妈逼她去做作业。

His actions made him universally respected. 他的行为使他受到大家的尊敬。

在这类动词中，应当特别注意由have 构成的下列句型：



使役动词



1. have + 宾语+ 过去分词, 即have sth. done 或have sb. done

(1) “have sth. done”表示两种意义：一为“让别人做某事”，二为“遭遇（即主语是动作的受害者）”。前者可以用get 代替。如：

I really must have my watch repaired. 我的确得把表拿去修了。

We have our house decorated every year. 我们每年都要装修房子。

He had his wallet stolen in a crowded bus. 在拥挤的公交车上他的钱包被偷了。

He had his leg broken. 他的腿骨折了。

(2) “have sb. done”表示“叫他人做某事”。注意在此结构中，句子的主语不是动作的执行者。如：

She had her husband killed. 她雇人将她的老公杀了。



使役动词



2. have + 人称宾语+ 不带to 的不定式, 即have sb. do sth.

表示的意义是“让某人去做某事”。如:

Have the next patient come in now please, nurse. 护士, 现在请让下一位患者进来。

He wanted a job to do, so I had him paint the kitchen. 他想干活, 所以我让他粉刷厨房。

3. have + 宾语+ -ing, 即have sb./sth. doing

表示“使某人或某物一直处于某种状态”, 强调动作的延续性。如:

He had us laughing all through the meal.

他使我们在吃饭过程中自始至终笑个不停。

I woke up in the night and found we had water dripping through the ceiling.

我夜里醒来, 发现天花板在滴水。

I won't have you tell/telling me what to do.

我不会听你指挥的。

感官动词主要指feel, taste, look, sound, smell, see, hear 等表示感觉的动词。如：

I see Tom over there. 我看见汤姆在那边。

感官动词taste, smell, feel 作系动词时不可用于进行体，而作及物动词时可用于进行体。如：

The soup tastes good. 这汤味道不错。

He is tasting the soup. 他在品尝这汤。

The flowers smell sweet. 花儿发出香气。

He is smelling the flowers. 他在闻花。

该类动词表示的是极其短暂的动作，常见的瞬间动词有beat, jump, kick, knock, nod, shake, hit 等。

1. 瞬间动词不适用于表示延续意义的完成时，即“表示从过去某时间开始一直延续到现在的动作”不能用瞬间动词来表示。如：

不可说：He has joined the forces for ten years.

应该说：It is ten years since he joined the forces. 他参军已经有十年了。

2. 瞬间动词用于进行时，可以表示该动作的延续或重复。如：

He was nodding. 他连连点头。

Someone is knocking. 有人敲门。

The boy is jumping with joy. 那男孩高兴得在跳呢。

该类动词可以表示动作的延续性，常见的这类动词有：drink, eat, hate, hope, fly, lie, live, move, snow, study, talk, travel, read, run, think 等。

1. 该类词一般不适用于进行时，但意思转变时，有的就可以使用了。如：

He is thinking about the problem. 他正在考虑这个问题。

2. 当现在完成时可以表示从过去某时间开始一直延续到现在的动作时，常用延续动词来表示，并且一般要跟一个表示一般时间的状语。如：

I have studied English for two years. 我学英语已经两年了。

He has lived here since 1949. 自从1949 年以来，他一直住在这儿。

1. 及物动词与不及物动词是一个考点。主要应注意哪些词是及物动词，哪些是不及物动词。要特别注意有些及物动词与不及物动词由于词义接近，容易引起误用。如：

A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.

A. arise B. rise C. raise D. arouse

A 为正确选项。

2. 还应当注意不及物动词没有被动语态。如：

Our letters are _____ every morning at 8 o'clock.

A. arrived B. delayed C. delivered D. restored

C 为正确答案。

3. 使役动词have 构成的三个句型应当予以重视。如：

The manager promised to have my complaint (look into)_____.

答案：looked into

4. 应当注意，感官动词作系动词时不能用于进行体。

5. 瞬间动词不能表示一个延续的状态，这时需要用be 来表示。

6. 延续动词一般不适用于进行时。此外，延续动词的现在完成时形式可以表示“从过去某时间开始一直延续到现在的动作”。

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a match without a standard court.

- A. objected having B. objected to have
C. objected to having D. were objected to have

A

2. The boy is not old enough to _____ himself.

- A. look after B. looking after C. be looked after D. being looked

B

3. The question _____ again at the next meeting.

- A. is brought up B. will be brought up C. is brought D. being brought

D

4. The blue building is where the workers live and the gray one is where cars _____.

- A. produce B. are producing C. being produced D. are produced

B

5. Jim wants to have his bathroom _____ and is looking for someone who can do the job.

- A. painting B. painted C. be painted D. to paint

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

6. He _____ for three days.

- A. has been back B. has come back
C. has being back D. came back

C

7. The conference _____ five days.

- A. is lasting B. was lasting
C. has lasted D. had being lasted

C

8. We _____ here for quite a few years.

- A. live B. lived
C. have lived D. are living

A

9. His parents died when he was young so he _____ by his aunt.

- A. was brought up B. brought up
C. was grown D. grown up

D

10. Your hands _____ cold against my skin.

- A. are feeling B. is feeling
C. are being felt D. feel

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A 11. I _____ that you're making a mistake.

- A. feel B. felt
C. am feeling D. was feeling

B 12. King Charles I had his head _____.

- A. cutting off B. cut off
C. to cut off D. cuts off

B 13. The movie soon had us _____.

- A. cry B. crying C. to cry D. cried

C 14. If you don't get out of my house I'll have you _____.

- A. arrest B. arresting C. arrested D. to arrest

A 15. The milk _____sour.

- A. tastes B. is tasted C. tasting D. is tasting

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

16. The factory _____ locomotives for more than 30 years.

- A. is being making B. made
C. has been making D. is being made

B

17. You ought to get your watch _____.

- A. repair B. repaired C. repairing D. to repair

C

18. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

- A. promises B. promised
C. has been promising D. being promised

A

19. I _____ what he is saying.

- A. can hear B. am hearing C. heard D. was hearing

B

20. Operations which once left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.

- A. exhaust B. exhausted C. exhausting D. to exhaust

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word in the brackets.

1. I (lay) laid the papers out on the table.
2. I threw myself flat and (lie) lay motionless for ten minutes.
3. A discussion (arise) arose about the best way to pay.
4. The fridge isn't working properly. I'm having it (look at) looked at.
5. Get your eyes (test) tested.
6. Their shoes are worn out. They (last) have lasted a long time.
7. The law does not permit (smoke) smoking in public.
8. The teacher does not permit students to smoke (smoke) in class.
9. Taiwan Island belongs (belong to) China.
10. He joined (join) the army ten years ago.

THANK YOU



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