

剖析动词的分类

主讲人：王凯老师
Captain（船长）



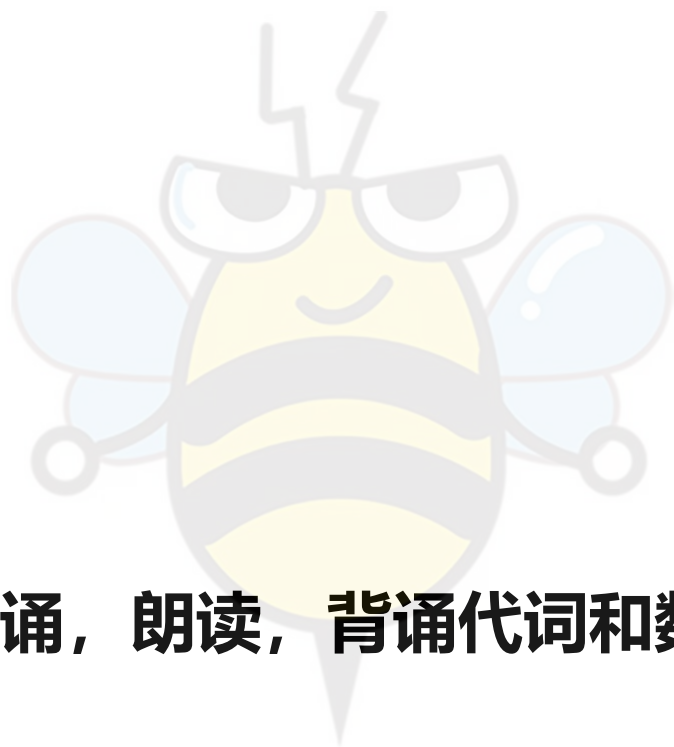
哎上课

上节课回顾：

1, 10大词性

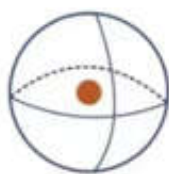
2, 介词短语

3, 语法大框架“贯口”背诵，朗读，背诵代词和数词



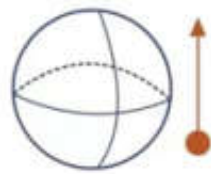
哎上课 升本科

介词!



in

在...之内



up

向上



around

围绕



above

在...斜上方



below

在...斜下方



near

附近



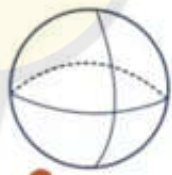
to

到...去



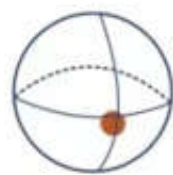
beside

在...旁边



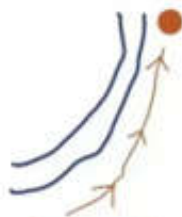
in front of

在...前面



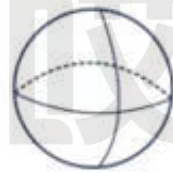
inside

在...里面



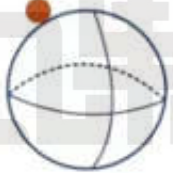
along

沿着



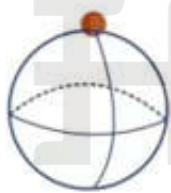
outside

在...外面



on

在...上面



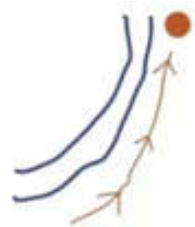
over

在...正上方

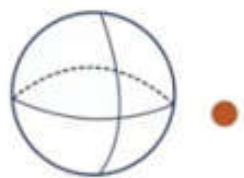


onto

向上



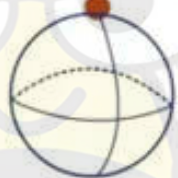
along
沿着



outside
在...外面



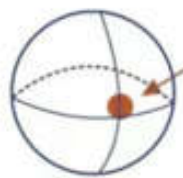
on
在...上面



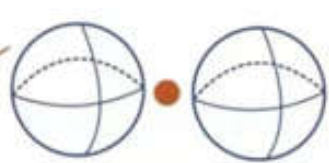
over
在...正上方



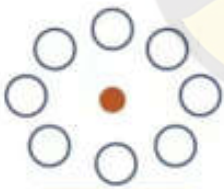
onto
向上



into
进入



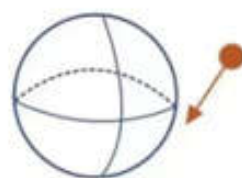
between
在两者之间



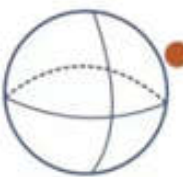
among
在≥3者之间



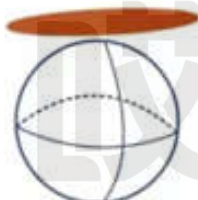
against
倚靠



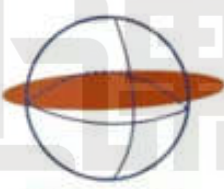
from
从...来



behind
在...后面



across
横过



through
从内部穿过



under
在...正下方



out of
从...出来



剖析动词的分类

哎上课 升本科

现在分词 doing 和 过去分词 done (最常见V+ed)

动词分为，谓语动词

和

非谓语动词

↓
实义动词 和 系动词

非谓语动词和谓语动词的关系：

助动词 + 非谓语动词

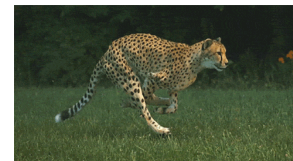
可以构成

谓语动词

哎上课 升本科

第一个王：实义动词--动

一个词当谓语



The tigers see us.

老虎看见我们。

The cat waves hands.

猫摇手。

The horses need friends.

马儿需要朋友

哎上课 升本科

第2个王： 系动词 一个词当谓语

(is,am,are,was,were)



哎上课 升本科

第二个王：系动词 (is,am,are,was,were)

一个词当谓语

The pig is cute.

猪是可爱的。

Bajie was lazy .

八戒是懒的。

Turtles are funny.

乌龟是有趣的

Turtles were fake.

乌龟是假的。

哎上课 升本科

第二个王：系动词 (is,am,are,was,were)

一个词当谓语

The pig is cute.

猪是可爱的。

Bajie was lazy .

八戒是懒的。

Turtles are funny.

乌龟是有趣的

Turtles were fake.

乌龟是假的。

Turtles are symbols of longevity.

乌龟是长寿的象征

哎上课 专升本

是实义动词还是系动词？



Bajie was fat .

八戒胖。

I love rabbits.

我爱兔子

Turtles and rabbits were friends.

兔子和乌龟是好朋友。

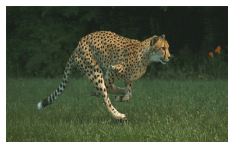
I miss you.

我想你了

哎上课 于沐科

谓语只需要一个词

实义动词



系动词



(is, am, are, was, were)

动 (动作, 心理活动)

静 (状态, 身份)

一己之力当心脏 (谓语)

练习：找谓语

谓语只需要一个词

1. They like music very much.

他们非常喜欢音乐。

2. He studies hard every day.

他每天都努力学习。

5. The sun rises in the east.

太阳从东方升起。

6. She got angry, so she shouted at him.

她生气了，所以对他大喊大叫。

7. He has eaten two apples.

他吃了两个苹果。

8. They are playing football.

他们正在踢足球

哎上课了！理科

2个词作谓语

情态动词 (must, can, may....)

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

do, does, did 做

do homework 做作业



must do



+

系动词



(is, am, are, was, were) 是



must be



谓语



住院 (助+原)

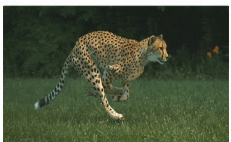
哎上课 升本本科

2个词

助动词 (do, does, did....)

+

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

do, does, did 做

do homework 做作业



住院 (助+原)

~~系动词~~

~~(is, am, are, was, were) 是~~

The rabbits **do** eat carrot. 肯定

兔子吃胡萝卜。

The rabbits **don't** eat carrots. 否定

兔子不吃胡萝卜。

Do the rabbits eat carrots. 疑问

兔子吃胡萝卜吗?

谓语

哎

住院 (助+实义动词)

谓语由两个词构成

助动词 1, do, does, did

Young people stay up late.

年轻人熬夜

Young people stay up late.

肯定

Young people stay up late.

否定

Young people stay up late.

疑问

住院 (助+实义动词)

谓语由两个词构成

助动词 1, do, does, did

I know

我知道

肯定 --我真的知道

否定 -- 我不知道

疑问 --- 我知道吗?

哎上课 手机课

情态助动词

1, will , would

将

2, shall, should

应该

3, can, could

能, 可能

4, may, might

可以, 可能

5, have to
has to
had to

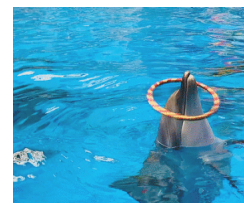
必须, 不得不

6, would rather
had better

宁愿
最好

7, must
need
dare

必须
需要
敢



哎上课 升本科

住院 (助+实义动词)

谓语由两个词构成

1, You had better _____ now.

A going B goes C went D go

2, Everyone in the room had better _____ obey the rules.

A obeyed B obeys C obey D obeying

3, You must _____ Xiao Ming

A is B were C are D be

哎上课 升本科

情态动词 (must, can, may....)

+

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

do, does, did 做

do homework 做作业



must do



系动词



(is, am, are, was, were) 是



must be



谓语



住院 (助+原)

哎上课 升本科

2个词

助动词 (do, does, did....)

+

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

do, does, did 做

do homework 做作业



住院 (助+原)

~~系动词~~

~~(is, am, are, was, were) 是~~

The rabbits **do** eat carrot. 肯定

兔子吃胡萝卜。

The rabbits **don't** eat carrots. 否定

兔子不吃胡萝卜。

Do the rabbits eat carrots. 疑问

兔子吃胡萝卜吗?

谓语

哎

两个词

助动词 + 现在分词 (doing) 或过去分词 (done) 构成 谓语

The rabbits **are eating** carrots.

兔子正在吃胡萝卜

Rabbits **have eaten** carrots

兔子已经吃了胡萝卜



助残 (助+非谓语动词)

助残 (助+非谓语动词)

谓语由两个词构成

助动词

is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being

半残废

doing

They are playing football. 他们在踢足球



助残 (助+非谓语动词)

巩固：找一下谓语

The children play games in the park. (孩子们在公园里玩游戏。)

The girls are dancing in the classroom. (女孩们正在教室里跳舞。)

The cat doesn't catch the mouse. (猫没抓老鼠。)

Someone is singing in the next room. (有人在隔壁房间唱歌。)

哎上课 升本科

助残 (助+非谓语动词)

谓语由两个词构成

助动词

have, has, had

半残废

done(最常见动词+ed)

I have finished homework. 我已经完成了作业

哎上课开本科

巩固：找一下谓语

Someone is singing in the next room. (有人在隔壁房间唱歌。)

I have already finished my homework. (我已经完成了我的家庭作业。)

We are waiting for the bus at the moment. (此刻我们正在等公交车。)

哎上课 升本科

两个词

助动词 + 现在分词 (doing) 或过去分词 (done) 构成 谓语

The rabbits **are eating** carrots.

兔子正在吃胡萝卜

Rabbits **have eaten** carrots

兔子已经吃了胡萝卜



助残 (助+非谓语动词)

巩固：谓语句改错

1. They was at the beach last week. 他们上周在海滩。
2. He writing a letter at the moment. (此刻他正在写信。)
- 3, She has live here for five years. (她已经在这里住了五年。)
4. They are playing basketball in the playground. (他们正在操场上打篮球。)
- 5, Tom is talking to his mother,eating an apple and play computer games.
汤姆正在和他妈妈说话，吃苹果，玩电脑游戏。

哎上课 升本科

请判断下列各句中的动词哪些是助动词，哪些是实义动词。

1. He was there. 他在那里

2. He was working there. 他在那里工作

3. He often does his homework at home. 他经常在家做作业。

4. The turtles are cute and we love them. 乌龟很可爱，我们很喜欢它们。

5. The rabbit is sleeping ,but the turtle has arrived.
兔子正在睡觉，乌龟已经到达了终点

哎上课 升本科

2个词

情态动词 (must, can, may....)

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

do, does, did 做

do homework 做作业



must do



+

系动词



(is, am, are, was, were)是



must be



谓语



住院 (助+原)

哎上课 升本本科

2个词

助动词 (do, does, did....)

+

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

do, does, did 做

do homework 做作业



住院 (助+原)

~~系动词~~

~~(is, am, are, was, were) 是~~

The rabbits **do** eat carrot. 肯定

兔子吃胡萝卜。

The rabbits **don't** eat carrots. 否定

兔子不吃胡萝卜。

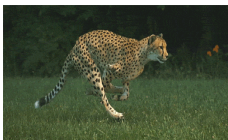
Do the rabbits eat carrots. 疑问

兔子吃胡萝卜吗?

谓语

哎

实义动词



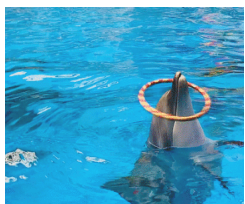
走walk, 跑run, 跳jump
do,does,did 做

助动词



1, is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being
2, have ,has , had
3, do, does, did

情态助动词



| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|----|
| 1,will ,would | 将 | 6,would rather | 宁愿 |
| 2,shall, should | 应该 | had better | 最好 |
| 3,can, could | 能, 可能 | 7, must | 必须 |
| 4,may, might | 可以, 可能 | need | 需要 |
| 5,have to | 必须, 不得不 | dare | 敢 |
| has to ,had to | | | |

系动词



(is,am,are,was,were)是

非谓语动词：

现在分词 doing, 过去分词done (最常见V+ed)

do doing eat have is eating finished can

区分

A 实义动词

B 系动词

C 助动词

D 非谓语动词

E 谓语动词

F 情态动词



哎上课 升本科

区分

实义动词

系动词

助动词

非谓语动词

情态动词

谓语动词

do

Do rabbits eat carrots? 兔子吃胡萝卜吗?

Rabbits **don't** eat carrots 兔子不吃胡萝卜。

Rabbits **do** eat carrots 兔子**真的**吃胡萝卜。

Rabbits do homework. 小兔子做作业。

have

Rabbits **have eaten** carrots 兔子已经吃了胡萝卜。

Rabbits **have** carrots.

is

Rabbits **is** cute.

Rabbits **is eating** carrot.

找助动词，实义动词，系动词，谓语动词，非谓语动词

Someone is singing in the next room. (有人在隔壁房间唱歌。)

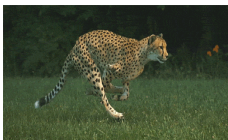
I have already finished my homework. (我已经完成了我的家庭作业。)

Rabbits do homework at home. (小兔子在家做作业)

Rabbits are hungry. (小兔子饿了)

哎上课 升本科

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

系动词



(is,am,are,was,were)

助动词



- 1, is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being
- 2, have, has, had
- 3, do, does, did

情态助动词



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|----|
| 1,will ,would | 将 | 6,would rather | 宁愿 |
| 2,shall, should | 应该 | had better | 最好 |
| 3,can, could | 能, 可能 | 7, must | 必须 |
| 4,may, might | 可以, 可能 | need | 需要 |
| 5,have to | 必须, 不得不 | dare | 敢 |
| has to | | | |
| had to | | | |

现在分词 doing 和 过去分词 done (最常见V+ed)

动词分为，谓语动词

和

非谓语动词

↓
实义动词 和 系动词

非谓语动词和谓语动词的关系：

助动词 + 非谓语动词

可以构成

谓语动词

哎上课 升本科

按照动词分，三大句型

肯定句，否定句，一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

I am Obama.



I love money.

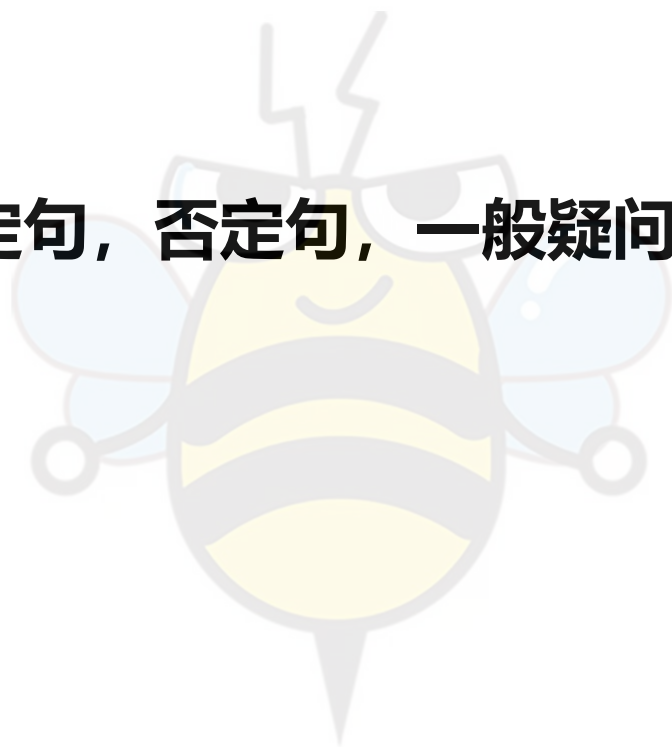
There is only one dollar in my pocket.

哎上课 升本科

按照动词分，三大句型

肯定句，否定句，一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

I am Obama.

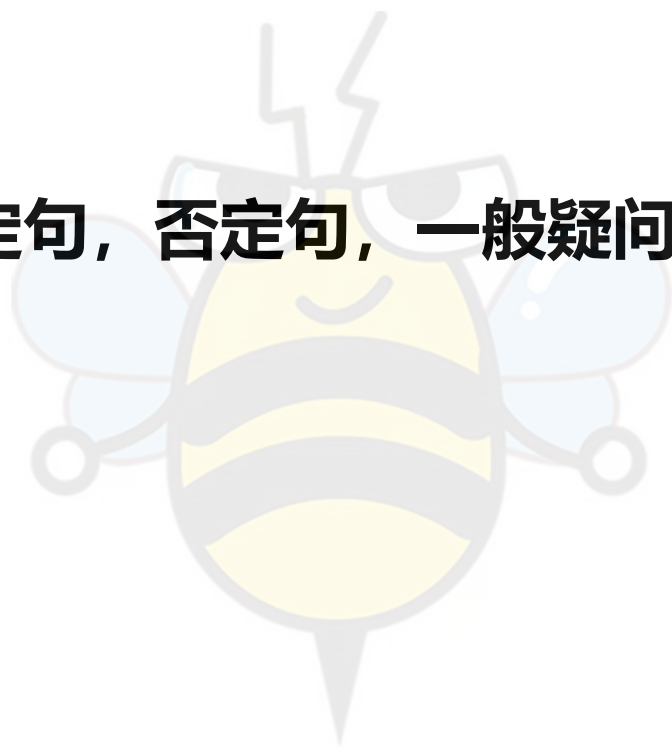


哎上课 升本科

按照动词分，三大句型

肯定句，否定句，一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

I love money.



哎上课 升本科

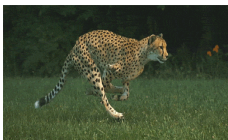
按照动词分，三大句型

肯定句，否定句，一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

There is only one dollar in my pocket.

哎上课 升本科

实义动词



走walk, 跑run, 跳jump

系动词



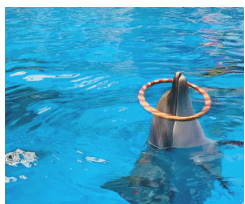
(is,am,are,was,were)

助动词



- 1, is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being
- 2, have, has, had
- 3, do, does, did

情态助动词



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|----|
| 1,will ,would | 将 | 6,would rather | 宁愿 |
| 2,shall, should | 应该 | had better | 最好 |
| 3,can, could | 能, 可能 | 7, must | 必须 |
| 4,may, might | 可以, 可能 | need | 需要 |
| 5,have to | 必须, 不得不 | dare | 敢 |
| has to | | | |
| had to | | | |

动词过去式的变化规则分为规则变化和**不规则变化**两种，**规则动词过去式的构成**如下：

1. 一般情况下，动词原形词尾加“-ed”，如：work---worked、play---played、wanted---wanted、act---acted；
2. 以不发音的“-e”结尾动词，动词词尾加“-d”，如：live---lived、move---moved、taste---tasted、hope---hoped；
3. 以**辅音字母+“y”**结尾的动词，把“-y”变为“-i”再加“-ed”，如：study---studied、copy---copied、cry---cried、carry---carried；
4. 以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节动词，**双写**词尾辅音字母，再加“-ed”，如：stop---stopped、plan---planned。

不规则动词的过去式需要特殊记忆，例如：am/is-was、are-were、go-went、eat-ate、swim-swam、buy-bought、see-saw、teach-taught、bring-brought、think-thought、fall-fell、hurt-hurt、break-broke、win-won

过去式和过去分词的

原形 过去式 过去分词

buy

catch

build

become

is

am

原形 过去式 过去分词

do

wash

read

think

see

go

哎上课 升本科



五大基本句型

哎上课 升本科

1, 简单句

2, 并列句

3, 复合句



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(几个**主语**和几个**谓语**?)

1. He learns German.

2. Both Tom and Jack enjoy country music.

3. We sang and danced yesterday evening.

4. My brother and I go to school at half past seven in the morning and come back home at five in the afternoon.

1. **主语+系动词+表语**，说明主语的特征、类属、
状态、身份。 总结为一个字“是”

You are students.

We are in the classroom.

We are good friends, aren't we?

**2, 感官: smell, feel, taste,
sound, look**

3, 好像看来变得憔悴了, 我要保持开心, 给我证明

seem, appear,

**变得: become, get, turn,
go, come, grow**

保持: remain, stay, keep,

证明: prove



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Correct mistakes:

1. Her voice sounds beautifully.
4. It seem like a good idea.
5. The lights **^**still on.
7. Jim was remained a worker.

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1. 冬季白天短，夜晚长



3. 孩子们很少**保持**安静。

哎上课 升本科

巩固练习：

1. 冬季白天短，夜晚长

In winter, the days are short and the nights are long.

2. 十五岁他就成为有名的钢琴家了。

At the age of fifteen, he became a famous pianist.

3. 孩子们很少保持安静。

Children seldom keep quiet.

哎上课 升本科

2. 主语+不及物动词 (S + Vi.)

他**出现**了，他朝我**走来**，**停留**下来，**站住**，

appear walk come stay stand

对我**说**“**去死**”，我**哭着跑**了，我**到达**我住

say go die cry run arrive live

的城市，**躺**在床上，**久久未眠**，我**不再需要**

lie sleep

道歉，太阳**正常升起**。**发生**

apologize rise happen take place

爆发: break out

如: 1. The red sun rises in the east.

2. She sat there alone

3. He came back

哎上课 升本科

2. 主语+不及物动词 (S + Vi.)

The car accident was happened yesterday.

注：不及物动词不能用于_____语态。

哎上课 升本科



3. 在过去的十年里，（在）我的家乡已经发生了巨大的变化。

4. 1919年，（在）北京爆发了“五四”运动。

哎上课 升本科

巩固练习:

3. 在过去的十年里, (在) 我的家乡已经发生了巨大的变化。

**Great changes have taken place
in my home town in the past ten years.**

4. 1919年, (在) 北京爆发了“五四”运动。

**The May Fourth Movement broke out in Beijing
in 1919.**

3. 主语+及物动词+宾语

I like my job very much.

Each of you has a dream .

People use water in that city.

(主动语态)

注：及物动词可用于被动语态

water is used by
people in that city.

(被动语态)



4. 他们成功地完成了计划。

5. 那位先生能流利地说三种语言。

哎上课 升本科

巩固练习:



4. 他们成功地完成了计划。

They have carried out the plan successfully.

5. 那位先生能流利地说三种语言。

That gentleman can speak three languages fluently.

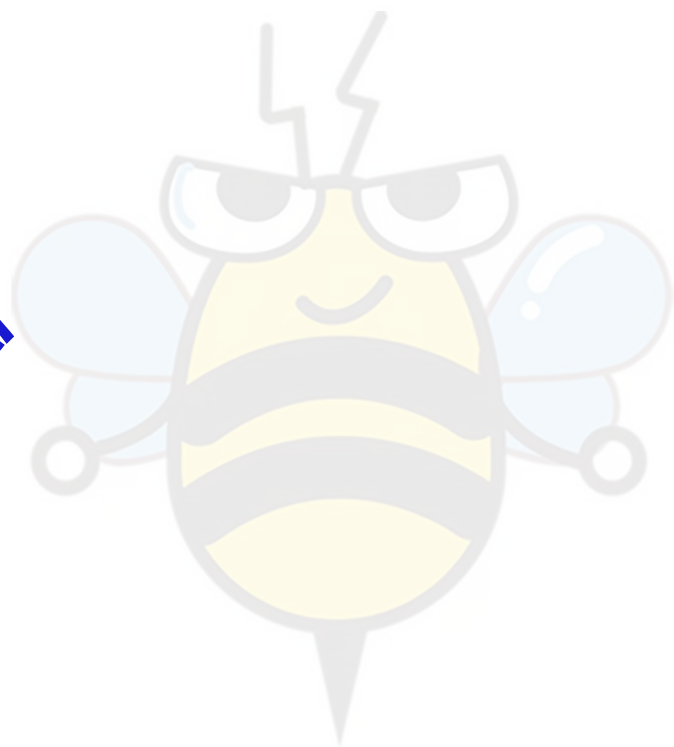
4. 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语

动词后 先说人直接加物。
先说物体要加to 或for 再加人

如 He brings cookies to me every day.

She made a beautiful dress for me.

“七给”——“带”to不少



买画制作for来了

哎上课 升本科


哎上课

“七给”——“带”to不少

1、“七给” (give, pass, lend, write, show, send, hand)和“带” (bring)8个及物动词，在直接宾语前置时，必须在后面加上“to”。

即“vt.+sth.+to+sb.” 如：He lent some money to me.

类似动词的还有：get, offer, sell, take等

A cartoon bee character with a yellow and black striped body, large eyes, and a lightning bolt on its head, positioned in the background.

2、“buy”(买)“draw”(画)“make”(制作)三个动词，在直接宾语前置时，则必须在后边加“for”，构成“vt.+sth.+for+sb.”。

如：Mother bought a new dress for me.

类似的动词还有：**cook do**等。

哎上课 升本科

suggest, explain, introduce, mention, deliver, announce等动词后必须跟介词to, 不能进行直接宾语与间接宾语的转换。

通知里提到, 你介绍的快递, 建议解释一下

Could you explain your point of view to us? = Could you explain to us your point of view?

IV. 句子翻译 “用主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语” 翻译下列各句。

2. 我父亲买了本辞典给我。

5. 张老师给我们讲了个故事。

哎上课 升本科

IV. 句子翻译 “用主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语” 翻译下列各句。

2. 我父亲买了本辞典给我。

My father bought me a dictionary.

3. 他给我看他的通行证。

He showed me his pass.

4. 马丽为我们唱了首歌。

Mary sang a song for us.

5. 张老师给我们讲了个故事。

Mr. Zhang told us a story.

5. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾补(S+Vt+O+C)

We saw him jump into the box.

We saw them dancing.

We saw him knocked down.

注：可用作宾补的词有：名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词。

The sun keeps us **warm**.

I heard him **singing**.

You must get your hair **cut**.

They made Tom **monitor**.

He used to do his homework with his radio **on**.

用 **it** 做形式宾语，而将真正的宾语放到宾语补足语的后
面，以使句子结构平衡，是英语常用的句型结构方式。即：

主语+谓语+it+宾补+真正宾语。如：

I found **it** very pleasant **to be with your family**.

当固定搭配去背

1, want to do sth 类

下定决心想要表白

determine would like want

同意提出的计划

agree offer plan

答应过来帮忙准备

promise help prepare

要求做决定时遭拒绝

ask/demand decide refuse

不要假装成功，希望你敢于选择失败。

pretend manage dare choose fail



哎上课 升本科

3, make sb do sth类

不带to的动词不定式: V. sb. do sth.

一感: feel

I feel the rain drop on my head.

二听: hear;listen to

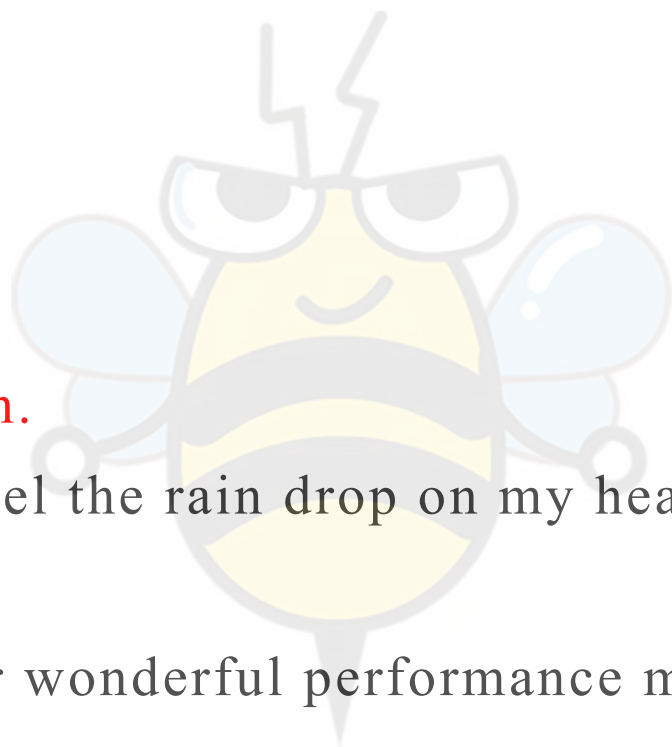
三让: make;let;have

Her wonderful performance make all of us laugh.

四看: notice;see;look at;watch

半帮助 (带不带to都可以) : help sb. (to) do sth.

The teacher helps us to answer the question.



哎上课 升本科

4, 动词后跟doing 类 (enjoy doing sth)

喜欢 考虑 不可免。

enjoy consider avoid

停止放弃太冒险

stop give up risk

要求完成是期望

require finish look forward to mind imagine put off

介意想象莫推延

建议继续勤练习

suggest go on practise

不禁原谅要坚持

can't help excuse insist on

继续注意使成功。

keep on mind succeed in

英语中有一些动词短语也常跟v-ing形式作宾语。常见的跟v-ing形式作宾语的动词短语有

insist on, 坚持

object to 反对

be good at 擅长

lead to 导致

put off 推迟

give up 放弃

look forward to 期待

feel like 想要

devote to 致力于, 奉献

get used to 习惯与

pay attention to 注意

be worth 值得

be busy doing sth 忙于做某事

如: He insisted on doing it in his own way. 他坚持要按自己的方法去做。

I have never dreamed of visiting that place 我从未梦想过要参观那个地方

五大基本句型

五大句型

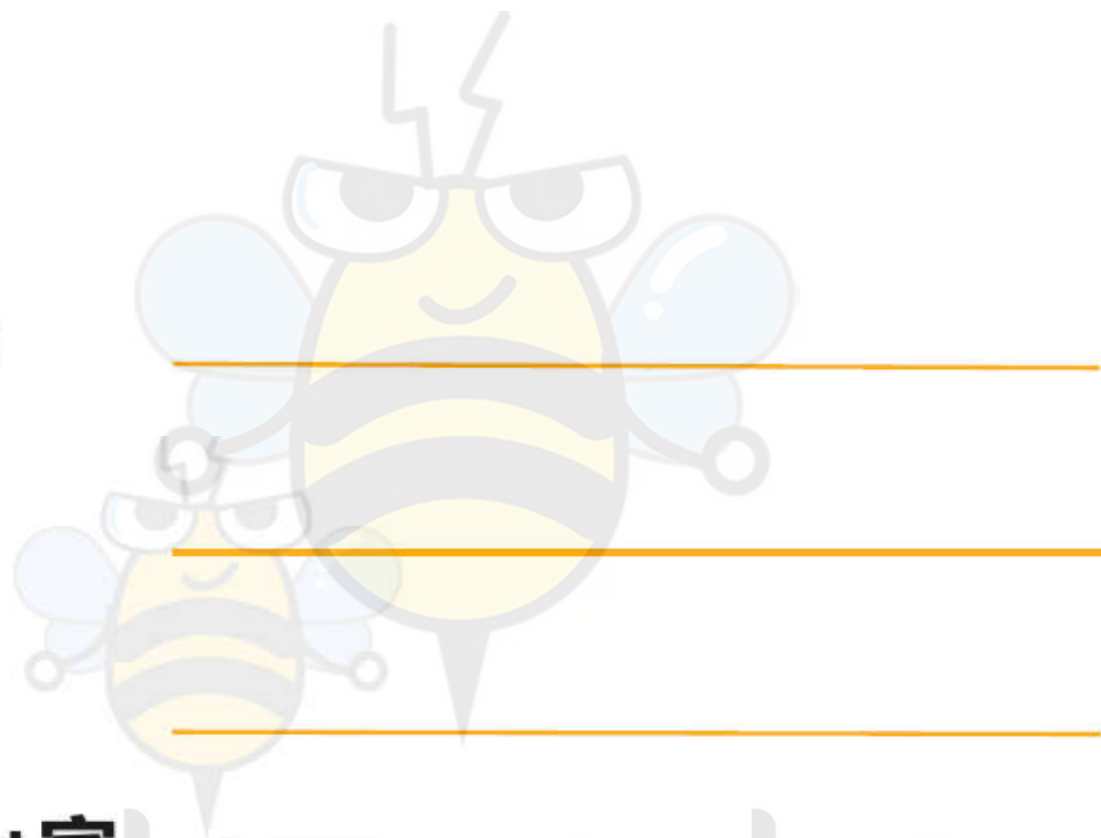
主+系+表

主+谓

主+谓+宾

主+谓+宾+宾

主+谓+宾+补



哎上课 课本科本科



1.介词短语【定义】从介词开始到名词结束

表达一个独立的完整的含义的结构。

从介词开始到介词之后的第一个名词终止。

如： at home、 in the school、 in the beautiful park、
during my happy childhood、 over the last few years、
for three weeks

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我是来自中国的Kevin

我来自中国

我在哎上课学英语

今天早上我给了你一块钱

2024年，他想让我上大学



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