

中考复习 动词附参考答案

一、中考对动词的知识要求：

中考对动词的考查主要集中在：

- 1、掌握动词的现在时第三人称单数、过去式、过去分词和现在分词四种形式的构成规则；
- 2、掌握动词六种时态的基本结构，主要用法及区别（一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去进行时、现在进行时和现在完成时）
- 3、掌握系动词 be, look, feel, smell, get, become, turn, keep 等的基本用法；
- 4、了解过去将来时、过去完成时态的基本用法；
- 5、掌握助动词 be, do, have, shall, will 的基本用法；
- 6、掌握情态动词 can, must, need, may 等基本句型结构及主要用法；
- 7、了解一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时三种时态的被动语态的结构形式及其基本用法；
- 8、了解含有情态动词的被动语态的构成形式及其基本用法；
- 9、掌握句子主谓一致的基本原则；
- 10、掌握动词不定式作宾语、状语的基本用法；
- 11、了解动词不定式作主语、定语、表语的基本用法。

二、动词考察点分项说明：

（一）、掌握动词的现在时第三人称单数、过去式、过去分词和现在分词四种形式的构成规则；

1、动词现在时的第三人称单数的构成：

动词特征	变化	例词
一般动词	词尾加-s	look- looks find- finds
以 s, x, ch, sh 或 o 结尾	词尾加-es	watch- watches, push- pushes
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	变 y 为 i 再加-es	fly- flies, apply- applies

2、动词的过去式及过去分词的构成：

① 规则动词的变化：

规则动词的过去式和过去分词的构成方法是相同的。

动词特征	变化	例词
一般动词	词尾加-ed	look- looked, looked
以 e 结尾	词尾加-d	live- lived, lived
以“辅音字母+Y”结尾	变 y 为 i, 再加-ed	carry-carried, carried
以重读闭音节或 r 音节结尾, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写该辅音字母, 再加-ed	stop- stopped, stopped

② 不规则动词的变化。(略)

3、动词的现在分词的构成:

动词特征	变化	例词
一般动词	直接加-ing	look-looking watch- watching
以 e 结尾	去 e 加-ing	come- coming move- moving
以重读闭音节或 r 音节结尾, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母	先双写该辅音字母, 再加-ing	swim- swimming run- running
以 ie 结尾且为重读开音节	变 ie 加 y 再加 ing	die-dying lie-lying

(二)、掌握动词六种时态的基本结构, 主要用法及区别 (一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去进行时、现在进行时和现在完成时)

1、一般现在时

① 一般现在时常用来表示现在习惯或经常反复发生的动作, 与 *always, usually, often, sometimes, every day (week, month)*等连用; 表示现在的事实或状态; 表示主语所具有的特征, 性格和能力; 以及表示客观事实或普遍其理。

②一般现在时的构成:

一般现在时通常以动词原形表示, 但当主语是第三人称单数时, 动词原形后需加-s 或-es。

She likes biology very much. 她非常喜欢生物。

*They often go to school by bike.*他们通常骑车上学。

2、一般过去时

①一般过去时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态, 常与表示过去时间的副词如: *yesterday, last week, two hours ago* 等连用; 表示过去一段时间经常或反复发生的动作, 这时可与频度副词 *often, usually, always* 等连用; 表示过去发生的一连串动作, 以及在时间和条件状语从

句中，用一般过去时表示过去将来的动作。

②一般过去时的构成：一般过去时由动词的过去式构成。

We met each other on the street yesterday. 我们昨天在街上碰见了。

She often went swimming last year. 她去年经常去游泳。

They moved the chairs to the table, sat down and began to have supper.

他们把椅子搬到桌边，坐下开始吃饭。

Mary told me that she would stay at home if it rained. 玛丽告诉我如果下雨她就呆在家里。

3、一般将来时

① 一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态，常与表示将来的时间状语如 **next month, tomorrow, in a week, soon** 等连用。

②一般将来时的构成：

(1) 一般将来时由“助动词 **will/shall**+动词原形”构成。其中 **shall** 主要用于主语是第一人称 (**I** 和 **we**) 的疑问句中。

(2) 也可以用“**be going to**+动词原形”这个结构来表示根据目前迹象很有可能发生的某件事情，或是打算、计划、以及决定要做某件事情等。

They will have a class meeting next Tuesday. 他们下周二将举行班会。

We shall meet at the school gate. 我们将在学校大门口见。

It is going to rain. 要下雨了。

4、现在进行时

① 现在进行时表示现在正在进行或发生的动作，常与 **now, at present, at this, moment** 等连用；或与 **these days, this week/month** 等连用，表示现阶段正在进行的动作。有时还与 **always, continually, forever** 等词连用，表示反复出现的动作，代替一般现在时，表达说话人强烈的感情。如赞扬、不满、讨厌等。如：

He is always asking such silly questions. 他老是提这类愚蠢的问题。

② 现在进行时的构成：

现在进行时由“**be (am/is/are)+V-ing**”构成。

They are watching TV now. 他们正在看电视。

The dog is enjoying his meal. 小狗正在吃饭。

5、过去进行时

① 过去进行时的用法与现在进行时用法相同，只不过参照的时间基准点不同。

过去进行表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作。一般和特定的时间状语或状语从句连用。如：
then, at that time, at eight yesterday, this time yesterday, when he came in 等。

② 过去进行时的构成与现在进行时类似，只不过把 be (am, is, are)变为过去式(was, were)

They were watching TV at that time. 他们那会正在看电视。

The dog was enjoying his meal at this time yesterday. 小狗昨天这个时候正在吃饭。

6、现在完成时

① 表示动作已经完成，但后果或影响仍在，常与 already, just, yet 等副词连用；或是表示过去发生的动作一直持续到现在，常与 for 或 since 引导的一段时间状语连用。

② 现在完成时由助动词“have/has+过去分词”构成。

He has already come back.他已经回来了。

He has lived here for three years.他在此住了两年了。

(三)、掌握系动词 be, look, feel, smell, get, become, turn, keep 等的基本用法；

常见的连系动词有：become, turn, get, grow, keep, feel, look, seem, smell, fall 等。它们后面常接形容词，构成系表结构。

Please keep the classroom clean. 请保持教室的干净。

The bread looks very fresh. 这些面包看上去很新鲜。

(四)、了解过去将来时、过去完成时态的基本用法；

① 过去将来时表示从过去某一时点看将要发生的动作或存在的状态。过去将来时和一般将来时的构成相同，只是把 will, shall 变为过去式 would, should，把助动词 be 的过去式变为过去式 was 或 were 而已。如：

They were going to have a meeting.他们曾打算开会。

②过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻或动作之前已完成的行为或存在的状态。与现在完成的用法相同，只不过作为衡量基准点的时间点不同，现在完成时以现在作为衡量的基准点，而过去完成时则以过去某个时刻作为基准点。它表示在过去某一时刻或动作之前完成了的动作，即“过去的过去”，常 by, before 引导的时间状语连用。如：

By the time he was ten, Edison had built a lab for himself.

到爱迪生 10 岁时，他已给自己建了一个实验室。

She said she had worked in that hospital for 20 years.她说她已在那所医院工作 20 年了。

(五)、掌握助动词 be, do, have, shall, will 的基本用法；

助动词是“辅助性”动词，一般没有词义，不能单独作谓语，但可用来帮助构成谓语，表示

不同的时态，语态，和数的变化。

常见的助动词有：

(1) be (am, is, are, was, were, being, been) 与现在分词结合，构成各种进行时态；或与过去分词结合构成被动语态。

I'm looking for my pen. 我正在找我的笔。(现在进行时)

These cups are made in China. 这些杯子是中国制造的。(被动语态)

(2) have (has, had, having)与过去分词结合，构成完成时。

They have known each other for twenty years.

他们互相认识有二十年了。(现在完成时)

He had built a chemistry lab for himself at the age of ten.

他十岁时就已经为自己建了一个化学实验室。(过去完成时)

(3) do (does, did) 助动词 do 后只能跟动词原形，与 not 及其他动词结合构成否定句，或置于主语之前构成疑问句。

He does not speak English. 他不说英语。

When did he come back? 他什么时候回来的?

(4) will (would), shall (should) will 能用于一般将来时的任何人称后；would 是 will 的过去时，能用于过去将来时；两者后面都接动词原形。

The plane will arrive in ten minutes. 飞机十分中后将要到达。

I was sure we would win. 我确信用我们会赢。

shall 与 should 这两个助动词本身没有词义，shall 只能用于一般将来时的第一人称后；should 是 shall 的过去时，只能用于过去将来时的第一人称后；两者后面都接动词原形。

We shall meet at the school gate tomorrow. 我们明天将在校门口见。

I told them that I should do the work alone. 我告诉他们我将独自做那项工作。

三、巩固练习

1. His father ___ any washing in the morning.

A. doesn't do B. doesn't C. doesn't does D. doesn't does

2. I ___ 1000 English words by the end of last term.

A. have learned B. had learned C. would learn D. was learning

3. How long ___ you ___ the bicycle?

A. have...bought B. have...had

- C. did...buy D. do...buy
4. my brother knows London very well. He___there many times.
A. has been B. has gone C. was D. went
5. The children want to know if Miss Green___free tomorrow.
A. is B. is going to C. will D. will be
6. Listen, the music___nice.
A. sounds B. is sounding C. is sound D. was sounding
7. He___early every morning from now on.
A. gets up B. does get up C. does gets up D. will get up
8. Our teacher told us that light___faster than sound.
A. travelled B. travels C. was travelled D. had travelled
9. Mr. Brown is not at home. He___to the library.
A. has gone B. has been C. had been D. had gone
10. He said he would go to the cinema with us if he___free.
A. is B. were C. was D. will be
11. Tom _____ his homework after breakfast.
A. don't B. doesn't C. don't do D. doesn't do
12. Jenny _____ a letter to her mother three days ago.
A. wrote B. writes C. write D. has written
13. He _____ with us yesterday morning.
A. doesn't go swimming B. goes swimming
C. didn't go swimming D. went to swimming
14. There _____ a basketball match on our school the day after tomorrow.
A. will have B. will be C. is going to have D. would have
15. _____ you _____ us a talk this afternoon?
A. Are, giving B. Are, given C. Will, give D. Were, going to give
16. Look! Li Lei _____ Jim with his Chinese.
A. is helping B. has helped C. is going to help D. would help
17. Don't make any noise. The baby _____ .
A. has slept B. is slept C. will sleep D. is sleeping

18. The students of Class 3 _____ a football game now. Let's go and watch.

A. are having B. will have C. is having D. will be had

19. How many English songs _____ you _____ by the end of last term?

A. have, learned B. did, learn C. had, learned D. were, learned

20. My mother _____ breakfast while I _____ my face this morning.

A. cooked, was cooking B. was cooking, was washing

C. was cooking D. would cook, was washing

二、用下列动词的适当形式填空

1. He told me that he _____ (visit) the Summer Palace the next day.

2. —Who has borrowed the dictionary? I want to use it.

—Miss Li. She _____ (keep) it for a week.

3. The old man _____ (die) last summer. He _____ (die) for eight months.

4. Father _____ (cook) when I got home.

5. Mr. Smith told us he _____ (show) the guests around the factory.

6. In winter when your clothes _____ (wash), it is not easy to get them dry.

7. —_____ the twins _____ (return) yet?

—Yes. They _____ (have) a rest in the room now.

8. It _____ (rain) but it _____ (stop) now.

9. All the children _____ (keep) quiet though their teacher was not there.

10. The boy _____ (read) a story book now.

四、巩固练习参考答案

(一) 单项选择

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D

6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C

11. D 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. C

16. A 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. B

(二)、用下列动词的适当形式填空

1. would visit

2. has kept

3. died, has been dead

4. was cooking
5. would show 或者 had shown
6. are washed
7. Have...returned; are having
8. rained...has stopped
9. kept
10. is reading

(六) 掌握情态动词 can, must, need, may 等基本句型结构及主要用法

① 情态动词在英文中是“辅助性”动词，用来表示说话人的语气或情态，包括请求、命令、允诺、可能、需要、敢于、愿望、义务、能力等。情态动词本身有词义，但词义不完全，不能单独用作谓语，没有人称和数的变化，且后面只跟动词原形。

② 情态动词的种类：

原形	过去式	词义
can	could	能
may	might	可以（或许）
must	must(had to)	必须（不得不）
will	would	愿意
shall	should	应该
need	needed	需要
dare	dared	敢于

③ can 的用法

(1) 表示体力或脑力方面的“能力”，也能表示根据客观条件能做某事的“能力”。

The boy can swim very well.

Who can answer this question?

(2) 表示允许

The students can leave after the meeting.

When can I get the news?

(3) 表示推测

It can be wrong.

Who can your new teacher next term?

④ could 的用法

(1) can 的过去式，表示过去有能力及过去的可能性。

They could run very fast when they were young.

Could you speak English at that time?

(2) 表示客气地请求或委婉地陈述意见。

Could I borrow your bike?

Could you listen to me carefully?

(3) 表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度

How could that be?

She couldn't know me.

⑤ must 的用法

(1). 表示义务，命令或必要

You must finish it before 5 o'clock.

Must I hand it in now?

(2). 表示肯定的推测：一定

She must be a pretty girl.

You must be wrong.

⑥ need 的用法

(1) 表示“需要，必须”，主要用于否定句和疑问句中。

We need to pay more attention.

Need I call him for you?

(2) need 引导的疑问句，肯定回答时多用 must，否定回答时用 needn't。

Need he come? 他必须来吗?

Yes, he must. 是的，必须来。

No, he needn't. 不，他不必来。

⑦ may 的用法

(1) 表示请求、许可、可以

May I ask you some questions?

May we start now?

(2) 表示推测说话人的猜测, 认为某一事情“或许”或“可能”发生。

He may be 25 years old.

We may come back in three days.

(3) may 用于感叹句中 can 表示祝愿或愿望。

May you success!

May you have a nice trip!

⑧ should 的用法

should 意思是“应该”, 表示劝告或建议 (=ought to)

Who should I meet this afternoon?

You should pack your bag quickly.

(七) 了解一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时三种时态的被动语态的结构形式及其基本用法

被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。一般说来, 只有需要动作对象的及物动词才有被动语态。汉语往往用“被”、“受”、“给”等词来表示被动意义。被动语态由“助动词 be+及物动词的过去分词 (p.p.)”构成。被动语态的时态变化只改变 be 的形式, 过去分词部分不变。疑问式和否定式的变化亦如此。

1. 一般现在时的被动语态 (am/ is/ are +done)

English is spoken by lots of people in the world. 世界上的许多人都说英语。

Class meeting is held every Thursday. 每周四都举行班会。

The classroom is cleaned by the students every day. 学生们每天都打扫教室。

2. 一般过去时的被动语态(was/ were +done)

The cup was broken by the boy. 杯子被那个男孩打碎了。

He was saved at last. 他最终获救了。

My bike was stolen. 我的自行车被偷了。

3. 一般将来时的被动语态(will/ shall be +done; would/should be +done)

A speech will be given this afternoon. 今天下午有一个演讲。

A new road will be built next year. 明年要修一条新马路。

I think thousands of people will be helped. 我认为将有数千人得到帮助。

(八) 了解含有情态动词的被动语态的构成形式及其基本用法

情态动词的被动语态结构为: 情态动词+be+过去分词; 其时态及句型的变化仅由情态动

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/855314334020011111>