

全国中学生英语
综合能力评估丛书

初三·上

DELICATED
TRAINING
Verbs

中学英语

专项分册练习

Verbs

动词
部分

中国少年儿童出版社
新疆教育出版社



初中

3

年级



Verbs
**动词
部分**

主编：冯明刚

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责任编辑: 赵敏 梁丽贤

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前言



社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化，使英语的地位日渐重要。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一，已经成为人类社会生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。

对于我国英语学习者来说，中学无疑是学习英语的最佳时期。提高中学生听、说、读、写、译的英语综合能力和中（高）考的应试能力一直是我国初（高）中英语教学的两大重要任务。为完成这两大教学任务，实现我国中学生英语综合能力的培养与提升，教育科研人员和广大一线教师在教学中不断探索新颖而且更加切合实际的教育方法，在各级考试中也不断改进思路，从不同角度、多个层面设置不同题型，提出不同的考查要求。

为了使中学生能够通过适量的具体练习，达到系统学习、复习、巩固、理解并灵活掌握所学知识的目的，在坚持知识性、针对性和实用性的基础上，我们组织了一批长期从事毕业班教学的一线教师，汲取实践教学经验，精心编写了这套《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书，希望它能够成为广大中学生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促，本书在编写过程中难免有些疏漏，希望广大读者批评指正。同时向对本书编写工作给与热情支持和帮助的老师表示感谢。



使用说明

《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书由优秀的一线英语教师为正在学习英语的中学生量身定做，它分别从各个不同切入点，给中学生提供了一套方便实用的专项备考练习册。

在内容和结构上，本书具备以下特点：

题型全



本丛书从中学不同年级学习的具体要求出发，分别设置了基本词汇、口语和听力、单项选择、动词、综合填空、短文改错、完型填空、阅读理解以及英汉互译和写作等不同专题。每个专题独立成册，并配有专项练习。在各分册中或依据考试内容，或依据考查形式，再细化到具体的题型，力求从多个角度再现知识内容。学生们可以根据自身的英语学习特点，针对薄弱环节选择分册的搭配方案，做到“有的放矢”。

在不同学年的不同题型中配置大量的练习是本丛书的一大特点。练习是学生对所学知识的巩固和灵活运用过程，在进行大量练习的过程中，学生可以不断地总结解题规律，归纳解题技巧，提高解决具体问题的能力，这是广大学生在学习过程中不可回避的一个环节。

题量大

定位明确



本丛书在详细划分题型的基础上，对各分册分别进行定位。其中在初、高中一、二年级，以“巩固知识、强化练习”为主要目的，将各学期所学内容融于各种题型之中，通过练习达到巩固知识的目的；在初、高中三年级，为配合考前综合复习的需要，故从考试出发，分析中、高考命题趋势，讲解答题技巧，引领解题思路，分类强化练习。学生们可以根据自己所在年级的学习特点、要求选择最切合自身实际的分册。

目前图书市场上充斥大量名目各异的练习册、题库。他们当中不乏优秀者，但大多数都忽略了做题、练习的目的——复习和巩固。这套书在编写时除了注重练习题的精选以外，更在部分重点练习题的答案中附有详细的解题过程，认真阅读答案解析，可以对知识点在特定情境中的运用进一步加深认识，巩固记忆，可以使学生在学习和练习中做到“知其然，知其所以然”。

讲解精细



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EXERCISE

Verb 动词

中考命题趋势分析

动词是英语学习过程中难度最大的一类单词,说它难度大的主要原因是动词在英语学习过程中所需要注意的事项很多,比如时态问题、语态问题、主谓一致、非谓语动词等许多内容。而且题型多种多样,几乎涵盖了英语的所有题型,这样同学们在考试过程中就要注意前后的呼应,保持句意的完整。经过多年对全国各省市中考试题的比较和分析,有关动词类的试题大约占卷面分数的 50%~60%,且难度较大,但学生如果能够熟练掌握动词的各种形式,这些试题即可以迎刃而解。

有关动词的考查主要有这样几方面:

1. 根据时间状语区分动词时态;
2. 根据主从句关系区分动词时态;
3. 根据上下句关系,区分动词时态;
4. 根据主语是动作的实施者还是承受者区分语态;
5. 注意动词词组的固定搭配和习惯用法;
6. 区分非谓语动词与所修饰的词关系;
7. 情态动词和助动词的用法。

解题思路

在动词的学习中,要学会区分各种不同的时态,掌握不同时态的谓语结构。

【例】I wonder why Fenny _____ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. has't written | B. doesn't write |
| C. won't write | D. hadn't written |

解答 用现在完成时的否定形式表示最近一直没有写信这个状态一直持续到现在,可以从 recently 和从句的 should have 判断应选 A 项。

【例】Rainforests _____ and turned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. cut | B. are cut | C. are being cut | D. had been cut |
|--------|------------|------------------|-----------------|

解答 本题考查的是语态和时态,题干中含引导结果,状语从句的 such...that 结构,从句意上理解,主句表示动作 cut 与 burn 正在进行而并未完成,B 和 D 项排除,且 rainforests(雨林)与动作 cut 和 burn 之间含有被动关系,故用被动语态。被动语态的进行时态结构是“be + being + 过去分词,”故选 C。

有关非谓语动词部分的学习需要有扎实的基础,这样才能掌握非谓语动词的用法,区分不同的非谓语动词形式。

【例】With a lot of difficult problems _____, the new-elected president is having a hard time.

- A. settled B. settling C. to settle D. being settled

解答 分析句子结构,对照备选项,可知空白处所填的形式是作 problems 的宾语,settle 与 problems 含有逻辑意义上的动宾关系,由已知信息 the newly-elected president is having a hard time 可知是“有许多难题需要解决”,故用动词不定式形式,故选 C。

S 应试技巧 I

在中考试题中有关动词的非主观题型所占比例最大。在解答此类题型时注意英语与汉语文化差异,避免定势思维的干扰。考生应尽可能多地了解两方的文化背景、风俗习惯和思维方式,避免中国式英语。当然这类题型往往在出题时是以正确答案为中心向四周辐射设计干扰选项的,这样反而泄露了测试意图。

【例】As we join the big crowd I got _____ from my friends.

- A. separated B. spared
C. lost D. missed

解答 从句意上可知,由于人多“我和我的朋友被隔开了。”而中国人则习惯于选择 C 或 D 即为走丢了。所以应该选 A 而非其他选项。

在主观题型的设计时,难度一般不会太大,解答时注意按照要求,使句意保持完整前后贯通。一般题型是“用动词的适当形式填空”。

【例】根据句意选择合适的单词,将其适当形式填入空白处。

say, tell, speak, talk

- ①The great scientist _____ at the meeting tomorrow.
- ②Don't _____ to your father like that. You'll hurt him.
- ③The old man _____ us a story about Lin Tao just now.
- ④Please _____ "good night" to your grandpa, and go to bed.

这四个单词都有“说”的意思,say 着重说的内容,是及物动词,可跟宾语或宾语从句;tell 意为“告诉”或表示语气较轻的命令,是及物动词,后跟宾语,也可用于句型 tell sb. (not) to do sth.。speak 作不及物动词时,意为“讲话,发言,演讲”,作及物动词时,后常跟说语言、实话等词;talk 意为“谈话,说话”,是不及物动词,它不如 speak 正式,且较为口语化。本题的答案依次应为①will speak;②talk;③told;④say。

EXERCISE

Summary & Training 分类总结与训练

动词是表示动作或状态的词。如: like 喜欢, play 玩, live 生活。

动词的人称和数必须与主语的人称和数一致。

一般分, 实义动词、连系动词、助动词、情态动词四种。从是否需宾语来分, 实义动词又可分为及物动词与不及物动词。

时 态

在英语中动作发生的时间不同, 动词的形式就不同。这种表示动作发生的时间关系形式就叫做时态。

动词各种时态的形式分为: 一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式。每式又包括四个时态, 现在时态、将来时态、过去时态和过去将来时态。合起来总共十六种时态形式。

现以 do 为例, 将十六种时态形式的构成列表如下:

| 时 式 | 一般式 | 进行式 | 完成式 | 完成进行式 |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 现在时态 | do does | am are is } doing | have has } done | have has } been doing |
| 过去时态 | did | was were } doing | had done | had been doing |
| 将来时态 | shall } do will } | shall } be doing will } | shall } have done will } | shall } have been doing will } |
| 过去将来时态 | should } do would } | should } be doing would } | should } have done would } | should } have been doing would } |

一、现在进行时

1. 现在进行时表示现在(说话瞬间)正在进行或发生的动作。

例如: The students are listening to the radio. 学生们在听广播。

He is watching TV now. 他现在在看电视。

也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。

例如: We are working on a farm these days. 这些日子里我们在农场干活。

2. 现在进行时的构成

现在进行时是由 be(am/is/are) + 动词-ing 形式构成的。其肯定、否定和疑问式如下(以 work 为例):

I am working.

I am not working.

Am I working? Yes, you are.

No, you aren't.

3. 动词-ing 形式的构成

(1) 一般在动词原形末尾加-ing, 如: go→going。

(2) 以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词, 先去掉 e 再加-ing, 如: write→writing。

(3) 以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 如末尾只有一个辅音字母, 应先双写这一字母, 再加-ing, 如: get→getting。

4. 现在进行时常带有的时间状语

now, these days(weeks), 并常出现在祈使句中 with look, listen 连用。

例如: They are reading now. 他们在读书。

Look. The boys are playing football. 看, 男孩们在踢足球。

Listen. The children are singing. 听, 孩子们在歌唱。

Don't talk. The baby is sleeping. 不要说话。小孩在睡觉。

——Hello, Wei Hua. What are you doing? ——你好, 魏华。你在做什么?

——I'm watering the flowers. ——我在浇花。

5. 现在进行时使用的注意事项

(1) 某些表示感官知觉的动词如 see(看见), hear(听见), smell(闻到), taste(尝到)等表示说话的感觉的动词通常用一般现在时, 不用现在进行时。

例如: Do you see a plane in the sky? 你看见天上有一架飞机了吗?

I hear a noise outside the windows. And you? 我听到窗外一阵喧闹。你听到了吗?



(2)当有些感觉动词词义转变,成为表示动作的动词时,可以用现在进行时。试比较下列各组句子:

例如:Now I see the liquid in the glass has turned red. 现在我看到杯子里的液体变红了。

He is seeing his friend off at the station. 他正在车站给朋友送行。

I hear my baby crying. 我听见我的婴儿在哭。

We are hearing a talk on the history of America. 我们正在听有关美国历史的报告。

I think they will soon get used to the life there. 我认为他们会很快习惯那儿的生活的。

The problem is hard. We are all thinking hard. 这题目很难。我们正在苦苦思考。

(3)有些表示状态或心理感觉的动词一般也不用于现在进行时,而用在一般现在时表示说话时的状态或感觉。这类动词主要有:love(热爱),like(喜欢),hate(不喜欢),want(想),need(需要),wish(希望),know(知道),understand(懂得),remember(记得),believe(相信),guess(猜测),mean(意味着),think(思考),feel(感觉),fit(合适),find(发现),show(表明),have(有),matter(有关系)。

例如:We have been friends for a long time. I know him well.

我们一直是好朋友。我很了解他。

I don't understand you. Can you explain it again?

我不明白你的意思。你再解释一下好吗?

I hope you will enjoy your meal. 我希望你这顿饭吃得高兴。

强化训练

(一)写出下列动词的现在分词。

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. do _____ | 2. have _____ | 3. say _____ |
| 4. begin _____ | 5. study _____ | 6. swim _____ |
| 7. close _____ | 8. sit _____ | 9. open _____ |
| 10. come _____ | 11. get _____ | 12. smile _____ |
| 13. learn _____ | 14. tell _____ | 15. take _____ |

(二)选择填空。

- () 1. _____ is he writing to?
A. What B. Who C. Which D. Where
- () 2. We are learning _____.
A. Lesson Six B. Lesson Sixth
C. Five Lesson D. Fifth Lesson
- () 3. They are _____ basketball now.
A. to play B. plays C. playing D. play

- () 4. Is she _____ TV now?
A. watching B. watch C. looking D. seeing
- () 5. _____ lesson are they studying, Lesson Nine or Lesson Ten?
A. What B. Whose C. Where D. Which
- () 6. —Where is your eraser? —I don't know. I _____ it now.
A. am looking for B. look at
C. look for D. am looking at
- () 7. The _____ are singing by the tree.
A. children B. childs C. girl D. child
- () 8. Mr. Black is giving _____.
A. we a talk B. them talk
C. a talk to them D. a talk to we
- () 9. He _____ to do his lessons at eight every evening.
A. is beginning B. is beginning C. begin D. begins
- () 10. _____ he _____ on well with his friends this term?
A. Dose; gets B. Dose; get C. Is; getting D. Is; getting
- () 11. Mr. Smith _____ short stories, but he _____ a TV play these days.
A. is writing; is writing B. is writing; writes
C. writes; is writing D. writes; writes
- () 12. I _____ to the cinema. I _____ there every Sunday.
A. go; go B. am going; go
C. am going; am going D. go; am going
- () 13. Look, they _____ a good time, _____ they?
A. have; don't B. have; do C. are having; are D. are having; aren't
- () 14. You _____ about the future(将来) now, _____ you?
A. don't think; don't B. aren't thinking; aren't
C. don't think; do D. aren't thinking; are
- () 15. Listen! They _____ in the next room.
A. singing B. is singing C. are singing D. were singing

(三)把下列句子的时态从一般现在时改为现在进行时。

1. He throws a frisby every afternoon.
He _____ a frisby now.
2. My parents often make cakes for me.
My parents _____ cakes for me now.
3. They must clean the bedroom once a week.
Look! They _____ the bedroom.



4. The students read English everyday.

The students _____ English at the moment.

5. The monkey jumps up and down.

The monkey _____ up and down.

(四)用动词的适当形式填空。

1. Miss Guo _____ (teach) us Chinese this term. She _____ (be) a very good teacher. She often _____ (talk) with us after class. Many of us like _____ (talk) with her. Now, she _____ (talk) with Lily.

2. Listen! Who _____ (read) English? Han Meimei is. She often _____ (read) English in the evening.

3. Where _____ (be) Tom and Jim? They _____ (play) football. _____ Lin Tao _____ (play) football, too? No, he _____ (mend) his bike.

4. Where _____ their father _____ (work)? He _____ (work) on a farm. But now he _____ (not work). He _____ (stay) at home.

5. What time _____ the shop _____ (close)? It _____ (close) at nine o'clock in the evening. But be quick, it _____ (be, close) now.

6. He _____ (go) to school by bus every day.

7. Tom can not walk fast because he _____ (carry) a heavy box.

8. Do you think the teachers _____ (have) a meeting now?

9. Why is the girl _____ (stand) at the door? _____ (ask) her to come in.

10. It's late spring. The weather _____ (get) warmer and warmer.

11. —What _____ she _____ (do)? —She _____ (read) the newspaper.

12. She _____ (sing), isn't she?

13. The child _____ (sleep) now.

14. Look! The girls _____ (wash) clothes for Grandpa Li.

15. What's the boy doing? He _____ (watch) TV.

16. Listen! The students _____ (sing) an English song.

17. My father _____ (sit) on the chair and _____ (read) a newspaper now.

18. _____ the students of Class Two _____ (learn) to sing an English song now?

19. Where _____ you _____ (go)?

20. My bike isn't here. I _____ (look) for it.

21. How _____ you _____ (get) on with your work?

22. Look, the children _____ (enjoy) themselves in the park.

23. I _____ (like) this book very much.

24. —What _____ you _____ (give) to your teacher for Teachers' Day?

—I'm not sure. What about you?

25. Her grandma _____ always _____ (tell) her the same story.
 26. —Where is your mother?
 —She _____ (cook) in the kitchen.
 27. Jim, what _____ you _____ (do) in the room?
 I _____ (write) a letter.
 28. He _____ (do) what his teacher tells him.
 29. Meimei _____ (not, pick) apples. She _____ (hold) the ladder for Tim. Jim is high up in the tree now.
 30. What _____ you _____ (do) these days?
 I _____ (help) my aunt in the garden.

(五) 句型转换。

按括号内的要求改写下列句子。

1. He is doing his lessons in the classroom. (就划线部分进行提问)
 _____ he _____ in the classroom?
 2. They are playing basketball. (就划线部分进行提问)
 _____ are playing basketball?
 3. He is talking with a friend of his. (就划线部分进行提问)
 _____ is he talking with?
 4. The little boy is learning to talk, _____? (完成反意疑问句)
 5. They're watching a football match. (变为一般疑问句)
 _____ they watching a football match?

(六) 根据上下文意思, 完成下列对话, 每空填一词。

- Class Four are playing on the playground, _____?
 —No, _____.
 —They _____ an English lesson, aren't they?
 —_____, they are.
 —_____ lesson are they having?
 —They're having Lesson Eleven.

二、一般现在时

1. 表示经常发生、反复进行的动作或存在的状态, 也表示客观真理。

例如: We clean our classroom every day. 我们每天打扫教室。

They often play football. 他们经常踢足球。

The earth turns around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

2. 一般现在时的构成

主语 + 动词原形(主语为非第三人称单数);

主语 + 动词的第三人称单数(主语为第三人称单数)。

其肯定、否定、和疑问式如下(以 study 为例):

We study English.

We don't study English.

Do you study English? Yes, we do. No, we don't.

3. 动词第三人称单数的构成

(1) 一般在词尾加-s。

(2) 以字母 s, x, ch, sh 或 o 结尾的词后加-es。

(3) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i 再加-es。

动词第三人称单数形式的词尾读音同名词单数变复数的词尾读音。

4. 一般现在时常带有的时间状语

always, often, usually, sometimes, every + 时间名词, once a week, twice a month, in the morning/evening/afternoon.

例如: He gets up early in the morning. 他每天都起得很早。

They always get school very early. 他们很早就到校了。

we go to see my grandma once a week. 我们每周都有一次去看望奶奶。

I often read the books, sometimes watch TV instead. 我经常读书, 有时也看电视。

5. 一般现在时使用的注意事项

(1) 表说话时刻, 这一刻往往很短暂。

例如: What time is it now? 现在几点?

My watch says ten to five. 我的表是差十分五点。

(2) 有些表示心理状态和感情、感觉的动词常用于一般现在时。

例如: I feel better now. 我现在感觉好些了。

It doesn't matter this time. 这次没关系。

Does it hurt here? 这儿疼吗?

(3) 在时间、条件状语从句中表示将来的动作。

例如: When you climb higher, you'll find nothing grows there at all.

当你爬得再高些时, 在那里你将什么植物也看不到。

If you jump a queue the people will not be pleased.

如果你不排队的话,其他人会不高兴的。

We'll have to clean them before mother comes home.

在妈妈回来之前,我们得把它们洗干净。

Tom won't feel well till the game is over.

这场比赛结束时汤姆就会好了。

(4)表示按规定、计划或安排预计要发生的动作或存在状态。

例如: Could you tell me what time the plane leaves?

你能告诉我飞机何时起飞吗?

It leaves at seven.

它在七点起飞。

Do you know what time the plane arrives in Moscow?

你知道这架飞机何时抵达莫斯科吗?

(5)表示习惯与能力。

例如: Do you drive a car?

你会开汽车吗?

Mr. Green teaches English.

格林先生教英语。

People never use Mr., Mrs. or Miss before their first names.

人们从不在他们的名字前加先生、夫人或小姐。

(6)用于下列特殊语中。

例如: There goes the bell.

铃响了。

Why don't you go by bus?

你为什么不坐公共汽车?

Here comes Jim.

吉姆来了。

(7)be 动词的一般现在时 is/am/are。

例如: She is a student.

她是个学生。

强化训练

(一)把下列动词变成第三人称单数形式。

1. go _____

2. swim _____

3. wash _____

4. get _____

5. study _____

6. do _____

7. leave _____

8. begin _____

9. pay _____

10. ring _____ 11. fly _____ 12. choose _____
 13. buy _____ 14. lie _____ 15. mean _____

(二)选择填空。

- () 1. _____ your teacher _____ from them very often? Certainly.
 A. Do; hear B. Does; hear C. Do; receive D. Does; receive
- () 2. Mr. Black often _____ fishing on Sunday, _____ he?
 A. goes; doesn't B. goes; isn't C. doesn't go; does D. doesn't go; is
- () 3. The girl often _____ cold when she _____.
 A. catches; dances B. catches; dances
 C. catches; dancees D. catches; dancees
- () 4. _____ he _____ himself there? No, I don't think so.
 A. Do; enjoy B. Does; enjoys C. Does; enjoys D. Does; enjoy
- () 5. He usually _____ TV on Sunday evening.
 A. watch B. watches C. watching D. is watching
- () 6. _____ your mother _____ some cleaning on Sundays?
 A. Does; has B. Do; does C. Does; do D. Do; do
- () 7. I will tell him as soon as he _____ back.
 A. come B. came C. will come D. comes
- () 8. Which teacher _____ lessons to you every day?
 A. does give B. does give C. do give D. gives
- () 9. _____ Tom _____ to work hard to help his family? Yes, he _____.
 A. Has; /; has B. Does; have; does
 C. Does; has; has D. Has; /; does
- () 10. Mary _____ on shoes when she _____ them.
 A. tries; buys B. tries; buies C. trys; buys D. trys; buies
- () 11. Smith does not go fishing on weekdays, _____? _____, he does.
 A. does he; No B. does he; Yes C. doesn't he; No D. doesn't he; Yes
- () 12. We'll go to play with snow if it _____ tomorrow.
 A. snow B. snows C. will snow D. snowed
- () 13. Neither I nor he _____ French.
 A. speak B. doesn't speak C. knows D. is knowing
- () 14. Nobody _____ how to run this machine.
 A. know B. have known C. knows D. is knowing
- () 15. The Young Pioneer _____ water for the old man every day.
 A. carry B. bring C. takes D. carries
- () 16. They study _____.