

全国中学生英语
综合能力评估丛书

初二·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 **2**

年级 上

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**动词
部分**

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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避免的一个环节。

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



动词时态与训练 (1)

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Tense of Verbs & Training 动词时态与训练

一般现在时

一、一般现在时的构成

一般现在时用行为动词的原形,但第三人称单数作主语时,动词的词尾要加-s。现以连系动词 be 和行为动词 write 为例,对一般现在时的肯定句、否定句和疑问句的构成以表格形式加以说明:

动词	肯定句	否定句
be	I am...	I am not...
	You (We, They) are...	You (We, They) are not...
	He (She, It) is...	He (She It) is not...
write	I (We, You, They) write...	I (We, You, They) do not write...
	He (She, It) writes...	He (She, It) does not write...

动词	疑问句	简略答语(肯定)	简略答语(否定)
be	Am I...?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
	Are you...?	Yes, I am (we are).	No, I am (we are) not.
	Are we...?	Yes, we (you) are.	No, we (you) are not.
	Are they...?	Yes, they are.	No, they are not.
	Is he...?	Yes, he is.	No, he is not.
	Is she...?	Yes, she is.	No, she is not.
	Is it...?	Yes, it is.	No, it is not.

动词	疑问句	简略答语(肯定)	简略答语(否定)
write	Do $\begin{Bmatrix} I \\ we \\ you \\ they \end{Bmatrix}$ write...?	Yes, $\begin{Bmatrix} you \\ we (you) \\ we \\ they \end{Bmatrix}$ do.	No, $\begin{Bmatrix} you \\ we (you) \\ you \\ they \end{Bmatrix}$ do not.
	Does $\begin{Bmatrix} he \\ she \\ it \end{Bmatrix}$ write...?	Yes, $\begin{Bmatrix} he \\ she \\ it \end{Bmatrix}$ does.	No, $\begin{Bmatrix} he \\ she \\ it \end{Bmatrix}$ does not.

连系动词 be 的各种形式常与代词或 not 缩写成一个词。助动词 do, does 一般只与 not 缩写。
连系动词 be 缩写一览表:

肯定	缩写	否定	缩写
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
you are	you're	you are not	you're not 或 you aren't
he is	he's	he is not	he's not 或 he isn't
she is	she's	she is not	she's not 或 she isn't
it is	it's	it is not	it's not 或 it isn't
we are	we're	we are not	we're not 或 we aren't
they are	they're	they are not	they're not 或 they aren't

注意:助动词 do not 的缩写形式为 don't, does not 的缩写形式是 doesn't

二、动词加-s 或-es

当主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词需加“-s”或“-es”(见下表):

规 则	动词原形	第三人称单数形式
一般在词尾 加-s	play	plays
	work	works
	leave	leaves
	swim	swims

规 则	动词原形	第三人称单数形式
以字母 s, x, ch, sh 或 o 结 尾的词加-es	pass	passes
	fix	fixes
	teach	teaches
	wish	wishes
	do	does
以辅音字母 加-y 结尾的词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加 -es	study	studies
	carry	carries
	fly	flies
	cry	cries

注:动词 have 的第三人称单数形式为 has。

三、动词第三人称单数加-s 或-es 后的读音

1. 在清辅音[p],[k],[t],[f]后读[s]。如:

stops	[stɒps]	jumps	[dʒʌmps]
likes	[laɪks]	picks	[pɪks]
posts	[pəʊsts]	visits	[ˈvɪzɪts]
laughs	[lɑːfs]	coughs	[kɒfs]

2. 在[s],[z],[ʃ],[tʃ],[dʒ]之后读[ɪz]。例如:

passes	[ˈpɑːsɪz]	guesses	[ˈɡesɪz]
rises	[ˈraɪzɪz]	refuses	[rɪˈfjuːzɪz]
wishes	[ˈwɪʃɪz]	washes	[ˈwɒʃɪz]
teaches	[ˈtiːtʃɪz]	watches	[ˈwɒtʃɪz]
changes	[ˈtʃeɪndʒɪz]	manages	[ˈmænɪdʒɪz]

3. 除以上两种读音外,其余的均读[z]。

四、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示经常的或习惯性的动作。常与表示频度的时间状语如: often, always, sometimes, every day, on Sundays/Mondays 等连用。例如:

I get up at six o'clock every day. 我每天6时起床。

He often goes to school by bike. 他经常骑自行车上学。

Sometimes they play basketball after school. 有时他们在放学后玩篮球。

2. 表示主语具备的性格、能力和特征。例如:

She knows not only Japanese, but also English. 她不仅懂日语, 还懂英语。

She looks like her little sister. 她看上去像她的妹妹。

3. 表示现在的状态。例如:

Tom lives in the center of the town. 汤姆住在市中心。

4. 表示客观事实和普遍真理。例如:

The moon moves around the earth and the earth moves around the sun.

月球绕着地球转,地球绕着太阳转。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

5. 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中,常用一般现在时态替将来时态。例如:

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go to the park.

如果明天不下雨,我们就去公园。

Please tell her about it as soon as she comes back.

她一回来就把这件事告诉她。

We won't begin the meeting until our teacher arrives.

我们要等到老师来才开会。

强化训练

将下列句子先改成否定句,然后改成一般疑问句,并给出肯定,否定两种答语。

1. They like dancing.

2. He knows her telephone number.

3. Tom goes to school by bus.

4. My parents usually get up at 7:00 on Sundays.

5. She does morning exercises everyday.

6. That building has fifteen floors.

7. She is a bookseller.

8. This mooncake has some meat in it.

9. There are many books in the library.

10. Spring comes after winter.

一般将来时

一、一般将来时的构成

一般将来时由助动词 will 或 shall 加动词原形构成。shall 主要用于以第一人称(I 和 we)为主语的疑问句中。一般将来时的肯定句式、否定句式和疑问句式的结构列表如下:

人 称	肯 定 句 式	否 定 句 式	疑 问 句 式
第一人称	I (We) will go.	I (We) will not go.	Shall I (we) go?
第二人称	You will go.	You will not go.	Will you go?
第三人称	He (She, It, They) will go.	He (She, It, They) will not go.	Will he (she, it, they) go?

注: will 在主语后常缩写为 'll, will not 常缩写为 won't.

二、一般将来时的用法

1. 一般将来时表示在将来某个时间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 tomorrow, next week/month/year 等连用。例如:

We will get there tomorrow. 我们明天将到达那里。

What will happen next? 下一步会发生什么事呢?

We won't be free until 7:00 this evening. 我们要到今天晚上 7 时才有空。

—Shall we go to the school at twelve? 我们在 12 点去学校吗?

—No, we'll go there at half past twelve. 不, 我们 12:30 去。

2. 表示将来经常或反复发生的动作。例如:

I will come to see you every weekend. 我会每个周末来看你的。

He will do the same thing again and again until he can do it well.

他会反复做同一件事, 直到做好为止。

3. 有迹象表示某事将要发生, 或打算、计划、决定要做某事, 可用“be going to + 动词原形”来

表示。例如:

What time is the party going to start? 聚会会在几点钟开始?

It's going to be warmer later on. 晚些时候天气会更暖和。

We are going to watch the football game. 我们打算观看这场足球赛。

I am not going to watch TV this evening. I'm going to see the film instead.

今天晚上我不看电视了,而是去看电影。

4. be going to 和 will 在一般情况下可以互换。例如:

They will/are going to meet at the school gate at eight tomorrow.

他们明天 8 时在学校门口会合。

注:但是下列几种将来时要用 will 而不用 be going to。

(1) 带有意愿色彩的将来时,常用 will。例如:

I will tell him the news. 我要把这消息告诉他。

I'm sure they will come and help us. 我肯定他们会来帮助我们的。

(2) 问对方是否愿意,或表示客气的邀请或命令时,常用 will。例如:

Will you go with us? 你跟我们一起去吗?

Will you please close the window? 请把窗子关上好吗?

Take a seat, will you? 请坐。

(3) 在有时间状语从句或条件状语从句的复合句中,如果主句是将来时,常用 will。例如:

Miss Gao will tell you the answer if you ask her. 如果你去问高老师,她会告诉你答案的。

I will come if it doesn't rain. 如果不下雨的话,我就来。

If you travel in India, France or Germany, or almost any other countries, you will still be able to use English. 如果你到印度、法国、德国或者任何别的国家旅行,你仍然能够使用英语。

The shop won't be open until 9:00. 这家商店 9:00 才开门。

三、一般将来时的特殊表达

一些表示位置移动的词,如:go, come, leave, arrive, fly(乘飞机去)等,可用现在进行时表示即将发生的动作。例如:

They are flying to Wuhan tomorrow. 他们明天将乘飞机去武汉。

Uncle Wang is coming to supper. 王叔叔要来吃晚饭。

We are going to the park this Sunday. 这个星期天我们要去公园。

Are you leaving tonight? 你今天晚上走吗?

强化训练

一、用动词的适当形式填空。

1. What time _____ I _____ (come)?

2. The radio says the cloud _____ (lift) quite quickly.

3. There _____ (be) a strong wind to the north of the Huanghe River in two days.
4. "Jane, supper's ready." "I _____ (come)." "
5. If you _____ (learn) even a little English, you _____ (find) it useful after you leave school.
6. _____ I _____ (tell) her the bad news?
7. What _____ you _____ (do) tomorrow?
8. How soon _____ Mr. Smith _____ (finish) his work?
9. We _____ (watch) a new play this evening.
10. If you _____ (have) any problems, I _____ (help) you.

二、选择填空。

- () 1. How many minutes _____ there in an hour?
A. is B. are C. will be D. were
- () 2. We _____ him a moment ago.
A. see B. won't see C. didn't see D. will see
- () 3. Fish _____ without water.
A. dies B. is going to die C. won't die D. will die
- () 4. Mother _____ very busy. She often _____ home very late.
A. is; come B. will be; comes C. is; comes D. is; is coming
- () 5. We _____ the good news just now.
A. are hearing B. have heard C. hear D. heard
- () 6. "When _____ you _____ for Beijing?" "This evening."
A. do; leave B. are; leaving C. did; leave D. were; leaving
- () 7. Mary isn't here. She _____ a letter in her room.
A. is writing B. wrote C. writes D. will write
- () 8. There _____ a sports meeting in our school next month.
A. is going to have B. are going to be
OC. will have D. is going to be
- () 9. You'll write to us as soon as you _____ Beijing.
A. will get to B. gets to
C. are going to D. get to
- () 10. If it _____ tomorrow, we won't start the sports meeting.
A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. rained
- () 11. No, I _____ another song for you.
A. sing B. am going to sing
C. sang D. have sing
- () 12. I'll tell her about it when she _____ back.

- A. come B. will come C. came D. comes
- () 13. Autumn is a busy season. The days _____ shorter.
- A. get B. gets C. got D. get to
- () 14. "Where _____ you _____ lunch?" "At school."
- A. did; have B. did; had C. have; had D. shall; have
- () 15. Children, be careful, _____?
- A. aren't you B. are they C. will you D. don't you

一般过去时

一、一般过去时的构成

一般过去时用动词的过去式。除连系动词 be 的过去式有人称和数的变化外,其他动词的过去式均无人称和数的变化。现以连系动词 be,实义动词 work 为例,对一般过去时的肯定句式、否定句式和疑问句式的构成列表如下:

动词	肯定句	否定句
be	I was...	I was not (wasn't)...
	He (She, It) was...	He (She, It) was not (wasn't)...
	We (You, They) were...	We (You, They) were not (weren't)...
work	I (You, He, She, It, We, They) worked.	I (You, He, She, It, We, They) did not (didn't) work.

疑问句和简略答语

动词	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
be	Was I...?	Were you...?	Was he (she, it)...?
	Yes, you were.	Yes, I was.	Yes, he (she, it) was.
	No, you were not.	No, I was not.	No, he (she, it) was not.
	Were we...?	Were you...?	Were they...?
	Yes, we (you) were.	Yes, we were.	Yes, they were.
	No, we (you) were not.	No, we were not.	No, they were not.

动词	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
work	Did I work?	Did you work?	Did he (she, it) work?
	Yes, you did.	Yes, I did.	Yes, he (she, it) did.
	No, you did not.	No, I did not.	No, he (she, it) did not.
	Did we work?	Did you work?	Did they work?
	Yes, we (you) did.	Yes, we did.	Yes, they did.
	No, we (you) did not.	No, we did not.	No, they did not.

二、动词过去式的构成

动词过去式有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

动词过去式的规则变化：

构成规则	原形	过去式
一般在动词 末尾加-ed	work plant play	worked planted played
结尾是 e 的 动词在末尾加-d	like live change	liked lived changed
末尾只有一个 辅音字母的重 读闭音节词, 先 双写这个辅音字 母, 再加-ed	plan(计划) stop drop	planned stopped dropped
以辅音字母 加-y 结尾的, 先 变 y 为 i 再加-ed	carry study cry	carried studied cried

词尾-ed 的读音

1. 在清辅音后读[t]。例如：

dropped	[drɒpt]	stopped	[stɒpt]
looked	[lʊkt]	liked	[laɪkt]
laughed	[lɑːft]	coughed	[kɒft]
washed	[wɒʃt]	watched	[wɒʃt]
danced	[dɑːnst]	dressed	[drest]

2. 在浊辅音和元音后读[d]。例如:

played	[pleɪd]	answered	[ˈɑːnsəd]
followed	[ˈfɒləʊd]	agreed	[əˈɡriːd]
arrived	[əˈraɪvd]	listened	[ˈlɪsnd]
borrowed	[ˈbɒrəʊd]	called	[kɔːld]
returned	[rɪˈtənd]	saved	[seɪvd]

3. 在[t]、[d]音后读[id]。例如:

pointed	[ˈpɔɪntɪd]	shouted	[ˈʃaʊtɪd]
planted	[ˈplɑːntɪd]	hated	[ˈheɪtɪd]
mended	[ˈmendɪd]	needed	[ˈniːdɪd]
founded	[ˈfaʊndɪd]	crowded	[ˈkraʊdɪd]

三、一般过去时的用法

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,常和表示过去的时间状语如 yesterday, last night, two weeks ago 等连用。例如:

Jim had some bread for breakfast yesterday.

吉姆昨天早餐吃了一些面包。

I went home at half past five the day before yesterday.

我前天 5:30 回家。

When did you start in this school?

你什么时候开始来这所学校上学?

2. 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作,常和 often, always 等表示频度的时间状语连用。例如:

His father often went to work by bus last year.

去年他父亲经常乘公共汽车去上班。

Edison liked to find out how things worked when he was a young child.

爱迪生还是小孩的时候喜欢弄清事情的来龙去脉。

Lei Feng was always ready to help the people in trouble. 雷锋总是乐意帮助有困难的人。

3. 有时动作发生的时间不很清楚,但实际上是过去发生的,应当用一般过去时。例如:

I thought I put my ticket in my coat. But it isn't there.

我以为我把票放在衣服(口袋)里了,但现在票不在那里。

I was glad to receive your letter of 8th March. 收到你 3 月 8 日的来信我很高兴。

Hi, Lucy! I didn't know you were here.

露茜,你好! 我不知道你在这里。



强化训练

一、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. My family _____ (move) to France because my father _____ (find) work in Paris.
2. I'm going to have a party. _____ you _____ (know)? I'm sorry I _____ (forget) to tell you.
3. Wei Hua _____ (work) hard all day in class yesterday.
4. He said that he _____ (not, like) football.
5. The film _____ (not begin) until 8 last night.
6. My brother isn't at home right now. He _____ (go) to Beijing.
He _____ (be) there many times. He _____ (not be) back until next week.
7. When I get home, my mother _____ (go) out for a walk.
8. The radio says there _____ (be) a strong wind to the north of Huai River in two days.
9. Tom, you are late. The class _____ (begin).
10. If it _____ (not stop) raining tomorrow, we _____ (have) to stay at home.
11. In China, spring _____ (begin) in February.
12. He _____ (finish) his supper just now.
13. He often _____ (take) his sister to the park last summer vacation.
14. Our teacher told us that the earth _____ (go) around the sun.
15. He _____ (get) up very early yesterday morning, but he _____ (not do) anything.
16. _____ she _____ (do) morning exercises everyday?
17. Your parents _____ (receive) the letter yesterday.
18. What _____ you _____ (do) when I rang you?
19. She _____ (watch) TV while she _____ (wash) her clothes.
20. Lucy, I need some help. Can you come here? Yes, I _____ (come).
21. Can you tell me where I _____ (have) to change planes?
22. I don't know whether I _____ (buy) the ticket for my grandma.
23. Listen! Someone _____ (sing) an English song in the next room.
24. What _____ (are) you _____ (do) at this time yesterday?
I _____ (read) an English story book.

二、汉译英。

1. 我不知道你这么忙。

2. 我以为你知道这件事。