

English Language Series
上海语法释疑系列

Solutions

动词疑难逐个解

S·X·Lam 编著

生活·讀書·新知三联书店



Verb

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动词疑难逐个解

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许国璋序

三十多年前，受命编写大学文科英语教材。其时阶级斗争之说风行，无事不蒙受其深刻影响，但在此书编纂实务中，还是尽当时之可能，力求背离时尚，追求语言之基本训练。现在看来，这套教材虽已必须重新修订，其原作毕竟已为各校及外语训练班乐于采用多年。其结果是，一方面，本人之虚名顿传，“许国璋”成为某种合用之英语教本之代称，一个社会语言学家的姓名竟然可以成为社会语言学之研究对象，不免惶恐；另一方面，使我更加注意英语之教学，不仅关心大学生英语训练，而且包括他们的预备阶段——中学时代的英语教学。

中学英语教学，年来改进颇多。我不是中学教师，隔岸观火，难说此中还存在什么关键问题。只有一个感觉：这些年来，适应开放改革之现实需要，大家比较注意成人培训，例如办强化班，口语班等等，不一而足。凡此均非无谓之举，但是治本之计，恐怕还得从中小学时期做起。“三年之病，难求七年之艾”；为了将来，我们恐怕得早早地把“七年之艾”准备好。事事都靠到了成人再加强、速成，究竟不是办法。从已出之教材和辅导读物看，似乎考虑中学生之基本训练较少，亟待加强。

生活·读书·新知三联书店交来这套《英语语法释疑系列》专供中学生阅读，我略加翻阅，颇为高兴，乐于促其印行。这套书注重基本训练，文法笃实准确，而又叙述生动，练习周详，并且附有插图，当为若干于中学英语教学有素养

的同行的精心之作。是一套具有新意的可用教材。

生活·读书·新知三联书店历来常出高水准学术论著，这也许可受称道，但在经营效益上，似乎并不能得到相应的嘉许。作为一个文化企业，推而广之，作为一个文化人，难道可无经济观念？我希望三联书店好好经营、推广这类有益的普及读物，在经营效益上也作出成绩。今年五月赴欧讲学前夕，与三联书店前任总经理沈昌文专门谈及此点，咸有同感。惜乎我已年迈多病，连素以壮年视之的昌文，亦已因年龄关系，退出领导岗位。我辈于此，徒呼负负，实已难能为力。则今后以文化促经营、以经营助文化之举，亦即出版业秉政者常谓之“双效益”重任，只能期望于来者！

我深信，既然大家已有认识，积以时日和经验，这个“双效益”的工作是一定可以完成的。

因是之故，我对这套丛书，乐观厥成，并应三联书店之命，为之序。

许国璋

一九九三年八月

序 言

我从事中学英文教学好几年了。这些年来，在批改学生作文的过程中，我发现他们错得最多的，是在动词（特别是动词时态）方面。这可能是受母语的影响。因为在汉语中，动词本身的变化并不明显。而英语就不同了，有各种各样的时态（tenses），还有不同的语态（voices），语气（moods）等，真是变化多端。稍不留意就会出错。

本书收集了五十条与动词有关的常犯错误（其中以时态方面的为主），加以分类，并用浅易的语言，扼要分析错误，说明正确用法。每个条目都有例句，并有一定分量的练习，帮助读者巩固所学知识。书末特选了一百条综合了本书各章内容的多项选择题。请读者在读完本书以后，做一下这些选择题，检查一下自己在英语动词的运用方面有没有进步。

作者

一九九一年十一月

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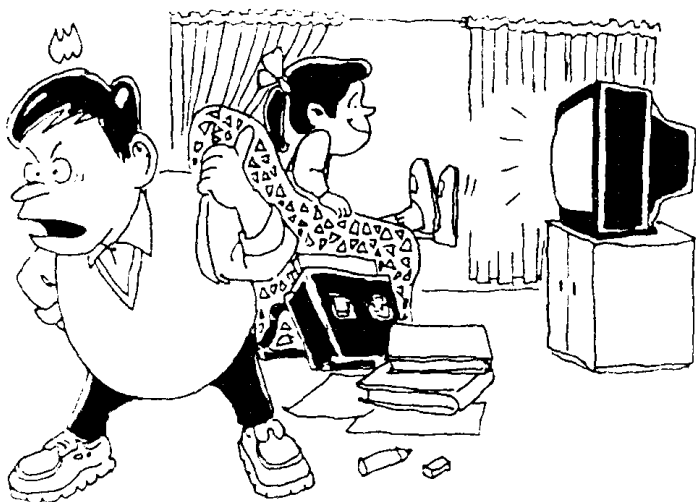
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1

✗ Betty always watch television after school.

✓ Betty always watches television after school.



Betty always watches television after school.

说明 动词 (verb) 与主语 (subject) 必须保持数的一致。

使用现在时态 (present tenses) 时尤须注意。

如果主语是第三人称单数 (third person singular), 其动词要加上 “s” 或 “es”。

- e. g. 1. Mary *studies* in ABC Secondary School.
2. She *realizes* that she *is* wrong.
3. John *goes* to school on foot every day.
4. He *wishes* me a Merry Christmas

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense of the verb in brackets. (用括号中所给动词的一般现在时填空。)

1. John sometimes _____ (go) to school on foot.
2. My uncle _____ (grow) vegetables on his farm in the south.
3. Everyone _____ (hurry) home after work.
4. She will pass the examination if she _____ (work) hard.
5. Where _____ Peter _____ (live)?
6. As winter _____ (approach), it _____ (become) colder.
7. John _____ (care) what they say.
8. She _____ (be) a strange person. She _____ (carry) her umbrella with her wherever she _____ (go).
9. “Rex _____ (throw) the ball to James and he _____ (catch) it.” The reporter said.
10. Time _____ (fly). _____ (not waste) your time!

11. It usually _____ (rain) in June and July.
12. No one _____ (know) the way to the Stadium.
13. Susan _____ (talk) on the telephone for hours every day.
14. Alan _____ (study) very hard and he rarely _____ (watch) T. V..
15. I never _____ (lie).

2

✗ The plane **will leave** at seven **this evening**.

✓ The plane **leaves** at seven **this evening**.

说明 交通工具多有预先安排的时间表。谈到交通工具的
开行或到站时间，多采用一般现在时态 (simple
present tense)。谈到其他预先安排的程序，也可以用
一般现在时态去叙述未来发生的事情。

- e. g. 1. What time *does* the next train *leave* for Lo
Wu?
2. The summer vacation *starts* on July 13.
3. The exhibition *opens* next Monday. We
will go and visit it.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the
brackets. (用括号中所给动词的正确形式填空。)

1. I _____ (leave) Hong Kong tonight. The plane
_____ (leave) at 7 p. m. .

2. we'd better hurry. Otherwise we can't catch the train which _____ (leave) in ten minutes.
3. My summer vacation _____ (start) on July 12 this year. I _____ (start) to learn French in this summer vacation.
4. John says that he _____ (leave) Hong Kong and emigrate to Canada later this year.

3

✗ Rowena is ~~studing~~ in Form 4.

✓ Rowena is **studying** in Form 4. (四年级)

说明 这是一个很常见的错误。以“y”结尾的动词(verb)转化成-ing形式的时候,仍要保留“y”的。以“e”结尾的动词转化成-ing形式时,则要去掉“e”。

e. g. carry → carrying
fly → flying
worry → worrying
pay → paying
leave → leaving
have → having

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the *ing* form of the word in brackets.

1. I shall be _____ (study) in Form 6 this time next

year.

2. She is not _____ (drive).
3. I'm now _____ (have) dinner. Call me later, please.
4. I don't believe you. you're _____ (lie).
5. What _____ (freeze) weather! I've to put on a coat.
6. I'm _____ (leave) Hong Kong tonight.
7. Oh, God! They're not _____ (play) well.
We're _____ (lose) the game. We must cheer them on.
8. I hate _____ (use) the _____ (copy) machine.
9. The dog is always _____ (chase) the cat.
10. The teacher is now _____ (teach) the kids Arithmetic.
11. I'm _____ (die) to know where he is.
12. How are you _____ (get) on with your study?
13. I hear someone _____ (sing).
14. He is _____ (begin) to understand the importance of grammar.

4

× Have you do your homework?

✓ Have you done your homework?

说明 动词 (verb) 的现在完成时态 (present perfect tense) 表示动作已经完成了。动词现在完成时态的结构是: has/have + 过去分词 (past participle)。

- e. g. 1. Mary has *gone* to school.
2. Marina has just *left* Hong Kong.
3. Marilyn has just *changed* job.
4. They have just *married*.
5. We have just *returned* from Japan.

以上句子中的斜体字均是过去分词。

如果句子是被动语态 (passive voice), 则须在 “has/have” 及过去分词中间, 加上 “been”。

- e. g. 6. Marina has just *been* promoted.

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the perfect form of the verb in

brackets.

1. I _____ just _____ (telephone) Mary. She is coming.
2. The tree _____ (fall) down before typhoon signal No. 10. was hoisted.
3. I have told you not to speak so loudly. See! Now you _____ (wake) the baby.
4. Susan and John had a quarrel last Monday and they _____ (not speak) to each other since then.
5. I _____ (switch) off the air-conditioner before I went to work.
6. Mrs. Cheung is very angry because someone _____ (just throw) a ball through her window.
7. "The bell _____ (ring), but the students _____ (not come) out yet," Mrs. Wong said.
8. One must reap what one _____ (sow).
9. The dustbins _____ (not empty) for three weeks.

5

- × She worked in this factory since 1984.
- ✓ She has worked in this factory since 1984.

说明 动词 (verb) 的现在完成时态 (present perfect tense) 跟一般过去时态 (simple past tense) 很容易混淆。

谈及过去某个确定时间完成的动作，该用一般过去时态。

e. g. 1. I *visited* my uncle yesterday.

现在完成时态多用于从过去时间 (例如 1984 年) 延续至现在的动作。

e. g. 2. She *has worked* in the bank for one year.

3. I *have studied* in this school for five years.

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable form of the verb in