

全国中学生英语  
综合能力评估丛书

初二·下

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

新课标航母

系列丛书

初中

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年级 下

# DeliCated TrailHing



Verbs

动词  
部分

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中国少年儿童出版社 新疆教育出版社

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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英语教学的一线教师，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》丛书是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备考专项练习册。

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、口语与听力、单项选择、动词、综合填空、短文改错、完型填空、阅读理解等不同专题。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、高考试题趋势，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，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

Tense of Verbs & Training 动词时态与训练

## 一般过去时

### 一、一般过去时的构成

一般过去时通常由动词过去式表示。规则动词的过去式为在动词原形后面加 - ed 或 - d。不规则动词的过去式有其特殊形式。

一般过去时的肯定式,否定式和疑问式及简单回答形式。(以动词 work 为例)

肯定式	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I (You, We, They)} \\ \text{He (She, It)} \end{array} \right\} \text{worked.}$	
否定式	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{He (She, It)} \\ \text{We (You, They)} \end{array} \right\} \text{did not (didn't) work.}$	
疑问式	$\text{Did } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{he (she, it)} \\ \text{we (you, they)} \end{array} \right\} \text{work...?}$	
简单回答	$\text{Yes, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{he (she, it)} \\ \text{we (you, they)} \end{array} \right\} \text{did.} \quad \text{No, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{he (she, it)} \\ \text{we (you, they)} \end{array} \right\} \text{didn't.}$	

### 二、一般过去时的用法

1. 表示过去某个时间的某一点或某一段时间的动作或存在的状态。

常与 one day, yesterday, yesterday morning, last week, a moment ago, just now, after three days, on Sunday, in October, in 2000 等表示过去的时间状语连用。

例如:

I met Mary in the street but we didn't stop to talk.

我在路上遇见了玛丽,但我们没有停下来聊天。

Where were you yesterday? 昨天你在哪儿?

I wrote the letter at 10 o'clock. 我十点钟写了那封信。

After that I took it to the post. 然后我把它寄出了。

Did you see him today? 今天你看见了他了吗?(指今天过去的某一时刻)

She went out just now. 她刚出去。

We stayed there two months. 我们在那儿呆了两个月。

I was born in October, 1982. 我出生于 1982 年 10 月。

2. 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

常与 every, often, always, sometimes, used to do 等连用。

例如:

Last term we often did experiments. 上学期我们经常做试验。

He always went to work by bus. 他过去总是乘车去上班。

She gave her teacher presents every Christmas. 她每年都给她的老师送圣诞礼物。

I used to go to school early. 我过去总是很早去学校。

She is not what she used to be. 她现在不是过去那个样子了。

注意:used to do 的否定式和疑问式有两种构成法。

(1)借助 did, 即:didn't use (d) to do. 例如:

He didn't use(d) to do it, did he? 他过去不经常这么做,是吗?

Did you use to play football? 你过去经常踢足球吗?

(2)不用 did, 即:usedn't to do. 例如:

She usedn't to make those mistakes. 她以前并不经常出那些错的。

Used you to play football? 你过去经常踢足球吗?

(3)表示过去同时发生或描述过去连续的动作。例如:

We sang and danced. 我们又唱又跳。

He entered the classroom, sat down at his desk and began to work.

他走进教室,坐在桌旁,开始学习。

### 三、一般过去时的其它用法:

1. 有时,一般过去时形式上为过去,而实际上指现在。

例如:

I didn't know you were here. 我没想到你在这儿。(were 实际上指现在)

I thought you were out. 我认为你出去了。(were 实际上指现在)





It was a pity you didn't go to the talk. 很遗憾你没去听报告。(didn't go 实际上指现在)

2. 在口语中,一般过去时可用来代替一般现在时,使语气变得婉转客气。

试比较:

Do/Did you wish to see me? 你是找我吗?

Do/Did you want anything else? 你还要别的吗?

I wonder/wondered if you could help me. 不知道你能否帮我一下。

3. 一般过去时也可以表示过去将来发生的事情(常用于宾语、时间、条件等从句)。

例如:

Tom told me that school opened the following morning.

汤姆告诉我,第二天上午开学。(opened 表示过去的将来)

She promised to buy me a dress when she went abroad next week.

她许诺下周出国时,给我买条裙子。(went 表示过去的将来)

They said they would all leave if Mike stayed.

他们说如果迈克留下,他们就都走。(stayed 表示过去的将来)

4. 一般过去时用于虚拟语气的条件从句中,表示非真实情况。

例如:

If he were here, he would help you. 要是他在这儿,他会帮助你的。

If you took his advice, you might be well soon. 假如你采纳了他的建议,你就会很快好起来。

If I were you, I would do it. 若我是你,我就干。

## 强化训练

### 一、选择填空。

( ) 1. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me.

A. help                      B. helps                      C. helping                      D. helped

( ) 2. There are two boxes on the table. One is big, \_\_\_\_\_ is small.

A. another                      B. other                      C. others                      D. the other

( ) 3. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ her.

A. tell                      B. to tell                      C. telling                      D. told

( ) 4. There is no time \_\_\_\_\_.

A. play                      B. playing                      C. to play                      D. played

( ) 5. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ they would like to do it.

A. think                      B. like                      C. sure                      D. want

( ) 6. I'm afraid I may be \_\_\_\_\_ late.

- A. little                      B. a little                      C. few                      D. a few
- ( ) 7. I did my homework at 7:00 \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. /
- ( ) 8. Lucy likes apples, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so is Lily                      B. so Lily is  
C. so does Lily                      D. so Lily does
- ( ) 9. —Didn't Tom play football yesterday? —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, he didn't                      B. No, he did  
C. No, he didn't                      D. No, he wasn't
- ( ) 10. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A. listen                      B. to listen                      C. hear                      D. to hear
- ( ) 11. Here's the weather report \_\_\_\_\_ the next 24 hours.  
A. on                      B. for                      C. at                      D. from
- ( ) 12. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ the bike for me.  
A. mend                      B. mended                      C. mending                      D. mends
- ( ) 13. It's very cold today. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is it                      B. isn't it                      C. does it                      D. doesn't it
- ( ) 14. There will be a strong wind \_\_\_\_\_ the north \_\_\_\_\_ the Changjiang River.  
A. in; of                      B. in; at                      C. to; in                      D. to; of
- ( ) 15. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. warm                      B. snowy                      C. snow                      D. cold
- ( ) 16. Jim is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ his friends at the station.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. for                      D. /
- ( ) 17. I'd like to watch TV. Please \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn on it                      B. open it                      C. turn it on                      D. turn it open
- ( ) 18. The sun will come out \_\_\_\_\_ on.  
A. late                      B. later                      C. latest                      D. the latest
- ( ) 19. The weather will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. badder                      B. many worse                      C. more bad                      D. much worse
- ( ) 20. Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_ back to England next month.  
A. go                      B. goes                      C. going                      D. will go

二、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at home last night. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) nowhere.  
2. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football.  
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not with me at that time.  
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (give) Mary a present last Christmas.  
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) an hour ago.



6. Thanks a lot for \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me the book.
7. His mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work at 8:00, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not) go to work yesterday because she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill.
8. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Chinese two years ago. Now he can \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Chinese quite well.
9. The old man asked the policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready for a party now. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the party this evening.

### 三、完形填空。

Mike always loves ships. When he was 1, he said, "I'm going to go into the army." But his eyes were not very 2, and he did not get in.

Then he said, "I'm going to buy a small 3, and I'm going to go around the world." But boats 4 very expensive, and Mike did not have 5 money.

But last summer Mike found a swimming club(俱乐部) near 6 house. The lessons did not cost very much, and Mike began going to the club at every end of the week and 7. Now he is a good swimmer(游泳者).

Last week a little boy said to him, "You're a very good swimmer. How do you learn to swim 8?"

"I'm not good 9 all," Mike said and he smiled, "I'm in the water, and I say to myself, 'There are dangerous fishes in this area(地区)!'. Then I'm very 10, and I swim quickly."

- |                           |                 |                |                |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. dead            | B. younger      | C. older       | D. ill         |
| ( ) 2. A. good            | B. bad          | C. broken      | D. weak        |
| ( ) 3. A. plane           | B. train        | C. boat        | D. car         |
| ( ) 4. A. are             | B. is           | C. were        | D. was         |
| ( ) 5. A. many            | B. much         | C. a few       | D. very few    |
| ( ) 6. A. his             | B. her          | C. him         | D. she         |
| ( ) 7. A. having meetings | B. watching TV  |                |                |
| C. having lessons         | D. seeing films |                |                |
| ( ) 8. A. so slowly       | B. so fast      | C. not so fast | D. not so well |
| ( ) 9. A. in              | B. on           | C. with        | D. at          |
| ( ) 10. A. afraid         | B. busy         | C. poor        | D. rich        |

## 过去进行时

### 一、过去进行时的构成

过去进行时是由系动词 be 的过去式 was/were + 现在分词(动词 + -ing)构成。现以动词

talk 为例,其肯定句、否定句和疑问句见下表:

肯定句	否定句
I(He, She, It) was talking.	I(He, She, It) was not talking.
We(You, They) were talking.	We(You, They) were not talking.

疑问句	简略答语
Was I talking?	Yes, you were.
	No, you were not.
Were we talking?	Yes, we(you) were.
	No, we(you) were not.
Were you talking?	Yes, I was.
	No, I was not.
	Yes, we were.
	No, we were not.
Was he(she, it) talking?	Yes, he (she, it) was.
	No, he(she, it) was not.
Were they talking?	Yes, they were.
	No, they were not.

注意:was not 可缩写成 wasn't; were not 可缩写成 weren't。

## 二、过去进行时的用法

过去进行时是发生在过去的动作,强调的是动作在过去正在进行。下列情况常用过去进行时:

1. 表示过去某个时刻正在进行的动作。

常与 at eight yesterday morning, from 7:00 to 10:00 last night 等表示过去的时间状语连用。

例如:

What were you doing at eight yesterday? 昨天 8 时你在做什么?

The Greens were watching TV from 8:00 to 10:00 last night.

昨天晚上 8 时到 10 时,格林一家人在看电视。

I was having a rest at noon yesterday. 昨天中午我正在休息。



—What were you doing the night before last? 前天晚上你在做什么?

—I was reading a story - book. 我在看故事书。

2. 如果没有表示过去的时间状语,这时需要通过上下文来判断,或是通过另一动作的对比把过去进行时体现出来。

例如:

It was rather cold, and it was raining hard. 天气很冷,而且还下着大雨。

He said Uncle Wang was mending the radio for you. 他说王叔叔在给你修收音机。

What was Jim doing when the teacher came in? 老师进来的时候吉姆在做什么?

He read a piece of newspaper while he was waiting for the bus. 他一边等车,一边看报。

I was doing my homework when some one knocked at the door.

我正在做作业的时候,(突然)有人敲门。

3. 用过去进行时描述事实时,使事实变得生动、精彩。

例如:

The Class 1 and Class 3 runners were in front, but Jiang Honglin from Class 2 was catching up fast, too. 一班和三班的运动员跑在前面,但二班的江红林也快速赶上。

Now the Greens were getting ready for their two - month holiday.

这时格林一家人正在为他们的两个月的假期做准备。

Uncle Wang was waiting for the No.14 students outside the factory gate.

王叔叔在工厂大门口等第十四中学的学生。

Our headmaster was showing the visitors around our school, and the visitors were asking a lot of questions. 我们的校长正带着来访者参观学校,他们问了许多问题。

4. 和现在进行时一样,过去进行时可以用来叙述过去经常或反复的动作,常与 always 连用,表示赞扬、厌恶等。

例如:

When Edison was a child, he was always trying out new ideas.

当爱迪生还是小孩的时候,他总是试验一些新的设想。(表示赞扬)

She was always doing things for other people. 她总是为别人做事。(赞扬)

That boy was always making noise in class. 那个男孩上课时总是弄出响声来。(表示厌恶)

### 三、过去进行时和一般过去时的区别

1. 过去进行时和一般过去时都是在过去时间里发生的动作。它们的差别是:过去进行时强调过去某一时间正在进行的动作,而一般过去时往往表示一个完成的动作。

例如:

I was writing a letter last night.

昨晚我在写信。(可能没有写完)

I wrote a letter last night.

昨晚我写了一封信。(已经写完)

He was catching up with his classmates.

他正在追赶他的同学。(正在赶,可能还没有赶上)

He caught up with his classmates.

他赶上他的同学了。(已经赶上)

2. 有些动词用过去进行时和一般过去时差别不大。

例如:

It was raining all day last Sunday.

It rained all day last Sunday.

上星期天下了一整天的雨。

Did you feel well yesterday morning?

Were you feeling well yesterday morning?

昨天上午你感觉舒服吗?

## 强化训练

### 一、选择填空。

- ( ) 1. Mr. Black likes \_\_\_\_\_ to work.  
A. walk                      B. walks                      C. walking                      D. walked
- ( ) 2. The boy will \_\_\_\_\_ finish his homework tomorrow.  
A. can                      B. may                      C. must                      D. have to
- ( ) 3. Lei Feng \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ of others when he \_\_\_\_\_ in the army.  
A. is; thinking; was                      B. was; thinking; is  
C. did; think; is                      D. was; thinking; was
- ( ) 4. They \_\_\_\_\_ a football game from 7:00 to 9:30 last night.  
A. were watching                      B. watch  
C. watched                      D. are watching
- ( ) 5. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ to draw a plane on the blackboard at that time.  
A. tries                      B. tried                      C. was trying                      D. will try
- ( ) 6. It was Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Green \_\_\_\_\_ ready to fly to England.  
A. are getting                      B. get                      C. were getting                      D. got
- ( ) 7. While she \_\_\_\_\_ TV, she \_\_\_\_\_ a sound outside the room.  
A. was watching, was hearing                      B. watched, was hearing



- C. watched, heard                      D. was watching, heard
- ( ) 8. His parents wanted to know how he \_\_\_\_\_ on with his new classmates.  
A. was getting      B. gets              C. is getting              D. will get
- ( ) 9. A girl \_\_\_\_\_ my pen drop when she \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. saw; was passing                      B. was seeing; passed  
C. was seeing; passes                      D. was seeing; was passing
- ( ) 10. He \_\_\_\_\_ his father on the farm the whole afternoon last Saturday.  
A. helps              B. would help              C. was helping              D. is helping
- ( ) 11. It's very hot. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ so many clothes.  
A. wear              B. to wear              C. not wear              D. not to wear
- ( ) 12. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ some tea now.  
A. have              B. having              C. had                      D. to have
- ( ) 13. You are from Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. don't              B. aren't              C. do                      D. are
- ( ) 14. We had a party \_\_\_\_\_ the evening of May 4.  
A. in                  B. on                  C. at                      D. of
- ( ) 15. We'll have a swim if it \_\_\_\_\_ fine next week.  
A. keeps              B. to keep              C. will keep              D. kept
- ( ) 16. He got up, washed himself and then \_\_\_\_\_ dressed.  
A. got                  B. get                  C. getting                  D. gets
- ( ) 17. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at half past six yesterday morning?  
A. do; do              B. were; doing              C. was; doing              D. are; doing
- ( ) 18. It \_\_\_\_\_ hard, some students were busy planting trees.  
A. were raining              B. are raining              C. was raining              D. is raining
- ( ) 19. Let's go skating \_\_\_\_\_ the kite.  
A. instead              B. instead of              C. instead to fly              D. instead of flying
- ( ) 20. Do you know the answer \_\_\_\_\_ the question \_\_\_\_\_ page 20?  
A. to; in              B. of; on              C. of; in              D. to; on

## 二、用动词的适当形式填空。

- He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting from 8 to 10 last night.
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when we came in.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) my clothes this time yesterday.
- At that time the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football.
- While we \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) with Mr. Wang in English, a foreigner came up.
- Lily \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) when we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
- How fast \_\_\_\_\_ (you, drive) when the accident \_\_\_\_\_ (happen)?

9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for Tom when I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in.
10. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a photo of me while I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, look).
11. When I last \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find a job in New York.
12. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) this time yesterday afternoon?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) asleep."
13. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (burn) his hand when he \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) the dinner.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you in the park on Sunday. You \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the grass and reading a book.
15. Peter and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good friends at that time. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other well.
16. I was enjoying the party but Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go home.
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the road when I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Jane. So I \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) and we had a small talk.
18. In the woods, I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a bird. It \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) beautifully.
19. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very hungry when she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home at 16:40 yesterday afternoon.
20. The old man always \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) the Japanese because they \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) his families.

### 三、完形填空。

Miss Zhao is one of the most popular teachers in the school. Yesterday she came into the 1 with a big smile on her face. She said to her 2 that she was 3 to see they did well in the sports meeting. But 4 was not pleased to see the classroom last Saturday was not as 5 as usual. She hoped they could clean the classroom every day.

Wei Hua was on 6 yesterday. She said everyone was at 7 except Lin Tao. Then she told Miss Zhao about their 8 to the Great Wall last Sunday. Luckily the weather was 9. They played games and had a picnic there. After Wei Hua 10 her talk, Miss Zhao began her lesson.

- |                    |              |             |             |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. shop     | B. classroom | C. park     | D. office   |
| ( ) 2. A. students | B. teachers  | C. workers  | D. doctors  |
| ( ) 3. A. angry    | B. sorry     | C. glad     | D. sad      |
| ( ) 4. A. she      | B. I         | C. we       | D. he       |
| ( ) 5. A. dark     | B. old       | C. large    | D. clean    |
| ( ) 6. A. time     | B. duty      | C. foot     | D. top      |
| ( ) 7. A. home     | B. noon      | C. night    | D. school   |
| ( ) 8. A. visit    | B. music     | C. clock    | D. football |
| ( ) 9. A. bad      | B. fine      | C. rainy    | D. windy    |
| ( ) 10. A. started | B. had       | C. finished | D. gave     |

## M 情态动词

情态动词只有情态意义,即它所表示的是说话人对动作的观点,如需要、可能、意愿或怀疑





等。

情态动词有以下特征：

在形式上，情态动词没有实义动词的各种变化，只有 could, would, had to, was(或 were) to, might 等几个过去式。其它如 must, ought to 等的过去式皆与现在式同形。

在意义上，大多数情态动词有多个意义。如 can 表“能够”“可能”“允许”等，may 表“可能”“允许”“目的”“让步”等。

在用法上，情态动词与助动词一样，须后接动词原形，构成谓语动词。

## 一、can 的用法

can 多用于指现在或将来。如：

He can speak English. 他能说英语。

Can you come to the meeting? 你能来开会吗？

### 1. 表能够。

例如：

I can lift this stone. 我能举起这块石头。(表体能)

Can you use chopsticks? 你能用筷子吗？(表技能)

I can see him tonight. 我今晚能见到他。(表可能)

can 表能够时与短语 be able to 同义，但后者可用于各种时态。can 表能够时可用于各种句式。例如：

She can play a few simple tunes on the piano. 她能在钢琴上弹一些简单的调子。(肯定句)

Can you write with your left hand? 你能用左手写字吗？(疑问句)

I can not promise you anything. 我不能答应你任何事。(否定句)

can 亦可指将来。例如：

We can discuss your paper after lunch. 午饭后我们能讨论你的论文。

如需要强调将来时间时，则可用短语 shall/will be able to。例如：

I shall be able to earn my own living soon. 我很快就能自立了。

He says he'll be able to be home for Christmas. 他说他能回家过圣诞节。

### 2. 表可能。

例如：

The moon can not always be at the full. 月不可能常圆。

If it's raining tomorrow, the sports can take place indoors.

如果明天下雨，运动会就可能在室内举行。

can 表可能时可指现在或将来。例如：

You can perhaps obtain a dog from the Dogs' Home.

你也许可以从养狗场弄到一条狗。(肯定句)