

# ENGLISH

熊則真 曾庆斌 编

VERBS IN

## 英語常用動詞語法實例手冊

江西高校出版社

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# 英语常用动词 语法实例手册

熊则真 曾庆斌 编

江西高校出版社

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**英语常用动词语法实例手册**

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## 前 言

《英语常用动词语法实例手册》是一本以贯彻《大学英语教学大纲》和《全日制中学英语教学大纲》为宗旨，以大学生顺利通过全国四、六级统考，中学生顺利考入大学为目的的专门叙述英语动词用法的手册。本手册从动词语法功能着手，以动词句型的形式对从两本大纲规定词汇中挑选出的 900 多个常用英语动词逐个进行叙述。

根据动词功能用法，本手册归纳了二十五种句型，大线索分为及物动词和不及物动词，然后又把及物动词分为带单宾语的及物动词，带双宾语的及物动词以及带复合宾语的及物动词；不及物动词分为一般及物动词和联系动词。另外，同一类型的动词，由于其用法各不相同，又可与不同的词，短语或从句连用。

本书除了列出各动词常用句型外，还配以相应的英汉例句，音标，汉英释义及常用搭配等，另外还列出不规则动词的变化形式。

本书特点表现在编排形式上简洁、明了，使用方便，读者可拈来便用；另外，与其它词典不同之处在于它不仅解决了词汇释义问题，还解决了词汇用法问题，且例句丰富，凡书中单词一意多句型，或一句型多意时，都一一配有例句；再则，本书使用范围较广泛，既适用于中学生，又适合于大学生或其他更高层次的学生，还对教师备课具有很大的帮助。

编 者

一九九〇年十一月

## VERB PATTERNS

- 【VP1】 v.t.+n./pron.  
【VP2】 v.t.+inf. (without 'to')  
【VP3】 v.t.+inf.(with 'to')  
【VP4】 v.t.+conj.+to V  
【VP5】 v.t.+V-ing  
【VP6】 v.t.+that clause  
【VP7】 v.t.+wh- clause  
【VP8】 v.t.+n./pron.+n./pron.  
(v.t.+n./pron.+for/to+n./pron.)  
【VP9】 v.t.+n./pron.+conj.+to V  
【VP10】 v.t.+n./pron.+that clause  
【VP11】 v.t.+n./pron.+wh-clause  
【VP12】 v.t.+n./pron.+(to be/as+ )n./pron.  
【VP13】 v.t.+n./pron.+(to be/as+ )adj./adv./prep. phra.  
【VP14】 v.t.+n./pron.+inf. (without 'to')  
【VP15】 v.t.+n./pron.+inf.(with 'to')  
【VP16】 v.t.+n./pron.+V-ing  
【VP17】 v.t.+n./pron.+V-ed<sub>2</sub>  
【VP18】 v.t.(+adv./prep. phra.)  
【VP19】 v.i.+inf.(with 'to')  
【VP20】 v.i.+V-ing  
【VP21】 v.i.+that clause  
【VP22】 v.i.+wh-clause  
【VP23】 l.v.+n./pron./adj./adv./prep. phra.  
【VP24】 l.v.+inf.(with 'to')/V-ing/V-ed<sub>2</sub>  
【VP25】 l.v.+that clause/wh-clause

## 动 词 句 型 详 述

本手册把动词分为两大类，即及物动词和不及物动词。根据各动词功能不同，又把及物动词分为带单宾语的及物动词，带双宾语的及物动词及带复合宾语的及物动词三类；不及物动词又分为一般的不及物动词及带有涉及主语的其他后随成分的联系动词二类。各类动词又按其句子结构共分为二十五个句型。如下：

### I. 及物动词：

#### 1. 单宾语及物动词：

VP1

v.t. + n./pron.

此句型动词后带有一个由名词或代词充当的宾语。如：

The doctor *advises* a complete rest.

*Excuse* me for interrupting you.

VP2

v.t. + inf. (without 'to')

这个句型动词后可以接一个不带to的动词不定式作宾语。如：

I don't *dare* tell him.

I *helped* clean the window.

VP3

v.t. + inf. (with 'to')

这一句型动词后可以跟一个带to的动词不定式作宾语。如：

The children *begged* to come.

I *agree* to pay half the sum.

VP4

v.t. + conj. + to V

句型4的动词后面可以跟上连接词及带to的不定式作其宾语。如：

I *wonder* how to get there quickly.

I *know* where to go.

## VP5

v.t. + V-ing

本句型动词后面可以跟上动名词作它的宾语。如：

I *remember* posting the letter.

Would you *mind* opening the window for me?

## VP6

v.t. + that clause

此句型动词后可以直接跟上以that引导的从句作宾语。如：

He *argued* that she should not go.

He *saw* that the plan was useless.

注：若把本句型变成被动结构，则必须用it代替that从句放在句首作形式主语，而真正作主语的that从句放在句子动词之后。如：

*It* was argued that she should not go.

*It* was seen that the plan was useless.

## VP7

v.t. + wh-clause

这一句型动词后可以跟上wh-连接词引导的从句作其宾语。wh-连接词包括what, which, who, whom, whose, whether, when, where, why, how, how many, if, as if等。如：

Could you *suggest* how we could get there?

She didn't *care* where I went.

## 2. 双宾语及物动词：

## VP8

v.t. + n. / pron. + n. / pron.

这一句型动词后面可以跟上两个宾语，其中靠近动词的宾语称为间接宾语，而另一个宾语称为直接宾语。两个宾语都可由名词或代词担任，如：

She *made* herself a new dress.

They *gave* him the first prize.

注：在实际运用中，我们常常也会把这一句型的间接宾语改成介词for或to的宾语，句子意义不变。句型如下：

v.t. + n. / pron. + for/to + n. / pron.

按此句型，我们可以把以上两句改成：

She made a new dress *for* herself.

They gave the first prize *to* him.

## VP9

v.t.+n./pron.+conj.+to V

句型9的动词后可以跟上由名词或代词充当的间接宾语及由连接词和带to的不定式充当的直接宾语。如:

Please *inform* me where to get the tickets.

I'll *show* you how to make a knot.

## VP10

v.t.+n./pron.+that clause

这个句型间接宾语由名词或代词充当, 而直接宾语则由that引导的从句担任。如:

He *promised* me that he would be here at 6 o'clock.

I *warned* him that he should not touch alcohol.

## VP11

v.t.+n./pron.+wh-clause

这一句型间接宾语由名词或代词充当, 而直接宾语则由wh-连接词引导的从句担任。(wh-连接词词例参照VP7)如:

*Tell* me where you live.

Did you *find* him what he wanted?

## 3. 复合宾语及物动词:

## VP12

v.t.+n./pron.+(to be/as+ )n./pron.

句型12的动词后可以跟上由名词或代词充当的宾语及作宾补用的名词或代词。宾语和宾补之间可有to be或as, 但常常也可省略。如:

I *hold* him (to be) a fool.

They *elected* him (as) chairman of the meeting.

## VP13

v.t.+n./pron.+(to be/as+ )adj./adv./prep. phra.

本句型后面可以跟上由名词或代词充当的宾语及作宾补用的形容词, 副词或介词短语等。宾语和作宾补用的形容词之间有时有to be或as, 但常常省略。如:

I *believe* him (to be) honest.

He *ordered* me away.

*Put* it in the box.

## VP14

v.t. + n. / pron. + inf. (without 'to')

此句型动词后可以跟上由名词或代词充当的宾语及其作宾补用的不带to的动词不定式。如:

*Let* me see you again!

Did you *hear* him go out?

注: 本句型若改成被动语态, 则要用带to的动词不定式作主语补足语。如:

He was heard *to* go out.

## VP15

v.t. + n. / pron. + inf. (with 'to')

这个句型动词后可以跟上由名词或代词充当的宾语及其作宾补的带to的动词不定式。如:

I have *asked* them to come.

Would you *like* me to call a taxi?

## VP16

v.t. + n. / pron. + V-ing

此句型的复合宾语可由一作宾语的名词或代词跟上作宾补的现在分词或动名词形式构成。如:

She *kept* us waiting.

Did you *notice* me leaving the house?

## VP17

v.t. + n. / pron. + V-ed<sub>2</sub>

句型17的复合宾语可由一作宾语的名词或代词跟上作宾补的动词过去分词形式构成。如:

Do you *want* this box opened?

I must *get* my hair cut?

## I. 不及物动词:

## 1. 不及物动词:

## VP18

v.t.(+adv./prep. phra.)

这一句型动词为不及物动词，有些动词可以独立使用而不带其它任何成分，有些动词必须带上副词性附加语（如副词，介词短语等），否则句子不完整。如：

At last the day *arrived*.

*Stand up!*

I've *arranged* for a taxi.

## VP19

v.i.+inf.(with 'to')

属于这一句型的动词常常需要与一带 to 的不定式连用，表示目的，结果或对等关系等。如：

We are *waiting* to hear your explanation.

He *lived* to be eighty.

He *awoke* to find the house on fire.

## VP20

v.i. + V-ing

这个句型中的动词可以跟一动词现在分词连用。如：

Don't *go* saying that!

The little girl *came* running to her mother.

## VP21

v.i. + that clause

句型21中动词可与 that 从句连用。实际上，这个从句是句子的真正主语，当为了避免句子头重脚轻，而把它放在动词后时，必须用 it 作形式主语放在句首。如：

It would *appear* that his intention was to arrive yesterday.

It *happened* that we were in London then.

## VP22

v.i. + wh- clause

这一句型动词可与 wh- 连接词引导的从句连用，同句型 21 一样，这一从句实际上是句子的真正主语，而用 it 作形式主语放在句首。（wh- 连接词词例参照 VP7）如：

It *looks* as if she were about to faint.

It *seems* as if it is going to rain.

2, 联系动词:

VP23

l.v. + n./pron./adj./adv./prep. phra.

属于此类句型的动词后面可以跟上起主补作用的名词, 代词, 形容词, 副词及介词短语等。如:

I *am* a student.

This book *is* mine.

The weather *became* warmer.

He *is* abroad.

He *is* at work.

VP24

l.v. + inf. (with 'to')/V-ing/V-ed<sub>2</sub>

这一句型的动词后可以跟上带 to 的不定式, 现在分词动名词或过去分词作主语补足语。如:

The doctor has *been* to see the patient.

His report *is* inspiring.

My job *is* cleaning the room.

He *got* trapped.

VP25

l.v. + that clause/wh- clause

属于这一句型的动词可以跟上起主补补足语作用的that引导的从句或wh-连接词引导的从句。(wh-连接词词例参照VP7)如:

The story *goes* that he was murdered.

The results *are* what we expected.

## 主要参考书目

1. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
2. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English
3. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of English with Chinese Translation
4. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language
5. A Grammatical Dictionary of English Words
6. Dictionary of English Grammar
7. Reader's Digest: Family Word Finder
8. The Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English
9. Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms
10. Longman Modern English Dictionary
11. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary
12. Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of English
13. Longman Dictionary of the English Language
14. Webster's Third New International Dictionary
15. Longman Dictionary of English Idioms
16. A Dictionary of American Idioms
17. English Verbal Idioms
18. 英语基本动词辞典
19. 远东英汉大辞典
20. 新英汉词典
21. 现代英语用法词典
22. 英语常用动词用法词典
23. 英汉求解作文文法辨义四用辞典
24. 英语新习语汇编
25. 当代英汉详解词典

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26. 英语常用词用法词典
  27. 现代英语惯用法词典
  28. 简明英汉词典
  29. 英华大词典
  30. 科技英语常用词汇用法手册
  31. 学生英语常用词词典：英语7500词例释
  32. 综合英语成语词典
  33. 英语常用词组
  34. 科技英语常用词组
  35. 大学英语教学大纲
  36. 全日制中学英语教学大纲
  37. 文理工英语教学大纲6000词统测必备
  38. 大学英语教学大纲词汇表

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# A

**abandon**[ə'bændən] *vt.* to leave completely and for ever; to give up: 离弃; 放弃;

【VP1】The sailors *abandoned* the burning ship. 水手们放弃了燃烧的船。He *abandoned* his search. 他放弃了他的调查。He *abandoned* his wife and went away with all their money. 他抛弃了他的妻子带钱走了。

【*abandon oneself to*陷入, 沉溺于]

**absent**['æbsənt] *vt.* to keep(oneself) away: 缺席, 不到;

【VP1】Why did you *absent* yourself (from school) yesterday? 你为什么昨天不来(上学)? He *absented* himself from the meeting. 他没来开会。

**absorb**[əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* to take or suck in (a liquid, heat, light, knowledge, etc.); to take up the attention: 吸收(液体, 热量, 光线, 知识等); 吸引……的注意力;

【VP1】Water *absorbs* oxygen. 水吸收氧。The clever boy *ab-*

*sorbed* all the knowledge that his teachers could give him. 那聪明的男孩把他的老师们所教他的知识完全吸收了。I *was absorbed* in a book and didn't hear you call. 我专心看书, 没听见你叫。

【*be absorbed in*被……吸引住, 专注于]

**accelerate**[æk'seləreit] *vt. & vi.* to (cause to) move faster or happen earlier; (of a motion or process) to become faster: 加速, 催促; (指运动或程序)变快;

【VP1】Fertilizer will *accelerate* the growth of these tomato plants. 化肥将促进这些西红柿的生长。The heat causes the reaction to be *accelerated*. 热使得这一反应加快。

【VP18】The car suddenly *accelerated*. 汽车突然加速。John's new car can *accelerate* from 10 m. p. h. to 60 m. p. h. in a few seconds. 约翰的新车能在几秒钟内从每小时10英里加速到

每小时60英里。

**accept**[ə'ksept] *vt. & vi.* to take or receive(sth. offered); to admit; to agree to; to take responsibility for: 接受; 承认; 同意; 承受……的责任:

【VP1】Einstein's new theory was widely *accepted*. 爱因斯坦的新理论已为大家公认。I *accept* your reasons for being late. 我相信你迟到的理由。The boy *accepted* full responsibility for breaking the window. 这男孩对打破窗子负全部责任。

【VP6】I *accept* that the aircraft has no choice but to crash into the sea. 我相信这架飞机除了坠入海洋外别无选择。

【VP18】He asked her to marry him and she *accepted*. 他要求她跟他结婚, 她同意了。When he suggested drinks, she readily *accepted*. 当他提出喝一点时, 她马上同意了。

**accommodate**[ə'kəmədeɪt] *vt.* to provide with a room in which to live or stay; to supply or equip(sb. with sth.); to adapt; to have enough space for: 供给住宿; 供应; 使适应; 容纳:

【VP1】The hotel can *accommodate* 500 guests. 这旅馆可供500客人住宿。She *accom-*

*modated* me with a seat. 她给我一个座位。We must *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. 我们必须适应环境。This university auditorium can *accommodate* over three thousand people. 这座大学礼堂能容纳三千余人。

[*accommodate oneself to* 适应; *accommodate...with* 为……供给]

**accompany**[ə'kəmpəni] *vt.* to go with; to happen or exist at the same time as; to support (a singer, player) by playing music: 陪伴; 同时发生或存在; 为(歌唱者, 演奏者)伴奏:

【VP1】I *accompanied* my aunt to church. 我陪我姨到教堂去了。Lightning usually *accompanies* thunder. 闪电通常与雷同时发生。The singer was *accompanied* at the piano by Mr. Moore. 该歌唱者由穆尔先生钢琴伴奏。

[*be accompanied by* 有……陪伴; *be accompanied with* 带有]

**accomplish**[ə'kəmplɪʃ] *vt.* to perform; to finish successfully: 完成; 做成功:

【VP1】It is the workers who will *accomplish* this task. 就是这些工人将完成这个任务。

This task is *accomplished* by great effort. 这工作经过努力才成功。This has been *accomplished* through effective training. 这一点是通过有效的训练做到的。

[*be accomplished in* 擅长]

**accord**[ə'kɔ:d] *vt. & vi.* to give; to grant; to be in harmony: 给予; 赠与; 符合;

[VP8] The government *accorded* them privileges. 政府给他们以优惠。They *accorded* due praise to him. 他们给他相当的赞美。They *accorded* him a hearty reception. 他们给他热烈的欢迎。

[VP18] His behaviour does not *accord* with his principles. 他的行为与他的原则不相符合。His account of the day *accords* with yours. 他对那天的叙述同你的一致。

**account**[ə'kaunt] *vt. & vi.* to consider; to explain the cause of: 认为; 解释;

[VP12] He was *accounted* a wise man. 他被认为是个聪明的人。Her brother was *accounted* a great scholar. 她的哥哥被人当作一个大学者。

[VP13] He *accounted* himself lucky to be alive. 他认为自己活着很幸运。In English law

a man is *accounted* (to be) innocent until he is proved guilty. 在英国法律上, 在一个人尚未被证实有罪之前, 一直被认为是清白的。

[VP18] He could not *account* for his absence from school. 他不能说明他逃学的原因。That *accounts* for the delay of the train. 那就是火车晚点的原因。

[*account for* 说明……的原因]

**accumulate**[ə'kju:mjuleit] *vt. & vi.* to make or become greater in number or quantity; to heap up: 积累, 积聚; 堆积;

[VP1] He quickly *accumulated* a large fortune. 他很快就积聚了一大笔财产。By buying ten books every month, he soon *accumulated* a library. 他每月买十本书, 不久就积聚成一批藏书了。He is *accumulating* a sum of money. 他正在积聚一批款子。

[VP18] Goods are *accumulating*. 货物堆积。Snow *accumulated* to a depth of five feet. 雪堆积达五呎深。

**accuse**[ə'kju:z] *vt.* to charge (sb.) with doing wrong or breaking the law: to blame: 控告; 谴责;

[VP1] We *accused* him of taking bribes. 我们控告他受贿。