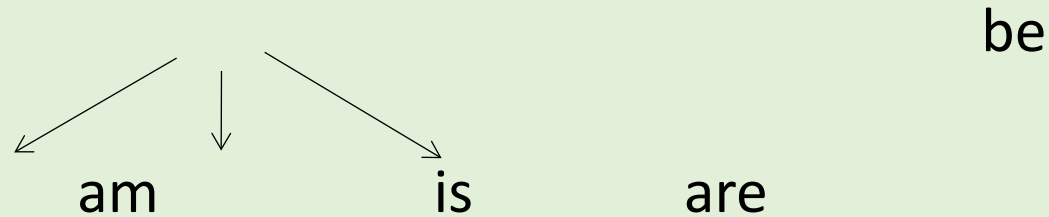


# Be动词

## 一般现在时中be动词的用法



### (1) am用在I后

I am a student.

I'm happy.

### (2) are用于复数主语和第二人称单数（你，您）等情况

Are you Chinese?

They are basketball players.

The books are expensive.

(3) is用在主语是第三人称单数或不可数名词等情况

He is my friend.

The dog is yellow.

Time is money.

## be动词的缩写形式

I am = I'm

he/she/it is = he's/she's/it's

we/you/they are = we're/you're/they're

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

who is = who's

what is = what's

## be动词的在一般现在时中的各种句型

1) 肯定句: 主语 + be + 其他成分

She is beautiful.

2) 否定句: 主语 + be + not + 其他成分

She is not beautiful.

3) 一般疑问句 (用yes或no来回答): be + 主语 + 其他成分 + ?

Is she beautiful?

4) 特殊疑问句: 疑问词 + be + 主语 (其他成分) + ?

What's your name?

Who's that?

be的用法口诀：

我用am，你用are, is跟着他、她、它。

单数is，复数are，勿忘be的三变化。

变疑问，往前提，句末问号莫丢弃。

变否定，更容易，be后not莫忘记。

疑问否定任你变，句首大写莫迟疑。

一般现在时中be动词的用法相对简单，上面的口诀基本包括了be动词的各种问题。

# Exercises

用am/is/are填空

- 1、 She (  ) a student.
- 2、 His jacket (  ) on the table.
- 3、 We (  ) family.
- 4、 -How (  e ) you?  
-I (  i ) fine, thanks.
- 5、 Jack and I (  e ) good friends.
- 6、 (  ) she a student?
- 7、 (  ) you a teacher?

# 助动词do/does

## 什么是助动词？

顾名思义，助动词就是帮助动词的，而本身没有实际意义的动词，是具有雷锋精神的词汇。

## 助动词do的三种变化形式

do

第三人称单数时使用的does

过去式did

## do的基本用法:

- 1 构成否定句
- 2 构成一般疑问句及回答
- 3 构成特殊疑问句

## do的各种形式

肯定式: do

否定式: don't/do not

**do用在第一人称单复数、第二人称单复数和第三人称复数作主语，且时态为一般现在时的句子，如：**

I like that dress.

否定句: I don't like that dress.

一般疑问句及回答: -Do you like that dress?

-Yes, I do/ No, I don't.

特殊疑问句： Which dress do you like?

does

肯定式： does

否定式： doesn't

does用在第三人称单数作主语，且时态为一般现在时的句子

当does出现时，句子中用动词原形。如：

She likes that dress.

否定句： She doesn't like that dress.

一般疑问句及回答： -Does she like that dress?

-Yes, she does./No, she doesn't.

特殊疑问句： Which dress does she like?





翻译句子:

1 他不喜欢花。

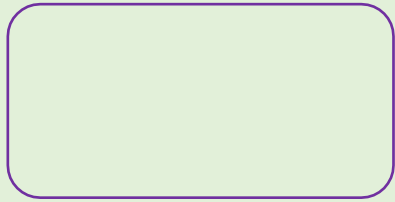
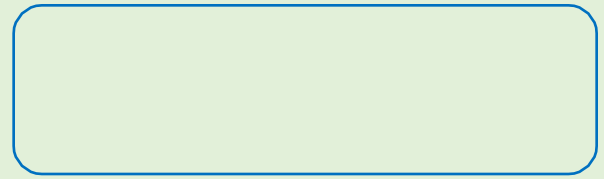
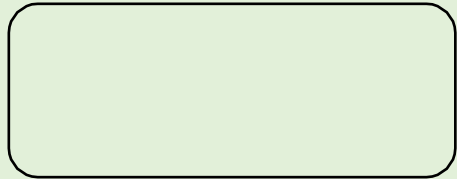
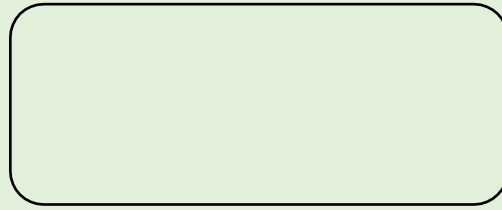
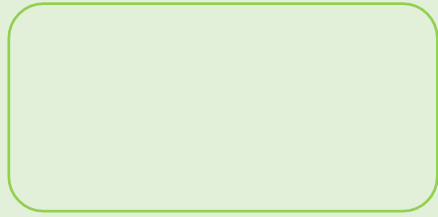
2 他每天做什么？

3 How do you go to school?

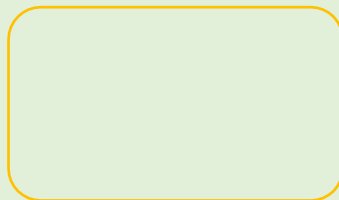
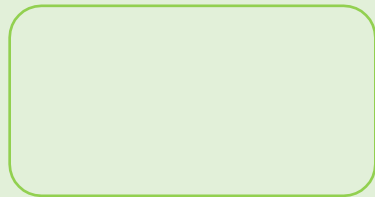
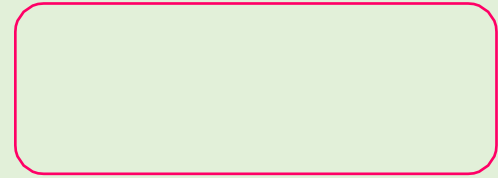
4 Which film do you like best?

# 情态动词特点:

- 情态动词有一定的意义
- 无人称和数的变化
- 除了ought和have通常不带to，后加动词原形
- 表示说话人的语气或情绪（请求、警告、命令等）



**情态动词**



# 1. can/could

## 1) 表示能力

I can speak English and French.

## 2) 表示事物一时的特征，理论上的可能性

It's always warm here, however, sometimes it can be

very cold.

## 3) 表示允诺，许可

-Can I eat some candies, mom?

-Yes, you can./No, you can't.

You can have my seat. I am going now.

#### 4) 表示推测

-Someone is knocking at the door. Who can it be?

Can it be Tony?

-No, it can't be him. He is in Beijing now.

No, he couldn't be a thief.

**Could**是**can**的过去式，用法与**can**类似，常用于过去时中；  
**could**

用在现在时中表示表示委婉、客气，相当于**can**。

-Could you help me?/Could you do me a favor?

-Sure./Certainly.

## 2. may和might

1) 表示请求或许可

-May/Might I come in?

-Yes, you may.

2) 表示可能性的推测

She has changed so much that you may well not recognize her.

It's too late. I think he may/might have gone to bed.

3) may用于祈使句表示祝愿

May you succeed!

May you return in safe!

关于may的一般问句的回答：肯定回答为

“Yes, please./Certainly./Sure.”

否定回答为“Please don't./No, you can't/musn't.”

4) might是may的过去式，用法与may类似，常用于过去时中；用在疑问句中，还可表示委婉客气。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：  
<https://d.book118.com/226150151222011011>