

动词分类和短语动词考点聚焦和精讲

【中考动词分类和短语动词考点聚焦】

- 1、实义动词；
- 2、系动词；
- 3、助动词的用法；
- 4、情态动词的基本用法；
- 5、容易混淆的常用动词和词组的用法辨析；
- 6、短语动词分类及辨析。

一 实义动词

实义动词即行为动词，表示动作，意思完全，能独立用作谓语。实义动词可分为及物动词和不及物动词。

考点 1、及物动词

后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的实义动词，叫做及物动词。常见的及物动词有：buy, catch, invent, found, like, offer, prevent, promise, raise, find, forget, receive, regard, see, say, show, make, take, tell 等。

常见及物动词的句型结构有：

(1) “主语+谓语+宾语”， 宾语可以由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语充当。

I finished reading the book.

The Greens enjoy living in China.

We help each other.

(2) “主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语”或“主语+谓语+直接宾语+to/for+间接宾语”，

在动词 bring, give, hand, lend, pass, sell, send, show, take, return 等动词后用 to, 表示“给”，强调动作的对象。

在动词 buy, cook, choose, do, get, leave, make, sing, find 等后面用 for, 表示“为，替”，强调动作的目的。

演练

I passed him the salt. = I passed the salt _____ him. 我把盐递给他。

My aunt bought me a computer. = My aunt bought a computer _____ me. 我阿姨买给我一台电脑。

(3) “主语+谓语+宾语+宾补”，宾补的作用是说明宾语的动作或状态。它可以由名词、形容词、副词、v-ing、动词不定式和介词短语等充当。

① 使役动词 make, let, have 等后接不带 to 的不定式作宾补。

② 感官动词 see, hear, watch, feel, notice 等后既可接不带 to 的不定式作宾补,也可用 v-ing 作宾补。前者(不带 to 的不定式)表示动作已结束,后者(动名词)表示动作正在进行。

演练

He made me _____ twelve hours a day. 他让我一天工作十二小时。

He saw a girl _____ on the bus. 他看见一个女孩上车了(上车的动作已经结束)。

He saw a girl _____ on the bus. 他看见一个女孩在上车(上车的动作正在进行)。

考点 2、不及物动词

本身意义完整后面不须跟宾语的实义动词,叫不及物动词。不及物动词后若要跟宾语,必须先在其后添加上某个介词,如 to, of, at 等后方可跟上宾语。具体每个动词后究竟加什么介词就得看是什么动词短语了,如: listen to, look at...等。不及物动词没有被动语态。只能用于“主语+谓语”句型。常见的不及物动词有: arrive, agree, belong, come, die, exist, fail, fall, go, hurry, listen, look, rise, sit, sail, succeed, work 等。

Look carefully! 仔细/认真看!(注意: carefully 是副词,不是名词,故不作宾语)

look at+宾语“看……”。

Look at me carefully! 仔细/认真看着我!(me 是代词,作宾语)

考点 3、有些动词既可以用作及物动词又可以用作不及物动词,它的意义不变。常见的有: answer, begin, close, consider, hurt, improve, insist, learn, leave, prepare, pay, read, start, sing, write 等。

Shall I begin at once? (begin 用作不及物动词)

She began working as librarian after she left school. (begin 用作及物动词)

Lucy left last week. (left 用作不及物动词)

When did they leave Guilin? (leave 用作及物动词)

考点 4、有些动词既可以用作及物动词又可以用作不及物动词,它的意义完全不同。

这类词作及物动词是一个意思,而作不及物动词时却是另一个意思。常用的这类动词有 beat vi.跳动 vt.敲、打; grow vi.生长 vt.种植; play vi.玩耍 vt.打(牌、球)、演奏; smell vi.发出(气味) vt.嗅; ring vi.(电话、铃)响 vt.打电话; speak vi.讲话 vt.说(语言); hang vi.悬挂 vt.绞死; operate vi.动手术 vt.操作。lift 作不及物动词时是指烟雾的“消散”,作及物动词时是“升高,举起”。

We saw the mountain when the clouds lifted. (消散)

He lifted his glass and drank. (举起)

二 系动词

系动词又称联系动词,它本身有词义,但不能单独用作谓语,后边必须跟表语,构成系表结构,说明

主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。中考要求掌握的系动词有：be, look, seem, sound, feel, taste, smell, grow, get, become, turn, fall ill/asleep 等的用法。



1. 系动词分类:

- ① 状态系动词 be: 用来表示主语状态, 后接名词、形容词、分词、不定式、副词、介词短语做表语。
- ② 持续系动词: 用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度, 主要有 keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand。
- ③ 表像系动词: 用来表示主语“看起来像”这一概念, 主要有 seem (to be), appear (to be), look。
- ④ 感官系动词: 感官系动词主要有 feel, smell, sound, taste 等, 后接名词、形容词、分词、不定式做表语。
- ⑤ 变化系动词: 这些系动词表示主语变成什么样, 变化系动词主要有 become, grow, get, come, turn (若跟名词不加冠词), fall (asleep, ill, silent), go, run 等。
- ⑥ 终止系动词: 表示主语已终止动作, 主要有 prove, turn out, 表达“证实”, “变成”之意。

He is a teacher. (名词)

He is happy. (形容词)

The story is very interesting. (分词)

Tom's dream is to be a doctor. (不定式)

My father is out. (副词)



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. He _____ mad after that. | 10. He _____ (to be) very sad. 他看起来很伤心。 |
| 2. She _____ rich within a short time. | 11. He always _____ silent at meeting. |
| 3. The baby _____ asleep. | 12. This matter _____ a mystery. |
| 4. The leaves _____ yellow. | 13. The problems _____ unsolved. |
| 5. This kind of cloth _____ very soft. | 14. The pen _____ in the pencil-box. (介词短语) |
| 6. This flower _____ very sweet. | 15. The rumor _____ false. 这谣言证实有假。 |
| 7. It _____ a good idea. | 16. The search _____ difficult. 搜查证实很难。 |
| 8. The cake _____ delicious. | 17. His plan _____ out a success. 他的计划终于成功了。(turn out 表终止性结果) |
| 9. He _____ tired. 他看起来很累。 | |

三 助动词的用法



1、助动词的定义: 协助主要动词构成谓语动词的词叫助动词。与被协助的主要动词构成时态, 语态、疑问句、否定句和加强语气等。助动词是语法功能词, 本身没有词义, 不可单独使用, 它没有对应的汉语意思。如: He doesn't like English. 他不喜欢英语。(doesn't 是助动词, 无词义; like 是主要动词, 有词义)



2、助动词的作用：助动词协助主要动词完成以下功能，可以用来：

- ① 表示时态。如：He is singing. 他在唱歌。// He has got married. 他已结婚。
- ② 表示语态。如：He was sent to England. 他被派往英国。
- ③ 构成疑问句。如：Do you like college life? // Did you study English before you came here?
- ④ 与否定副词 not 合用，构成否定句。如：I don't like him. 我不喜欢他。
- ⑤ 加强语气。如：He did know that. // Do come to the party tomorrow evening.



3、最常用的助动词 (be, have, do, shall, will, should, would) 的用法：

(1) 助动词 be (am, is, are, was, were) 的用法

- ① 助动词 be+现在分词，构成进行时态。
- ② 助动词 be+过去分词，构成被动语态。
- ③ 助动词 be+动词不定式，表示根据安排要发生的事情。

They _____ a meeting. 他们正在开会。

Tom asked me what I _____ at eight last night. 汤姆问我昨晚八点在干什么？

The window _____ by Tom. 窗户是汤姆打碎的。

English _____ throughout the world. 世界各地都教英语。

He _____ go to New York next week. 他下周要去纽约。

We _____ teach the fresh persons. 我们要教新生。

(2) 助动词 have (has, had) 的用法

- ① have +过去分词，构成完成时态。如：He has left for London. 他已去了伦敦。
- ② have + been +现在分词，构成完成进行时。
- ③ have +been +过去分词，构成现在完成时的被动语态。
- ④ have+动词不定式，表示因客观环境而不得不做的事情。

演练

By the end of last month, they _____ half of their work. 上月末为止，他们已经完成工作的一半。

I _____ English for ten years. 我一直在学英语，已达十年之久。

English _____ in China for many years. 中国教英语已经多年。

It's raining hard. I _____ at home. 天正在下大雨，我不得不呆在家里。

(3) 助动词 do (does, did) 的用法

- ① 构成一般疑问句，

Do you want to pass the CET? 你想通过大学英语测试吗？// Did you study German? 你们学过德语吗？

② do (does, did)+ not 构成否定句,

I do not want to be criticized. 我不想挨批评。// He doesn't like to study. 他不想学习。

In the past, many students did not know the importance of English. 过去, 好多学生不知道英语的重要性。

③ 构成否定祈使句, 如: Don't go there. 不要去那里。// Don't be so absent-minded. 不要这么心不在焉。

【注意】构成否定祈使句只用 do, 不用 did 和 does。

④ 放在动词原形前, 加强该动词的语气, 意为“一定要, 确实, 真的”。如:

I did go there. 我确实去那儿了。// Do come to my birthday party. 一定来参加我的生日宴会。// I do miss you. 我确实想你。

⑤ 用于倒装句, 如: Never did I hear of such a thing. 我从未听说过这样的事情。

Only when we begin our college life do we realize the importance of English. 只有在开始大学生活时我们才认识到英语的重要性。

【注意】引导此类倒装句的副词有 never, seldom, rarely, little, only, so, well 等。

⑥ 用来代替前面刚提到的动词以避免重复。如: I work harder than he does. 我工作比他努力。

---- Do you like Beijing? 你喜欢北京吗? ---- Yes, I do. 是的, 喜欢。(do 用作代动词, 代替 like Beijing.)

(4) 助动词 shall/should 和 will/would 的用法

① shall 构成一般将来时, should 构成过去将来时, 用于第一人称, 后接动词原形。

I shall study harder at English. 我将更加努力地学习英语。

I telephoned him yesterday to ask what I should do next week. 我昨天给他打电话, 问他我下周干什么。

② will 构成一般将来时, would 构成过去将来时, 用于第二、三人称, 后接动词原形。如:

He will go to Shanghai. 他要去上海。// He said he would come. 他说他要来。

【注意】在过去的语法中, 语法学家说 shall 用于第一人称, will 只用于第二、第三人称。现在, 尤其在口语中, will 常用于第一人称, 但 shall 只用于第一人称, 如用于第二、第三人称, 就失去助动词的意义, 已变为情态动词, 试比较:

He shall come. 他必须来。(shall 有命令的意味。) // He will come. 他要来。(will 只与动词原形构成一般将来时。)

四 情态动词的基本用法

情态动词表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度, 表示“可能”、“应当”、“必要”等含义, 但其本身词义不完全, 不能独立作谓语, 必须和动词原形连用。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。其否定形式一般是在情态动词后加 not (must, have to 除外), 其疑问形式是将情态动词提至主语前。情态动词数量不多, 但用途广泛, 初中常见的情态动词有: can (could), may (might), must, have to, be able to, shall (should), will (would),

need, had better 等。



1. can 和 could 的基本用法

(1) can/could 表示能力(= be able to)意为“能，会”。could 为 can 的过去式。

Tom can swim. =Tom is able to swim. 汤姆会游泳。

(2) can 用在疑问句中，表示征求意见、请求许可，意为“可以”，答语仍用 can; could 用在疑问句中，比 can 更委婉、客气，是一种礼貌的说法，并不表示过去时态，答语用 can，而不能用 could。

---- Could you tell me the way to the zoo? 你能告诉我去动物园的路吗？

---- Sorry. I can't. I'm new here. 不好意思，我不知道。我是新来的。

(3) can 用在否定句、疑问句中，表示可能性，can 可能 can't 不可能。

The boy can't be Jim. He's much taller. 这个男孩不可能是吉姆。他要高很多。

【注意】① be able to 可以和 can(could)表示同样意思。如：No one can do it.=No one is able to do it.

② 表示将来或其他时间的能力和做具体一件事的能力时要用 be able to。如：Will you be able to come tonight?

(4) 句式变化如下：

① 在变否定句时，直接在 can 后加上“not”，可缩写成 can't 或 cannot，但不能写成 cann't。

He can swim. → He can't swim. // Emma can see the pen on the desk. → Emma cannot see the pen on the desk.

② 在变一般疑问句时，直接把 can 移到主语前（原主语的首字母改成小写，第一人称应变为第二人称）即可。

I can see an orange on the table. → Can you see an orange on the table?

其回答可用 Yes, OK 或 Certainly (语气更为肯定) 等作肯定回答；用 No 或 Sorry 等作否定回答。

---- Can you look after my books, please? 你能照看一下我的书吗？ ---- OK. 可以。

---- Can I see your guitar? 我能看看你的吉它吗？ ---- Certainly. 当然可以。



2. may, might 的基本用法

(1) 表示请求和允许。意为“可以”，常常与第一人称 I 连用，构成 May I...? 句式，表示“我可以.....吗？”

在回答对方说“可以做某事”或“不可以做某事”时，一般不用 may 或 may not，以避免语气生硬、太严厉或不太客气，而用比较婉转的说法进行回答，肯定回答用 Sure. / Certainly. / Of course. / Yes, please. 等。否定回答表示“阻止”或“禁止”对方做某事时，用 No, you can't. / No, you mustn't. / Please don't. 不用 No, you may not. 如：

---- May I ask you a question? ---- Certainly.

---- May we swim in this lake? ---- No, you mustn't. It's too dangerous.

---- May I go to the cinema, dad? ---- No, you mustn't. You must finish your homework first.

---- May I come in? ---- Yes, please. / ---- Sure. / ---- Certainly. / ---- Please don't. / ---- No, you mustn't.

(2) might 也可以代替 may，表示现在时间的动作，但语气较为婉转客气或更加不肯定。用 May I...? 征

向对方许可时比较正式和客气，而用 **Can I...?** 在口语中更常见。

May I have a look at your new computer? // It might rain this afternoon.

(3) 表示说话人的猜测，认为某一件事“或许”、“可能”发生，通常用于肯定句中（不用于疑问句）。**might** 不是过去式，它所表示的可能性比 **may** 小。

I may be busy from tomorrow on. // I wondered if they might agree with the idea.

He may /might be very busy now. // Your mother may /might not know the truth. // It may be in your pocket.

(4) 用于祈使句，表示祝愿，也常用于表示目的或让步的状语从句中。

May you succeed! // May that day come soon. // May you succeed in winning the first prize in the game.



3. **must, have to** 的基本用法

(1) **must** 表示责任、义务或一种强制性规定，意为“必须，应该”，表示必须要做的事，其否定式 **mustn't** 表示禁止，即不许对方做某事。

---- May I go to the cinema, Mum? ---- Certainly. But you must be back by 11 o'clock.

These books **mustn't** be taken out of the reading room. You have to read them here.

(2) “**must be+表语**”表示猜测、可能性，一般只用于肯定句中，意为“一定，肯定”，表示可能性很大，语气比 **may** 肯定，通常用于肯定句，在否定句中要用 **can't**，表示“不可能”。

There **must be** some mistakes. 肯定有一些错误。// You **must be** very tired. 你一定很累了。

Your mother **must be** waiting for you now. 你妈妈现在一定在等你

(3) 回答 **must** 开头的一般疑问句，肯定回答用 **must**，如果是否定的回答，要用 **needn't** 或 **don't have to**，

表示“不必”，“没有必要”的意思，不用 **mustn't**，因为 **mustn't** 表示禁止或不准，意思是“一定不要”，“不应该”，“不许可”，“不准”，“禁止”。如：---- Must I finish the work before five o'clock? ---- Yes, you **must**. / No, you **needn't**. / No, you **don't have to**.

(4) “**have to**”表示客观需要，意为“不得不、必须”，有人称、时态和数的变化，后跟动词原形。

She **has to** look after her little sister. 她不得不照顾她的小妹妹。

I **have to** do some washing. 我必须洗洗衣服。// I **had to** do my homework last night. 昨晚我不得不做作业。

(5) **have to** 的否定式和疑问式一般要借用助动词 **do** 的适当形式构成。**have to** 的否定式是 **don't have to**;

has to 的否定式是 **doesn't have to**; **had to** 的否定式是 **didn't have to**。**have to** 的疑问式同样也借用助动词 **do** 的相应形式构成。如：He **doesn't have to** do the homework now. 他没有必要现在做作业。

---- Do I **have to** go there now? 我现在就得去那儿吗?

---- Yes, you **do**. (No, you **don't have to**.) 是的，你必须去。(不，你不必。)

We **didn't have to** answer the question yesterday. 昨天我们没有必要回答这个问题。

(6) **must** 与 **have to** 的区别：**must** 表示说话人的主观意愿；**have to** 一般强调客观需要，它比 **must**

更含有客观条件迫使, 必须这样做的意思。如: I must do my homework first. 我必须首先做家庭作业。(主观意愿)

If I buy that car, I'll have to borrow some money. 如果我要买那辆汽车, 我得借些钱。(客观需要)



考点 4. shall 和 should 的基本用法

shall 用于第一人称的句子中, 表示提建议或请求; should 用于各种人称的句子中, 强调义务或责任, 意为“应该”。

Shall we go out for a walk? 我们出去散步好吗? (建议)

You should study hard at school. 你们在学校应该努力学习。(劝告)



考点 5. will 和 would 的基本用法

(1) will 用于第二人称疑问句, 表示请求或询问对方的意愿, 也可表达现在的意愿, 可用于各种人称。

Will you tell her that I'll be back in twenty minutes? 请你告诉她我二十分钟后回来好吗?

I'll do anything for you. 我会为你做任何事情。// I'll do my best. 我愿意尽力。

(2) would 在疑问句中, 用于第二人称, 表示说话人向对方提出请求或询问对方的意愿时, 比用 will 的语气更加婉转。

Would you like some more coffee? // Will / Would you pass me the ball, please?

(3) 在日常生活中, 常用“I would like to...”表示“我想要”或“我愿意”之意, 以使语气婉转。

I would like to do Ex.2 first. 我想先做练习 2。

(4) would 可以表示过去的习惯动作, 比 used to 正式, 并没有“现已无此习惯”的含义。

During the vacation he would visit me every week. 在假期里他会每周都来看我。

Last year our English teacher would sometimes tell us stories in English after class. 去年我们的英语老师有时会课后给我们讲英语故事。



考点 6. need 的基本用法

(1) need 作情态动词时, 意为“需要”, 主要用于否定句和疑问句中。其否定形式为 needn't, 表示“没有必要, 不必”; 对由 need 构成的疑问句进行回答时, 其肯定回答用 must, 否定回答用 needn't。

演练

--- Need we do some cleaning now? 我们必须现在大扫除吗?

--- Yes, you _____. 是的, 你们必须(现在大扫除)。--- No, you _____. 不, 你们不必。

(2) need 作实义动词时, 有人称和数的变化, 后跟动词原形。常用于下列结构:

① need to do sth.“需要做某事”。如: I need to learn more. 我需要学习更多(的东西)。

② need doing sth. 表示被动意义, 意为“某物需要被做”。如: My hair needs cutting. 我的头发该理了。

③ need+名词或代词, 意为“需要……”。如: All living things need water. 一切生物需要水。



考点

7. had better 的基本用法

“had better+动词原形”表示“最好做某事”, 疑问句是把 had 放到句首, 否定句是在 had better 后加 not。

You'd better sit here and say nothing. // You'd better not speak because he is sleeping.

---- Had you better go now? ---- Yes, we had (we'd better/ we had better).



考点

8. used to 的基本用法

used to 表示过去的习惯动作或状态, 现在已不存在, 强调和现在的对比, “过去常常做某事”, 暗含“现在不做了。”之意。句中常有 but now 表示现在的情况。在间接引语中, 其形式可不变。

He told us he used to play football when he was young. // Tom used to go to hospital, but now she is in good health.

在疑问句、否定句、否定疑问句或强调句中, 可有两种形式。如:

疑问句: Did you use to/ Used you to go to the same school as your brother?

否定句: I usedn't to / didn't use to go there. (usedn't 也可写作 usen't);

否定疑问句: Usen't you to/ Didn't you use to be interested in the theatre?

强调句: I certainly used to/ did use to smoke, but it was a long time ago.;

其反意疑问句或简略回答中, 也有两种形式: She used to be very fat, didn't she?/ use(d)n't she?

----Did you use to play chess? ----Yes, I did. // ----Used you to get up early in the morning? ----Yes, I did. / used to.



考点

9. would rather 意为“宁愿”, 表选择, 后接不带 to 的不定式。

由于 would rather 表选择, 因而后可接 than。

I'd rather not say anything. // Would you rather work on a farm?

---- Wouldn't you rather stay here? ---- No, I would not. I'd rather go there.

I would rather work on a farm than in a factory. // I would rather watch TV than go to see the film.

I would rather lose a dozen cherry trees than that you should tell me one lie.

I'd rather you didn't talk about this to anyone. (句中的 'd rather 不是情态动词, would 在此是表愿望的实义动词)

五 容易混淆的常用动词和词组的用法辨析



考点

1. say, speak, talk, tell 的用法辨析

- (1) say 表示讲话，及物动词，后跟宾语或宾语从句，强调说话的内容。如：
- (2) speak 表示“讲话”，一般作为不及物动词使用，而有时作为及物动词后面跟上各种语言作为宾语。如：
- (3) talk 表示“谈话”，是不及物动词，与 to, about, with 等连用，才可以接宾语。如：
- (4) tell 表示“告诉，讲述”是及物动词，可以带双宾语或复合宾语。如：

演练

- 1.He _____ he would go there.
- 2.It's _____ to leave. We have to say goodbye to you.
- 3.Do you _____ English?
- 4.May I _____ to Mr Pope, please?
- 5.What are you _____ about?
- 6.Mr Jackson is _____ with my father in the office now.
- 7.She _____ us an interesting story yesterday.
- 8.My teacher _____ me that we would have an English exam the next month.



2、look, see, watch 和 read 的用法辨析

- (1) look 强调“看”这个动作，是不及物动词，常与 at 连用，然后接宾语。
- (2) see 指“看见”某物，强调的是结果。
- (3) watch 指的是“观看”，“注视”之意。
- (4) read 指“看书”、“看报”、“阅读”之意。

演练

1. _____! The girl is swimming in the lake.
2. _____ the picture carefully. Can you find something unusual?
- 3.They can't _____ the words on the blackboard.
- 4.Does Lily often go to _____ a film on Sunday?
- 5.The twins are _____ TV now.
- 6.He will go to _____ a volleyball match.
- 7.Don't _____ in the sun.
- 8.I like to _____ newspapers when I am free.



3、borrow, lend 和 keep 的用法辨析

- (1) borrow 意思为“借入”，常常与 from 连用，是非延续性动词，表示瞬间即能完成的动作。

- (2) lend 是“借出”之意，常常与 to 连用，同 borrow 一样，是非延续性动词，只表示瞬间即能完成的动作。
- (3) keep 是“保存”的意思，动作可以延续。

演练

1. Meimei _____ a book from the library just now.
2. May I _____ your dictionary?
3. Uncle Wang has _____ his car to Mr Li.
4. Could you _____ us your radio, please?
5. How long can the recorder be _____?
6. The farmer _____ the pan for two weeks.



考点

4、bring, take, carry, get 和 fetch 的用法辨析

- (1) bring 意思为“拿来”、“带来”。指将某物或某人从别处“带来”。
- (2) take 意思是“拿走”，“带走”，把某物或某人从这里“带来”或“拿到”某处之意。
- (3) carry 是“带着、搬运、携带”的意思，指随身携带，有背着、扛着、抱着、提着的含义，不表明来去的方向。
- (4) get 是去某处将某物拿回来。
- (5) fetch 指往返，去了又回来，到别处去把某人或某物带来或拿来。

演练

1. _____ me the book, please.
2. May I _____ Jim to see you next Saturday?
3. It looks like rain. _____ a raincoat with you.
4. Mother _____ the little girl to the next room.
5. Do you always _____ a handbag?
6. The box is heavy. Can you _____ it?
7. Please go to my office to _____ some chalk.
8. There is no water in the bottle. Why not _____ some?
9. She has gone to _____ water.
10. Can you _____ the book for me at once?



考点

5、wear, put on 和 dress 的用法辨析

- (1) wear 是“穿着”“戴着”的意思，可用于穿衣服、穿鞋、戴帽子、戴手套、佩戴首饰等，强调“穿着”的状态。

如:

(2) put on 是“穿上”“戴上”的意思，可以用于穿衣服、穿鞋、戴帽等。着重于穿戴的动作。如:

(3) dress 可以作及物动词和不及物动词，有“穿着”“打扮”的意思。作“穿着”解时，只用于穿衣服，不用于穿鞋、戴帽、戴手套。作为及物动词用时，它的宾语是人，不是衣服。dress sb. (给某人穿衣服)，而 wear 作“穿着”用时，也是及物动词，但它的宾语是物，不是人，即 wear sth. (穿着衣物)。

演练

1. Tom always _____ black shoes.
2. He _____ a raincoat even when it is fine.
3. She doesn't like to _____ a red flower in her hair.
4. It's cold. You'd better _____ your coat.
5. He _____ his hat and went out of the room.
6. She always _____ well.
7. Get up and _____ quickly.
8. Mary is _____ her child.



考点

6、take, spend, pay 和 cost 的用法辨析

(1) take 指做某事用多少时间。句型是: It takes/took/ will take + sb. + some time + to do sth.

(2) spend 指某人在某事(物)上花费时间或钱。句型是: Sb spends + money/time + on something / (in) doing sth.

(3) cost 的宾语通常是时间、金钱、力气，句型: sth. +(cost)+sb.+时间/金钱/力气。

(4) pay 的宾语通常是金钱，句型: sb.+(pay)+金钱+for+事物。

演练

1. It _____ me three days to finish the work.
2. It will _____ you a week to travel through the forest.
3. She _____ more than 500 yuan on that coat.
4. He didn't _____ much time on his lessons.
5. He _____ much time (in) correcting students' exercises.
6. Mother _____ her evenings (in) washing clothes.
7. How much does a house like this _____?
8. The book _____ me 20 yuan.
9. I _____ him twenty dollars for the book.

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