

• 第一部分 语法强化

• 第九章 被动语态



•自我检测

一、请写出下列动词的过去分词

1.be been

2.become become

3.begin begun

4.blow blown

5.break broken

6.bring brought

7.build built

8.burn burnt/burned

9.buy bought

10.catch caught

11.choose chosen

12.come come

13.cut cut

14.do done

15.send sent

16.show shown

17. eat eaten 18. find found

19. forget forgotten 20. give given

21. take taken 22. grow grown

23. hear heard 24. hit hit

25. hold held 26. hurt hurt

27. keep kept 28. know known

29. lay laid 30. leave left

31. lend lent 32. let let

33. lie lied/lain 34. lose lost

35. make made 36. pay paid

37. put put 38. say said

39. see seen 40. sell sold



二、单项填空

(**D**) 1. The reading room _____ yesterday afternoon.

A. cleaned

B. is cleaned

C. was cleaning

D. was cleaned



(**B**) 2. The workers were made _____ ten hours a day.

A. work

B. to work

C. working

D. worked



(**C**) 3. Food _____ in a cool place in summer.

A. must keep

B. mustn't keep

C. must be kept

D. mustn't be kept



(**B**) 4. His father _____ to work in Hong Kong 3 years ago.

A. sent

B. was sent

C. has sent

D. has been sent



(**A**) 5. The pen _____ well.

A. writes

B. is written

C. was written

D. writing



(**A**)6.Great changes_____in the town since 1988.

A.have taken place

B.have been taken place

C.has taken place

D.has been taken place



(**B**) 7. Our compositions must _____ next Monday.

A. be hand in

B. be handed in

C. handed in

D. be handing in



(**C**) 8. The child will _____ back to his parents next month.

A. sent

B. send

C. be sent

D. be sending



(**B**)9. _____ his work _____ yet?

A. Have; been finished

B. Has; been finished

C. Has; finished

D. Have; finished



(**B**) 10. I _____ ten minutes to decide whether I should reject the offer.

A. gave

B. was given

C. was giving

D. had given



•名师点拨

语态是动词的一种形式,用来表明主语与谓语动词之间的关系。英语动词有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。

主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者,被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。谓语动词为主动语态的句子叫主动句,谓语动词为被动语态的句子叫被动句。如:

主动句:They built this bridge.他们建造了这座桥。

被动句:This bridge was built by them.这座桥是他们建造的。

一、被动语态的构成

被动语态由“be+及物动词的过去分词(p.p.)”构成,助动词be有人称、数和时态的变化,其变化规则与be作为系动词的变化完全一样。

一般现在时	am/is/are+p.p.	A lot of books <u>are kept</u> in our school library.
一般过去时	was/were+p.p.	A thief <u>was caught</u> last night.

一般将来时	1. will be+p.p. 2. am/is /are going to be+p.p.	The class meeting <u>will be held</u> next Saturday afternoon. A new school <u>is going to be built</u> here next year.
含有情态动词的被动语态	must/should be+p.p.	Your homework <u>must be handed in</u> this afternoon.



二、被动语态的用法

1.当不知道谁是动作的执行者时,用被动语态。如:

His bike has been stolen.他的自行车被人偷走了。

2.在没有必要或不想指出谁是动作的执行者时,用被动语态。如:

China was liberated in 1949.中国是一九四九年解放的。

3.强调或突出动作的承受者时,用被动语态。如:

The plan has already been made.计划已经制订好了。

用被动语态时,如需同时指出动作的执行者,可用“介词by+动词执行者(宾格)”这一结构。如:

Midnight was written by Mao Dun.《子夜》是茅盾写的。

三、主动语态变为被动语态

1.主动语态变为被动语态的方法

- (1)把主动句的宾语用作被动句的主语;
- (2)把主动句的谓语动词改为“be+过去分词”的形式,作被动句的谓语,时态与原句保持一致;
- (3)把主动句的主语放到介词by后面组成介词短语,在被动句中作修饰谓语的状语。如:

主动句: He has made great progress.

主语 谓语 宾语

被动句: Great progress has been made by him.

主语 谓语 状语

被动句中的by介词短语,在动作执行者无法指明或不必要指明时,可以省去。如果主动句主语是地点名词,在被动句中用“in+地点名词”作状语。

2. 感官动词或使役动词使用省略to的动词不定式时,主动语态中不带to,但变为被动语态时,必须加上to。如:

A girl saw my wallet drop when she passed by.

→ My wallet was seen to drop by a girl when she passed by.

The boss made the little boy do heavy work.

→ The little boy was made to do heavy work by the boss.

3.如果是接双宾语的动词改为被动语态时,两个宾语即间接宾语(人)和直接宾语(物)中的任何一个都可以作为被动句的主语,而将另一个宾语作为“保留宾语”写入被动语态句中。当指物的直接宾语作主语时,要在被动语态句中指人的宾语前加上介词to或for。这个介词是由与其搭配的动词决定的

:buy/make/cook sth.for sb.或

show/bring/give/take/send/write/...to sb.。 如:

He gave me a book.

→I was given a book by him.

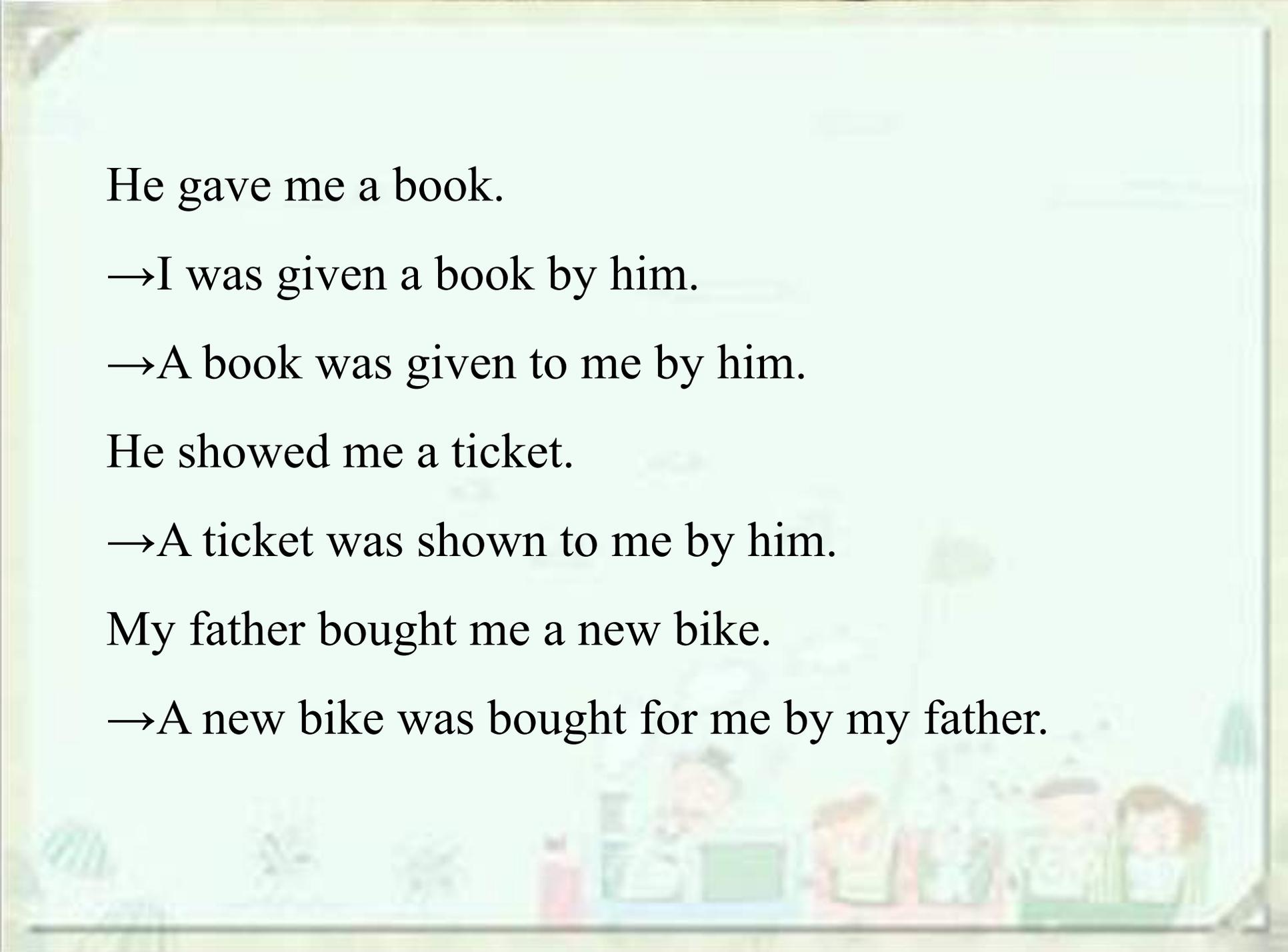
→A book was given to me by him.

He showed me a ticket.

→A ticket was shown to me by him.

My father bought me a new bike.

→A new bike was bought for me by my father.



4. 一些动词短语用于被动语态时,动词短语应当看作一个整体,而不能丢掉其中的介词或副词。如:

We can't laugh at him.

→ He can't **be laughed at** by us.

He listens to the radio every day.

→ The radio **is listened to** by him every day.

The nurse is taking care of the sick man.

→ The sick man **is being taken care of** by the nurse.

四、易错点突破

1.不及物动词无被动语态。如:happen, take place, begin, become, go, come等。

What will happen in 100 years?

一百年后会发生什么事情呢?

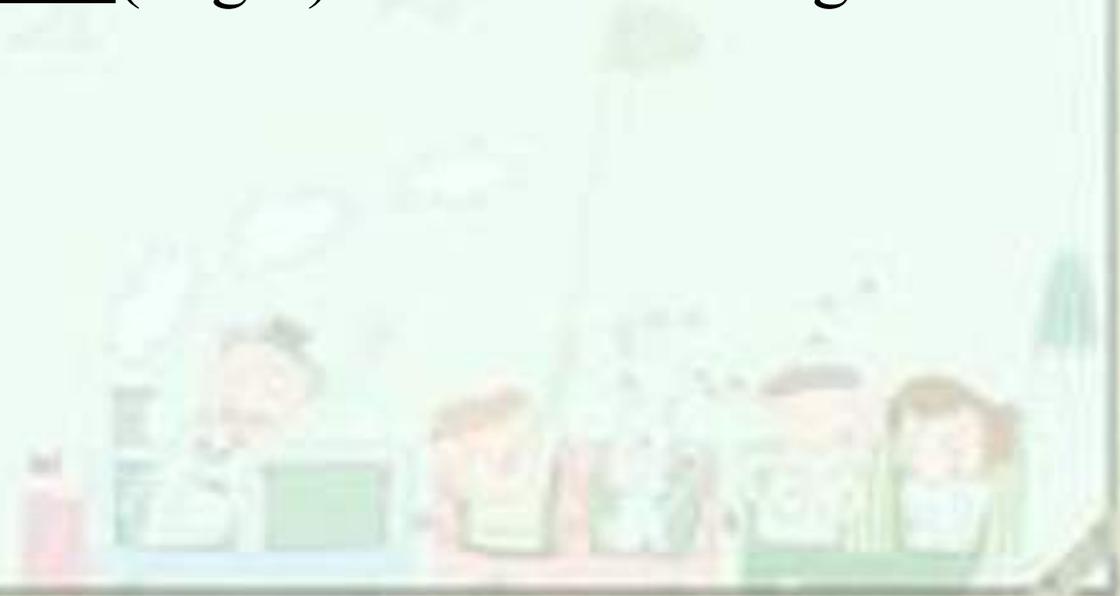
The dinosaurs disappeared about 65 million years ago.

恐龙大约在6500万年前消失了。

即学即练:

The evening party will take place (take place) on
New Year's Eve.

The party began (begin) at 8 : 00 last night.



2.有些动词用主动形式表示被动意义,像感官系动词

look, feel, smell, taste, sound, write, sell等。如:

This pen writes well.这支笔好写。

This new book sells well.这本新书卖得好。



即学即练:

Your mother looks very young.

Your idea sounds very creative.



3.表示客观的说明常用“**It is+过去分词+that从句**” 句型。这类句型有:

It is said that...据说.....

It is believed that...大家相信.....

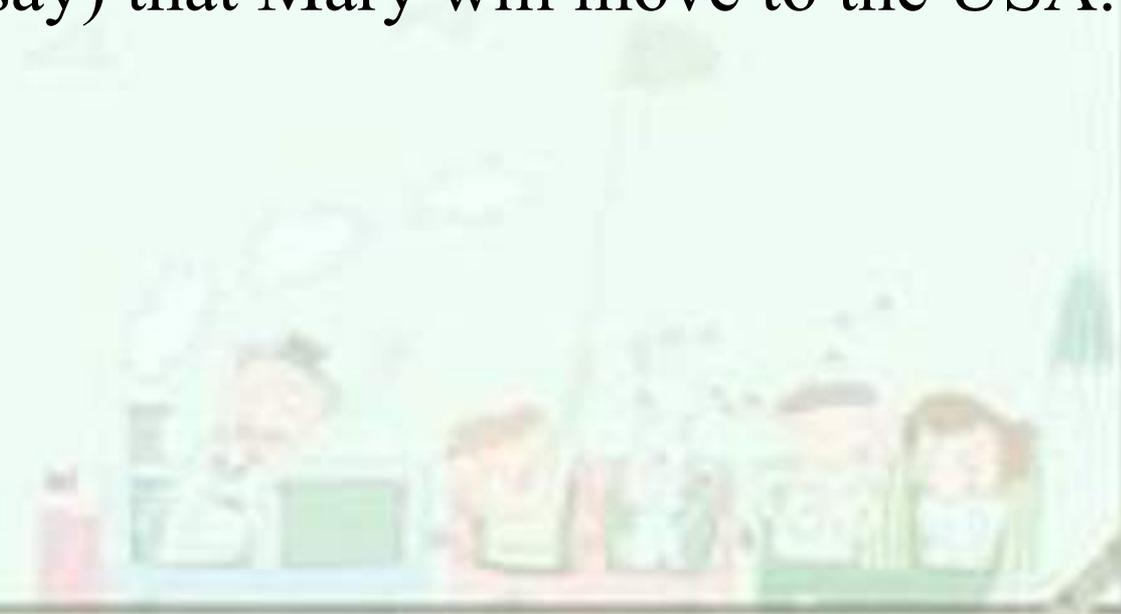
It is reported that...据报道.....

如:It is said that Lucy has gone abroad.据说露茜已经
出国了。

即学即练:

It is reported (report) that an airplane disappeared in March.

It is said (say) that Mary will move to the USA.



4. **want/need/require+doing**相当于

want/need/require+to be done。 如:

My hair needs cutting.=My hair needs to be cut.我的头发需要修理一下。



即学即练:

My bike is broken.It needs

repairing/to be repaired (repair).



5. 被动语态后动词形式的选择

主动句中的感官动词(see, hear, watch, feel, notice等)和使役动词(let, make等)变为被动句时要加上to。如:

主动句: His father makes him study at least 12 hours a day. 他爸爸让他每天至少学习12个小时。

被动句: He is made to study at least 12 hours a day (by his father). 他被(他的爸爸)要求每天至少学习12个小时。

即学即练:

He was seen to steal (steal) money last night.

Kate is heard to play (play) the piano every evening.



真题再现

- (**A**)1.(2019•广东) It is said that one Greater Bay Area university_____in Guangdong in the future.
- A.will be built B.build
C.will build D.is built

解析:句意:据说未来广东将要建一所粤港澳大湾区大学。根据in the future可知用将来时态,排除B、D;one Greater Bay Area university和build之间是被动关系,所以用被动语态。故选A。

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