

Unit 3 FOOD AND CULTURE

课时

突破语法大冲关

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语法精讲

过去完成时与过去完成时的被动语态

[观察例句]

1. When my family and I **had just arrived** in China, we went looking for a good place to eat in Beijing.

2. Tired, hungry, and not knowing a word of Chinese, we had no idea how to order, so the chef just began filling our table with the best food we **had ever eaten**.

3. A Sichuan restaurant **had been recommended** to us by a friend, and finally, we found it.

4. Prior to coming to China, my only experience with Chinese cooking was in America, with Chinese food that **had been changed** to suit American tastes.

[归纳用法]

1. 例句1和2的黑体部分为过去完成时，其构成为“**had+动词过去分词**”，表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作。

2. 例句3和4的黑体部分为过去完成时的被动语态形式，其构成为“**had+been+动词过去分词**”，表示过去某一时间以前已经被完成的动作。

一、过去完成时

表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作，对过去的某一点造成的某种影响或是结果，用来指在另一个过去行动之前就已经完成了的事件。在英语时态中，“时”指动作发生的时间，“态”指动作的样子和状态。它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”，侧重事情的结果。由“had+过去分词”构成。

基本结构：had + 动词过去分词

(1) 肯定句：主语 + had + 动词过去分词 + 其他。

He **had** already **been** to New York earlier in the week.

本周早些时候他去过纽约。

(2) 否定句：主语 + had + not + 动词过去分词 + 其他。

At that time we **hadn't met** her.

那时我们还没有见到她。

(3)疑问句: Had+主语+动词过去分词+其他?

肯定回答: Yes, 主语+had.

否定回答: No, 主语+hadn't.

—**Had you visited** here before?

——你以前参观过这里吗?

—**Yes, I had./No, I hadn't.**

——是, 我去过。/没有, 我以前没有去过。

(4)特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词或词组+had+主语+过去分词+其他？

Where **had** you **been** before you came here?

你来这里前还去过哪儿？

(5)被动语态：主语+had (not)+been+动词过去分词+其他。

By the end of last year all the preparatory work **had been** done.

到去年底为止，所有的准备工作都完成了。

[即学即练 1] 单句语法填空

① He had worked (work) in the store for five years before he moved here.

② When I got to the station, the train had left (leave).

③ The task had been finished (finish) before 12: 00 yesterday.

二、基本用法

1. 表示在过去某一时刻或动作以前完成了的动作，也可以说过去的时间关于过去的动作。即“过去的过去”。可以用by, before等介词短语或一个时间状语从句来表示，也可以用一个表示过去的动作来表示，还可能通过上下文来表示。

By nine o'clock last night, we **had got** 200 pictures from the spaceship.

到昨晚9点钟，我们已经收到200张飞船发来的图片。

2. 表示由过去的某一时刻开始，一直延续到过去另一时间的动作或状态，常和for, since构成的时间状语连用。

I **had been** at the bus stop for 20 minutes when a bus finally came.

当车来的时候，我在车站已等了20分钟。

He said he **had worked** in that factory since 1949.

他说自从1949年以来他就在那家工厂工作。

3. 叙述过去发生的事情，在已叙述了过去发生的事情后，反过来追述或补述以前发生的动作时，常使用过去完成时。

Mr. Smith died yesterday. He **had been** a good friend of mine.

史密斯先生昨天去世了。他以前是我的好友。

I didn't know a thing about the verbs, for I **had not studied** my lesson.

我对动词一无所知，因为我没有好好学习功课。

4. 在含有定语从句的主从复合句中，如果叙述过去的事，先发生的动作常用过去完成时。

I returned the book that I **had borrowed**.

我已归还了我借的书。

She found the key that she **had lost**.

她丢失的钥匙找到了。

5. 过去完成时常常用在told, said, knew, heard, thought等动词后的宾语从句(或间接引语)中, 这时从句中的动作发生在主句表示的过去的动作之前。

He said that he **had known** her well.

他说他很熟悉她。

I thought I **had sent** the letter a week before.

我认为我一星期前就把信寄出去了。

6. 状语从句：在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中，发生在前，用过去完成时；发生在后，用一般过去时。如：when, before, after, as soon as, till/until引导的复合句。

When I woke up, it **had already stopped** raining.

我醒来时雨已停了。

She didn't go to bed until she **had finished** her work.

她直到把工作做完之后才睡觉。

注意：如果两个动作紧接着发生，则常常不用过去完成时，特别是在包含before和after的复合句中，因为从句的动作和主句的动作发生的先后顺序已经非常明确，可以用一般过去时代替过去完成时。

After he arrived in England, Marx worked hard to improve his English.

马克思到达英格兰之后，努力提高他的英语水平。

7. 动词think, want, hope, mean, plan, intend等用过去完成时来表示过去未曾实现的想法、希望、打算或意图等。

They **had wanted** to help but could not get there in time.

他们本来打算去帮忙，但没有及时赶到那里。

We **had hoped** to be able to come and see you.

我们本来希望能来看看你。

8. 过去完成时还可用在hardly...when..., no sooner...than ..., it was the first (second, etc) time (that). ..等固定句型中。

Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.

他刚开始演讲，听众就打断了。

No sooner had he arrived than he went away again.

他刚到就又走了。

It was the third time that he had been out of work that year.

这是他那一年第三次失业了。

[即学即练 2] 单句语法填空

① We had built (build) five new buildings by the end of last year.

② I could see from her face that she had received (receive) some good news.

③ He said he had been (be) there before.

④ We realized we had lost (lose) our way.

⑤ We had hoped (hope) that you would be able to visit us.

三、与现在完成时的区别

现在完成时表示的动作发生在过去，以now的时间为基点，但侧重对now产生的结果或造成的影响；过去完成时则是一个相对的时态，以过去时间为基点，它所表示的动作不仅发生在过去，更强调“过去的过去”，只有和过去某时或某动作相比较时，才用到它。

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