

语态复习

动词的基本形式一览表

形式	变化规则	构成方法	例词
原形			see, finish, teach
现在时第三人称单数形式	一般情况	加-s 读 [s] / [z]	look→looks, write→writes
	以ch, sh, s, x结尾	加-es 读[iz]	teach→teaches, finish→finishes guess→guesses, mix→mixes
	以o结尾	加-es 读[z]	do→does, go→goes
	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾	变y为i , 加-es 读[z]	try→tries, cry→cries
	特殊变化		have→has ; be→is
过去式过去分词规则变化	一般情况	加-ed	stay→stayed, look→looked
	以不发音e结尾	直接加-d	decide→decided, hope→hoped
	以“辅元辅”重读闭音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母再加-ed	stop→stopped, admit→admitted
	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾	变y为i , 加-ed	carry→carried, try→tried
现在分词	一般情况	加-ing	go→going, read→reading
	以不发音e结尾	去e , 再加-ing	have→having, write→writing
	以重读闭音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母再加-ing	cut→cutting, run→running
	以-ie结尾	变ie为y , 加-ing	die→dying , lie→lying , tie→tying

ed读音：
清清[t]，浊浊[d]，元音浊，t/d后读[id]

写出下列单词的第三人称单数、现在分词、过去式和过去分词。

1. study- studies - studying - studied - studied

2. stay- stays - staying - stayed - stayed

3. plan- plans - planning - planned - planned

4. close- closes - closing - closed - closed

5. catch- catches - catching - caught - caught

6. buy- buys - buying - bought - bought

7. shop- shops - shopping - shopped - shopped

8. die- dies - dying - died - died

八大时态

三个一般时

- 一般现在时 {
 - be : 主语+am/is/are +其它。
 - 行为动词 : 主语+do (动词原形)/does (动词第三人称单数)+其它。
- 一般过去时 {
 - be : 主语+was/were +其它。
 - 行为动词 : 主语+did (动词过去式)+其它。
- 一般将来时 {
 - ① 主语+will/shall+动词原形+其它。
 - ② 主语+am/is/are+ going to+动词原形+其它。
 - ③ 主语+am/is/are+doing+其它。
 - ④ 主语+am/is/are+about to+动词原形+其它。

两个进行时

- 现在进行时 : 主语+am/is/are +doing+其它。
- 过去进行时 : 主语+was/were+doing+其它。

两个完成时

- 现在完成时 : 主语+have/has+过去分词+其它。
- 过去完成时 : 主语+had+过去分词+其它。

一个过去将来时 : 主语+would/was (were) going to+动词原形+其它。

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一个过去将来时 : 主语+would/was (were) going to+动词原形+其它。

1. We **read** a book **every week**.

A book is read by us every week.

2. We **read** a book **yesterday**.

A book was read by us yesterday.

3. We **will read** a book **the day after tomorrow**.

A book will be read by us the day after tomorrow.

4. We **are reading** a book **these days**.

A book is being read by us these days.

5. We **were reading** a book **from 8 to 10 last night**.

A book was being read by us from 8 to 10 last night.

6. We **have read** a book **since Friday**.

A book has been read by us since Friday.

7. We **had read** a book **when my father came back**.

A book had been read by us when my father came back.

8. We **can read** a book every week.

A book can be read by us every week.

主动态和被动态指的是动词形式，是词法概念；

而主动句和被动句则指的是句子结构，从而是句法概念。

所谓主动句就是由主动态动词 (词组) 作谓语动词的句子，

而被动句则是由被动态动词 (词组) 作谓语动词的句子。例如：

He opened the door. 他开了门。(主动句)

The door was opened. 门被开了。(被动句)

1. 语态：动词的一种形式，用来说明主语和谓语动词之间的关系。

英语的语态是通过动词形式的变化表现出来的。英语中有“两态”

的说法，即主动语态和被动语态。及物动词才有被动语态。

主动语态: 表示主语是动作的执行者。

巧记为：主动、主动、主去动。

被动语态: 表示主语是动作的承受者，即行为动作的对象。

巧记为：被动、被动、主被动。 例如：

English is spoken by many people.

主语English是动词speak的承受者。

5. 被动语态的用法：

(1) 不知道或没有必要说明动作的执行者是谁，不用by+动作执行者短语

Such books are written for children. 这些书是为儿童写的。

(2) 强调动作的承受者，这时应用by短语。

The cup was broken by David.

(3) 作客观说明时，常采用一种被动语态句型：

It's / was said / believed / reported / + that ...

It's reported that about three hundred people were killed in this earthquake. 据报道，这次地震中大约有三百人死亡。

**记忆歌诀：谁做的动作不知道，说出谁做的没有必要；
动作承受者需强调，被动语态运用到。**

8、不能用于被动语态的情况

1). An accident was happened yesterday. (×)

昨天发生了一起事故。

An accident happened yesterday. ()

不能用于被动语态的动词及 动词短语[√]，如 die, begin, stand, break out, come true, fall asleep, take place, come out , happen to, belong to等。

要想正确地使用被动语态，就须注意哪些动词是及物的，哪些是不及物的。特别是一词多义的动词往往有两种用法。解决这一问题唯有在学习过程中多留意积累。

各种时态的被动语态

一般现在时	主 + am / is / are (not) + 过去分词	The office is cleaned every day.
一般过去时	主 + was / were + 过去分词	The office was cleaned yesterday.
现在进行时	主语 + is / am / are + being + 过去分词	My car is being repaired now.
过去进行时	主语 + was / were + being + 过去分词	The man was being interviewed at 3 yesterday.
现在完成时	主语 + have / has + been + 过去分词	My keys have been stolen.
过去完成时	主语 + had + been + 过去分词	His bike had been stolen.
一般将来时	主语 + will + be + 过去分词	The housework will be done by my mother tomorrow.
过去将来时	主语 + would/should + be + 过去分词	It would be done at once.
含有情态动词的被动语态	情态动词 + be + 过去分词	Teenagers should be allowed to wear their own clothes

注意：

1) 如果要特别强调动作或行为的执行者，句子后面需接by ~，译为“被（由）...”，如：

We were woken up by a loud noise. 我们被嘈杂的声音吵醒。2)

被动语态句型变化：

肯定句：主语 + be + 过去分词 + (by ~) 否定句：主语 + be not + 过去分词 + (by ~) 一般疑问句：Be + 主语 + 过去分词 + (by ~) ? 特殊疑问句：疑问词 + be + 主语 + 过去分词 + (by ~) ?

含有情态动词的句子在变为被动语态时，在情态动词后面加上be动词即可，其句型如下：

肯定句：主语 + 情态动词（can , may , must） + be + 过去分词... 否定句：主语 + 情态动词 + not + be + 过去分词... 疑问句：情态动词（Can , May , Must ） + 主语 + be + 过去分词 +

如：We should allow teenagers to surf the Internet. — Teenagers should be allowed to surf the Internet. Can you use it? 你会使用它吗？ — Can it be used ?

记忆歌诀：情态动词变被动，情态加be加“过分”，原来带to要保留。

判断下列句子的语态

1. We should allow teenagers to surf the Internet. 主动
2. The children were looked after by the nurse. 被动
3. They take good care of my child. 主动
4. Good books should be read again and again. 被动
5. The cup was broken by David. 被动
6. We keep food fresh in the fridge. 主动

2. 被动语态的构成: be+动词的过去分词 (时态通过be 动词来体现 , be后面的过去分词不变)

(1). Many trees and flowers are planted in our city every year.

(2). Half of the work has been finished by now.

(3). Boys and girls, the books in the library should be taken good care of.

八大时态对比填空·基础篇

1. He tells lies again.

Lies are told by him again.

一般过去时： He told lies again.

Lies were told by him again.

现在完成时： He has told lies again.

Lies have been told by him again.

过去完成时： He had told lies again.

Lies had been told by him again.

2. A number of foreigners enjoy Chinese culture.

Chinese culture is enjoyed by a number of foreigners.

一般过去：A number of foreigners enjoyed Chinese culture.

Chinese culture was enjoyed by a number of foreigners.

现在完成：A number of foreigners have enjoyed Chinese culture.

Chinese culture has been enjoyed by a number of foreigners.

过去完成：A number of foreigners had enjoyed Chinese culture.

Chinese culture had been enjoyed by a number of foreigners.

一般将来：A number of foreigners will enjoy Chinese culture.

Chinese culture will be enjoyed by a number of foreigners.

过去将来：A number of foreigners would enjoy Chinese culture.

Chinese culture would be enjoyed by a number of foreigners.

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