动词的时态和语态

Tense & Voice

一、被动语态（passive voice）

1.结构：
be+及物动词过去分词
The game is played by us.
I am attracted by English.

2.使用注意：

a."感官动词或使役动词+宾语+省略to的动词不定式（宾补）"→

be+感官动词或使役动词的过去分词+带to的动词不定式

A girl saw my wallet drop.

→My wallet was seen to drop by a girl .

使役动词：使役动词表示一种引起发生的动作。换句话说，当我为自己做了一件事时，我就让它发生，或者我实际上什么都不做，而是请别人替我做。这就是使役动词的意义。

五看: look，see，watch，notice，observe

三使: have，make，let

两听: hear，listen to

一感觉: feel

半帮助: help

b. 接双宾语的动词改为被动语态

直接宾语(物)作主语 → 动词后要用介词（固定搭配）

例: He gave me a book.

→ A book was given to me by him.

My father bought me a new bike.

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

二、时态（tense）

一、一般现在时

1．一般现在时结构：

常以动词原形表示，但当主语是第三人称单数时，动词词尾加-s或-es。

She is an engineer.

I always watch TV at 8：00 in the evening.

He has breakfast at 6：00 every day.

冲鸭！！

2．适用条件：

(1)经常发生或习惯性的动作或状态，通常与always，often，usually，every day，sometimes，once a week 等时间状语连用。

They go home once a week.

We are cute.

(2)表客观事实或普遍真理。

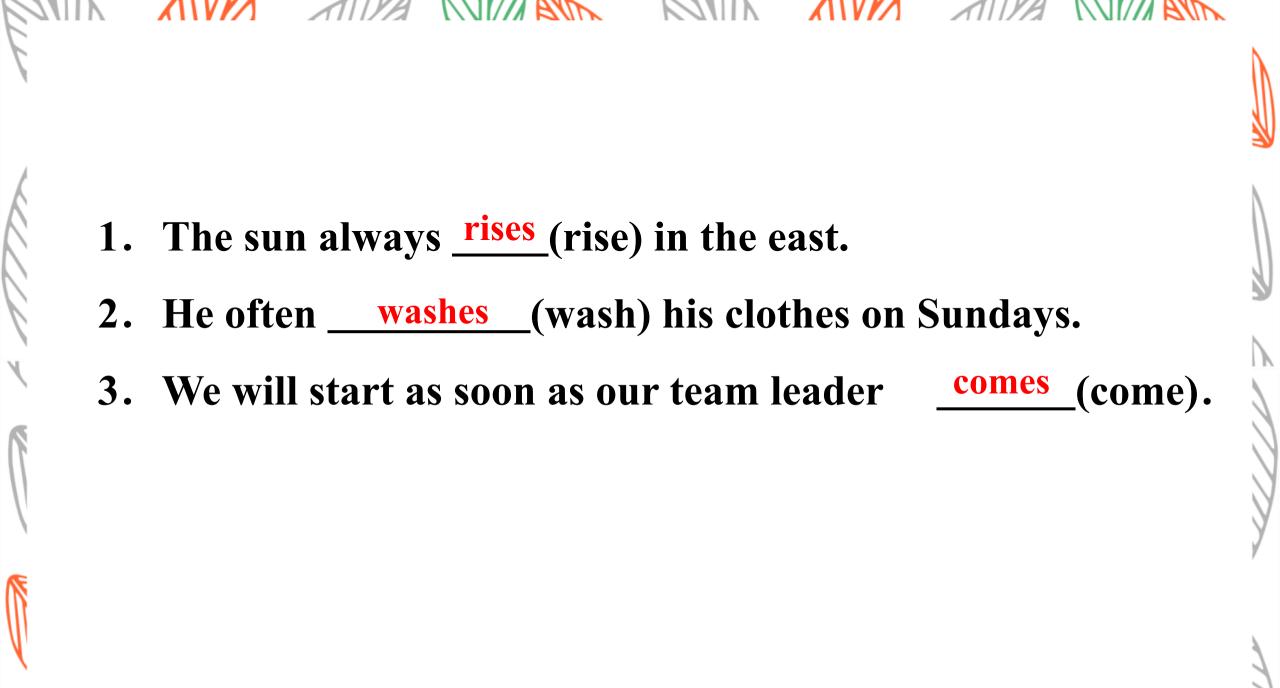**The light travels faster than the sound.**

（3) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中，常用一般现在时代替将来时。

If you come this afternoon，we'll have a meeting.

When you come back, I'll tell you all about it.

主语是第三人称单数形式时，动词的变化

1. 一般在词尾加 -s	get、make、cook、need
2. 以 o、s、x、sh、ch 结尾的动词，在词尾加 -es	go、do、miss、pass、teach> watch、catch、match_x touclu wash、fish、finish、smash、box、relax、 mix、 fax
3. 以 "辅音字母+y" 结尾的动词，把 y 改 I 再加 es	fly、fry、try、cry、dry、carry、study> worry、embody 体现具体表达、Justify 证明、empty.
4. 以 "兀音字母+y" 结尾的动词，直接加 s	play、stay、buy、pray, pay、say、lay TS
5·不规则变化	have-has^

1. The sun always _rises_ (rise) in the east.

2. He often _washes_ (wash) his clothes on Sundays.

3. We will start as soon as our team leader _comes_ (come).

二、一般过去时

1．使用条件：表示**在过去的动作或存在的状态**，通常**与表示过去的时间状语yesterday，last night...连用**

I **was** sleepy last class.

I **played** games during the holiday.

2.结构：主语+**动词过去式**+其他

动词的过去式的构成法

1.一般在词尾加-ed	watchx wash、open、play
2.以（不发音的）e 结尾的词，在词后直接加-d	close、dance、live、like、love、bore、phone ride、move、hope、decide、write
3.以"辅音字母+y"结尾的动词，把 Y 改 I 再加 ed	—fly、fry、try、cry、dry、cany、study、wo. embody、justify、empty、
4.以重读闭音节结尾的动词，呈现"辅+元+辅"结构 需双写最后一个字母再加-ed	shop、stop、plan、trip、beg、hop、skip、drag、drop、dot、drip、fret、
3·不规则变化	

动词过去式不规则变化（见书最后几页):

AAA型：cost-cost-cost,cut-cut-cut

AAB型：beat-beat-beaten

ABA型：become-became-become

ABB型：get-got-got

ABC型：begin-began-begun sing-sang-sung know-knew-known grow-grew-grown