

# 被动语态



\*Red Pencil



初中被动语态奥秘

中考必考重点语法

# 语态

语态：表示主语和谓语动词之间关系。  
英语有两种语态，即主动语态和被动语态

主动语态：表示主语是动作执行者。被  
动语态：表示主语是动作承受者。

如：

Many students study English.(主动语态)

English is studied by many students.

(被动语态)



- 我天天吃苹果.
- I eat apples every day.
- Apples **are eaten** by me every day.
- 苹果天天被我吃.



- 他杀鸡
- He kills chicken.
- Chicken **is killed** by him .
- 鸡被他杀了



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**Beast catches the princess .**

**怪兽抓了公主**

**The princess is caught by beas**

**公主被怪兽抓走了。**





**They plant flowers.**

- 他们种花。
- 花被他们种。

**Flowers are planted by them**





**He plays basketball.**

- 他打篮球。
- 篮球被他打。

**Basketball is played by him.**

# 主动语态变被动语态的方法

The teacher often **asks** **him** questions.

**He** **is asked** questions **by the teacher**.

1.把主动语态**宾语**变为被动语态**主语**。

2.把主动语态**谓语**变为被动语态**谓语**。

3.把主动语态主语变为被动语态by  
短语。（① by短语能够省。② by短语  
后跟代词宾格。）

口诀：主变宾，宾变主，谓语动词变be+done.

# 被动语态 (The Passive Voice)

普通现在时被动语态组成:

主语+**am/is/are**+及物动词过去分词

动词过去分词组成规则（与动词过去式组成规则一样）:

- 1、普通在动词原形末尾加**-ed**, **looked** **played**
- 2、结尾是e动词加**-d**, **lived** **used**
- 3、末尾只有一个辅音字母重读闭音节词, 先**双写**  
这个辅音字母, 再加**-ed**, **planned** **tripped**
- 4、结尾是“辅音字母+y”动词, 先变“**y**”为“**i**”, 再  
加**-ed**, **study---studied**, **carry---carried**



不规则动词过去分词要切记

**sing----sang----sung**

**build----built----built**

请写出以下动词过去式和过去分词：

1、speak **spoke spoken**

2、use **used used**

3、make **made made**

4、write **wrote written**

5、grow **grew grown**

6、plant **planted planted**

7、produce **produced produced**

8、ask **asked asked**

9、plan **planned planned**

10、send **sent sent**

11、build **built built**

12、invite **invited invited**

把以下句子变为被动语态句子:

1、 They speak English in Canada .(English....)  
**English is spoken in Canada.**

2、 People use wood for making tables. (wood  
....)  
**Wood is used for making tables.**

3、 They make computers in the USA. (Computers  
...)  
**Computer are made in the USA.**

4、 They grow rice in South China. (Rice...)  
**Rice is grown in South China.**

# 中考链接

- 1. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_ every four years. (17年新课标版, 32)
-  are held    B. were held
- Care holding    D. will hold
- 2. Today Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ by more and more people around the world.
- (17年北京真题, 35)
- A. was spoken     is spoken
- C. spoke    D. speak

## 被动语态时态:

被动语态时态是由be时态决定，be是什么时态，全句就是什么时态，be动词后面过去分词不变。

- 比如：苹果天天被我吃。
- 昨天苹果被我吃了。
- 苹果正在被我吃。
- 昨天九点苹果正在被我吃。
- 明天这个苹果将要被我吃。
- 这个苹果应该被我吃。
- .....

时态	被动语态结构
• 普通现在时	<b>am/is/are done</b>
• 普经过去时	<b>was/were done</b>
现在进行时	<b>am/is/are <u>being</u> done</b>
过去进行时	<b>was/were <u>being</u> done</b>
• 普通未来时	<b>shall/will/be going to be done</b>
• 过去未来时	<b>would be done</b>
现在完成时	<b>have/has <u>been</u> done</b>
过去完成时	<b>had <u>been</u> done</b>



- 另外，情态动词也有被动语态：
- 结构为：情态动词+ be + done
- 1. Teenagers **should be allowed to** choose their own clothes.
- 2. A lot of people in China can speak English now . (同上)

English can be spoken by a lot of people in China now.

## 2. 普通过去时被动语态结构:

**was/were + 过去分词**

1. They **bought** ten computers last term.

Ten computers **were bought** by them last term.



2. We **planted** many trees last year.

Many trees **were planted** last year.



- They built the tall building last year.

*The tall building was built by them last year.*

- He took good care of his little brother yesterday.

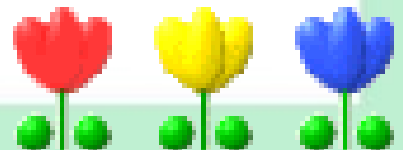
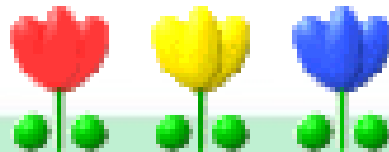
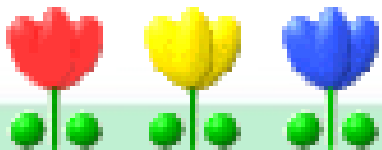
*His little brother was taken good care of by him yesterday.*

- We cleaned our classroom just now.

*Our classroom was cleaned by us just now.*

- They used this room for resting.

*This room was used for resting by them.*



### 3. 普通未来时被动语态结构:

**will be+过去分词**

1. They **will finish** the **work** in ten days.

**The work will be finished** by them in ten days

2. Tom **will clean** the **room** tomorrow.

**The room will be cleaned** by Tom tomorrow.

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