

Talk about Computer and High-Technology

一、单词风暴



Questions:

1. What can you think of when we talk about computers?

①artificial intelligence; ②information technology;

③cloud calculation; ④data; ⑤Alipay; ⑥surf on line

2. How many names of high-tech products can you say out?

①laptop; ②palmtop; ③iphone; ④robot; ⑤apple watch;

⑥ rocket; ⑦manmade satellite

二、灵犀一点

1. 英语中表示“参加”的表达
如何用英语有条理地讲故事:

When I was young...

我小的时候.....

At the time...

那时候.....

Over time...

过了一段时间.....

As time went by...

随着时间的推移.....

By the time...

到.....的时候

As a result

结果, 因此

From then on...

从那以后.....

Now/At present/Nowadays...

现如今.....

三、语法沙龙



现在完成时的被动

现在完成时的被动语态是本课中的重要语法项目，为帮助同学们更好地学习和巩固此语法现做了以下几点归纳：

(一)、现在完成时被动语态的构成

1. 现在完成时被动语态的肯定式

由“**have / has + been + 及物动词的过去分词**”构成。

例如：

Two windows have been broken. 两个窗子被打破了。

2. 现在完成时被动语态的否定式

由“**have / has + not + been + 及物动词的过去分词**”构成。

例如：

The car has not been repaired.

这辆汽车还没有修好。

3. 现在完成时被动语态的一般疑问式

由“**Have / Has + 主语 + been + 及物动词的过去分词**”构成。

例如：

①—**Has her work been finished?** 她的工作完成了吗？

—**Yes, it has.** 是的，完成了。

②—**Have the cars been repaired?** 这些汽车修好了吗？

—**No, they haven't.** 不，还没有。

4. 现在完成时被动语态的特殊疑问式

由“疑问词+have / has+主语+been+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

例如：

How long has her work been finished?

她的工作完成有多久了？

Who has been helped by the new computer?

谁已经得到了这台新计算机的帮助？

How many new words have been learned by the students?

这些学生已经学会了多少单词？

(二)、现在完成时被动语态的主要用法

1. 表示被动的动作发生在说话之前（即现在的过去），强调对现在造成的影响和结果。

例如：

The door has been locked. 门被锁上了。

（结果是现在没有人能进去）

2. 表示一个被动的动作或状态开始于过去，持续到现在，并可能将持续下去，常与for或since引导的时间状语连用，或用于How long...? 句型中。

例如：

They have been told about it for many times.

有人告诉他们这事很多次了。

（可能还会有人告诉他们）

How long has the machine been used?

这机器使用有多久了？

(三)、使用现在完成时的被动语态需要注意的问题

1. 现在完成时的被动语态有两个助动词，即 **have / has**和**been**，两者缺一不可。

2. 注意与一般过去时被动语态的区别。一般过去时的被动语态表示一个被动的动作发生在过去某个时候，其结果对现在没有影响；而现在完成时被动语态的动作或状态尽管发生在过去，但侧重说明该动作或状态对现在造成的影响和结果。

例如：

The house was built last year. 这房子是去年建造的。

The house has been built. 这房子已经建好了。

3. 由finish, buy, start, begin, post, return, borrow, join, marry, open等词构成的现在完成时的被动语态不能与表示一段时间的状语如for four days, how long等连用, 而要改换动词或时态。

例如:

译: 这本书买了多久了?

误: **How long has this book been bought?**

正: **How long ago was this book bought?**

但这类动词的否定式可表示动作的持续过程, 具有延续性, 因而可与since或for引导的时间段连用。

例如:

No books have been bought since last week.

自上周以来, 没有人来买过书。

4. 短语动词是一个不可分割的整体，在被动结构中要保持完整性，不可省略短语动词中的介词或副词。

例如：

The orphan has been well looked after.

这位孤儿一直受到很好的照顾。

课后作业：



1. Paper money _____ for over a thousand years.

A. used B. has been used C. has used D. is using

2. Great changes _____ in my hometown and a lot of factories _____.

A. have been taken place; are being set up

B. have taken place; have been set up

C. are taken place; had been set up

D. had taken place; will be set up

3. Come and sit down by the fire. Your hand _____ cold.

A. has been felt B. feels C. is felt D. has felt

4. The fire _____ to the fifth floor. _____ all the people _____?

- A. has got; Have; been saved
- B. has been got; Have; saved
- C. has got; Do; save
- D. has got; Have; saved

5. —We want to sit at the table near the window.
—I'm sorry, but it _____ already.

- A. has taken B. Took
- C. was taken D. has been taken

6. Some of the chapters (片段) _____ by many students.

- A. have been widely read B. have read widely
- C. were wide read D. had been widely read

7. Why don't you go to the book store to buy some books?

Many new books _____ there.

- A. have just brought B. have just been brought
C. were just brought D. are just brought

8. Till now, three films _____ in that small village this month.

- A. have shown B. have been shown
C. were shown D. will be shown

9. Do you know the thief _____ by the police?

- A. has caught B. has been catching
C. was caught D. has been caught

10. My sister is working in the power plant that _____ for just one year.

- A. was used B. has been used
C. is used D. has used





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