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Talk about Wildlife Protection

一、单词风暴



Questions:

1. How many rare animals have you heard about?

- ①panda; ②Tibetan antelope; ③golden monkey;
- ④black swan; porpoise(江豚)

2. How can we protect wildlife?

- ①protect our environment; ②set up more natural reserves;
- ③draw the public's attention; ④do it from ourselves;
- ⑤No trading, no killing

二、灵犀一点



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英语中单复数形式一样的名词：

sheep, deer, fish 鱼, deer 鹿, sheep 绵羊,
works(工厂), means 手段, Swiss 瑞士人,
Chinese 中国人, Japanese 日本人

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。

现在进行时的被动语态

(一)、现在完成进行时的用法

1. 现在进行时的被动语态表示此时此刻某事正在被做。
2. 现在进行时的被动语态的构成：**be + being + 过去分词**。

词。

(1) “**be being done**” 中的动词**be**应随主语作相应的变化。

(2) 将现在进行时的主动语态变为现在进行时的被动语态的关键是把**be doing**变为**be being done**。

【特别提示】

1. 注意不可遗漏being。

现在进行时的被动语态表示说话时正在进行的一个被动的动作，强调主语是动作的承受者，其构成为“**am / is / are + being + 动词的过去分词**”。如果我们把being漏掉，就成为一般现在时的被动语态或系表结构。如：

Look! The children are being taken care of by their aunt.

2. 注意不可忽视“现阶段”。

现在进行时的被动语态也可表示目前这一阶段正在进行的一个被动的动作。如：

Many interesting experiments are being carried out these days.

3. 注意现在进行时的被动语态有时也可以表示将来。

现在进行时的被动语态有时可表示按计划或安排将要进行的一个被动的动作(此种用法仅限于少数及物动词)。如：

A party is being held tonight.

4. 注意没有现在进行时的被动语态的动词。

一些表示“状态、心理活动、拥有、存在”等的动词，一般不用现在进行时的被动语态，而常用一般现在时的被动语态。如：

Xiao Wang, come here. You are wanted on the phone.

5. 注意“be + under / in等介词 + 名词”结构可表示现在进行时的被动语态的含义。如：

The problem is under discussion (is being discussed) at the meeting.

(二)、现在进行时由主动语态变被动语态时应注意以下一些问题：

1、也像其它时态由主动语态变被动语态一样，首先弄清楚用现在进行时的句子中哪些可以由主动语态变为被动语态。

例如：

They are studying the milu deer at the research centre.(可变)

→**The milu deer are being studied at the research centre.**

She is teaching the boy a lesson.(可变)

→**The boy is being taught a lesson.**

Now he is making the girl laugh.(可变)

→**Now the girl is being made to laugh.**

2. 还应注意一些动词很少用于被动语态，因此这些动词在句子谓语用了现在进行时时也常没有被动语态。

如：**We are having supper now.**

一般不能变为**Supper is being had now.**

(三)、当变为主语的原来的宾语(名 / 代词)有较长的动词不定式短语(复合结构)、介词短语、从句修饰或有补足语时, 动词不定式短语、介词短语、从句和补足语等, 一般都仍然保留在原来的位置上。

例如:

They are revising the laws to protect the rights of women and children.

→The laws are being revised to protect the rights of women and children.

They are writing a report about the negative effects of cell phones in school.

→A report is being written about the negative effects of cell phones in school.

Scientists are keeping a sick milu deer alive at the centre.

→A sick milu deer is being kept alive at the centre(by scientists).

(四)、如果用在现在进行时的句子中的谓语动词是动词短语或习惯用语，那么这个动词短语或习语只把动词变为被动语态，其他部分保持不变。

例如：

The parents are taking good care of their test-tube baby.

→ Their test-tube baby is being taken good care of (by the parents).

(五)、当用了现在进行时的句子结构是"**S+V+In O+DO**"句型时，既可以把间接宾语变为被动句的主语，也可以把直接宾语变为被动句的主语，但如果是后者，可根据动词的习惯用法，把间接宾语改写为**to**或**for**引起的介词短语。通常是间接宾语被提前做主语。

例如：

1. George is sending his friend's phone texts and pictures.

→His friend's phone is being sent texts and pictures(by George).

Texts and pictures are being sent to his friend's phone(by George).

2. She is making Tom a new coat.

→Tom is being made a new coat.

A new coat is being made for Tom.

(六)、当用了现在进行时的句子由主动语态变为被动语态后,其否定式的构成主要把 **not**放在谓语动词中第一个助动词(**am, are**或**is**)后面构成,而疑问式的构成则是把句子谓语动词的第一个助动词(**am, are**或**is**)移到句子前(第一个字母要大写),然后在句子后面加上问号而成。

例如:

New nature parks are being started in China.

→**New nature parks are not being started in China.**(否定式)

Milu deer are being sent to China from Britain.

→**Are milu deer being sent to China from Britain?**(疑问式)

如果是特殊疑问句还要在这个助词前面加上适当疑问词。

例如:

Why is money being collected?

课后作业：



1. Look! The roads _____ now.

- A. are being widened B. are widened
C. are to widen D. are widening

2. A science lab _____ in our school now.

- A. has built B. is being built
C. is building D. will be built



3. — Have you moved into your new house?

— Not yet, the rooms _____ .

A. are being painted

B. are being painting

C. are painting

D. are painted

4. The milu deer _____ at the research center at present.

A. was being studied

B. will be studied

C. are being studied

D. have been studied

5. We can hear that the papers _____ quickly on the fast-moving printing machines.

A. will be printed

B. were being printed

C. have been printed

D. are being printed



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