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初中被动语态复习

一、什么是被动语态?



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英语中时态很多，但语态不多，只有两种，即：主动语态和被动语态。所谓“被动语态”，相当于中文中常说的“被……”、“由……”的句式，如：“他的自行车被偷了。”，“这座楼房是由他们建造的。”

二、被动语态的结构



那么，英语中被动语态是怎样构成的呢？请看下面的例句(注意划线部分)：

His bicycle was stolen.

The building has been built in 2000.

通过上面的例句，可以看出，“被动语态”的构成是：
be + 过去分词 + (by+动作执行者)

三、被动语态的运用



什么情况下要用被动语态呢?一般地说,有下面几种情况:

(1) 不知道谁是动作的执行者或没有必要。例如:

Paper is made from wood.

纸是由木材生产出来的。

The house is quite old. It was built in 1950.

这座房子太旧了。它是1950年建成的。

He was wounded in the fight.

他在战斗中受伤了。

Electricity is used to run machines.

电是用来开动机器的。

(2) 需要强调动作的对象时。例如：

Calculator can't be used in the math exam.

计算器不能用于数学考试。

Books and newspapers in the reading room mustn't be taken away.

阅览室的书籍和报纸不准带走。

He was awarded first prize in that contest.

他在比赛中获得了第一。

(3) 为了使语气婉转，避免提到是谁做的这件事。例如：

The construction of the new lab must be completed by the end of next month.

新实验室必须在下个月月底前完工。

四、各种时态的被动语态举例

一般地讲，被动语态可用于英语的各种时态。为了能准确地运用被动语态，重点是要掌握be动词的各种时态变化。各种时态的被动语态举例如下：

1. 一般现在时的被动语态： **am / is / are + 动词的过去分词**

Our classroom is cleaned every day.

This car is made in China.

2. 一般过去式的被动语态： **was / were + 动词的过去分词**

His desk was cleaned just now.

The station was built in 1928.

3. 现在进行时的被动语态: **am / is / are + being + 动词的过去分词**

A new factory is being built in our city now.

Some trees are being cut down in the park.

4. 过去进行时的被动语态: **was / were + being + 动词的过去分词**

A new factory was being built in our city at that time.

Some babies were being looked after by Miss Chen last year.

5. 一般将来时的被动语态:

(A) **will / shall + be + 动词的过去分词**

(B) **am / is / are + going to be + 动词的过去分词**

Some new factories will be built in our city this year.

Your watch is going to be mended in an hour.

6. 过去将来时的被动语态:

(1) **would / should + be + 动词的过去分词**

(2) **was / were + going to be + 动词的过去分词**

She said that some new factories would be built soon in our city.

He thought that your watch was going to be mended after an hour.

7. 现在完成时的被动语态: **have / has + been + 动词的过去分词**



Some new factories have been built in the city since last year.

Your watch has been mended already.

8. 过去完成时的被动语态: **had + been + 动词的过去分词**

He said that some new factories had been built in the city.

I didn't know that my watch had been mended .

9. 含情态动词的被动式: **can/may/must + be + done**
例如: **He can not be found. / I must be paid for this.**

五、主动语态的表示被动意义

一般说来，表示被动意义要用被动态，构成被动态的动词必须是及物动词，不及物动词是没有被动态的。

1. 为数不少的不及物动词可以表示被动意义。不及物动词的这种用法与汉语表示颇为相似，这类动词往往说明事物的特性。在日常用语中常有所见，值得注意：

Nylon dries quickly.

尼龙织物干得快。

This material does not dye well.

这料子染不好。

Damp clothes iron easily.

湿衣服容易烫平。

The door won't lock.

门锁不上。

The cow milks well.

这头母牛出奶率高。

His new novel is selling well.

他的新小说销路良好。

The window won't shut.

这窗关不上。

This paper tears easily.

这种纸一撕就破。

The cloth washes well.

这布很耐洗。

This material won't wear.

这种材料不耐久。



※下列各组句子意思不同:

①The middle house won't let. (租不出去)

The middle house will not be let. (不会出租)

②His plays won't act. (不适宜上演)

His plays will not be played. (不会上演)

③She does not photograph well.(不上照)

She has not been photographed well.(照没有拍好)

2. 英语中其它主动表被动的情况:

①连系动词: **sound, taste, smell, feel, look, seem**用主动形式表被动含义;

如: **The dish tastes delicious.**

The cloth feels soft.

②表需要的**need, want, require**等后的动名词用主动形式表被动含义;

如: **The room needs cleaning. (=The room needs to be cleaned.)**

The car requires repairing. (=The car requires to be repaired.)

③**be worth**后的动名词主动形式表被动含义。

如: **The book is worth reading.**

The job is worth doing.

3. 以下动词无被动:

**happen, take place, belong to, suit, fit(适合), have,
break out (爆发) appear, hold(容纳), lack (缺乏) ,
last (延长) ,cost (花费)**

课后作业:



1. _____ a new library _____ in our school last year?

A. Is; built

B. Was; built

C. Does; build

D. Did; build

2. An accident _____ on this road last week.

A. has been happened

B. was happened

C. is happened

D. happened

3. Cotton _____ in the southeast of China.

A. is grown

B. are grown

C. grows

D. grow



4. So far, the moon _____ by man already.

A. is visited

B. will be visited

C. has been visited

D. was visited

5. A talk on Chinese history _____ in the school hall next week.

A. is given

B. has been given

C. will be given

D. gives

6. A lot of things _____ by people to save the little girl now.

A. are doing

B. are being done

C. has been done

D. will be done



7. Look! A nice picture _____ for our teacher.

- A. is drawing B. is being drawn
C. has been drawn D. draws

8. Mary _____ show me her new dictionary.

- A. has asked to B. was asked to
C. is asked D. asks to

9. The monkey was seen _____ off the tree.

- A. jump B. jumps C. jumped D. to jump

10. The school bag _____ behind the chair.

- A. puts B. can be put
C. can be putted D. can put



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