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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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