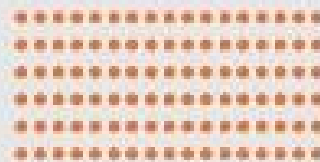


## 学业提升篇 (第二版)

# 新素养英语 拓展模块

总主编：刘旺余  
主 编：刘春阳



# 第一节

# 动词的时态和语态



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01

# 动词的时态



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# 一、动词的时态



为了便于学习，人们把时间分为四个阶段：现在时，过去时，将来时，过去将来时。英语动词所表示的动作在以上每个时间段中分别有四种状态：一般，进行，完成，完成进行。因此，我们便有了 16 种时态。

不同的时态有不同的变化形式。以 do 为例，列表如下：

阶段 \ 状态	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在时	does; do	am/is/are + doing	has/have + done	has/have + been doing
过去时	did	was/were + doing	had done	had been doing
将来时	shall/will + do	shall/will be + doing	shall/will have + done	shall/will + have been doing
过去将来时	should/would + do	would/should + be doing	should/would + have done	would/should + have been doing



# 一、动词的时态



“时态”就是通过动词的形态变化，来表达动作发生的时间（现在时、过去时、将来时、过去将来时）及所处的状态（一般、进行、完成、完成进行）。例如：

在“**They are doing their exercises.**”中，动词由原形 do 变成 are doing 的形态，说明这个事情发生在现在、并处于正在进行的状态，所以叫现在进行时；

在“**They have done their exercises.**”中，动词由原形 do 变成 have done 的形态，说明这个事情从现在看来处于完成的状态，所以叫现在完成时；

在“**They always do their exercises.**”中，动词用原形 do 的形态，说明这个事情发生在现在、并且是一般情况下都如此，所以叫一般现在时。

在这三句话中，动词 do 虽然有不同形态，但其意义没有变化，而是事情发生的时间和状态变了。其余类推。

16 个时态中，常用的有 12 个：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、将来进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时、现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时。其他时态很少单独使用。



# 一、动词的时态



## 一 一般现在时

1. 构成：通常以动词原形表示。主语为第三人称单数时，动词用单三形式。

2. 用法

(1) 一般现在时表示现状、性质、状态和经常性或习惯性的动作。

Autumn follows summer.

You look pale.

He is good at music.

He knows a lot of English.

这些动词可与 often, usually, always, sometimes, every day, once a week, on Sunday, never 等表示经常性或习惯性的时间状语连用。

He always helps others.

My father never takes a bus; he walks to his office.



# 一、动词的时态



## 一 一般现在时

(2) 一般现在时表示客观现实或普遍真理。

Japan lies to the east of China.

Water boils at 100°C.

October 1st is our National Day.

When Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？（英国浪漫主义诗人雪莱的名句。）

Beauty is truth, truth beauty.

美即真理，真理即美。（英国浪漫主义诗人济慈的名句。）

(3) 在时间和条件状语从句中可用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

I' ll let you know as soon as I hear from him.

We shall not begin the discussion until he arrives.





# 一、动词的时态



## 二 现在进行时

1. 构成：be动词 + 现在分词。其中be有人称和数的变化：第一人称单数用am，第三人称单数用is，其他用are。现在进行时的否定式是：直接在be动词后面加上not；疑问式是：将be动词提到主语之前。以study为例：

否定式	疑问式
I am not studying	Am I studying?
You are not studying,	Are you studying?
He is not studying.	Is he studying?



# 一、动词的时态



## 二 现在进行时

### 2. 用法:

(1) 现在进行时表示说话时正在发生或进行着的动作。

I am writing a letter.

They are learning English.

有时表示现阶段正在进行而说话时不一定正在进行的动作。

More and more people are paying attention to their health.

(2) 有些动词，如 come, go, leave, return, arrive, begin, start 等，它们的现在进行时可表示不远的将来要发生的事情。

Flight 1095 is landing soon.

Mary is coming back from her visit to Shanghai.

(3) 现在进行时常与 always, continually, constantly 等副词连用，表示反复出现的或习惯性的动作。这种用法常表示说话人的某种感情，如赞扬、遗憾、讨厌或不满等。

He is always asking questions.

You are always saying that sort of thing.



# 一、动词的时态



## 三 现在完成时

1. 构成：助动词 have + 过去分词。助动词 have 有人称和数的变化，第三人称单数用has，其余用 have。

现在完成时的否定式是直接 在助动词后面加上 not；疑问式是将助动词提到主语之前。以 study 为例，其否定式、疑问式、否定疑问式和简单回答形式如下：

否定式	疑问式
I have not (haven' t) studied....	Have I studied...?
You have not (haven' t) studied...	Have you studied...?
He has not (hasn' t) studied....	Has he studied...?
否定疑问式	简单回答形式 (肯定 / 否定)
Have I not (Haven' t I) studied...?	Yes, you have. /No, you haven' t.
Have you not (Haven' t you) studied...?	Yes, I have. /No, I haven' t.
Has he not (Hasn' t he) studied...?	Yes, he has. /No, he hasn' t.



# 一、动词的时态



## 三 现在完成时

### 2. 用法:

(1) 现在完成时通常表示在说话之前已经完成的动作或存在的状态。说话人强调的是该动作或状态对现在产生的影响。一般过去时也表示动作已经完成，但强调的是过去发生了某一动作这样一个事实。如果没有说明动作发生的具体时间，通常用现在完成时；如果说明了动作发生的具体时间，即带有表示过去的时间状语，通常用一般过去时。

My daughter has gone out.

My daughter went out just now.

(2) 表示持续到现在的动作或状态，往往和包括现在在内的、表示一段时间的状语连用，如 these days, recently, lately, for..., since..., in the last/past two weeks/years/days/months, just 等。

I haven't heard from her these days.

They have been away for two years.



# 一、动词的时态



## 三 现在完成时

(3) 表示短暂意义的动词，如 open, go, come, die, arrive, leave, lose, fall 等，在完成时当中不能和包括现在在内的、表示一段时间的状语连用，因为它们表示的动作不可能持续。因此，不能说：

× He has come here for two weeks.

× The old man has died for 4 months.

× They have left only for 5 minutes.

以上三句话可以改为：

It' s two weeks since he came here. 或 He has been here for two weeks.

It' s 4 months since the old man died.

They have been away only for 5 minutes



# 一、动词的时态



## 四 现在完成进行时

1. 构成：第三人称单数由“has been + 现在分词”构成；其他人称和数由“have been + 现在分词”构成。

2. 用法：

(1) 表示动作从过去开始一直延续到现在，可能刚刚终止，也可能仍然在进行。

I' ve been waiting for you since eight o' clock in the morning.

It has been raining for three hours.

What book have you been reading recently?

(2) 现在完成时表示到现在为止已经完成的动作，强调结果；而现在完成进行时强调动作的持续性，强调“一直”，往往表示动作仍未结束。

I have been reading this novel.

我一直在读这本小说。（仍然在读）

I have read two novels.

我已读完两本小说。（可能刚读完，也可能很久以前读的）

We have cleaned the room, so we can move the things in.

We' ve been cleaning the classroom, but we haven' t finished yet.



# 一、动词的时态



## 五 一般过去时

1. 构成：通常由动词的过去式表示。一般过去时的否定式、疑问式、否定疑问式和简单回答形式要用助动词 do 的过去式 did，同时注意实义动词要用原形。以 study 为例，其否定式、疑问式、否定疑问式和简单回答形式如下：

否定式	疑问式
I did not (didn' t) study....	Did I study...?
You did not (didn' t) study....	Did you study...?
He did not (didn' t) study....	Did he study...?

否定疑问式	简单回答形式 (肯定 / 否定)
Did I not (Didn' t I) study...?	Yes, you did. /No, you didn' t.
Did you not (Didn' t you) study...?	Yes, I did. /No, I didn' t.
Did he not (Didn' t he) study...?	Yes, he did. /No, he didn' t.



# 一、动词的时态



## 五 一般过去时

2. 用法：一般过去时的动词主要表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内发生的动作或情况，其中包括习惯性动作，通常与表示过去的时间状语，如yesterday, last year, in 1976, two days ago, just now, when I came in 等连用。

What time did you get up yesterday morning?

I went to school early last year.





# 一、动词的时态



## 六 过去进行时

1. 构成: was/were + 现在分词。第一、第三人称单数用 was, 其他用 were。

2. 用法

(1) 过去进行时的动词主要表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行或持续进行的动作。过去进行时经常与过去时配合使用。

This time yesterday, we were having an English lesson.

The teacher was giving us a lesson when Tom walked into the room.

While we were having supper, all the lights went out.

(2) 过去进行时的动词常与 always, continually, frequently 等词连用, 表示过去经常发生的行为。这种用法表明带有的感情色彩。

The two brothers were frequently quarreling when they were young.

这两兄弟小时候常吵架。



# 一、动词的时态



## 七 过去完成时

1. 构成: had + 过去分词

2. 用法:

(1) 表示发生在过去某一时间或动作之前的事情, 即“过去的过去”。用过去完成时必须有一个过去的时间或动作来作参照, 说明在此之前某事已发生。如果两个动作都是在过去发生的, 先发生的用过去完成时, 后发生的用一般过去时。

She told me she had been there three times before. ( “去过” 发生在 “告诉” 之前 )

How long had he taught here by the end of last term? ( “教学” 发生在上学期结束之前 )

(2) 过去完成时的动词可以表示过去某一时刻之前发生的动作或呈现的状态, 这一动作一直持续到过去这一时刻或将继续下去。

By the middle of last month, I had lived in Beijing for five years.

By six o' clock yesterday they had worked for eight hours.

When I came to Shanghai, he had been there for a long time.



# 一、动词的时态



## 七 过去完成时

(3) 此外，过去完成时常用于 no sooner...than... 和 hardly (scarcely) ...when... 这两个句型，前面部分用过去完成时，后面部分用一般过去时。

No sooner had he stolen the purse than he was caught red-handed.

= He had no sooner stolen the purse than he was caught red-handed.

He had hardly realized what was happening when he was captured.

= Hardly had he realized what was happening when he was captured.



# 一、动词的时态



## 八 过去完成进行时

1. 构成: had been + 现在分词

2. 用法: 表示一直持续到过去某个时间的行为动作, 此行为动作刚结束或还没结束(可以从上下文判断)。这一时态经常与一般过去时一起使用。

When he came in, I had been trying to repair the TV for a couple of hours.

The roads were dangerous. It had been raining for two whole days.

The boy was delighted with the new mountain bike. He had been hoping for one for a long time.



# 一、动词的时态



## 九 一般将来时

一般将来时的动词表示将来发生的动作或情况，主要有以下几种表现形式：

### 1. shall/will + 动词原形

这种结构表示单纯的将来，不涉及主语的主观意愿。第一人称 I, we 用 shall 或 will，其余用 will。以 study 为例，其否定式、疑问式、否定疑问式和简单回答形式如下：

否定式	疑问式
I shall/will not study....	Shall I study...?
You will not study....	Will you study...?
He will not study....	Will he study...?
否定疑问式	简单回答形式 (肯定 / 否定)
Shall I not (Shan' t I) study...?	Yes, you will. /No, you won' t.
Will you not (Won' t you) study...?	Yes, I shall/will. /No, I shan' t/won' t.
Will he not (Won' t he) study....?	Yes, he will. /No, he won' t.



# 一、动词的时态



## 九 一般将来时

You will meet him at the station this afternoon.  
He probably won't go with us.

【注意】 shall, will 的缩写形式为 'll, 如 I' ll, you' ll, he' ll, she' ll 等。

### 2. be going to + 动词原形

(1) 这种结构表示主语现在打算在最近或将来做某事。这种打算往往是事先考虑好的。

My brother is going to learn English next year.

I am going to meet Tom at the station at 6:00.

(2) 这种结构还可以表示说话人根据已有的迹象认为某事可能即将发生。

Look at these black clouds. It is going to rain.

I am afraid I am going to have a bad cold.



# 一、动词的时态



## 九 一般将来时

### 3. be to + 动词原形

这种结构表示安排、命令或某事肯定会发生；在问句中表示征求意见。

You are not to smoke in this room.

The worst is still to come.

### 4. be about to + 动词原形

这种结构表示正要、即将发生的事情。

Let's go in. The class is about to begin.

They are about to get married.



# 一、动词的时态



## 十 将来进行时

1. 构成: shall/will be + 现在分词
2. 用法: 将来进行时的动词表示在将来某一段时间内将会发生的动作。

This time next week we shall be working in that factory.

When I get up tomorrow morning, my mother will be getting breakfast for me.

一般将来时与将来进行时都表示将来，那么如何区别一般将来时和将来进行时呢？将来进行时强调主观上感觉某事即将发生，并对这一事情有着期待，感情色彩较浓，强调动作。一般将来时主要是对某一事情即将发生做一个事实性的说明或陈述。





# 一、动词的时态



## 十一 过去将来时

1. 构成: should/would + 动词原形。第一人称用 should; 第二、三人称用 would。美式英语中所有人称一律用 would。would 的简略形式为 'd, 如 I' d, you' d; would not 和 should not 的简略形式分别为 wouldn' t 和 shouldn' t。

2. 用法: 过去将来时表示从过去某个时间看将要发生的事情, 多用在宾语从句中。还可以表示过去的倾向或过去经常发生的事情。

They asked me if I would go to Guangzhou soon.

She told me she would come again next week.

I told him to leave immediately, but he wouldn' t.

He' d play the violin when he was in low spirits.



# 一、动词的时态



## 十一 过去将来时

### 3. 其他表示过去将来时的结构:

(1) were/was going to + 动词原形, 表示过去的安排、打算或确信某事会发生, 多用于口语。

I told her I was going to see her that afternoon.

I was sure (that) they were going to do that.

(2) were/was to + 动词原形, 表示安排、命令或后来将要发生的事。

He didn't know he was to become famous later on.

They were to receive salaries from the government.

(3) were/was about to + 动词原形, 表示正要、即将发生的事。

Mrs. Brown was about to begin, but Jennie spoke first.

He waited until she was about to leave.



# 一、动词的时态



## 十二 将来完成时

1. 构成: shall/will + have + 过去分词

2. 用法: 将来完成时的动词主要表示在将来的某一时刻或将来的某一时刻之前完成的动作, 这一动作也可能继续进行。

Before bedtime Xiao Ming will have completed his work.

By February next year this foreign expert will have been here on this job for five years.

02

# 被动语态



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## 二、被动语态



### 一 简介

在英语中，语态是动词的一种形式，表示主语和谓语的关系。英语动词有两种语态，即主动语态和被动语态。主动语态（active voice）表示主语是动作的执行者；被动语态（passive voice）表示主语是动作的承受者。

More and more people use computers now.（主动语态）

Computers are more and more widely used now.（被动语态）



## 二、被动语态



### 二 英汉两种语言在表达被动上的差异

汉语常用“被”“受”等词来表达被动，如“被捕”“受委屈”等。而英语常用“be 动词 + 动词的过去分词”表示。其中 be 动词有人称、数和时态的变化，而这正是英语被动语态的难点。



## 二、被动语态



### 三 被动语态的构成

被动语态由“be 动词 + 及物动词的过去分词”构成。这里要强调，一定是及物动词的过去分词，因为不及物动词不能带宾语，也就不可能有被动语态。英语中的主动语态有16个时态；被动语态常用的时态有8个，以 give 为例说明如下：

时态	动词形式
一般现在时	am/is/are given
一般过去时	was/were given
一般将来时	shall/will be given
现在进行时	am/is/are being given
过去进行时	was/were being given
过去将来时	should/would be given
现在完成时	has/have been given
过去完成时	had been given



## 二、被动语态



### 三 被动语态的构成

被动语态的疑问句是将第一个助动词移到主语之前、句末用问号；否定式是在第一个助动词后加 not 或 never 等否定词、句末用句号。

“During the interview, were you asked questions in English?” “No, I wasn’t asked questions in English.”

The origin of the universe will probably never be explained.

The restaurant is not being decorated. In fact the restaurant has never been decorated.





## 二、被动语态



### 四 被动语态的用法

1. 不清楚或没有必要指出动作的执行者时，就用被动语态。

I felt a little nervous when I was being interviewed.

That place has been turned into a swimming pool.

2. 说话或发表意见时，为了显得客观公正，也常用被动语态。

He is said/reported to be in the USA. 据说 / 据报道，他在美国。

还有下列常用句型（that 后面跟句子）：

It is said that... 据说

It is reported that... 据报道

It is hoped that... 希望

It is believed that... 人们相信



## 二、被动语态



### 四 被动语态的用法

It is announced that... 据宣布

It is (well) known that... 众所周知

It has been decided that... 已经决定

It is supposed that... 人们认为

It is suggested that... 有人建议

It must be remembered that... 务必记住

It is taken for granted that... .....被视为理所当然



## 二、被动语态



### 五 主动句变被动句的注意事项

一是时态不能改变；二是变为被动语态后，谓语动词要和被动语态的主语在人称、数上保持一致。此外，还要作如下变动：将主动语态的宾语变为被动语态的主语；将主动语态的主语放在by的后面，组成介词短语，再把这个介词短语放在被动语态的谓语动词之后。

在动作的执行者无须说明或强调时，介词短语可以省略。

They will open a new supermarket there soon.

A new supermarket will be opened there soon.

The doctor gave two lectures in English.

Two lectures were given by the doctor in English.

如果主动语态有两个宾语（直接宾语和间接宾语），变为被动语态时，可将其中任何一个宾语变为主语，另一个不变。但较常见的是将间接宾语变为被动语态的主语。

The reporters asked the president some questions.

The president was asked some questions by the reporters. （变间接宾语为主语）



## 二、被动语态



### 六 含有情态动词的被动语态

句中含有情态动词时，其被动语态的结构是：情态动词 + be + 过去分词。

The timetable can be changed any time.

This book may not be taken out of the reading room.



## 二、被动语态



### 七 不能用于被动语态的动词

1. 不及物动词不能用于被动语态，因为它们没有宾语。
2. 表示状态而不是动作的及物动词或短语动词，如 break out, belong to, cost, deserve, fit, have（有、使），hold（盛下、装下），lack, resemble, suit, take part in, take place, want, wish 等，不能变为被动语态。

Everybody wanted Doris to be the manager.

This car belongs to me.

We lack manpower at the moment.

My computer cost me seven hundred and ninety dollars.

She resembles her father.



## 二、被动语态



### 七 不能用于被动语态的动词

3. 短语动词中有些可用于被动结构，有些不可以。但没有规律可循，只能个别掌握。

I was very well looked after when I was working there.

An overpass is being put up at the corner of the street.

Everybody agreed with me.

I walked into the house.

I broke into the house.

4. 反身代词和 each other, one another 作宾语时，句子不能变为被动语态。

She praised herself.

He ruined himself.

They love each other.



## 二、被动语态



### 七 不能用于被动语态的动词

5. 有些及物动词有特殊的宾语，不能变为被动语态。

The police officer shouted his loudest to stop the car.

She nodded her approval.

He wishes to be somebody.

He enjoys taking pictures.



## 二、被动语态



### 八 关于被动语态的几点说明

1. 有些动词，形式上是主动，意义上是被动。

School begins in September. 学校九月份开学。

The library doesn't open on Sunday. 图书馆星期天不开放。

The machine runs well. 这台机器容易操作。

My pen writes well. 我的钢笔好使。

The cloth washes well. 这料子耐洗。

The dictionary sells well. 这词典销路很好。

The book hardly sells. 这书几乎卖不出去。

The door will not shut/lock. 门关 / 锁不上。

Am I to blame? 我该受责备吗？





## 二、被动语态



### 八 关于被动语态的几点说明

The house is to let. 房子要出租。

The story is interesting to read. 这故事读起来很有趣。

The film is worth seeing. 这片子值得一看。

Your shirt needs washing. 你的衬衫该洗了。

2. make, see, watch, hear, notice, feel 等使役动词或感官动词的宾语后面可以接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补。但在被动语态中, 要将不定式符号 to 补上。

They made him go.

He was made to go.

I heard him say good-bye to his friends.

He was heard to say good-bye to his friends.



## 二、被动语态



### 八 关于被动语态的几点说明

3. 除 be 动词外，动词 get 有时也可跟过去分词构成被动语态。这是比较口语化的一种被动语态。这种结构中很少用 by 短语。

I got lost in the huge market.

You might get killed/hurt.

In the end this story got translated into English.

His car got damaged in a road accident.

4. “have/get + 宾语 + 过去分词”这个句型也表达了一种被动的意思。

I' ll have the bike repaired in no time.

I had my wallet stolen last Sunday when I was shopping.

He got his leg broken when playing football.

I bought these books at a discount and had two hundred dollars saved.



## 二、被动语态



### 八 关于被动语态的几点说明

5. 在 need, want, require 后面, 动词的 -ing 形式表达被动的意思。

My watch needs cleaning (= needs to be cleaned).

Your garden wants watering.

Does your suit require pressing, sir?



THANKS

