**GRAMMAR**

**被动语态（一）**

语态是动词的一种形式，用以表示主语和谓语之间的关系。英语的语态分为主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者。被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

**★常用的几种时态的被动语态及含有情态动词的被动语态的构成形式**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 一般现在时 | be (am / is / are) +过去分词 |
| 一般过去时 | be的过去式 (was / were) +过去分词 |
| 一般将来时 | will + be +过去分词 |
| 过去将来时 | would + be +过去分词 |
| 现在进行时 | be (am / is / are) + being +过去分词 |
| 过去进行时 | be的过去式 (was / were) + being +过去分词 |
| 现在完成时 | have / has + been +过去分词 |
| 过去完成时 | had + been +过去分词 |
| 含有情态动词 | 情态动词+ be +过去分词 |

**★动词不定式的被动式**

**【语境展示】** 观察下面各句中动词不定式的被动式的用法，然后加以总结。

1. It’s nice to be wanted.

2. The books are to be sent to the young children.

3. She didn’t like to be treated as a child.

4. The question to be discussed at the next meeting will be a hard nut to crack.

5. They were shipped to America to be sold as slaves.

6. He didn’t want the subject to be mentioned in the letter.

7. Forty-one people are said to have been seriously hurt in the accident.

**【自我归纳】**

1. 当动词不定式与其逻辑主语之间是动宾关系时，要用不定式的被动式。动词不定式的被动形式有两种：①一般式的被动式：to be done（句1—句6）；②完成式的被动式：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （句7）。

2. 动词不定式的被动式在句中可以作主语（句1）、表语（句2）、宾语（句3）、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（句4）、状语（句5）、宾语补足语（句6）、主语补足语（句7）。