## 学 位 英 语

学 位 英 语 辅 导



#### 语态

本节课我们主要讲英语的语态和主谓一致。



- 英语中有两种语态: 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, 即行为动作的对象。
- 被动语态,即不知道动作执行者或强调动作承受者的一种语态。在英语中,如果想要避免用含混不清的词(如someone)做主语,也可以用被动语态。英语的语态是通过动词形式的变化表现出来的。

#### 被动: 主 + be+ved(动词的过去分词) + by + 人宾

- ✓一般将来时: 主 +will/shall/ be going to/ be + ved (+ by +人宾)
  The work is going to be finished in two days
- ✓有情态动词的被动: 主 + 情 + be + ved (+ by +人宾)
  Tables can be made of stone.



1. 有些动词在主动结构中,后面接不带to的不定式,但如果改为被动,则需把省略的to加上,这类动词有 let, make, have, help和感官动词feel, see, hear, watch, look at, listen to,

#### Eg:

- The boss made my grandfather work 10 hours a day.
- My grandfather was made to work for 10 hours a day.
- see somebody do something
- somebody +be +seen to do something



- 2. 含有宾语从句的主动结构变为被动,通常用it作为被动结构的先行主语,从句放在句子后面,这类动词有: know, say, believe, rumor, think, report 等;
- It is/ was said /reported/hoped+ that ...
- It is said that...(据说).
- It is rumored that...(据传言).
- It is hoped that...(大家希望).

It is reported that...(据报道).

It is believed that...(大家相信).

It is suggested that...(据建议).

- Eg:
- It is said that she is going to be married to a foreigner.
- It si hoped that their encouragement will stimulate her to greater efforts.



3. 有些动词可以有两个宾语,在用于被动结构时,多把直接宾语变为主语。

Eg:

His father left him this house.

This house was left to him by his father.

4. 有些动词虽为及物,但<mark>宾语并非是动作承受者</mark>,不能转换,这些动词有have, hold (容纳), suit, fit, lack, become (适合) contain, cost, last, mean,

注:不及物动词,系动词没有被动语态

一些动词短语用于被动语态时,动词短语应当看作一个整体,而不能丢掉其中的介词或副词

We can't laugh at him. →He can't be laughed at by us. He listens to the radio every day. →The radio is listened to by him every day.



5. 某些词用主动表被动: sell, miss, build, grow, smell, taste, sound, feel等

#### Eg:

This pen writes well.

This new book sells well.

6. 一些表示状态的动词没有被动语态。如: have, belong to等。

# 主谓一致

• 我是 I am; 你是 you are; He/she/it is

• 主谓一致即谓语动词在人称和数上要和主语保持一致;

• Eg:

- A grammar book helps you learn something about the rules of a language.
- Grammar books help you learn something about the rules of a language.

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# 主要考点(1)

• 1. 并列结构作主语时谓语用复数

Reading and writing are very important.

注意: 当主语由and连接时,如果它表示一个单一的概念,即指同一人或同一物时,谓语动词用is, and 此时连接的两个词前只有一个冠词,共用一个冠词.

- The iron and steel industry is very important to our life.
- The League secretary and monitor \_\_\_\_ asked to make a speech at the meeting.



- 2. 主谓一致中的就近原则
- 当there be 句型的主语是一系列事物时,谓语应与最邻近的主语保持一致.
- There is a pen, a knife and several books on the desk...
- There are twenty boy-students and twenty-three girl-students in the class.

注意:在由not only...but also...,not just...but...,or, either...or...,neither...nor...连接主语的句子中及在there be句型中,谓语动词的单复数按就近原则处理,即按与谓语动词最靠近的那个主语来确定谓语动词的单复数形式

- ✓ Not only John but also I am going to Shanghai next week.
- ✓ Either you or she is to go.
- ✓ There is a pen, a few envelops and some paper for you.



- 3 谓语动词与前面的主语一致
- 当主语后面跟有 with, together with, like, except, but, no less than, as well as 等词引起的短语时,谓语动词与前面的主语一致.
- The teacher, together with some students, is visiting the factory.
- He, as well as I, wants to go boating.

# 考(4) 谓语需用单数的几种情况

- 1. 代词each和由every, some, no, any等构成的复合代词作主语,或主语中含有each, every, 谓语需用单数.
- Each of us has a tape-recorder.
- There is something wrong with my watch.

- 2. 表示金钱,时间,距离,价格或度量衡的复合名词作主语时,通常把这些名词看作一个整体,谓语一般用单数.
- Three weeks was allowed for making the necessary preparations.
- Ten yuan is enough.

- 3. 在一些短语,如 many a 或 more than one 所修饰的词作主语时,谓语动词多用单数形式.
- Many a person has read the novel. 许多人都读过这本书.

但由more than... of 作主语时,动词应与其后的名词或代词保持一致.

- More than 60 percent of the students are from the city.
- 百分之六十多的学生都来自这个城市.

4. 不定式,动名词,以及从句作主语时应看作单数,谓语动词 用单数.

- Reading often means learning.
- To read English aloud every morning does you a lot of good.
- What he said has been recorded.



- 1) 在代词what, which, who, none, some, any, more, most, all等词的单复数由其指代的词的单复数决定.
- All is right. (一切顺利.)
- All are present. (所有人都到齐了.)

- 2) 集体名词作主语时,谓语的数要根据主语的意思来决定.如family, team, group, club, public, audience, crew, crowd, class, company, committee等词后用复数形式时,意为这个集体中的各个成员,用单数时表示该个集体.
- His family isn't very large. 他家不是一个大家庭.
- His family are music lovers. 他的家人都是音乐爱好者.

- 3)有些名词,如variety, number, population, proportion, majority 等有时看作单数,有时看作复数.
- A number of +名词复数+动词复数形式. (许多)
- The number of +名词复数+动词单数形式.(...的数字)
- The number of students in our class is 50.
- A number of students are planting trees on the hill.
- The majority of the students like English.

### **一**、本讲课程回顾

1. 被动句

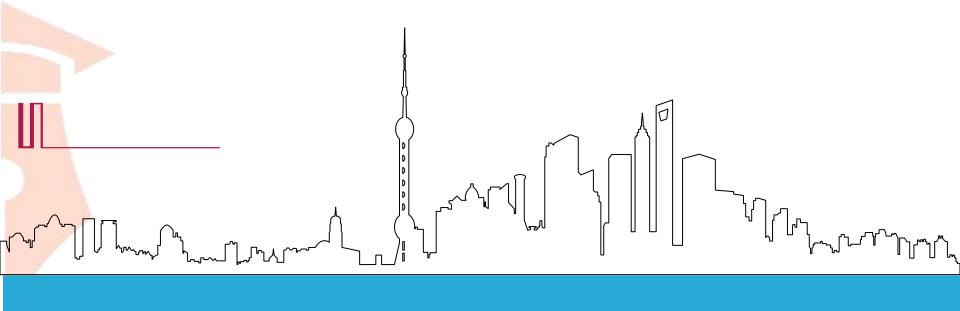
2. 主谓一致

1. 一般情况 and 前后一个概念用单数, 2. 并列结构 否则用复数 not only...but also..., not 3. 就近一致 just...but..., or, either...or..., neither...nor... 4. 就远一致 with, together with, like, except... 1.every, some, no, any等构成的复合 代词2.金钱,时间,距离,价格 5. 用单数 3. many a 4.不定式,动名词,以及从句作主 1. most, all 6.指代意义决 2. 集体名词作主语时 定 3. number, population, proportion, majority

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下一讲我们将讲虚拟语气。



### 谢谢观看