

广西普通高等教育专升本考试复习指导 英语



# 语 态

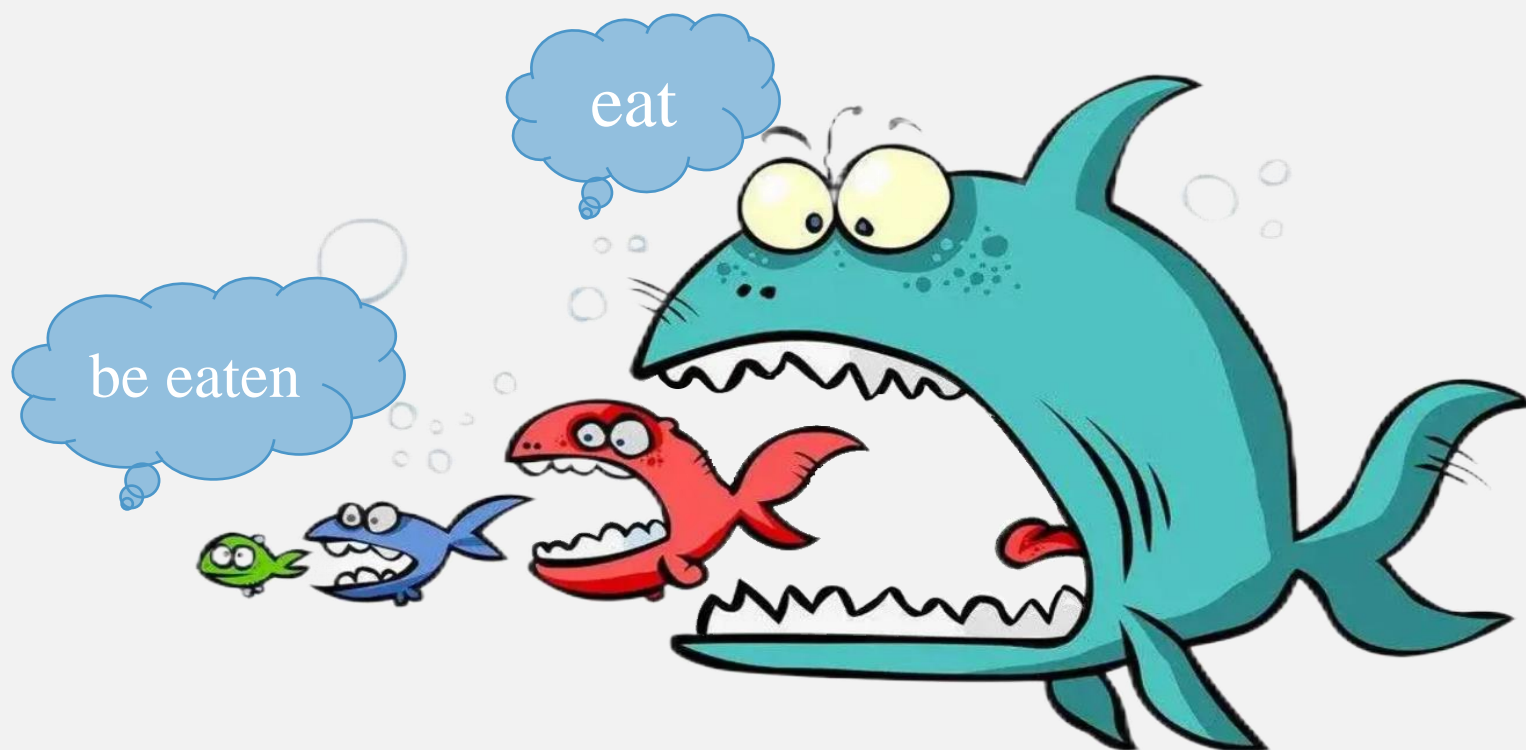
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**语态：是动词的一种形式，用来说明主语和谓语之间的关系**





掌握语态的定义和分类

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### 定义

语态是动词的一种形式，用来说明主语和谓语之间的关系。

2

### 分类

主动语态

主语是动作的执行者或行为的主体。

被动语态

主语是动作的承受者或行为的对象。

。



### 理解语态

1

The cat caught the mouse

猫 抓住了 老鼠。 (主动语态)

2

The mouse was caught by the cat

老鼠 被抓住了 猫 (被动语态)

## 知识点二、被动语态的时态变化

基本形式: be done + (by)-

done为过去分词, be 要随着人称、时态、数的变化而进行相应的变化。

时间	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般	<b>am /is /are done</b> Wood <b>is made</b> into different carvings. 木头被制成不同的雕刻作品。	<b>was /were done</b> I <b>was questioned</b> by the experts at the meetig yesterday. 在昨天的会议上我被专家提问。	<b>will /shall be done</b> Guests <b>will be invited</b> to attend the opening ceremony. 嘉宾应邀出席开幕式。	<b>would /should be done</b> He told me that my delivery <b>would be sent</b> in 10 minutes. 他告诉我, 我的快递会在10分钟后送到。
进行	<b>am /is /are being done</b> Crafts <b>are being made</b> by some children. 孩子们正在制作手工艺。	<b>was /were being done</b> My thesis <b>was still being reviewed</b> this time last month. 上个月的这个时候我的论文还在被审核。	-----	-----

## 知识点二、被动语态的时态变化

基本形式: be done + (by)-

done为过去分词, be 要随着人称、时态、数的变化而进行相应的变化。

时间	现在	过去	将来
完成	<p><b>have /has been done</b></p> <p>The giant panda <b>has been listed</b> as a first-class nationally protected animal since 1988.</p> <p>自1988年起, 大熊猫被列为国家一级保护动物。</p>	<p><b>had been done</b></p> <p>The materials <b>had been prepared</b> before the expert arrived.</p> <p>这些材料在那位专家到达之前就已经准备好了。</p>	<p><b>will /shall have been done</b></p> <p>The waste-to-energy plant <b>will have been completed</b> by the end of next year.</p> <p>到明年年底这座垃圾焚烧发电厂将会建成。</p>





### 真题范例

1. At that time, Jane (encourage) was encouraged to begin learning Chinese with her Chinese friends.

2. According to the contract, this project (complete) will be completed within four months starting from today.



## 直击真题

### 🌟热门考点:

情态动词 (can, could, will, would, may, might, must, should, ought to 等) 用于被动语态的基本形式为: 情态动词+be done。如:

典型真题: Through your job search, you **may** (surprise) be surprised by what can happen.

## ★热门考点: 含有被动语态的句型

1. “主语+be said/ reported/expected+to do”, 表示“据说 / 据报道 / 预期……”。如:

This company is said to focus on the quality of its employees.

据说该公司关注员工的素养。

2. “It is/ was said/ reported/ estimated +that 从句”, 表示“据说/据报道/ 预计……”。如:

It is said that there are tigers in the mountain.

据说山上有老虎。

3. as far as sb. / sth. be concerned,表示“就……而言。如:

As far as I am concerned, skills are as important as knowledge.

就我而言, 技能和知识一样重要。



## 知识点三、主动语态表被动的常见情况

分 类	范 例
1.下列单词和短语一般不用被动语态, 如 appear,die,happen,remain,occur,come true ,break out,take place, belong to 等	The English competition will take place tomorrow. 英语比赛将在明天举行。
2.感官动词: feel 感觉、摸起来, look 看起来, taste 尝起来, smell 闻起来, sound 听起来等	The flowers smell sweet. 这些花很香。 The water feels cool. 这水很清凉。
3.用于表示主语品质或特性的动词,如: read, wash,write,draw,wear 等, 这些词本身含有	This kind of pen writes smoothly. 这种笔写字很流畅。 The cloth washes well. 这种布料好洗。
4.主动形式的结构表示被动含义, 如: need,require,want,deserve,be worth 等动词后+现 在分词的结构	My computer isn't working. It needs repairing. 我的电脑坏了, 需要修理。





## 考点精炼



### 范 例

1.The cross-sea bridge\_\_**D**\_\_ by the end of next year.

A. will completed

B. had completed

C. has completed

D. will have been completed

2.The trees\_\_**A**\_\_ by the heavu snow last night

A. were crushed

B. was crushed

C.had been crushed

D. were crushing

3.The movie is worth \_\_**B**\_\_ .

A. be watched

B. watching

C.watch

D. to watch



**THANK YOU**

