

【例题】

1. He found that his hometown _____ a lot since he left.
A. changed B. has changed C. had changed D. would change
2. His grandparents felt anxious about him because they _____ him for a long time.
A. didn't see B. haven't seen C. hadn't seen D. wouldn't see

【解析】第一题答案为C,表示过去开始,一直持续到这一过去时间的动作;第二题答案为C,由于主句是过去时,再加上时间状语for a long time,因此从句用过去完成时。

专项练习

I. 句型转换

1. How many subjects have you learned this term? (用宾语从句完成句子)
Didn't you remember _____?
2. She has seen the film *Titanic*. (用宾语从句完成句子)
She told me _____.
3. They seemed to have lost something. (改写句子, 意思不变)
It _____ lost something.
4. Have you heard any noise from outside? (用宾语从句完成句子)
The boy asked whether I _____ any noise from outside.
5. They had seen her before. (变成否定形式的疑问句)
_____ her before?

II. 单项选择

1. Before she came to England, Jane _____ Chinese in a middle school for about three years.
A. has taught B. had taught C. taught D. was teaching
2. I _____ 500 pictures till then.
A. has painted B. had painted C. painted D. paints
3. She said she _____ the report already.
A. has seen B. saw C. will see D. had seen
4. Everyone _____ that you would send some money, but you didn't.
A. has hoped B. hope C. had hoped D. hoped
5. This was the first time he _____ a lie.
A. had told B. has told C. had been telling D. told
6. By the time he got to the company, half of the work _____.
A. have finished B. has been finished
C. had been finished D. had finished
7. I think this question _____ to answer.
A. easy B. is easy C. was easy D. will easy
8. Our father _____ to America six times.
A. went B. had gone C. has gone D. has been
9. The radio says it _____ the day after tomorrow.
A. is going to snow B. is snowing C. will snow D. snows
10. We _____ for Jack at nine last Saturday. He often kept us _____.
A. were waiting; waiting B. were waiting; wait
C. waited; waiting D. waited; wait

第十八章 过去将来时

过去将来时表示从过去的某一时间来看将要发生的动作或存在的状态。过去将来时常用于宾语从句和间接引语中。

一、过去将来时的句型结构

肯定句：主语+would/should+动词原形 ...

否定句：主语+would/should+not+动词原形 ...

疑问句：Would/Should+主语+动词原形 ...?

疑问句的回答方式：(肯) Yes, 主语+would/should.

(否) No, 主语+would/should not.

二、过去将来时的用法

1. 用于宾语从句和间接引语中，表示从过去的某一时间来看将要发生的动作或存在的状态

My mother didn't know if I would come. 我妈妈不知道我是否会来。

Tom said that he would go back to the USA for holiday. 汤姆说他将回美国去度假。

【例题】

1. Smith told me that he _____ to me very soon.
A. wrote B. was writing C. had written D. would write
2. Did you have any idea when they _____ to help us?
A. would come B. will come C. came D. had come

【解析】第一题答案为 D, 表示过去将来要发生的动作；第二题答案为 A, 表示在过去某一时间将要发生的动作。

2. 过去将来时常可用来表示过去习惯性的动作

在此种用法中, 不管主语是什么人称, 一律用 would。

Whenever my mother had time, she would tell me stories. 我妈妈一有时间, 总是给我讲故事。

This window wouldn't open. 这扇窗老是打不开。

专项练习

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Tim said if he had time, he _____ (go) to the cinema that night.
2. The headmaster said we _____ (visit) the Great Wall the next day.
3. I didn't know when the train _____ (leave).
4. My teacher told me that he _____ (write) a letter to my parents the next day.
5. Lucy asked me that if I _____ (make) a card for her.
6. Li Hua said they _____ (visit) the factory later.
7. They couldn't decide when they _____ (have) the meeting.
8. I expected you _____ (tell) him.
9. I wondered if he _____ (come) the next morning.
10. He asked me if I _____ (go) on a field trip with him the next day.

II. 单项选择

1. He told me that he _____ me if possible.
A. was going to visit B. will visit C. visits D. would visit
2. Jenny said she _____ her holiday in China.
A. spend B. would spend
C. was going to spent D. would spent
3. —What did your daughter say in her letter?
—She told me that she _____ Hong Kong the next day.
A. will visit B. has visited C. is going to visit D. would visit
4. I hoped Susan _____ to my birthday party on time the next Sunday.
A. to come B. is coming C. will come D. was coming
5. My aunt said that she _____ me to Japan the next year.
A. took B. would take C. takes D. will take
6. We were not sure whether they _____ trees.
A. are going to plant B. will plant
C. were going to plant D. have planted
7. I have been studying dancing for several years and I still _____.
A. am studying B. have studied
C. had been studying D. has been studied
8. I left my key on the table and now it's gone; who _____ it?
A. took B. has taken C. will take D. had taken
9. Mrs. Linda _____ her keys in the car, so she had to wait until her husband _____ home.
A. has left; comes B. left; had come
C. had left; would come D. had left; came
10. Hurry up! The film _____ for five minutes.
A. has been on B. has begun C. had begun D. began

动词时态综合练习

(涵盖第十一章至第十八章内容)

1. Just a minute! My brother _____ his car in the garden.
A. washes B. is washing C. washed D. will wash
2. — I called you yesterday evening, but you were not in.
— Sorry, I _____ in the shop with my mother.
A. am B. will be C. was D. have been
3. Julia isn't going to the cinema with us because she _____ the film.
A. sees B. saw C. will see D. has seen
4. — Millie, where is Miss Li?
— She _____ a speech on Chinese art to the first-year students in the hall.
A. gives B. gave C. is giving D. has given
5. — Can Peter play games with us, Mrs. Hawking?
— Wait a minute. He _____ a shower.
A. is taking B. takes C. took D. was taking
6. Julie's father _____ to London last month. He _____ there three times.
A. went; had gone B. has gone; has been
C. went; has been D. has been; had gone
7. — Here comes the bus! Where is our principal?
— She can't go to the museum with us. She _____ some visitors around our school.
A. is showing B. shows C. has showed D. was showing
8. My sister has learnt English _____.
A. for twelve years ago B. since she was four
C. twelve years ago D. at the age of four
9. If farmers _____ trees and forests, giant pandas _____ nowhere to live.
A. cut down; have B. will cut down; will have
C. will cut down; have D. cut down; will have
10. Since 2000, Jingmen has become a new city. Everything _____.
A. is changed B. was changed
C. had changed D. has changed
11. — What _____ the noise, Bill?
— Sorry, I broke my glass.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
12. — Hey, Tom. Let's go swimming.
— Just a moment. I _____ a message.
A. send B. sent C. am sending D. have sent

13. Tony _____ football every weekend when he was young.
 A. plays B. played C. is playing D. has played
14. — Alice, would you mind not playing the guitar? I _____ on the phone.
 — Oh, sorry, mom.
 A. talked B. talk C. was talking D. am talking
15. — I didn't see you at the meeting yesterday. Why?
 — I _____ for an important telephone call at that moment.
 A. wait B. waited C. am waiting D. was waiting
16. Millie _____ a picture when Mr. Green came in.
 A. draw B. will draw C. drew D. was drawing
17. One of the popular expressions in 2012 _____ "positive energy".
 A. is B. are C. was D. were
18. — Will you go to the cinema with me tomorrow?
 — Sorry, I _____ skating with Tom.
 A. go B. went C. have gone D. will go
19. I saw him in the library yesterday. He _____ a book at that moment.
 A. reads B. is reading C. was reading D. will read
20. When you _____ at a restaurant, please order just enough food.
 A. ate B. will eat C. eat D. haven eaten
21. — I called you yesterday evening, but nobody answered the phone.
 — Oh, I _____ a walk with my parents at that time.
 A. took B. was taking C. am taking D. take
22. — Anna, have you _____ seen *China's Got Talent* (中国达人秀)?
 — Of course. I _____ it last weekend.
 A. never; saw B. ever; have seen
 C. never; have seen D. ever; saw
23. — Jack, I haven't seen your uncle for a long time.
 — He _____ Shanghai on business for two months.
 A. went to B. has gone to C. has been in D. has been to
24. The twins didn't go to the theatre, they _____ the light music all night.
 A. have enjoyed B. will enjoy
 C. are enjoying D. were enjoying
25. Don't return the video to Peter, I _____ it.
 A. don't watch B. won't watch
 C. haven't watched D. wasn't watching
26. Henry will give us a report as soon as he _____.
 A. arrives B. arrived C. is arriving D. will arrive
27. You _____. Don't talk on the phone.
 A. will drive B. are driving C. were driving D. have driven
28. Ken _____ his jacket in the gym. He has to get it back.
 A. left B. leaves C. is leaving D. was leaving

29. We have no more vegetables in the fridge. I _____ and buy some.
A. go B. went C. will go D. was going
30. — Dave, we will leave in 10 minutes. Are you ready?
— No, I _____ our guide book and towels yet.
A. don't pack B. didn't pack
C. have packed D. haven't packed
31. — Mr. Li _____ to Mary carefully when I entered the classroom this morning.
— He is very patient _____ he is young.
A. talking; but B. was talking; though
C. talks; though D. talked; however
32. Every student who _____ in the same group takes part in his birthday party.
A. study B. studies C. are studying D. have studied
33. — Is James at home?
— No, he _____ Ya'an to be a volunteer.
A. has gone to B. has been to C. is going to
34. — Mum, it's late. Why are you still here?
— Dad hasn't come back yet. I _____ for him.
A. am waiting B. was waiting C. waited
35. I know a little about Thailand, as I _____ there three years ago.
A. have been B. have gone C. will go D. went
36. — Linda, I called you this morning, but nobody answered the phone.
— I'm sorry. I _____ football with my friends then.
A. play B. played C. am playing D. was playing
37. — Which team do you think _____ the game?
— Hard to say. There are still ten minutes before it ends.
A. won B. has won C. will win D. wins
38. — I can't find David. Where is he?
— He _____ for tomorrow's competitions at home.
A. prepares B. is preparing C. has prepared D. prepared
39. He _____ Luzhou for three months.
A. has left B. has come to
C. has gone to D. has been away from
40. Oh, you are here. I _____ you came back.
A. don't know B. didn't know
C. haven't known D. won't know

第十九章 被动语态

英语的语态和时态一样,是谓语动词的一种形式。时态是表示动作发生的时间和方式,而语态则表示主语和谓语之间的关系。当主语是谓语动作的执行者,被称为主动语态;当主语是谓语动作的承受者,被称为被动语态。

一、被动语态的构成

被动语态由“助动词 be+过去分词”构成,其时态、人称和数通过助动词 be 表示出来。如果要特别强调动作或行为的执行者时,句子后面需接 by,译为“被(由)……”。

1. 被动语态的句型

肯定句: 主语 + be + 过去分词 + (by ~) .

否定句: 主语 + be not + 过去分词 + (by ~) .

一般疑问句: Be + 主语 + 过去分词 + (by ~) .

特殊疑问句: 疑问词 + be + 主语 + 过去分词 + (by ~) ?

2. 被动语态的时态(初中阶段出现的时态)

以动词 make 为例,其被动语态的各种时态构成如下:

时 态	构成(以动词 make 为例)	例 子
一般现在时	(am, is, are) made	Our classroom is cleaned every day. 我们的教室每天都打扫。
一般过去时	(was, were) made	My watch was made in Shanghai in 2016. 我的手表是 2016 年上海制造的。
一般将来时	(shall, will) be made	The work will be finished in an hour. 这项工作一小时后完成。
现在进行时	(am, is, are) being made	The roads in Nanjing are being widened now. 南京的道路现在正在加宽。
过去进行时	(was, were) being made	A new bridge was being built over the river. 那时这条河上正在修建一座新桥。
现在完成时	(have, has) been made	The doctor has been sent for. 已经派人去请医生了。
过去完成时	had been made	The fish had been cooked when I got home. 我到家时,鱼已经烧好了。
过去将来时	(should, would) be made	They said the work would be finished in an hour. 他们说这项工作一小时后完成。

3. 被动语态的否定句和疑问句

This watch is not made in Japan. 这块表不是日本制造的。

Is this watch made in Japan? 这块表是日本制造的吗?

① 被动语态的否定句。

凡是有 be 动词的句子,其否定句都是在 be 动词的后面加 not,被动语态也不例外;但如果 be

动词前有助动词或情态动词，则其否定句是在助动词或情态动词的后面加 not。如：

Rome was not built in a day. 罗马不是一天建成的。

The new railway hasn't been built yet. 这条新的铁路还没有修好。

② 被动语态的疑问句。

把 be 动词、助动词或情态动词放在句首，就构成了被动语态的一般疑问句，而疑问词+一般疑问句就构成了被动语态的特殊疑问句了。如：

Is English only taught at this school? 只有这所学校教英语吗？

— Was his bike stolen two years ago? 他的自行车两年前被偷了吗？

— Yes, it was. /No, it wasn't. 是的。/不是。

— What was this desk made of? 这张课桌是什么制造的？

— It was made of wood. /Wood. 是木制的。/木头。

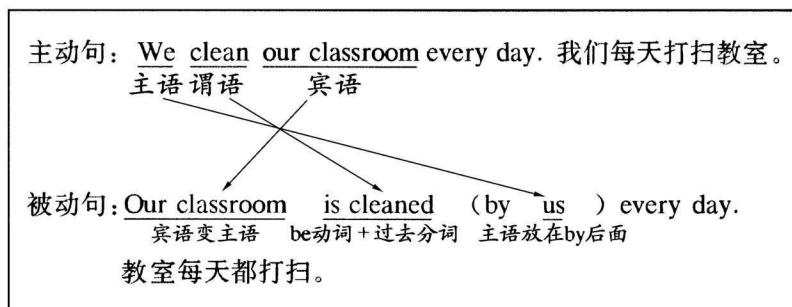
— What language is spoken in Canada? 加拿大说什么语言？

— English and French. 英语和法语。

二、主动语态变为被动语态

把主动语态的句子变为被动语态的方法很简单：① 把原句中的宾语变为主语；② 动词改为被动形式，即 be+过去分词；③ 如果需要强调动作的执行者，则将原来的主语放在 by 后，如果没有必要，可以省略。

1. 变换方法



2. 变换步骤

Step 1 将主动句的宾语作为主语。

Step 2 将动词的主动结构改为被动结构。这一步是关键，特别要注意 be 动词要以新的主语的人称、数来变化，同时时态不变。

Step 3 如果需要强调动作的执行者，则将原来的主语放在 by 后，注意如果原来的主语是代词，则由主格改为宾格；如果没有必要，可以省略。

{ Her brother wrote a letter just now. 她弟弟刚才写了封信。
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语

A letter was written by her brother just now. 一封信是刚才由她弟弟写的。
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语

{ They don't clean the room every day. 他们并不是每天打扫房间。
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语

The room is not cleaned by them every day. 这房间不是每天都打扫。
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语

- We will finish the task in an hour. 我们一小时后将完成任务。
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语
- The task will be finished by us in an hour. 这项任务将在一小时后完成。
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语
- Did they build a new building last year? 他们去年造了一幢新楼吗?
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语
- Was a new building built by them last year? 去年的一幢新楼是他们建的吗?
 主语 谓语 宾语 状语
- Who drew the picture? 谁画了这幅画?
 主语 谓语 宾语
- Who was the picture drawn by? 这幅画谁画的?
 主语 谓语
- = By whom was the picture drawn?
- Where did you build a new bridge? 你们在哪儿造了一座新桥?
 主语 谓语 宾语
- Where was a new bridge built (by you)? 一座新桥造在了哪儿?
 主语 谓语 宾语

【例题】按要求改写句子：

- That great bridge was built by Chinese farmers 300 years ago. (改成主动语态)

- My father asked me to come back as soon as possible. (改成被动语态)

- Where did you find the lost watch? (改成被动语态)

【解析】第一题答案:Chinese farmers built that great bridge 300 years ago.

第二题答案:I was asked by my father to come back as soon as possible.

第三题答案:Where was the lost watch found (by you)?

三、被动语态的几种类型

在有双宾语的句子中,两个宾语可以分别当作主语,变成两种被动语态。而有宾语和宾语补足语的句子,则只能改成一个被动语态。

1. 由及物动词形成的被动语态

① 有一个宾语的句子的被动语态。

My watch was made in Shanghai. 我的手表是上海制造的。

The work will be finished in an hour. 这工作一小时后完成。

② 有双宾语的句子的被动语态。

buy, make, cook, give, teach 等动词后往往跟两个宾语,也称双宾语。通常这种句子可以改为以直接宾语(物)作主语和以间接宾语(人)作主语的两种被动语态。如: