

一轮复习之:

被动语态的梳理与解析

北京市中关村中学教师 马红芳

被动语态是每年高考常考、必考的语法项目,考点大都集中在被动语态的时态辨析与运用上。本文旨在为考生梳理高考英语中被动语态的意义和用法。

英语中的被动语态由“be + 过去分词”构成,be为助动词,有时态、人称和数的变化,不同时态的被动语态通过be的各种形式来体现。

一、高考要求的被动语态形式梳理

语态(Voices)用来表示主语与谓语之间的关系,是动词的一种形式。英语中有两种语态:主动语态(Active Voice)和被动语态(Passive Voice)。主动语态表示主语是动作的施行者,而被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

1.“被动语态”的含义和构成

- (1)被动语态由“be + 过去分词(Past Participle)”构成;
- (2)不同时态的被动语态的差别在于be的不同形式;
- (3)“态”特指状态,包含一般、进行、完成、完成进行等。

2.梳理“被动语态”的形式

时态	一般	进行	完成
现在	am/is/are + done (过去分词)	am/is/are + being done (过去分词)	have/has been done (过去分词)
过去	was/were + done (过去分词)	was/were + being done (过去分词)	had been done (过去分词)
将来	will + be done shall + be done (过去分词)		
过去将来	would + be done should + be done (过去分词)		

3.各种时态中的被动语态的表意功能

【一般时态】

(1)一般现在时

①概念:一般现在时表示经常发生的习惯性的、现在反复出现的动作或状态。

②构成:am/is/are + done(过去分词)

③例句:

In the spoken English of some areas in the US, the “r” sounds at the end of the words **are dropped**.

解析:句子表明的是美国部分地区口语发音的一般事实情况,应该使用一般现在时态,且sounds与dropped之间为被动关系,因此本题考查一般现在时态的被动语态。

The summer Olympic Games **are held** every 4 years.

解析:夏季奥运会每四年举办一次。这句话表明一个事实情况,因此使用一般现在时态的被动语态结构。

(2)一般过去时

①概念:表示在过去某一时间点发生的动作或所处的状态。

②构成:was/were + done(过去分词)

③例句:

The e-mail **was sent** yesterday.

解析:电子邮件昨天发送过了。本句话强调电子邮件在过去的某个时间发送完成的,因此使用一般过去时态的被动语态。

Black holes **were talked** about in 1783 first.

解析:黑洞最初于1783年被提到过。通过本句中的in 1783时间状语可知,这里应该使用一般过去时态,且黑洞与谈论之间为被动关系,因此应该是were talked.

(3)一般将来时

①概念:表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。

②构成:shall/will + be done(过去分词)

③例句:

Otherwise, he **will soon be abandoned** by his company and his fans.

解析:否则的话,他将很快被他的公司和歌迷所抛弃。很快将被抛弃是一个将来的动作,he与abandon之间为被动关系,应该使用一般将来时的被动语态。

It is reported that a space station **will be built** on the moon in years to come.

解析:由此句中的时间状语in years to come意思是“未来几年”判断,从句谓语动词应用一般将来时,又因为a space station与build之间为被动关系,故build应用一般将来时的被动语态,即will be built.

【进行时态】

(1)现在进行时

①概念:表示此时此刻正在进行的动作,某个承受者正在被……

②构成:am /is / are + being done

③例句:

Sorry, I can't lend my e-dictionary to you now. It is **being used** at the moment.

解析:很抱歉,我现在不能借给你我的电子辞典。此时此刻,(它)正在(被)用着。辞典和使用之间为被动关系,且时间状语at the moment提示应该使用现在进行时态。

In addition, many sea creatures **are being wiped** out by fishing boats.

解析:此外,大量的海洋生物正在被捕捞船捕杀。此句强调这个动作正在发生的现状,且creatures与wiped out之间为被动关系,应该使用现在进行时的被动语态。

(2)过去进行时

①概念:表示在过去某个时刻正在进行的动作,或某个时间段正在做的事情。

②构成:was / were + being done

③例句:

At ten o'clock yesterday, the plan **was still being discussed**.

解析:直到昨晚10点钟,(人们)还正在讨论着这个计划。此句表明在过去的某个时间段内,一个动作正在发生,且逻辑主语与谓语动词之间是被动关系。

In both China and Rome at that time, poetry, literature and philosophy **were being developed**.

解析:在那个时期的中国和罗马,诗歌、文学和哲学正在兴起。本句话中的时间状语at that time是过去进行时态的时间状语,且各种文学形式与develop之间为被动关系,因此使用过去进行时的被动语态。

【完成时态】

(1)现在完成时

①概念:所表示的动作在说话之前已完成,而对现在有影响,句中具体的时间状语;或者表示的动作开始于过去,持续到现在,也许还会持续下去。

②构成:have/ has been + done(过去分词)

③例句:

Some sports that were part of the Olympics in the past **have been removed**.

解析:本句话句意为一些过去曾是奥运会比赛项目的,现在已经被取消了。

Since 1983, the Spring Festival Gala **has been broadcast** on CCTV.

解析:本句话中的时间状语since 1983为现在完成时的标志词,因此应该是现在完成时态,而晚会和播出之间为被动关系,因此应该是现在完成时的被动语态。

(2)过去完成时

①概念:表示在一个过去的事件之前发生的事件或存在的状态,即“过去的过去”。过去完成时和一般过去时用在同一个句子中体现过去事件发生的顺序。

②构成:had been + done(过去分词)

③例句:

He said that the books **had already been sold** out.

解析:售罄的动作发生在他说这件事情之前,且书籍与被卖完为被动关系,因此是过去完成时的被动语态。

It was the second time that he **had been invited** to the

meeting.

解析:本句强调被邀请。本句话中主句的谓语动词是was,后面的形式主语应该是完成时态,因此为过去完成时,且主语和邀请之间为被动关系,应写作had been invited.

【过去将来时】

①概念:过去将来时表示从过去某时看将来要发生的事情,或者从过去就预计要发生的动作或者存在的状态,这种时态常用于宾语从句中,主句常用一般过去时。

②构成:would/should + be done(过去分词)

③例句:

The artist was sure he **would be chosen**, but when he presented his masterpiece to the emperor's chief minister, the old man laughed.

解析:通过判断本句话的句意可知,本句话的主句was sure为一般过去时态,即从过去一点看将来,应为过去将来时态,后面的宾语从句中的逻辑主语he与choose之间为被动关系,因此过去将来时的被动语态would be chosen为正确用法。

二、被动语态复习特殊注意点

1.不能用于被动语态的现象

通常来说,及物动词能构成被动语态,但少数及物动词如have, leave, become, cost, enter, reach, suit, benefit, lack, happen, occur等,以及短语动词take place, lose heart, break out, belong to, consist of等,一般不用于被动语态。

例句:

①This book **consists of** 25 chapters.

②Professor Williams keeps telling his students that the future **belongs to** the well-educated.

2.主动形式表示被动意义

某些系动词taste, feel, look, smell, sound或者再如prove, appear, disappear, last等,遇到这样的语言现象时,没有被动语态。

例句:

①The water **felt** cool when I jumped into the pool for morning exercise.

②Late in April, a photo show was held in our school. It **lasted** a week and was a great success!

③Some people believe junk food, such as candy, cookies, potato chips, and soda, **tastes good**, but it's not good for the human body.

三、巩固练习

1.Sarah _____ (tell) that she could be Britain's new supermodel, earning a million dollars in the next year.

2.Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.

3.My washing machine _____ (repair) this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.

4.Hopefully in 2025 we will no longer be e-mailing each other, for we _____ (develop) more convenient electronic communication tools by then.

5.I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ (carry) out in the past two years.

6.The political situation in Libya will become even worse unless some measures _____ (take).

7.This material _____ (feel) very soft.

8.If city noises _____ (not keep) from increasing, people will have to shout to be heard even at the same dinner table in 20 years.

9.I need one more stamp before my collection of this kind _____ (complete).

10.Smoking _____ (forbid) in this office.

答案:

- 1.has been told/was told
- 2.is regarded
- 3.is being repaired
- 4.will have developed
- 5.had been carried
- 6.are taken
- 7.feels
- 8.are not kept
- 9.is completed
- 10.is forbidden