



世图英语直通车 高凌 编著

必考  
语法

高考英语

失分陷阱

ENGLISH



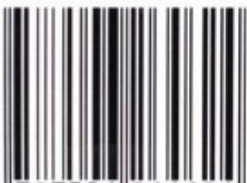
世界图书出版公司

## 本书的特点：

- 1.全面梳理高考必考知识点。
- 2.细致分析高考易考、易错部分。
- 3.帮你发现盲区，排除干扰，跳出陷阱。
- 4.适合高二、高三年级学生全面复习时使用。



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高凌 编著

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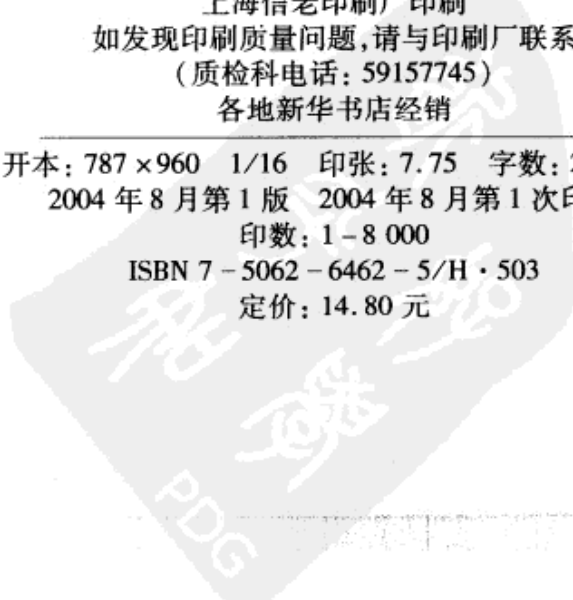
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## 前言

有人说,英语学习的过程,就是从不断出错,不断改错,最后达到少错直至不错的过程。此言极是。英语和汉语分属不同语系,思维方式不同,语言习惯不同,文化背景不同,加之中国英语学习者多数缺少良好的英语语言环境,学习英语怎么能不出错?但问题的关键不是出不出错,而是能否在使用英语中意识到错误并进行适当地纠正。为此,我们把平日教学和高考阅卷中发现和收集的典型错误加以整理分析,编写了这本《高考英语必考语法失分陷阱》,以帮助广大中学生增强防错改错意识,从而达到准确理解和正确使用英语的目的。

本书的特点在于:

1. 内容丰富,涉及面广,具有极强的针对性和实用性。全书共收典型错误 562 条,涉及《英语课程标准》1~8 级要求掌握的全部语法知识。而在错误的形式上,则主要表现在名词的单复数、可数与不可数、与冠词的搭配;形容词用作表语时的句型;动词时态的使用与呼应、主动语态与被动语态的混淆、虚拟语气的用法、非谓语动词的用法、助动词与情态动词的用法;动词短语和介词短语的误用;副词的意义与位置;连词的误用;主语和谓语的一致;代词与名词的一致;句子结构与词序;以及意思表达不符合习惯用法等。

2. 体例简明。每条典型正误均先给出一个句子,然后以[例][正][误]的形式加以解析。[例]句译文反映典型错误,[正]句译文指出正确用法,两句仅在“误”“正”之处有所差异,泾渭分明。[误]则力求清晰易懂,一语中的。“类例”则进一步提供例证,以求举一反三,加深理解,强化记忆。

3. 版式明晰,检索方便。

4. 书中增加了最新高考中新出现的考题,读者在使用过程中可以予以适当关注。

需要说明的一点是:本书在正误判定的标准上以常见、规范、定论为原则。尽管有些用法已很常见,甚至已被少数词书认可,然而国内外各类测试中却仍判为错误。对此类语言现象,我们在解析中常注明“学生慎用”或“应试时应避免使用”。

限于水平,本书疏漏缺憾之处在所难免,诚望读者多提宝贵意见,以便再版时加以修订完善。

编者 谨识

2004 年·北京

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## 第一章 动词时态

### ① 巴伦去巴黎了。

☒ Baron has been to Paris.

☐ Baron has gone to Paris.

巴伦曾经去过巴黎。

☒ Baron has gone to Paris.

☐ Baron has been to Paris.

**析**用于现在完成时,动词 be 表示去而复返,人已回至原处;动词 go 表示去而未返,人不在原处。

**D** 类例

Have you been to Shanghai? 你去过上海吗?

She has gone to the station. 她去车站了。

Calvin has gone to the beach with his girlfriend. 卡尔文和他女朋友去海滨了。

### ② 自 1998 年以来,这座城市发生了很大变化。

☒ The city has changed greatly since four years.

☐ The city has changed greatly since 1998.

**析**在 since 引导的短语或从句的句子中,谓语动词通常用现在完成时,since 后所接的必须是确定的“时间点”,而不能是一段期间。

**D** 类例

Dale has visited me a number of times since last year. 自去年以来,戴尔多次来看我。

Carl has lived here since his return five years ago. 五年前回国之后,卡尔一直住在这里。

I have met him often since I lived here. 自从我来这里住后,我常看见他。

I have learned a lot from Barry since I knew him. 自从我认识巴里,从他那里学到了很多。

### ③ 我把作业做完了。

☒ I had finished my homework.

☐ I have finished my homework.

我在晚饭前把作业做完了。

☒ I have finished my homework before supper.

☐ I had finished my homework before supper.

**析**过去完成时表示的动作发生在过去的某一时间之前,是一个相对的时态,因而在没有上下文的情况下不能脱离过去某一时间独立存在。

**D** 类例

By the end of last year Antonie had collected more than a thousand foreign stamps. 到去年年底,安东尼已收集了一千多张外国邮票。

When we got there the football match had already started. 我们到那里时足球赛已经开始了。

### ④ 导游告诉我说去年这里发生过一起事故。

☒ The guide told us that an accident has taken place here last year.

☐ The guide told us that an accident had taken place here last year.

**析**过去完成时与现在完成时不同,它可以与表示过去的某一具体时间状语连用。

**D** 类例

Alvin believed that he had been born in 1960. 阿尔文认为他出生在 1960 年。

I had just put the milk in the microwave oven at ten. Don't you remember? 我十点钟刚把牛奶放入微波炉,难道你不记得了吗?

⑤ 好几个月没下雨了,土地光秃而干燥。

误 There hasn't been any rain for months. The earth was bare and dry.

正 There hadn't been any rain for months. The earth was bare and dry.

析故事的开头常用过去完成时追述更早发生的事,用于给后面的事作铺垫。

① 类例

Paul had halted at the door. Now he opened it. 保尔在门口停住。现在他把门打开了。

Spring had come. The maples were red-budded. 春天到了,枫树发出了红芽。

⑥ 我将在本周末以前读完这本书。

误 I shall finish reading the book by the end of this week.

正 I shall have finished reading the book by the end of this week.

析表示将来某一时刻以前已完成或已发生的动作,谓动词词须用将来完成时,并常和表示将来的时间状语连用。

① 类例

She will have written it tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午她就会写好了。

They will have been graduated before 2008. 他们在 2008 年前就会毕业了。

Before long, she will have forgotten all about the matter. 要不了多久,她就会把这件事忘得一干二净的。

The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics will have been completed by 2006. 北京市市长称北京奥运会的建设工程将在 2006 年前完成。

⑦ 我喜欢喝浓咖啡。

误 I have liked my coffee strong.

正 I like my coffee strong.

析 feel(认为), like(喜欢), love(喜爱), remember(记得,记住), see(明白), think(认为), understand(明白)等状态动词不能用现在完成时,而用一般现在时。

① 类例

What do you feel about this idea? 你认为这个主意怎么样?

I love this warm weather. 我喜欢这种温暖的天气。

I'll always remember that wonderful day. 我将永远记住那美好的日子。

⑧ 他去世六年了。

误 It has been six years since he died.

正 It is six years since he died.

析在 "It is + 时间 + since..." 结构中,动词 be 用一般现在时比现在完成时更普遍。

① 类例

It is five years since I left Beijing. 我离开北京已 5 年了。

How long is it since you were in Shanghai? 你在上海有多久了?

It is just a month since they arrived here. 他们到这儿刚刚一个月。

⑨ 克莱德一小时前就干完活了。

误 Clyde has finished the job one hour ago.

正 Clyde finished the job one hour ago.

析表示过去某一段时间或某一确定时间发生的动作或存在的状态,谓动词不用现在完成时,而须用一般过去时,并常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

① 类例

My parents suffered a lot in those days. 我父母在那些岁月中受了很多苦。

Alexander suddenly fell ill yesterday. 昨天亚历山大突然病了。

Where were you yesterday morning? 昨天上午你去哪儿了?

She had a baby last week. 她上周生了一个小孩。



⑩ 你什么时候开始学习数学的?

❶ When have you begun to study math?

❷ When did you begin to study math?

❸ 疑问副词 when 表示过去时间状语时,谓语动词须用一般过去时,而不用现在完成时。

❹ 类例

When did he leave? 他什么时候离开的?

When did you go to France? 你什么时候去法国的?

⑪ 我一打开窗,鸟就飞出去了。

❶ When I had opened the window the bird flew out.

❷ When I opened the window the bird flew out.

我们到那里时,篮球赛已经开始了。

❸ The basketball match started when we got there.

❹ The basketball match had already started when we got there.

❺ 若主句的谓语动词和时间状语从句的谓语动词表示的动作紧接着发生,主句和从句中的谓语动词都用一般过去时,而不用过去完成时;若两个动作发生的时间有明显的先后之分,则先发生的动作通常用过去完成时。

❻ 类例

When he called her a liar she smacked his face. 当他说她是撒谎者时,她打了他一个耳光。

She had taught that class for four years when she left the school. 当她离开那所学校时,她教那个班已经4年了。

⑫ 这是我看过的最好的一部电影。

❶ It is the best film I saw.

❷ It is the best film I've ever seen.

❸ This is the first time..., This/That/It is only..., This/That/It is the best/finest/worst... 等结构后接定语从句时,从句的谓语动词通常用现在[过去]完成时,而不用一般时。

❹ 类例

It is the first time I've heard her sing. 这是我第一次听她唱歌。

It is the most interesting novel he has ever written. 这是他所写的最有趣的一部小说。

This is the only party I've ever really enjoyed in my life. 这是我一生中惟一真正喜欢的一次聚会。

This is the best wine I have ever drunk. 这是我喝过的最好的酒。

⑬ 多年来,我每天早上都遇见她。

❶ I met her every morning for years.

❷ I've met her every morning for years.

❸ 表示到现在为止的一段时间内某一动作或状态重复发生或存在时,谓语动词须用现在完成时,而不用一般过去时。

❹ 类例

Laura has come to see me every day recently. 劳拉最近每天都来看我。

Many a time has he climbed that hill. 他已多次爬过那座山。

⑭ 他本想帮助你的,但当时没时间。

❶ He wanted to help you but he had no time then.

❷ He had wanted to help you but he had no time then.

❸ expect, hope, intend, mean, want 等词表示过去未曾实现的意图、打算或愿望时,须用过去完成时,不用一般过去时。

❹ 类例

We had meant to tell her the news but found that she wasn't in. 我们本想把这消息告诉她的,但是发现她不在家。

I had intended to speak, but time did not permit. 我本想发言,但时间不允许。

We had hoped that he would return. 我们原希望他会回来的。

**15** 我相信到那时,他们将建成这幢楼。

**误** I was sure that they had finished the building by then.

**正** I was sure that they would have finished the building by then.

**解析** 表示过去将来某一时间以前已经完成或发生的动作,应用过去将来完成时,这种时态主要用在宾语从句中。

**类例**

I said I should have finished this task before May 1. 我说我将在5月1日之前完成这项任务。

Aaron told us that he would have reached home before six. 阿伦告诉我们他在六点钟以前就可以到家了。

We hoped that we should have received our exit visas by the end of this week. 我们希望能在本周末得到出境签证。

I was afraid that the film would have begun before I arrived at the cinema. 我担心在我到电影院之前电影就开始了。

**16** 过了邮局之后向左拐。

**误** Turn left when you will have passed the post office.

**正** Turn left when you have passed the post office.

**解析** 若时间或条件状语从句的动作在主句表示的将来动作之前完成,该谓语动词用现在完成时,而不用将来完成时。

**类例**

I will repair your TV when I have finished this job. 等我做完这件工作后就给你修电视。

Sharon will come as soon as she has made herself up. 莎朗化完妆就来。

If Albert has finished his homework by eleven we shall be able to go swimming. 如果艾伯特11点之前能做完作业,我们就能一起去游泳了。

**17** 我们一直在打扫房间。

**误** We have cleaned the room.

**正** We have been cleaning the room.

**解析** 与表示一段时间的状语连用时,现在完成时可与现在完成进行时换用;若不与表示一段时间的状语连用,两者不可互换。这时,现在完成时强调动作的结果或终止,而现在完成进行时则强调动作的延续。

**类例**

Arthur has stayed[been staying] here for five years. 阿瑟在这儿已经呆了五年了。

She has taught[been teaching] English for twenty years. 她教英语已经20年了。

How long have you been living here? 你在这里住多久了?

They have built a building. 他们建了一栋楼。

They have been building a building. 他们一直在建一栋楼。

Now that she is out of a job, Lucy has been considering going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet. 由于下岗,露西一直考虑要重返校园,可还没有定下来。

**18** 他在这里工作多久了?

**误** How long has he worked here?

**正** How long has he been working here?

**解析** 用 How long...? 询问目前正在进行的动作已持续多长时间时,习惯上用现在完成进行时,而不用现在完成时。

**类例**

How long have you been waiting for the manager? 你等经理等了多久?

How long have you been studying English? 你学英语有多久了?

How long have you been repairing the TV? 你修电视有多久了?

## 19 我读过书。

❶ I have read.

我读过那本书。

❷ I have read that book.

我读了一天的书。

❸ I have been reading the whole day.

❹ eat(吃), drink(喝), read(读), wash(洗), write(写)等动词若用于现在完成时须带宾语,但用于现在完成进行时可不带宾语。

## ① 类例

Amos has drunk a bottle of whisky. 阿莫斯已经喝了一瓶威士忌。

Alfred has written his graduation thesis. 阿尔弗雷德已经写完了毕业论文。

She has been drinking the whole morning. 她喝了一上午的酒。

She has been washing the whole morning. 她洗了一上午的衣服。

## 20 我们从孩提时代就相识了。

❶ We have been knowing each other since childhood.

❷ We have known each other since childhood.

❸ be(是), believe(相信), consider(认为), forget(忘记), know(认识), see(看见)等状态动词不可用于现在完成进行时,但可用于现在完成时。

## ① 类例

Andrew has been out of work for several months. 安德鲁已失业几个月了。

I have forgotten all my English. 英语我早就忘光了。

We haven't seen each other for years. 我们已多年不见了。

I have known Sabina for more than five years. 我认识萨宾娜已五年多了。

## 21 到上学期期末我学英语已经六年了。

❶ By the end of last term I have been studying English for six years.

❷ By the end of last term I had been studying English for six years.

❸ 表示始于过去持续到过去另一时间点,可能已经停止或仍在继续的动作,谓语动词只能用过去完成进行时,通常带有时间状语。

## ① 类例

At last Zoe got the result she had been expecting. 最后左伊终于得到了她一直期待的结果。

I had been looking for this book for days before I found it. 这本书我找了好多天才找到。

By the end of last year, I had been working in this company for five years. 到去年年底,我已经在该公司工作5年了。

## 22 我认为会下雨。

❶ I think that it would rain.

❷ I think that it will rain.

❸ 在带有宾语从句的复合句中,若主句谓语动词用现在时、将来时、现在完成时,从句的谓语动词可根据意义上的需要,选用时态,但不能用过去将来时。

## ① 类例

Come and see what we have found. 来看看我们找到了些什么东西。

Can you tell me when you finished reading the book? 能告诉我你是什么时候读完这本书的吗?

I have told you that I have not been to Beijing. 我告诉你我还没去过北京。

He'll certainly ask you if you passed the exam. 他肯定会问你是否通过了考试。

## 23 他说他将成功。

❶ He said he will succeed.

❷ He said he would succeed.

在带有表示将来意义的宾语从句的复合句中,若主句的谓语动词用一般过去时,从句中的谓语不能用一般将来时,可用过去将来时。

❶ 类例

Sheila said she would come here this afternoon. 希拉说她今天下午将到这儿来。

I didn't expect you would come so late. 我没有想到你们会来得这么晚。

I thought the manager would not have any objection to my advice. 我想经理不会反对我的建议的。

24 我们相信你能把这件事做好。

❶ We were certain you can do it well.

正 We were certain you could do it well.

在afraid(恐怕), aware(意识到的), careful(小心的), glad(高兴的), lucky(幸运的), sorry(难过的), surprised(吃惊的)等形容词后可跟从句,若主句的系动词是一般过去时,则从句中的谓语动词也要求用过去的某一相应时态。

❶ 类例

Everyone was aware that he would not succeed. 大家都意识到他不会成功。

We were surprised that she was so ill. 她竟病得这么重,我们都感到很吃惊。

I was sorry that your mother was ill. 你母亲病了,我感到很难过。

25 谁领导这个队,还没有定下来。

❶ It hadn't been decided who is to head the team.

正 It hadn't been decided who was to head the team.

在主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句等名词性从句的谓语动词所用时态与宾语从句所用时态一样,要受主句谓语动词时态的影响,须做相应的调整。

❶ 类例

It is still a question whether they will finish the task in time. 他们是否会按时完成任务仍然是个问题。

Air and water are what we need for life. 空气和水是我们生活所必须的东西。

Here comes the news that our team has lost the match against England. 有消息传来,说我们队已经输掉了同英格兰队的比赛。

She expressed the hope that we should be guests at her house some day. 她希望我们什么时候能够到她家里去做客。

26 这是你刚才找的那本书吗?

❶ Is this the book you are looking for?

正 Is this the book you were looking for?

在带有定语从句的复合句中,若主句和从句谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生,则使用相同的时态;若从句的谓语所表示的动作与主句的谓语表示的动作不是同时发生,则须改用相应的时态。

❶ 类例

The girl you saw yesterday in the street is a friend of mine. 你昨天在街上看到的那个女孩是我的一个朋友。

This is the house in which John has lived. 这就是约翰曾经住过的房子。

The man who is sitting near the window will go abroad tomorrow. 靠近窗子坐的那名男子明天就要出国了。

Any change that affects the chemical composition of matter is a chemical change. 任何影响物质化学成分的变化都是化学变化。

27 我在学校时看见了查尔斯。

❶ When I am at school, I met Charles.

正 When I was at school, I met Charles.

在带有状语从句的复合句中,若主句和从句的谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生,则使用相同的时态;若从句的谓语所表示的动作与主句的谓语表示的动作不是同时发生,须改用相应的时态。

## 例

Brian waited until she was about to leave. 布赖恩一直等到她快要走的时候。

The students had gone over the textbooks many times before they took the final examination. 学生在参加期末考试前, 已把课本复习过多遍了。

I shall do the exercises as I have been taught. 我将按教过的那样来做练习。



## 第二章 被动语态

### ① 我不会被那个借口敷衍过去的。

❌ I'm not going to put off with that excuse.

✅ I'm not going to be put off with that excuse.

❖若谓语句词是“be going to + v”结构,其被动结构是“be going to + be + 过去分词”。

① 类例

If we are going to be punished, I don't want to face the music alone. 假如我们要受罚,我可不愿一个人去承担。

I am not going to be interfered with. 我不想别人干扰我的事情。

Nearly a hundred local people are going to be booked out of their homes. 将近 100 名当地的居民就要被赶出自己的家园。

### ② 会议将在什么地方举行都无所谓。

❌ It doesn't matter where the meeting is to be holding.

✅ It doesn't matter where the meeting is to be held.

❖若谓语句词是“be to + v”结构,其被动结构是“be to + be + 过去分词”。

① 类例

The ordered goods are to be delivered in ten days. 订购的货物十天后送来。

No waste or garbage is to be emptied on highways. 废物和垃圾不准倒在公路上。

### ③ 那囚犯希望会被释放。

❌ The prisoner had hopes that he might set free.

✅ The prisoner had hopes that he might be set free.

❖若谓语句词中有情态动词,其被动结构是“情态动词 + be + 过去分词”。

① 类例

That can't be allowed. 那是绝对不允许的。

The whole passage could be cancelled. 整个段落都可以删去。

The water may be carried by means of a pipe. 水可以用管子输送。

Cost must be kept to a minimum. 必须把开支保持在最低限度。

Those designs must be modified if they are to be used. 如果他们要用的话,这些设计一定要改动。

### ④ 蒸汽机是谁发明的?

❌ Whom was the steam engine invented?

✅ By whom was the steam engine invented?

❖对主语提问且用于被动语态时要用“By + 特殊疑问句”结构。

① 类例

By whom was the concept of stereo sound originated? 立体声是谁设想出来的?

By which judge will the case be tried? 哪位法官将审讯此案?

### ⑤ 你选谁当我们的队长?

❌ Whom was chosen for our team leader by you?

✅ Who was chosen for our team leader by you?

❖疑问代词作宾语改为被动语态时,该疑问代词改作主语。注意此时不用宾格 whom,而应用主格 who。

① 类例

There remained just a little money. What was to be done? 只剩一点点钱了。怎么办呢?

What has been done by you to improve the quality? 你们做了些什么来提高质量?

**6** 这些票是免费送给我们的。

㊦ We were given to these tickets free of charge.

㊧ We were given these tickets free of charge.

㊨ These tickets were given to us free of charge.

给客人看了我们的新产品。

㊦ The visitors were shown to our new products.

㊧ The visitors were shown our new products.

㊨ The new products were shown to the visitors.

㊦ 动词后接双宾语,变为被动语态时,原句中表人的间接宾语变为被动语态的主语;如果将主动语态中的直接宾语变为被动语态中的主语,间接宾语之前要加介词 to 或 for。

㊦ 类例

I was lent this ruler. 别人借给我这把尺子。

Was you offered the job? 你得到那份工作了吗?

A hearty reception was accorded to him. 他受到热诚的接待。

A new dictionary was bought for Barbara by Bryan. 布赖恩给巴巴拉买了一本新词典。

Adequate rest is ensured for every student. 保证每个学生得到充分休息。

**7** 我接到电话说他们要来。

㊦ That they were coming was phoned to me.

㊧ I was phoned that they were coming.

㊦ 动词接双宾语时,如果直接宾语为从句,变为被动语态时不可将直接宾语变为主语,而需将间接宾语变为主语。

㊦ 类例

The headquarter was radioed that someone was in trouble. 大本营收到发报,说有人遇到了困难。

He was warned that the small bridge was unsafe. 有人警告他那座小桥不安全。

We have been advised that the roads are too icy for the trip. 有人告诉我们路太滑不好走。

I was abruptly notified that a half-hour speech was expected of me. 我突然被通知要讲半个小时的话。

**8** 我没有得到任何答复。

㊦ Nothing was answered me.

㊧ I was answered nothing.

㊦ ask, answer, envy, excuse, forgive, save, teach 等动词后接的是两个直接宾语,一个表示人,一个表示物。变成被动语态时通常将表示人的直接宾语改作主语。

㊦ 类例

I was not asked any question. 没有人问我任何问题。

He is excused night duty. 他被准予夜间不值班。

He was forgiven his offences. 他的罪被赦免了。

You will be saved the trouble of transferring anyone. 你省得麻烦换人了。

We are taught the words of the song. 有人教我们歌词。

The prisoner has been pardoned three years of his sentence. 犯人得到了减刑三年的宽大处理。

**9** 有好多佣人侍候他。

㊦ He was attended by a number of servants.

㊧ He was attended on by a number of servants.

㊦ “动词+介词/副词+宾语”结构变为被动语态时,介词通常不能省略,要跟在动词后面。

㊦ 类例

The students' suggestion must be stamped on before it becomes a threat. 在学生们的提议构成威胁前必须予以制止。

Let me now deal more fully with the important question that was touched on earlier. 现在我来详细谈一谈前面已经提到的那个重要问题。

He used to have a good name but it has been blown upon recently. 他以前的名声一直很好,但最近却遭到诋毁。

⑩ 这个问题一直在讨论着。

❌ The problem has been being discussed.

正 The problem has been discussed.

析 被动语态没有现在完成进行时。现在完成进行时的句子变为被动语态时可用现在完成时或现在进行时。

① 类例

Preparations are being made for the recitation contest. 朗诵比赛的准备工作正在进行。

⑪ 有人听见她一大早就起床了。

❌ She was heard get up early in the morning.

正 She was heard to get up early in the morning.

析 感官动词 hear, observe, see 和使役动词 make 等用于主动语态时,其后的复合宾语中动词不定式都不带 to,但变为被动语态时,动词不定式符号 to 则不可省略。

① 类例

The baby is seldom heard to cry. 难得有人听见这婴儿哭。

The thief was seen to come into a grocery. 有人看见那贼走进一家杂货店。

I was made to repeat the story. 我被迫再次陈述一遍。

⑫ 有几个高级官员郑重地跟我谈过这一情况。

❌ I've been told this by some high officials seriously.

正 I've been told this seriously by some high officials.

这本书是艾伦借给我的。

❌ This book was lent by Alan to me.

正 This book was lent to me by Alan.

析 在被动句中,by 短语通常位于过去分词之后,但如果有间接宾语或同其他状语并列使用时,则 by 短语通常位于间接宾语或状语后。

① 类例

This book was recommended to me by my teacher. 这本书是我的老师推荐给我的。

I was accompanied to the airport by my wife. 妻子陪我去机场。

The picture is attached to the wall by a nail. 这张画被钉在墙上。

⑬ 他的看法起了变化。

❌ His opinions were undergone a change.

正 His opinions underwent a change.

析 主语虽不是人,但是属动作的执行者而非动作的承受者时,谓语动词只可用主动语态。

① 类例

The two nurseries have 200 children. 这两家托儿所有 200 个孩子。

My explanation brought them around. 我的解释使他们信服了。

⑭ 她成为著名科学家。

❌ A famous scientist has been become by her.

正 She has become a famous scientist.

析 become, contain, cost, fail, fit, lack, like, measure, own 等动词是表示状态的及物动词,只能用于主动语态。

① 类例

Some misfortune must have befallen them. 某种灾祸必定是落在他们的头上了。

Whisky contains a large percentage of alcohol. 威士忌的酒精含量极高。

His blunder cost us dearly. 他铸成的大错使我们付出了昂贵的代价。

The examinations failed quite a few candidates. 这几次考试使好些应考的人都落选了。

This dress doesn't fit me anymore. 这件衣服再也不合我的身了。

We lacked the experience to succeed. 我们缺乏取得成功的经验。

I'm hungry; I'd like some hot food. 我饿了。我想吃一点热的东西。

The earth quake measured 5.2 magnitude. 那次地震强度为5.2级。

15 天气变暖时,雪很快融化。

❌ The snow will be soon disappeared when the warm weather comes.

❑ The snow will soon disappear when the warm weather comes.

⚠ 有些动词是不及物动词,虽然含有被动意义,也只能用主动语态表达,如 die, disappear, happen, occur, suffer 等。

① 类例

My dictionary disappeared off the table. 我放在桌子上的词典不见了。

I hope this won't occur again. 我希望不要再发生这种事情。

His anger died. 他的愤怒平息了。

The accident happened at three o'clock. 事故是三点钟发生的。

Your studies will suffer if you play too much football. 你要是总踢足球,功课就糟了。

The play is acting wonderfully well. 这出戏上演得非常成功。

At what time does the wonderful performance begin? 精彩的演出什么时候开始?

A freshly baked cake doesn't cut easily. 刚烘好的蛋糕不易切。

Damp clothes iron easily. 湿衣服容易熨平。

This trunk won't lock. 这个皮箱锁不上。

The sentence reads oddly. 这句话读起来拗口。

Our products sell in many countries in the world. 我们的产品在世界各地的许多国家销售。

This sweater doesn't wash very well. 这件运动衫不大经洗。

16 你应该承认自己错了。

❌ Yourself must be allowed to be in the wrong.

❑ You must allow yourself to be in the wrong.

⚠ 反身代词在句中作宾语时,不能变为被动语态。

① 类例

How do you amuse yourself in rainy weather? 你在雨天怎样消遣?

I asked myself where the problem was. 我问自己问题出在哪里。

She bears herself nobly. 她举止大方。

He indulged himself too freely with alcohol. 他过分贪杯。

We lost ourselves in the dark. 我们在黑暗中迷路。

Some occupied themselves with studying English. 有几个人在学英语。

17 在雾中我们几乎看不到对方。

❌ Each other could hardly be seen in the fog.

❑ We could hardly see each other in the fog.

所有的同班同学都相互保持联系。

❌ One another is kept in touch with by all the classmates.

❑ All the classmates keep in touch with one another.

他把手提箱从一只手移到另一只手。

❌ The other was shifted the case from one hand to by him.

❑ He shifted the case from one hand to the other.

⚠ 相互代词在句中作宾语时,句子不能变为被动句;当主语与宾语之间有类似于相互代词(如 the other)的关系时,句子也不能变为被动句。