

第一篇 重点语法结构

第一章 主谓语的一致性

1. Some of the book is good.

Some of the books are good.

主语 some of... 结构的谓语动词用单数还是复数, 取决于 some of 后面的名词或代词的数。类似结构 a lot of..., most of..., half of..., two-thirds of..., ninety percent of... 等都是这种用法。例如:

(1) Two-thirds of the students interviewed have a low opinion of his lecture.

被接见的学生中有三分之二对他的讲课都瞧不起。

(2) Three-fourths of the surface of the earth is sea.

(3) Half of it was damaged. /'dæmɪdʒd/

(4) Half of them are here.

2. Every man, woman and child needs love and understanding.

every, each 与主语连用时, 谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Each book and magazine is listed in the card catalog.

3. Each of the students has a schedule.

each of 要和复数名词或代词连用, 其谓语动词要用单数形式。

4. Everyone has his or her own ideas of what duty is.

everyone, everybody, many a... 作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

Many a student fails to pass the examination.

5. One of my friends needs some help.

one of 要和复数名词或代词连用, 并用单数形式的谓语动词。

6. None of the boys is here.

None of the boys are here.

none of 在正式英语中用单数形式的谓语动词; 但在非正式英语中常用复数形式的谓语动词。

7. There are a pen and a piece of paper on the desk.

There is a pen and a piece of paper on the desk.

在 there be 句型中, 如有几个主语时, 正式英语 be 用复数形式 / 非正式英语 be 要和最靠近 be 的名词的数一致。

8. The crisis was averted by foreign intervention.

apparatus, chaos, crisis, gallows, innings, measles, mumps, news, summons, where-

[əpə'ri:təs]
[keɪs]
[kraɪsɪs]

[kriːsɪs]
[kriːsɪs]

能替换:

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abouts 等名词是单数名词，作主语时，其谓语动词要用单数形式。例如：

- (1) No news is good news.
- (2) Her present whereabouts is unknown.
- (3) Measles is a children's disease.

9. The British public is interested in sport.

advice, baggage, behaviour, conduct, equipment, furniture, information, knowledge, litter, luggage, machinery, public, steel, traffic, transport 等名词为不可数名词，作主语时要用单数形式的谓语动词。例如：

- (1) All his conduct is far from satisfactory.
- (2) The machinery of the law works slowly.
- (3) The transport of goods by air is very costly.

10. Eight hours of sleep is enough.

表示时间、金钱、距离、重量、计量等数量的词组作主语时，谓语动词通常用单数形式。例如：

- (1) One hundred dollars is too much to pay.
- (2) Five thousand miles is too far to travel.
- (3) Sixteen years abroad does not make him a stranger in his town.

11. Statistics is a field of study.

The statistics in that report are not accurate.

mathematics, statistics, politics, linguistics, economics, acoustics 等表示学科的名词作主语时，用单数动词；如被定冠词或所有形容词修饰时，即表示特殊意义而不表示学科时，要用复数形式的动词。例如：

- (1) The economics of national growth are of the greatest importance to all modern governments.
- (2) What are your politics?
你的政治见解是什么？

12. Chinese is a difficult language.

The Chinese are kind and friendly.

Chinese, French, English, Japanese, Vietnamese 等名词作主语表示语言时，用单数动词；表示人时用复数动词。例如：

- (1) French is spoken in many countries.
- (2) The French are famous for their good wines.

13. The president of the college, together with the deans, is planning a conference for the purpose of laying down certain regulations. (1981 年考题)

单数主语和 including, as well as, with, together with, in addition to, accompanied by 等词组连用时，谓语动词仍用单数形式。例如：

- (1) The factory, with all its equipment, has been burnt.
- (2) Their action, in addition to their works, reflects their thoughts.

- (3) My whole equipment, including fish rods, tackle, and knapsack, was lost on the trip.
我的全部器具, 包括鱼竿、钓具和背包, 在旅途中丢失了。

14. The poor have many problems.

形容词 poor, rich, deaf, blind, oppressed, exploited, aged, wounded 等和定冠词连用时, 表示一类人。如 the poor = people who are poor. 因此, 谓语动词要用复数。例如:

(1) The rich get richer.

(2) The aged are well taken care of in our country.

我国老人都得到很好的照顾。

15. Bread and butter is our daily food.

当 and 连接两个主语表示一个单一概念时, 谓语要用单数动词, 否则要用复数动词。例如:

(1) The iron and steel industry is the key link in socialist production.

(2) The food and the textile industry depend mainly on agriculture for raw material.

粮食工业和纺织工业主要靠农业提供原料。

16. A means to solve the problem has to be found.

Such means are unsuitable.

means, series, species, deer, sheep 等名词作主语时, 要根据它们所暗示的数来确定谓语用单数动词还是复数动词。

17. The class is in the lab.

The class are doing experiments on heat and light.

class, committee, team, family, cabinet, crew, board, couple, council, audience, staff, jury, party, public, club, faculty 等集合名词作主语时, 如把它看作一个整体, 则用单数动词; 如把它看作个体, 则用复数动词。例如:

(1) The government is made up of senior members of the four main right-wing parties.

这个政府是由四个主要右翼政党的高级官员组成的。

(2) The government are hoping to ease import restrictions soon.

政府希望及早放松对进口的限制。

18. A series of debates between the lectures was scheduled for the next weekend.

a series of, a portion of, a kind of, a species of 等加复数主语, 其谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

(1) A series of lectures on educational psychology is said to be given by E. Stone.

(2) A large portion of Emily's poems was found and published after her death.

19. The number of errors made by him was surprising.

the number of 加复数主语, 其谓语动词要用单数形式。但 a number of 加复数主语, 其谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

A number of students were absent yesterday.

20. A flock of birds is flying over the mountain.

a flock of, a drove of, a school of, a swarm of, a herd of, a pack of 等表示量的集体

词如果表示一群人或动物，而这一群人或动物在观念上又被看作一个整体时，谓语动词一般用单数；但考虑群体中的每一个成员时，也可以使用复数形式的谓语动词。例如：

A flock of sheep were staying all over the road and causing confusion among the traffic.

21. Neither of the alternatives that had been outlined at the last meeting was acceptable to the executive committee. (1987 年考题)

neither of, either of 等加复数主语时，其谓语动词要用单数形式。例如：

Either of them is good enough for me.

两者中随便那一个都使我满意。

22. Neither his training nor his experience as a railway engineer qualifies him for his job.

(1985 年考题)

由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only... but also... 等连接两个并列主语时，其谓语动词要和最邻近的主语的数保持一致。例如：

(1) Either a raincoat or an umbrella is advisable.

(2) Not only he but also I am invited.

(3) Neither the teacher nor the students were introduced to their dean.

23. Never before have so many people in our country been interested in athletic sports.

(1980 年考题)

要注意倒装结构中主谓语一致。上面的句子主语是 people，谓语 have 和它一致。例如：

Although a great number of houses in that area are still in need of repair, there has been improvement in the facilities.

虽然那个地区的许多房子还需要维修，但是房屋设备已经有了改善。

24. One and a half months has elapsed.

one and a half, a month and a half, an apple and a half 等加复数名词作主语时，其谓语动词要用单数形式。例如：

One and a half apples is required in making the dish.

练习一

Supply either the singular or the plural form of the verb given at the end of the sentence in the blank:

1. One of my friends is going to meet me at the airport. (be)
2. Each penny, nickel, dime, and quarter is counted carefully by the bank teller. (be)
3. Half of this money belongs to you. (belong)
4. Half of the students in the class are from Arabic-speaking countries. (be)
5. The number of students at the university is approximately ten thousand. (be)
5. Statistics is a branch of mathematics. (be)

The statistics in that report on oil production are incorrect. (be)

The English drink more tea than Americans do. (drink)

9. English is not my native language. (be)
10. The United States has a population of over 200 million. (have)
11. The blind read by using Braille. (read)
12. Almost two-thirds of the land in the southwestern areas of the country is unsuitable for farming. (be)
13. The news about Mr. Hogan is surprising. (be)
14. None of the students is here yet. (be)
15. Neither the high pay nor the many fringe benefits appeal to the workers. (appeal)
16. Every soldier and civilian is given military training. (be)
17. The jumbo-jet, like any other jet, is expensive to operate. (be)
18. Neither you nor she is to blame. (be)
19. Interest, as well as prospects, is important when one looks for a job. (be)
20. Each man and woman has the same rights. (have)
21. Finally, law and order are restored. (be)
22. A horse and carriage is not much used nowadays. (be)
23. The President, accompanied by his advisors, has arrived. (have)
24. Neither she nor they are ready to go home. (be)
25. Many a writer of newspaper articles is turned to writing novels. (have)
26. Every mini-bus, taxi and omnibus is full. (be)
27. Neither of the chairs is very comfortable. (be)
28. Anyone of these boys does it adequately. (do)
29. Neither the chairman nor the members of the committee accept his plan. (accept)
30. None of us is perfect. (be)
31. In this country, the rich becomes richer, the poor becomes poorer. (become)
32. Three months is a long vacation. (be)
33. The crew for the liner are exceptionally large. (be)
34. The audience are taking their seats in the music hall. (be)
35. The staff of our school is opposed to drastic changes in the system of education. (be)
36. A number of rascals were wounded in the brawl. (be)
37. The disciplinary committee believes that severe measures must be adopted to combat crime. (believe)
38. All but him and me are going to the cinema. (be)
39. The public are generous in their contributions to the storm victims. (be)
40. His politics are neither conservative nor liberal. (be)
41. His whereabouts are generally known only to his mother. (be)
42. The police have received orders to stand by. (have)
43. A series of accidents has occurred on Queensway. (have)

44. Two-thirds of our students have been qualified in the examination. (have)
45. There have been many changes in the New Territories in recent years. (have)

第二章 动词的时态

I. 一般现在时

1. Canada is to the north of the United States.

加拿大在美国的北面。

此时态可表示普遍真理和客观事实。又如：

The earth moves round the sun .

地球围绕太阳转。

2. The water tastes salty.

这水有咸味。

有些表示状态和感觉的动词如: be, love, hate, like, wish, envy, sound, taste, think, desire, understand, look, find, own, show 等, 表示现刻动作时通常不用现在进行时, 而用一般现在时来代替。例如:

- (1) You look pretty in this pink dress.

你穿这条粉裙子显得秀气。

- (2) What do you think of it?

你认为它怎么样?

3. The train leaves at 12 : 15.

火车 12 点 15 分开。

有些表示短暂动作的动词如: be, begin, come, arrive, leave, start, return, end, depart 等, 常用一般现在时表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作。此外, 在时间或条件从句中, 这个时态也可表示将来的动作。例如:

- (1) Tomorrow is Sunday.

明天是星期日。

- (2) What are you going to do when you graduate?

你毕业后做什么?

I. 一般过去时

1. If I had the money now I would buy a color T. V.

如果我现在有钱, 我会买一台彩电。

在虚拟条件句中, 一般过去时表示与现在或将来事实相反的假设。例如:

- (1) If you went at about seven tomorrow morning you could see her before she left the bedroom.

如果你明天早晨七点左右去，你就会在她离开卧室之前见到她。

(2) If only I had wings to fly with!

我要有翅膀飞该多好!

(3) You look as if you were exhausted.

你看上去好象精疲力尽了。

2. I wish I remembered her telephone number.

但愿我记着她的电话号码。

在虚拟语气从句中，一般过去时表示目前的愿望、建议、命令等。例如：

(1) Don't go back today. I would rather you went back tomorrow.

今天别回去了，我希望你明天回去。

(2) Twelve o'clock, it's time we prepared lunch.

12点了，到了我们做午饭的时间了。

3. I wondered if you could give me a hand.

我想知道你是否能帮我一把。

一般过去时有时用来代替一般现在时使语气更加婉转、客气。例如：

(1) I think it might rain soon.

我看天可能快下雨了。

(2) Could you help me move this table?

您能帮我搬一下这张桌子吗?

II. 一般将来时

1. Plants will die without water.

没有水植物会死。

此时态可以表示必然发生的情况或习惯性的动作。例如：

• Never mind, these things will happen.

别在意，这类事情总会发生。

2. It's going to snow.

天要下雪了。

be going to 加动词可以表示将来。表示打算、即将、准备等意思。

3. You are to give the lecture next week.

你下星期讲这个课。

be to 加动词可以表示将来动作。表示计划、义务、希望。又如：

Am I to go on with the task?

我得继续做这工作吗?

4. Her father is about to retire.

她父亲马上要退休了。

be about to 加动词也可以表示将来。表示就要，即将。又如：

He is about to go on stage again.

他即将重新登上舞台。

IV. 现在进行时

1. I'm spending next weekend at home.

我要在家里过下周末。

表示短暂动作的动词常用现在进行时表示将来要发生的动作。这时通常有个表示将来的时间状语。又如：

We are probably leaving on Tuesday.

我们可能星期二动身。

2. My grandmother is always forgetting things.

我奶奶总是忘事儿。

现在进行时有时同 always, constantly, forever 这类副词连用, 表示对某一经常发生的动作的厌烦、赞叹等情绪。例如：

- (1) She is constantly giving people little gifts.

她不断送给别人小礼物。

- (2) My husband is forever looking for his glasses.

我丈夫永远在找他的眼镜。

V. 过去进行时

1. The boss was always telling the child labourers to work faster.

老板总是告诉童工干快点。

过去进行时常与 always, constantly, forever 等副词连用, 表示过去的习惯动作, 同时表达某种感情。又如：

He was always smoking a pipe.

他总是在抽烟斗。

2. I was meeting my brother at the station the next morning.

我第二天早晨要在车站接我哥哥。

表示短暂动作的动词用于过去进行时表示过去的将来。这时句中常有一个表示过去时间的状语。又如：

The plane for California was taking off in thirty minutes.

飞往加利福尼亚的飞机 30 分钟后起飞。

VI. 现在完成时

1. He has already been up for twenty minutes.

他已经起床 20 分钟了。

有些表示短暂动作的动词或动词词组, 如: become, die, begin, stop, join, get up, come back 等, 可以用完成时, 但不能跟 for 等引导的时间状语。要表示这些动作持续多久, 多用相同含义的系表结构来代替行为动词。例如：

(1) Do you mean John Brown? He has been dead for five months already. (die)

你指约翰·布朗吗？他已经死了五个月了。

(2) He has been back for quite a while. (return)

他回来好一会儿了。

2. Have you ever been to the Summer Palace?

你曾去过颐和园吗？

表示“是否去过某地”用 have (has) been to 这一形式，不用 have (has) gone to。又如：

The Smiths have been to Italy twice.

史密斯一家去过意大利两次。

3. It is one of the most interesting novels I have ever read.

这是我读过的最有趣小说中的一本。

有些表达方式，如：This/That/It is the first/second... This/That/It is the only... This/That/It is the most/best... 等后面要接现在完成时。例如：

(1) That is the only book she's ever published.

那是她出版的唯一一本书。

(2) This is the first time he has felt sad since he left home.

这是他离家以来第一次感到伤心。

VI. 过去完成时

1. No sooner had I got home than it began to rain.

我刚到家，天就开始下雨了。

no sooner ...than (when), hardly...when (before), scarcely when (before) 等词连接两个过去动作时，通常用此时态表示先发生的动作。又如：

Scarcely had the noise died away when Mary started to laugh again.

吵闹声刚一停止玛丽就又开始笑起来。

2. We had hoped that we would be able to go back, but we did not.

我们曾希望能回去，可是我们没能回去。

常用 hope, suppose, mean, intend, think, plan 等动词的过去完成时表示过去未能实现的愿望或计划。例如：

(1) I had intended to leave in the morning, but I was delayed by the storm.

我本打算早晨动身，可却被暴风雨耽搁了。

(2) We had meant to prepare eight dishes, but we ran out of time.

我们本想准备八个菜，可我们没有时间了。

3. I wish John had come.

我希望约翰来过。

过去完成时可以表示与过去事实相反的愿望，或未发生的情况。用在含有 wish, if only, would rather 及 if 等词的虚拟语气句子中。例如：

(1) If you had come earlier, you would have seen him.

如果你早来一会儿，你就见到他了。

(2) I would rather my parents had told me the truth.

我宁愿父母告诉了我事情真相。

VII. 将来完成时

1. I'll have taught for five years next summer.

来年夏天我就教满五年书了。

将来完成时表示到将来某时为止，某动作已经完成了。常与 for, since, before, by the end of, by the time, up till then 等时间状语连用。如：

We'll have finished Book II by the end of this semester.

到这学期末我们将学完第二册。

IX. 现在完成进行时

1. How long has it been raining?

雨下了多长时间了？

此时态表示从过去某时开始一直持续到目前，或停止了一会儿或仍在进行的动作。此时态也常与 for, since 连用，但较现在完成时更强调动作的持续性。例如：

(1) My parents have been teaching since 1959.

我父母自 1959 年起一直教书。

(2) We've just been talking about you.

我们刚才一直在谈你。

X. 过去将来时

1. In 1980, I entered the university where I should spend six years studying.

1980 年，我上了大学。在这儿，我将度过六年学习生活。

此时态表示从过去某时看将要发生的动作或事情。常用于宾语从句。又如：

We thought you wouldn't have any objection to the plan.

我们以为你对这项计划不会有任何反对意见。

2. I heard you were going to write another book.

我听说你要写另一本书。

可以表示将来动作的三种结构的过去时形式即：was (were) going to, was (were) to, was(were) about to 也可以表示过去的将来。例如：

(1) I was going to give him your address when you came.

你来时我正要给他你的地址。

(2) They telephoned me that you were to start the work that Sunday.

他们给我打电话说你那个星期日就要开始那项工作。

(3) He was just about to go abroad when his mother died.

他马上就要出国时他母亲死了。

练习二

I. Choose one from A, B, C and D that is appropriate for the sentence.

1. "It's very difficult. "

"If no one _____ able to do this, then we have to find someone else. "

- A. were B. was C. is D. would

2. "How long will Arnold's trip to California take?"

"I don't know, but he said he'd let us know as soon as _____."

- A. he finds out B. he'll find out
C. he should find out D. he'd find out

3. "Did you expect Frank to come to the party?"

"No, but I had hoped _____."

- A. him coming B. that he comes
C. that he would come D. him to

4. I had scarcely locked the door when the key _____.

- A. breaks B. was breaking
C. broke D. had broken

5. "Did Mary come here and visit?"

"She _____ twice since March 1969. "

- A. visited B. was visiting here
C. has visited D. visits

6. "Anne works very hard. "

"In fact, I think she _____ right now. "

- A. studying B. is studied
C. is studying D. studies

7. Today atomic energy _____ in medicine and industry.

- A. applying B. being applied
C. does it have applications D. has applications

8. "Dave just telephoned. He's coming to see us. "

"That's good. I haven't seen him _____ two months. "

- A. since B. for
C. until D. before

9. "Are there going to be many people at your party today?"

"We hope that _____."

- A. there will B. there are going
C. there are D. there going to be

10. "Are you going to the movies tonight?"

"Yes. By then I _____ my work. "

- A. finished B. will finish
C. finish D. will have finished
11. The moment they met, they knew that _____.
A. friendship would be happen
B. friendship they would have
C. they would be friends
D. they would have friendliness.
12. Science must be supplemented by philosophy if the means that science gives us _____ for worthwhile ends.
A. are to used B. is used
C. are to be used D. is being used
13. Even though they _____ for twenty years, the two neighbors are not very friendly.
A. having been lived side by side
B. had been living side by side
C. have been living side by side
D. having been living side by side
14. We visit the drama club all the _____.
A. evening B. day C. morning D. time
15. "My father will be here tomorrow. "
"Oh, I thought that he _____ today. "
A. was coming B. is coming
C. will come D. comes
16. "Who's that good-looking girl Frank is dancing with?"
"I don't know; I _____ her before. "
A. never had seen B. had never seen
C. was never seeing D. never saw
17. "When will Richard be home?"
"Richard _____ one-fourth of his ROTC services by this time next year. "
A. will complete B. will have completed
C. is completing D. completes
18. My parents _____.
A. have been living here since three years
B. lived here since three years ago
C. have been living here for three years
D. lived here since three years

I. Identify the one underlined word or phrase A, B, C, or D. that is wrong and then correct it.

1. How, then do we measure what a student has accomplished if we couldn't count up the num-
A B C

- ber of courses he has satisfactorily taken?
D
2. In just the last few years, football is become more popular than baseball in that country.
A B C D
3. Having missed the geography class because his watch stops, Maurice went to the teacher and asked for the assignment.
A B C D
4. Although I have lived in this country after last September, I still have trouble getting used to American food.
A B C D
5. The professor had already given the homework assignment when he had remembered that Monday was a holiday.
C D A B
6. Do not disturb me. I was writing letters all morning and have written eight so far.
A B C D
7. The instructor had gone over the problems many times before the students will take the final examination.
A B C D
8. If traffic problems are not solved soon, driving in cities becomes impossible.
A B C D
9. When he retires, Professor Jones will be teaching here for over thirty years, but his classes are never dull.
A B C D
10. He said that if any visitor are to ask, no information would be given.
A B C D
11. Mr. and Mrs. Chan are going to Brazil next week, and they would go to Mexico later in the month.
A B C D
12. I am writing with a special pen for a period last night but my hand grew tired.
A B C D

第三章 动词的被动语态

1. Most environmental problems exist because adequate measures to prevent them were not taken in the past.

多数环境问题的存在是由于在过去没有采取适当的预防措施。

被动语态的时态、数、性的一致，主要是由助动词来表达，因此要注意它们与主语的一致。例如：

- (1) The subject of lectures has been announced by the lecture committee.

讲演委员会已宣布了讲演的题目。

- (2) I'll be going to school on foot while my bicycle is being repaired.

我的自行车正在修理，我要走着上学了。

2. I found that my cheating in yesterday's English test was reported/had been reported to my

parents that very evening.

我发现我在昨天英语测验中的舞弊行为当天晚上就被报告给了我的父母。

主句中谓语动词是过去时,为保持时态的呼应,从句中被动语态须用过去时的某一种时态表示。例如:

- (1) John did not know how the plan was formed until we told him.
- (2) He said that his coat had been taken away.
- (3) After he learned what was required, he decided to apply for membership.

当他了解到需要什么以后就决定申请入会。

3. The public demanded that the prices be reduced. (1981年考题)

民众要求降低价格。

表示建议、命令、愿望等动词(如 suggest, order, demand, propose, command, request, insist)后的宾语从句的谓语被动语态须用“原形 be+动词的过去分词”。例如:

- (1) He recommended that work be commenced at once.
- (2) They ordered that aggressor troops be withdrawn immediately.

他建议立即开始工作。

他们命令立即撤出侵略军。

4. The building is said to have been destroyed in a fire two years ago. (1981年考题)

据说,这座大楼在两年前的一次大火中被烧毁了。

当不定式短语是句中谓语动作的承受者时,应用被动语态。如果不定式短语所表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时发生,用一般时;如果发生在句中谓语动词的动作之前,应用其完成时态。例如:

- (1) We are not to be bullied.
 - (2) Many of the world's great novels are reported to have been made into films last year.
- (1985年考题)

5. They were envious of George because of his having been made/being made captain of the team.

他们都羡慕乔治,因为他被推选为队长。

动名词也有主动语态与被动语态之分。其逻辑主语是该动名词动作的执行者时,动名词要用主动语态,如果其逻辑主语是动名词动作的承受者时,动名词要用被动语态。动名词表示的动作如果在谓语动词的动作之前发生,可用动名词的完成形式的被动语态,如果动名词表示的动作是和谓语动词的动作同时发生则用动名词的一般形式的被动语态。例如:

- (1) The way he talks is simply intolerable. I object to being treated like a child.
- (1982年考题)

他这样谈话简直让人难以忍受。我反对象对待小孩那样对待我。

- (2) I don't remember having ever been given a chance to try this method.

我不记得谁给过我试验这方法的机会。

6. Exhausted by his work, he lay down on the bed to take a rest. (1981年考题)

由于工作得太疲倦了，他躺在床上休息一下。

分词短语作状语，一般说来其逻辑主语就是句子的主语。如果这个分词与句中主语的关系是被动关系，就用过去分词。例如：

(1) Seen from the hill, the town looks magnificent.

从山上看，这座城市非常漂亮。

(2) Taken separately, the problems are not difficult to solve.

分开解决，这些问题不难解决。

7. He was listened to with great interest.

有些短语动词构成的被动语态有时不好理解，遇到这类问题时，最好是把它还原成主动语态，就易于理解了。如上句可以写成：We listened to him with great interest. 我们抱着很大的兴趣听他讲话。例如：

A tight hold was caught of the rope.

可以写成：

Somebody caught a tight hold of the rope.

这根绳子被拉得很紧。

8. His plan was laughed at by everyone who heard of it.

一些相当于及物动词的短语动词用在被动语态中时，不可丢掉后面的介词或副词。这样的动词词组包括：动词+介词；动词+副词；动词+名词+介词；动词+副词+介词。例如：

(1) So far no conclusion has been arrived at.

(2) He was brought up by the Party.

他是由党抚养成人的。

(3) The children are well taken care of in the nurseries.

孩子们在托儿所受到很好的照顾。

(4) The Party's policy has been successfully carried out.

9. By whom has the cup been broken?

以疑问代词开头的疑问句改成被动语态的时候，要注意词序。应将主动句中的疑问代词改为介词 by 的宾语，仍然放在句子的开头。例如：

(1) Who take good care of the children?

(2) By whom are the children taken good care of ?

10. I got caught in the rain and my suit's ruined.

英语中有些动词，如 cut, build, pack, close 等，表示动作有了结果，叫做完成体动词。这些动词的现在被动语态同现在完成时被动语态的意思一样。例如：

(1) The suitcase is packed. (=...has been packed)

(2) The doctor thinks my ankle is broken. (=has been broken)

11. She was told to come back.

表示“要求”、“命令”、“允许”、“想”及“说”等意思的动词，通常可用被动语态接动词不定式。例如：

- (1) We are allowed to visit her once a week.
(2) He was asked to send a stamped addressed envelope.

要他寄去一个贴好邮票、写好地址的信封。

- (3) He's said to be famous in his own country.

12. He was seen to come out of the house.

感官动词或使役动词如 hear, help, see 和 make 等在主动句中, 后面接宾语和不带 to 的不定式做宾语。变为被动语态时须用带 to 的不定式。例如:

- (1) He was made to tell everything .
(2) He was seen to enter the room by us .
(3) The big bully made the younger boy carry his bag.

那恃强欺弱的大个子学生强迫这个小孩替他背书包。

13. He is nowhere to be seen.

动词不定式 to be seen, to be found 和 to be congratulated 等常用于主句谓语 be 之后。例如:

- (1) You are to be congratulated.
(2) The results of the research are to be published soon.
(3) She is not to be blamed.

14. There is a lot of work to do/to be done.

在有些结构中, 动词不定式可以用主动的也可以用被动的, 意思相似。如果更多考虑动作的本身而较少地考虑动作的执行者, 就用动词不定式的被动式。例如:

- (1) There are four letters to write/to be written today.
(2) Give me the names of the students to contact/to be contacted.

15. It was not known whether there was gold left in the mine.

以 that 或 whether 引导的从句作主语时, 主句通常用 it 作形式主语的被动句来表示。被动句中常用的动词有 say, announce, report, arrange, decide, believe, expect, know 和 stress 等。例如:

It was believed that witches communicated with the devil.

也可以说:

That witches communicated with the devil was widely believed.

人们过去认为巫婆与魔鬼来往。

16. It is highly desirable that a new president should be appointed for this college.

(1984 年考题)

在“it is + 形容词”结构后面的主语从句如果须用被动语态, 其谓语形式应是“(should)be + 动词的过去分词”。例如:

It is essential that all these figures be checked twice.

其他如: it is necessary that..., it is important that..., it is vital that... 等。

17. Don't get your schedule changed; stay with us in this class.

(1983 年考题)

使役动词 get (或 have) 后面常接带有过去分词的复合宾语。过去分词是名词 (或代词)

的补语，它们的逻辑关系是被动关系。例如：

(1) They tried to get us interested in.

(2) These students are quick at learning. We'll have them trained in new methods.

(1982 年考题)

18. All her works got talked about a little.

她的所有的著作都被略加议论一番。

get(或 become 等)后面常接过去分词表示被动意义。例如：

This liquid became mixed with the salt at room temperature.

该液体在室温下与盐混合了。

19. He was offered a post in the cabinet.

能带两个宾语的动词改为被动语态时，只能将一个宾语改作主语，另一个就变成了保留宾语。通常是把代表人的宾语变为主语。例如：

主动句：We gave him some books.

被动句：

(1) Some books were given to him (by us).

(2) He was given some books (by us).

20. When the fire broke out, the house was made empty.

失火时，房内的东西已经搬出去了。

能带复合宾语的动词改为被动语态时，原来的宾语补足语变成主语补足语。例如：

(1) He was thought to be clever but dishonest.

(动词不定式作主补)

(2) Volcanoes are described as active, dormant or extinct

(as 引出主补)

火山分为活火山、休眠火山或死火山。

21. The library is now closed. (表语)

It is usually closed at 6. (被动态)

“动词 be + 过去分词”这种结构并不一定都是被动结构，有时它可能是“be + 表语”。“be + 表语”结构表示主语所处的状态或特点，用一般时态比较多。被动结构则表示一个动作，并且它的时态一般还要与相应的主动结构的时态保持一致。例如：

(1) She was terribly upset. (表语)

(2) Our plan has been upset. (被动态)

我们的计划被打乱了。

(3) The children were beautifully dressed for Children's Day. (表语)

儿童节孩子们穿得很漂亮。

(4) The children were dressed and taken out for a walk. (被动态)

给孩子们穿好衣服并把他们带出去散步。

22. To understand the situation completely requires more thought than has been given thus far.

(1986 年考题)

要全面了解形势需要比现在考虑更多。