
中学英语语法

华东理工大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书为修订本,以最新中学英语教学大纲和英语教材为依据,对中学英语所涉及到的语法知识、难点词汇、典型句式和惯用法进行了全方位的阐述、例示、比较,并对这些内容和相关知识作了适当超前的介绍,以拓展广大中学生的知识面,适应中学英语教学发展的需要,满足新世纪中国中学英语教学之更高层次的要求。本书可供读者在系统阅读或遇到问题时作专项查寻,以切实解决中学英语学习中可能遇到的各种疑难问题。

本书可供中学生平时学习英语或参加中考和高考时系统复习使用,对于具有初、中级英语水平的一般读者,本书也是一本理想的学习工具书。

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——讲座与测试

新世纪英语丛书

徐广联 胡开杰 编著

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第十章 被动语态

一、构成

助动词 be+(及物动词的)过去分词

语态是动词的一种形式,表示主语和谓语间的关系。英语动词有主动语态(active voice)和被动语态(passive voice)两种语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者,被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。被动语态中动作的执行者用 by 短语表示。例如:

Many people speak English. 许多人说英语。(主动)

English is spoken by many people. 英语被许多人说。(被动)

被动语态的时态变化、谓语动词的单复数变化、疑问式和否定式的变化,均是变化 be 的形式,过去分词永远不变。例如:

Is English spoken here? 这儿说英语吗?

English is not spoken here. 这儿不说英语。

English was spoken here in the past. 这里从前说英语。

be 动词在被动语态不同时态中的变化形式:

| 一般现在时 | 一般过去时 | 一般将来时 | 现在完成时 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| am } is } + asked are } | was } were } + asked | shall } will } be + asked | has } have } been + asked |
| 现在进行时 | 过去进行时 | 过去完成时 | |
| am } is } being + asked are } | was } were } being + asked | had been + asked | |

【提示】① 带有情态动词的被动语态结构为:情态动词+be+过去分词。例如:The book must be returned to the library at

once. (这本书必须立即还给图书馆。) The task can be finished in a week. (这项工作一周内可以完成。) Must it be done by her? (这件事必须由她做吗?)

② 带有不定式的被动语态结构为: to be + 过去分词。例如: A new hotel is going to be built here. (这里将建造一家新旅馆。) Who is to be sent there? (派谁去那里?) He didn't want to be examined. (他不想受检查。)

③ 短语动词(如 carry out, put on)是一个不可分割的整体,在变为被动语态时,不可漏掉组成短语的介词或副词。例如: The experiment has been carried out. (实验已经进行了。) The old man is well taken care of. (那位老人被照顾得很好。) This lesson must be gone over again. (这节课必须再复习一遍。)

二、用法

1. 不知某事为谁所做

不知道谁是动作的执行者时,要用被动语态。例如:

His watch was stolen yesterday. 他的手表昨天被偷了。

This kind of car is made in Japan. 这种汽车产于日本。

A lot of trees have been planted along the lake. 沿湖植了许多树。

2. 不必说出动作为谁所做

不必或不想指出谁是动作的执行者时,用被动语态。例如:

This novel was written in 1886. 这部小说写于 1886 年。

A bridge is being built over there. 那里在造一座桥。

All the work will be done by hand. 全部工作都将由手工完成。

3. 为了强调或突出动作的承受者

The matter was discussed at the meeting last week. 这个问题上周在会上讨论过。

Wang Lin was elected monitor of the class. 王林被选为班长。

4. It is said that 等结构

在 It is said that, It is believed that, It is hoped that, It is suggested that 等习惯用语中用被动语态。例如：

I was told that he had been wounded in the war. 我听说他在战争中受过伤。

It is reported that a new road will be built here. 据报道这里将修建一条新路。

三、被动语态的疑难问题

1. 主动语态变为被动语态的方法

1) 宾语→主语

把主动语态的宾语变为被动语态的主语。

She wrote the letter. 她写了那封信。

The letter was written by her. 那封信是她写的。

He will water the flowers in the afternoon. 他要在下午浇花。

The flowers will be watered in the afternoon (by him). 花要在下午(由他)浇。

【提示】如果没有必要指出动作的执行者,被动语态中的 by 短语可省略。

2) 主动谓语→被动谓语

be 动词要按新主语的人称、数作变化,谓语由主动结构变为被动结构。例如：

The policeman has caught the thieves. 警察抓住了这些小偷。

The thieves have been caught by the policeman. 那些小偷被警察抓住了。

The workers are repairing the watches. 工人们在修这些手表。

The watches are being repaired by the workers. 那些手表正由工人们在修。(此句不可变为 The watches are repaired by the workers.)

The tiger was killed by a hunter.

老虎是被一个猎人打死的。(动作的执行者)

The tiger was killed with a gun.

老虎是用枪打死的。(所用工具,相当于省略了 by a hunter)

A hunter killed the tiger with a gun. 猎人用枪打死了老虎。

He was seized by the police.

他被警方抓住了。(动作的执行者)

He was seized with a high fever. 他发高烧。(情况)

The town was attacked by the enemy.

那座小城遭到敌人的进攻。

She was attacked with high blood pressure.

她患高血压。(情况)

The picture was covered by a silk blanket.

这幅画被一个丝单盖着。(动作的执行者)

The roads were covered with snow. 路上有积雪。(状态)

5. smell sweet 等结构

英语中有些动词,用主动语态形式表示被动语态意义。例如:

The flower smells sweet. 这花闻起来很香。

This kind of books sells very well. 这种书很好卖。

This dish tastes good. 这菜很好吃。

The shirt washes well. 这衬衫很经洗。

The car drives fast. 这车子能开得很快。

This pair of shoes will wear very long. 这双鞋子能穿很久。

The meat cuts easily. 这肉容易切开。

6. “be+过去分词”结构有时并不是被动语态

某些动词,如 be, look, seem, feel 等后的过去分词实际上已转化为形容词,作表语,表示状态、情绪等。例如:

He seems interested in collecting stamps. 他似乎爱好集邮。

She felt pleased with his work. 他对他的工作很满意。

Mary looked worried about his illness. 看来玛丽对他的病很担忧。

He was surprised at the news. 那消息使他大吃一惊。

She is delighted at the film. 她喜欢这部电影。

The book is well written. 这本书写得好。

They are determined to carry out the experiment. 他们决心进行这项试验。

Wine is made from rice. 酒是米酿成的。

比较：

{ The road was mended. 路修好了。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ The road was mended by them.
路被他们修好了。(被动语态,表示动作)

{ The door was closed. 门关着。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ The door was closed by her.
门被她关上了。(被动语态,表示动作)

{ The novel is well written.
这本小说写得好。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ The novel is written by a young writer.
这本小说是一位年青作家写的。(被动语态,表示动作)

{ The bridge is completed.
这桥已完工了。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ The bridge was completed last week.
这桥是上周完工的。(被动语态,表示动作)

{ The top of the hill is covered with snow.
山顶覆盖着雪。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ The top of the hill is covered by a cloud.
山顶被一片云笼罩着。(被动语态,表示动作)

{ The glass was broken.
玻璃杯破了。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ The glass was broken by the boy.
玻璃杯被那个男孩打破了。(被动语态,表示动作)

{ Those books are all sold out.
那些书全部售空。(表语结构,表示状态)

{ Those books are sold quickly.
那些书卖得很快。(被动语态,表示动作)

7. 不能用于被动语态的动词

1) 不及物动词

不及物动词不可用于被动语态。比较：

{ The boy slept well last night. (正)

{ 这男孩昨夜睡得很好。

{ The boy was slept well last night. (误)

{ The teacher is listened carefully. (误)

{ The teacher is listened to carefully. (正)

{ 专心听老师讲。

{ (listen to 为及物性短语动词, to 不可省)

2) 状态动词

表示状态的动词,如 have, lack, fit(适合), resemble(像)等,不可用于被动语态。比较：

{ The coat fits her well. (正) 这件大衣她穿很合适。

{ She is fit well by the coat. (误)

{ He has a new bike. (正) 他有一部新自行车。

{ A new bike is had by him. (误)

{ She resembles her mother. (正) 她像她的母亲。

{ Her mother is resembled by her. (误)

3) 部分短语动词

英语中有大量的短语动词,有些可用于被动语态,有些则不可用于被动语态,需注意加以区别。比较：

The children have been well looked after. 孩子们得到了很好的照顾。

{ They quite agreed with him. (正)

{ 他们很同意他。

{ He wasn't quite agreed with by them. (误)

8. 不可变为被动语态的句子

1) myself 等

宾语是反身代词时不可变为被动语态。比较：

{ She hid herself behind the door. (正) 她藏在门后面。

{ Herself was hid behind the door. (误)

| 条件从句的三种动词形式 | 主句的动词形式 |
|--|---|
| ① If I (we/you/you/he/she/it/they) + 动词过去式 (be 动词用 were) | I/we you/you he/she it/they } would + 动词原形 注: might 可用于所有人称 |
| ② If I (we/you/you/he/she/it/they) + should + 动词原形 (表示一种偶然的可能性, 出乎意料) | |
| ③ If I (we/you/you/he/she/it/they) + were + 不定式 (表示可能性较小) | |

If it rained tomorrow, we should stay at home and read. 如果明天下雨, 我们就呆在家里读书。(最近天气好, 下雨的可能性不大)

If I should see her, what would I say to her? 如果我见到她, 我对她说什么呢?

If he were to come, I might have time to see him. 只要他来, 我可能有时间见他。

2. 虚拟语气用于主语从句中

虚拟语气常用在由形式主语 it 引导的主语从句中, 句型为: It is (was) necessary (natural, wonderful, imperative, important, essential, vital, strange, desirable, advisable, urgent) that ...。It is a shame (a pity) that 常用虚拟语气, 但有时也用陈述语气。在此类句型中, 表示现在的情况, 谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”; 表示过去的情况, 谓语动词用“should + have + 过去分词”。例如:

It is important that we should learn from others. 我们应该向别人学习, 这是很重要的。

It is necessary that everyone should do his work well. 每个人都做好自己的工作, 这是很有必要的。

It is surprising that he should be so lazy. 他竟如此懒惰, 真令人吃惊。

It's strange that he should have missed the train. 他竟然误

了火车,真是怪事。

It's a great pity that she should not go with us. 她不同我们一起去,真是太遗憾了。

3. 虚拟语气用于宾语从句中

1) wish + 从句

动词 wish 后的宾语从句常用虚拟语气,表示愿望。表示现在或将来不能实现的愿望,从句中的谓语用过去时;表示过去未能实现的愿望,从句中的谓语用过去完成时。例如:

I wish everything went well with her. 祝愿她万事如意。

I wish it were fine tomorrow. 但愿明天是个晴天。

He wishes he hadn't said it. 他希望自己没有说过这话。(但却说了)

They wish they had attended the meeting. 他们希望参加过那个会就好了。(但过去没参加)

【提示】 wish 后的宾语从句有时也可用“would(might) + 动词原形”,表示有可能实现的愿望。例如: I wish you would stay here a little longer. (我希望你在这里多呆一些时间。) She wishes she might spend the Spring Festival in Hangzhou. (她希望能在杭州过春节。)

2) suggest 等 + 从句

在 suggest(建议), advise(建议), demand(要求), decide(决定), order(命令), propose(建议), arrange(安排), insist(坚持), desire(愿望), request(要求)等动词后的宾语从句中,或者在与上述动词同形的名词(如 desire, request 等)以及 proposal, suggestion, decision, plan, idea 等后面的表语从句或同位语从句中,要求用“should + 动词原形”或只用动词原形。例如:

I suggest that we (should) save some money for the future. 我建议我们为将来储蓄一些钱。

I demand that he (should) leave early. 我叫他早点动身。

I proposed that the matter (should) be discussed at once. 我建议立即讨论这个问题。

He ordered that the soldier (should) be sent to the hospital. 他命令把那个士兵送往医院。

My idea is that we (should) challenge Class 2 to a spelling contest. 我的想法是我们应向二班挑战来一次拼写竞赛。

She made a suggestion that the meeting (should) be held on Monday afternoon. 她建议会议在周一下午举行。

3) I would (/had) rather + 从句

I would rather 和 I had rather 后面的从句用虚拟语气,意为“希望,宁愿”;表示现在或将来的情况,谓语动词用过去时;表示过去的情况,谓语动词用过去完成时。另外,I would rather 和 I had rather 可缩写为 I'd rather。例如:

I would rather he left tomorrow. 我希望他明天动身。

I had rather you had not told her the news. 你要是没有把那个消息告诉她就好了。

I'd rather he came at once. 我希望他马上就来。

4. 虚拟语气用于定语从句中

在“It is (high, about) time (that) ...”句型中,time 后的定语从句要用虚拟语气,谓语用动词的过去时,有时也可用“should + 动词原形”,但这种用法的 should 不可省略。例如:

It is time we started (should start) the work. 该是我们开始工作的时间了。

{ It is high time that she went (should go) to bed. (正)
 该是她睡觉的时候了。
 { It is high time that she go to bed. (误)

5. 表示不同时间的条件从句和主句中的虚拟语气变化

如果条件从句的动作和主句的动作发生的时间不一致,表示虚拟语气的动词形式要根据具体的时间加以变化。例如:

If he had told me yesterday, I should know what to do now. 假如他昨天告诉了我,我现在就会知道该怎么办了。(从句动词指过去的动作,主句动词指现在的动作。Fact: He didn't tell me yesterday.)

You would feel much better if you had taken the medicine. 如果你吃了那药,你现在就会好得多。(从句动词指过去的动作,主句动词指现在的动作。Fact: You didn't take the medicine, so you don't feel much better now.)

Given more time he would have done better. 如果能有更多的时间,他本来会做得更好。(过去分词短语表示条件)

I would have come to see you, but it rained hard. 如果不是天下大雨,我就会来看你的。(= If it hadn't rained hard ...)

The book is not worth reading, otherwise I would have bought it. 那本书不值得读,不然我就买下了。

【提示】 but for 和 without 常可换用。but for 表示条件时,谓动词要用虚拟语气;without 表示条件时,谓动词也可用陈述语气,例如:Without agriculture, there can be no light industry. (没有农业,就没有轻工业。)

9. 表示虚拟条件的条件从句的省略

有时候,表示虚拟条件的条件从句可以省略,或者暗含于上下文中,只有主句出现。例如:

I would not have done it. 我是不会做那件事的。(省去的条件从句可能是:If I were you. Fact: You did it, but you shouldn't have done it.)

He would have bought it. 他是会买下它的。(省去的条件从句可能是:If he had the money. Fact: He didn't buy it because he had no money.)

The flower would have grown well. 这花本来可以长得很好。(省去的条件从句可能是 if I had watered it. Fact: 没有给它浇水。)

10. 没有主句的虚拟条件从句

如果省去主句,只有从句出现,这是为了强调从句,通常表示一种不可能实现的愿望。这种从句有时用 if only 引导,意为“但愿,要是……就好了。”例如:

If only she were with me! 她同我在一起该多好啊!(Fact: She is not with me.)

If only I had listened to his advice. 我要是听从了他的建议多好!(Fact: I didn't listen to his advice.)

If only I had the money to buy the house. 要是我有钱买下这所房子该多好!(Fact: I have no money.)

11. 省略 if 的虚拟条件从句

在书面语中,如果条件从句的谓语动词有 were, should 或 had, 可以把 if 省去, 而把 were, should 或 had 移到主语前, 以倒装形式表示虚拟条件。例如:

Were I you, I would do the same. 如果我是你, 我也会这样做。(=If I were you)

Had he not reminded me, I would have forgotten to lock the door. 要不是他提醒我, 我就会忘记锁门了。(=If he had not reminded me)

Should it snow tomorrow, we would stay at home. 如果明天下雪, 我们就呆在家里。(If it should snow tomorrow)

二、疑难考点解析

1. come 还是 should come

Her accent suggests that she _____ from the north of the country.

① suggest 表示“建议, 提议”时, 其后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。例如: She suggested that a meeting (should) be held to discuss the problem. (她建议召开会议来讨论这个问题。) ② suggest 作“提出, 表明, 暗示”解时, 其后的从句要用陈述语气。例如: Her pale face suggests that she is ill. (她那苍白的脸色表明她病了。)[※应填 comes。应译为: 她的口音说明她来自这个国家的北部。]

2. is 还是 should be

She insists that she _____ right, but I think she is wrong.

insist 后接的宾语从句并非都要用虚拟语气。① insist 表示“坚持要, 一定要”时, 其后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。例如: She insisted that she should stay with us. (她坚持要同我们在一起。) ② insist 表示“坚持”时, 其后的宾语从句要用陈述语气。另外, insist on doing sth. 意为“坚持做某事”, insist on saying that ... 意为“坚持说……”, 后面的宾语从句用陈述语气。例如: She in-

第十二章 动词不定式

动词除在句中作谓语外,还具有名词、形容词及副词的性质,在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和补语等。这就是动词的非谓语形式,称作非谓语动词,共有动词不定式、分词和动名词三种。从本章起到第十四章对非谓语动词分章加以讨论,而三章的测试题集中在第十四章末。

一、构成与特点

动词不定式的基本形式为:to+动词原形,在某些情况下可以不带 to。动词不定式(或不定式短语)没有人称和数的变化,在句中不可作谓语。动词不定式仍保留着动词的特点,可以有自己的宾语和状语,并有时态和语态变化。动词不定式具有名词、形容词、副词的特征,在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语、宾语补足语和状语。动词不定式的各种时态、语态变化如下:

| 形式 | 主动语态 | 被动语态 |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 一般式 | to make | to be made |
| 进行式 | to be making | 无 |
| 完成式 | to have made | to have been made |
| 完成进行式 | to have been making | 无 |

1. 一般式

动词不定式的一般式所表示的动作或状态,与句中谓语动词表示的动作或状态是同时发生的,或在之后发生的。例如:

He seemed to be tired. 他似乎是累了。(=It seemed that he was tired. 同时)

I want to have a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。(同时)

She stopped to have a rest. 她停下来休息一会儿。(之后)
 We expect her to come. 我们希望她来。(= We expect that she will come. 之后)

2. 进行式

动词不定式的进行式表示在谓语动词的动作或状态发生时正在进行的动作。例如：

They seemed to be talking about something important. 他们似乎在谈论重要的事情。

He pretended to be waiting for someone. 他装着在等某人。

3. 完成式

动词不定式的完成式表示发生在谓语动词之前的动作。例如：

He seems to have been ill. 他似乎生过病了。(= It seems that he was (has been) ill.)

He was said to have been rich. 据说他曾经富有过。(= It was said that he had been rich.)

She said she was happy to have met you. 她说她遇见了你很高兴。(过去见过面)

She said she was happy to meet you. 她说她很高兴同你见面。(将要见面)

二、用法

1. 作主语

To study hard is important. 努力学习是重要的。

To do this job well is not easy. 要把这件工作做好并不容易。

不定式或不定式短语作主语时,常用 it 作形式主语,而把真正的主语不定式放在后面,构成“It is + 形容词 (for sb.) + 不定式”句型。上面两句可改为：

It is important (for us) to study hard.

It is not easy (for her) to do this job well.

2. 作宾语

I hope to see her soon. 我希望很快就见到她。

He decided to make another try. 他决定再试一次。

3. 作表语

The important thing is to save lives. 救人要紧。

My wish is to write a good book for children. 我的愿望是为孩子们写一本好书。

The man seems to be from the south. 那人好像来自南方。

Our task is to build the highway. 我们的任务是修建这条公路。

4. 作宾语补足语

I asked him to show me the new dictionary. 我让他把新词典给我看看。

He doesn't want her to attend the meeting. 他不想让她参加会议。

Mother doesn't allow him to speak loud in the room. 母亲不允许他在房间里大声说话。

5. 作定语(必须后置)

I have a lot of work to do today. 今天我有许多工作要做。

He needs a room to live in. 他需要有一间房子住。

The next train to arrive is from Nanjing. 下一列到站的火车来自南京。

He was always the last to leave. 他总是最后一个离开。

Is he a man to depend on? 他是一个可以依靠的人吗?

Here is a book for you to read. 这儿有一本书给你读。

I have no time to talk with her. 我没有时间同她谈话。

6. 作状语

不定式作状语时,可以表示目的、原因、结果等。例如:

We have come to learn from you. 我们来向你学习。(目的)

He has gone out to do some shopping. 他出去买东西了。(目的)

I am glad to meet you. 见到你我很高兴。(原因)

She was surprised to hear the news. 听到这个消息她很吃

惊。(原因)

He was sorry to find her in trouble. 发现她处于困境他很难过。(原因)

The boy is old enough to go to school. 这个男孩已到上学的年龄了。(结果)

The old man lived long enough to see his son's success. 那位老人寿长,看到了儿子的成功。(结果)

He is too young to join the army. 他年纪太小,不能参军。(结果)

【提示】① 不定式表示目的时,常可同 in order to, so as to 换用。

② 不定式表示目的时,其否定式为 in order not to 或 so as not to, 不用 not to。比较:

{ He got up early so as not to be late. (正)
 { 他起床早,为的是不迟到。
 { He got up early not to be late. (误)

三、不定式的否定式

不定式的否定式为“not to + 动词原形”,有时也可用“never to + 动词原形”结构。例如:

I asked him not to be late. 我要求他不迟到。

The teacher told the children not to play with fire. 老师告诉孩子们不要玩火。

He promised never to tell a lie. 他承诺过决不说谎。

四、不定式的被动语态

如果不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的执行者,要用不定式的主动语态;而如果不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的承受者,则要用不定式的被动语态。不定式的被动语态有两种:(1) 一般式:to be done,(2) 完成式:to have been done。例如:

Do you want to teach the child? 你想教这个孩子吗?(主动语态, you 是 teach 动作的执行者)