

英语被动语态考点例析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议
阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/188/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_A2_AB_E5_c64_188361.htm 一、考查要点：主要考查一般现在时，一般过去时以及一般现在时带有情态动词的被动语态的用法。例如：1. Today Chinese _____ by more and more people around the world. A. was spoken B. is spoken C. spoke D. speak (2006北京市大纲卷)

2. -What should we do first if we want to develop our village? -A lot of new roads _____, I think. A. have to build B. must build C. have built D. must be built (2006湖北黄冈) (Key: 1. B 2. D) 简析：被动语态的句子是由“助动词be + 动词的过去分词”这一形式构成的。过去分词永远不变，所有的变化即人称、数、时态的变化，都体现在助动词be的变化上。

二、特殊情况：(一)在没有必要指出动作的执行者时，“by + 动作的执行者”可以省略。1. I won't leave my office until my work . A. finish B. will finish C. are finished D. is finished (2006江苏南通) 简析：D.动作的执行者很明确，可以省略。(二)不知道动作的执行者是谁，使用被动语态比较适宜。2. Dad , the phone is ringing. I guess either you or Mum_____on the phone. A. is wanted B. are wanted C. wants D. want (2006江苏宿迁) 简析：A.不清楚动作的执行者，用被动语态。(三)用于被动语态的短语动词不可丢掉动词后面的介词或副词。3. Students can't take magazines out of the reading-room. (改为被动语态) Magazines can't _____ the reading-room by students. (2006重庆市) 简析：填be taken out of.take out of为短语动词，变为被动语态后，

不要漏掉out of. (四) 带双宾语的动词变为被动语态时，常有两种方法：把主动语态的直接宾语变为被动语态的主语，间接宾语前通常加介词to或for；或把主动语态的间接宾语变为被动语态的主语，直接宾语不变。 4. My uncle sent me a Christmas present last year. (改为被动语态) A Christmas present _____ to me by my uncle last year. (2006重庆市) 简析：填was sent. 三、补充说明：(一) 一般将来时的被动语态 1. The village is building a school. I hope it _____ before August this year. A. finishes B. will finish C. is finished D. will be finished (2006江西省大纲卷) 简析：D.一般将来时的被动语态结构为：will/shall + be + 及物动词的过去分词。(二) 现在完成时的被动语态 2. China's sports stars Yao Ming and Liu Xiang _____ Goodwill Ambassadors (亲善大使) for Shanghai. A. has been named B. have been named C. has named D. have named (2006江苏徐州) 简析：B.现在完成时的被动语态的结构为：have/has been + 及物动词的过去分词。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com