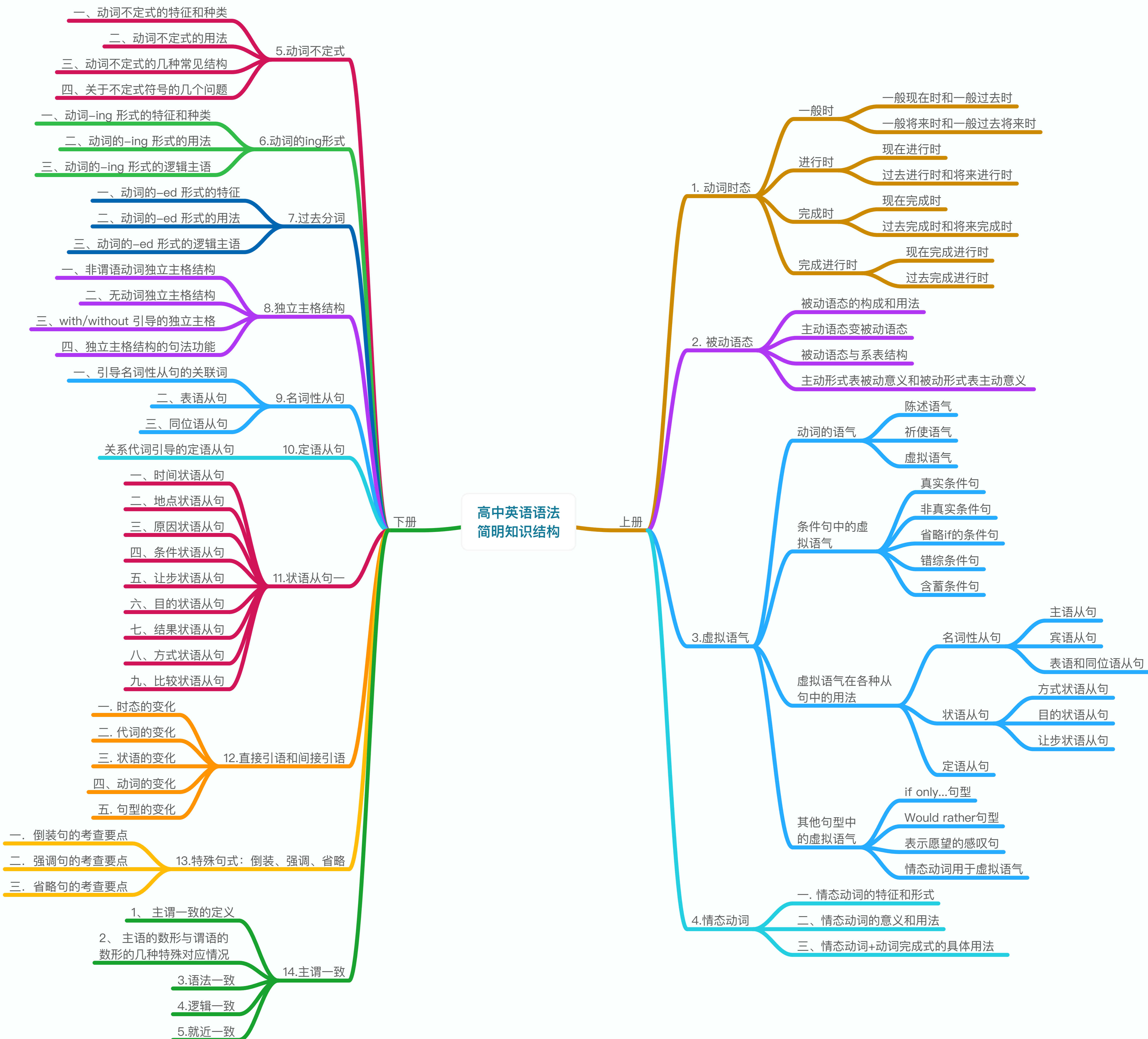


高中高考英语语法简明知识结构（上册）-思维导图



1. 动词时态 (一般现在时、一般过去时)

在英语中，不同时间发生的动作或存在的状态，要用不同的动词形式来表示，这就叫做动词的时态。一般时包括一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时和一般过去将来时。

一般现在时

构成

一般现在时主要用动词原形来表示。主语是第三人称单数时，动词后面要加-s 或-es

- They want good jobs.
- The coat matches the dress.
- This work does not satisfy me.

用法

基本用法

- a.表示现在习惯性的动作或存在状态
 - He always takes a walk after supper.
 - Everyone is in high spirits now.
- b.表示客观事实或普遍真理
 - The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
 - Sound travels faster through water than it does through air.
 - Time and tide wait for no man.
- c.表示主语的特征、能力和状态
 - This cloth feels soft.
 - I love classical music.
 - The President still seems able to find time to go fishing.
- d.表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作
 - The meeting begins at 7:00.
 - We leave here at 8:00 sharp.
- e.在时间、条件、让步状语从句中表示将来动作
 - When you come next time, bring me some magazines.
 - If time allows, we shall go there tomorrow.
 - Whether he agrees or not,I will stay at home.

特殊用法

- a.用于新闻标题或图片说明中
 - China Declares Manned Spaceflight Successful
 - Laura Bush Arrives in Moscow
- b.用于体育运动、表演等实况报道中
 - Francis slips past, passes the ball to Yao Ming, who jumps, catches and shoots it into the basket.
 - Now, look, I press the button and turn on the machine.
- c.表示告诫或劝说
 - You mind your own business.
 - If he does that again, he goes to prison.
- d.表示现在瞬间的动作
 - Here comes the bus.
 - There goes the bell.

一般过去时

构成

一般过去时是用动词的过去式来表示

- His words fetched a laugh from all present.
- I did not sleep well last night.
- Did you direct the tourist to the hotel?

用法

基本用法

- a.表示过去某个特定时间发生的动作或存在的状态
 - He suddenly fell ill yesterday.
 - The engine stopped because the fuel was used up.
 - 注意：在一般过去时的句子中，通常都要有表示过去的时间状语。
 - 【误】 I visited the Palace Museum. (在没有上下文的情况下，应避免这样说)
 - 【正】 I visited the Palace Museum last year.
- b.表示过去经常发生的动作或存在的状态
 - I wrote home once a week at college.
 - He was already in the habit of reading widely in his boyhood.
 - She used to study late into the night when she was in Senior Three.
- c.表示过去连续发生的一系列动作
 - She entered the room,picked up a magazine and looked through it carefully.
 - The students got up early in the morning, did morning exercises and then read English aloud in the open air.
- d.在时间、条件状语从句中表示过去将要发生的动作
 - We would not leave until the teacher came back.
 - She told me she would not go if it rained the next day.

特殊用法

- a.在虚拟语气中表示现在或将来时间的动作或状态
 - It's time we went.
 - I wish I were twenty years younger.
 - I would rather you didn't do anything for the time being.
- b.在口语中，一般过去时往往显示委婉客气。
 - I wondered if you could give me a hand.
 - Might I come and see you tonight?

一般现在时和一般过去时的比较

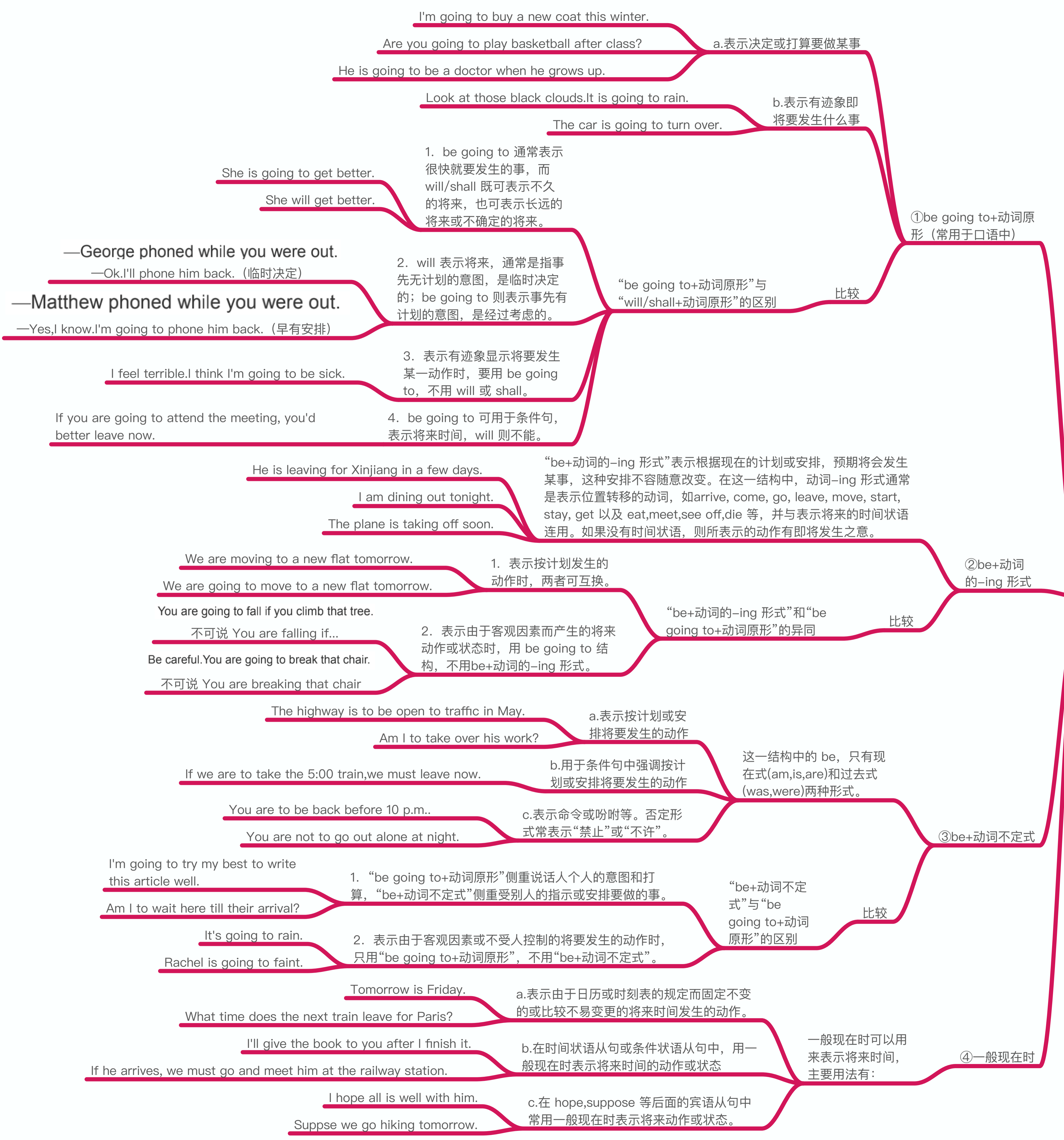
一般现在时要和现在时间相联系，而一般过去时和说话的“现在”不相联系。

- His father is a film director. (现在还是)
- His father was a film director. (现在不是)
- How do you like the novel? (还在看小说)
- How did you like the novel? (已经看完小说)

1. 动词时态(一般将来时)



将来时间的其他表达法





1. 动词时态(一般过去将来时)

构成

一般过去将来时是由“should/would+动词原形”构成的

He asked me yesterday when I should leave for Paris.

They wanted to know how they would finish the homework earlier.

用法

一般过去将来时的出发点是过去, 即从过去某一时刻看以后要发生的动作和状态

a. 一般过去将来时常用于间接引语中

He said they would arrange a party.

I asked if he would come and fix my TV set.

b. 一般过去将来时可用于表示非真实的动作或状态

If I had a chance to study abroad, I would study at Cambridge University.

I wish he would go with me to the cinema tonight.

过去将来时间其他表达法

a. was/were going to+动词原形

He said that he was going to live in the country when he retired.

They thought it was going to rain.

b. was/were+动词的-ing形式

Nobody knew whether the guests were coming.

I was told that the train was leaving in a few minutes.

c. was/were+动词不定式

She said she was to clean the classroom after school.

It was reported that another bridge was to be built across the Yangtse River.

注: “was/were going to+动词原形”或“was/were+动词不定式完成式”可表示未能实现的过去将来时间的动作。

Last Sunday we were going to visit the Great Wall, but it rained.

I was to have helped with the performance, but I got flu the day before.

d. was/were about to do

“was/were about to do”表示说话的瞬间就会发生的动作

I felt something terrible was about to happen.

e. was/were on the point of doing

I'm glad you have come. I was on the point of calling you, but you've saved me the trouble now.

“be about to do”和“be on the point of doing”结构一般不与表示将来的时间状语连用, 但后面可以接 when 引导的分句。

I was about to start when it suddenly began to rain.

1. 动词时态 (现在进行时)

进行时表示动作正在进行，这个动作是暂时的，也是未完成的。进行时包括现在进行时、过去进行时和将来进行时。

构成

现在进行时是由“am, is, are + 现在分词”构成的

- I'm reading the evening newspaper.
- Now it isn't snowing outside.
- Are they playing soccer in the playground?

基本用法

- a. 表示说话的此刻正在进行的动作
- b. 表示现在时间段中正在进行的动作
- c. 表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作

通常由表示“此刻”的时间状语 (now, at this moment), 或通过 Look/Listen! 这两个提示语来表明此时此刻动作正在进行。

能这样用的动词并不多, 通常是 arrive, begin, come, do, drive, fly, go, leave, stay 等表示位置转移的动词。这种用法比较生动, 给人以一种期待感。

- She is making a fire now.
- Listen! Mary is singing an English song in the classroom.
- They are planting trees on the hill these days.
- I don't really work here; I am just helping out until the new secretary arrives.
- Jane and Betty are going on holiday in a few days.
- Where are you staying in Guangzhou?

用法

- a. 表示一种重复的动作, 带有“厌恶”、“赞叹”等感情色彩
- b. 表示某一具体动作或心理状态的发展过程
- c. 强调动作的重复
- d. 表示两个动作是同一动作
- e. be 动词的进行时态

现在进行时往往与 constantly, always, forever 等状语连用, 给现在的动作披上一层感情色彩。

注: 有时表示一个动作刚刚开始

- She's constantly complaining.
- My brother is always leaving things about.
- He is forever thinking of doing more for the students.
- The house is falling down.
- The weather is changing for the better.
- I'm forgetting my English.
- Food is costing more.
- The train is arriving late almost every day this summer.
- Someone is knocking at the door.
- The boy is jumping with joy.
- He who helps others is helping himself.
- If you insist on doing it, you are doing a foolish thing.
- The boy is being naughty.
- I don't think you are being fair.

比较

You are not polite.
你不讲礼貌。(一贯如此)

You are not being polite.
你可有点儿不礼貌了。(暂时的现象)

不用进行时态的动词

- ①表示状态的动词
这类动词有 seem, look, appear, have, belong to, own, hold 等
This backpack belongs to me.
He seems rather angry with you.
- ②表示知道、信念、理解、推测、怀疑、希望等含义的动词
这类动词有 know, remember, understand, see, think, believe, suppose, hope, doubt 等
I don't think he will come tomorrow.
I still remember the days when we studied together.
注: 有时这些动词的进行时态可表示心理状态的缓慢发展过程。
She's understanding you better now.
- ③表示要求、心愿等意义的动词
这类动词有 want, wish, need, desire 等
Your clothes need washing.
How I wish I were a bird!
- ④表示继续或持续含义的动词
这类动词有 continue, keep, last, go on 等
She still continues in poor health.
Every day after finishing his homework, he goes on to do some reading.
- ⑤表示感觉的动词
这类动词有 see, hear, smell, taste, feel 等
The apples taste good.
This flower smells nice.
Your suggestion sounds reasonable.
注: 如果这些动词表示一种有意识的行为, 则可用进行时态。
She is tasting the apple.
The dog is smelling the footprints.
The bell is sounding for dinner.

现在进行时和一般现在时的比较

- ①暂时性动作和经常性动作
The computer is working perfectly. (暂时)
The computer works perfectly. (一直如此)
- ②持续性动作和短暂性动作
The bus is stopping. (渐渐地)
The bus stops. (迅速地)
- ③暂时性动作和永久性动作
She is living in the country. (暂时)
She lives in the country. (永久)
- ④有感情色彩和没有感情色彩
He is doing well at school. (赞扬)
He does well at school. (一般事实)

1. 动词时态 (过去进行时、将来进行时)

进行时表示动作正在进行，这个动作是暂时的，也是未完成的。进行时包括现在进行时、过去进行时和将来进行时。



过去进行时



1. 动词时态 (现在完成时)

完成时是用来表示动作的完成与未完成的情况。完成时包括现在完成时、过去完成时和将来完成时。

现在完成时的时间状语

①与现在完成时“已完成”用法连用的时间状语

现在完成时表示的动作或状态发生在现在时间以前的某个未明确指出的过去时间内，和它连用的时间状语要与现在时间有关，不能是明确地表示过去的时间状语。

- a. 不确定的过去时间状语: already, yet, before, recently, lately 等
 - I've seen the film before.
 - Have you been there lately?
- b. 频度时间状语: often, sometimes, ever, never, once, rarely 等
 - We have never heard of that.
 - He has sometimes played tennis.
 - Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.
- c. 包含现在时间在内的时间状语: now, just, today, this morning, this week, this year 等
 - I have just finished the letter now.
 - You have just missed the bus.
 - Has he done much work today?

比较: already 和 yet 用法上的区别

- She has already gone.
- Have you eaten your dinner already?
- He has not come yet.

already 常用于肯定句，置于句中。yet 常用于否定句和疑问句，置于句末。但 already 有时也可用在疑问句中暗示惊讶的心情。

②与现在完成时“未完成”用法连用的时间状语

与“已完成”用法一样，表示具体的过去的时间状语不能与“未完成”用法连用。与其连用的往往是指一段时间的状态以具体表示某一动作或状态持续了多久。

- a. since+具体时间，表示动作或状态从何时开始
 - Since then, he has developed another bad habit.
 - He hasn't been home since he graduated.
- b. for+一段时间，表示动作或状态持续了多久
 - We have worked here for ages.
 - There has been no rain here for nearly two months.
- c. until now, up till now, so far, up to the moment
 - I have not seen him so far.
 - Up to the present, everything has been OK.
- d. in/during the past/last five years
 - He has been away from school during the last few weeks.
 - In the past few years they have dealt with quite a few international corporations successfully.
- e. all the while, all day
 - She has been busy all day.

构成

现在完成时的构成形式是“have/has+过去分词”。现在完成时常被称为“与现在有联系的过去”，因此它不能与明确的过去时间状语连用。

- Someone has broken the window.
- I haven't seen much of her lately.
- How long have they been married?

用法

①表示结果的现在完成时

现在完成时着眼于过去的动作对现在产生的结果或影响。这是现在完成时的“已完成”用法，表示动作或过程发生在说话之前就已完成，并与现在有联系。这种联系实际上就是“过去的动作”对现在的影响或产生的结果

- I have bought a pen. 我买了一支笔。(结果: I have a pen now.)
- The temperature has increased by 10°C.
- Air pollution has taken the lives of many people.

注: 现在完成时的上下文所指的时态必须呼应。

- 【误】I have bought a pen but I have lost it now. (have bought 表示你现在已经有笔了，这和后面的 have lost 有矛盾)
- 【正】I bought a pen but I have lost it now. 我(过去)买了一支笔，但我已经把它丢了。

②表示经历的现在完成时

强调过去某时刻到说话时这段时间中的经历

- Have you ever been to the Great Wall?
- I have visited Beijing at least ten times.
- She has never spent a holiday at the seaside.

③表示延续的现在完成时

这是现在完成时的“未完成”用法，表示一个动作或状态从过去某时开始，持续到现在，可能要继续下去。

- He's loved fishing for a long time.
 - I have lived here for more than thirty years.
- 注: 现在完成时的“未完成”用法既可用于动态动词(主要是持续动词)，也可用于状态动词，但它一般不适用于表示短暂动作或位置转移的动词，如: open, break, go, come, arrive, leave 等。如用这类动词表示“未完成”，通常只限于否定结构。

- I haven't seen a film for weeks.
- She hasn't written to me since september.

现在完成时和一般过去时的区别

①两者都可表示过去发生过的动作，但前者表示的是过去的动作对现在的影响，而后者则只是表示过去有这一动作的事实。

- He locked the door. 他锁过门。(但现在门是开是锁不清楚。)
- He has locked the door. 他把门锁上了。(现在门是锁着的。)

②两者都可表示过去开始并延续了一段时间的动作，现在完成时表示该动作仍在继续，而一般过去时则说明该动作现已终止。

- He has lived in Beijing for four years. 他在北京住了四年了。(现在仍住那儿)
- He lived in Beijing for four years. 他曾在北京住了四年。(现在不住那儿了)

1. 动词时态 (过去完成时、将来完成时)

完成时是用来表示动作的完成与未完成的情况。完成时包括现在完成时、过去完成时和将来完成时。

将来完成时

构成

将来完成时的构成是由“shall/will+have+过去分词”构成的

Before long he will have forgotten all about the matter.
He is somebody now.He will not have remembered his old classmates.
Will you have known Kevin for 10 years next month? 到下个月你认识凯文该有10年了吧?

用法

①表示在将来某一时间之前已完成的动作，并往往对将来某一时间产生影响。

We shall have learned 12 units by the end of this term.
Will you soon have finished laying the table?
By the time you get home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

注：在时间状语从句中，不用将来完成时，要用现在完成时来代替。

When I have finished that,I shall have done all I am supposed to do.
Please don't get off the bus until it has stopped.

②表示推测

You will have heard of this,I guess.
I am sure he will have got the information.

过去完成时

构成

过去完成时的动作须在过去某一时间之前发生，即发生在“过去的过去”。
过去完成时是由“had+过去分词”构成的。
Soon I realized I had made a serious mistake.
The man sitting beside me on the plane was very nervous.He had not flown before.
Had he gone home when you arrived?

用法

①“已完成”用法

表示某一动作或状态在过去某一时间之前或过去某一动作之前已经完成。句中常用by引导的时间状语或以before, until,when,than等词引导的内含一般过去时的时间状语从句。

By 5:00 yesterday morning we had done that work.
He had just finished sweeping the classroom when the teacher returned from the office.
I had learnt 5000 words before I entered the university.

注：在包含 before 和 after 的复合句中，因为从句动作和主句动作发生的先后顺序已经非常明确，可以用一般过去时代替过去完成时。

The train(had) started before I reached the station.
After he(had) arrived in England,Marx worked hard to improve his English.

②“未完成”用法

表示一个动作或状态在过去某一时刻之前就已开始，一直持续到这一过去时间，还可能再持续下去。

Up to that time all had gone well 直到那时一切都很顺利。
She said she had made much progress since she came here.

③“想象性”用法

过去完成时有时表示一种未实现的愿望或想法，主要用在 if 引导的和过去事实相反的条件句以及 wish,as if 引导的从句中。

If she had worked hard,she would have succeeded.
The two strangers talked as if they had been good friends for many years.

④表示“刚刚……就……”

过去完成时常用在 hardly/scarcely/barely...when...,no sooner...than... 等结构中，表示“刚刚……就……”。

Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.
No sooner had he arrived than he went away again.他刚到就又走了。

注：intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, expect, think 等动词的过去完成时可以用来表示一个本来打算做而未做的事。

I had meant to come, but something happened.
I had intended to call on you, but was prevented from doing so.
They had wanted to help but couldn't get here in time.

过去完成时与一般过去时的比较

一般过去时表示过去时间的动作或状态。过去完成时表示的动作或状态发生在一般过去时表示的动作或状态之前，因此它表示的是“比过去更过去”。

I returned the book that I had borrowed.
He didn't know a thing about the verb,for he had not studied his lessons.
I had been at the bus stop for 20 minutes when a bus finally came.我在车站等了20分钟车才来。

1. 动词时态 (现在完成进行时、过去完成进行时)

现在完成进行时

构成

现在完成进行时是由“have/has been+现在分词”构成的

- He is ill.He's been lying in bed for three weeks.
- Your eyes are red.Have you been crying?
- What have you been doing all this time?

用法

①表示动作从过去某时开始，一直延续到现在

现在完成进行时常和 all this time, this week, this month, all night, all the morning, recently 等状语以及 since 和 for 引导的状语连用。

- I have been reading Hemingway's Farewell to Arms recently.
- She has been reciting the words all the morning.
- This is what I have been expecting since my childhood.

②表示动作刚刚结束

- My clothes are all wet.I've been working in the rain.
- He is dead drunk.He's been drinking with his friends.

③表示一个近期内时断时续、重复发生的动作

- You've been saying that for five years.
- He has been writing articles to the newspapers and magazines since he became a teacher.

④表达较重的感情色彩

- What have you been doing to my dictionary?
- Time has been flying so quickly!
- Too much has been happening today.

现在完成进行时和现在完成时的比较

①现在完成进行时可以表示动作的重复，而现在完成时一般不表示重复性。

- Have you been meeting him recently?你最近常和他见面吗?
- Have you met him recently?你最近见到过他吗?

②现在完成进行时有时含有感情色彩，而现在完成时一般是平铺直叙。

- I have been waiting for you for two hours.我一直等了两个小时。(可能表示不满)
- I have waited for you for two hours.我等了两个小时。(说明一个事实)

③现在完成进行时强调动作，而现在完成时强调结果。

- Who has been eating the oranges?谁一直在吃这些桔子呀?(还剩余一些)
- Who has eaten the oranges?谁把桔子吃光了?(强调吃得一个不剩)

过去完成进行时

构成

过去完成进行时是由“had been+现在分词”构成

- She had been suffering from a bad cold when she took the exam.
- Had they been expecting the news for some time?
- Rafael was scolded even though he hadn't been doing anything wrong.

用法

①表示过去某一时间之前一直进行的动作

过去完成进行时表示动作在过去某一时间之前开始，一直延续到这一过去时间。和过去完成时一样，过去完成进行时也必须以一过去时间为前提。

- I had been looking for it for days before I found it.
- They had only been waiting for the bus a few moments when it came.

②表示反复的动作

- He had been mentioning your name to me.他过去多次向我提到过你的名字。
- You had been giving me everything.你对我真是有求必应。

③过去完成进行时还常用于间接引语中

- The doctor asked what he had been eating.
- I asked where they had been staying all those days.

④过去完成进行时之后也可接具有“突然”之意的 when 分句

- I had only been reading a few minutes when he came in.
- She'd only been reviewing her lessons for a short while when her little sister interrupted her.

过去完成进行时和过去完成时的比较

She had cleaned the office, so it was very tidy.她已经打扫过办公室了，所以很整洁。(强调结果)

She had been cleaning the office, so we had to wait outside.她一直在打扫办公室，所以我们不得不在外面等着。(强调动作一直在进行)

完成进行时是完成时和进行时的结合，包括现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时。

2. 被动语态 (被动语态的构成)

被动语态基本概念

语态也是动词的一种形式，表示主语与谓语之间的关系。英语有两种语态：主动语态(active voice)和被动语态(passive voice)。主动语态表示主语是谓语动作的执行者，而被动语态则表示主语是谓语动作的承受者。

被动语态是由助动词 be 加及物动词的过去分词构成，如果有必要强调动作的执行者，动作执行者可以由介词 by 引出的短语表示。助动词 be 随主语的人称、数、时态和语气的不同而变化。

B. "get+过去分词"结构

被动语态除常用“be+过去分词”构成外，还可用“get+过去分词”结构。这种结构多用在口语中，强调动作的结果。

注：用“get+过去分词”结构时，其后的动作执行者（即 by 短语）一般不表示出来。

The boy got hurt when he was riding to school.

Did your letter get answered

Finally his bike got repaired.

As I passed by, my skirt got caught on a nail.

C. "seem/appear+过去分词"结构

注：并不是所有的“be+过去分词”结构中的 be 都能被 get 或 seem, appear 等词代替。

She seemed annoyed by his words.

The house appears deserted.这房子好像没人居住。

【误】She got born in a small village.
【正】She was born in a small village.她出生在一个小村庄。

【误】Colin got caught cheating in the exam.
【正】Colin were caught cheating in the exam.科林考试作弊被抓住了。

D. 被动语态中常用的介词

- by 表示动作的执行者或施加者
- with 表示用某种工具
- from 表示源于某种物质 (看不出原材料)
- of 表示用某种材料制成 (看得出原材料)
- 其他介词

You are wanted on the phone.

He is known to everybody

She was caught in the rain.

注：动作执行者可以由介词 by 引出的短语表示，但被动语态句子中的 by 短语并不总是表示动作执行者。

A policeman is known by the clothes he wears.警察可以通过他的服装辨认出来。(by 表示方式)

The snow was piled high by the gate.门口雪堆积得很高。(by 表示地点)

A. 十种常见时态的被动语态

- 一般现在时:
主动语态: do
被动语态: am/is/are done
We clean the classroom every day.我们每天打扫教室。
The classroom is cleaned by us every day.教室每天都由我们打扫。
Such songs are usually sung by girls.
Russian is not taught in our school.
Are many goods shipped abroad every day
- 一般过去时:
主动语态: did
被动语态: was/were done
We cleaned the classroom yesterday.昨天我们打扫了教室。
The classroom was cleaned by us yesterday.昨天教室被我们打扫了。
The window was broken by my son.
How much money was stolen in all.
- 一般将来时:
主动语态: will/shall do
被动语态: will/shall be done
We will clean the classroom soon.我们很快要打扫教室。
The classroom will be cleaned soon.教室很快要被打扫了。
The work will be done immediately.
When shall we be given a lecture on the Internet.
- 一般过去将来时:
主动语态: would do
被动语态: would be done
We told him that we would clean the classroom soon.我们告诉他我们马上就打扫教室。
We told him that the classroom would be cleaned soon.我们告诉他教室很快就会被打扫的。
He said that a new trade center would be built in the centre of the city
I wasn't told that I should be invited to the party.
- 现在进行时
主动语态: am/is/are doing
被动语态: am/is/are being done
We are cleaning the classroom now.我们现在正在打扫教室。
The classroom is being cleaned now.教室现在正在被打扫。
A hospital is being built in the centre of the town.
How is the new teaching method being tried there?
- 过去进行时
主动语态: was/were doing
被动语态: was/were being done
We were cleaning the classroom this time yesterday.昨天这个时候我们在打扫教室。
The classroom was being cleaned this time yesterday.昨天这个时候教室正在被打扫
The teaching plan was being discussed at that time.
The house was being painted when we arrived at his home.
- 现在完成时
主动语态: has/have done
被动语态: has/have been done
The classroom looks tidy.We have cleaned it.教室看起来很整洁。我们已经打扫了。
The classroom looks tidy.It has been cleaned.教室看起来很整洁。它已经被打扫了
The radio has not been turned on yet.
Has a new training centre been set up in our town?
- 过去完成时
主动语态: had done
被动语态: had been done
The classroom looked tidy.We had cleaned it.教室看起来很整洁。我们已经打扫过了。
The classroom looked tidy.It had been cleaned.教室看起来很整洁。它已经被打扫过了。
She told me that she had been dismissed by her boss.
Her homework had not been finished when I got home.
- 将来完成时
主动语态: will/shall have done
被动语态: will/shall have been done
We will have cleaned the classroom by five o'clock.我们将在五点之前打扫完教室。
The classroom will have been cleaned by five o'clock.教室将在五点以前打扫完。
How many expressways will have been completed by the end of next year.
Before you return my work will have been done.
- 过去将来完成时
主动语态: would have done
被动语态: would have been done
I said we would have cleaned the classroom by 5:00.我说我们将在五点之前打扫完教室。
I said the classroom would have been cleaned by 5:00.我说教室将在五点以前打扫完。
The day was drawing near when the dam would have been completed.
He told me that preparations would have been finished by 6:00.

2. 被动语态 (被动语态的用法)

英语中，大多数情况下用主动语态比较简练、有力。但是，被动语态也有其特殊的用途，它也是表达思想、描述事物的需要。人们通常在下列情况下使用被动语态：

A. 不知道或不必说出动作的执行者

How is this word pronounced?

Scientists say that work is done whenever a force moves.

After war, everything had been destroyed.

B. 强调动作的承受者

If you break the school rules, you will be punished. 如果你违反校规，你将受到惩罚。(强调 you)

A new Hope School will be opened in our village. 我们家乡将开办一所新的希望学校。(强调 a new Hope School)

She is liked by everybody. 大家都喜欢她。

C. 动作的执行者不是人而是无生命的事物

The bridge was washed away by the flood. 桥被洪水冲走了。

We were shocked by the news of his death.

Many accidents were caused by careless driving.

D. 修辞的需要，为了使句子更加简练、匀称

He appeared on the stage and was warmly applauded by the audience.

I was shown round the school campus by Sean, who had entered the school just a year before.

The old professor gave a lecture on American history and was well received.

E. 为了表示委婉或礼貌，避免提及动作执行者或说话者自己

You've been told many times not to make the same mistake. 你已被多次告知不要犯同样的错误。

Everybody is expected to obey the following rules. 希望大家遵守以下规定。

The control room may not be entered without permission.

F. 科技文献中为了客观地描述事情及其过程

The film is coated with light-sensitive chemicals, which are changed by the different shades and colours of light. 胶卷上涂了一层感光的化学物质，这些物质因光的不同色度与颜色而改变。

G. 新闻报道中为了体现新闻的客观性

The west-east gas pipeline project was kicked off on July 4, a big event in the nation's west development campaign. 西气东输工程7月4日全线开工，这是国家西部大开发战略的一件大事。

H. 有些动词习惯上常用被动语态

He was born in this city.

The school is situated in the suburbs. 这所学校位于郊外。

注：被动语态中的 by 短语通常可以省去。但如果 by 短语是句子的重点所在，或者没有 by 短语全句的意思不完整时，则保留 by 短语。

The vegetables didn't taste very good. They had been cooked too long. 蔬菜的味道不好，烧的时间太长了。(不需要动作的执行者)

He arrived at the airport, where he was met by his friend. 他到达了机场并受到朋友的迎接。(没有 by his friend, 句子的意思不完整)

Everybody was cast down by such news as that. 大家都被那种消息搞得很沮丧。(需要 by 短语)

2. 被动语态 (主动语态变被动语态 1)

中国人的思维的着眼点在动作的施动者，英美人思维的着眼点在动作的承受者。中国人常这样说：I expect you to be there on time. 我希望你准时到那里。英美人常这样说：You are expected to be there on time. 希望你准时到那里。这就是英语中被动语态的使用比汉语中多的原因。由于英语句子的主动语态结构不同，因而变成被动语态的方式也各不相同。

A. 主语+谓语+宾语
“主语+谓语+宾语”结构中只有一个宾语，变为被动语态时，将宾语变为主语：
They will discuss the plan at the meeting. 他们将在会议上讨论这个问题。
The plan will be discussed at the meeting. 这个问题将在会议上讨论。

B. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语
在这个句型中，谓语动词跟有两个宾语。变成被动语态时，一般将通常指人的间接宾语转化成主语，但有时也可将指物的间接宾语转化成主语：
We gave the student some books. 我们给了这个学生几本书。
-The student was given some books. 这个学生被给了几本书。
-Some books were given to the student. 几本书被给了这个学生。
His father bought him a computer last week. 上周他父亲给他买了一台电脑。
-He was bought a computer by his father last week. 上周他父亲给他买了一台电脑。
-A computer was bought for him by his father last week. 上周他父亲给他买了一台电脑。
注：用直接宾语作被动语态的主语时，通常要在间接宾语前加上适当的介词(如to, for, of等)，以加强间接宾语的语气。
They awarded him the Nobel Prize. 他们授予他诺贝尔奖。
-The Nobel Prize was awarded (to) him. 诺贝尔奖被授予给他。
The host had caught us some fish. 主人给我们捉了一些鱼。
-Some fish had been caught for us by the host. 主人给我们捉了一些鱼。(for不可省)

C. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语
在这个句型中，谓语动词后有一个宾语和一个宾语补足语，变成被动语态时，宾语转化成主语，宾语补足语也随之变为主语补足语：
All the villagers painted the houses white. 所有村民都把房子涂成了白色。
-The houses were painted white by all the villagers. 房子都被所有的村民都涂成了白色。
We regarded him as the best doctor in town. 我们认为他是城里最好的医生。
-He was regarded as the best doctor in town. 他被认为是城里最好的医生。
注：有些使役动词和感官动词，如 make, see, hear, watch, notice, observe, listen to等，在主动结构中跟不带to的动词不定式作宾语补足语，在变为被动结构时，不定式应加上to。
We heard him say good-bye to his friends. 我们听见他向朋友们道别。
-He was heard to say good-bye to his friends. 他被听到向朋友们道别。

含有情态动词的谓语变成被动语态时，用“情态动词+be done”构成。

D. 含有情态动词的主动句变被动句
主动形式
can/could do, may/might do, must do, have/had to do
will/would do, shall/should do, ought to do
被动形式
can/could be done, may/might be done, must be done, have/had to be done
will/would be done shall/should be done ought to be done
The machine must be operated with care.
People had to be reminded of the danger that night. 那天晚上必须提醒人们当心危险。
Such a sentence ought not to be used here.
What's done cannot be undone. 覆水难收。

E. 含有“be going to do”和“be to do”等结构的主动句变被动句
含有“be going to do”和“be to do”等结构的谓语动词，变成被动语态时，分别用“be going to+be done”和“be to+be done”。在这两种结构中，be 只有一般现在时和一般过去时两种形式。
The problem is going to be discussed at the meeting.
This new film is to be shown on TV next week.

F. 含有宾语从句的主动句变被动句
带有宾语从句的句子变成被动语态时，通常用it来作为被动句的形式主语，宾语从句保留不变。
They said that he had gone abroad to study English. 他们说他们出国学英语去了。
-It was said that he had gone abroad to study English. 据说他出国学英语去了。
We haven't decided when we should go camping. 我们还未决定什么时候去野营。
-It hasn't been decided when we should go camping. 什么时候去野营尚未决定。
注：带有宾语从句的句子变成被动语态时，为了简练，还可把从句的主语变为被动句的主语，从句的谓语部分还可以变为不定式短语。
We believed that he would succeed. 我们相信他会成。
-He was believed to succeed. 人们相信他会成功。
Father expected that I should become an engineer. 父亲希望我成为工程师。
-I was expected (by my father) to become an engineer. (父亲) 希望我成为工程。

G. 祈使句的被动语态
肯定的祈使句的被动语态结构是：Let+宾语+be+过去分词；否定的祈使句的被动语态结构是：Don't +let +宾语+be+过去分词(或 Let+宾语+not+be+过去分词)。
Move the desks into the corridor.
-Let the desks be moved into the corridor. 把课桌搬到走廊去。
Don't trust her.
-Don't let her be trusted.
-Let her not be trusted. 不要相信她。

2. 被动语态 (主动语态变被动语态 2)

K. 不能变为被动语态的结构

2. 受宾语的限制

①当宾语是相互代词、反身代词或具有类似相互代词的关系时，动词不能用于被动语态形式。

They simply cannot contain themselves for joy.他们简直无法抑制内心的喜悦。

He absented himself from a meeting yesterday.他昨天缺席会议了。

For years the two sisters looked after one another.多年来两姐妹互相照顾。

I could not believe my eyes when I saw him still alive.

The doctor shook his head and then went out without any words.

He fixed his eyes on the oil painting.他注视着这幅油画。
-His eyes were fixed on the oil painting.他的两眼注视着这幅油画。

注：动词的宾语是身体的一部分，一般不可变为被动语态，但也有例外。

②当宾语前带有主语的形容词性物主代词时，谓语动词通常不能转换为被动语态。

This kind of dictionary costs ten dollars

The case weighs twenty kilos.这箱子重二十公斤。

He laughed a hearty laugh.他由衷地笑了笑。

She dreamt a sweet dream.她做了一个美梦

④当宾语是同源宾语时，通常不能转换成被动语态。

He admitted having done wrong.他承认做错了

He has decided to go and study abroad.他已决定出国留学。

⑤如果宾语是动词不定式或动词的-ing形式时，谓语动词一般不能转换成被动语态。

He left the army in 1998.

She entered the hall at once.

⑥如果 enter,leave,reach的宾语是地点、国家机关等，不能改为被动语态

The book belongs to me.这本书是我的。

She caught a very bad cold.她患了重感冒。

⑦另外，不可拆开的短语动词，如 take place, lose heart, belong to, consist of, change colour 等，也不能改为被动语态。

I would rather do it now.我宁可现在就干这件事。

He dare not do it.他不敢干那件事。

⑧含有 would rather 或情态动词 dare 的句子，不能改为被动语态。

catch a cold 感冒, eat one's words 食言, lose heart 丧失信心, lose patience 失去耐心, make a face 做鬼脸, make up one's mind 决心, make bed 铺床, make room for 为.....腾出地方, keep watch 守望, keep silence 保持安静, speak one's mind 表明见解

take place 发生, take one's time 从容不迫, 别着急, take office 就职, take one's leave 请假, take notes 作笔记, take up arms 拿起武器, take one's place 就位

必背：一些常见的不能变为被动语态的动宾词组

H. 动词短语构成的被动语态
一般情况下，只有及物动词才能跟宾语，而不及物动词不能跟宾语，所以只有及物动词才有被动语态，不及物动词则没有被动语态。但有些不及物动词后面跟上介词或副词后，变成一个动词短语，相当于一个及物动词，因此就可以有被动语态。

The nurses in this hospital look after the patients very well.
-The patients are well looked after by the nurses in this hospital.病人在这所医院里被护士们照料得很周到。

They have put off the meeting till next Saturday.
-The meeting has been put off till next Saturday.会议已推迟到下周了。

注：在使用被动语态时，千万不要遗漏句末的介词或副词。

Such a bad habit should be got rid of.

All the important matters have now been attended to.

I. 双重被动结构
双重被动结构指的是句中谓语动词和其后的不定式均为被动结构，句子的主语既是谓语动词的承受者，同时又是

They asked us to discuss the problem at once.
-We were asked to discuss the problem at once.
-The problem was asked to be discussed at once.这个问题被要求立刻讨论。(双重被动)

The teacher ordered that we should take the desk away.
-The desk was ordered to be taken away.课桌被要求搬走。(双重被动)

J. 下列句子变成被动语态时，要用 with，不用 by

Smoke filled the meeting room.烟充满了会议室。
The meeting room was filled with smoke.会议室里充满了烟。

A cloth covered the table.一块布把桌子罩了起来。
The table was covered with a cloth.桌子上铺着一块布。

1. 受动词的限制

K. 不能变为被动语态的结构

①表示状态的及物动词，只能用于主动语态。

某些表示状态的及物动词，如 have, own, cost, lack, want(缺乏), become(适合), fit, resemble, fail, last, flee, benefit, hold 等作谓语时，不能变为被动句。

He lacks self-confidence.他缺乏自信。

This hall can hold 2,000 people.

②当及物动词 have 表示“吃饭”、“患病”、“明白”、“知道”等意思时，没有被动语态形式。

Would you have a cup of tea 你要喝茶吗?

She had a bad cold yesterday, and now she is feeling much better.

③当动词 get, take 表示“懂得”、“知道”，owe 表示“欠”，cost 表示“使失去(生命、健康等)”的意思时，动词没有相应的被动语态。

How do you take this passage 这段话你怎么理解?

I owe 50 pounds to you.

His careless driving cost his life.他粗心的驾驶使他丧了命。

2. 被动语态 (被动语态与系表结构)

所谓系表结构，在此指“连系动词+用作表语的动词-ed 形式”结构。它与被动语态的形式完全一样，所以在应用时应注意它们的区别。

A. 被动语态中的过去分词是动词，多强调动作；系表结构中的过去分词相当于形容词，多强调状态。前者通常可用 by+人或 by+抽象名词表动作的执行者，而后者则一般不用。

The gate to the garden was locked by the girl. 花园门被那个女孩锁上了。(被动结构)。
-The gate to the garden was locked. 花园门锁了。(系表结构)

The tree was blown down by the high winds. 那棵树被大风吹倒了。(被动结构)
The tree was blown down when we saw it. 我们看到那棵树时，它已经被吹倒了。(系表结构)

注：少数“连系动词 be+用作表语的动词-ed 形式”也带 by 短语。

The old man was surrounded by small children. 老人被孩子们团团围住。(被动语态)

Guilin is surrounded by hills and mountains. 桂林周围都是山。(系表结构)

B. 系表结构一般只用于一般现在时、一般过去时等少数几种时态；而被动语态可用多种时态。

The composition is well written. 这篇作文写得很好。(系表结构)

The composition is being written. 这篇作文正在写。(被动语态)

C. 系表结构中的过去分词可被 very, too, so 修饰，被动语态中的过去分词须用 much 修饰。

The boy was too frightened to move. 这孩子吓得动也不敢动。(系表结构)

He was very excited. 他很激动。(系表结构)

He was much excited by the news. 他听到消息后很激动。(被动结构)

D. be+不及物动词的过去分词通常是系表结构。

The leaves are fallen. 树叶落了。

The moon is risen. 月亮升起来了。

The honoured guests are arrived. 贵宾们到了

E. 表示“充满”意思的“be+过去分词+with”结构多为系表结构。

The mountain is covered with snow all the year round. 这座山终年被积雪覆盖。

The lake is dotted with fishing boats. 湖里渔帆点点。

The classroom was crowded with pupils. 教室里挤满了学生。

F. remain, feel, lie, stand 以及 become, grow 等词+过去分词结构多为系表结构。

The matter remained unsettled. 这件事悬而未决。

She felt disappointed. 她感到失望。

The road became crowded. 道路拥挤了。

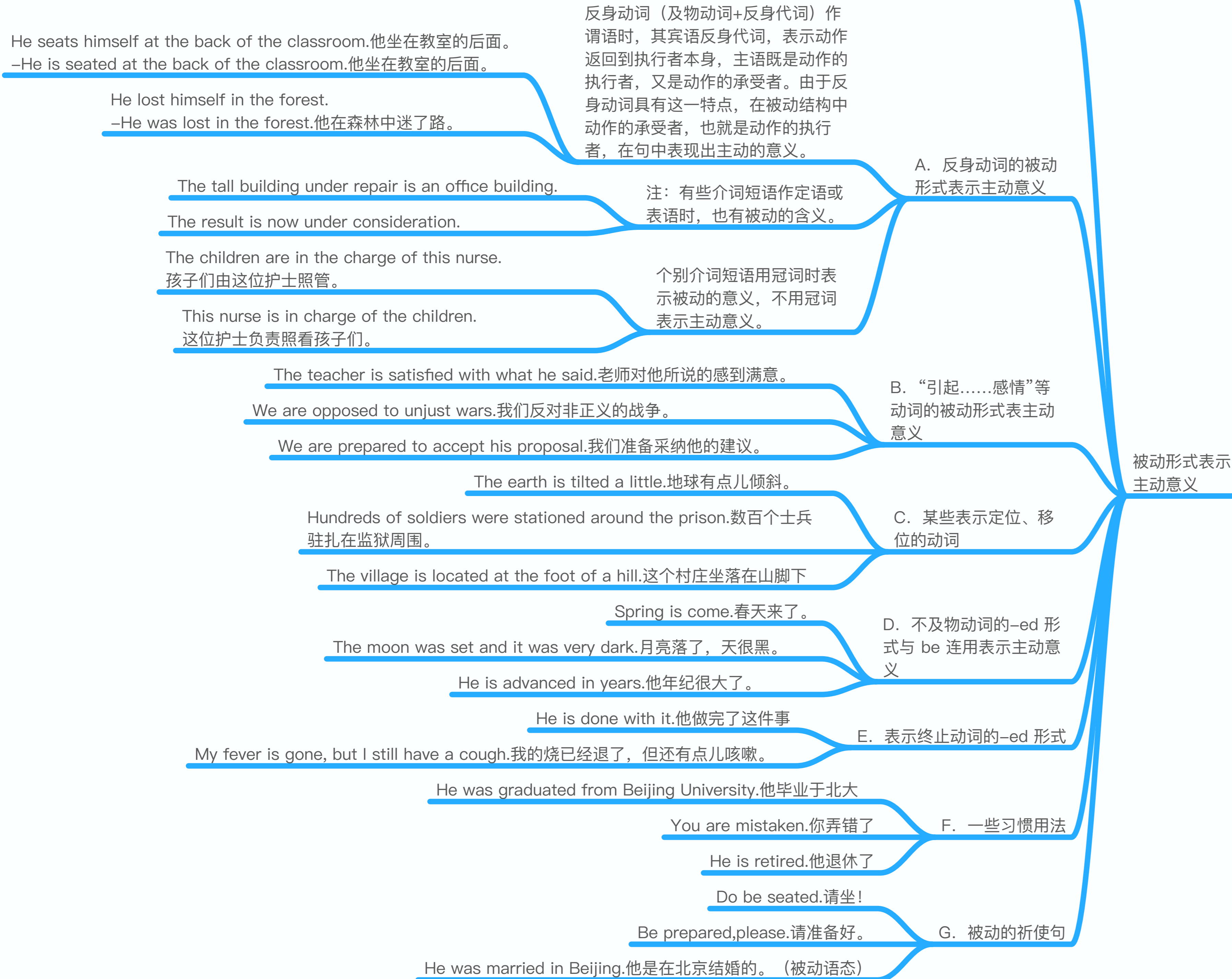
G. 句中有时间状语和地点状语时，一般为被动语态，反之为系表结构。

The bank is closed. 银行现在关门了。(系表结构)

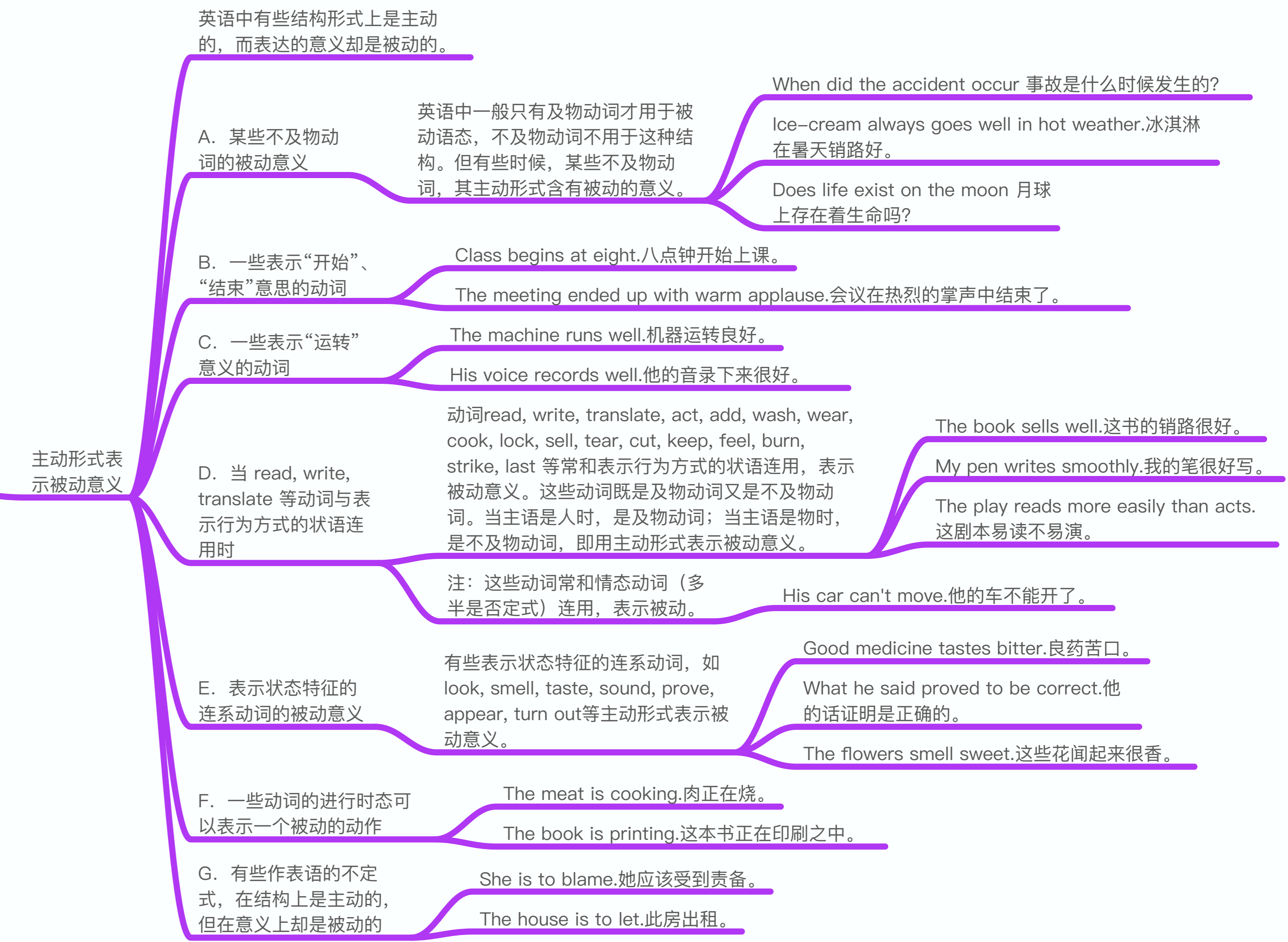
The bank is usually closed at six. 银行通常六点关门。(被动语态)

He is married. 他结婚了。(系表结构)

英语的被动形式表示主动的意义，主要见于状态被动语态句中。一般说来有以下几种情况。



2. 被动语态 (主动形式表示被动意义、被动形式表示主动意义)



3.虚拟语气 (第一部分)

虚拟语气 (the subjunctive mood)，又称假设语气，是谓动词的一种形式，表示说话人叙述的内容与事实相反，在现实中并不存在，或实现的可能性很小。

C. 省略 if 的条件句:在书面语中，非真实条件句中有 were, had, should 时，可以省略 if，而把were, had, should 放在主语前，用倒装结构。

D. 错综条件句:虚拟条件句中的主句和从句涉及的动作发生的时间不一致，这时主句和从句的谓语形式应按各自动作发生的实际时间来表达。

注：在很多情况下，我们也可以使用 was 来代替当主语是第一人称或第三人称单数时的were。

二、条件句中的虚拟语气：英语中条件从句有两类，一类是真实条件句，另一类是非真实条件句。如果假设的情况可能发生，是真实条件句；如果假设的情况是不存在的或不大可能发生的，则是虚拟条件句。

E. 含蓄条件句:非真实条件句中的条件从句有时不表达出来，只暗含在上下文中，这种句子叫做含蓄条件句。含蓄条件句大体有三种情况：

Were it necessary,I might go without delay.如果需要的话，我可以立即去。(=If it were necessary.....)
Had you taken my advice, you wouldn't have failed in the exam.你要是听了我的建议，就不会考试不及格了。(=If you had taken my advice.....)
Should I have time,I would call on her.要是有时间，我就去看她。(=If I should have time.....)

If you hadn't watched TV yesterday, you wouldn't be so sleepy now.如果你昨天不看电视，你现在也就不会这么困了。(从句 yesterday 说明过去，主句 now 说明现在)

If you hesitated this moment, you might suffer in the future.如果你此刻犹豫不决，你将来会吃苦头的。(从句说明现在，主句说明将来)

If I were here tomorrow... 也可以说成: I wish I were here tomorrow...
I wish I were a bird. 也可以说成: I wish I was a bird.

但倒装句型中的 were 不可被 was 来替换。Were I in your position,I would not do it.如果我处在你的位置，我是不会干这件事的。

He would not get such a result without your help.没有你的帮助，他就不会有今天的成果。(条件暗含在介词短语 without your help 中)

But for you,I could not be recovered so soon.要不是有你，我就不会恢复得这么快。(条件暗含在 But for you 中)

They could have won.他们本来是会赢的。(条件可能是 if they had been patient 如果他们耐心的话)

Such mistakes could have been avoided.这种错误完全避免。(条件可能是 if you had been more careful 如果你更加小心一点的话)

She was ill, otherwise she would have been present at the meeting.她病了，否则的话就会出席会议了。(条件通过连词 otherwise 表示出来 If she had not been ill...)

Suppose you were in my shoes, what would you do 假若你站在我的立场上，你会怎么办？(用 suppose/supposing/providing 等词表示 if)

Left to himself, he could not have finished the work.要是放任他的话，他是不可能完成工作的。(动词的-ed 形式表示条件 If he had been left to himself...)

You wouldn't know.你不会知道
I would like to go with you.我愿意和你一起去
注：在很多情况下，虚拟式已变成习惯说法，很难找出其隐含的条件。

一、动词的语气：语气用来区别讲话人对某一行为或事情的看法和态度。英语中的语气(mood)有三种，分别是陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。

1.陈述语气：一般用来叙述事实或就事实提出询问，主要用于陈述句、疑问句和某些感叹句。

Where there is a will, there's a way.有志者事竟成
Can you help me carry the box upstairs 你能帮我把箱子搬到楼上吗?
How I missed the life in the countryside!我多么想念乡村的生活啊!

2.祈使语气：表示说话人向对方提出请求或下达命令。

Come this way,please!请这边走。
Don't make any noise, will you 别吵，行吗?
Do be careful when crossing the street.过马路时一定要小心。

3.虚拟语气：表示动作或状态不是客观存在的事实，而是说话人的主观愿望、假设或推测等。

If I were a bird,I could fly in the air.
I wish it were spring all the year round.
May good luck be yours!祝你好运!

二、条件句中的虚拟语气：英语中条件从句有两类，一类是真实条件句，另一类是非真实条件句。如果假设的情况可能发生，是真实条件句；如果假设的情况是不存在的或不大可能发生的，则是虚拟条件句。

A. 真实条件句：表示的假设是可能发生或实现的，主句和从句的谓语动词都要用陈述语气。

If he doesn't come at 8, we won't wait for him.
If a flood happened in the past, there was usually a great loss of life and property.
I'll let you use my bike on condition that you keep it clean.

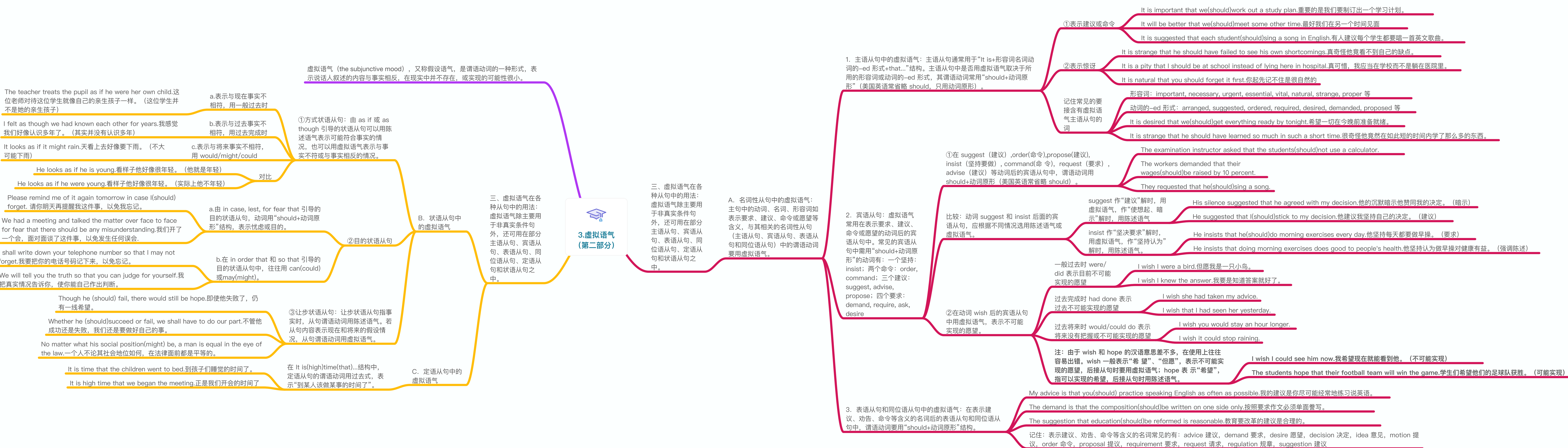
a. 与现在事实相反, if 条件句的谓语: were did; 主句的谓语: would (could/should/might)+do
b. 与过去事实相反, if 条件句的谓语: had done; 主句的谓语: would(could/should/might)+have done

B. 非真实条件句：在含有非真实条件句的复合句中，主句和从句的谓语动词都要用虚拟语气，其构成有三种形式：

If it were Sunday tomorrow, I would go and see my friends.
If I were you,I should go and try.
If wishes were horses, beggars might ride. 如果幻想能成为马匹，叫花子都有了坐骑
Would go if they treated me like a slave.要是他们把我当奴隶对待，我就走。
If I had known your telephone number yesterday,I would have telephoned you.
If it had not rained this morning,I should have gone shopping.
The flood might have caused great damages to the people if we had not built so many reservoirs.

c. 与将来事实相反, if 条件句的谓语: did/were, should do, were to do ; 主句的谓语: would (could/should/might)+do
条件从句中不管什么人称都用 should do，可表示有偶然实现的可能性。
条件从句用 were+to do。这种形式比较正式，常出现在书面语中，其假设成份很大，实现的可能性很小。

If he were here tomorrow,I would speak to him.
If you dropped the glass, it would break.
If she had time, she could help me.她要是有时间，就会帮我了。
If it should rain, the crops could be saved.
We would trust him if he should be honest.
If I were to do the work,I should do it in a different way.
If the headmaster were to come, what would we say to him?
If it snowed tomorrow,I would stay at home.如果明天下雪的话，我就留在家里。(常用形式)
If it should snow tomorrow,I would stay at home.如果明天下雪的话，我就留在家里。(可能性较小)
If it were to snow tomorrow,I would stay at home.如果明天要下雪的话，我就留在家里。(可能性最小)



3.虚拟语气 (第三部分)

虚拟语气 (the subjunctive mood) , 又称假设语气, 是谓语动词的一种形式, 表示说话人叙述的内容与事实相反, 在现实中并不存在, 或实现的可能性很小。

四、其他句型中的虚拟语气

A. If only.....: If only 位于句首引起的感叹句用虚拟语气, 动词用一般过去时表示目前的愿望, 用过去完成时表示过去的愿望, 用 would 或 could 表示将来。

If only he knew the answer.他要是知道答案就好了。(用过去时表示现在)
If only I could speak several foreign languages! 我要是能讲几种外语就好了! (用would/could 表示将来)

If only you had told me the truth before.要是你以前告诉我真相就好了。(用过去完成时表示过去)

注: if only 和 wish 的用法相同, 表示的意愿也基本相同。
If only it would rain.但愿天能下点儿雨! =How I wish it would rain.
If only I had known her earlier!要是我早点儿认识她就好了! =I wish I had known her earlier.

B. would rather: would rather, would prefer, would sooner 等后接从句, 表示“宁愿”, 动词用过去时表示当时和将来的情况, 用过去完成时表示过去的情况。

I would rather you left today.我宁可你今天走
I would prefer he didn't stay here too long.我倒希望他不要在这儿呆得太久
I would rather I hadn't seen that film yesterday.我宁愿昨天没有看那场电影

would rather 主要有两种用法
1. 后接不带 to 的不定式
I'd rather play tennis than swim.
I'd rather not go to the movies
Which would you rather have, tea or coffee?
2. 后接不用连词的 that 从句
I'd rather you went home now.
I would rather my daughter attended a public school.

四、其他句型中的虚拟语气

C. 表示愿望的感叹句在表示祝愿的感叹句中, 用动词原形, 表示愿望。
Long live the People's Republic of China!中华人民共和国万岁!
May you be happy!祝您快乐!
God bless you!上帝保佑你!
Success attend you!祝你成功!

D. 情态动词用于虚拟语气: 部分情态动词的过去形式 (could, might, should, would) , 可以用于非真实条件句以及其他结构中表示虚拟语气。

注: 当代英语一个显著的变化就是虚拟语气的使用越来越少, 许多该用虚拟语气的地方都用陈述语气代替。

He suggested that I went to the hospital at once.他建议我们立刻去医院。(原应用should go)
We shall write down the address lest we forget.我们要把地址记下来, 以免忘记。(原应用 should forget)
Imagine you are an astronaut.设想你是个宇航员。(原应用 were)

1. 表示想像或猜测

If I could speak French,I would teach you.如果我会说法语, 我就能教你。(我不会, 所以不能教你)
There could be something wrong with the tape recorder.这台录音机可能出毛病了
Could he have done such a foolish thing 他会做这样的傻事吗?

2. 表示委婉或客气: 虚拟语气 (could,would,might+动词原形) 可使说话者的口气变得委婉客气。

You could answer this email for me.你可以替我回这个电子邮件
Would you mind opening the window 劳驾把窗子打开, 好吗?
I would like(to have)a word with you.我想和你谈一谈。(现在想)
I would like to have talked with you.我原本想和你谈一谈的。(没有谈成)
You might as well put off the discussion till next week.你们不妨把讨论推迟到下个星期。

3. 表示惋惜或责备

Given more time, we could have done better.如果我们更多时间, 我们能够干得更好些。(我们并没有得到更多的时间)
You could have got up a little earlier! 你完全可以早点儿起来! (实际上没有早起)
This wall shouldn't have been painted blue.这墙不应该漆成蓝色。(但已漆了)

比较: would like to do 愿意, 想要; would like to have done本来想

4.情态动词 (第一部分)

一、情态动词的特征和形式

- A.情态动词的各种形式
 - 情态动词: may/might, can/could, must, have to, ought to, will/would, shall/should, need, dare, used to
 - 否定式: may not/might not, cannot/can not/could not, must not, do not have to, ought not to, will not/would not, shall not/should not, need not, dare not, used not to/did not use to
 - 简略否定式: mayn't (老式英语, 现在不常见), mightn't, can't/couldn't, mustn't, don't have to, oughtn't to (否定句中 to 可省略), won't/wouldn't, shan't (只用于英国英语/shouldn't, needn't, daren't, usedn't to/didn't use to)
- B. 情态动词除 ought to,used to 等外, 后面只接不带 to 的不定式
 - 1. 情态动词+do
 - You shouldn't be so careless.你不该这样粗心大意
 - Difficulties can and must be overcome.
 - Jessica told him yesterday she might not go on the trip.
 - 2. 情态动词+be doing
 - She must be listening to pop music.
 - You should be reviewing your lessons.
 - My mother might be cooking now
 - 3. 情态动词+have done
 - They might have visited the Great Wall.
 - He must have got up very early to catch the train.
 - You ought to have come earlier.
 - 4. 情态动词+be done
 - This word can also be used as a verb.
 - Something must be done to stop pollution.
 - The work ought to have been finished long ago.
- C.情态动词第三人称单数一般现在时没有词形变化
 - You ought to wear a raincoat.
 - She ought to wear a raincoat.
 - Plants must have oxygen in order to live.
 - A plant must have oxygen in order to live.
- D.情态动词的时态并不是区分时间的主要标志。在一些场合中, 情态动词的现在式和过去式都可以表示现在时间、过去时间或将来时间。
 - I'm afraid it might rain tonight.
 - Could I borrow your thermos?
 - It's a nice day today.We could go for a walk.
- E.情态动词是互相排斥的, 一般不允许两个意义相近的情态动词连用。
 - 【误】Soldiers must have to obey orders.
 - 【正】Soldiers have to obey orders.
 - 【正】Soldiers must obey orders. 军人必须服从命令。
 - 【误】Can I be able to borrow two books at a time
 - 【正】Can I borrow two books at a time
 - 【正】Will I be able to borrow two books at a time 我能一次借两本书吗?

二、情态动词的意义和用法

A. may 和 might

情态动词表示说话人对动作或状态的各种观点和态度, 如需要、猜测、意愿或怀疑等。情态动词有词义, 但不完全, 是所谓的“辅助性”动词, 在句中不能单独充当谓语。

- 1. 表示**请求、许可**, 常译为“可以”。在口语中可用 can,could 代替 may, 但在正式场合用 may。表示允许时, 也可用might 代替, might 不表示过去时, 而是表示口气比较婉转。
 - You may take this seat if you like.
 - May/Can/Could/Might I have a talk with you? 我可以和你谈谈吗?
 - May/Might I come into the room to see my mother? -No, you mustn't.She needs to have a good rest.
 - 肯定回答: Yes, please./Certainly. Yes, of course./Sure. Go ahead, please.
 - 否定回答: No, you can't. (最常见) No, you mustn't. (具有强烈禁止的意思) Please don't.You'd better not. I don't think you can. I'm sorry it's not allowed.
 - 注: May I...问句常见的肯定回答和否定回答。
- 2. 表示**推测**, 可译为“可能, 也许”。
 - Your math teacher may/might be in his office.你们的数学老师可能在办公室里。(一般情况下, might 表示的可能性很小)
 - The light isn't on.It may/might be broken.
 - There may/might be some ink left in the bottle.
 - 注: 用 may 表示推测一般不用于**疑问句**, 在疑问句中通常用 can 来代替。
 - Can he be at home?
 - Can it be true? 这可能是真的吗
 - it may be, or may not be.可能是, 也可能不是。
- 3. 用在目的状语从句中, 构成谓语。
 - He wants to take a taxi so that he may get there in time.
 - I arrived at the airport earlier in order that I might meet him.
- 4. 有时可以用于祈使句表示**祝愿**
 - May you succeed.
 - May you be happy.
 - May that day come soon.

4.情态动词 (第二部分) 二、情态动词的意义和用法

C. must 和 have to

1. must 表示有做某一动作的必要或义务, 强调主观看法, 可译为“必须, 应该”

Everyone must obey the rule. We must do everything step by step. Teachers must be patient enough with their students.

2. have to 表示因客观需要促使主语不得不做某事。

You can't turn right here.You have to turn left. My eyesight is very poor.I have to wear glasses for reading. You have to pass a test before you can get a driving licence. I've got to work on Sunday. When has Ann got to go?

注: 在口语中, 我们可以使用 have got to 来代替 have to.

3. must 与 have to 的比较

①must 含有说话者的强烈决意 (表示主观的看法), have to 则表示外力环境或习惯使然 (即表示客观的必要, 作“不得不”解)。

I must study hard.我必须努力学习。(发自内心的决定) I have to study hard.我不得不努力学习。(外界因素逼迫) You must stay for supper.你必须留下来吃晚饭。(because I want you to) You have to stay for supper.你得留下来吃晚饭。(because there is nowhere else to go)

②must 只有一种形式, 而 have to 可有多种时态。

They had to put off the sports meet due to the bad weather. These last two days he has had to take a rest at home.

③must 的否定式和 have to 的否定式的意思完全不同。

You must keep it a secret.You mustn't tell anyone.你必须保密, 你不可以告诉任何人。(mustn't 表示“禁止”) You don't have to tell me the secret.你不必告诉我这个秘密。(don't have to 意思是“没有必要”=don't need to)

4. must 用于表示推测, 它的肯定程度比 may,might,could 大得多, 一般只用于肯定句。

①must do(这里的 do 通常是状态动词或系动词), 表示对现在状态的推测。

He must be very lazy for his desk is very untidy.他肯定很懒, 因为他的课桌很不整洁。 Carol must get very bored with her job. She does the same thing every day.卡罗尔肯定对她的工作厌烦了, 她每天都做同样的事。

②must be doing 表示对现在动作或状态的推测

Put on more clothes.You must be feeling cold with only a shirt on.

③must have done 表示对过去的动作或状态的推测。

The ground is wet.It must have rained last night I didn't hear the phone.I must have been asleep.

注: must 表示推测只用于肯定句, 否定句和疑问句要用 can,could 来代替 must。

He's just had his lunch.He can't be hungry already.他刚吃过午饭, 不会饿的。 They have just arrived here.They can't know many people.他们刚到这里, 不可能认识很多人。 Leslie walked past me without speaking.He can't/couldn't have seen me.莱斯利从我身边走过而没打招呼, 他肯定没看见我。

5. must 可用来表示根据逻辑推理必然要发生的事, 可译为“必然会, 总是会”

We all must die. Truth must be out.真相必然会大白的。 Winter must be followed by spring.冬天到了, 春天还会远吗?

6. must 有时可用来表示“偏偏”的意思

Why must it rain today为什么偏偏在今天下雨? When I was taking a nap,a student must knock at the door.正当我午睡时, 偏偏一个学生在这个时候来敲门。

B.can 和 could

1. 表示能力, 可译为“能, 会”。

I can swim.我会游泳。 The cinema can seat 1,000 people. I could not read such an easy book when I was 7 years old.

2. 表示允许、许可, 常用在口语中。could 比 can 语气上要客气。

-Could I use your dictionary -Yes, go ahead. Could/Can you tell me how to get to the zoo? He asked me whether he could take the book out of the reading room.

3. 表示推测, 可用于肯定句 (can 罕见)、否定句和疑问句, 但更常见于疑问句或否定句。在此种用法中 can 和 could 没有时态的区别, 只是表示可能性的大小, can 表示推测的可能性比 could 大。

Can he be ill at home? -He cannot be at home. You mustn't smoke while you are walking around in the woods.You could start a fire. 在树林里走时一定不要吸烟, 那样可能会引起火灾。

4. 表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度, 主要用于否定句和疑问句中

How can you be so careless? 你怎么这么粗心? Where can/could they have gone? 他们会去了哪里? He can't/couldn't be over sixty.他不可能超过60岁。

5. Could 可以用在虚拟条件句中

If I could fly, I should be very happy. If you had followed my advice, you could have finished it. If you had tried harder, you could have passed your exam.

6. can 与 be able to 的区别

①can 表示“能力”时, 和 be able to 相当, 许多场合都可以互相替换。但当叙述过去经过一番努力才能完成的事情或前面有特殊说明, 表示你有能力时, 只能用be able to。 【正】 Can you speak any foreign languages 【正】 Are you able to speak any foreign languages 【误】 The fire spread the building quickly but everybody could escape. 【正】 The fire spread the building quickly but everybody was able to escape. 【正】 The fire spread the building quickly but everybody managed to escape.

②be able to 比 can 有更多形式 When he grows up, he will be able to support his family.他长大后就能养家了。 Frank is ill.He hasn't been able to go to school for one week. I'm sorry for not being able to help you in time.

③could 经常和动词 see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, understand 等连用。 When we went into the house,we could smell something burning. (不用 was able to) She spoke in a very low voice,but I could understand what she said.

④在谈论说话时发生的动作, 用 can, 不用 be able to。 【误】 Look!I'm able to swim. 【正】 Look!! can swim.看, 我会游泳了!

4.情态动词 (第三部分)
二、情态动词的意义和用法



4.情态动词 (第四部分)
二、情态动词的意义和用法

G. used to

1. used to 表示过去的习惯或过去某时期的状况,但现在已不存在

He used to drink tea but now he drinks coffee.
他过去总是喝茶但现在他喝咖啡了。(强调现在不喝茶了)

I know where there used to be a river here.
我知道这儿以前哪里有条河。(现在没有河了)

When I was a child I didn't use to like tomatoes.
我小时候不喜欢吃西红柿。

①used to 表示过去与现在或过去某时与后来的情况有不同,强调“现已无此习惯了”,而 would 只表示过去的情况,与现在无关。

2. would 和 used to 的用法区别

②used to 可表示过去的习惯动作或状态,而 would 只表示过去的习惯动作

③used to 可泛指过去的习惯动作或状态,而 would 表示过去的习惯动作时,往往要带有一个特定的时间状语。

When he was young,he would smoke a lot.他年轻时总是吸许多烟。(不含有和现在比较,现在他也许还在抽,也许不抽了。)

He used to live in the country,but now he lives in the city.他过去住在乡下,现在住在城里。

Kate used to be very thin.以前凯特非常瘦。

There used to be a building at the street corner,but it has been pulled down.街道拐角处过去有座楼房,现在拆了。(不用 would)

【误】We would play hide-and-seek in the fields.
【正】We used to play hide-and-seek in the fields.
我们过去常在田野里玩捉迷藏。

【正】Whenever we were in the country,we would play hide-and-seek in the fields.每当我们在乡下,我们都在田野里玩捉迷藏。

F. ought to

1. 表示义务,意为“应该”(因责任、义务而该做),口气比 should 稍重

We ought to defend our country.
我们应当保卫我们的国家。(每一个公民应尽的义务)

You ought to respect your parents.
你应当尊敬你的父母。

Oughtn't we to do everything possible to stop pollution难道我们不应当尽可能地制止污染吗?

2. 表示推测,暗含很大的可能,可译为“应该是,会是”

Prices ought to come down soon.
价格可能会很快下跌。

Han Mei ought to know his telephone number.
韩梅该知道他的电话号码

There's a fine sunset; it ought to be a fine day tomorrow.今天有晚霞,明天应该是个好天。

3. ought to 和 should 一样,表示对现在或以前应做的事却没做的责怪、批评。

You ought to be washing your clothes.Why are you playing Ping-Pong
你应该在洗衣服(可是你没洗)。为什么你在打乒乓球?

You ought to have handed in the exercise last week.
你上周就应当交练习。(可你没交,含责备的意思。)

He ought to have asked me before he took my bike.
他在用我自行车之前应该和我讲一声。

4. ought to 与 should 的比较。

ought to 和 should 的含义较近,但不完全相同。ought to 表示“应该”,是从“义务”或“按理推断”的角度来讲的。should 则是从说话人的个人看法这一角度来讲的。

You are her mother.You ought to look after her.
你是她的母亲,你应当照管她。(是道义上的责任,不能和 should 互换。)

We should encourage him for we are his classmates.
我们应该鼓励他,我们是他的同班同学啊!

注:表示“义务”时,我们在口语中可以用 had better 或 be supposed to 来代替 should和 ought to。

If you are not well, you had better ask Alice to go instead.
如果你不舒服,你最好叫艾丽丝代替你去。

I'm supposed to be there at 8 o'clock.
我应该八点到那里。

4.情态动词 (第五部分) 二、情态动词的意义和用法

H. dare:
既可用作情态动词,
也可用作行为动词,
指勇气和胆量上的可能,
可译为“敢”。

You needn't return the book now.You can keep it till next week if you like.你现在不必还书, 如果愿意, 你可以下周还。(needn't=don't have to)
Need I hand in my homework now我现在就要交家庭作业吗?
-Need he finish the article next week?
他要下个星期完成这篇文章吗?
-Yes, he must.是的, 他必须完成。
-No, he needn't.不, 他不需要。(=he doesn't have to)

1. 情态动词 need: need 和 dare 一样, 作为情态动词时, 主要用于**否定句和疑问句**, 一般不用于肯定句中 (在肯定句中常被 must, have to, ought to, should 等情态动词取代)。作为情态动词, 它的词形只有 need 一种形式。

Plant needs water.植物需要水。
He has grown up.We don't need to worry about him.
他已经长大了, 我们不必为他担心。
Patience is needed for that job.干那工作, 需要耐心。

2. 行为动词 need: need 和 dare 一样, 也可以作行为动词, 可用于**肯定句、否定句和疑问句**中。行为动词 need 有人称和数的变化

注: Need 作为情态动词时, 不要用于肯定句中。
【误】She need do her homework by herself.(need 作为情态动词时, 不用于肯定句中)
【正】She needs to do her homework by herself.她该独立完成家庭作业。

1. 情态动词 dare

①dare 作为情态动词时主要用于**疑问句和否定句**, 一般不用于肯定句中

I dare not /daren't walk through the forest at night.
-Dare you walk through the forest at night
你敢在黑夜穿过森林吗?
-Yes,I dare.是的, 我敢。
-No,I daren't.不, 我不敢

He dared not do it last year.
去年他不敢做这事。(dare 的过去时为 dared)

②可以用于表示**怀疑**的名词性从句中

I wonder how he dare say such things.
我真奇怪他怎么竟敢说出这样的话
We don't know whether he dare climb the mountain.
我们不知道他是否敢爬那座山

③可以用于**条件状语从句**中

If the enemy dare enter the village, we'll fight against them to the end.
如果敌人敢进入村里, 我们就和他们战斗到底。
If you dare cheat in your exam,I will give you some punishment.
如果你们敢在考试中作弊, 我就惩罚你们。

2. 行为动词 dare

①dare 可以作为行为动词, 多用于肯定句中, 但也可用在疑问句和否定句中

He will dare any danger.他敢面对任何危险
Did anyone dare to admit it有人敢于承认吗?
I have never dared(to)go back to take a look.
我再也不敢返回去看一眼了。(否定句中 to 可省略)

②和其他行为动词一样, dare 在句子中要随着主语的人称和数发生变化

He doesn't dare to walk at night 他不敢走夜路。(作行为动词)
He daren't walk at night.他不敢走夜路。(作情态动词)
Will you dare to do the same experiment tomorrow
明天你敢做同样的实验吗? (作行为动词)
Dare you do the same experiment tomorrow?
明天你敢做同样的实验吗? (作情态动词)

记住: 英语口语中 dare 的几个常用结构:

@ I dare say...我想,大概,可能,或许.....
I dare say things will improve.我想情况会好转的。
@ How dare you...你怎么敢.....?
How dare you ask me such a question你怎么敢问我这样的问题?
@ I dare you...我谅你也不敢.....
I dare you to tell your parents!我谅你也不敢告诉你父母

4.情态动词 (第六部分)

三、情态动词+动词完成式的具体用法

C. must have done

His watch **must have** stopped.他的表肯定停了。
-I rang your flat yesterday.A man answered but I didn't recognize the voice.昨天我给你家打电话，一位男士接了电话，但我没听出来是谁的声音。
-Oh, it **must have** been my brother Peter.哦，那一定是我哥哥彼得。

1. 表示对过去事实**有把握的推测**，具有较大的可能性。只用于肯定句中，否定句和疑问句用 can/could have done。

2. 用于虚拟语气中时，表示与过去事实**相反**

You must have caught the bus if you had got up earlier.如果你早一点儿起床的话，你准能赶上那一班公共汽车了。(事实上没有赶上公共汽车)
He must have won the game if he had been careful enough.如果他足够细心的话，他准能赢得比赛

D. needn't have done

The airport is close to us.You needn't have hurried there early.机场离这儿很近，你没必要早早地赶到那里。(可是你早早地到那儿了)

He is still young.You needn't have sent him such an expensive present.他还小，你没必要送他这么昂贵的礼物。

用于**对过去的责备**，表示“没有必要做某事，可是做了”。

注：如表示“过去不必做也没有做”之意，需用 didn't need to do

It is not cold today.I didn't need to take the thick sweaters out.今天天气不冷，我没有必要把厚毛衣拿出来。(实际上也没拿)

F. would have done

I would have been happy to see him,but I didn't have time.我会很高兴和他见面的，但我没时间见他。
If your father had still been alive, he would have felt very proud of you.你父亲如果还健在的话，他会为你骄傲的。

表示**与过去事实相反**的假设或结果。

E. should/ought to have done

You should have gone over your lessons.(In fact you didn't go over your lessons.)你们应把功课复习好的。(可事实上你们没有。)
You oughtn't to have gone to the deserted place alone.你不该独自去那荒凉之地。

1. 表示对过去动作的**责备或批评**

2. 表示**期待或推测**

If the flight was on time, you should/ought to have arrived in Shanghai early this morning.如果航班准点的话，你今早就能到上海了

The building should/ought to have been completed by the end of the week.这幢建筑物本周末前应该能完工。

三、情态动词+动词完成式的具体用法

A. may/might/have done

1. 表示对过去事实不大肯定的**推测**，常译为“可能已经”。

They might have taken a later train.也许他们乘坐的是晚一点儿的火车

He seems to know the city quite well.He may have been there before.他似乎对那个城市很熟悉，他以前可能去过那儿。

2. 表示“**本来应该**或可以做但没有做某事”，含有轻微的责备口吻或遗憾

You might have given him more help, though you were busy.你本来应该给他更多的帮助，虽然你很忙。

The proposal might have been refused.这个建议本该拒绝的

B. can/could have done

1. 表示对过去事实的**推测**，常用于否定句和疑问句

He can't/couldn't have watched TV yesterday for he knew they would have an exam.

He didn't come to school yesterday.Can he have been ill? 他昨天没来学校，难道他生病了？

2. could 可表示对过去能做而未做的事感到**惋惜、遗憾**，可译成“本来是可以……”。

Why didn't Sophie apply for the job She could have got it.为什么索菲不申请这项工作？她本来是能得到的。

Given more time, we could have done the work better.如果我们更多的时间，我们完全可以把这项工作干得更好。

表示对过去发生的动作或状态的**推测或估计**

may/might have done 表示“大概已经”通常用于肯定句和否定句。might 有时可用于疑问句。

can/could have done 表示“可能已经”通常用于疑问句和否定句。could 有时可用于肯定句

must have done 表示“一定已经”只用于肯定句，具有较大的可能性should have done 表示“该”，可能性较小

表示对过去发生的动作的**遗憾或责备**

might have done表示“本可以”通常用于肯定句
could have done表示“本可以”通常用于肯定句。

should have done 表示“应该”可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句。ought to have done表示“应该”同 should have done。

needn't have done表示“本没有必要”只用于否定句。