

《人教版九年级上册英语第六单元知识点归纳（短语+句型+语法）》

Unit 6 When was it invented?

【重点短语】

1. by accident 偶然地;意外地
2. without doubt 毫无疑问的;的确
3. by mistake 错误地;无意中
4. look up to 钦佩;仰慕
5. take place 发生;出现
6. all of a sudden 突然;猛地
7. divide...into... 把.....分开
8. the Olympics 奥林匹克运动会
9. the style of的样式
10. be used for 被用于.....
11. give sth. to sb./ give sb. sth. 给某人某样东西
12. be used for doing , 用来做.....
14. all day 整天
15. by mistake 错误地
16. make mistake 犯错
17. by accident 意外 , 偶然
19. not...until... 直到.....才.....
20. fall into 落入 , 掉进

21. fall down 摔倒
22. in the way 这样
23. travel around 周游
24. knock into 撞上. 某人)
25. divide sth. into ... ,将...划分成 ,

【重点句型】

1. Who was it invented by? It was invented by Bell.
2. What is the hot ice-cream scoop used for? It s used for serving really cold ice-cream.
3. English is spoken by many people.
4. I gave a pen to him.= I gave him a pen. 我给了他一支笔。
5. It made me happy. 它使我高兴
6. I didn ' t go to bed until I finished my work. 我直到完成我的工作才去睡觉。

【语法知识】

一般过去时的被动语态详细讲解

1.构成

一般过去时的被动语态由 “ 助动词was/were + 过去分词 + . by + 动作执行者) ” 构成。

这里, “ was ” 用于单数主语, “ were ” 用于复数主语或第二人称单复数。过去分词是动词的一种形式, 表示动作已经完成或被动承受。

2.用法

- 描述过去发生的被动动作: 使用一般过去时的被动语态可以清晰地表达过去某个时间点或时间段内, 某物或某人被如何影响或处理。
- 强调动作的执行者: 在被动语态中, 动作的执行者. 即 “ by ” 后的部分) 可以省略, 以突出受影响的对象。若需强调执行者, 则保留 “ by + 执行者 ” 结构。

3.句式变化

1) 肯定句：主语+was/were+done+. by.....)

例句：The new building was completed in 2020.. 这座新楼在2020年完成。

2) 否定句：主语+was not /were not +done+. by.....)

例句：The project was not approved by the committee..
这个项目没有得到委员会的批准。

3) 一般疑问句：Was/Were +主语+done+. by.....)?

例句：Was the book read by everyone in the class? 这本书被班上的每个人都读了吗?

4) 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+was/were+主语+done+. by.....)?

例句：Who was the speech given by? 是谁做的演讲?

4.特殊考点

- 双宾结构中的被动转换：

1)当间接宾语. 人)变为主语时，原直接宾语.
物)保持不变，但需添加介词“to”或“for”，根据语义决定)。

如：“I gave him a book.” 变为 “He was given a book by me.”

2)当直接宾语. 物)变为主语时，原间接宾语. 人)变为“to”的宾语。

如：“I gave him a book.” 变为 “A book was given to him by me.”

- 宾补为省略to的不定式时的还原：

在某些情况下，主动语态中省略了“to”的不定式在变为被动语态时需要还原“to”。

如：“I heard Tom sing songs.” 变为 “Tom was heard to sing songs.”

5. 含有宾语补足语的主动句转为被动句

在主动句中，如果宾语后面跟有宾语补足语，当转换为被动句时，宾语将变为被动句的主语，而宾语补足语则保持不变，作为新主语的补足语。

例句：John named his new pet "Buddy". → His new pet was named "Buddy" by John.

6. 感官动词及使役动词后接不带to的不定式转换为被动语态

当主动句中含有感官动词. 如see, hear, feel等)或使役动词. 如make, let, have等)后跟不带to的不定式时, 转换为被动语态时需要在不定式前加上“to”。

例句：I saw him run quickly across the street. → He was seen to run quickly across the street.

7. 含有宾语从句的主动句转为被动句

对于含有宾语从句的主动句, 转换为被动语态时, 常用“it”作为形式主语, 将宾语从句置于句尾, 并使用适当的被动语态结构。这类动词包括know, say, believe, find, think, report等。

例句：We believe that he can solve the problem. → It is believed that he can solve the problem.

注意：在被动语态中, 如果宾语从句过长或结构复杂, 使用“it”作为形式主语可以使句子更加平衡易读。

