

UNIT 11: PASSIVE VOICE (被动语态)

1. Active vs Passive (主动与被动)

Example (例),

1. Tom repairs bikes. (汤姆修理机车。)
2. Bikes are repaired by Tom. (机车被汤姆修理。)

2. 被动语态的形式：主词 + be 动词 + 过去分词 + by + 行为者

be 动词 + 过去分词

↓ ↓
表“时态” 表“被动”

Example (例),

1. The song is sung by Andy. (这首歌由 Andy 所唱。)

现在式 被动

2. I hear the song sung by Andy. (我听到这首歌由 Andy 所唱。)

现在式 被动

3. English and French are spoken in Canada. (加拿大说英语及法语。)

非行为者，介系词不用 by

3. 主动及被动的转换

	主词	动词	宾语
主动	He	praised	me.
被动	I	was praised	by him.

Example (例),

He takes care of the newcomer to the club. (他照顾社团里的新人。)

The newcomer to the club is taken care of by him. (社团里的新人被他照顾。)

4. 各时态的被动语态形式

(A) 现在式的被动语态：am/ are/ is + 过去分词

Example (例),

She keeps five newborn cats at home. (她家里养着 5 只刚生下的猫咪。)

Passive: Five newborn cats are kept by her at home. (5只刚生下的猫咪被养在她家里。)

(B) 过去式的被动语态: was/ were + 过去分词

Example (例),

1. They sold many kinds of child sets at the shop. (他们店里卖许多种类的儿童座椅。)

Passive: Many kinds of child seats were sold (by them) at the shop. (许多种类的儿童座椅在他们店里售卖。)

2. The police ran after the thief in the street. (警方人员在大街追捕小偷。)

Passive: The thief was run after by the police in the street. (小偷被警方人员在大街追捕着。)

(C) 现在进行式的被动语态: am/ are/ is + being + 过去分词

Example (例),

Workers are building the new shopping center. (工人们正在盖新的购物中心。)

Passive: The new shopping center is being built by workers. (新的购物中心正在被工人们盖着。)

(D) 过去进行式的被动语态: was/ were + being + 过去分词

Example (例),

Mr. Smith was printing the exam papers. (Smith先生当时正在复印考卷。)

Passive: The exam papers were being printed by Mr. Smith. (考卷当时正在被Smith先生复印着。)

(E) 未来式的被动语态: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{will + be + 过去分词} \\ \text{be 动词 going to + be + 过去分词} \end{array} \right.$

Example (例),

1. They will hold the school sports in October. (他们将在十月份举办学校运动会。)

Passive: The school sports will be held (by them) in October. (学校运动将在十月举办。)

2. Our students are going to discuss the problem. (我们班上的同学将讨论这个问题。)

Passive: The problem is going to be discussed by our students. (这个问题将被我们班上的同学将讨。)

其它助动词，如：can, must, should... 等的被动语态形成方法，和未来式的被动一样。

Example (例),

Every one of us should follow school rules. (我们每一个人都应该遵守校规。)

Passive: School rules should be followed by every one of us. (校规应该被我们每一个人遵守。)

(F) 现在完成式的被动语态：have/ has + been + 过去分词

Example (例),

The teacher has already punished the naughty boy. (老师已经处罚了那个顽皮的男孩。)

Passive: The naughty boy has already been punished by the teacher. (那个顽皮的男孩已经被老师处罚了。)

5. 各句型的被动语态形式

(A) Yes/ No 问句：即 be 动词或助动词为首的问候句

Example (例),

1. Did Judy mess up my room? (是 Judy 把我的房间弄乱吗?)

Passive: Was my room messed up by Judy? (我的房间是被 Judy 弄乱的吗?)

2. Must I take the cold medicine three times a day? (我必须一天吃三次这感冒药吗?)

Passive: Must the cold medicine be taken three times a day (by me)? (这感冒药必须让我一天吃三次吗?)

(B) WH 问句：即疑问句为首的问候句

Example (例),

1. What did he catch? (他捉到了什么?)

Passive: What was caught by him? (什么被他捉到了?)

Answer: The lion was. (是狮子。)

2. When did the boy break the window? (这男孩是什么时候打破窗户?)

Passive: When was the window broken by the boy? (窗户是什么时候被这男孩打破?)

Answer: It was broken yesterday afternoon. (那是昨天下午。)

3. Passive: What language is spoken in Spain? (西班牙说何种语言?)

Answer: Spanish is. (是西班牙语。)

(C) <Who + 动词>的问句: By whom + be 动词 + 主词 + 过去分词~?

Example (例),

Who bought the sweater? (谁买了这件毛衣?)

Passive: By whom was the sweater bought? (这件毛衣是谁买的?)

(D) 否定句: { be 动词 + not + 过去分词~?
助动词 + not + be 过去分词~?

Example (例),

1. They don't collect recyclable paper every day. (他们并非每天都回收再循环纸张。)

Passive: Recyclable paper isn't be collected (by them) every day. (再循环纸张并非每天都被回收。)

2. We can't see a full moon tonight. (我们今晚无法看到满月。)

Passive: A full moon can't be seen (by us) tonight. (今晚满月无法被我们看到。)

6. 特别注意的被动语态

(A) by + 行为者之省略: by 之后的行为者, 若泛指一般人或未指明某人或含糊不清的某人时, 则省略。

Example (例),

1. Rice is grown in Thailand. (泰国种稻。)

2. The soldier was killed in the war. (那士兵死于战争。)

3. The novel was translated into many languages. (这小说被翻译成许多语言。)

(B) 不使用 by 的被动语态

Example (例),

1. Mr. Jackson is known to people in this town. (Jackson 先生为此镇上的人所知。)

2. Those mountains are covered with snow. (那些山为白雪所覆盖。)

3. They were caught in a shower during the barbecue. (他们在烧烤时被一阵雨淋湿了。)
4. Shoes are made of leather. (皮鞋由皮革制成。)
5. Bread is made from flour. (面包由面粉制成。)

表“感情”或“情绪”的被动语态也不用 by。

Example (例),

主词(人) + be 动词 +	{	interested in (对~感兴趣) surprised at (对~感惊讶) satisfied with (对~感满意) impressed with/by (对~印象深刻) pleased with (对~中意) excited about (对~感兴奋) worried about (对~担心)	}	+ 事物
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(C) 授于动词的被动语态

Example (例),

1. The embassy gave me a new passport. (大使馆发给我们一份新护照。)

Passive: I was given a new passport by the embassy.

Passive: A new passport was given (to) me by the embassy.

2. Mr. White told us the history story. (White 先生跟我们说那个历史故事。)

Passive: We were told the history story by Mr. White.

Passive: The history story was told (to) us by Mr. White.

有些授于动词，如：make, cook, get, read, sell, sing, write, pass ... 等，不可用人做为被动语态的主词。

Example (例),

Mom cooked us vegetable soup. (妈妈为我们煮蔬菜汤。)

Passive: Vegetable soup was cooked for us by Mom. (Correct)

Passive: We were cooked vegetable soup by Mom. (Wrong)

(D) 主词 + 动词 + 宾语 + 补语的被动语态

注：补语不能作为被动语态的主词

Example (例),

1. They painted the board blue. (他们将板子涂成蓝色。)

Passive: The board was painted blue by them.

2. We elected Jack chairperson. (我们选杰克为主席。)

Passive: Jack was elected chairperson by us.

(E) 祈使句的被动语态

注: 原形动词 + 宾语

Example (例),

1. Open the door. (打开门。)

Passive: Let the door be opened.

注: Let + 宾语(人) + 原形动词 + 宾语(物)

2. Let me tell the truth. (让我说实话吧。)

Passive: Let the truth be told by me.

(F) 使役动词的被动语态

使役动词: make, have, let, get.

Example (例),

1. My brother made me run errands for him. (我哥哥要我替他跑腿。)

2. I had my hair cut yesterday. (我昨天把头发剪短了。)

3. Let it be done at once. (立刻这么做吧。)

4. Mr. Lin made me do the work. (林先生叫我做这工作。)

5. Mr. Lin made the work done by me. (林先生叫我做这工作。)

6. I was made to do the work by Mr. Lin. (林先生叫我做这工作。)

(G) 感官动词的被动语态

感官动词: feel, see, watch, look at, notice(注意), listen to, hear.

Example (例),

1. I saw him beat (beating) the little boy. (我看见他打这小男孩。)

2. I saw the little boy beaten by him. (我看见这小男孩被他打。)

3. He was seen beating the little boy by me. (他被我看见打这小男孩。)