

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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A background image showing a group of diverse students in a classroom or library setting. They are gathered around a table, looking at a laptop and a large red book. The students appear to be of various ethnicities and are engaged in collaborative learning. A semi-transparent grey rectangle is overlaid on the image, containing the chapter title.

第十章

被动语态



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语态 (Voice) 是动词的一种形式, 用以表示主语和谓语之间的关系。英语的语态分为主动语态(Active Voice) 和被动语态(Passive Voice)。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。

	动作的执行者	谓语动词	动作的承受者
主动语态	Tom	wrote	a letter
被动语态	A letter	was written	

被动语态常由“助动词be + 及物动词的过去分词”构成，被动语态可以用于各种时态，较常用的有以下10种：

	一般时	进行时	完成时
现在	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} \text{asked}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} \text{being asked}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{has} \\ \text{have} \end{array} \right\} \text{been asked}$
过去	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \text{asked}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \text{being asked}$	had been asked
将来	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\} \text{be asked}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\} \text{have been asked}$
过去将来	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\} \text{be asked}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\} \text{have been asked}$

如：

I am often asked to do this work.

我常常被要求做这项工作。（一般现在时）

The foreign guests were given a warm welcome by the children.

外宾受到孩子们的热烈欢迎。（一般过去时）

The machine will not be used again. 这台机器不能再用了。（一般将来时）

时）

The water is being turned into vapor. 水正变成蒸气。（现在进行时）

The roads were being widened. 路那时正在加宽。（过去进行时）

The aircraft has been redesigned. 这架飞机已经被重新设计了。（现在完成时）

The bridge had been built by the end of 2008.

到2008年年底，这座桥已经建成。（过去完成时）



被动语态的用法



1. 当我们不知道或不必说出动作的执行者时，要用被动语态。如：

This book has been translated into many languages.

这本书已被译成许多种语言。

A new hospital will be built in this district. 这个地区将要建一座新医院。

2. 当我们需要强调或关心动作的承受者时，要用被动语态。如：

On his way home, he was stopped by a policeman. 在他回家的路上，被一名警察拦住了。

We were treated as honored guests by them. 我们被他们当成贵宾一样看待了。

在被动语态的句子中，只在有必要说明某事是谁（或什么东西）做的情况下，才把动作的执行者说出来。通常情况下，句中没有动作的执行者。如：

A new supermarket's just been opened around the corner. 附近一家新超市刚刚开业。

I'm always being asked for money. 总有人找我要钱。



被动语态的用法



3. 出于礼貌或使语气婉转而不提及动作的执行者时，要用被动语态。如：

I was told many times about your mistake.

有关你的错误，有人给我讲了好几次。

He was criticized because he was late for class.

他因上课迟到而挨了批评。

1. 主语+ 谓语+ 宾语

大多数以“及物动词/某些不及物动词+ 介词”作谓语的主动句，在强调动作的承受者时，可以转换为被动语态。如：

Her attitude shocked me. 她的态度使我震惊。（主动语态）

I was shocked by her attitude. 我对她的态度感到震惊。（被动语态）

She felt as if someone was watching her. 她觉得有人在监视她。（主动语态）

She felt as if she was being watched. 她觉得自己好像在被人监视。（被动语态）但有一些例外，如：

(1) 某些表示状态或特征的及物动词不可转换为被动语态。这类动词常见的有 have (有), possess (拥有), hold (容纳), contain (包含), lack (缺乏), fit (合适), resemble (相似), cost (花费) 等。如:

They have a beautiful garden.

他们有一座漂亮的花园。(但不能说: *A beautiful garden is had...)

He was having a bath. 他那时正在洗澡。(但不能说: *A bath was being had...)

His daughter resembles a Greek goddess.

他的女儿像个希腊女神。(但不能说: *A Greek goddess is resembled by his daughter.)

This pair of shoes doesn't fit me.

这双鞋我穿不合适。(但不能说: *I'm not fitted by this pair of shoes.)

(2) 当动词的宾语是同源宾语或反身代词时，不能转换。如：

He lives a happy life. 他过着幸福的生活。（但不能说：*A happy life is lived by him.）

The boy can already dress himself.

这男孩已经能自己穿衣服了。（但不能说：*Himself can ...）

(3) 当动词的宾语为主语身体的一部分时，不能转换。如：

On hearing the news, I could scarcely believe my ears.

听到这则消息，我简直不能相信自己的耳朵。（但不能说：*On hearing ...my ears could scarcely be believed by me.）

2. 主语+ 谓语+ 间接宾语+ 直接宾语 (+ 其他部分)

She gave her sister the computer. 她把那台电脑给了她的妹妹。 (主动语态)

Her sister was given the computer. 她的妹妹被赠以那台电脑。 (被动语态)

The computer was given to her sister. 那台电脑给了她的妹妹。 (被动语态)

3. 主语+ 谓语+宾语+ 宾语补足语

在这一句型中，常可以转换为被动结构的动词有ask（请，要），consider（认为），tell（叫，吩咐，命令），allow（允许），advise（劝告；建议），expect（期待，盼望），order（命令），request（请求），require（要求），make（使，使得，迫使），see（看见），hear（听见）等。如：

I regarded him as an expert. 我把他当作一位专家。（主动语态）

He was regarded as an expert. 他被当作一位专家。（被动语态）

His classmates considered him a genius. 他的同学们认为他是个天才。
(主动语态)

He was considered a genius (by his classmates).

他被（他的同学们）认为是一个天才。（被动语态）

She made the room beautiful. 她把屋子整理得漂漂亮亮的。（主动语态）

The room was made beautiful.

屋子被整理得漂漂亮亮的。（被动语态。形容词beautiful 前不可加to be。）

The manager made the secretary work overtime. 经理迫使这个秘书加班加点。（主动语态）

The secretary was made to work overtime. 这个秘书被迫加班加点。（被动语态）

在上面最后一组句子中，主动句的宾语补足语是不带to 的不定式，但变为被动语态时，宾语补足语变为主语补足语，to 必须还原。

4. 主语+ 谓语+ 宾语从句

将这种句型转变为被动语态时，通常用it 作为先行主语，用that-从句或whether-从句作为句子的真正主语。可以这样用的动词常见的有believe（认为），say（说），know（知道），report（报道；传说），announce（宣布）等。如：

People reported that the storm had killed five villagers.

据说暴风雪已致五位村民死亡。（主动语态）

It was reported that the storm had killed five villagers. （被动语态）

The storm was reported to have killed five villagers. （被动语态）

Five villagers were reported to have been killed by the storm. （被动语态）

据说五位村民已在暴风雪中丧生。

Nobody knew whether there was gold left in the mine.

没有人知道矿里是否还有黄金。（主动语态）

It was not known whether there was gold left in the mine.

不知道矿里是否还有黄金。（被动语态）

动词用主动形式可以表示被动意义，这主要包括以下几种情况：

1. 某些连系动词，如taste（有……味道；尝起来），smell（散发……的气味），sound（听起来，似乎），prove（结果是，原来是）等，有时含有被动意义。

如：

Good medicine tastes bitter.

良药苦口。

This material feels very soft.

这种衣料摸起来非常柔软。

2. 在need (需要), want (需要, 缺乏), require (需要), deserve (值得, 应当受到), bear (忍受, 经受), be worth (值得), cut (切), write (书写), wash (洗), pay (vi.有利, 值得), sell (销售) 等词之后, 可以用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。如:

The house needs repairing. 这房子需要修理了。

The case requires investigating with great care. 这案子需要认真调查。

The book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

This knife cuts well. 这把刀好使。

That pen writes smoothly. 那支钢笔书写流畅。

This kind of shirt washes easily. 这种衬衫容易洗。

His novels sell very well. 他的小说卖得很好。

1. 被动语态由“be + 过去分词”构成，表示主语是动作的承受者。如：

The battle was over, and the wounded (send) _____ to hospital at once. (实考题)

该题中，the wounded 与send 构成动宾关系，而且前半句用一般过去时，故该题的答案为were sent。

一般来说，当我们看到一道有关动词的题目，应当考虑两个问题。一是动词的语态，即该词是主动语态还是被动语态。最简单的方法就是判断一下动词与前面的名词或代词的关系，即是该动作的执行者，还是该动作的承受者。如果是前者，则用主动语态；如果是后者，则用被动语态。

2. 有关被动语态方面的题目，往往是把被动语态和时态或非谓语动词结合在一起进行考查，很少有单独考查被动语态的。如：

He remembered _____ in this school when he was ten years old. (实考题)

- A. teaching
- B. being taught
- C. to teach
- D. to be taught

根据题意应为被动语态，进一步分析，B 是正确答案。D 选项表示将要发生的事情。所以该题考查的是非谓语动词的被动语态。

一般来说，应对该类题目的方法就是熟悉非谓语动词的各类形式，然后根据题意进行选择。

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. Einstein's work _____ by the first world war.

A. stop B. stopped

C. was stopped D. has stopped

C

2. Two books _____ at one time.

A. are borrowed B. borrowed

C. may be borrowed D. be borrowed

D

3. Three factories _____ in the small town by the end of last year.

A. have built B. had built

C. have been built D. had been built

D

4. Several big modern power plants _____ in our city next year.

A. are built B. had built

C. have been built D. will be built

B

5. He said that the old bike _____.

A. will be changed B. would be changed

C. has been changed D. would change

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

6. Last time I went back to my hometown, a big power station _____ there.

- A. was built B. was being built
C. has built D. had been built

B

7. Mary seems _____ very much by John.

- A. to like B. to be liked C. is liked D. be liked

D

8. Jane _____ cry by the mouse.

- A. was to B. was made C. made D. was made to

C

9. This hotel _____ by a famous architect.

- A. designed B. has designed
C. was designed D. designs

A

10. The economic crisis _____ first in the United States.

- A. broke out B. was broken out
C. breaks out D. is broken out

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

11. This material _____ very soft.

A. feels B. feel C. is felt D. was felt

C

12. Good medicine _____ bitter.

A. is tasted B. can be tasted C. tastes D. tasted

C

13. The students _____ to write a composition.

A. asked B. have asked C. were asked D. ask

D

14. She will _____ an expensive present by her father.

A. give B. given
C. is given D. be given

D

15. Many trees _____ on the hillside.

A. have planted B. planted
C. has planted D. have been planted

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

16. In this sense, bad things can _____ good things.

- A. turn B. be turned
C. be turned into D. turn into

D

17. These traitors are sure _____.

- A. punishing B. to be punishing
C. to punish D. to be punished

B

18. So far no conclusion _____.

- A. has arrived at B. has been arrived at
C. arrives at D. arrived at

B

19. A short play _____ at the party.

- A. will put on B. will be put on C. put on D. will put

C

20. The children _____ in the nurseries.

- A. take good care of B. took good care of
C. are well taken care of D. are well taken care

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. These books can be found (find) on the third floor.
2. The rooms were filled (fill) by smoke.
3. It was believed (believe) that she had arrived.
4. The room has been cleared (clear) of all the waste by us.
5. He was laughed at (laugh at) by everybody.
6. The matter must be looked into (look into) carefully.
7. The meeting has been put off (put off).

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

8. Attention should be paid (pay) to your pronunciation.
9. The peace talks were being held (hold) in Paris.
10. Rice is chiefly grow (grow) in the south.
11. These debts will have to be paid (pay).
12. He was brought up (bring up) by his aunt.
13. The English evening has been put off (put off) till Saturday.

THANK YOU



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