

UNIT

8

被動語態

01 用法

1. 主動與被動語態的差異

主動句 = 主詞 + 及物 V + 受詞

例 主動句 = Bill loves Lisa.
比爾愛著莉莎。

例 被動句 = Lisa is loved by Bill.
莉莎被比爾愛著。

被動句 = 主詞 + be 動詞 + V-p.p.

例 Jason was engaged to his girlfriend last month.
傑森上個月和他女朋友訂婚了。

例 He is pleased with his salary.
他對自己的薪水感到很滿意。

例 I was surprised at the news.
我對這則消息感到很震驚。

例 Helen is interested in art.
海倫對美術很感興趣。

例 I am much obliged to you for your help.
非常感謝你的幫忙。

2. 依照時態的不同，下列為「主動」與「被動」語態的表達方式：

時態	主動語態	被動語態
現在簡單式	He finishes it.	It is finished by him.
現在進行式	He is finishing it.	It is being finished by him.
現在完成式	He has finished it.	It has been finished by him.
過去簡單式	He finished it.	It was finished by him.
過去進行式	He was finishing it.	It was being finished by him.
過去完成式	He had finished it.	It had been finished by him.
未來簡單式	He will finish it.	It will be finished by him.
未來完成式	He will have finished it.	It will have been finished by him.

3. 其他常見的被動句形式

be 動詞	動詞的過去分詞		介系詞
be	dressed	穿…衣服	in
	interested	感興趣	
	absorbed	專心於	
	engaged	從事於	
	caught	遇到	
be	used / accustomed	習慣於	to
	devoted	獻身於	
	known	為…所知	
	married	結婚	
	obliged	感激	
	engaged	和…訂婚	

4. 被動語態通常與 by 連用

- 例 The man was hit by a speeding car.
那名男子被一輛超速的車子撞上了。
- 例 The book was written by Harry.
這本書是哈利寫的。
- 例 Elsa had been cheated by a young man for two years.
艾莎被一個年輕男人欺騙了兩年。

02 情緒動詞與被動語態

1. 情緒動詞

「情緒動詞」是指可以表達各種「心理感受」（如：「高興」、「滿意」、「驚訝」等）的動詞。主詞是「人」的話，通常用「被動式」表達，表示「人感到…」。

人 + be 動詞 + 情緒動詞的 p.p.

- 例 Sam is interested in Chinese.
山姆對中文很感興趣。
- 例 She was delighted to meet you.
她很高興見到你。
- 例 I was surprised to hear the news.
我聽到這消息相當驚訝。
- 例 The teacher was disappointed with her.
老師對她很失望。
- 例 I am bored after a long day's work.
一天漫長的工作總是讓我感到無聊。
- 例 Linda is embarrassed when asking questions in class.
在上課的時候提問對琳達而言很尷尬。

2. 常見的情緒動詞：

be 動詞	動詞的過去分詞		介系詞
be	acquainted	認識	with
	covered	覆蓋	
	equipped	裝備	
	pleased	高興	
	satisfied	滿意	
	crowded	擠滿	
	filled	擠滿	
be	amazed	驚訝	at
	astonished	吃驚	
	startled	吃驚	
	surprised	驚訝	
	shocked	震驚	
	disappointed	失望	
	frightened	驚嚇	

03 其他形式的被動語態

1. 當執行動作的人不明或不重要

例 His father was killed in the war.

他父親在戰爭中喪生了。

例 Dozens of buildings in the town were destroyed in the earthquake.

該城鎮有數十棟建築物在地震中遭到毀壞。

2. 避免意見過於主觀，可使用 It is + V-p.p. 的句型

例 It is suggested that we postpone the meeting until next month.

我們建議把會議延到下個月。

例 It is said that she was a beauty when she was young.

據說她年輕時是個美女。

3. 將 by 省略的用法

例 My purse was stolen (by somebody).

= Somebody stole my purse.

我的錢包被偷了。

例 English is spoken in the U.S. (by people)

= People speak English in the U.S.

在美國大家都說英語。

例 People eat rice in Taiwan almost every day.

Rice is eaten (by people) in Taiwan almost every day.

台灣人幾乎每天吃米飯。

例 The outbreak of that disease can not be explained (by someone) so far.

= No one can explain the outbreak of that disease so far.

那場疾病暴發的原因目前無人能解釋。

小試身手

題號

題目

1. The action movie is _____ to be released in the theaters next month.
(A) schedule (B) scheduling
(C) scheduled (D) to scheduling
2. The boy felt _____ when watching a three-hour long documentary about the history of currency.
(A) bore (B) bores (C) bored (D) boring
3. We made an order for new components last week, and they told us that the package _____ yesterday.
(A) ship (B) shipped
(C) was shipped (D) are shipping
4. _____ Hemingway's inspiration for the book, The Old Man And The Sea, was the Cuban fisherman Gregorio Fuentes, who was also Hemingway's friend.
(A) Traced the history, (B) It was said that
(C) Information on the origin, (D) The indication that
5. A book is being _____ by J. K. Rowling and will be published next year.
(A) write (B) writing (C) wrote (D) written
6. Yellowstone National Park was the first national park in the U.S. It _____ in 1872.
(A) established (B) had established
(C) was established (D) has been established
7. Tina's purse was _____! She doesn't have any money right now!
(A) steal (B) stolen (C) stealing (D) to steal
8. What bad luck! Most of his luggage _____ stolen.
(A) is being (B) has (C) may (D) is

題號

題目

9. You should keep quiet in the library. No conversation or types of noise _____ in this area.
 (A) permit (B) are permitted
 (C) are permitting (D) been permitted
10. Yesterday's the past, tomorrow's the future, but today is a gift. That's why it _____ the present.
 (A) calls (B) is called (C) is to call (D) has called

答案 & 解析

題號 答案

解析內容

1. C 根據語意，動作片應是「被排定」，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），因此本題應選過去分詞 **scheduled**。
2. C 由情緒動詞（如 **bore**、**interest**、**excite** 等）所形成的形容詞當中，現在分詞（V-ing）表示「令人…」，過去分詞則表示「感到…」，根據語意，男孩應是「感到無聊」，因此應選 **bored**。
3. C 空格後有表過去的時間副詞 **yesterday**（昨天），得知空格時態應採過去簡單式，且根據語意，包裹應是「被寄出」，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），因此本題應選 **was shipped**。
4. B 本題考 **It is / was said (that) S + V**（據說…）的用法，因此應選 **It was said that**。
5. D 根據語意，書應是「被寫」，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），因此本題應選過去分詞 **written**。
6. C 根據語意，黃石國家公園應是「被建立」，得知空格應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.）；空格後有表過去時間的 **in 1872**，得知時態應採過去簡單式，故應選 **was established**。
7. B 按語意，錢包應是「被偷」，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），因此本題應選 **stolen**。

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解析內容

8. D 按語意，行李應是「被偷」，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），且空格前名詞 **luggage**（行李）為不可數名詞，應搭配單數動詞，因此本題應選 **is**。
9. B 根據語意，說話和噪音應是「被允許」，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），因此本題應選 **are permitted**。
10. B 按語意，今天應是「被稱為」現在，得知應採被動語態（be 動詞 + V-p.p.），因此本題應選 **is called**。