第5讲

被动语态





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语态是动词的一种形式,用来说明主语和谓语之间的关系。

谓语动词

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。

主动:主语

(动作的执行者)

被动:主语

(动作的承受者)

宾语(动作的承受者)

by+动作的执行者



构成被动语态的三大要素

般时态

只有及物动词才能构成被 动 语态。look ,look at, look up

主要动词(表示动作的词)必须 用过去分词。

主动语态变为被动语态必须外 3 加助动词。

现在 is/am/are

过去

was/were

将来 will/shall be

> 过去将来 would be

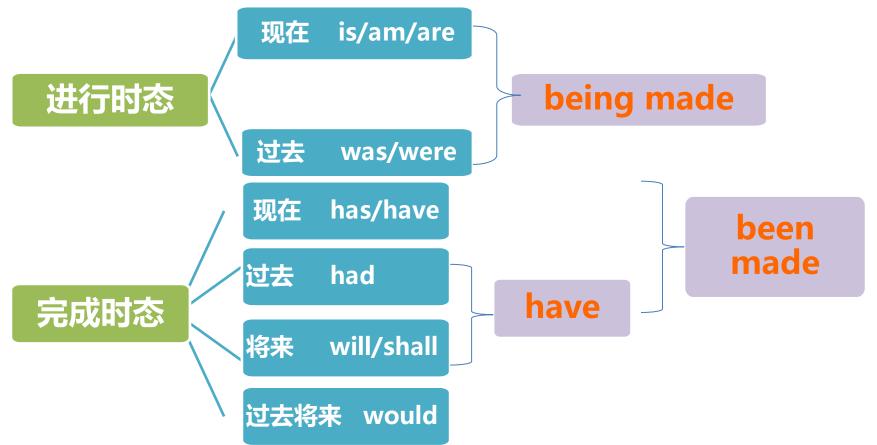
注意:一般时态被动语态外加助动词be,用以

表示人称和时间的变化。

made



进行、完成时态的被动语态的构成





rammar 被动语态的基本用法

(1) 不知道某事是谁做的情况下,经常使用被动语态。

My car was stolen last night.

昨晚我的车被偷了。

(2) 当对谁做了某事不感兴趣时,也常用被动语态。

He hasn' t been invited to the party.

他没被邀请去参加晚会。

The factory was destroyed during the war.

这家工厂在战争期间毁了。

(3) 当不想说明某事由谁做的,也可用被动语态。

A mistake was made.

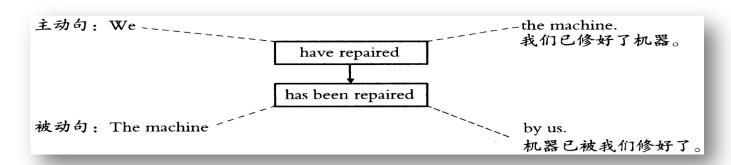
犯了一个错误。

Arrangements have not been made yet.

还没安排好呢。



rammar 主动句变为被动句的几个步骤



Step1

· 把主动句中的宾语 用作主语

Step2

把主动句中的谓语 动词改为被动结构

Step3

• 在被动结构后加介词by , 再把主动句中的主语放在 by后面 , 作by的宾语。



被动语态中用by与用with的区别

注意:一般只有在必须说明谁对某些事情负责时,才使用by+动作的执行者。

如要说明做某事使用的工具,须使用with。例如:

The wolf was killed by the man with a gun.

狼被那人用枪打死了。

He was hit with an umbrella.

他被人用雨伞打了。

These photos were taken with a very cheap camera.

这些照片是用一架非常廉价的照相机拍的。

试比较:

He was killed by a falling stone.

他被一块掉下来的石头砸死了。(意外事故)

He was killed with a stone. 他被人用石头砸死了。 (故意行为)



高田語語 带有情态动词的被动结构

由"情态动词 + be + 过去分词"构成。如:

The TV set can be repaired in two days.

电视机两天就能修好。

The classroom should be kept clean.

教室应当保持清洁。

This book is easy, so it can be finished soon.

这本书很简单,因此不久就可读完。



高型 带双宾语的动词变为被动结构

(1) 把间接宾语(人)变为主语。

He showed me some interesting pictures. 他给我看了一些有趣的照片。

L was shown some interesting pictures (by him). (是他)给我看了一些有趣的照片。

(1)

We gave him some books.我们给了他一些书。He was given some books(by us).他(从我们那里)得到了一些书。

The teacher asked him a question. 老师问了他一个问题。
He was asked a question by the teacher. 他被老师问了一个问题。 老师问了他一个问题。



富田福富 带双宾语的动词变为被动结构

(2) 把直接宾语(物)变为主语。

He showed me some interesting pictures. 他给我看了一些有趣的照片。

 $(1) \qquad (2)$

Some interesting pictures were shown to me (by him).

(2) (1)

(是他)把一些有趣的照片给我看了。

The letter was written to him. 这封信是写给他的。

The cake has been made for me. 蛋糕已为我做好了。

注意: 间接宾语后置时,必须要有一个介词(to, for)。



短语动词的被动结构

The nurse is looking after the old man. 护士正照看老人。
The old man is being looked after by the nurse. 老人正由护士照看着。

A short play will be put on at the party.

Lots of new words must be looked up.

He was laughed at by his friends.

The boy was taken good care of.

晚会上要上演一个小剧。

很多生词需要查。

他被朋友嘲笑了。

男孩受到了精心照顾。



带复合宾语的被动结构

We made Xiao Li our group leader.

我们选小李为我们的组长。

宾语 宾语补足语(宾补) ___复合宾语___

Xiao Li was made our group leader(by us). 小李当选为我们的组长。

主语 主语补足语(主补)

The book is found on his desk.

The door was painted red.

书被发现在他的桌上。

门被漆成红色。



在被动语态中用 get 代替 be

Her husband got killed in the First World War.

她丈夫在第一次世界大战中战死了。

I was surprised that I didn't get invited to the party.

我很吃惊我没有被邀请去参加晚会。

We got delayed because of the traffic jam.

因为交通阻塞,所以我们被耽搁了。

Get常与excited, worried, married, lost, caught, arrested, dressed, drunk等过去分词连用。



没有被动语态的动词

happen(发生), occur(发生),take place(发生、举行), break out(爆发) have(有),belong to(属于), arrive(到达), suffer(遭受)等

只能用主动语态

It happened on the morning of April 1st. 这事发生在四月一日的早晨。

Great changes have taken place in Shanghai since 1994.

自从1994年以来,上海发生了很大的变化。

The book doesn't belong to him. 这书不属于他。



夏中语 没有被动语态的动词



注意:一般而言,不及物动词因不带宾语,所以没有被动形式。

但英语中不少不及物动词加上介词或副词,构成短语动词(动词词组)后,就相当于一个及物动词,可以带宾语,因此也可有被动语态。

X He was laughed by his friends.

(laugh是个不及物动词,不能用于被动语态。)

√ He was laughed at by his friends. 他被他的朋友们嘲笑。



Parishar 被动语态和 "连系动词+表语"的区别

He was surprised. 他吃了一惊。

We are interested in science. 我们对科学感兴趣。

If you jump the queue, other people will not be pleased.

如果你不按次序排队,别人会不高兴的。

·以上例句中的"be+过去分词"是"连系动词+表语"(简称系表结构)



扁嘴 被动语态和"连系动词+表语"的区别

(1) 从意义上看,被动语态表示动作,而系表结构(过去分词作表语)表示主语的特点或所处的状态。例如:

The glass was broken. (系表结构) 这杯子是破的。

She had a fall and the glass in her hand was broken.

(被动语态)他跌了一跤,手中的杯子被打碎了。

(2) 从形式上看,被动结构可以带有"by + 动作执行者"的介词短语,系表结构则不能;被动结构可以有进行时态,系表结构则不能;系表结构不能变为主动句。

The story is well written. 这小说写得很好。(系表结构)

The story is written by him. 这小说是他写的。(被动语态)

Many new houses are being built. 许多新房子正在建造之中。(被动语态)



用于系表结构 带固定介词搭配的有 分词通常

be pleased at/with be surprised at be engaged in be dressed in be interested in be disappointed with/in be prepared for be covered with be married to sb be involved in be made of

对.....感到满足(高兴) 对.....感到吃惊 从事于,忙于 穿着 对.....感兴趣 对.....感到失望 为.....作准备 被.....盖满 与某人结婚 与.....有关联 用.....(材料)制成



be tired of

be devoted to

be opposed to

be crowded with

be delighted with

be based on

be concerned about

be worried about

对.....感到厌倦

致力于

反对

拥挤,挤满

极为高兴

以.....为基础

担忧(烦恼)

对.....感到焦虑(烦恼)



Feel, seem, look +过去分词

由feel(感到), seem(似乎,好像), look(看上去)等加上由过去分词转化而来的形容词也可以表示某种状态。但不是被动语态。

He **seemed surprised at** the news.

他似乎对此消息感到吃惊。

The teacher **felt pleased with** her paper.

老师对她的论文感到高兴。



Partition 习惯上用主动形式表示被动意义的情况

(1) "开始"、"结束"类的动词,如 begin, start, open, close, shut, end, finish, stop等。

School begins in September. 学校九月份开学。

The shop doesn't open on Sundays. 那商店星期天不开门。

The war hasn't finished yet. 战争尚未结束。

The car stopped. 车停了。

The door closed quietly. 门轻轻地关上了。

(2) "运动"、"变化"类的动词 , 如 move, sail, run, change 等。

The diesel engine runs well. 这台柴油机运转良好。

The village has changed a great deal. 这个村子发生了巨大变化。

The piston moves by steam. 活塞在蒸汽压力下运动。



Pammar 习惯上用主动形式表示被动意义的情况

(3) 某些动词在用作系动词时,如 feel, smell, prove, taste 等。

The flowers smell sweet. 这花闻起来香。

这肉吃起来味道不好。 The meat tastes bad.

(4) 某些动词 , 如 lock, move, open, shut等与 can't, won't连用。

The door won't shut/lock. 这门关(锁)不上。

The box is so heavy that it won't move. 这个箱子太重了移不动。



rammar 习惯上用主动形式表示被动意义的情况

(5) 某些可和 well, easily, smoothly 等副词连用的动词, 如burn, read, wash, write 等。

The book. sells well 这书很畅销。

The pen writes well. 这支钢笔很好写。

This sentence reads smoothly. 这句子读起来很流畅。

These clothes wash well. 这些衣服经洗。