

一、被動語態的用法

被動語態是指「某人或某事物被……」，主詞是動作或行為的接受者，其使用時機如下：

主動句（主詞是「執行動作者」）→ **Hank hit the girl.**（Hank 打了那女孩。）

被動句（主詞是「接受動作者」）→ **The girl was hit by Hank.**（那女孩被 Hank 打。）

1. 主動語態改成被動語態的步驟

步驟	句型變化及例句
① 「接受動作者」當主詞	主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞.
② 動詞改為「be 動詞+過去分詞 (p.p.)」	<u>Hank</u> <u>hit</u> <u>the girl.</u>
③ 加入「by+執行動作者」	<p><u>The girl</u> <u>was hit</u> <u>by Hank.</u></p> <p>主詞 + be 動詞+過去分詞 +by+受詞.</p>

2. 各種時態的被動語態

基本形式為「be 動詞+過去分詞 (p.p.)」，被動句的 be 動詞要和主動句中的動詞時態一致。

(1) 簡單式：「be 動詞+過去分詞 (p.p.)」

時態及句型變化	例句
現在簡單式 am / is / are (not) + p.p....	Jane cleans the house every week. (Jane 每週清理那房子。) → The house is cleaned by Jane every week. (那房子每週被 Jane 清理著。)
過去簡單式 was / were (not) + p.p....	John opened his first store last month. (John 上個月開了他第一家店。) → John's first store was opened last month. (John 的第一家店在上個月開幕了。)
未來式 (1) will (not) + be + p.p.... (2) am / is / are (not) + going to + be + p.p....	(1) Al will finish the work soon. (Al 將很快地完成那份工作。) → The work will be finished by Al soon. (那份工作將很快地被 Al 完成。) (2) Al is going to finish the work soon. → The work is going to be finished by Al soon.

(2) 進行式：「be 動詞 + being + 過去分詞 (p.p.)」

時態及句型變化	例句
現在進行式 am / is / are (not) + being + p.p....	These workers are building the train station now. (這些工人現在正在興建火車站。) → The train station is being built by these workers now. (火車站現在正被這些工人興建著。)
過去進行式 was / were (not) + being + p.p....	My sister was washing the car when I got home. (當我到家時，我妹妹正在清洗那部車。) → The car was being washed by my sister when I got home. (當我到家時，那部車正由我妹妹清洗著。)

(3) 完成式：「have / has + been + 過去分詞 (p.p.)」

時態及句型變化	例句
現在完成式 have / has (not) + been + p.p....	Tina has told the story many times. (Tina 說過那故事很多遍了。) → The story has been told by Tina many times. (那故事被 Tina 說過很多遍了。)

注意

- 並不是所有主動句都可改為被動句，如連綴動詞和 be 動詞是表示主詞的「狀態」，沒有動作和受詞，故不能改為被動句；「不及物動詞」沒有受詞，所以也沒有被動句。
例 (1) You look great tonight. (你今晚看起來很棒。)
→ look 為連綴動詞，故沒有被動句
例 (2) Judy cried last night. (Judy 昨晚哭了。)
→ cried 為不及物動詞，故沒有被動句
- 主動句中「執行動作」的主詞不明確或沒有必要明確指出時，其被動句可以省略「by + 受詞」。
例 Someone gave me the bag last night. (昨晚有人給了我這個袋子。)
→ The bag was given to me (by someone) last night.

3. 特殊形式的被動語態

時態及句型變化	例句
助動詞 (can、may、should、will...) 助動詞 + be + p.p....	Your voice can be heard even from my house. (你的聲音在我家就可以被聽到。)
動詞片語 be + p.p. + 介系詞【不可省略介系詞】	The light was turned on by the old man. (燈被那老人打開了。)

Yes / No 疑問句	(1) Was the pie eaten by Tina? (這個派是 Tina 吃掉的嗎?)
Be 動詞 + 主詞 + 過去分詞...?	
助動詞 + 主詞 + be 動詞 + 過去分詞...?	(2) Will the truth be told by Lena? (真相將會被 Lena 說出來嗎?)

補充

Who 當主詞的主動句及被動句：

主動句 **Who took** the money? (誰拿了那筆錢?)

被動句 **By whom was** the money **taken**? (那筆錢被誰拿走了?)

例 **Who will buy** the house? (誰會買那棟房子?)

→被動句 **By whom will** the house **be bought**? (那棟房子會被誰買走?)

4. 特殊動詞的被動語態

雙賓動詞	雙賓動詞有兩個受詞，兩個受詞都可當被動句的主詞。 The boy writes <u>me a letter</u> every week. (那男孩每週寫一封信給我。) → <u>A letter</u> is written to me by the boy every week. → <u>I</u> am written a letter by the boy every week.
使役動詞	Mr. Lin made <u>us clean</u> the classroom. (林老師要我們打掃教室。) → <u>We were made to clean</u> the classroom by Mr. Lin. 【不可省略 to】
感官動詞	We saw <u>John dance</u> to the music. (我們看到 John 隨著音樂跳舞。) → <u>John was seen to dance</u> to the music. 【不可省略 to】
	We saw <u>John dancing</u> to the music. (我們看到 John 隨著音樂跳舞。) → <u>John was seen dancing</u> to the music. 【現在分詞不變】

進階題

- () 1. Sam _____ his wallet (皮夾) when he took a trip to Japan.
(A) lost (B) got lost (C) has been lost (D) loses
- () 2. Sam _____ when he took a trip to Japan.
(A) lost (B) got lost (C) has been lost (D) loses
- () 3. The language _____ by a lot of people two thousand years ago. However, no one speaks the language now.
(A) is spoken (B) spoke (C) was spoken (D) has been spoken
- () 4. The party _____ in Mr. Wang's house tomorrow night.
(A) was held (B) will hold (C) has been held (D) is going to be held
- () 5. The girl was crying because she _____ by her brother.
(A) hit (B) was hit (C) was hitting (D) to hit

- () 6. Don't use that knife to cut bread. That knife _____ cut meat.
(A) used to (B) uses to (C) is used to (D) is using to
- () 7. When Alice came home, she found all the housework _____ by her husband.
(A) has done (B) were being done (C) is done (D) was done
- () 8. The bread _____ so good. Can I have some?
(A) smell (B) is smelled (C) has smelled (D) smells
- () 9. My brother was made _____ the car by my father.
(A) washed (B) wash (C) to be washed (D) to wash
- () 10. Did you know that? John _____ cheating on the exam.
(A) was caught (B) caught (C) is caught (D) has caught
- () 11. All the work needs to _____ by the end of the month.
(A) be done (B) do (C) doing (D) been done
- () 12. A: How did you know I had a fight with Joe? B: Your voice _____ even from my house.
(A) could hear (B) is hear (C) could be heard (D) heard
- () 13. A: _____ you told that the meeting was cancelled (取消)? B: No. No one told me.
(A) Haven't (B) Isn't (C) Weren't (D) Didn't
- () 14. A: _____ you been told that the meeting was cancelled (取消)? B: No. No one told me.
(A) Haven't (B) Isn't (C) Weren't (D) Didn't
- () 15. A: _____ the puppy found by them? B: I don't know.
(A) Has (B) Is (C) Was (D) By whom was
- () 16. The tragedy (悲劇) _____ last night. An old lady was killed on the street.
(A) happens (B) took place (C) was happened (D) was taken place
- () 17. Ed _____ in the accident (意外). He _____ his legs and was sent to the hospital right away.
(A) hurt; got hurt (B) got hurt; hurt (C) got hurt; got hurt (D) hurt; hurt