

## 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....	<b>Jane cleans</b> the house every week. (Jane 每週清理那房子。) → The house <b>is cleaned</b> by Jane every week. (那房子每週被 Jane 清理著。 )
過去簡單式 was / were (not) + p.p....	<b>John opened</b> his first store last month. (John 上個月開了他第一家店。) → John's first store <b>was opened</b> 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 <b>will finish</b> the work soon. (Al 將很快地完成那份工作。 ) → The work <b>will be finished</b> by Al soon. (那份工作將很快地被 Al 完成。 ) (2) Al <b>is going to finish</b> the work soon. → The work <b>is going to be finished</b> 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 <b>are building</b> the train station now. (這些工人現在正在興建火車站。) → The train station <b>is being built</b> 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 <b>was washing</b> the car when I got home. (當我到家時，我妹妹正在清洗那部車。) → The car <b>was being washed</b> 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 <b>has told</b> the story many times. (Tina 說過那故事很多遍了。) → The story <b>has been told</b> 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 <b>can be heard</b> 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 <b>was turned on</b> by the old man. (燈被那老人打開了。)

Yes / No 疑問句	(1) <b>Was</b> the pie <b>eaten</b> 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) <b>Will</b> the truth <b>be told</b> 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 <b>writes</b> <u>me a letter</u> every week. ( 那男孩每週寫一封信給我。 ) → <u>A letter</u> <b>is written</b> to me by the boy every week. → <u>I</u> <b>am written</b> a letter by the boy every week.
使役動詞	Mr. Lin <b>made</b> <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 <b>saw</b> <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 <b>saw</b> <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