

Lesson 3

Movies Are Made to Help People Dream

文法要點

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。

主動句（主詞是「執行動作者」）→ The bad guy hit the girl.（那個壞人打了那女孩。）

被動句（主詞是「接受動作者」）→ The girl was hit by the bad guy.（那女孩被那個壞人打。）

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. The bad guy hit the girl.
(2) 動詞改為「be 動詞 + 過去分詞 (p.p.)」	↓ The girl was hit by the bad guy.
(3) 加入「by + 執行動作者」	主詞 be 動詞 + 過去分詞 by + 受詞.

注意 主動句的「執行動作者」不明確或沒有必要明確指出時，其被動句可省略「by + 受詞」。

例 Someone opened the box last night.（昨晚某人打開了這個箱子。）

→ The box was opened (by someone) last night.

2. 各種時態的被動語態

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

(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 每週打掃那棟房子。) → The house is cleaned by Jane every week. (那棟房子每週被 Jane 打掃。)
過去簡單式 was / were (not) + p.p.	John opened his first store last month. (John 上個月開了他的第一家店。) → John's first store was opened last month. (John 的第一家店上個月開幕了。)
未來簡單式 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，我妹妹正在清洗那輛車。) → The car was being washed by my sister when I got home. (當我到家時，那輛車正被我妹妹清洗著。)

小試身手

將下列句子改為被動語態

- Rita takes care of the dog every day.
→ The dog _____ care of by Rita every day.
- The man bought the blue jacket and the white pants.
→ The blue jacket and the white pants _____ by the man.
- My mom is watering the flowers now.
→ The flowers _____ by my mom now.

(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 已經說那個故事很多遍了。) → The story has been told by Tina many times. (那個故事已經被 Tina 說很多遍了。)

小試身手

依提示改寫句子

- The engineer fixed the computer. (用現在完成式的被動語態改寫句子)

- Spider-Man saved the little girl. (用現在完成式的被動語態改寫句子)

3. 特殊形式的被動語態

句型變化	例句
助動詞 (can 、 may 、 should...) 助動詞 + be 動詞 + p.p.	The classroom should be cleaned by the students. (這間教室應該被這些學生打掃。)
片語動詞 be 動詞 + p.p. + 介系詞【不可省略介系詞】	The light was turned on by the old man. (這盞燈被那位老先生打開了。)
Yes / No 疑問句 (1) Be 動詞 + 主詞 + p.p.? (2) 助動詞 + 主詞 + be 動詞 + p.p.?	(1) Was the pie eaten by Tina? (派是被 Tina 吃掉的嗎?) (2) Will the truth be told by Lena? (真相將會被 Lena 說出來嗎?)

小試身手

依提示作答

1. The movie may blow away many lawyers. (改成被動語態)

2. The boy has taken out the garbage. (改成被動語態)

4. 特殊動詞的被動語態

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

注意 不是所有主動句都可改為被動語態，如 be 動詞和連綴動詞是表示主詞的「狀態」，沒有動作和受詞，故不能改為被動語態；「不及物動詞」沒有受詞，所以也不能改為被動語態。

例 (1) You look beautiful tonight. (你今晚看起來很漂亮。)

→ look 為連綴動詞，沒有動作和受詞，故不能改為被動語態

(2) Judy cried last night. (Judy 昨晚哭了。)

→ cried 為不及物動詞，沒有受詞，故不能改為被動語態

進階題

- () 1. Sam _____ his wallet (錢包) when he took a trip to Japan.
(A) lost (B) got lost (C) has been lost (D) loses
- () 2. The language _____ by many people two hundred years ago. However, no one speaks it now.
(A) is spoken (B) spoke (C) was spoken (D) has been spoken
- () 3. 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
- () 4. The girl was crying because she _____ by her brother.
(A) hit (B) was hit (C) was hitting (D) has hit
- () 5. Don't use that knife to cut bread. It _____ cut meat.
(A) used to (B) uses to (C) is used to (D) is using to
- () 6. John _____ taking a bus home. The bus stop is just a few blocks away from his house.
(A) used to (B) uses to (C) is used to (D) is using to
- () 7. The cookies _____ so good. Can I have some?
(A) smells (B) are smelled (C) have smelled (D) smell
- () 8. My brother was made _____ the car by my father.
(A) washed (B) wash (C) to be washed (D) to wash
- () 9. All the work needs to _____ by the end of the month.
(A) be done (B) do (C) doing (D) been done
- () 10. 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
- () 11. A: _____ you been told that the meeting was cancelled? B: No. No one told me.
(A) Haven't (B) Isn't (C) Weren't (D) Didn't
- () 12. A: _____ the child found by the police? B: I don't know.
(A) Has (B) Does (C) Was (D) Did
- () 13. Ed _____ in the accident (意外) . He _____ his leg and was taken to the hospital.
(A) hurt; got hurt (B) got hurt; hurt (C) hurt; hurt (D) got hurt; got hurt

會考題

- () 1. It was very windy this morning. Some of the shirts on the balcony were blown away _____ in the pond. 【114-19】
(A) fell (B) and fell (C) fallen (D) and fallen
- () 2. Alison doesn't like _____ what to do. She only does things she wants to do. 【109-11】
(A) told (B) to tell (C) be told (D) to be told

- () 3. Many famous people visit this restaurant. Popular singers like A-mei and Jay Chou _____ here with their friends. 【107-11】
(A) to be often seen (B) often seen (C) are often seen (D) and are often seen
- () 4. The little girl was _____ by a truck on her way home and was badly hurt. 【106-4】
(A) hit (B) led (C) lost (D) paid
- () 5. My dog Jimmy loves _____ with a comb(梳子). Every time I comb(梳) his hair, he will close his eyes and fall asleep(睡著的). 【105-15】
(A) to brush (B) brushing (C) to be brushing (D) being brushed
- () 6. A new road is going to _____ in town because traffic(交通) is getting busier and busier. 【96-1-15】
(A) build(建造) (B) building (C) be built (D) have built
- () 7. Most of Jeff's best books _____ when he was sick and poor. 【95-2-13】
(A) have written (B) were written (C) would write (D) wrote
- () 8. Mike has a loud voice. His voice can _____ clearly even in that big classroom. 【92-1-9】
(A) hear (B) be heard (C) be hearing (D) have heard

二、附加問句的用法

1. 附加問句的形成規則

附加問句是用來徵求對方同意或確認訊息。形成附加問句時，要記得以下三點：

- (1) 肯定句的附加問句用否定句，否定句的附加問句用肯定句，且附加問句的 be 動詞或助動詞必須和 not 縮寫。
- (2) 附加問句的動詞是用主要子句的 be 動詞或助動詞來形成，且時態必須與主要子句相同。
- (3) 附加問句的主詞必須是代名詞，單複數必須與主要子句的主詞一致。

例 ① Joan **is** a good teacher, **isn't** she? (Joan 是位好老師，不是嗎？)

② Tim **doesn't like** the book, **does** he? (Tim 不喜歡這本書，是嗎？)

注意 1. 附加問句的回答方式和一般問句相同，表示「肯定」用 yes，「否定」用 no。

例 A: You won't visit Aunt Sally this weekend, will you?

(你這週末將不會拜訪 Sally 嬸嬸，是嗎？)

B: Yes, I will. (會，我會。)/ No, I won't. (不，我不會。)

2. am not 不能縮寫，所以 I am... 的附加問句是 am I not 或 aren't I。

例 I'm right, **am I not**? (我是對的，不是嗎？)

2. 附加問句的動詞整理

主要子句的動詞	附加問句的動詞	例句
be 動詞	be 動詞	Swimming in the ocean is scary, isn't it? (在海裡游泳很可怕, 不是嗎?)
一般動詞	助動詞	Ann danced beautifully, didn't she? (Ann 跳舞跳得很美, 不是嗎?)
助動詞 (can / may / should...) + 原形動詞	助動詞	You can't come tomorrow, can you? (你明天不能來, 是嗎?)
現在完成式 have / has + p.p.	助動詞	We haven't met before, have we? (我們沒有見過面, 是嗎?)

注意 have (擁有) 或 have to (必須) 的附加問句須用助動詞 do / does / did 形成; 現在完成式的 have / has 則為助動詞, 附加問句須用助動詞 have / has 形成。

- 例** (1) You **have to** finish the work tonight, **don't** you?
(你今晚必須完成這份工作, 不是嗎?)
- (2) You **have** already finished the work, **haven't** you?
(你已經完成這份工作了, 不是嗎?)

小試身手

填入適當的附加問句

- You need my help, _____?
- James was a soccer player, _____?
- Sam can't take care of himself, _____?
- Most of the students didn't do well on the math test, _____?
- Lisa has a lot of clothes, _____?

3. 特殊的附加問句主詞

主要子句的主詞	附加問句的主詞	例句
this / that	it	<u>This</u> is Mr. Black's new house, isn't it ? (這是 Black 先生的新房子, 不是嗎?)
to V / V-ing		<u>Playing online games</u> is fun, isn't it ? (玩線上遊戲很有趣, 不是嗎?)
everything / nothing		<u>Everything</u> looks fine, doesn't it ? (所有事情看起來都很好, 不是嗎?)
these / those	they	<u>These</u> aren't my books, are they ? (這些不是我的書, 是嗎?)
everyone / everybody / no one / nobody		<u>Everyone</u> has had dinner, haven't they ? (所有人都已經吃過晚餐了, 不是嗎?)
there	there	<u>There</u> isn't anyone in the room, is there ? (那個房間裡沒有任何人, 是嗎?)

小試身手

填入適當的附加問句

1. Being a superstar is Jenny's dream, _____?
2. There weren't any department stores in Yilan many years ago, _____?
3. Those are all your cars, _____?
4. You will talk to your lawyer this afternoon, _____?
5. Lisa hasn't opened her birthday present, _____?

4. 祈使句的附加問句

祈使句	使用時機	附加問句	例句
一般祈使句	請求或命令	will you	Give me a hand, will you ? (幫我個忙，好嗎？)
	表示邀約	won't you	Have a cup of tea, won't you ? (來杯茶，要嗎？)
Let's...	提議一起 做某件事	shall we	Let's dance, shall we ? (我們來跳舞吧，好嗎？)

注意 1. 主要子句中含有否定的字詞 (never、seldom、hardly、no、nothing...) 時，視為「否定句」，附加問句用「肯定句」。

例 (1) Sam **never** gave up hope of becoming a lawyer, **did** he?

(Sam 從沒放棄成為律師的希望，是嗎？)

(2) James has **no** friends in Taipei, **does** he? (James 在臺北沒朋友，是嗎？)

(3) There was **nothing** wrong with your watch, **was** there?

(你的錶沒問題，是嗎？)

2. 有「主要子句」和「從屬子句」的句子中，附加問句依照「主要子句」變化。

例 You **were** studying when Mr. Smith came into the classroom, **weren't** you?

(當 Smith 老師進教室的時候，你正在念書，不是嗎？)

小試身手

填入適當的附加問句

1. Let's go to the movies, _____?
2. Please be honest with yourself, _____?
3. Jenny seldom helps her brother with his homework, _____?
4. Don't leave your garbage in the room, _____?
5. Try some pumpkin pies I made, _____?

進階題

- () 1. Ben: Rita read the book before, _____? Jay: I have no idea.
(A) hasn't she (B) didn't she (C) doesn't she (D) isn't she
- () 2. Ben: Rita's read the book before, _____? Jay: I have no idea.
(A) hasn't she (B) didn't she (C) doesn't she (D) isn't she
- () 3. Ben: Rita's bored with the book, _____? Jay: I have no idea.
(A) hasn't she (B) didn't she (C) doesn't she (D) isn't she
- () 4. Tina has to take care of her brother tonight, _____?
(A) hasn't she (B) didn't she (C) doesn't she (D) isn't she
- () 5. Ben: Ryan has gone to Japan, hasn't he? Ella: _____ He'll be back this weekend.
(A) Yes, he has. (B) No, he hasn't. (C) Yes, he hasn't. (D) No, he has.
- () 6. There will be a new metro station near here, _____?
(A) isn't it (B) won't there (C) will there (D) is it
- () 7. Jaden had no money before he got the job, _____?
(A) did he (B) didn't he (C) has he (D) hasn't he

會考題

- () 1. Henry: Shelly's in the nurse's office, _____ she?
Daniel: Yeah, she just cut her finger. 【109-補-9】
(A) wasn't (B) isn't (C) hasn't (D) didn't
- () 2. Getting up early on a cold morning is not easy, _____? 【104-3】
(A) are you (B) do you (C) does it (D) is it
- () 3. Alice really likes having noodles for breakfast, _____? 【100-1-2】
(A) doesn't she (B) is she (C) hasn't she (D) did she
- () 4. The tall man over there is our new English teacher, _____? 【98-2-3】
(A) is he (B) is there (C) isn't he (D) isn't there
- () 5. Lucy: Do you think Sally and Martin should get married (已婚的) ?
Rose: Why not? They love each other, _____? 【97-1-16】
(A) will they (B) won't they (C) do they (D) don't they
- () 6. Robert: Charles wanted to borrow (借入) \$1,000 from me yesterday.
Mandy: You didn't lend (借出) him the money, _____? 【96-2-18】
(A) would you (B) wouldn't you (C) did you (D) didn't you
- () 7. She's going to Europe, _____ she? 【94-1-6】
(A) doesn't (B) hasn't (C) isn't (D) won't
- () 8. You've studied English for a long time, _____? 【93-2-2】
(A) did you (B) didn't you (C) have you (D) haven't you

() 9. Rose: It's time to go to bed. You have to get up early tomorrow, _____?

Nina: Yes, my class is going hiking tomorrow.

【92-1-20】

(A) can't you (B) don't you (C) aren't you (D) haven't you

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

() 1. Thanks to my friends, the work can _____ on time.

(A) do (B) have done (C) be done (D) been done

() 2. The salesman (銷售員) has to sell five cars this month, _____ he?

(A) has (B) hasn't (C) does (D) doesn't

() 3. I can't go to the movies with you because I _____ not to go home late tonight.

(A) have told (B) told (C) was told (D) been told

() 4. Sean seldom cleans his house, _____?

(A) doesn't he (B) does he (C) has he (D) hasn't he

() 5. A: How did you know I had a fight with Joe?

B: Your voice _____ even from my house.

(A) could hear (B) is heard (C) could be heard (D) heard

() 6. You've finished your science report, _____?

(A) did you (B) didn't you (C) haven't you (D) have you

() 7. A dog _____ me on my way home this afternoon.

(A) bites (B) bit (C) was bitten (D) be bitten

() 8. There are no people in the museum, _____?

(A) are they (B) aren't they (C) are there (D) aren't there

() 9. Your son had a beef hamburger for breakfast, _____?

(A) has he (B) hasn't he (C) didn't he (D) did he

() 10. These songs _____ by Lala. They sound good, _____ they?

(A) wrote; aren't (B) were written; aren't

(C) were written; don't (D) wrote; don't

二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Women's value was often decided by men before. (加入附加問句)

2. Mr. Lynn didn't allow his students to talk in class. (改為被動語態)

3. The engineer saved the boy. (改為被動語態)

4. Yes, the chart will be presented at the meeting. (依畫線處造原問句)

5. My grandmother expected me to be a brave girl. (改為被動語態)

三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 這個故事將有一個快樂的結局，不是嗎？ (... will...)

2. 大銀幕上有太多性別刻板印象了，不是嗎？

3. 我所有朋友都對這部電影感到大為驚訝，除了 Sam 之外。

4. 那個禮物像垃圾一樣被遺棄在路中間。

5. 每個人都被允許有他們自己的意見，不是嗎？

四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

I became an orphan when I was a baby. My parents abandoned me when I was about three weeks old. Luckily, I 1. by a kind lady in a park, and she 2. me to a children's home. Since then, I 3. good care of by the sisters there. They cook for the other children and me and teach us many things. They often tell us, "Though your parents abandoned you, you 4. still 4. by many people. If you want more people to love you, you must love yourselves first." Thanks to them, I became an optimistic person, and I always look on the bright side of life.

Please don't feel sorry for me. I don't think I'm poor. In fact, I think I am lucky because I have a "big family" and lots of "brothers and sisters." My life is full of love, 5. ?

📖 orphan 孤兒 abandon 遺棄 optimistic 樂觀的

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| () | 1. (A) was finding | (B) has found | (C) found | (D) was found |
| () | 2. (A) has sent | (B) was sending | (C) sent | (D) was sent |
| () | 3. (A) am taking | (B) took | (C) have been taken | (D) was taken |
| () | 4. (A) are; loved | (B) will; love | (C) ×; love | (D) ×; loved |
| () | 5. (A) am I not | (B) isn't it | (C) doesn't it | (D) don't I |