



黄冈学习网
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谈被动语态的用法

在语法学中，语态是针对动词而言的一种形式，描述句子中动词和参与此动作的主语之间的关系。语态分为主动(Active Voice)和被动(Passive Voice)两种。当主语是动作的发起者（或之一）时，称为主动语态；如果主语为动作的承受者时，称为被动语态。例如：“他尊重我。”这句话是主动语态；而“我被他尊重。”则是被动语态。

一、被动语态的基本用法

被动语态强调动作的对象或动作本身，句中主语是动作的受动者。分析句子时要找到主语和谓语动词，如果主语并非主动行为，而是接受动作，是动作指向的对象，那么该句就是被动句。被动语态的基本构成为：

be 动词 + 及物动词过去分词。其中be动词随着句子的不同时代发生相应变化，并随主语人称、单复数变化而变化。



- (1) 一般现在时: **am/is/are + v.-ed**
- (2) 一般过去时: **was/were + v.-ed**
- (3) 一般将来时: **will/shall be + v.-ed**
- (4) 现在进行时: **am/is/are being + v.-ed**
- (5) 过去进行时: **was/were being + v.-ed**
- (6) 现在完成时: **have/has been + v.-ed**
- (7) 过去完成时: **had been + v.-ed**
- (8) 将来完成时: **shall/will have been + v.-ed**
- (9) 过去将来完成时: **would/should have been + v.-ed**

如：

She is respected by everyone.

她受到大家的尊重。（一般现在时）

The book will be reprinted soon.

这本书很快会重印。（一般将来时）

The road is being repaired.

路正在修整。（现在进行时）

They have been given a warning.

他们受到警告。（现在完成时）

注意：有时也可用“get+过去分词”构成。

如：**James got beaten last night.**

詹姆斯昨晚被打了。

How did that window get opened?

那个窗户是如何打开的？

二、被动语态使用的情况



1. 只知结果，不知动作由谁发出。

How is this word pronounced?

这个单词怎么发音？

Scientists say that work is done whenever a force moves.

科学家们说，力移动时就做了功。

After the war, everything had been destroyed.

战争结束后，一切都被毁坏了。

2. 句子要强调的是动作的承受者，不强调动作的施行者。

If you break the school rules, you will be punished.

如果你违反校规，你将受到惩罚。（强调you）

A new Hope School will be opened in our village.

我们家乡将开办一所新的希望学校。（强调a new Hope School）

Xiao Li was elected monitor of the class.

小李被选为班长。

3. 动作的执行者不是人而是无生命的事物。

We were shocked by the news of his death.

我们听到他的死讯极为震惊。

Many accidents were caused by careless driving.

许多事故都是开车不小心造成的。



4. 修辞的需要, 为了使句子更加简练、匀称。

He appeared on the stage and was warmly applauded by the audience.

他出现在舞台上, 受到了观众的热烈鼓掌。

The old professor gave a lecture on American history and was well received.

这位老教授作了一个有关美国历史的讲座, 受到大家的热烈欢迎。



5. 为了表示委婉或礼貌，避免提及动作执行者或说话者自己。

Everybody is expected to obey the following rules.

希望大家遵守以下规定。

The control room may not be entered without permission.

非经许可，勿入控制室。

6. 有些动词习惯上常用被动语态。

He was born in this city. 他出生在这个城市。

The school is situated in the suburbs. 这所学校位于郊外。

三、主动变被动的的方法

1. 原主动句中的宾语提前至句首，充当主语。
2. 谓语动词使用被动结构：**be+v.-ed**，根据人称、时态、数量发生相应变化，采用适当动词形式。



3. **by+原主语**，主格变为宾格。原主语
可根据需要去掉。

如：**The journalists interrupt me in my speech intermittently.**

记者时不时地打断我的讲话。

→**I have been interrupted (by the journalists) in my speech.**

It is hard to accept the truth that the doctor has cut one of his legs.

让人难以接受的是医生已经截去了他的一条腿。

→**It is hard to accept the truth that one of his legs has been cut (by the doctor).**

4. 带双宾语的谓语动词变成被动语态:

间接宾语用作主语时，直接宾语位置不变；直接宾语作主语时，间接宾语应根据需要在前面加上介词to或 for。

The experienced journalist gave the fresh guys a lot of useful advice.

那老记者给了新进人员许多有用的建议。

→ **The fresh guys were given a lot of useful advice by the experienced journalist.**

→ **A lot of useful advice was given to the fresh guys by the experienced journalist.**



5. 使役动词、感官动词（**make, see, notice, watch, feel, hear, observe, help**）接省略**to**的动词不定式作宾语补足语，在改为被动语态时，宾语补足语变为主语补足语，不定式要带**to**。

The sharp increase in housing prices makes average person work throughout life.

大幅上涨的房价足以使普通老百姓为房子卖命一生。

→ **Average person is made to work throughout life by the sharp increase in housing prices.**

四、动词不用于被动语态的情况



1. 不及物动词没有被动语态。因为不及物动词没有宾语，故不能用于被动语态，如：**take place**（发生），**happen**（发生），**come about**（发生），**break out**（爆发），**appear**（出现），**disappear**（消失），**last**（持续），**arise**（出现，发生）等。

Use this money when the need arises.

有需要时就使用这笔钱。

2. 英语中的静态动词（如**have, lack, fit, hold, suit, resemble**等）通常不用于被动语态。

My shoes don't fit me. 我的鞋不合适。

The young man lacks experience. 这个年轻人缺乏经验。

3. 某些连系动词（如**look, sound, smell, feel, taste, prove**等）要用主动表被动，因为连系动词为不及物动词，它们没有被动语态形式。

如：**That dog looks dangerous.** 那只狗看起来很危险。

My advice proved to be wrong.

我的意见证实是错的。



4. 当open, shut, lock, move等用作不及物动词且表示主语的某种属性时，通常用主动形式表示被动意义。

如：The door won't shut. 这门关不上。

The window won't lock. 这窗户锁不住。

注：该用法的不及物动词通常与can't, won't等连用，注意它与用被动语态含义不同：

The window won't shut. 这窗户关不上。（说明主语的属性——窗户有问题了）

The window won't be shut. 这窗户将不用关上。（窗户本身没问题，只是不用关上）



5. 当read, write, translate, wash, clean, lock, sell, wear, cut, cook等表示事物具有某一特点时, 用主动形式表示被动含义。

如: **The cloth washes well.** 这种布料好洗。

His book doesn't sell well. 他的书不好销。

This shirt will wear very long. 这衬衫可以穿很久。

The parcel carries easily. 包裹容易搬运。

注: 该用法通常与well, easily, slowly, quickly, well, easily, slowly, quickly等副词连用。

6. 注意下面的这些句子不能用被动语态。

The money will buy me a dictionary.

这钱会给我买一本词典。

The book has sold 300 copies.

这书已经卖了300册。

五、被动语态与系表结构的区别



所谓系表结构，在此指“连系动词+用作表语的动词-ed形式”结构。它与被动语态的形式完全一样，所以在应用时应注意它们的区别。

1. 被动语态中的过去分词是动词，多强调动作；系表结构中的过去分词相当于形容词，多强调状态或性质特点。前者通常可用by+人或by+抽象名词表动作的执行者，而后者则一般不用。

The gate to the garden was locked by the girl.

花园门被那个女孩锁上了。（被动结构）

The gate to the garden is locked.

花园门锁了。（系表结构）

The glass is broken（系表结构） and it was broken yesterday（被动语态）.



2. 系表结构一般只用于一般现在时、过去时等少数几种时态；而被动语态可用多种时态。

The composition is well written.

这篇作文写得很好。（系表结构）

The composition is being written.

这篇作文正在写。（被动语态）

3. 系表结构中的过去分词可被very, too, so修饰，被动语态中的过去分词须用much修饰。

The boy was too frightened to move.

这孩子吓得动也不敢动。（系表结构）

He was very excited. 他很激动。（系表结构）

He was much excited by the news.

他听到消息后很激动。（被动结构）



4. **be+不及物动词的过去分词通常是系表结构。**

Her money is all gone. 她的钱都花光了。

She is grown up. 她长大了。

We are prepared for the worst.

我们已准备好应付最坏的情况。

5. 表示“充满”意思的“**be+过去分词+ with**”结构多为系表结构。

The mountain is covered with snow all the year round.

这座山终年被积雪覆盖。

The lake is dotted with fishing boats.

湖里渔帆点点。

6. **remain, feel, lie, stand**以及**become, grow**等词+过去分词结构多为系表结构。

The matter remained unsettled. 这件事悬而未决。

She felt disappointed. 她感到失望。

练习题:

1. More patients _____ in hospital this year than last year.

A. treated

B. have treated

C. had been treated

D. have been treated

2. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you wouldn't have time to _____ before the party.

A. get changed

B. get change

C. get changing

D. get to change

3. The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics _____ by 2006.
- A. has been completed B. has completed
C. will have been completed D. will have completed
4. I feel it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child.
- A. is to blame B. is doing to blame
C. is to be blamed D. should blame

5. Great changes _____ in the city, and a lot of factories _____.

- A. have been taken place; have been set up
- B. have taken place; have been set up
- C. have taken place; have set up
- D. were taken place; were set up



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