**语法专题—— 被动语态**

**一、语态概念**

英语动词有两种语态，即主动语态(The Active Voice)与被动语态（The Passive Voice)。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。一般说来，只有需要动作对象的及物动词才有被动语态。

**1. 语态是什么？语态有几种？**

**主动句**

The slaves built the Great Pyramids long long time ago.

**主语**

**被动句**

The Great Pyramids was built (by the slaves) long long time ago.

▲主动语态:主语是动作的执行者

I **wrote** a letter to my father last night.

▲被动语态:主语是动作的承受者

A letter **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to my father by me last night.

▲总结概念：

谓语动词的执行者作主语，用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_语态。

谓语动词的承受者作主语，用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_语态。

**2. 何时使用被动语态？**

①不知道谁是动作的执行者

②没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者时

③只需强调动作的承受者时

3. 构成： **主语 +be + vt. p.p. + （by + 执行者）.**

（及物动词的过去分词**）**

4. 主动句变为被动句所遵循的**4个步骤**：

　　1.把原主动句中的宾语变为被动句的主语

　　2.把动词变为被动形式即be +过去分词，并注意其人称和数随主语的变化，而动词的时态则保持不变。

　　3.原主动句的主语如需要则放在by后面以它 的宾格形式出现（注代词的宾格），如不需要则可省略。

　　4.其它的成分（定语、状语）不变。

5. **归纳各种时态的被动语态的基本形式**

eg：1.The film is often talked about.

2.The baby was looked after by Lily.

3.They will be sent to the hospital right now.

4.The cake is being made by my mother now.

5.The food has been eaten up already.

6.To make our city more beautiful, rubbish mustn’t be thrown into the river.

7.This English song was being sung by the girls when I passed by after class.

8.The e-mail would be sent to the boss.

9.The classroom had been cleaned when I got there.

10. This problem can be solved in an hour by him.

归纳：

1.一般现在时

2.一般过去时

3.一般将来时

4.现在进行时

5.过去进行时

6.过去将来时

7.现在完成时

8.过去完成时

9.含有情态动词

***课堂练习***

1.Lucy bought some fruit.

Some fruit \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy.

2.Uncle Wang waters the flowers every day.

The flowers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Uncle Wang every day.

3.Did they build the bridge in 1998?

\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1998?

4.When did Lu Xun write these books?

When \_\_\_\_\_these books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Lu Xun?

5.The farmers don’t grow apples on the farm.

Apples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the farm.

6.They didn’t clean the classroom yesterday.

The classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

7.You can do the work all by yourself.

The work \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ all by yourself.

8.We must plant more trees.

More trees \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. They will hold the sports meeting tomorrow.

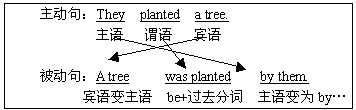
The sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

10. The lifesaver has saved more than twenty lives.

More than twenty lives \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the lifesavers.

**二、主动语态变为被动语态**

**1.主语+谓语+宾语.**



eg: （1）They held a meeting yesterday. (主动句)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(改为被动句)

（2）He sang a song. (主动句)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(改为被动句)

**2. 主语+谓语+间宾+直宾. （双宾语）**

含有双宾语，即直接宾语（常指事物）和间接宾语（常指人）的句子，每个宾语都可变为被动语态的主语，即其被动语态有**两种形式**。但多以间接宾语作主语。

**◆ 注意**：以下接**双宾语**的动词改为被动语态时，直接宾语(物)作主语，那么动词后要用介词，这个介词是由与其搭配的动词决定。常见的双宾语动词如 give, offer, pass, show, lend,

send 用介词to; buy, make , mend, cook, sing, get用for.

give sb sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

show sb sth→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

buy sb sth→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cook sb sth→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（1）He gave me a book.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(间接宾语作主语)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (直接宾语作主语)

（2）My father bought me a new bike.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(间接宾语作主语)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (直接宾语作主语)

（3）I usually offer the old some help.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(间接宾语作主语)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (直接宾语作主语)

（4）I am passing him a pen.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(间接宾语作主语)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (直接宾语作主语)

（5）Lucy will lend me her bike tomorrow.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(间接宾语作主语)

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (直接宾语作主语)

**3. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语.**

在主动句中,使役动词、感官动词**make, see, hear, watch, notice**等词后跟省略to的不定式，变被动语态时，必须还原to.

make sb do sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

see sb do sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hear sb do sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

notice sb do sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

但是，see/hear/notice sb doing sth 变为被动结构时不需要加to。

see sb doing sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hear sb doing sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

notice sb doing sth →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（1）The boss made the workers ***work*** all day.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（2）We heard him ***sing*** in his room just now.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（3）We heard him ***singing*** in his room when we passed by.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（4）I saw the boy ***play*** football after school.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（5）My mother made me ***do*** my homework after dinner.

→\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**三、主动形式表示被动意义的情况**

1、lock, open, read, sell, wash, write等动词，用来说明主语的**性质特征**而不是强调被执行的动作时，用主动形式表达被动意义，且常与not, hardly, well, easily, badly, nicely等副词连用。

（1）The book **is sold out,** because it **sells well.**

（2）The pen **is written** by me and it ***writes well***.

（3）The bike\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by me and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

（4）The cloth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．这布很耐洗。( wash )

（5）The door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 这门锁不上。( lock )

The door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．这门打不开。(open)

The window \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．这窗关不上。(shut)

这个门没有被锁/被打开/被关上。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、need, want, require等动词以及形容词worth（值得）后面，跟-ing的主动形式表达被动意义。

need **doing** sth = need **to be done**

want **doing** sth = want **to be done 需要被做某事**

require **doing** sth = require **to be done**

be worth **doing** sth 值得被做某事

1. 孩子们需要被照顾。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 花儿需要被浇水。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 这本书值得被读两次。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My clothes need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wash).

The book is worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) twice.

The house needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(repair).

四、没有被动语态的几种情况

1. 所有**不及物动词（vi.)和短语**不能用于被动语态中。

appear, die ,disappear , end , fail, happen, sit, break out, come true, fall asleep, keep silence, lose heart, take place. come out , run out,

*e.g*.：① A traffic accident \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(happen) just now.

② Great changes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China recently. (take place)

③ The tiger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the forest.( disappear)

④ The book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( come out) last week.

The book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( publish) last week.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(publish) the book last week.

⑤ Our dream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(come)true in the future.

We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(realise) our dream in the future.

Our dream\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(realise) in the future.

⑥ The money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(run out )already by us.

The money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use up )already by us.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use up ) the money already.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(run out of ) the money already.

**2. 系动词**没有被动语态

① be动词  
 ② 感官动词**+ adj**

look, feel(感觉，摸起来), sound, smell, taste  
 e.g.

It **smells** terrible.

The silk **feels** soft.

The music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sound) beautiful.

The cake\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(taste) delicious.

③ (逐渐)变得/变成：become, grow, get, turn, come, go  
 e.g.

People often went hungry in the old days.  
 The tree is growing tall.

The leaves of the trees turn yellow in autumn.   
 ④ 保持/似乎，好像：keep, stay /seem，appear  
 e.g. We must keep quiet in the reading room.

She seems/appears happy.