

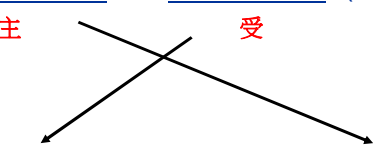
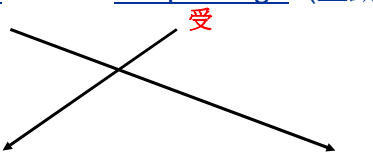
基礎文法

Unit 10: 被動語氣 (1)

過去分詞

- 動詞變化表

主動句與被動句

<p>(a) <u>The mouse</u> ate <u>the cheese</u>. (主動)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主 受</p>  <p>(b) <u>The cheese</u> was eaten <u>by the mouse</u>. (被動)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主 受</p>	<p>主動句中的受詞在被動句中變成主詞。</p> <p>主動句中的主詞在被動句中作為by的受詞。</p>
<p>(c) <u>Bob</u> mailed <u>the package</u>. (主動)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主 受</p>  <p>(d) <u>The package</u> was mailed <u>by Bob</u>. (被動)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主 受</p>	

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被動語態的形式

<p>Be + 過去分詞 + (by + 行為者)</p> <p>(a) Corn <u>is grown</u> by farmers.</p> <p>(b) Linda <u>was surprised</u> by the news.</p> <p>(c) The report <u>will be written</u> by John.</p> <p>(d) The report <u>has been written</u> by John.</p>	<p>所有被動式動詞的形式：be 動詞 + 過去分詞</p> <p>Be 動詞形式： am, is, are was, were has been have been will be</p>
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被動語態的形式

	主動	被動
現在式	Farmers <u>grow</u> corn.	Corn <u>is grown</u> by farmers.
過去式	The news <u>surprised</u> Sara.	Sara <u>was surprised</u> by the news.
現在完成式	Jack <u>has mailed</u> the letter.	The letter <u>has been mailed</u> by Jack.
未來式	Mr. Lee <u>will plan</u> the meeting. Sue <u>is going to write</u> the report.	The meeting <u>will be planned</u> by Mr. Lee. The report <u>is going to be written</u> by Sue.

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By 的用法

(a) This sweater <u>was made by</u> my aunt.	當被動句中的動作者為重要訊息，則以“by+人”表示。
(b) My sweater <u>was made in</u> Korea. (c) Spanish <u>is spoken in</u> Colombia. (d) That house <u>was built in</u> 1940. (e) Rice <u>is grown in</u> many countries.	一般被動句中不會有“by+人”，因為被動句多用於動作者不明或不重要的情形下。
(f) My aunt is very skillful. She made this sweater. (g) A: I like your sweaters. B: Thanks. This sweater <u>was made by</u> my aunt. That sweater <u>was made by</u> my mother.	若說話者知道動作者是誰，通常會用主動句。 若人也是重要資訊，即會以“by+人”表示。

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Exercise 1 – 將主動改成被動

1. (主) Bob mailed the package.
(被) The package was mailed by Bob.
2. (主) That company employs many people.
(被) Many people are employed by that company.
3. (主) That company has hired Sue.
(被) Sue has been hired by that company.

Exercise – 將主動改成被動

4. (主) The secretary is going to fax the letters.
(被) The letters are going to be faxed by the secretary.
(問) Are the letters going to be faxed by the secretary?
5. (主) A college student bought my old car.
(被) My old car was bought by a college student.
(問) Was your old car bought by a college student?
6. (主) John will do the work.
(被) The work will be done by John.
(問) Will the work be done by John?

Exercise 2

- 主動與被動 (1)

Exercise 3

- 主動與被動 (2)
- Was the riot stopped by the police?
- The riot was stopped by the police.
- The police stopped the riot.
- Did the police stop the riot?

及物動詞與不及物動詞

<p>(a) 及物動詞 (v.t.)</p> <p>Bob <u>mailed</u> the letter.</p> <p>Linda <u>signed</u> the check.</p> <p>A cat <u>killed</u> the bird.</p>	<p>及物動詞是直接接受詞的動詞</p>
<p>(b) 不及物動詞 (v.i.)</p> <p>An accident <u>happened</u>.</p> <p>Kate <u>came</u> to our house.</p> <p>I <u>slept</u> well last night.</p>	<p>不及物動詞後面不可直接接受詞</p>

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及物動詞與不及物動詞

<p>(c) 及物動詞</p> <p>(主): Bob mailed the letter.</p> <p>(被): The letter was mailed by Bob.</p>	<p>只有及物動詞可用於被動句，不及物動詞則不可用於被動句。</p>
<p>(d) 不及物動詞</p> <p>(主): An accident happened.</p> <p>(被): (沒有被動式)</p> <p>(錯): An accident was happened.</p>	

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- What happened?
- What was happened? (wrong)
- What's happened?
- What has happened?

常見的不及物動詞

agree	die	happen	rise	stand
appear	exist	laugh	seem	stay
arrive	fall	live	sit	talk
become	flow	occur	sleep	wait
come	go	rain	sneeze	walk

Exercise 4

- 及物與不及物動詞

Exercise 5

- 主動與被動