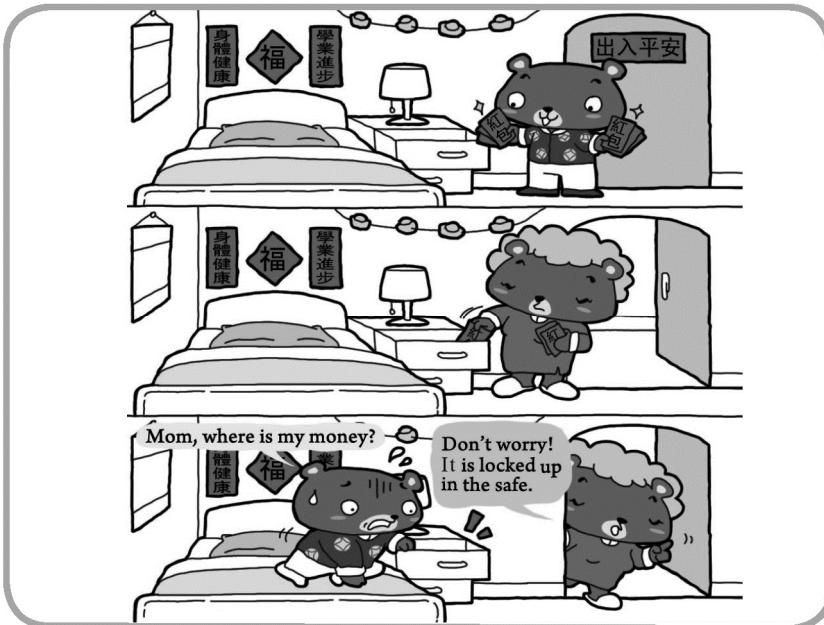


# 3

## 語態



在英文中，語態分為「主動語態」與「被動語態」。如果句子含有「被動」的意思時，動詞使用「be-V + 過去分詞(p.p.)」。但到底什麼時候該使用被動語態呢？當執行動作者身分不明確，或根本不重要時，常使用被動語態。而且被動語態多用於正式文件或學術寫作中，以求論述客觀公正。請見以下的圖示說明吧！



**【例】 All the money is **locked up** in the safe. (所有的錢都鎖在保險箱裡。)**

- 是誰把錢鎖在保險箱裡不重要，重要的是錢鎖在保險箱當中。



### 3-1 文法大特寫

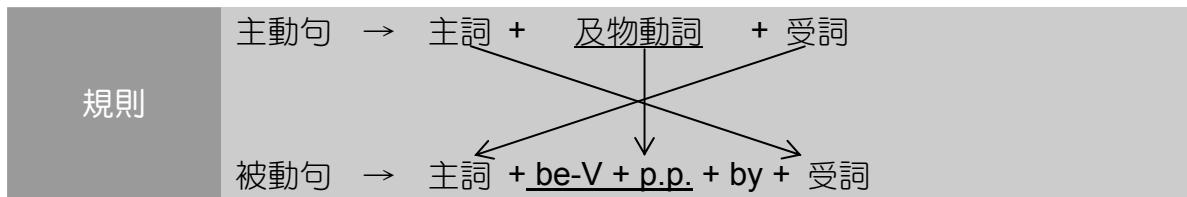
被動語態的各種時式

【說明】英文的十二種時式中，能構成被動語態的有八種。

三時 三式	現在	過去	未來
	is am are } + p.p.	was were } + p.p.	will + be-V + p.p.
簡單式	<p>【例】1. The house <b>is cleaned</b> every day. (這間房子每天都有人打掃。)</p> <p>2. Cinderella <b>was punished</b> yesterday. (Cinderella昨天被處罰了。)</p> <p>3. A ball <b>will be held</b> next week. (下星期將舉辦一場舞會。)</p>		
進行式	is am are } + being + p.p.	was were } + being + p.p.	
	<p>【例】1. The proposal <b>is being discussed</b> at the meeting. (大家正開會討論該提案。)</p> <p>2. All the computers <b>were being used</b> when I went to the computer room. (我到電腦教室時，所有的電腦都有人在使用。)</p>		
完成式	has have } + been + p.p.	had + been + p.p.	will + have been + p.p.
	<p>【例】1. Their pretty evening gowns <b>have been made</b> by the best seamstress. (她們漂亮的晚禮服已經由最好的裁縫師縫製好了。)</p> <p>2. The housework <b>had been done</b> when her stepmother returned. (當她繼母回到家時，家事已經完成了。)</p> <p>3. The computer <b>will have been fixed</b> by the time you come home. (你回到家時，電腦將已經修好了。)</p>		



## Point ① 主動語態改被動語態的基本規則



【例】Dr. Owl punished Monkey. (小猴被Dr. 奧處罰。)

→ Monkey was punished by Dr. Owl.

### (一) 簡單式

	時式	動詞型態
句型	現在簡單式	am/are/is + p.p.
	過去簡單式	was/were + p.p.
	未來簡單式	will + be + p.p./be going to + be + p.p.

【例】1. They store vegetables in the refrigerator. (蔬菜冰在冰箱裡。)

→ Vegetables are stored in the refrigerator.

• 在被動句中，後面的行為者 (them) 不重要，所以可將 by them 省略。

2. Jason's girlfriend dumped him last week. (Jason 上星期被他女朋友甩了。)

→ Jason was dumped by his girlfriend last week.

3. Someone will tell you how to use this machine. (有人會告訴你如何使用這臺機器。)

→ You will be told how to use this machine.

### (二) 進行式

	時式	動詞型態
句型	現在進行式	am/are/is + being + p.p.
	過去進行式	was/were + being + p.p.

【例】1. The teacher is scolding the naughty boy now.

→The naughty boy is being scolded by the teacher now.

(那個調皮的男孩現在正被老師責罵。)

2. When I went to the office, someone was using the computer.

→When I went to the office, the computer was being used.

(當我去辦公室時，有人正在用那臺電腦。)

- 在本句中，電腦被誰使用並不重要，所以可將 by someone 省略。而且中譯時建議以「有人……」當主詞，不要翻成「電腦正在被使用著」，這樣中文句子會充滿英文的陰影。

### (三) 完成式

	時式	動詞型態
句型	現在完成式	has/have + been + p.p.
	過去完成式	had + been + p.p.
	未來完成式	will + have been + p.p.

【例】1. The dentist has pulled out the crocodile's tooth.

→The crocodile's tooth has been pulled out (by the dentist).

(那隻鱷魚的牙齒已經被拔出來了。)

- 被動語態中可將“by the dentist”省略，因為重點是「牙齒拔出來了」這件事情，而不是「誰」拔了鱷魚的牙齒。

2. The police had towed away my car before I returned.

→My car had been towed away (by the police) before I returned.

(當我回來時，車子已經被拖吊走了。)

- 改為被動態時，強調的是「車子已經被拖吊」這件事，故 by the police 可省略。

3. By the time you come back, I will have cooked dinner.

→By the time you come back, dinner will have been cooked.

(你回來的時候，晚餐將已經煮好了。)

- “by me” 可省略，因為重點是「晚餐到時已經煮好了」。



## 3-2 重點回顧

時式	句型	例句
現在簡單式 被動語態	am/are/is + p.p.	1. The author's adventurous life _____ _____ in <i>The Little Prince</i> . (那位作者充滿冒險的人生反映在《小王子》中。)
過去簡單式 被動語態	was/were + p.p.	2. Steve Jobs _____ actually (k) _____ out of Apple by the people he had hired. (史蒂夫·賈伯斯實際上是被他所聘用的人踢出蘋果公司。)
未來簡單式 被動語態	<u>will/be going to</u> + be + p.p.	3. Steve Jobs _____ _____ _____ as someone who made a tremendous impact on society. (大家會因為史蒂夫·賈伯斯為社會帶來的重大影響而記得他。)
現在進行式 被動語態	am/are/is + being + p.p.	4. The new drug _____ _____ _____ on people now. (這個新藥正以人體進行測試。)
過去進行式 被動語態	was/were + being + p.p.	5. The book _____ _____ _____ then, so it was not yet available in stores. (那個時候那本書還在印刷，所以商店還買不到。)
現在完成式 被動語態	has/have + been + p.p.	6. Meryl Streep _____ _____ _____ for an Academy Award 18 times. (梅莉·史翠普已被奧斯卡金像獎提名過十八次了。)
過去完成式 被動語態	had + been + p.p.	7. By the time the war ended, nine million soldiers _____ _____ _____. (到了戰爭結束時，已有九百萬名軍人喪生。)
未來完成式 被動語態	will + have + been + p.p.	8. By next year, all the money _____ _____ _____ _____. (到了明年，所有的錢都將花光了。)



3-3 練習題

- ( ) 1. After his parents died, he \_\_\_\_\_ by his grandmother.  
(A) took care of (B) has taken care of  
(C) was taken care of (D) will take care of

( ) 2. The project should \_\_\_\_\_ by Friday.  
(A) complete (B) be completed  
(C) be completing (D) have completed

( ) 3. Taipei 101 \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004.  
(A) was completed (B) had been completed  
(C) completed (D) was being completed

( ) 4. He hates \_\_\_\_\_ an idiot.  
(A) calling (B) being called (C) called (D) to call

( ) 5. He was heard \_\_\_\_\_ a love song to his girlfriend.  
(A) to singing (B) sing (C) sang (D) singing

( ) 6. The man who ran through the red light was made \_\_\_\_\_ his driver's license (駕照).  
(A) to show (B) show (C) showing (D) shown

( ) 7. He doesn't like the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) laughed at (B) being laughed at  
(C) laughed (D) laughing at

( ) 8. The patient had to \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital immediately.  
(A) send (B) being sent  
(C) have been sent (D) be sent

( ) 9. All the windows and doors ought to \_\_\_\_\_ before you go to bed.  
(A) locked (B) be locked (C) have locked (D) be locking

( ) 10. I have to stay at my friend's place because my apartment \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) remodeled (B) is being remodeled  
(C) remodeling (D) has been remodeled