

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。

三式	三時	現在	過去	未來
簡單式		is am are	was were	will + be-V + p.p.
		} + p.p.		
進行式		is am are	was were	
		} + being + p.p.		
完成式		has have	had + been + p.p.	will + have been + p.p.
		} + been + p.p.		

- 【例】1. The house **is cleaned** every day.
 (這間房子每天都有人打掃。)
2. Cinderella **was punished** yesterday.
 (Cinderella昨天被處罰了。)
3. A ball **will be held** next week. (下星期將舉辦一場舞會。)

- 【例】1. The proposal **is being discussed** at the meeting.
 (大家正開會討論該提案。)
2. All the computers **were being used** 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。)

- 【例】1. Their pretty evening gowns **have been made** 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。)
2. The housework **had been done** when her stepmother returned.
 (當她繼母回到家時，家事已經完成了。)
3. The computer **will have been fixed** by the time you come home.
 (你回到家時，電腦將已經修好了。)



Point ① 主動語態改被動語態的基本規則

規則	主動句 → 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞
	被動句 → 主詞 + <u>be-V + p.p.</u> + by + 受詞

【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

句型	時式	動詞型態
	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