

被动语态重要考点

一、谓语动词用主动表被动的五种情形

(1) 某些连系动词(如 look, sound, smell, feel, taste, prove 等)要用主动表被动:

My advice proved to be wrong.

(2) 当 open, close, shut, lock, move 等用作不及物动词且表示主语的某种属性时:

The supermarket doors shut automatically.

【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. (说明主语的属性——窗户有问题了) / The window won't be shut. (窗户本身没问题, 只是不用关)

有时可能用主动和被动形式均可, 只是强调重点稍有不同:

Suddenly the door opened. 突然门开了。(不强调动作执行者) / The door was suddenly opened. 门突然被打开了。(强调动作执行者)

(3) 当 read, wash, clean, cook, cut, wear, carry 等用作不及物动词且表示主语的某种属性时:

The book sells quickly. / This cheese doesn't cut easily. It's too soft.

【注】该用法通常与 well, easily, slowly, quickly 等副词连用, 并且在用于以上意思时通常不宜直接使用被动语态形式。不过在某些特殊情况下也可用被动语态, 只是含义稍有不同(用主动形式表示主语的属性, 用被动形式表示动作执行者所执行的动作):

The sentences read clearly. 这些句子读起来很清楚。(即这句话没有歧义)

The sentences are read clearly. 这些句子被读得很清楚。(指读的人读得好)

另外, 以上用法有时也可能用于进行时态:

The vegetables are cooking. / Is the book selling well?

(4) 某些表示开始和结束的动词 (begin, start, finish, end 等), 当主语为事物且不强调动作的执行者时:

When does the concert begin? / The play ended at ten o'clock.

(5) 有的动词本身含有被动意味:

Where is the new film showing? / My skirt caught on a nail. / Soon the house filled with people.

二、非谓语动词用主动表被动的八种情形

(1) 不定式 to blame, to let 用作表语时:

Who is to blame? / The house is to let.

(2) 某些“be+形容词+to do”结构中的不定式通常要用主动形式表示被动意义:

The question is difficult to answer. / Your writing is impossible to read. / Do you think the water is safe to drink?

【注】

①这类结构的特点是句子主语就是其后不定式的逻辑宾语, 按理说其中的不定式要用被动形式, 但习惯上却要用主动表被动。这类形容词常见的有 awkward, convenient, dangerous, difficult, easy, hard, impossible, interesting, nice, pleasant, safe, tough, tricky, unpleasant 等。

②有时形容词后跟有名词, 在名词后用作定语的不定式用主动形式表示被动意义:

It's a difficult book to read. / It is a pleasant thing to remember.

③有少数用于类似结构的形容词(如 fit, ready, free 等), 其中的不定式用主动式和被动式均可:

The water is not fit to drink [to be drunk]. / The letters are ready to post [to be posted].

(3) 不定式用于某些动词(如 have, have got, get, want, need 等)的宾语后作定语时, 如果不定式的逻辑主语就是句子的主语, 则要用主动形式表示被动意义:

I have some letters to write. / I want something to drink. / I want to get something to read.

【注】如果不定式的逻辑主语不是句子的主语, 则应用被动式, 比较:

I have something to type. 我有些东西要打(字)。(指自己打字)

I have something to be typed. 我有些东西要打(字)。(指请人打字)

(4) 不定式用于某些双宾动词(如 give, show, buy, lend, get 等)的直接宾语后作定语时, 如果不定式的逻辑主语就是直接宾语前的间接宾语, 通常用主动形式表示被动意义:

Give me some magazines to read. / He lent me some magazines to read.

【注】如果不定式的逻辑主语不是直接宾语前的间接宾语, 则应用被动式, 比较:

He will show you the path to take. / He will show you the room to be used as the meeting-room.

但有时两者区别不大:

Give me a list of the people to invite [to be invited].

(5) 不定式用于修饰“there be+名词”中的名词时, 可用主动式, 也可用被动式, 有时含义差不多:

There is too much work to do [to be done]. 要做的工作太多了。

但有时含义有差别(不定式用主动式可视为其前省略了 for sb, 用被动式可视为其后省略了 by sb):

There is nothing to do. 无事可做。(含有无聊之意) / There is nothing to be done. 不能做什么了。(指没有办法了)

There is nothing to see. 没什么可看的。(即不值一看) / There is nothing to be seen. 没看见什么。(指没东西看)

(6) 涉及副词 enough 和 too 的主动表被动。在 too...to do sth 和 ...enough to do sth 这两个结构中, 若句子主语与其后不定式为 to do sth 被动关系, 则该不定式通常用主动形式表示被动意义(但也可直接用被动式):

The writing is too faint to read [to be read].

These boxes are not strong enough to use [to be used] as a platform.

但在某些特别强调被动意义的语境中, 可能用被动式更恰当:

He spoke in a voice too low to be heard. / He is too young to be sent to America for advanced study.

(7) be worth 后的动名词要用主动表被动:

In all, the book is worth reading. / This might be worth thinking about.

【注】与 worth 相似的 worthy 却不一样, 其后不接动名词而接不定式(若接动名词则其前应有介词 of), 且要用被动式表示被动含义:

This book is worthy to be read [of being read].

(8) 在 need, want, require 等少数表示“需要”的动词后的动名词用主动形式表被动意义:

The plants want watering every day. / This wall requires repairing.

【注】① 以上结构中的动名词改用不定式则要用被动式表示被动意义:

This sentence needs explaining [to be explained].

② 它们后接名词时也可表示被动意义:

It needs no explanation. / This plan requires careful consideration.

三、介词短语用主动表被动的六种情形

(1) “beyond+名词”:

The rumor is beyond belief. / The children were beyond control.

【注】这类表达中的名词前通常没有冠词, 且该名词一般都具有动作意义, 类似的结构还有 beyond compare(无可比拟), beyond description(难以形容), beyond (all) doubt(毫无疑问), beyond expression(无法形容), beyond suspicion(无可怀疑), 等。

(2) “in+名词”短语:

When was paper money in use in China? / Please do not enter the classroom while a lesson is in progress.

【注】这类表达中的名词前通常没有冠词, 且该名词一般都具有动作意义, 类似的结构还有 in action(在运转), in sight(看得见), in (good) repair(维修良好的), in store(贮藏着)等。

(3) “in course of+名词”短语:

The new railway is in course of construction. / The goods ordered are now in course of shipment.

【注】有些类似的短语有 the 表被动, 无 the 表主动:

in charge of 负责 in the charge of 由...负责; in possession of 拥有 in the possession of 被...拥有

(4) “on+名词”短语:

The building is on fire. / Every article on view will be on sale.

【注】这类表达中的名词前通常没有冠词, 且该名词一般都具有动作意义, 类似的结构还有 on trial(在试用), on display(在展出), on show(在展出), on exhibition(在展出)等。

(5) “under+名词”短语:

The new music hall is under construction. / Your proposal is under consideration.

【注】这类短语的名词前不用冠词, 类似的还有 under arrest(被逮捕), under attack(受到袭击), under discussion(在讨论中), under examination(在检查或调查中), under medical treatment(在治疗中), under repair(在修缮中), under review(在检查中), under study(在研究中)。

(6) 其他介词短语。除以上提到的几种情况外, 还有一些介词短语也可表示被动意义, 如 for sale(供出售), for rent(供出租), at one's service(听凭某人使用), above reproach(无可指责, 无可非议), above suspicion(不受怀疑), above criticism(无可指责), within sight(看得见)等。

被动语态专项训练题

1. An accident ____ on this road last week.

A. has been happened B. was happened C. is happened D. happened

2. Cotton ____ in the southeast of China.

A. is grown B. are grown C. grows D. grow

3. So far, the moon ____ by man already.

A. is visited B. will be visited C. has been visited D. was visited

4. A lot of things ____ by people to save the little girl now.

A. are doing B. are being done C. has been done D. will be done

5.--When ____ this kind of computers____? --Last year.

A. did; to use B. was; put to use C. is; used D. are; used

6. Who ____ this book ____?

A. did; written B. was; written by C. did; written D. was; written

7. A story ____ by Granny yesterday.

A. was told us B. was told to us C. is told us D. told us

8. The monkey was seen ____ off the tree.

A. jump B. jumps C. jumped D. to jump

9. The elderly ____ well.

A. looks after B. must be looked after C. must look after D. looked after

10. A lot of tall buildings ____ in his hometown in the last three years.

A. have set up B. have been set up C. were set up D. set up

11. Great changes _____ place. Many new schools _____.
 A. have taken; have been opened B. take; are open
 C. are taken; open D. have been taken; are opened
12. We can't use the bridge now, because it _____.
 A. has been repaired B. is repairing C. is repaired D. is being repaired
13. The glass _____. It _____ easily.
 A. broke; is broken B. was broken; is broken
 C. was broken; breaks D. has been broken; broken
14. The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.
 A. sold B. had been sold C. were sold D. would sell
15. Professor James will give us a lecture on Western cultures, but when and where _____ yet.
 A. hasn't been decided B. haven't decided C. isn't being decided D. aren't decided
16. It is said that the early European playing-cards _____ for entertainment and education.
 A. were being designed B. were designed C. have been designed D. have designed
17. Although the causes of cancer _____, we do not yet have any practical way to prevent it.
 A. are being uncovered B. have been uncovering C. are uncovering D. have uncovered
18. Millions of pounds' worth of damage _____ by a storm which swept across the north of England last night.
 A. has been caused B. had been caused C. will be caused D. will have been caused
19. Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea, which _____ the Pacific, and we met no storms.
 A. was called B. is called C. had been called D. has been called
20. The moment the 29th Olympic Games _____ open, the whole world cheered.
 A. declared B. have been declared C. have declared D. were declared
21. —I saw David in the supermarket this morning.
 —Really? He _____ around here for a long time.
 A. won't be seen B. wasn't seen C. hasn't been seen D. hadn't been seen
22. It is reported that the old coins _____ under the earth for about 500 years by the time they were discovered.
 A. had buried B. had been buried C. buried D. were buried
23. Mary realized she _____.
 A. was making fun of B. was made fun C. was being made fun of D. was being made fun
24. _____ to say a thing in that way
 A. It is considers wrong B. It is considered wrong C. It is considered it's wrong D. It is considering wrong
25. He urged that the books _____ at once.
 A. would be printed B. would print C. be printed D. print
26. The fifth-generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected at present.
 A. developed B. have developed C. are being developed D. will have been developed
27. Wildlife _____ at such a disturbing speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.
 A. has hunted B. is being hunted C. are hunted D. are to be hunted
28. The new suspension bridge _____ by the end of next month.
 A. has been designed B. is designed C. will design D. will have been designed
29. --Look! Everything here is under construction.
 --What's the pretty small cabin that _____ for?
 A. is being built B. has been built C. is built D. is building
30. Nobody noticed the thief slip into the house because the lights happened to _____.
 A. have been put up B. turn off C. be turned on D. go out
31. This pair of smart shoes in the closet _____ Princess Diana.
 A. belongs B. are belonged to C. belongs to D. belong to
32. --What do you think of the book?
 --Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ a second time.
 A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read
33. The squirrel was lucky that it just missed _____.
 A. catching B. to be caught C. being caught D. to catch
34. This page needed _____ again.
 A. being checked B. checked C. to check D. to be checked
35. _____ many times, the boy still didn't know how to do the exercises.
 A. Having taught B. Having been taught C. taught D. Teaching