

被动语态

English Grammar · B1

一般现在 / 过去时的被动

Active → passive

Active	Passive
doer first	be + past participle
<i>Lu Xun wrote it</i>	<i>It was written by ...</i>

Active → passive: reference card grid

被动语态 (the passive) 把**动作的承受者**放在主语位置, 强调“被怎么样”, 而不是谁做的。

结构: 主语 + be + 过去分词 (be 的时态决定句子时态)

- 一般现在被动: am / is / are + 过去分词。
- 一般过去被动: was / were + 过去分词。

{en: English| 英语 / is| (被动) / spoken| 说 / here| 这里 / .}

这里 (被) 说英语 / 这里讲英语。

{en: The| (冠词) / window| 窗户 / was| (被动) / broken| 打破 / .}

窗户被打破了。

注意主动变被动: 宾语提前作主语, 动词变 be + **过去分词**。 *They built it. → It was built.*

by + 动作执行者

如果想说明“**被谁**”做的, 用 by + **动作执行者**:

{en: This| 这 / book| 书 / was| (被动) / written| 写 / by| 被 / Lu Xun| 鲁迅 / .}

这本书是鲁迅写的。

什么时候用被动?

- 不知道、或不重要是谁做的: *The road was repaired.* (路被修好了。)
- 想强调承受者: *The painting was bought by a museum.*

注意如果执行者不重要, 常常**省略** by ...: *The shop is closed.* (店关门了。)

常见错误

- × ~The window was broke. / The book was wrote by him. ~ → ✓ was **broken** / was **written** — 被动用**过去分词**, 不是过去式; 不规则动词的第三列要背熟。
- × ~It was happened last night. ~ → ✓ It **happened** last night. — happen、appear、die 这类不及物动词**没有被动语态**。
- × ~My phone was stolen by someone. ~ → ✓ My phone was stolen. — by someone / by people 是废话, 直接删掉。
- 中文说“我出生在”是主动, 英语永远用被动: ✓ I **was born** in Chengdu.