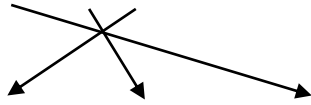


Unit 3 被動語氣

1. Basic Principle 基本概念

1. Bob mailed the letter. 主動句(Active)，主詞表現動詞 mail 的動作。



The letter was mailed by Bob. 被動句(Passive)，用 by Bob 表現動詞 mail 的動作。

2. The car accident happened yesterday. → 沒有受詞的動詞無法以被動表達。

Exercise 1: Change the sentences from active voice to passive voice.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mary helps the boy. | → The boy <u>is helped</u> by Mary. |
| 2. Mary is helping the boy. | → The boy <u>is being helped</u> by Mary. |
| 3. Mary has helped the boy. | → The boy <u>has been helped</u> by Mary. |
| 4. Mary helped the boy. | → The boy <u>was helped</u> by Mary. |
| 5. Mary was helping the boy. | → The boy <u>was being helped</u> by Mary. |
| 6. Mary had helped the boy. | → The boy <u>had been helped</u> by Mary. |
| 7. Mary will help the boy. | → The boy <u>will be helped</u> by Mary. |
| 8. Mary is going to help the boy. | → The boy <u>is going to be helped</u> by Mary. |
| 9. Mary will have helped the boy. | → The boy <u>will have been helped</u> by Mary. |
| 10. Does Mary help the boy? | → <u>Is the boy helped by Mary?</u> |

注意如何
表達進行
式的被動

被動對中文
使用者而言
很難掌握。

2. Past Participle functions as Adjective (過去分詞當形容詞使用).

- (1) **get + V-en** : 被動式為 be+過去分詞，而此過去分詞常被用以接在 **get** 後，有“

逐漸感到”的意思。類似 *be becoming to be, be beginning to be...*

Exercise 2: 以合適的 *get* 時態配合下列動詞完成下列句子。

hurt	dress	tire	lose	bore
pay	worry	confuse	pack	fire

1. I think I had better stop working. I am getting tired.
2. There was an accident, but nobody got hurt.
3. We didn't have a map, so we got lost.
4. We can leave as soon as you get dressed.
5. Sam was supposed to be home an hour ago, but he still isn't here. I am getting worried.
6. I got confused because everybody gave me different advice.
7. I got bored, so I didn't stay for the end of the movie.
8. I'll be ready to leave as soon as these few books get packed.
9. I get paid on Fridays. I'll give you the money I owe you next Friday.
10. But later he got fired because he didn't do his work well.

專注於文意
才能找到最
好的答案！

3. Participial adjective 分詞形容詞

現在分詞或過去分詞可分別當做主動或被動含意形容詞使用。

每個動詞都可
以變成兩個形
容詞。重要！

- (1) The problem **confuses** the students. (主動句動詞的使用)
- (2) The students **are confused by** the problem. (被動句動詞的使用)
- (3) It is a **confusing** problem. (現在分詞當主動含意形容詞)
- (4) They are **confused** students. (過去分詞當被動含意形容詞)

Exercise 3: 依照提示填入適當的主動或被動含意形容詞。

1. The teacher **bore**s the students. He is a boring teacher. They are bored students.
2. The game **excited** the people. They are excited people. It is an exciting game.
3. The news **surprised** the man. It was surprising news. He was a surprised man.
4. The (steal) stolen diamond was finally found.
5. I found myself in an (embarrass) embarrassing situation last night.

6. The (expect) expected person didn't come to the meeting.
7. The dragon was a (frighten) frightening sight for the villagers.
8. The (frighten) frightened villagers ran for their lives.
9. I went to a movie yesterday. I was (bore) bored. The car chases were not (excite) exciting at all. And the characters were not very (convince) convincing. I was really (disappoint) disappointed because the reviewers said it had (amaze) amazing effects. But for me, it wasn't (interest) interesting at all. I was (annoy) annoyed that I wasted money and time for such an (disappoint) disappointing movie. The only thing that was (satisfy) satisfying was the popcorn.

Exercise 4: 理解文章中的分詞形容詞，將分詞形容詞畫底線。

1. Charlie Chaplin was a great actor. His entertaining silent movies are still popular today. His amusing character is well-known all over the world. His idea of the poor character in worn-out shoes and round hat was from his childhood experiences.
2. Chaplin was born in poverty in London in 1889 and was abandoned by his father and left in an orphanage by his mother. He became interested in acting at the age of five. At ten, he left school to travel with a British acting company. In 1910, he made his first trip to America. He was talented and hard-working. By 1916 he was earning \$10,000 a week and the highest-paid person in the world.
3. Even though "talkies" came out in 1927, he didn't make a movie with sound until 1940, when he played a comic version of the terrifying leader, Adolf Hitler.
4. As Chaplin got older, he faced declining popularity as a result of his politics and personal relationships. After he left the U.S. in 1952, Chaplin was not allowed to re-enter because of his political views. He didn't return to the U.S. until 1972, when he was given a special Oscar for his lifetime of outstanding work.