

Unit 2 Robots — Grammar

动词不定式的被动语态



一、Revise the Passive Voice

{ 主动语态 (the active voice)

{ 被动语态 (the passive voice)

如：① Everyone enjoys exciting sports. (主动语态)

主动语态表达主语是动作的执行者；

② Exciting sports are enjoyed by everyone.

(被动语态)

被动语态表达主语是动作的承受者。

主被动语态的转换:

Tom broke the window.

The window was broken by Tom .



一般只有及物动词（组）才有被动语态，不及物动词没有。

如：我的家乡发生了很大的变化。

不能说： **Great changes have been taken place in my hometown.**

常见主被动时态变化一览表

式 时	• 目前时	过去时	将来时
一般式	<u>am</u> <u>is</u> given <u>are</u>	<u>was</u> <u>were</u> given	<u>shall be</u> <u>will be</u> given
进行式	<u>am being</u> <u>is being</u> given <u>are being</u>	<u>was being</u> <u>were being</u> given	
• 完毕式	<u>has been</u> <u>have been</u> given	<u>had been</u> given	<u>shall/will</u> <u>have been</u> given

1. 复习动词不定式的主动被动构造

	一般式	进行式	• 完毕式
主 动	to do	to be doing	to have done
被 动	to be done		to have been done

1. The **dam** **D** by the year 2023, will benefit the whole country.

A. being completed

B. to complete

C. completed

D. to be **completed**

2. She told me that her proposal needed **B** into consideration.

A. to take

B. to be taken

C. to be taking

D. to have taken

2. 动词不定式的被动语态在句子中的作用

1) 做主语（常用it做形式主语）

To be offered sympathy by a robot is ridiculous.

It is ridiculous to be offered sympathy by
被邀请参加这个亚运会开幕式，是一大荣幸。

It is a great honor to be invited to attend the opening ceremony of Asian Games.

2) 做表语

The party is to be held next Saturday evening.

来年, 这种新药将在500个过分肥胖的人上进行试验。

The new drug is to be tested out on the 500 overweight people next year.

3) 做宾语

She didn't like to be treated as a child.

He pretended to have been beaten by his step-father.

这位职员不希望被她的顾客讥笑。

The clerk wouldn't like to be laughed at by her customers

4) 做宾语补足语

Tony expected the house to be completely transformed.

这个残疾的孩子希望由这个主建筑师来设计这座电影院。

The disabled child expected the cinema to be designed by the chief architect.



5) 做定语

What a victory to be envied by those women!

英国人对即将在伦敦举行的奥运会感到骄傲。

The English are proud of the Olympic Games to be held in London.

6) 做状语

All these gifts must be mailed immediately so as to be received in time for Christmas.

他慌忙赶到订票处（booking office）却被告知全部的票都卖完了。

He hurried to the booking office only to be told that all the tickets had been sold out.

3. 在下列情况中用不定式的主动形式表达被动意思。

1) 不定式作后置定语，与被修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系，但又与该句主语（或另一名词/代词）构成逻辑上的主谓关系时，

He has nothing to eat.

分析： eat 动→nothing宾 / he 主→eat 谓

I will give you a book to read .

分析： read 动→a book 宾/ you 主→read 谓

这个优雅的女人有事情要宣告。

The elegant lady had something to declare.



★ 注意：若句子的主语并非不定式的逻辑主语时，不定式则必须用被动式。

★ 比较： I have a lot of letters to type .
(我有诸多信件要打印： I will type the letter)
I have a lot of letters to be typed.
(意思为： I get sb. to type the letter)

- 1) I'll go to New York. Have you anything to be taken (take) to your wife there?
- 2) Do you have any clothes to be washed (wash), sir?" asked the maid
- 3) I cannot go out now as I have a lot of clothes to wash (wash)

3. 在下列情况中用不定式的主动形式表达被动意思。

2) 在“主语+表语（形容词）to do”中，主语也是不定式的逻辑宾语，即不定式动词和主语之间是动宾关系。

This question is easy to answer.

（分析：answer (动)-----this question (宾)）

★ 注意：

假如动词为不及物动词，则要注意介词的搭配。

John is difficult to deal with.

（分析：deal with (动)---- John (宾)）

如：这扶手椅坐起来很舒适。

The armchair is comfortable to sit in

这题目极难算出来。

The question is difficult to work out

常用的形容词有easy, difficult, hard, impossible, nice, pleasant, light, heavy, interesting, important, expensive, cheap, fit, dangerous

3). 在“too...to do; enough...to...”构造中。如：
这个问题太难了算不出来。

The problem is **too** difficult **to work out** (to be worked out).

这房子够大能住下。

The house is big enough **to live in**.



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