

基礎文法

Unit 11: 被動語氣 (2)

現在進行式與過去進行式的被動式

<p>(主) The secretary is copying some letters.</p> <p>(被) <u>Some letters</u> <u>are being copied</u> by the secretary. ✓</p> <p>(主) Someone is building a new hospital.</p> <p>(被) A new hospital <u>is being built</u>.</p>	<p>現在進行式的被動</p> <p>Am Is being + p.p. are</p>
<p>(主) The secretary was copying some letters.</p> <p>(被) Some letters <u>were being copied</u> by the secretary.</p> <p>(主) Someone was building a new hospital.</p> <p>(被) A new hospital <u>was being built</u>.</p>	<p>過去進行式的被動</p> <p>Was + being + p.p. Were</p>

Be + pp. (are copied)

- Be + Ving
- The letters are being copied.

Exercise 1

- 現在進行式與過去進行式的被動式
- Lose –lost – lost
- Loss – It's our loss.

過去分詞作為形容詞

Be + 形容詞

(a) John is young.

(b) John is tall.

Be + 過去分詞

(c) John is married.

(d) John is tired.

(e) John is frightened.

(f) Linda is married to John.

(g) Linda was excited about the game.

(h) Linda will be prepared for the exam.

Be 動詞後面可接形容詞，用來補充說明主詞。

Be動詞後面可接過去分詞(被動形式)。過去分詞和形容詞類似，用來補充說明主詞。日常用語常會使用過去分詞當形容詞。

此時，過去分詞後面必須接特定的介詞，再加受詞，例如：

Married + to + 受詞

Excited + about + 受詞

Prepared + for + 受詞

■ Will you marry me?

Be + 過去分詞的慣用語

1. <i>be acquainted (with)</i>	13. <i>be excited (about)</i>	25. <i>be opposed (to)</i>
2. <i>be bored (with, by)</i>	14. <i>be exhausted (from)</i>	26. <i>be pleased (with)</i>
3. <i>be broken</i>	15. <i>be finished (with)</i>	27. <i>be prepared (for)</i>
4. <i>be closed</i>	16. <i>be frightened (of, by)</i>	28. <i>be qualified (for)</i>
5. <i>be composed of</i>	17. <i>be gone (from)</i>	29. <i>be related (to)</i>
6. <i>be crowded (with)</i>	18. <i>be hurt</i>	30. <i>be satisfied (with)</i>
7. <i>be devoted (to)</i>	19. <i>be interested (in)</i>	31. <i>be scared (of, by)</i>
8. <i>be disappointed (in, with)</i>	20. <i>be involved (in, with)</i>	32. <i>be shut</i>
9. <i>be discovered (from)</i>	21. <i>be located in</i>	33. <i>be spoiled</i>
10. <i>be done (with)</i>	22. <i>be lost</i>	34. <i>be terrified (of, by)</i>
11. <i>be drunk (on)</i>	23. <i>be made of</i>	35. <i>be tired (of, from)*</i>
12. <i>be engaged (to)</i>	24. <i>be married (to)</i>	36. <i>be worried (about)</i>

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Acquaintance

■ made of跟made from的差別

1. 用外形的變化來區分made from和made of的不同

- a) *be made of* 是物理變化(外形沒改變)
- b) *be made from* 是化學變化(外形改變)

2. 例如

Desk is made of wood.

Bread is made from flour.

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opposite

- oppose

tired

- tired of 厭煩、受夠了
 - I'm tired of the cold weather.
- tired from 因...累壞了
 - I'm tired from working hard all day.

Exercise 2

- 過去分詞作為形容詞（狀態性被動式）
- 說明：將下表中的用語填入空格中，一律用簡單現在式

Apples spoil because of the oxygen....

- Pouring milk into your morning coffee or cereal only to find out it's spoiled can be a tough way to start your day.

Exercise 3

- 過去分詞作為形容詞（狀態性被動式）
- 說明:將斜體部分的動詞改為簡單現在式或簡單過去式的被動形式，必要時加上適當的介係詞。

分詞形容詞：動詞 + ed / ing 之比較

Chinese art interests me.

(a) I am interested in Chinese art.

(誤) I am interesting in Chinese art.

(b) Chinese art is interesting.

(誤) Chinese art is interested.

The news surprised Kate.

(c) Kate was surprised.

(d) The news was surprising.

動詞的過去分詞 (-ed)和現在分詞 (-ing)可作為形容詞用。

(a) 過去分詞 (interested)形容人的感覺。

(b)現在分詞 (interesting)描述人或事物的性質。在這裡是在說 Chinese art是有趣的。

(c) surprised 在於表達Kate 的感覺。

過去分詞具有被動的意義：Kate was surprised by the news.

(d) 引起驚訝情緒的是the news.

He is interested in sports.

- He is an interesting person.

- He is bored.
- He is boring.

Exercise 4

- 分詞形容詞
- The newest technology presents _____ opportunities for the development of new products.
- (A) excite
- (B) excitement
- (C) exciting
- (D) excited

He had the souvenirs shipped to ____
home address.

- (A) he
- (B) himself
- (C) him
- (D) his

Although the plan presented by the clerk
was rejected, **he presented it ____.**

- **his presentation is reasonable.**
- (A) reasonable
- (B) reasonably
- (C) reasoning
- (D) reasoned