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## 2. 語態 Voices

語態分為「主動語態 (active voice)」與「被動語態 (passive voice)」。如果句子含有「被動」的意思時，動詞使用「be-V + 過去分詞 (past participle.)」。

## 【文法大特寫】

被動語態的各種時式：英文的十二種時式中，能構成被動語態的有八種。

	現在 Present	過去 Past	未來 Future
簡單式 simple	<b>is/am/are + p.p.</b> E.g. (1) Students <b>are told</b> to follow the school rules. E.g. (2) I <b>was told</b> by my teacher to study hard. E.g. (3) A Chinese New Year party <b>will be held</b> next week.	<b>was/were + p.p.</b>	<b>will + be + p.p.</b>
進行式 continuous	<b>is/am/are + being + p.p.</b> E.g. (1) The proposal <b>is being discussed</b> at the meeting. E.g. (2) All the computers <b>were being used</b> when I went to the computer room.	<b>was/were + being + p.p.</b>	<b>will + be + being + p.p.</b>
完成式 perfect	<b>has/have + p.p.</b> E.g. (1) Hong Kong <b>has been condemned</b> (指責) as a “cultural desert” (文化沙漠). E.g. (2) The housework <b>had been done</b> when her stepmother returned. E.g. (3) The computer <b>will have been fixed</b> by the time you come home.	<b>had + been + p.p.</b>	<b>will + have been + p.p.</b>

## 2.1. 主動語態改被動語態的基本規則 From Active Voices to Passive Voices

主動句	<p style="text-align: center;">Subject + Verb + Object</p>
被動句	<p style="text-align: center;">Object + <u>“be”+ p.p.</u> + by + Subject</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 被動結構：be-動詞 + 過去分詞 (p.p) [pay → <u>be paid</u>]</li> <li>2. be-動詞要符合原本句子的時態 [paid → <u>was/were paid</u>]</li> <li>3. p.p. 後面如果要接 subject，要在前面先加 ‘by’ [John pays → <u>paid by John</u>]</li> </ol>	
<p style="text-align: center;">E.g. <u>His parents</u> <u>pay</u> <u>his bills</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>His bills</u> <u>are paid</u> <u>by his parents</u>.</p>	

## 2.2. 被動語態的應用 Applications of Passive Voices

(1) 當你想要用接受動作的那一方開頭當主詞 (因為它才是主角)

E.g. Steve jobs **was kicked** out of Apple by the people he hired.

(主角是 Steve Jobs，而要是 the people he hired，所以用 Steve Jobs 當主詞)

(2) 句子的焦點在於動作的接受者，動作的執行者不重要/不清楚

E.g. (1) The internet **was invented** in 1989. (誰發明的？不清楚也不是重點)

E.g. (2) It **has been reported** that some parents in Asian countries are installing apps on the children's mobile phones. (誰報告的？不清楚也不是重點)

## 2.3. 不同時態的被動語句 Different Tenses in Passive Voices

(1) 簡單式 Simple form

句型	時式 Tense	動詞型態 Verb form
	現在簡單式 Simple present tense	am/are/is + (not) + p.p.
	過去簡單式 Simple past tense	was/were + (not) + p.p.
	未來簡單式 Simple future tense	will + (not) + be + p.p. / be going to + be + p.p.

## Examples:

- People **often discuss** the celebrities' outlooks on social media.

The celebrities' outlook **are often discussed** on social media.

(“People” 不重要，所以可將 “by people” 省略)

- My parents **did not allow** me to use social media when I was in primary school

I **was not allowed** by my parents to use social media when I was in primary school.

- If you violate the school rules, the teacher **will punish** you.

If you violate the school rules, you **will be punished**.

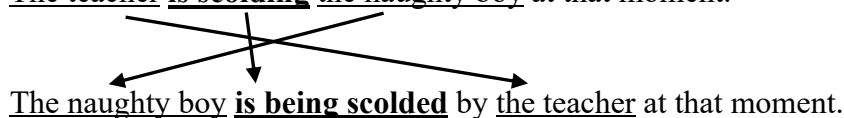
(“the teacher” 不重要，所以可將 “by the teacher” 省略)

(2) 進行式 Continuous form

句型	時式 Tense	動詞型態 Verb form
	現在進行式 Present continuous tense	am/are/is + (not) + being + p.p.

Examples:

- The teacher **is scolding** the naughty boy at that moment.

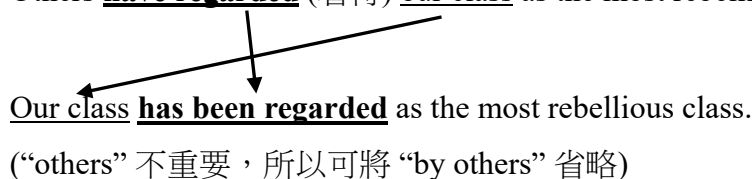


(3) 完成式 Perfect form

句型	時式 Tense	動詞型態 Verb form
	現在完成式 Present perfect tense	has/have + (not) + been + p.p.

Examples:

- Others **have regarded** (看待) our class as the most rebellious (反叛的) class.



(4) 含助動詞 (model verb) 的被動句式

<p><b>modal verb + (not) + be + p.p.</b></p> <p>*examples of modal verb: would, should, could, might, must etc.</p>
<p>We <b>must</b> write the agenda in advance.</p> <p>The agenda <b>must</b> be written in advance.</p>

Examples:

- Smoking **should be banned** in Hong Kong.
- More resources **could be allocated** to local sports development.
- Most children **might be attracted** by the famous movie “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”.

## 2.4. 作文常用被動句式

- It is believed that ...

E.g. It is believed that watching TV can make us smarter in different ways.

- It is said that ...

E.g. It is well said that "Health is wealth".

- It is predicted that ...

E.g. It is predicted that traditional stationery shops are going to close down in the coming ten years.

# Sample

2. 語態 Voices

【基本功練習場】 Fill in the blanks by using the correct voices and tenses of verbs.

1. The man who was responsible for the attacks \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) last Tuesday.
2. New sports facilities \_\_\_\_\_ (build) recently.
3. The technician \_\_\_\_\_ (install) anti-virus software onto this computer recently.
4. The students' scholarship applications \_\_\_\_\_ (process) next week.
5. Eating food that \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) thoroughly will make us sick.
6. I have applied for the job. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (contact) for an interview next week?



7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

【進階練習場】 Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

1. We conducted this study to find out Mainland tourists' opinions about Hong Kong.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Some respondents pointed out that the choice of attractions was limited and most of the spots were too crowded.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 
4. 

3. 助動詞 Auxiliary Verbs

【基本功練習場】 Fill in the blanks by choosing the best modal verbs.





1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

【常犯錯誤練習】 If necessary, correct or make improvements to these sentences.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

【進階練習場】

Rewrite the following sentences using the best modal verbs.

1. It is most probable that job interviews lead to stress and anxiety  
\_\_\_\_\_
2.  od  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tra  \_\_\_\_\_
4.  \_\_\_\_\_
5.  \_\_\_\_\_
6.  \_\_\_\_\_