

四级英语特殊的被动结构 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_120085.htm 1)带情态动词的被动结构。其形式为：情态动词 + be + 过去分词。【例如】The baby should be taken good care of by the baby-sitter. This instrument must be handled with great care. In this sense, bad things can be turned into good things. 2)有些动词可以有两个宾语，在用于被动结构时，可以把主动结构中的一个宾语变为主语，另一宾语仍然保留在谓语后面。通常变为主语的是间接宾语。

【例如】The delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport. He was asked a number of questions at the press conference. Two days were allowed them for making the necessary preparation.

3)当“动词 宾语 宾语补语”结构变为被动语态时，原句中的宾语补语成为主语补语。能用这种结构的动词有：declare, call, consider, elect, appoint, nominate, find, leave, like, make, prefer, think, want等。【例如】She was nominated a member of the council. Professor Smith was appointed the head of the Philosophy Department.

4)在使役动词have, make, get以及感官动词see, watch, notice, hear, feel, observe等后面不定式作宾语补语时，在主动结构中不定式to要省略，但变为被动结构时，要加to。【例如】A stranger was seen to walk into the building. She was made to clean the floor.

5)某些感官动词加形容词可以表示被动意义。【例如】The dish tastes delicious. The apple smells sweet.

6) It + be + 过去分词 + that从句，或主语 + be + 过去分词 + to do sth. 【例如】It is said that the boy has passed the national

exam. The boy is said to have passed the national exam. It was reported that 60% students in the university had passed CET-6.60% students in the university were reported to have passed CET-6.

100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com