

- ed分词系表结构和被动语态的区别 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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[d\\_E5\\_88\\_86\\_E8\\_AF\\_c83\\_120123.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__EF_BC_8De) -ed分词这个结构在英语表达

中是常见的。它既可以是系表结构，又可以是被动语态。

因此，我们可以称之为静动句的混合体。静句是用来描写事物

的性质或状态的。动句是用来描写动作及动作过程。由于

在表达形式上这两种结构是一样的，都由be + ed分词构成，

这样就给区别系表结构和被动语态带来了麻烦。现将几种区别

方法归纳如下：一．从动词的性质来区分 英语中的不及物

动词不用于被动语态。但是，不及物动词的过去分词可以和

动词be连用构成系表结构。在这个结构中，过去分词只表示

动作已经完成。强调事物的状态。常见的这种形式不及物动

词有：gone，come，arrived，fallen，retired，startled，vexed

，mistaken等。这些不及物动词都具有描述性质。例如：Her

fever is gone，but she still feels weak．I shall be vexed if you keep

mentioning it．The interviewer was quite mistaken about the

incidents which happened in the campus．注意：如果构成分词

的动词是一个持续性动词，不表示终极界限，不表示动作结

果，而强调动作的持续性，在这种情况下谓语大多数是被动

语态。例如：All the books were carried to the library．Several

students were honoured for their excellent performance in the

English contest．二．从句子表达的内容来区分 被动语态表示

动作，句子的主语是动作的承受者；系表结构中的过去分词

已基本上失去了动词的意义，只起到一个形容词的作用，在

句子中作表语，说明主语的性质，或所具有的特征或所处的

状态。例如：The houses were beautifully decorated .（系表）  
The houses were decorated and rented to those who were badly in  
need of shelters .（被动）The book is not illustrated .（系表）  
The book was illustrated by a famous artist .（被动）注意：在现代  
英语中，有少数从古英语中遗留下来的只能用作形容词的  
-ed分词。这种分词形容词特性显著，完全起到了形容词作  
用。例如：amused , broken , closed , confused , crowded  
, covered , done , delighted , frightened , bent , blessed  
, bound , drunk , lit , melted , rotten , shaved , shrunk , sunk  
, believed , burnt , excited , faded , married , interested  
, pleased , satisfied , surprised等。三．从-ed分词后所跟的介  
词来区别 作形容词用的 -ed分词在个别情况下，可以跟  
除by-phrase以外的其他介词。如：about , at , in , on , with  
, over , to等。例如：I ' m interested in my own hobbies , such  
as collecting stamps , raising birds and fishing .（系表）I was  
interested by what you showed me .（被动）The people present  
at the meeting were annoyed with the tedious speech .（系表）  
The people who wanted to attend the meeting were surprised by the  
announcement of the adjournment without day .（被动）四．从  
修饰词来区分 1．在英语表达中，过去分词具有形容词性质  
, 因此可用程度副词"more , quite , rather , very"等修饰。凡  
是能用这类副词修饰的过去分词多为系表结构。例如：Her  
look was quite amused . After working the whole morning , we  
were very tired . 2．如果-ed分词的结构中由时间状语、地点  
状语、原因状语或方式状语来修饰整个句子，表示动作的持  
续性，反复性，这时这个句子就是被动语态。例如：The

dam is completed . ( 系表 ) The dam had been completed within  
two months . ( 被动 ) He was wounded . ( 系表 ) He was  
wounded in the battle . ( 被动 ) 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类  
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