

英语讲义(14)主动语态之形，被动语态之意 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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及物动词 That house is building (= being built). The trumpets are sounding (= being sounded). The film is showing now (= being shown now). The guns are firing (= being fired). The drums are beating (= being beaten). 不及物动词 The middle house wont let. Porcelain sinks clean easily. Such potatoes peel well. - 中的“出租”、“清洗”和“削”都有“被”的意思。动名词 Your office needs cleaning (= to be cleaned). The computer wants servicing (= to be serviced). 11. This watch requires winding up (= to be wound up). 12. That good point bears repeating (= to be repeated). 不定式动词 13. This is an apartment to let. 14. Give him a chair to sit down. 15. There is nothing to do for the time being. 16. You are to blame. 13-16中的不定式动词都有被动之意，情况和 - 中的不及物动词类似，都是具有主动语态之形，含有被动语态之意。然而，这种用法虽很特殊，却不普遍。当这些动词回到本来的性质时，还是有被动语态的，只是含义有些不同。例如17和18中的（a）和（b）的含义便有些不同：  
： 17.a ) His books sell well. b ) His books are sold well. 18.a )

Your shoes have worn well. b ) Your shoes have been worn well.

( a ) 的句子表示 “ 书的销路好 ” 和 “ 鞋子耐穿 ” ， 都是因为主语有内在的优点。 至于 ( b ) 的句子 ， 它们只把事实反映出来 ， 没有别的含义。 最后 ， 当感官动词当接系动词用时 ， 它们也是有主动语态之形 ， 被动语态之意 ： 19.Honey tastes sweet. 20.Glass feels smooth. 21.Perfume smells good. 22.The sky seems to appear dark. 23.The weather has turned hot. 100Test 下载频道开通 ， 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问

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