

动词的语态：不用被动语态的情况 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/295/2021_2022__E5_8A_A8_E8_AF_8D_E7_9A_84_E8_c67_295045.htm 1) 不及物动词或不及物动词短语，如appear, die disappear, end (vi. 结束), fail, happen, last, lie, remain, sit, spread, stand, break out, come true, fall asleep, keep silence, lose heart, take place等没有无被动语态。例如：After the fire, very little remained of my house. 大火过后，我家烧得所剩无几。比较

: rise, fall, happen是不及物动词；raise, seat是及物动词。
(错) The price has been risen. (对) The price has risen. (错)
) The accident was happened last week. (对) The accident happened last week. (错) The price has raised. (对) The price has been raised. (错) Please seat. (对) Please be seated. 要想正确地使用被动语态，就须注意哪些动词是及物的，哪些是不及物的。特别是一词多义的动词往往有两种用法。解决这一问题唯有在学习过程中多留意积累。 2) 不能用于被动语态的及物动词或动词短语，如fit, have, hold, marry, own, wish, cost, notice, watch agree with, arrive at / in, shake hands with, succeed in, suffer from, happen to, take part in, walk into, belong to等。例如：This key just fits the lock. 这把钥匙只配这把锁。 Your story agrees with what had already been heard. 你说的与我们听说的一致。 3) 系动词无被动语态，如appear, be become, fall, feel, get, grow, keep, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn等。例如

: It sounds good. 听上去不错。 4) 带同源宾语的及物动词

如die/death , dream/dream , live/life等 , 以及反身代词 , 相互代词 , 不能用于被动语态。例如 : She dreamed a bad dream last night. 她昨晚做了个恶梦。 5) 当宾语是不定式时 , 很少用于被动语态。例如 : (对) She likes to swim. (错) To swim is liked by her. 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