

动词的语态：主动形式表示被动意义 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/468/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_8A\\_A8\\_E8\\_AF\\_8D\\_E7\\_9A\\_84\\_E8\\_c67\\_468472.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/468/2021_2022__E5_8A_A8_E8_AF_8D_E7_9A_84_E8_c67_468472.htm) 1) wash, clean, cook, iron, look, cut, sell, read, wear, feel, draw, write, sell等。例如：The book sells well. 这本书销路好。 This knife cuts easily. 这刀子很好用。 2) blame, let (出租), remain, keep, rent, build等。例如：I was to blame for the accident. 事故发生了，我该受指责。 Much work remains. 还有许多活要干。 3) 在need, require, want, worth (形容词), deserve后的动名词必须用主动形式。例如：The door needs repairing.= The door needs to be repaired. 门该修了。 This book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。 4) 特殊结构：make sb. heard / understood (使别人能听见/理解自己)等。例如：Explain it clearly and make yourself understood. 解释清楚些，让别人理解你的话。 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](http://www.100test.com)