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Lesson 10 Not for jazz

不适于演奏爵士乐 **被动语态**

与课文关联的 11个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

jazz /dʒæz/ n. 爵士音乐	musical /'mju:zɪk(ə)l/ adj. 音乐的	instrument /'ɪnstɾəmənt/ n. 乐器
clavichord /'klævɪkɔ:d/ n. 古钢琴	recently * /'ri:s(ə)ntli/ adv. 最近	damage * /'dæmɪdʒ/ v. 损坏
key * /ki:/ n. 琴键	string /striŋ/ n. (乐器的) 弦	shock * /ʃɒk/ v. 使不悦或生气，震惊
allow * /ə'laʊ/ v. 允许，让	touch * /tʌtʃ/ v. 触摸	

课文理解 调皮的访客 难度：4 级

※ **It is called a clavichord.** 一般现在时的被动

call sb. sth./sb. 主动	be called 被动 称某人为..., 什么被称为...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Call me Earl!" he entreated. "叫我厄尔吧!" 他恳切地说。 What do you call this? 你们把这称为什么? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've forgotten what the firm he works for is called. 我已经忘记他所在公司的名称。 A third bird is called the ovenbird. 第三种鸟叫灶巢鸟。

※ **It has belonged to our family for a long time.** 现在完成时

belongs to 一般现在时三单	have belonged to 过去到现在都属于
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This farm **belongs to** me and it **belonged to** my father before me.

I **should have belonged to** my family life. 我该拥有属于我的家庭生活了。

belong 是一个表示状态的动词，而不是行为动词，所以不能用于进行时，常用的时态是一般现在时和现在过去时。

※ Recently it **was damaged by a visitor.** 过去时被动

※ She **tried to play** jazz on it! 过去时

play n. 玩, 演奏 (乐器等)		
play + 球类 (跟球类连用无the)	play + the + 乐器 (演奏乐器而非音乐)	play music on + 乐器 (一定要用 "on")
Mike, don't play football in the street next time. 迈克, 下次不要在街上踢足球。	He is learning to play the piano. 他正在学弹钢琴。	Please play music on the phonograph. 请用留声机放音乐听。

※ She **struck** the keys **too hard** and **two of the strings were broken.** 过去被动

strike	struck	struck
break	broke	broken

※ My father **was shocked.**

My father	was	shocked
主语	系动词	表语

※ Now we **are not allowed to touch** it. 不被允许

be allowed to 被允许	be not allowed to 不被允许
The children are allowed to watch TV after school. 孩子们被允许在放学后看电视。	You are not allowed to smoke here. 你在这儿是不允许抽烟的。



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|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. trombone | 5. accordion | 9. trumpet | 13. violin | 17. cello |
| 2. French horn | 6. bugle | 10. flute | 14. saxophone | 18. acoustic guitar |
| 3. piano | 7. melodion | 11. tuba | 15. banjo | 19. electric guitar |
| 4. clarinet | 8. harp | 12. drum kit | 16. electric bass | 20. electric keyboard |

- **accordion:** *The man was standing on the pavement, playing his accordion.*
- **acoustic guitar:** *Tom enjoys playing the acoustic guitar in his spare time.*
- **banjo:** *I would love to learn how to play the banjo.*
- **bugle:** *The musician put the bugle to his mouth and started to play.*
- **cello:** *The cello is the largest of all stringed instruments.*
- **clarinet:** *Anna plays the clarinet very well.*
- **drum kit:** *I could hear him playing on his drum kit from the other side of the building.*
- **electric bass:** *The sound of the electric bass was loud, deep, and clear.*
- **electric guitar:** *Fred plugged his electric guitar into the wall and got ready to start playing.*
- **electric keyboard:** *Mary stood at the electric keyboard, playing a tune.*
- **flute:** *The sound of Alice's flute was delicate and sweet.*
- **French horn:** *She has been playing the French horn since she was a child.*
- **harp:** *The musician was sitting at her harp, playing a beautiful melody.*
- **melodion:** *Sid put the melodion on the table and started to play.*
- **piano:** *There was a man playing the piano in the corner of the bar.*
- **saxophone:** *Gary plays the saxophone in a popular jazz band.*
- **trombone:** *I listened to the musician playing his trombone.*
- **trumpet:** *We were woken by the sound of our neighbour practising his trumpet.*
- **tuba:** *The tuba is the largest of all brass instruments.*
- **violin:** *I put the violin to my chin and started to play.*

“主动语态”与“被动语态”皆指动词的形式而言。在主动句中，动词的主语是执行动作的人或物；在被动句中，动作是对主语执行的，之所以在英语学习过程中很少有提及“主动语态”是因为除了“被动语态”剩下的都是主动语态。《新一》相关知识

主动语态	被动语态
The dog ate the cake. 狗吃了那个蛋糕	The cake was eaten . 蛋糕被吃了
有主语(狗, 动作的发出者)并知道是谁吃了蛋糕, 非被动的情况都为主动。	我们无法确定“主语”是谁时或者不想强调主语时, 使用被动语态来陈述。

被动语态由 be 的一种形式和过去分词构成。主动语态的时态用法规则也适用于被动语态。动词作及物动词用时才能构成被动语态。如果要说明是什么人或什么东西做了某事, 则用“by + 行为主体”结构。“行为主体”也可以不表示出来。

『被动语态结构: be (动作的时间) + done (表状态已完成)』

is/am/are + done 一般现在时的被动	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is beaten every day. 他每天被打 • Classrooms are cleaned every day. 教室每天都打扫
was/were + done 一般过去时的被动	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new building was built last year. 去年被建 • He was beaten yesterday. 昨天被打
will be + done 一般将来时的被动	He will be beaten tomorrow. 他明天将要被打
am/is/are being + done 现在进行时的被动	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is being beaten. 他正在挨打 • People are being influenced by advertisements. 人们现在正在被广告所影响 • It is being repaired. 它正在被修理
have/has been + done 现在完成时的被动	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has been beaten. 他现在已经被打了 • A new machine has been invented. 一个新的机器被发明了

『常与被动语态的 made 连用的介词』

made in 表示产地或时间	It was made in Germany.
made of 表示用某种材料制成	The tea pot is made of silver. (通常指制造后不改变该材料原来的性质或形状)
made from 表示用数种材料制成, 或者是制造后改变了材料原来的性质或形状	Paper can be made from wood.
made by 表示由谁制造	This cake was made by my sister.
be made into 被制成...	The gold is made into a ring.

扩展知识 双重所有格/双重属格 难度: 3 级

英语中通常用-'s 和of 结构来表示所有格。-'s 结构通常用在人名和表示人称的名词的末尾, 而 of 结构则常与无生命的名词连用。

『结构: 名词 + of + 名词所有格 (名词性的物主代词)』

- It is being repaired by a friend of my father's. (最后的 friends 被省略了)

名词 + 's 表拥有 (大多数情况用于人)	A of B 表 A 属于 B (大多数情况用于物)
Anna's book. 安娜的书。	The color of the car. 属于汽车的颜色
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anna's books. 一对多 her boyfriend's books. 多重所有格 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a book of Anna's 多对一 many books of Anna's 多对多

区别-'s 按顺序翻译, of是倒序翻译, 所以它们真实的区别为翻译时的词序, -'s 结构的所有格可用于of 结构之后, 称为双重所有格, 在名词前面, 可以用 a, this, that, these, some, any, no 等, 但不用 the。

- He is a friend of mine. 含有“他是我的一个特殊的或唯一的朋友”之意。
- He is no friend of mine. 含义是“我根本不认识他”或“他是我的敌人” 强调很多其中的一个或几个的时候, 选用双重属格结构
- a friend **of** my father's / my father's friend(s) 只有一个朋友
- a friend of my father's 很多朋友中的一个
- It happened to a friend of mine. 我的很多朋友中的一个



共有3道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. We are not allowed to touch it. We _____ touch it. (单选)
A、mustn't B、mustn't to C、haven't to D、don't have to

2. It's kept in the living room. That's where we _____ it. (单选)
A、have B、hold C、lift D、carry

3. The visitor damaged it. She _____ it. (单选)
A、hurt B、pained C、broke D、destroyed

受限于个人水平, 笔记若有疏漏之处, 恳请发送邮件至 hibenba@gmail.com 批评指正。
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一场孤独的修行, 需要相信积累的力量。专注当下、珍惜时间、心怀感恩、顶峰相见。