

# Passive voice 需強調行動者身份

## 「英」該要知

在剛過去的周末，批改了過百學生的周記，其中一個學生因忙着照顧生病的媽媽，倍感壓力，文章寫道：My mom is still in the hospital. She is treated for her diabetes by doctors at the moment. I need to look after her every day. (母親仍留在醫院治療糖尿病，我每天都要照顧她。) 這名高中男生的孝心實在令我感動，但他所寫的句子卻犯了學生運用不同 tenses (時態) 的 passive voice (被動式) 時，最常出現的錯誤。

### Doer 不重要的話就不用加 by

英文的 passive voice 是 be + past participle (P.P.) 再加 by，這是每位學生都需要清楚知道的。例如，男生的母親被照顧：The mother is looked after by her son. 使用 passive voice 的其中一個主要目的，是要強調誰是 doer (行為者)，所以謹記在 doer 前加 by。可是，當 doer 不再重要時，句子中是不需要出現 by 的，例如「The window is opened.」我們不需要知道窗子被誰打開了。

### 文法雖正確 但仍需改正

回看男生的句子，「is treated」用了 simple present tense (現在式)。雖然被治療是事實，但用 present continuous tense (現在進行式) 「is being treated」表達正在被治療會更合適。另外，by doctors 無疑文法正確，可是在醫院治療病人的能不是醫生嗎？如果 doer 是已知的事實，就不用再強調 by who 了。改正後應是：She is being treated for her diabetes (at the moment).

很多學生使用 passive voice 時，很自然地只寫 simple present tense / simple past tense，忽略了到底哪個 tense 最能表達心中的意思。所以，下次再用 passive voice 時，留意一下 tenses 的轉換，才能意切辭盡。

以下是不同時態的被動式，可作參考：

	Passive
Simple present	is/am/are + past participle
Simple past	was/were + past participle
Present continuous	is/am/are + being + past participle
Past continuous	was/were + being + past participle
Future (will)	will + be + past participle
Future (be going to)	is/am/are going to + be + past participle
Present perfect	have/has + been + past participle
Past perfect	had + been + past participle

### Exercises

Choose the correct answers.

- All meetings \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday because of the black storm signal. (are cancelled / were cancelled)
- I stay in a hotel now because my house \_\_\_\_\_. (is redecorated / is being redecorated)
- "Your work must \_\_\_\_\_ by 4pm.", said Jason. (was done / be done)
- The marathon of 2015 \_\_\_\_\_ next month. (will be held / is held)
- John \_\_\_\_\_ his favourite novel when I called him. (was read / was reading)



■需不需要加 by，視乎行動者的身份重不重要，像是在醫院接受治療，行動者是醫生的話，這麼理所當然就不用加 by。

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- Answers:
- Were cancelled
  - Is being redecorated
  - Be done
  - Will be held / is held (both acceptable)
  - Was reading

## 恒管講堂 隔星期五見報

# 紅樓有夢思中秋

若論中國神話人物，要數嫦娥最炙手可熱；打開《全唐詩》，中秋皓月的身影，比后羿射下來的太陽還要多。

嫦娥也隱居於《紅樓夢》的詩景。很多人說，《紅樓夢》始於中秋，結於中秋。真假(甄、賈)因緣，正是由香菱父親甄士隱與賈雨村的中秋相遇開始。香菱詩藝也因「嫦娥」之句獲讚，得進林黛玉等的海棠詩社。這海棠詩社後隨賈府家道中落而曲終人散，有時只剩林黛玉與史湘雲夜靜對吟，好不冷清。

黛玉、湘雲吟詩之夜，恰巧正是中秋。時值人心惶惶之際，回榮府陪賈母拜月、喝酒的人不多。賈母欲應中秋之節，命人折桂花一枝，與子侄擊鼓傳花(編按：擊鼓傳花是傳統遊戲，在鼓聲響的時候把花順序傳給別人，鼓聲停下時花在誰手就罰，故事中就罰說笑話)。賈珍雖送來月餅、西瓜，但他另已暗自作樂，兼且疑心祖宗在寧府顯靈，早失過節之趣。賈政拙口笨舌；寶玉、賈環又非蟾宮折桂的料子。賈母見眾子無才，便打發這群無聊男人離開，留下女眷繼續喝酒解悶。勉強撐至四更，只剩探春一人，賈母才心息睡去。

### 寒塘渡鶴影 冷月葬花魂

黛玉、湘雲未留下喝酒，反至無人處吟起詩來。臨月賦詩，想到廣寒宮，二人不覺陷入哀情，黛玉更對出一句「冷月葬花魂」，嚇得路過聽詩的妙玉出來打住，拉她們去烹茶。女眷深宵未歸，詩文無疾而終。榮寧二府的中秋之禮，終歸惘然，遙應香菱之思：「博得嫦娥應借問，為何不使永團圓。」

現在吃摩登月餅的人多，喝桂花酒的人少，不及曹雪芹筆下的八月十五，桂香處處。至於《紅樓夢》的中秋月，其實還有黛玉踏進賈府一刻。那時黛玉初遇寶玉，心裡評論這位年輕公子：「面若中秋之月，色如春曉之花。」

■《紅樓夢》始於中秋也結於中秋，書中提到大量中秋的情節。圖為紅樓夢紀念郵票。  
資料圖片



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# 區選臨近 選民態異

## 歸根結語

區議會選舉漸近，以下是相關文章節錄。

Older Hongkongers sign up to vote in district council elections, younger ones are hesitant.

年長的香港人為區議會選舉投票而登記，年輕的一輩卻很躊躇。

What is disappointing to some democracy advocates, however, is their relatively lukewarm response to the government's voter-registration drive.

一些「民主派」支持者感到失望的是，年輕人對政府選民登記運動的反應很冷淡。

They may be elderly, but Hongkongers aged above 56 are far from inactive. When it comes to election politics, they appear more enthusiastic than anyone else.

在香港超過 56 歲的長者即使年事已高，但是他們並不冷淡。談到選舉政治時，他們比任何人更有熱情。

Elderly voters are generally considered more likely to be conservative and pro-government. The zeal to exercise their voting rights has raised fears among

pan-democrats that the coming district council elections may further weaken their already shaky position.

一般來說年長投票者被認為是傾向保守及支持政府，他們對行使投票權的熱衷程度引起「泛民主派」的擔心，「泛民」恐怕在快將來臨的區議會選舉中，在已經風雨飄搖的境況下，將進一步被削弱。

以下是上方原文語與選舉相關的詞彙及片語：

lukewarm (當指態度時：不熱衷、不冷不熱或冷淡；當指溫度時：微暖或低於火燙的熱度)；

pro-establishment and pan-democratic camps (建制及「泛民主派」)；

upsurge in newly enfranchise old people (新登記為選民的老人家有所增長)；

mobilisation (動員/動員力)；

turnout rate (投票率)；

too close to call (難分勝負/旗鼓相當)；

winning by a landslide (一面倒勝利)；

serious contender (認真的選參人)；

propaganda (政治宣傳)；

manifesto (政綱)。

■林健根 會計師

## 康文展廊 隔星期五見報

# 漢武盛世：帝國的鞏固和對外交流

## The Rise of the Celestial Empire

鎏金鳳鳥紋銅鍾 (附酒)，西漢  
Gilded Bronze Container (Zhong) with a Phoenix Knob on the Lid (Contained Alcohol), Western Han



鍾是中國古代的容器，形制似瓶而體形較瓶大，多用來盛酒。這個鍾的蓋頂中央有鳳鳥裝飾，其長尾上揚，口銜一珠，形象生動。鍾身兩旁有一對稱的鋪首銜環，整體為鎏金，分外名貴。這鍾出土時為密封，內裡仍存有酒 26 公斤，十分罕見。酒因為銅離子的滲入而呈翠綠色，而這項考古發現對於研究西漢釀酒工藝與酒的種類、成分等，都具有十分重要的價值。

Zhong was a container in ancient China. It is in the shape of a flask, but is much bigger. Zhong was mostly used for storing alcohol. At the top of the lid is a vividly crafted phoenix decoration — which has a long tail that curls upwards and a bead in its beak. On the two sides of the zhong is a pair of small hoops (pushou) with rings. The whole body is gilded, making the flask particularly precious. The zhong was sealed at the time of its discovery, and 26kg of alcohol was still in it. It was a rare discovery. The alcohol had turned green because ions from the bronze had fused into it. This archaeological discovery offered very important information for the study of alcohol brewing and the types and contents of alcohol during the Western Han period.

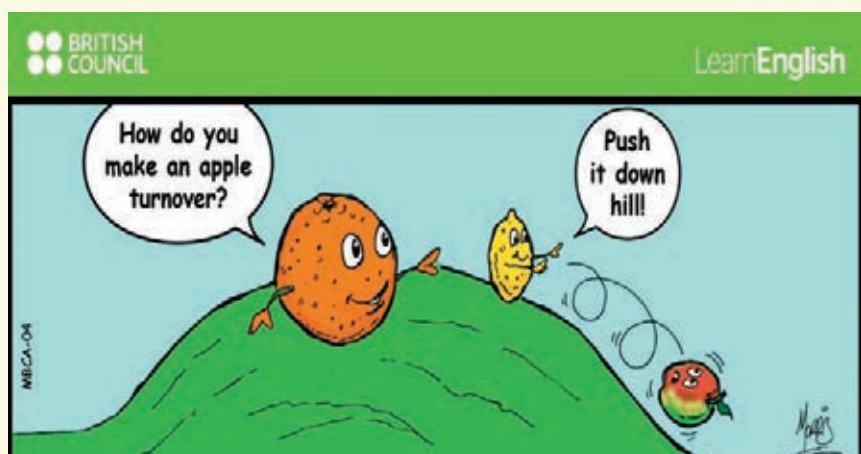
The lid is a vividly crafted phoenix decoration — which has a long tail that curls upwards and a bead in its beak. On the two sides of the zhong is a pair of small hoops (pushou) with rings. The whole body is gilded, making the flask particularly precious. The zhong was sealed at the time of its discovery, and 26kg of alcohol was still in it. It was a rare discovery. The alcohol had turned green because ions from the bronze had fused into it. This archaeological discovery offered very important information for the study of alcohol brewing and the types and contents of alcohol during the Western Han period.

# 蘋果薄批還是反轉蘋果？

## 漫談英語

隔星期五見報

■漫畫及說明：英國文化協會



An apple turnover is a type of cake. The orange is asking how to make this type of cake. The lemon has not understood the question, and replies that to make an apple turn over (that is, to face the other way) you can push it down a hill!

# 中庸不是叫你做「牆頭草」

兩人吵架，正鬧得面紅耳熱，各自要求在場的第三者表態支持，第三者說：「我還是明哲保身，走中庸之道吧。」

一群朋友要選餐廳聚餐，一半朋友打算去打邊爐，另一半想去吃日本放題，你說：「我都好，中庸之道嘛。」

### 在過度與不足間尋「適當」

這些就是最常見的，對中庸之道的誤解。中庸不是「沒意見」或左搖右擺的「牆頭草」，更加不單是為了明哲保身的方法；而是一種合度、合適的處事方式。

中庸的意義是在過度與不足之間尋找「適當」。《論語·子路》言「不得中行而與之，必也狂狷乎！狂者進取，狷者有所不為也」，認為做事若有失中庸，則會落入狂(過於進取)或狷(該做的事沒有做)的失誤之中。無論是做人還是處世，皆可參考。如為人驕矜自大，恃才傲物，難於與人合作，才能難以被人欣賞；反之，若過於羞澀，不敢發表意見，縱有才能也易埋沒。然而，做得多一定比做得少好，孔子認為「過猶不及」，太多與太少，其實都是不當。