

# 淡不定式的基本用法

# 一、动词不定式的形式



动词不定式是由不定式符号 to+动词原形构成,在某些情况下to也可省略。不定式的形式有:

	一般式	进行式	完成式	完成进行式
主动式	to do	to be doing	to have done	to have been doing
被动式	to be done	to be being done	to have been done	

#### 1. 不定式的一般式



不定式的一般式表示的动作通常与谓语的动作同时或几乎同时发生,或是在它之后发生。

He appears to be very happy.

他看起来好像很高兴。(同时发生)

To catch the train, we'd better hurry to the station by taxi.

为了赶上火车,我们最好赶紧乘出租车去车站。(to catch the train发生在hurry to the station之后)

#### 2. 不定式的进行式



不定式的进行式表示正在进行的或与谓语动词同时发生的动作。

It happened to be raining when I got there.

我到达那里的时候,天碰巧在下雨。

He is said to be studying abroad.

据说他正在国外读书。(不定式表示动作正在进行)



#### 3. 不定式的完成式

不定式的完成式表示的动作在谓语表示的动作之前发生。

He is said to have studied abroad.

据说他在国外学习过。

(不定式的完成式表示动作已经结束)

I'm sorry to have lost your key.

我很抱歉把你的钥匙弄丢了。

#### 4. 不定式的完成进行式



不定式的完成进行式表示的动作在谓语之前发生并且一直进行着。

He is said to have been living in London for twenty years.

据说他在伦敦一直住了20年。

He pretended to have been painting all day.

他假装整天一直在画画。



#### 5. 不定式的被动形式

当不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式表示的动作的承 受者时,不定式一般要用被动形式。不定式的被动形式根 据其与谓语动作发生的先后关系,有一般式和完成式两种。

It is an honour for me to be asked to speak here.

我很荣幸被邀在这里讲话。

The novel is said to have been translated into many languages.

据说这部小说已被译成多种语言。

#### 6. 不定式的否定形式

不定式的否定形式由not或never加不定式构成。

We decided not to go out because of the bad weather.

由于天气不好,我们决定不出去。

注意: 谓语动词的否定和不定式的否定不同的意义。

I did not promise to wake him up.

我没有答应叫醒他。

I promised not to wake him up.

我答应了不叫醒他。

## 二、动词不定式的用法



动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特性,因此它在句子中可以作主语、表语、定语、宾语、宾语补足语和状语。

#### 1. 动词不定式作主语



不定式具有名词的特征,可在句子中充当主语。

To say is one thing and to do is another.

说是一回事,做又是另一回事。

To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness one can get.

爱与被爱是一个人能获得的最大幸福。

# 注意: 在很多情况下,人们通常用it作为 黄冈学习网 www.hgxxw.net

形式上的主语,而把不定式移到谓语之后,使句子结构保持平稳一些。

It's rude to turn your back to your teacher and refuse to answer.

背对着老师,拒绝回答问题是不礼貌的。

注意: 当主语和表语都是不定式时,不能用形式主语代替动词不定式。

To respect others is to be respected.

尊重别人就是尊重自己。



#### 2. 动词不定式作表语

不定式作表语可以说明主语的具体内容或表示目的。

His wish is to become an astronaut.

他的愿望是成为一名宇航员。

注意:有些作表语的不定式,在结构上是主动的,但在意义上却是被动的。

She is to blame. 她应该受到责备。

#### 3. 动词不定式作宾语

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#### (1) 作动词的宾语

Father likes to listen to music in silence.

父亲喜欢静静地听音乐。

可接不定式作宾语的动词有: afford负担得起, agree同意, aim以.....为目标, ask要求, attempt尝试, begin开始, choose 决定, continue继续, decide决定, desire要求, determine决心, expect期待, fail不能, forget忘记, hate不愿, hope希望, tend 打算, manage设法, mean打算, offer愿意, plan计划, prefer宁愿, pretend假装, promise答应, refuse拒绝, remember记起, try努力, want想要, wish希望等。

(2) 在表示"希望、打算"等动词

(如hope, expect, intend, mean, want等) 的过

去完成时后,可接动词不定式的完成式来表示没有实现的动作。

I had intended to call on you.

我原想来拜访你的。

I had expected to meet him here last night.

我原以为昨天晚上能在这里见到他的。

We had meant to stay there a week.

我们原打算在那儿呆一个星期的。

#### (3) 作介词的宾语



不定式可以作介词but和except的宾语。

He had no choice but to sit there as usual.

他没有什么选择,只好像往常一样坐在那儿。

There is nothing to do but wait patiently.

我们只能耐心等待。

(前面有do的任何形式, but, except之后用动词原形)

#### (4) 作形容词的宾语



不定式作形容词的宾语有两种句型,一个是句子的主语是不定式的逻辑主语,另一个是句子的主语是不定式的逻辑 宾语。

①句子的主语是不定式的逻辑主语。

She was not content to live a quiet life in a small town.

她不满足在一个小镇里过默默无闻的生活。

②句子的主语是不定式的逻辑宾语。



The girl was easy to get along with.

这女孩很容易相处。

A foreign language is hard to learn.

外国语不好学。



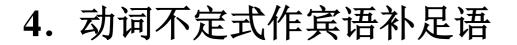
注意:在这种结构中,如果不定式是不及物动词,则必须在不定式后加上一个介词。

We found the house (was) very comfortable to live in.

我们发现这房子住起来很舒服。

The river is dangerous to swim in.

在这条河里游泳很危险。





不定式可以充当宾语补足语,此时宾语是动词不定式的逻辑主语。

(1) 动词advise, allow, ask, beg, command, tell, invite, force, oblige, get, help, encourage, persuade, permit, remind, request, order, warn, cause, love, like, prefer, hate, want, wish, expect等后面,多接不定式作宾语补足语。

He didn't expect the book to be so well received.

他没想到这本书会受到如此好地欢迎。

We don't allow such things to happen again.

我们不允许这种事情再发生。

# (2) 在feel, find, make, think, consider等动词 黄冈学习网www.hgxxw.net

后,如果宾语带有补足语,常常用it作形式宾语,而把真正的宾语放在宾语补足语之后。

I found it possible to work out the problem without a computer.

我发现有可能不用计算机而解出这道题目。

She made it a rule to get up at five.

她养成了五点起床的习惯。



(3) 动词make, have, let, see, hear, feel, watch, notice, observe, look at, listen to后作宾语补足语用不定式时不带to。

I heard them sing yesterday. 昨天我听见他们唱歌了。

What would you have me do? 你要我做什么?

She made him give up smoking. 她让他戒了烟。



注意:变为被动语态时,不定式前面要加to。notice和watch没有被动语态。

The car was seen to stop.

我们看见这辆车停了下来。

#### 5. 动词不定式作定语



不定式作定语通常放在其修饰的名词或代词之后,和被修饰的名词或代词之间是主谓关系、动宾关系、同位关系和修饰关系。

#### (1) 主谓关系

The next train to arrive was from New York.

下一列到站的火车是从纽约开来的。

#### (2) 动宾关系



The teacher assigned us two exercises to do at home.

老师给我们留了两个练习在家做。

There is nothing to worry about.

没什么可担心的。



#### (3) 同位关系

He broke his promise to write to his parents regularly.

他没有遵守诺言定期给他父母亲写信。

We students should have the courage to face any difficulty.

我们学生应该有勇气面对任何困难。



#### (4)修饰关系

Now it is time to begin our class.

现在是上课的时间了。

I need somewhere to take a nap.

我需要一个地方打个盹。

#### 6. 动词不定式作状语

不定式作状语可以表示目的、结果、



### 原因等。

#### (1) 作目的状语

(In order) to achieve this aim, we must learn from other countries.

为了实现这个目标,我们必须向别的国家学习。

注意:有时为了强调或突出这种目的,也可以用in order (not) to do和so as (not) to do结构 (so as to do不可以置于句首)。



#### (2) 作结果状语

He got to the station only to find the train had gone.

他赶到车站,发现火车已经开走了。

The text is too long for us to learn by heart.

课文太长,我们记不住。

# 不定式表示结果状语时,常用于下列句型。 黄冈学习网 www.hgxxw.net

a. so ... as to do

Would you be so kind as to lend me your bicycle? 把你的自行车借给我好吗?

b. such ... as to do

We are not such fools as to believe him.

我们还没蠢到竟会相信他。

c. enough to do

He didn't run fast enough to catch the train.

他跑得不够快,没赶上火车。



#### d. only to do

He lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet.

他搬起石头砸自己的脚。

#### e. too ... to do

His eyesight is too poor to read such small letters.

她的视力太差了,不能看这么小的字。

#### (3) 作原因状语

I'm glad to see you.

We were surprised to hear the news.



### 三、动词不定式的几种常见结构



#### 1. 不定式的复合结构

动词不定式的逻辑主语(即不定式动作的

执行者)通常是句子的主语或宾语。如果不定式的逻辑主语不是句子的主语,此时一般用"for+名词(代词)+不定式"来构成不定式的复合结构,这种复合结构在句中可以做主语、宾语、表语、状语、定语。

This box is too heavy for the little boy to carry.

这个箱子让这个小男孩来搬太重了。

He stood aside for me to pass.

他站到一边让我通过。



#### 2. be+不定式结构

"be+不定式"结构主要表示将来发生的动作。

The room is to be locked. 这房间要上锁。

We are to begin the work next month.

我们安排下一个月开始这项工作。

#### 3. 疑问词十不定式结构



疑问词who, what, which, when, where, how, why后加动词不定式构成不定式短语,它在句中可作主语、宾语和表语。

I don't know whether to go to the meeting or not.

我不知道要不要去开会。

The problem was how to get rid of the waste thrown by the passengers.

问题是如何处理乘客们丢弃的垃圾。

#### 4. 用于with/without的复合结构,即:



"with/without + 名词 + 不定式",这一结构在句子中通常作状语。

With so much work to do, I shall not be able to go to the cinema with you.

有这么多工作要做,我不能和你去看电影了。

Without anything to eat, he died of hunger.

由于没有东西吃,他饿死了。

#### 5. It is+形容词+for sb.+to do 结构

在"It is+形容词+of sb.+不定式"结构中,



形容词往往表示人物的性格和特征,如kind, silly, good, unwise, clever, wrong, right, foolish, stupid, careless, rude, impolite, bold, thoughtful, honest, bad, sensible, naughty等。在"It is+形容词十for sb.+不定式"结构中,形容词通常表示事物的性质,如important, possible, impossible, necessary, difficult, hard, reasonable等。

It's kind of you to think so much for us. (=You're so kind to...) 难为你这样替我们想。

It is not hard for one to do a bit of good.

一个人做点好事并不难。

### 比较:



It is good of you to help me with my English.

你真好,帮助我学英语。

(强调you的特征=You are good to help me.)

It is good for you to give up smoking.

戒烟对你有好处。

(强调的是give up smoking这一行为=For you to give up smoking is good.)

## 6. 用作独立成分的不定式



有一些不定式短语可以作状语修饰整个句子,也可被称为插入语。

To tell you the truth, I am not in favour of your plan.

说老实话,我不赞成你的计划。



用作独立成分的不定式短语有: tell you the truth说老实话, to be frank坦率地说, to begin with首先, to be brief简言之, to make a long story short长话短说, to be exact精确地说, to say nothing of 姑且不说, to conclude 总而言之, to be sure诚然, 固然, to do him justice说句对他公道的话, so to speak 可以这么说。

7. 用主动式表示被动含义的不定式



不定式在句中用主动形式表示被动含义

主要有下面几种情况:

(1)不定式做后置定语,和被修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系,但又和该句主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系。

Do you have anything to say on this question?

针对这个问题你有什么要说的吗?

He is a pleasant person to work with.

他是一个与其合作起来令人感到愉快的人。

(2) 不定式作形容词的宾语,和句子主 www.hgxxw.net

语构成逻辑上的动宾关系时。构成句型: Sth. is +adj. +to do.

The book is difficult to understand.

这本书很难理解。

The chair is comfortable to sit on.

这把椅子坐起来很舒服。

(3) There be结构中,当说话人考虑必须有人去完成某件事时。

There is nothing to worry about.

没什么可担心的。

# 四、关于不定式符号的几个问题



1. 如不定式前有行为动词do,那么在表语中的不定式和介词 except或but之后的不定式可不带to。

What we must do is (to) make a draft plan.

我们该做的事是起草一个计划草案。

They could do nothing but wait for the doctor to come.

他们只能等待医生的到来。



2. 在两个动词不定式并列使用时,为了避免重复,后面的不定式符号to可省略。

The little girl hardly knew whether to laugh or cry.

这小姑娘不知道是哭好还是笑好。

Can you help me to call him and ask him to attend the meeting at 2:00 p.m.?

你能不能帮我打电话给他,叫他下午两点来开会?



3. 在help之后,既可用带to的不定式也可用不带to的不定式。

Can I help (to) carry the box for you?

我帮你搬箱子,好吗?

4. 在感官动词see, hear, watch, feel, notice以及使役动词make, let, have等后作宾语补足语的动词不定式不带to。

She watched the children cross the street.

她看着孩子们穿过了马路。

### 5. 不定式符号的单独使用



为了避免重复上文中出现过的动词,可以用不定式符号to来代替一个不定式。

(1) 在某些助动词或情态动词之后,如be going to, used to, have to, ought to, be able to, be about to等。

I shall go if I want to. 如果我想去我就去。

—Do you think I ought to go to see my doctor?

你认为我应该去看医生吗?

—Yes, I think you ought to.

是的,我想你应该去。

(2) 在want, decide, like, love, hope, wish, 世界学习网www.hgxxw.net

mean, refuse, try等动词之后。

You may go with them if you hope to.

如果你希望的话,你可以和他们一起去。

—Did you go to see the Great Wall?

你游览长城了吗?

—I wanted to, but I was too busy.

我本来想去的,但我太忙了。

(3) ask, tell, order, advise, persuade, warn,

wish, permit, allow, forbid等动词之后的宾语补足语。

Don't do anything unless your father tells you to.

除非你父亲叫你去做,不然不要做任何事情。

- —May I use your car? 我可以用你的汽车吗?
- —No, I forbid you to. 不,我禁止你使用。



(4) 在对话的答语中的happy, glad, eager, anxious, willing, ready, pleased, afraid等形容词之后。

—Would you please come to my birthday party tomorrow?

明天下午来参加我的生日聚会好吗?

—I'll be glad to. 我很乐意。

# 练习:



1.	The boy	wanted to	ride his	bicycle in	the street	, but his
mo	ther told	him	•			

A. not to

B. not to do

C. not do it

- D. do not to
- 2. Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.
  - A. learn

B. to learn

C. learned

D. learning

3.	The chair looks rather hard, but in fact it is 黄风学习网							
	y comfortable to							
	A. sit B. sit on	C. be seat D. be sat on						
4.	With the world changing fast, we have something new							
	with all by ourselves every day.							
	A. deal	B. Dealt						
	C. to deal	D. dealing						
	We are invited to a party in our club next day.							
	A. to be held	B. held						
	C. being held	D. holding						

