

01 基本用法

- 1. 一個句子當中,如果有兩個動詞,除了固定使用動名詞的情況之外,常會依照語態,搭配使用不定詞。
 - **例** I am glad <u>to see</u> you again. 我很高興再次見到你。

此句當中,不定詞以簡單式呈現,即「to +原形動詞」,表示這個動作與主要動詞的發生時間相同,或者用來敘述引發某個狀態的動作。在這裡,可以解釋成「感到高興」和「見到你」兩個動作幾乎同時發生,或者可說「見到你」引發了「感到高興」這個狀態。

- 2. 不定詞的否定是將 not 置於 to V 之前而形成 not to V。
 - David's father asks him not to watch too much TV. 大衛的爸爸要求他不要看太多電視。
- 3. 不定詞時態與語態之考試重點,乃針對主要動詞與不定詞兩者發生時間之先後及長短,選出正確時態之用法,並對其主被動加以 判別。



主動與被動語態

動詞後面接不定詞,可用來表示其發生時間比主要句動詞發生之時間早(先發生用完成式;後發生用簡單式)

主動	被動
簡單式 to + V	to be + V-p.p.
完成式 to have + V-p.p.	to have been V-p.p.

- 例 He pretended to have seen the movie. 他假裝他已經看過那部電影了。
- Most students face competitive university entrance exams to be accepted into prestigious universities.

大部份的學生都要面對競爭激烈的大學入學考試,以求能進 入有名望的大學。

(**m**) — 不定詞的被動語態為: to be + V-p.p.。

功能

01 主詞/受詞

不定詞當主詞或受詞時,可以用 it 來代替。

- 1 To take a trip to an open wildlife sanctuary in Australia is fun.
 - = It is fun to take a trip to an open wildlife sanctuary in Australia.

去澳洲野外的野生動物保護區旅遊是很有趣的。

- We have decided to find a hotel upon arrival.

 =It has been decided that we will find a hotel upon arrival.

02 做為副詞

可修飾主要句之動詞,通常用於表示目的或結果。

- **例** In order to stay healthy, one must maintain a proper diet. 為了保持健康,我們應該維持適當的飲食。
- M Smith decided to attend a cram school in order to improve his grades.

為了提升成績,史密斯決定去補習。



做為形容詞

- 1. 修飾名詞
- 2. 當補語

形

補

語

修飾名詞

N + to V:

注意動詞是否為及物動詞,以及其與介系詞 之間的關係。

>>> 簡單關代+不定詞的形容詞用法: 注意其與形容詞子句的異同。

容 詞

》主詞補語:

S + be 動詞 / seem / appear + to V

>>> 受詞補語:

大部份的不完全及物動詞的受詞補語是不定 詞。若用於感官動詞或使役動詞之後,受詞 補語則用省略 to 的不定詞(即原形 V)。

Mot many students tend to be lazy. =Not many students have the tendency to be lazy. 並不是很多學生都有懶惰的傾向。







● 疑問詞+不定詞片語=「名詞片語」,例如:

where to go 要到哪裡

when to do it 什麼時候做這件事

how to do it 該怎麼做這件事

what to do 要做些什麼

whom to talk to 要跟誰談話

which to buy 要買哪一個

$$S + V + \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} when & where \\ why & how \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} to \\ Vi \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} Vt + O \\ Vi \\ \\ \uphi$$

- **例** He wants to know where to go now. 他想知道現在該去哪裡。
- 例 Could you tell me how to solve the problem? 你可以告訴我該如何解決這個問題嗎?

關鍵句型



With the exam around the corner, she has no choice but to burn the midnight oil.

隋著考試逼近,她不得不挑燈夜戰。

①2 (Not) too...to V (並非)太…而不能…

- **例** The water is not too hot to drink. 水並不是湯到不能喝。
- **例** The soup is too salty to eat. 湯鹹到喝不下去。

too...not to (= so...that / so...as to / enough to) 太…以致於…

- Mike was too careless not to miss the bus.
 - =Mike was so careless that he missed the bus.
 - =Mike was so careless as to miss the bus.
 - =Mike was careless enough to miss the bus.

麥克太大意而錯過了公車。

文法便利貼

記得釐清 not too<u>…to 和 too</u>…not to 的不同。



04 不定詞片語

To be frank / brief / short / concise...

坦白說…/簡單來說…

例 To be frank, the dress doesn't suit you. 坦白説,這件洋裝並不適合你。

strange to say 說也奇怪
sorry to say 說起來令人難過
glad to say 說起來很開心

- 例 Strange to say, the weak patient runs all of a sudden. 説也奇怪,那位虚弱的病人突然跑了起來。
- 例 Sorry to say, the old gentleman passed away this morning. 説起來真令人難過,那位老先生今天早上過世了。

to begin with = to start with / to conclude with... 首先/總結來說

- To begin with, I would like to thank my parents for everything they have done for me.
 - 首先,我想感謝我的父母為我所做的一切。
- **囫** To conclude with, I insist on the decision. 總結來說,我堅持這項決定。

※ 第1至5題,請選出畫線部分錯誤的選項:

題號	題目	
1.	With the typhoon around the corner, we have no choice but cancel the (A) (B) (C)	<u>trip</u> . (D)
2.	Loran is a system of radio navigation that helps ships and aircraft (A) (B)	t
	finding their positions. (C) (D)	
3.	Bill will <u>present</u> a paper at the conference <u>describing</u> his new (A) (B) approach <u>to elimination</u> a certain <u>kind</u> of water pollution. (C) (D)	
4.	The students in the dormitories were forbidden, unless they had (A) (B) special passes, staying out after 11:30 p.m. (C) (D)	
5.	It was rude of that man to not take off his hat in the elevator. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
6.	The speech that is read from a fully written out essay is almost impossible and seldom deserves sustained attention. (A) to listen (B) to listen to (C) to be listened (D) to be listened to	
7.	His wealth enables him to England. (A) to have gone (B) to be going (C) to go (D) went	
8.	"He'll never succeed." "But he's determined" (A) try (B) to try (C) trying (D) on trying	

題號	題目	
9.	Our teacher taught skeptical of claims made by adverti	sers
	(A) our being (B) to be (C) for us to be (D) us to be	
10.	I like my community; everyone in my neighborhood seems	

(B) being nice (C) to be nice (D) to being nice

答案 & 解析

(A) are nice

題號 答案 解析內容

- 1. C 本題考 have no choice but to V (不得不…)的固定用法,因此 cancel 應改為 to cancel。
- 2. C 動詞 help 加受詞後,可加不定詞表目的(其中 to 可省略),因此 finding 應改為 to find 或 find。
- 3. C 本題使用不定詞作形容詞修飾名詞 approach,因此 to elimination 應 改為 to eliminate。
- 4. D 本題使用不定詞做為 the students 的補語,因此 staying 應改為 to stay。
- 5. B 不定詞的否定式應用 not to V, 因此 to not 應改為 not to。
- 6. C 按語意,本題應採不定詞的被動語態,且後方沒有受詞,故不用加 to,因此應選 to be listened。
- 7. C 本題考 enable \bigwedge to V (讓某人可以…)的固定用法,因此應選 to go。
- 8. B 本題考 be determined to V (決定要…)的固定用法,因此應選 to try。
- 9. D 本題考 teach \bigwedge to V (教某人做…) 的固定用法,因此應選 us to be。
- 10. C 本題考「某人或某物看起來似乎…」的用法,常用句型如下: S + seem + adj. = S + seem + to V = S + seem like + N 根據上述用法,本題應選 to be nice。