

赖世雄15堂必胜语法

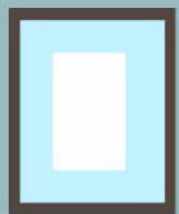
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Lesson 8

不定式

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感谢拼课小伙伴

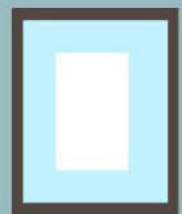




Lesson 8

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- 1 不定式的种类及功能
- 2 名词不定式
- 3 形容词不定式
- 4 副词不定式
- 5 其他应注意细节



一、不定式的种类及功能

① 不定式的种类

不定式一共有两种：原形不定式 (即原形动词)，及 “to + 原形动词”。

我们通常说的不定式是指 “to + 原形动词”。

I will see him tomorrow.

原形不定式 (原形动词)

I want to see him tomorrow.

to + 原形动词 (俗称的不定式)



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② “to + 原形动词” 所形成的不定式有三种功能：

a. 当名词用

To see him is my purpose.

名词 (作主语)

(见他是我的目的。)

c. 当副词用

I came to see her.

不及物动词 副词 (修饰动词 came)

b. 当形容词用

I have some work to do.

名词 形容词 (修饰名词 work)

(我有若干工作要做。)



二、名词不定式

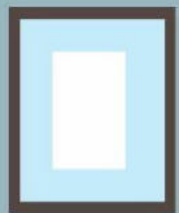
所谓名词不定式就是作名词用的不定式，用以表示某种意愿或尚未完成的事。如同名词一样，名词不定式在句中可作主语、宾语或 be 动词之后的表语。

a. 主语

To see him is my purpose / dream / plan / goal...

= It is my purpose / dream / plan / goal... to see him.

(见他是我的目的/梦想/计划/目标.....)



b. 及物动词的宾语

1) 此类及物动词均为表示意愿、企图的动作。常用的这类动词如下：

want (要)、wish (希望)、hope (希望)、desire (想要)、intend (想要)、try (设法)、

decide (决定)、expect (期望)、would like (想要)

I want to see him tomorrow.

(我明天要见他。)

I expect to visit John this afternoon.

(我期望今天下午去看约翰。)

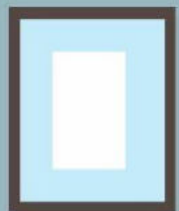
I would like to talk with him.

(我想要跟他谈谈。)

但：

I like / love to sing.

= I like / love singing. (我喜欢唱歌。)



2) 作名词用的不定式 (名词不定式) 不可直接作不完全及物动词的宾语，一定要以形式宾语 it 代替，加了宾语补语之后，再接不定式。

I find to learn English interesting. (×)

不完全 vt. 名词不定式 形容词，作宾语补语

→ I find it interesting to learn English. (√)

(我发现学英语很有趣。)

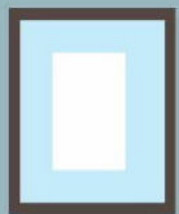
此类不完全及物动词还有 **think** (认为.....是)、**believe** (相信.....是)、**consider** (认为.....是)、**deem** (认为.....是)、**make** (使.....成为)

I think it necessary for him to do it.

(我认为他有必要做此事。)

I make it a rule to get up early.

(我习惯早起。)



c. be 动词之后的表语

此时主语均为表“意愿”、“企图”、“目的”等名词。

My plan is to see him.

(我的计划就是要见他。)

His goal is simply to become an English teacher.

(他的目标就是要当英语老师。)

注意：

1) 名词不定式同时可作主语也可做be动词之后的表语，形成 A is B 的概念。

To see is to believe.

= Seeing is believing.

(百闻不如一见。)

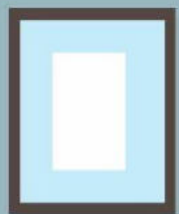
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2) 下列 what 或 all 引导的句型作主语，之后有动词 do、does、did, 再接 is 或 was 时，其后应再接不定式短语作表语，to 可省略。

What you have to do is to work hard.

= What you have to do is work hard.

(你必须要做的事就是努力。)



三、形容词不定式

- ① 此类不定式一定采用后位修饰，也就是置于名词或代词 (something、nothing、anything) 的后面，作形容词用，修饰该名词。

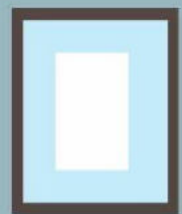
I have something to do.

代词

He is a nice man to work with.

名词

(他是个可以共事的好人。)



四、副词不定式

① 副词不定式 —— 如副词，可用以修饰动词、形容词或副词，兹分项讨论如下：

a. 修饰动词

此时不定式一定置于完整的句子之后，表示目的，可译成“为了要……”。

He came to see me.

完整句

(他来是为了要见我。)

He sang a song to please her.

完整句

(他唱了一首歌是为了要让她高兴。)



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b. 修饰形容词

此时不定式一定置于形容词之后。

I'm glad to see you.

形容词

(我很高兴见到你。)

He is apt to lie.

形容词

(他容易说谎。)

c. 修饰副词

此时不定式一定置于副词之后。

He is old enough to go swimming alone.

形容词 副词

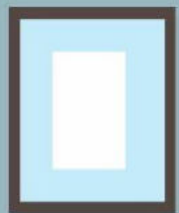
= He is so old that he can go swimming alone.

(他年纪够大，可以单独游泳了。)

He is too old to do it.

副词

(他年纪太大，这事做不动了。)



② 行使副词不定式应注意事项：

a. 表目的的副词不定式可被下列短语取代：

He sang a song to please her.

= He sang a song in order to please her.

= He sang a song so as to please her.

= He sang a song with a view to pleasing her. (to 是介词)

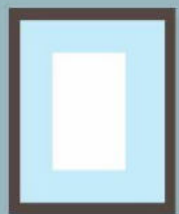
= He sang a song with an eye to pleasing her. (to 是介词)

(他唱歌是为了要让她高兴。)

b. 表目的的副词不定式也可置于句首。

To please her, he sang a song.

(为了要让她高兴，他唱了一首歌。)



c. 与 not 连用时，应置于 to 之前。

I left early so as to not see him. (×)

→ I left early so as not to see him.

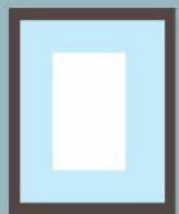
(我早些离开以免见到他。)

d. 不定式可与 have 连用，形成不定式完成时，用以表示更早发生的动作，形态如下：

to have + 过去分词 曾经.....

I'm sorry to have offended you the other day.

(很抱歉，前几天我冒犯了你。)



五、其他应注意细节

① 下列动词加了宾语之后，要用不定式短语作宾语补语：

cause, get	(促使.....)
allow, permit	(允许.....)
forbid	(禁止.....)
advise	(劝告.....)
tell	(告诉.....)
beg, ask	(要求.....)
order	(命令.....)
want, expect	(期望)
enable	(使.....能够.....)

谨
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The sad story caused him to cry.

(这悲伤的故事使他哭了。)

Dad doesn't allow / permit us to smoke in the room.

(老爸不允许我们在房间内抽烟。)

但：

Dad doesn't allow / permit smoking in the room.

(老爸不允许在房间内抽烟。)

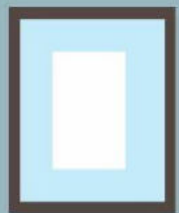
Dad forbids us to smoke in the room.

(老爸禁止我们在房间内抽烟。)

但：

Dad forbids smoking in the room.

(老爸禁止在房间内抽烟。)



He wanted me to call him today.

(他要我今天打电话给他。)

His timely help enabled me to finish the work on time.

(他及时的帮助使我能够准时完成工作。)

② help + 宾语 + ^{谨防倒卖}(to) + ^{原形}动词 帮忙.....从事.....

He helped me (to) write the letter.

= He assisted me in writing the letter.

(他协助我写这封信。)



③ do nothing but + 原形动词 除了.....什么都不做

He did nothing but watch TV all day.

(他整天除了看电视之外任何事都不做。)

For the time being, we can do nothing but wait.

(目前，我们除了等候外，别无它法。)

④ cannot but + 原形动词 不得不/忍不住.....

= cannot help + 动名词

= cannot help but + 原形动词

I couldn't but cry when I heard the story.

= I couldn't help crying when I heard the story.

= I couldn't help but cry when I heard the story.

(我听到这故事时忍不住哭了。)

