

英语语法技巧辅导：非谓语动词之动词不定式 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/121/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_AF_AD_E6_c84_121049.htm 不定式是一种非谓语动词，由"to 动词原形"构成(使用时有时不带to)，在句子中不能单独作谓语。它具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，同时又保持了动词的某些特征，在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和补足语。不定式的否定结构由不定式符号to前加not构成，即"not to 动词原形"。考试中的难点在于时态(一般式to v、进行式to be v-ing、完成式to have v-ed、完成进行式to have been v-ing)、语态(主动和被动to be v-ed / to have been v-ed)和带或不带to的问题。

1.接不定式作宾语的动词和动词短语

1)下列动词直接跟带to的不定式作宾语：afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, bear, beg, begin, care, choose, claim, consent, dare, decide, demand, desire, determine, expect, fail, fear, forget, happen, hate, help, hesitate, hope, incline, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, neglect, offer, plan, prefer, prepare, pretend, promise, propose, refuse, regret, remember, seem, start, swear, trouble, try, undertake, want, wish等。例如：he has planned to study french next year.他打算明年学法语。

2)下列动词可以接"疑问代词who, whom, what, which,疑问副词when, where, why, whether, how to不定式"作宾语：ask, consider, decide, discover, explain, find out, forget, guess, imagine, know, learn, observe, remember, show, tell, think, understand, wonder等。例如：she can ' t decide what to do.她决定不了该做什么。

该结构"疑问代词/副词 to不定式"还可以作主语、表语、宾语、介词宾语、

定语等。如： what worries me most is what to say at the meeting.
使我着急的是不知道在会上说些什么。 3)believe, consider, feel,
find, judge, make, think等动词后的宾语如果是不定式，补语是
形容词或名词时，常用it作先行宾语，把不定式后置。例如：
i found it impossible to answer all the questions within the time
given.我发现在限定时间内回答所有的问题是不可能的。
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