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1) 情态动词 (除ought外，ought to) : 2) 使役动词 let, have, make : 3) 感官动词 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等后作宾补，省略to。注意：在被动语态中则to不能省掉。 I saw him dance. =He was seen to dance. The boss made them work the whole night. =They were made to work the whole night. 4) would rather, had better : 5) Why... / why not... : 6) help 可带to，也可不带to, help sb (to) do sth : 7) but和except : but前是动词do时，后面出现的动词用不带to的动词不定式。 8) 由and, or和than连接的两个不定式，第二个to可以省去 : 9) 通常在discover, imagine, suppose, think, understand等词后，可以省去to be : He is supposed (to be) nice. 他应该是个好人。 举例 : He wants to move to France and marry the girl. He wants to do nothing but go out. 比较 : He wants to do nothing but go out. He wants to believe anything but to take the medicine. 典型例题 1) ---- I usually go there by train. ---- Why not ___ by boat for a change? A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going 答案 : D. why not 后面接不带to的不定式，因此选D。 2) Paul doesn't have to be made ____. He always works hard. A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning 答案 : B. make后接不带to的动词不定式，当其用于被动时，to不可省略。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com