

动词不定式“特例”大搜捕 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/188/2021_2022__E5_8A_A8_E8_AF_8D_E4_B8_8D_E5_c64_188366.htm 一、省略“to”的动词不定式 to是动词不定式常常带有的小品词，是动词不定式的标志。但在下列情况下它常常被省略掉。 1. 作感官动词see, watch, hear, feel, notice等的宾语补足语时。如：We felt the house shake. 我们感到房屋摇晃。 2. 作使役动词make, let, have等的宾语补足语时。如：She lets us meet her at the station. 她让我们去车站接她。 3. help后的宾语补足语前可带to也可不带to。如：She helped her mother (to) prepare for Christmas. 她帮助她母亲为圣诞节做准备。 4. “ Will you please ... ? ” 结构中，不定式符号to要省略。如：Will you please close the door? 请你关上门，好吗？ 5. “ had better (not) ... ” 结构中，不定式符号to要省略。如：You had better not talk in class. 在课堂上，你最好不要说话。 6. “ would rather (宁愿) ... ” 结构中，不定式符号to要省略。如：I would rather stay at home. 我宁愿待在家里。 7. “ Why not ... ? ” 结构中，紧跟其后的动词不定式要省略to。如：Why not ask Jim? 为什么不问问吉姆？ 8. 当两个或两个以上的不定式并列在一起时，第一个不定式前加to，后面的不定式往往省略to。如：He told me to finish my homework and (to) hand it in. 他告诉我完成作业并把它交上去。 二、疑问词 + 动词不定式 疑问词what, which, how, where, when等可以和动词不定式连用，构成不定式短语。“疑问词 + 动词不定式”可以作主语、宾语、表语等。如：When to start off hasn ' t been decided yet. 什么时候出发

还没决定。（作主语）The question is which bus to take. 问题是乘哪辆公共汽车。（作表语）“疑问词 + 动词不定式”可以由名词从句简化而来。如：I don't know what I should say. I don't know what to say. 三、too...to .../enough to和so...that...so...that...引导的结果状语从句可以用too...to...和enough to...改成简单句，若从句是否定含义既可用“too + 形容词/副词 + to...”改写，也可用“not + 形容词/副词（原句中形容词/副词的反义词） + enough + to...”改写；若从句是肯定含义常用enough to...改写。如：1. The girl is so young that she can't join the army. The girl is too young to join the army. 或 The girl is not old enough to join the army. 这个女孩太小不能参军。2. He runs so fast that he can get there first. He runs fast enough to get there first. 他跑得够快，可以第一个到那儿。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