

浅谈动词不定式符号to的省略 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式
，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/492/2021_2022__E6_B5_85_E8_B0_88_E5_8A_A8_E8_c67_492534.htm 动词不定式符号 to 在以下场合常被省略。1. 在 see、hear、watch、notice 等感官动词和 have、make、let 等使役动词后面作宾语补足语的动词不定式要省略 to。例如：We often hear her sing in the next room. What makes you think so? 注：上述情况仅适用于主动语态，在被动语态中，作主语补足语的动词不定式不能省略 to。例如：They were heard to sing the song. 2. 短语动词 look at 和 listen to。例如：He often looks at other people play football. The children often listen to their teacher tell stories. 3. 在动词 help 后面作宾语或宾语补足语的动词不定式可以带 to，也可以省略 to。例如：Drinking more water can help you (to) get rid of your cold. 但是，如果主语不直接参加 help 后面的动词不定式所表示的动作，则动词不定式符号 to 不能省略。例如：The trip helped me to see much of the world. I think a walk will help you to eat more. 4. 当两个或两个以上的作用相同的动词不定式并列使用时，第一个动词不定式应带 to，而第二个及以后的动词不定式可以省略 to。例如：I want to call on my teacher and ask him some questions. 注：当两个动词不定式为选择关系时，都不能省略 to。例如：I haven't decided to go home or to stay at school this summer. 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