

Treasury of English Grammar

文法寶典

第四冊

劉毅編著

編者的話

一個不是生長在英語環境下的人，在學習英文的過程中，如果不懂文法，猶如在黑暗中摸索，事倍功半；如果文法概念不清，只是一知半解，則對於學習英文亦無多大幫助，甚至可能阻礙進步。

譬如一個不了解文法的人遇到了下面的句子：

Nothing happened the whole vacation.

因為不知道副詞性受詞的用法，常常誤以為 happened 是及物動詞，而 the whole vacation 是受詞，所以在翻譯時，往往會譯出錯誤的句子。

然而，一個懂得文法的人，必知副詞性的受詞是省略了介系詞的副詞片語，可用於表時間、期間、數量、次數、距離、方向……等。而且能夠輕易地發現 the whole vacation 是省略了介系詞 during 的副詞性受詞，表期間，修飾動詞：（詳見 P.100, 101）

Nothing happened (*during*) the whole ~~vacation~~.

因此，學過文法的人一定能夠毫不猶豫地將上句譯成「~~整個假期~~中，什麼事也沒有發生。」

也有人學了：

If + 現在式動詞…，主詞 + shall (will, may, can) + 原形

的公式，只會造： If it rains, I will stay at home.

而不敢造出： If you *are* right, I *am* wrong.

If I *said* that, I *was* mistaken.

等之類的句子（詳見 P.356），這也表示學文法如果不求徹底理解，反而會成為學習英文的絆腳石。

DM 17/28

文法寶典的編排與衆不同，第一篇提供一個整體的概念，其餘各篇則分別詳述細節，內容十分完整，且深入淺出，一目了然，不強調理論，摒除不必要的術語和生硬文字。尤其是對於英美人士已不再使用的過時句子，皆一概刪除。例如有些字典上仍可查到 *despite of* 的用法，但是現代英語常用 *despite* 或 *in spite of*，而不用 *despite of*。（詳見 P.532）

對於這類的問題，我們都特別加以說明。

讀者如遇到疑惑不解的難題，可利用目錄查所需要的解答。本書共分五冊，各冊的內容如下：

第一冊： 概論，大寫，標點，名詞。

第二冊： 代名詞，形容詞，副詞。

第三冊： 動詞，助動詞，時式，語法，語態，一致。

第四冊： 動狀詞，連接詞。

第五冊： 介系詞，特殊構句（倒裝句、省略句、插入語、否定構句）。

每冊後而均附有練習，讀完文法寶典、做完練習，您必定會信心十足，大大地提高學習英文的興趣與實力。

文法寶典之完稿，係經多方搜集資料，並參考國內外文法書籍。其間雖多次審慎校對，恐仍有疏漏之處，尚祈各方先進不吝指教，至為感荷。

編 者 謹識

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第八篇 動狀詞 (Verbals)

第一章 不定詞 (Infinitives)

I. 定義：不定詞是具有名詞、形容詞及副詞性質的動詞形態，用來表示動作。與人稱及數無關。分爲有 to 的不定詞與無 to 的不定詞兩種。

I. 形式：

時式 \ 語態	主動語態	被動語態
簡單式	to + 原形動詞 (to write)	to be + 過去分詞 (to be written)
進行式	to be + 現在分詞 (to be writing)	無
完成式	to have + 過去分詞 (to have written)	to have been + 過去分詞 (to have been written)
完成進行式	to have been + 現在分詞 (to have been writing)	無

否定形態：not (to) + 原形動詞；never (to) + 原形動詞

II. 不定詞片語：

不定詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{受詞字群} \\ \text{補語字群} \\ \text{副詞字群} \end{array} \right\} = \text{不定詞片語}$

下列均爲不定詞片語：

to pretend not to see me (假裝沒有看見我)
不定詞 受詞

to become a teacher (當老師)
不定詞 補語

to study hard (努力讀書)
不定詞 副詞

IV. 不定詞意義上的主詞：

1. 不表明其爲不定詞意義上的主詞的情況：

(1) 主要動詞的主詞即不定詞意義上的主詞時。

I want to go hunting with you. (我想和你一塊兒去打獵。)

→ I 是主要動詞 want 的主詞，也是不定詞 to go 意義上的主詞。

I asked to speak to the manager. (我要求與經理談話。)

→ I 是主要動詞 asked 的主詞，也是不定詞 to speak 意義上的主詞。

(2) 主要動詞的受詞即不定詞意義上的主詞時。

I will get **someone to carry** your baggage. (我將叫人搬運你的行李。)

→ 主要動詞的受詞 someone, 做不定詞 to carry 意義上的主詞。

The doctor advised **me not to drink** too much. (醫生勸我不要喝太多酒。)

→ 主要動詞的受詞 me, 做不定詞 to drink 意義上的主詞。

(3) 由句子前後關係可知不定詞之意義上的主詞時。

I found that **to talk** with him was a waste of time. (我發現和他說話是浪費時間的。)

→ 由句子前後的關係可知 I 是不定詞 to talk 意義上的主詞。

He found that **to leave** the house unobserved was easy.

(他發覺讓房子空着, 沒有人看守是很容易的。)

→ 由句子前後的關係可知 He 是不定詞 to leave 意義上的主詞。

(4) 在一些諺語、格言或一般衆所週知的事。

To err is human, to forgive divine. (犯錯是人, 寬恕是神。)

It is better to give than to receive. (施比受更是福。)

It is wrong to tell a lie. (說謊話是錯誤的。)

2 表明其為不定詞意義上的主詞時, 用下列表示方式:

(1) for + 受詞 (意義上的主詞) + 不定詞

It is difficult **for you to read** this book. (你要讀這本書是困難的。)

= For you to read this book is difficult.

It's bad **for him to live** alone. (他獨自生活是不好的。)

It is impossible **for her to give up** drinking. (要她戒酒是不可能的。)

When will it be convenient **for me to call**? (我何時去拜訪方便呢?)

(2) It is + 形容詞 + of + 受詞 (意義上的主詞) + 不定詞 (對 of 後的受詞稱讚或責備時, 用此句型)

It is silly **of you to say** so. (你這樣說實在太傻了。)

= You are silly to say so.

It is unwise **of you to live** alone. (你很愚蠢要獨自生活。)

It was bold **of her to row up** the river. (她很大膽敢向上游划船。)

It is very kind **of you to do** so. (承蒙你這樣做, 實在太好。)

(註) 下列形容詞多用於 It is of to 的句型

absurd (荒謬的), naughty (頑皮的), bold (大膽的), nice, brave, polite, careful, silly, careless, stupid, clever, wicked, courageous, wise, kind, cruel (殘忍的), wrong, foolish (愚蠢的), ungrateful (忘恩負義的), good, unkind, grateful, impolite, honest, unwise, ill-natured (性情惡劣的)

3 不定詞意義上的主詞之省略:

不定詞意義上的主詞泛指一般人, 或一般事物時, 意義上的主詞可省略或表明。

It is important to work hard. (努力是重要的。)

→ 不定詞 to work hard 意義上的主詞應是 anyone, 所以若要將意義上的主詞表明即為:

It is important for anyone to work hard.

It is time to go to school. (是上學的時間了。)

→ 不定詞 to go 意義上的主詞是我(或我們, 你等), 所以若要將意義上的主詞表明即為:

It is time for me to go to school.

V. 不定詞意義上的受詞：

1. 主要動詞的主詞即不定詞意義上的受詞。

The river is dangerous to bathe in. (在這條河裡洗澡很危險。)

= *It is dangerous to bathe in the river.*

This house must be comfortable to live in. (住在這種房子裡一定很舒適。)

= *It must be comfortable to live in this house.*

Your question is difficult to answer. (回答你的問題是很困難的。)

= *It is difficult to answer your question.*

2. 被不定詞修飾的名詞或代名詞即該不定詞意義上的受詞。

This is a hard question to answer. (這是一個很難回答的問題。)

= *This question is hard to answer.*

= *It is hard to answer this question.*

She has no one to depend on. (她沒有可以依靠的人。)

= *She has no one whom she can depend on.*

(註1) 不定詞之前已有意義上的受詞，其後就不得有文法上的受詞。

That question is difficult $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to answer it. (誤)} \\ \text{to answer. (正)} \end{array} \right.$ (那個問題很難回答。)

(註2) 不定詞之前沒有意義上的受詞，則其後應有文法上的受詞。

It is hard to please her son. (想要討好她的兒子不容易。)

→ 不定詞 *to please* 之前沒有意義上的受詞，所以它的後面必須有文法上的受詞 *her son*。

VI. 不定詞的用法：

1. 名詞的用法：即做主詞、受詞和補語。

$\begin{array}{c} \text{主詞} \quad \text{副詞} \quad \text{片語} \\ \text{To cheat in examinations} \end{array}$ is punishable. (考試作弊應受罰的。)[做主詞]
完 全 主 詞

To err is human, *to forgive* divine. (犯錯是人，寬恕是神。)[做主詞]

They planned *to adopt an orphan*. (他們計劃領養一個孤兒。)[做動詞的受詞]

You forgot *to call him up*. (你忘了打電話給他。)[做動詞的受詞]

He had no desire but *to go abroad*. (他祇希望能夠出國。)[做介詞的受詞]

He is about *to start for America*. (他即將動身前往美國。)[做介詞的受詞]

The worst is still *to come*. (最糟糕的還在後頭。)[做主詞補語]

To see is *to believe*. (百聞不如一見。)[做主詞補語]

Jack ordered his brother *not to enter his study*. [做受詞補語]

(傑克命令他的弟弟不准進入他的書房。)

They think him *to be honest*. (他們認為他是誠實的。)[做受詞補語]

(註) 不定詞祇能做 *but, except, than, about* 這四個介詞的受詞。

He desires nothing *but to go home*. (他祇想回家。)

介詞

They have nothing to do *except wander about* in the streets.

介詞

(他們無事可做，祇是在街上到處逛。)[參閱P. 419 ④]

She thought of no other way out **than to cheat**. (除了欺騙外,她想不出別的方法。)
介詞

They are about **to start**. (他們將要動身。)
介詞

(說明) ① about 祇有在前面是“be”動詞時,才用不定詞為其受詞。否則應使用動名詞。

(比較) They talked about having a party.

(他們討論舉行宴會的事情。)

②凡在 except, but, than 之前的動詞為 do, 或慣用語時,其後可接原形不定詞為受詞(參照 P. 419 ④)

2 形容詞的用法: 不定詞(片語)可當形容詞用。

(1) 限定用法: 置於所修飾名詞的後面

He is not a man **to tell a lie**. (他不是個說謊的人。)

He is the very man **to do this work**. (他就是要做這工作的人。)

He has many things **to tell you**. (他有許多事情要告訴你。)

There is nothing **to do**. (沒有事情要做。)

(註) 被修飾的名詞是不定詞介詞意義上的受詞時,其介詞不可省。

He has no house **to live in**. (他沒有房子住。)

= He has no house *which he can live in*.

上句的 house 是做不定詞裡介詞 in 意義上的受詞。吾人必須注意的是:此介詞 in 不能省略,因為不可說 He lives the house. 而應該說 He lives in the house. 再看下面的例句,其情形也和上句相似:

Give me a chair { *to sit*. (誤)
to sit *on (or in)*. (正) (給我一張椅子坐。)

The child has no toys { *to play*. (誤)
to play *with*. (正) (這孩子沒有可玩的玩具。)

I have enough money **to buy the book with**. (我有足夠的錢買這本書。)

= I have enough money *with which to buy the book*. [介詞+關代+不定詞=形容詞片語]

I lit a candle **to read by**. (我點了蠟燭藉以閱讀。)

= I lit a candle *by which to read*.

(2) 敘述用法: 是將不定詞置於不完全不及物動詞之後做為主詞補語,此類不及物動詞有:

be, seem, appear, prove, turn out, happen, look, long, remain, 等。

① be 動詞+不定詞

為一種習慣用法,用來表示預定,義務,命運,可能性,命令等意思。

He and I **are to meet** at the station at two o'clock. [表預定]

(他和我預定兩點鐘在火車站見面。)

You **are to pay** your debt. (你應該付你的欠債。)[表義務]

He **was never to see** his wife or children again. [表命運]

(= It was his destiny never to see his wife or children again.)

(他命中註定再也見不到他的妻子兒女了。)

Nothing is to be seen. (什麼也看不見。)[表可能性]

You are to come when I call. (我叫你的時候，你必須來。)[表命令]

(註) “be + 不定詞”用於第一人稱疑問句時，表示徵求、請教對方的意思。

What am I to do? (我該做什麼?)

= What do you want me to do?

② seem, appear, prove, turn out …… + 不定詞

跟隨在此類動詞之後的不定詞是用來做為主詞補語。“… to be …”的形式可以省略，意義不變。可以用 “It + V + that 子句” 的句型來代換。

He seems (to be) ill. (他似乎生病了。)

= It seems that he is ill.

The man turned out (to be) an impostor. (這人竟是個騙子。)

The report proved (to be) true. (這個報告已證明是真的。)

He appears (to be) very young. (他看起來很年輕。)

3. 做副詞的用法：

(1) 修飾動詞

① 表目的 (to = in order to)

He works hard ^{不定詞片語當副詞用修飾動詞表目的} to keep his family in comfort. (他努力工作使家人生活舒適。)

(= He works hard (in order) that he may keep his family in comfort.)

We go to school to study. (我們到學校唸書。)

I keep a dog to watch my house. (我養隻狗看家。)

We eat to live, (but do) not live to eat. (我們吃飯為活著，不是活著為吃飯。)

(註) 為加強語氣可用 in order to。

為表帶有結果或必有結果的目的則用 so as to。如：

He works hard day and night in order to. (or so as to) pass the entrance examination next year. (他日以繼夜地用功是為了能通過明年的入學考試。)

In order to secure a good seat, you'll have to get there before eight.

(想要得到好的座位，你必須在八時以前到那裡。)

再則表目的的不定詞 (不論有無 “in order”) 可置於句首以示加強語氣，但句子的主詞必須是該不定詞的意義主詞。如：

{ In order to appreciate poetry, it should be read aloud. …… (誤)

{ In order to appreciate poetry, you should read it aloud. …… (正)

(為了要欣賞詩，應該高聲朗誦。)

[主要動詞的主詞，也是不定詞意義上的主詞，根據句義一定是 you，而不是 it 在欣賞詩]

{ To be a good citizen, obeying the law is necessary. …… (誤)

{ To be a good citizen, one must obey the law. …… (正)

(要想做個好公民，必須要守法。)

[obeying the law 怎能做 to be a good citizen 的意義上的主詞!]

② 表結果

不定詞片語當副詞用修飾動詞表結果

He grew up **to be a famous scholar**. (他長大的時候成了有名的學者。)

(= When he grew up, he became a famous scholar.)

I opened the door **to find the room empty**. (我把門打開，結果發現房間是空的。)

(= I opened the door and found the room empty.)

(註) 表「令人失望的結果」用 **only to……**；表「結果沒有再」用 **never to……**。He worked hard **only to fail**. (他的努力只有導致失敗。)He accumulated an enormous sum of money **only to die before long**.

(他積了一大筆錢，但不久就死了。)

They parted, **never to see each other again**. (他們分手了，從此沒有再見面。)The good old days are passed, **never to return to us again**.

(舊日的好時光過去了，永不再來了。)

③ 表原因：大部份為感情的原因。

不定詞片語當副詞用修飾動詞表原因

I wondered **to hear her voice in the next room**. (我因聽見隔壁房間有她的聲音而奇怪。)

(= I wondered because I heard her voice in the next room.)

I grieve **to learn of your conduct**. (我因得悉你的行為而很痛心。)She wept **to see him in that condition**. (她看到他如此處境而落淚。)I could not but laugh **to hear such a funny story**. (我聽到如此滑稽的事情不禁大笑起來。)He rejoiced **to know that she was still alive**. (他因為得悉她還活著很高興。)They rejoiced **to know that he would come soon**. (他們因為得悉他會立刻回來，都很高興。)

④ 表理由：大部是推斷的理由。

不定詞片語當副詞用修飾動詞表理由

He must be a fool **to say so**. (他說這種話，一定是個傻瓜。)

(= He must be a fool, for he says so.)

He must be rich **to buy that car**. (他買那部車，一定很富有吧！)He must have studied hard **to have succeeded so splendidly**.

(他有如此輝煌的成就，他一定曾經苦學過。)

What a lucky fellow I was **to have such an income**. (我有如此的收入，真是個幸運兒。)You are no gentleman **to hit a lady in the face**. (你打女人耳光，實非紳士之風。)

⑤ 表條件

不定詞片語當副詞用修飾動詞表條件

You would make a great mistake **to take his bribe**.

(= You would make a great mistake if you took his bribe.)

(你若是接受他的賄賂，你就犯了大錯。)

I should be happy **to be of any service to you**. (如果我能幫助你，我會非常高興。)

(= If I am of any service to you, I should be happy.)

It would be difficult **to find a teacher better than our former one**.

(= It would be difficult if we tried to find a teacher better than our former one.)

(我們要想找個比以前更好的老師，那真是很難哪。)

To hear him talk, you would take him for a scholar.

(= If you heard him talk, you would take him for a scholar.)

(如果你聽了他的談話，你會認為他是個學者。)

It would take up too much time *to tell you the whole story*.

(= It would take up too much time if I were to tell you the whole story.)

(假如我告訴你全部的情形，會花很多時間。)

⑥代替“that + 主詞 + should …”子句。表示主要子句裡責難和批評的理由。

{ What a fool I was *to trust him*! (我竟然信任他，我真是糊塗!)

= What a fool I was *that I should trust him*!

{ How stupid of you *to go there*! (你竟然去那裡，真愚蠢!)

= How stupid of you *that you should go there*!

(2)修飾形容詞：修飾形容詞的不定詞必須置於被修飾的形容詞之後。

The question is difficult *to answer*. (這問題難以回答。)

This mushroom is good *to eat*. (這香菇很好吃。)

It is not fit *to drink (or to be drunk)*. (這不適於飲。)[fit 之後可接主動和被動的不

It is likely *to rain*. (天可能會下雨。)

定詞]

Only human beings are able *to laugh*. (只有人類才會笑。)

She is eager *to learn to speak English*. (她很想學講英語。)

He is apt *to get angry*. (他容易發怒。)

I am not competent *to judge*. (我無法判斷。)

Everybody was anxious *to know what had happened*. (每個人都急著想知道發生了什麼事情。)

I am curious *to hear the story*. (我很好聽這個故事。)

She is dying *to see him*. (她想見他想得要命。)

I am willing *to co-operate with you*. (我願意跟你合作。)

Be sure *to come at five this evening*. (今天傍晚五點一定要來呀。)

You are mad *to go in this weather*. (這樣的天氣你要跑去，真是瘋了。)

She was lucky *to escape being hurt*. (她真幸運沒有受傷。)

My parents will be delighted (pleased, happy, glad) *to see you*.

(我的雙親會很高興見到你。)

(3)修飾副詞

① too + 形容詞或副詞 + to ~ “太……而不能；太……沒有……”這一句型中的不定詞是用來修飾副詞 too，表否定的結果。

I was *too tired to walk any farther*. (我太疲倦不能再走遠了。)

It is *never too late to mend*. (亡羊補牢，猶未晚也。)

Nothing is *too difficult to be conquered by perseverance*.

(沒有什麼事情難得是不能被毅力克服的。)

The artificial flowers are too skillfully made to be distinguished from natural ones.
 (這些人造花做得太巧妙了, 和自然花沒有分別。)

- (註1) **too ready to ~** 句型中的不定詞是用來修飾 **ready** 的, 而不是修飾 **too**, 該不定詞也沒有否定的意味。屬於像 **ready** 這類的形容詞還有 **apt, eager, willing, inclined, easy** 等, 都是“很喜歡……”之義。此種用法可看成 **too …… to** 的例外。

He is too ready to criticize others. (他很喜歡挑剔別人。)
 = He is very fond of criticizing others.

She is too ready to suspect. (她疑心太重。)
 = She is very fond of suspecting.

- (註2) **only (or all, but, really) too = very** 後如接不定詞時, 是修飾前面的形容詞, 而不是修飾 **too**, 該不定詞當然沒有否定意味。此種用法可看成 **too …… to** 的例外。

I am only too glad to see you. (見到你我非常高興。)

= I am very glad to see you.

You are really too kind. (你真是仁慈。)

= You are very kind.

The play ended all (or but) too soon. (這場戲結束得太快。)

- (註3) “**too …… for + (動)名詞**”和“**too …… to**”的意思相同。但 **too …… for** 接動名詞時不可用被動語態, 也不可用所有格。

These grapes are too sour for eating. (這些葡萄太酸, 不能吃。)

= These grapes are too sour to eat.

These grapes are too sour for being eaten. [誤]

These grapes are too sour for my eating. [誤]

My emotion is too great for words. (我的感動非言語所能形容。)

It is too difficult for a text-book. (這太難了, 不能做教科書。)

- (註4) “**too …… not to ~**”是雙重否定, 意思是“非常……不會不……”。

He is too wise not to see that. (他很聰明不會不明白那一點。)

- (註5) **never (not) too …… to ~** 的意思是“不會太……而不能(會)”。

One is never too old to learn. (活到老學到老。)

It is not (yet) too late for him to go there. (他這時候到那裡還不會太遲。)

- (註6) **can not …… too ~** 是“不嫌太過份, 無論怎樣……都不為過”之義。

We can not admire her beauty too much. (我們怎麼讚美她的美麗都不為過。)

One can not be too faithful to one's duties.

(對職務再怎麼忠實都是不過份的。)

- (註7) **none too = not at all too** “一點也不”之意。

We were none too early for the plane. (我們剛好趕上飛機。)

- ② **so + 形容詞或副詞 + as to ~** “非常……所以; 如此……以致於”不定詞 **as to ~** 是用來修飾副詞 **so**, 表前面原因的結果。

She is so young as to look quite like a child. (她很年輕, 看起來像小孩子。)

= She is so young that she looks quite like a child.

Strange to say, his hair turned white during the night.

(說也奇怪, 他的頭髮一夜之間變白了。)

To do him justice, we must say that he is generous.

(公平而論, 我們應該說他是慷慨的。)

To begin with, he can't speak English. (第一, 他不會說英語。)

For the time being he is unemployed, and **to make matters worse**, his wife is in the hospital. (目前他失業了, 更糟的是, 他太太病在醫院裡。)

To make a long story short, his project ended in a failure.

(長話短說, 他的計劃失敗了。)

To confess the truth, she was remarkably plain. (坦白地說, 她實在不漂亮。)

He owns much property in New York, **not to mention** a large summer estate in Connecticut.

(他在紐約有很多的財產, 更不必說他在康州還有一大幢夏季別墅呢。)

5. 不定詞的其他用法：

- (1) 疑問詞 + 不定詞 = 名詞片語, 此片語是由表「義務」的名詞子句簡化而來。

How to do it is the problem. (如何去做是個問題。)

= **How it should be done** is the problem.

Ask her **how to write this word correctly**. (問她怎樣把這個字寫得正確。)

= Ask her **how this word must be written correctly**.

- (2) 介詞 + whom (或 which) + 不定詞 = 形容詞片語, 此形容詞片語是形容詞子句簡化而來。

The poor man has no house **in which he can live**.

→ **in which to live**. [前後主詞相同才可簡化, in 不可放在 live 後]

→ **to live in**. [再簡化時把關代去掉, in 一定要放在 live 後]

(那窮人沒有房子住。)

I want some money **with which I can buy a book**. (我需要錢買一本書。)

→ **with which to buy a book**.

→ **to buy a book with**.

- (3) 不定詞片語可代替祈使句或感嘆句。

Oh, **to be a boy again!** (唉, 要是我再回到童年時該多好!)

= Oh, **how I wish I might be a boy again!**

To think of that man **having the impudence to call!**

= **How I hate to think of that man having the impudence to call!**

(我不願想那個人厚着臉皮來看我!)

- (4) 原形不定詞的慣用表達法：

① had { better } + 原形不定詞, 作“最好”解

You **had better** (or **best**) **do it yourself**. (你最好自己做。)

You **had better** **give up smoking**. (你最好戒煙。)

You **had better** **not go shopping on such a hot day**.

(在如此炎熱的天氣, 你最好不要去買東西。)