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非谓语动词

——动词不定式

语法概说

动词不定式由“to+动词原形”构成。其主动式有一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，但有时态和语态的变化。动词不定式的时态表示与谓语动词的时间有关系。如下表：

时态 \ 语态	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	
完成进行式	to have been doing	

不定式的时态形式其中一般式使用最广泛，完成进行式用得最少。

1. 不定式的一般形式。

由“to+动词原形”构成。表示动作与谓语动词所表示的动词或状态同时发生、前后紧接发生或明显发生在谓语动词的动作或状态之后。如

They made plans to live in Paris. 他们计划住在巴黎。（to live 发生在 made plans 之后）

I heard them talk in whispers all the time. 我听见他们会议期间一直在小声说话。（不定式 talk 与谓语动词 heard 同时发生）

2. 不定式的进行式。

如果谓语动词所表示的动作或状态发生时，不定式表示的动作正在进行中，就得用不定式的进行式，即“to be + 现在分词”。如

He pretended to be working when I came in. 我进来时，他装着正在工作。

When he rang me up, I happened to be reading the novel. 他打电话来时，我碰巧正在看小说。

3. 不定式的完成式。

（1）当不定式所表示的动作或状态发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前时，就需要用不定式的完成式，即“to have + 过去分词”表示动作或“to

have + been ”表示状态。如

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起，让你久等了。(to have kept 发生在 I'm sorry 所表示的时间之前)

It's not like her to have missed two days of classes. 误了两天的课，这不像她的行为。

(2) 在 wanted, wished, hoped, intended, promised, planned 等后面用不定式的完成式，表示过去没有实现的想法、愿望、期待或计划。如

I intended to have done the work before Sunday. 我本打算星期天前完成这项工作。

He hoped to have been a doctor. 他本希望当个医生的。

(3) 在 seem, appear, think, consider, believe 等表示看法与想法的动词后用不定式的完成式，表示该动作先于另一个动作。此结构常以 it 作形式主语的结构来代替。如

He seemed to have forgotten his promise. 他似乎已经忘记了他的诺言。

He appeared to have heard of the bad news. 他好像已经听到了这个坏消息。



语法精讲

一、动词不定式主动式的句法功能

1. 动词不定式作主语。

当动词不定式作主语时，其谓语动词常用单数。如

To say something is one thing; to do it is another. 说是一回事，做是另一回事。

To make a plan first is a good idea. 首先制定一个计划是一个好主意。

当动词不定式在句子中作主语时，通常使用 it 作形式主语而真正主语则是不定式或不定式短语，以使句子保持平衡。如

It is not difficult to find out information about the program. 弄清这个节目的情况并不困难。

表示动词不定式的动作是谁发出的，用 for sb. to do sth. 结构。此句型常用的形容词有 important, necessary, (im) possible 等。如

It is necessary for him to do so. 他有必要做那个。

It is important for us to learn English. 学习英语对我们来说很重要。

如果要说明动词不定式所表示的动作是指谁的情况，则在不定式前用 of 引起的短语。此句型常用的形容词有 nice, kind, good, right, wise, clever, silly, rude, careless, stupid, impolite, naughty, wrong, unwise, foolish 等。如

It's wrong of the other children to make fun of you. 别的孩子取笑你，这是错误的。

It's silly of you to ask such questions. 你提出这样的问题实在太傻了。

2. 动词不定式作表语。

不定式作表语说明主语的内容。如

His wish was to become a scientist. 他的愿望是当一名科学家。

To the doctor, the most important thing is to save people's lives. 对于医生来说，最重要的事情是救人的生命。

有时主语和表语可以交换位置，其意思不变。如

His wish was to study English well. 他的愿望是学好英语。

To study English well was his wish. 学好英语是他的愿望。

如果主语是不定式，表语也应用不定式。如

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

但由于逻辑关系，这类句子的主表位置不能交换。如不能说：To believe is to see.

如果是 appear, seem 等系动词后的不定式作表语，则表示主语所执行的动作或状态，那么主语和表语不能交换。如

His temperature seems to be all right. 他的体温好像是正常的。

He could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved. 因此，在地球上的科学家看来，恒星好像是移动的。

3. 动词不定式作宾语。

及物动词 ask, agree, beg, care, choose, decide, expect, force, fail, hesitate, claim, hope, learn, long, manage, offer, pretend, plan, prepare, promise, refuse, want, wish 等要求动词不定式作宾语。如

We want to learn some body language. 我们想学习一点身体语言。

She has decided to go to Guangzhou tomorrow. 她已经决定明天去广州。

No one can afford to buy such an expensive suit. 没有人能负担起买如此昂贵的服装。

4. 动词不定式作宾语补足语。

有的动词后接带 to 的动词不定式作补语；有的动词后接不带 to 的动词不定式。

(1) 能以带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词有：ask, allow, get, warn, tell, invite, force, oblige, beg, wish, want, like, hate, expect, encourage, advise, persuade, permit, request, order, cause, know, call on 等。如

Would you like me to help you? 你要我帮忙吗？

Body language helps you (to) communicate with foreigners. 身体语言有

助于你同外国人交际。

I advise you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe in future. 我劝你以后不要吃不熟的水果。

如果这些动词用于被动语态时，原来的宾语就变成了主语，原来的不定式就变成了主语补足语。这时，主语补足语仍用带 to 的不定式。

When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons. 当他年轻时，由于政治原因，他被迫离开了祖国。

(2) 用不带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词有 see, hear, watch, notice, observe, listen to, look at, feel, let, have, make 等。但是，这类句子变为被动语态时，不定式符号 to 仍保留。如

I was in the kitchen cooking something and I felt the floor move. 我在厨房，正做着饭，觉得地板动了。

It'll make the cabbage plants grow big and strong. 它将使卷心菜植物长得又大又壮。

5. 动词不定式与疑问词、介词的连用。

(1) decide, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, wonder 等动词常接“疑问词+动词不定式”这个结构，用作宾语。疑问词一般是 what, who(m), where, how, whether, why, which。如

Would you teach us how to drive a car? 你愿意教我们如何开车吗？

Let me tell you what to do now. 让我来告诉你现在该做什么。

(2) “疑问词+to+动词不定式”结构也可以作主语或表语，注意“to+不定式”只能和 whether (不能和 if) 连用。如

How to do next is still a problem. 下一步如何做仍然是一个问题。

The trouble is whom to invite. 麻烦的是该邀请哪些人。

(3) “疑问词+to+不定式”结构也可作介词宾语。如

They are talking about how to do the experiment. 他们正在谈论如何做实验。

[注意] “to+不定式”结构一般不作介词宾语，但 except (but) 除外。若谓语动词是 do，则 except (but) 须接不带 to 的动词不定式。如

I had no choice but to wait till the manager finished his job. 我别无选择，只好等经理完成工作。

I did nothing but write a letter this morning. 今天早晨除写了一封信外，我什么都没有做。

He wanted nothing but to have a chance to try it. 除了有机会试一试外，他别无所求。

but 后接不定式时，何时带 to 要依据前面动词是否有 do 而定。即有 do 不带 to，无 do 要带 to。

当宾语是不定式（短语）时，如果其后有宾语补足语，则须用 it 作形式宾语，而把真正的宾语放在补语之后，即：“主语＋谓语＋it＋宾补不定式（短语）”。常见的谓语动词有 think, make, feel, find 等。如

I don't think it is necessary to buy a bigger computer. 我认为没有必要买那个大功能的计算机。

He found it important to study the situation in Russian. 他发现研究俄国形势非常重要。

6. 动词不定式作定语。

动词不定式作定语的难点在动词不定式与被修饰词的逻辑关系的判断上。

动词不定式作定语必须后置，它与修饰名词即中心词有四种关系：主谓关系、动宾关系、同位语关系和状语关系。

(1) 主谓关系：即中心词是不定式的逻辑主语，执行不定式的动作，这时不定式相当于关系代词作主语引导的定语从句。如

Is there anyone to answer the question? (= Is there anyone who will answer the question?) 有人回答这个问题吗？

I need a box to hold my books. (= I need a box which can hold my books.) 我需要一个装书的箱子。

(2) 动宾关系：即中心词是不定式的逻辑宾语，承受不定式的动作，这时不定式相当于一个关系代词作宾语引导的定语从句。如

The next book to write is an English Grammar. (= The next book that I'll write is an English Grammar.) 下一本要写的书是一本英语语法。

如果不定式是不及物动词，而且与被修饰语存在动宾关系，其后应有恰当的介词。如

The nurse has five children to look after. (= The nurse has five children whom she will look after.) 这个保育员要照管 5 个孩子。

(3) 同位语关系：同位语关系就是解释说明的关系，不定式说明被修饰词的内容。这时不定式相当于一个同位语从句。如

They made a plan to study English. (= They made a plan that they could study English.) 他们制定了一个学习英语的计划。

I am glad to have the chance to learn English. 很高兴我有学习英语的机会。

(4) 状语关系：即中心词为不定式动词的状语。如

The farmers thought of ways to protect their crops. 农民们想办法来保护他们的庄稼。

This is the best way to solve the problem. 这是解决这个问题的最好办法。

不定式的进行式、完成式和完成进行式也可作定语。如

It's time to be doing. 干起来吧。



He was the last man to have entered (= who had entered) the house before it collapsed. 他是房屋倒塌前最后一个进去过的人。

7. 动词不定式作状语。

不定式通常在句子里可作目的、条件、原因和结果状语。

(1) 不定式作目的状语。

不定式作目的状语所表示的动作往往发生在谓语动作之后，不定式可转换为目的状语从句或常用 in order to, so as to 连接的目的状语，in order to 置于句首时表目的，不表结果。so as to 一般置于句中表目的或结果。如

We eat to live; we don't live to eat. 我们吃是为了活着，不是活着为了吃。

I often read *China Daily* so as to improve my reading. 我经常看《中国日报》以提高我的阅读能力。

(2) 不定式作结果状语。

表示其动作发生在谓语动作之后，并且总是在句末，不能置于句首。不定式作结果状语有时所表示的情况和结果往往是未曾预料到的，而且往往是令人不愉快或愉快的。如

He came home to find that his home town had changed. 他回到家里，发现故乡变样了。

He woke up to find everyone gone. 他醒来发现人都走了。

不定式表结果常用下列固定句型：

so ... as to (如此……一致), such ... as to (如此……一致于), enough to do sth. (足以做某事), too ... to (太……以至于不……) 后面的不定式具有否定的含义。如

He lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet. 搬起石头砸自己的脚。

He isn't old enough to join the army. 他还不到参军的年龄。

He arrived at the station too late to catch the early train. 他到达车站太晚了，以致没有赶上早班火车。

(3) 不定式作原因状语。

不定式作原因状语，常放在某些表示人的感情的动词或形容词之后，不能置于句首，也不能换成原因状语从句。不定式所表示的动作一般发生在谓语动作之前。如

We were pleased to hear the good news. 听到这个好消息，我们很高兴。

(4) 不定式作方式状语。

不定式和 as if 或 as though 连用作方式状语。如

He seemed as if to stand up and leave. 他做出站起来要走的样子。

She opened her lips, as though to speak. 她张口好像要说话的样子。

(5) 不定式作条件状语。

不定式作条件状语很少使用，这种情况一般都用 if 虚拟条件句作主句，也是用虚拟语气表示，其位置只能置于句首。如

To look at him (= If you looked at him), you would think him a young man. 要是你见到他的话，就会认为他是个年轻人。

To hear him speak English (= If one heard him speak English), one would think him an Englishman. 要是听他讲英语，就会认为他是个英国人。

同时注意不定式的进行式、完成式和完成进行式作状语的情况。如

I am glad to be studying with you. 我很高兴和你一起学英语。

I am glad to have met you. 很高兴见到你。(告别时用语)

I am glad to meet you. 见到你很高兴。(见面时用语)

I am very glad to have been studying English for five years. 我很高兴五年来一直在学习英语。

二、动词不定式的语态

不定式在句中往往与一定的成分有关系，不定式可作逻辑主语或宾语。如果不定式同逻辑主语是一种支配关系，一般用不定式的主动语态；如果不定式与逻辑主语是一种被支配关系，一般用不定式的被动语态。如

He is kind enough to help us. 他很善良，会帮我们忙的。(he 与 help 是主动关系)

I hope to be asked. 我倒希望问到我。(I 与 ask 是被动关系)

动词不定式被动式在句中作主语、宾语、宾补、表语、定语和状语等。

1. 作主语。

不定式被动式作主语相当于一个谓语是被动语态的主语从句。如

To be criticized (= That a person is criticized) is not a bad thing. 受批评并非是一件不好的事情。

To have been praised (= That he had been praised) in class was his grace. 受到当众表扬，他很体面。

2. 作宾语。如

He asked to be sent to Beijing to work. (= He asked that he should be sent to Beijing to work.) 他要求派到北京去工作。

They expect to have been admitted (= that they will have been admitted) into the club by the end of the month. 他们预料到月底就可以吸收为俱乐部成员。

3. 作宾语补足语。如

He wanted the letter to be typed at once. 他让把这封信立即打好。

He expected the talks to be held (in) next week. 他预料会谈将在下周举行。

She didn't like herself to be praised like that. 她不喜欢自己受到那样的表扬。



如果这类句子再变为被动语态就成了双重被动语态，原来的宾补也就变成了主补了。如 上述前两句就变成了：

The letter was wanted to be typed at once.

The talks were expected to be held (in) next week.

4. 作表语。如

His wish is to be trusted. 他希望受到信任。

All he wanted was to be left alone. 他只是希望单独留下来。

5. 作定语。

不定式被动式作定语，等于一个谓语动词是被动语态的定语从句。如

The novel to be published is interesting. (= The novel that will be published is interesting.) 即将出版的这本小说很有趣。

Please tell me the topics to be discussed at the next meeting. (= Please tell me the topics that will be discussed at the next meeting.) 请告诉我在下次会上将讨论的主题。

6. 作状语。

不定式被动式多作结果状语和原因状语，也可改成相应的状语从句。如

He arrived at the station to be told (= so that he was told) the train had gone. 他到达车站，不料火车已经开走了。

He was glad to have been praised (= that he had been praised) by the teacher. 受到老师表扬，他很高兴。

三、不定式的否定和省略形式

1. 不定式的否定。

不定式的否定通常应直接在不定式前加否定词 not。(否定词 never 也可构成不定式的否定形式。) 如

It will be wrong not to help a friend in need. 在需要时不帮助朋友是错误的。

I hope not to keep you waiting long. 我希望没有让你等太久。

关于 too... to... 表示肯定及否定的情况：

(1) 表示“如此……以致不能……”一般表示否定。如

He is too young to go to school. (= He is so young that he can't go to school.) 他年龄太小，不能上学。

She was too excited to say a word. (= She was so excited that she could not say a word.) 她激动得连一句话也说不出。

(2) 但在下列几种情况下表示肯定。

①如果 too 后面是 ready, eager, willing, pleased, glad 等形容词时，“too... to...”结构中的不定式具有肯定意义。如

He is too ready to help others. 他乐于助人。

He is too eager to know the result of the examination. 他急于想知道考试的成绩。

② “too... to...” 结构前有 but, only 或 all 等副词, 即 “but / only / all too... to...” 形成结构时, 其中的不定式表示强烈的肯定意义。表示 “非常……”、“十分……”、“真是太……” 等意思。如

I am only too glad to accept your offer. 我很乐意接受你的建议。

He knows but too well to hold his tongue. 他深知少说为佳。

③ 副词 too 前面有否定词 not 或 never 时, not 或 never 与其后的不定式构成双重否定, 从而使 too 后面的不定式不含否定意义。表示 “并不太……所以能……”。如

English is not too difficult to learn. 英语并不太难, 学得会。

It's never too late to mend. 亡羊补牢犹未晚。

④ 不定式前面有 not, 构成 “too... not to...” 结构式, 其意思等于 “... so... that... can not but...”。此结构中的 not, 否定了含有否定意义的不定式。常译为: “……非常必定能……” 或 “……太……不会不……”。如

His speech was too good not to stir the audience. 他的演讲非常精彩, 足以鼓动听众。

They are too wise not to answer this question. 他们非常聪明, 不会连这个问题都回答不了的。

2. 不定式的省略形式。

(1) 不定式符号 to 的有无。

① 当两个或多个不定式在同一句中使用时, 后一个或几个不定式符号常省略, 但若表示对比、对照关系时则不能省略。如

It is quite necessary for us to read more and have more practice. 我们多读一些, 多做一些练习是非常必要的。

I haven't decided to go home or to stay at school this summer. 我还没有决定今年夏季是回家还是待在学校。

To try and fail is better than not to try at all. 尝试而失败总比不尝试的好。

② 感官动词 (see, hear, notice, watch, observe, feel, look at, listen to 等) 和使役动词 (have, make, let) 后跟不定式作宾语补足语时, 必须省略不定式符号 to, 但在被动语态中须加 to。使役动词 get 后接不定式作宾语补足语时要带 to。如

We saw the boy play on the playground yesterday. 昨天我看见这男孩在操场玩耍。

I got him to help me when I moved the furniture. 我搬家具时, 找他来帮忙。

They were observed to enter the bank. 有人看见他们进入银行。

③不定式短语作表语一般要带 to, 但若主语部分含有实义动词 do 的各种形式时, 则可省略不定式符号 to。如

And the only way to do that is reduce expenses. 做那件事的唯一办法是减少开支。

What we must do is reduce the use of energy and use natural energy. 我们必须做的是降低能源和自然能源的使用。

④help 后跟不定式作宾语或宾语补足语时, to 有无均可。如

Would you mind helping me (to) study English this term? 这学期你能帮我学习英语吗?

Reading can help (to) enlarge your vocabulary. 阅读有助于你们扩大词汇量。

⑤不定式短语作动词的宾语时, 其中不定式符号 to 不能省略。如

Have you decided to go there with your sister? 你决定和你妹妹去那里吗?

I want to improve my spoken English in half an hour. 我想在半个小时内提高我的英语口语。

⑥“动词+nothing / not / no but + 动词”结构, 意为“只得干……, 除了干……别无选择”。前面谓语动词部分若含有 do 的某种形式或为 choose 时, but 后面的动词为省略 to 的不定式形式, 即“有 do 不带 to, 无 do 要带 to”。如

There was no bus that morning. I couldn't choose but stay there for another eight hours. 那天早上没有公共汽车, 我们别无选择只得再等 8 个小时。

Then it has nothing to do but lie down and sleep. 别无可做只有躺下睡觉。

⑦下列固定句型中要省略 to。

情态动词后 (除 used to, have to, ought 外); would rather do sth. than (do) sth.; would do rather than (do) sth.; prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. (为了强调 rather than 可提前); Why (not) do sth.; had better (not) do sth.; would rather (not) do sth.; sooner than 或 rather than 放在句首时。如

I would play football rather than (play) basketball. 我宁愿踢足球也不愿打篮球。

Why not go out for a walk after supper? 晚饭后出去散步怎么样?

Rather than travel by car, he prefers a train on his tour. 他宁愿乘火车而不乘汽车旅行。

(2) 动词不定式的省略。

①第二个句子的词尾有一个不定式, 该不定式是重复第一句的不定式时, 可用“to”来代替, 省去后面的原形动词。如

— Would you like to go for a walk? 你愿意散步吗?

— I'd like to. 我愿意。

②形容词后不定式的省略。常见的此类形容词有: happy, glad, eager, anxious, willing, ready 等。如

— Are you willing to help others who are in trouble? 别人有困难时你乐意帮一把吗?

— Yes, I am willing to. 是的, 我乐意帮助他们。

③宾语补足语、主语补足语中不定式的省略。常见可带补足语的动词有: ask, tell, order, persuade, advise, wish, permit, allow 等。如

Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. 不要动任何东西, 除非你的老师让你做。

If he doesn't want to go there, you can't force him to. 如果他不想去那儿, 你不要强迫他去。

④动词后不定式的省略。常见的这类动词有: like, love, hope, wish, mean, want, refuse, try, oblige, advise, persuade 等。如

— Have you decided to go abroad? 你决定去国外吗?

— Yes, I have decided to. 是的, 我决定去。

— Are you and Mary getting married? 你和玛丽快结婚了吗?

— We hope to. 我们希望如此。

My parents hoped I would study medicine, but I didn't want to. 我父母希望我学医, 但我不想学。

⑤在某些固定词组如 ought to, have to, used to, be able to, be going to 等后也可承前省略不定式。如

— Should I start at once? 我立刻开始吗?

— Yes, you ought to. 是的, 你应该立刻开始。

另外, 不定式 to 后还有部分省略的情况。倘若承前省略的不定式的内容是作为助动词用的 have 或 be, to 后要保留原形 have, be 或 have been 的形式。如

China isn't what it used to be. 中国已与过去不相同了。

My father wanted me to be a player, but I didn't want to be. 我父亲想让我成为一名运动员, 但我不想当运动员。

四、不定式的主动形式表被动意义的情况

1. 作定语用的不定式的逻辑主语是句中主语或宾语时, 就用主动式的不定式来表被动意义。如

I have a lot of work to do. 我有许多工作要做。(主语 I 是不定式 to do 的逻辑主语)

I'll give you something to read. 我将给你一些东西读。(宾语 you 是不定

式 to read 的逻辑主语)

2. 在形容词后作状语的不定式, 说明句中主语在哪个方面存在形容词所表示的情况时, 即与句中主语成动宾关系, 用不定式主动式表被动。如

This question is easy to answer. 这个问题很容易回答。

That man is difficult to deal with. 那个人很难对付。

但在“形容词+不定式”的结构中，如果形容词本身的意思不完全，其不定式如有被动意义时，仍必须用被动式。如

The book is not likely to be published this year. 这本书今年不可能出版。

3. 在 “There be...” 句型中修饰主语的不定式用主动或被动式都可以，只是在口语中多用主动式表被动意义。如

There is a lot of work to do (to be done). 有很多工作要做。

但在 something, anything 和 nothing 之后使用两种语态形式所表示的意思有所不同。如

There is nothing to do. 没有事可做。

There is nothing to be done. 没有办法。

4. 在 “This (That) is + 名词” 的句型中, 修饰名词的不定式用主动表被动意义。如

This is a hard question to answer. 这是一个很难回答的问题。

That is a nice place to visit. 那是一个很值得参观的地方。

5. 用 to rent, to let, to blame, to seek 主动式表示被动意义。如

The house is to let. 此房出租。

Who is to blame for it? 此事责怪谁?



语法应用

1. AIDS is said _____ the biggest health challenge to both men and women in that area over the past few years.

- A. that it is B. to be
C. that it has been D. to have been

2. You were silly not your car.

- A. to lock B. to have locked C. locking D. having locked

3. — you should have thanked her before you left.

— I meant _____, but when I was leaving I couldn't find her anywhere.

- A. to do B. to C. doing D. doing so

4. It's said that the Olympic Games _____ in Beijing in 2008 will cover more events than any other Olympics did.

- A. holding B. to be held C. held D. to be holding

5. Yesterday a street-beggar bought a lottery ticket purposelessly, _____ him a millionaire overnight.

- A. making B. makes C. to make D. made

6. There are lots of places of interest _____ in our city.

- A. needs repairing B. needing repaired
C. needed repairing D. needing to be repaired

7. I was afraid _____ to my customers because I was afraid _____ them.

- A. of talking back; to lose B. of talking back; of losing
C. to talk back; to lose? D. to talk back; of losing

8. Standing on the top of the hill, I would not do anything but _____ the flowing of the smog around me.

- A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyed D. to enjoy

9. What did the librarian _____ out of the library?

- A. permit to take B. forbid to be taken
C. allow to take D. insist being taken

10. What Yang Liwei wanted to do when he got out of the spaceship was _____ the joy with all the Chinese.

- A. share B. shared C. having shared D. about to share

11. Many businessmen attended the Boao Forum (博鳌论坛) because they knew what _____ from the forum.

- A. to get B. to be got C. got D. getting

12. The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if _____ whether he was going in the right direction.

- A. seeing B. having seen C. to see D. to have seen

13. It was dark and cold. They had to find a house _____ and some wood _____.

- A. to stay in... to make a fire with B. to stay... to make a fire with
C. to stay in... to make a fire D. to stay... to make a fire

14. They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan in the office tomorrow.

- A. install B. to install C. to be installed D. installed

15. People are not allowed _____ the garden to prevent the flowers _____.

- A. entering, being destroyed B. to enter, to destroy
C. to enter, being destroyed D. entering, destroying



语法应用参考答案

1. D. [解析] 本题考查动词不定式的完成时。It is said that ... 和



sb. /sth. is said to... 意思相同并可相互转换的两个句型, 该句可以转化为 It is said that AIDS has been the biggest... over the past few years, 故动词不定式应用完成时与时间状语 over the past few years 一致。

2. B. [解析] 本题考查习惯用法。“adj+不定式”为习惯用法, 此处用不定式的完成时, 表示不定式所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。

3. B. [解析] 本题考查动词后接动名词和动词不定式的区别及省略形式。mean 后用动词不定式表示“打算、想要做某事”; 后用动名词表示“意味着、意思是”。依据题意, 排除 C、D。第二个句子的词尾有一个不定式, 该不定式是重复第一句的不定式时, 可用“to”来代替, 省去后面的原形动词。故应选 B。

4. B. [解析] hold 与 the Olympic Games 之间是被动关系, 且 2008 奥运会尚未举办, 应用不定式表将来。

5. C. [解析] 不定式作结果状语表示主语未曾预料到的结果。

6. D. [解析] needing to be repaired 相当于 needing repairing, 在句中作定语。另外, require 和 want 也有类似的用法。

7. D. [解析] be afraid to do 作“不敢……”解(侧重指不敢作出的一种行为); be afraid of doing 作“担心……”解(侧重强调害怕产生某种后果)。

8. A. [解析] but 用作“除了”解, 当其前含有实义动词 do 时, 则 but 后的不定式短语要省去 to。

9. B. [解析] forbid sb. /sth. to do sth. 为固定用法, 此句中 forbid 的宾语为 what。

10. A. [解析] what 引导的名词性从句作主语且从句中含有实义动词 do 时, 用作表语的不定式可不带 to。

11. A. [解析] 英语中, 许多动词(如 know, decide, tell sb., show sb. 等)后可接疑问代词或疑问副词+不定式短语的结构来作宾语。题中 knew what to get 相当于 knew what they would get。

12. C. [解析] 当 as if 后面直接跟一个动词时, 常使用不定式 to do 来表示目的, 相当于 as if he were (was) to do sth., 说明动作的未完成性。

13. A. [解析] 动词不定式 to live in 和 to make a fire with 分别作定语修饰 a house 和 some wood, 与被修饰的名词构成了动宾关系, 所以动词不定式用及物动词或不及物动词加介词构成的相当于及物动词的短语动词。

14. A. [解析] 在 have sb. do sth. 结构中 do sth. 做宾语 the serviceman 的补足语, 和 serviceman 构成了逻辑上的主语和谓语的关系, 表

示“叫某人做某事”。

15. C. [解析] allow 后面的补足语只能用不定式 to do, 即: allow sb. to do sth. (宾补) 或 be allowed to do sth. (主补)。而 prevent sb. from doing sth. 中 from 可以省略。

高考真题

1. _____ the safety of gas, the government has checked the city's gas supply system thoroughly. [2007 上海春季卷]

- ☒ A. To ensure B. Ensuring
C. Having ensured D. To have ensured

[答案] A. [解析]  考查不定式的功能。不定式作目的状语时, 一般位于句首, 若位于句末时不能用逗号将它与句子分开; 从句意“要确保煤气的安全……”, 所以 A 正确。

备考提示: 不定式、动词的-ing 形式都能表示目的, 但动词的-ing 形式表示目的时, 一般位于句尾, 并且常用逗号将它与句子分开。

2. —Excuse me sir, where is Room 301?

—Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ you to your room. [2007 北京卷]

- ☒ A. show B. shows C. to show D. showing

[答案] A. [解析]  本题考查的是非谓语动词的用法。题目考查的是 have somebody do 的用法, 意思是让某人做某事。have 后接不带 to 的动词不定式做宾补, 文中的意思是我会让 Bob 带你过去。所以选择 A。

3. My parents have always made me _____ about myself, even when I was twelve. [2007 江苏卷]

- A. feeling well B. feeling good C. feel well ☒ D. feel good

[答案] D. [解析]  考查使役动词及系表结构 make sb. do..., 因此要用 feel 原形。而根据题意, 感觉好用 feel good, feel well 表示身体好。

4. —The last one _____ pays the meal.

—Agreed! [2007 全国卷 I]

- A. arrived B. arrives ☒ C. to arrive D. arriving

[答案] C. [解析]  考查非谓语动词作定语词的用法。本题对话意思是: “最后到的人负责买单。” “同意!” 根据句子结构判断, 空白处缺一修饰 one 的定语成分, 故排除 B 选项。非谓语动词作定语时, 如果被修饰的名词前有序数词、形容词最高级或 next, second, last, only 和 not a, the 等限定词时候, 应该用不定式, 所以答案只能选 C。

5. When asked why he went there, he said he was sent there _____ for a