

不定詞=to+原 V

A. 可當受詞的有

1. 名詞 The boy wants money.
2. 代名詞 I want you.
3. 不定詞可以當受詞 to 原 V = 不定詞

若

The boy wants take a bath. (X)

這個男孩 想要 洗澡。 (動詞不可以當受詞，take 是動詞不可放在受詞的位置，且 want 是動詞，take 也是動詞，違反一句話只能有一個主動詞的規定。)

故

The boy wants to take a bath. (O)

a. _____

我想要看到他。

b. _____

他需要打掃房子。

補充：不定詞當某些動詞的受詞時，此類動詞均為「表意願，企圖」的動詞。

常見的有：

want(想要), need(需要), wish(希望), hope(希望), like(喜歡), love(愛), hate(討厭), decide(決定),
plan(計劃), would like(想要), learn(學習).....

V1

V2

-----1-----1----->

I want to leave tomorrow. (具不確定性，未來性)

C. 不定詞可以當主詞補語

My dream is to be a great basketball player. 此時不定詞當作 be 動詞的補語。主詞均為表意願，企圖等動詞變成的名詞。如：

a. _____

我的計劃是去看他。

b. _____

他的唯一的願望就是去睡覺。

D. 不定詞可以修飾形容詞

I am happy. (我很高興。)

I am happy to see you. (我很高興見到你。)

不定詞用來修飾表情緒的形容詞，以表喜怒哀樂的原因。

句型：主詞 + be + (情緒)形容詞 + 不定詞(to V)

表情緒的形容詞有：

afraid(害怕), glad(高興), happy(快樂), lucky(幸運), sad(難過), sorry(抱歉), angry(生氣).....

a. _____

我聽到那個覺得難過。

b. _____

我很抱歉遲到了。

C. 不定詞當受詞---動名詞也可以當受詞

I want to learn English well. (不定詞 to learn 當 want 的受詞)

有些動詞後需用動名詞(V-ing)當受詞。

如: I enjoy learn English well. (X)

I enjoy to learn English well. (X)

I enjoy learning English well. (O)

表格整理: 四類動詞

1 like love hate start begin continue(繼續).... (後接 to V 或 V-ing 皆可, 意思相同)	
2 want plan need decide hope wish learn would like... (後接 to V)	3 enjoy practice keep spend(花費) finish(完成) give up(放棄)..... (後接 V-ing)
4 stop forget remember try regret(後悔).... (接 to V 或 V-ing 意義不同)	

*口訣: FM SPEAK

F __finish__

M __mind(介意)__

S __spend__

P __practice__

E __enjoy__

A __avoid(避免)__

K __keep__

to V 與 V-ing 的符號, 隱含了什麼?

V1	V2
-----1-----	-----1----->
I want to leave tomorrow.	
	(具不確定性, 未來性)
enjoy (v1)	
-----1-----	----->
reading (v2) (動作同時)	

V-ing 的涵義: (「點」放大成「段」)

enjoy
-----1----->
reading
<u>enjoy</u> →
-----1-----1----->
reading

*瞬間動作 vs. 持續動作

第三類動詞

* I enjoy country life.

I enjoy living in the country.

now

-----1----->

※living 的動作不受時間限制, 可以涉及過去、現在與未來

*We enjoyed driving along the country roads.

enjoyed	now
-----1-----1-----1-->	
driving	

觀念的延伸	
*I spent two hours washing the car.	
spent 2 hours	now
-----1-----1-----1-->	
washing	

結論: enjoy/spend...後接 V-ing 是因為具有持續性;
而 want /need.... 加 to V 是具有不確定性和未來性。

B. 可當主詞的有

1. 名詞 The boy likes English.
2. 代名詞 He likes English.
3. 不定詞可以當主詞 to 原 V = 不定詞

若 Learn English well is his dream. (X)

學好英文是他夢想。(動詞不可以當主詞, learn 是動詞, 不可當主詞。)

故 To learn English well is his dream. (O)

a. _____ = (C. 完後捕) _____

娶到 Jane 是我的夢想。

b. _____ purpose. = (C. 完候補) _____

看他我的目的。

補充: 不定詞當主詞, be 動詞後若為名詞, 一定為表「意願、目的、企圖」等名詞, 如: plan(計劃), dream(夢想), wish(希望), hope(希望), goal(目標), purpose(目的), ambition(野心), decision(決定).....

Grammar 2

動名詞 = V-ing

A. 不定詞(to V)可以當主詞---動名詞也可以當主詞

To learn English well is his dream.

若 翻譯: 學英文很重要。

Learn English is important. (X)

Learn~~ing~~ English is important. (O)

動名詞=名詞 (learn 是動詞不能當主詞, 加上 ing 後成為動名詞, 才可以當主詞。顧名思義, 動名詞就是動詞加了 ing 之後把動名詞當作名詞來用。)

a. _____

和他一起工作很有趣(fun)。

b. _____

閱讀是重要的。

◎注意：動名詞當主詞**視為一件事**，也就是學英文這件事，故動詞**需用單數動詞**。

例：Reading comic books _____(is/am/are) fun.

讀漫畫書(這件事) 是 有趣的。

Reading _____(make/makes) us happy.

閱讀(這件事) 使 我們快樂。

Watching American movies _____(help/helps) us learn English better.

看美國電影(這件事) 幫助 我們英文學得更好。

◎ 比較：不定詞當主詞 VS 動名詞當主詞

不定詞當主詞時，be 動詞後的補語名詞，一定是表**意願、目的、企圖**等名詞，如 Grammar1 所介紹。

例：To marry Jane is my dream. (O)

Marrying Jane is my dream. (X)

判斷：Smoking is bad for your health. ()

To smoke is bad for your health. ()

To win the game is my wish. ()

Winning the game is my wish. ()

Spending money is easier than making it. ()

To spend money is easier than to make it. ()

◎ 結論：初學階段可將不定詞當主詞/動名詞當主詞視為相等。目前英文的趨勢是動名詞當主詞出現的頻率比不定詞當主詞高得多。故**建議用動名詞當主詞**來造句。

B. 動名詞當主詞的變型：

動名詞或不定詞當主詞時，容易造成主詞過大的現象，因此亦可用「**虛主詞 it**」代替，置於句首，而被代替的動名詞則以**不定詞 to V**置於句尾。口訣：**it 虛主詞搭配不定詞 to V**。

句型：It is +形容詞+(for 人)+ to V.

Seeing him makes me angry. (改寫)

→ _____

Eating food with chopsticks is difficult for Americans.

→ _____

C. 動名詞可當介系詞的受詞（介系詞後通常以動名詞(V-ing)為受詞，而不接不定詞(toV)）。

介系詞+動名詞(=受詞)

How about go to a movie? (X)

How **about going** to a movie? (O)

介 + V-ing

常見的介系詞：in/on/at/about/of/with/from/by.....

常見：**worry about/talk about/be tired of/ be careful about/ be good at/be poor at**
thank...for/ be thankful for / think about + V-ing

a. I am afraid _____(to/of/X) swim.

b. I am afraid _____(to/of/X) swimming.

c. He is good at _____(drive/to drive/driving) a car.

*補充：情緒形容詞後常接不定詞 to V，如：I am sorry to hear that. I am happy to see you.