

國二英文文法特訓手冊

Unit 2：不定詞 (to V.) 的名詞、形容詞與副詞三大功能及高頻句型全攻略

一、不定詞 (to V.) 的概念與三大詞性功能

「不定詞」意指身份不固定，形式為 **to + 原形動詞**。它具有三大詞性身份：

- **身份一** **名詞功能**：可當句子的主詞、受詞或補語。例如：**To travel around the world is fun.**
- **身份二** **形容詞功能**：放置於名詞後方修飾名詞。例如：**I have a lot of things to buy.**
- **身份三** **副詞功能**：表示目的或原因。例如：**I went there to buy a notebook.**

二、不定詞的名詞用法 (當主詞、受詞、補語)

1. 當主詞 (視為單數一件事) 與 假主詞 It 代換

不定詞當主詞時，動詞一律接**單數動詞 (is / was)**。為了避免頭重腳輕，通常引進假主詞 **It** 置於句首。

- 原句：To solve pollution problems is hard for people in Taiwan.
- 假主詞：It is hard for people in Taiwan to solve pollution problems.

大考極致核心：for 人 vs. of 人的介系詞陷阱

1. It's + 形容詞 (修飾事物/困難度) + for 人 + to V：

常見形容詞：**difficult**, **hard**, **easy**, **important**, **best**。

2. It's + 形容詞 (修飾人的個性/品德/態度) + of 人 + to V：

常見形容詞：**kind**, **nice**, **polite**, **brave**, **clever**, **careless**, **stupid**, **silly**, **selfish**。

- **It's kind of you to help me.** (= You are kind to help me.)
- **It's stupid of him to speak ill of others.** (= He is stupid to...)

2. 當受詞 (置於一般動詞之後)

特定動詞後方必接不定詞當受詞：decide, hope, want, would like, expect, volunteer, plan。

- I decided to quit the job. (決定離職)
- He hoped to get there on time. (希望能準時抵達)
- 省略規則：to 後方的動詞與前文重複時可省略動詞原形保留 to → You needn't go if you don't want to (go).

3. 當補語 (主詞補語與受詞補語) 與 否定不定詞

- 主詞補語 (放在 be 動詞或連綴動詞後)：
 - My aim in life is to become a famous singer. (我人生的目標是成為名歌手)
 - To see is to believe. (眼見為憑)
- 受詞補語 (主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞 + to V)：
常見動詞：tell, ask, want, teach, get, show。
 - He told me to give up smoking. / She got her husband to clean up the house.

否定不定詞位置：否定不定詞時，not 必須放在 to 的正前方！

- 要求我「不要」說實話：He asked me **not to tell** her the truth.
- 他「沒有」要求我說實話 (否定本動詞)：He **didn't ask** me to tell her the truth.

三、不定詞的形容詞用法 (名詞 + to V)

放置於名詞或代名詞 (如 something, anything) 之後作為後位修飾。若動詞需搭配介系詞，句尾介系詞絕不可省略！

- I have letters to write. / My mother has a lot of housework to do every day.
- I'll give you something to eat. / Do you have anything to read?
- 介系詞保留經典考題：
 1. They have a lot of things to talk about. (talk about + 事情)
 2. Please give me a ball-point pen to write with. (write with a pen)

四、不定詞的副詞用法 (表目的與原因)

1. 表目的 (為了...)

此時 **to + V** 可換為 **in order to + V**。注意：**go** 和 **come** 通常後接 **and + V**，如 **Come and see me.**

- She went to London to study English. (= in order to study English)

2. 表原因 (跟在情緒形容詞之後)

跟在表感情/情緒的形容詞（**glad**，**sorry**，**happy**，**sad**）之後，說明引發該情緒的原因。

- I am glad to see you. (見到你很高興)
- We are sorry to hear the news. (聽到這消息我們很遺憾)

五、含不定詞的三大核心黃金句型

句型結構	文法意涵	實例示範與大考關鍵
疑問詞 + to V	名詞片語，可當句子的主詞、受詞或補語。	• Which way to go is a big problem. (當主詞) • I know how to operate the machine. (當受詞) • He told me where to take the bus. (當受詞)
too + 形/副 + to V	太...以致於不能... (句中無 not 但自帶否定語意)。	• You are too young to understand the whole thing. • The water is too hot for me to drink. (前後主受詞同物時，drink 後受詞省略) • He worked too slowly to finish it. (前後主受詞不同物時，it 不可省略)
形/副 + enough + to V	夠...足以做某事 (注意形容詞/副詞必須放在 enough 前面！)。	• My younger brother is old enough to go to school. • Bob worked hard enough to pass the exam. (hard 為副詞置於 enough 前)