

## Chapter 6. 부정사 (Infinitive)



※ 준동사 (부정사, 동명사, 분사)

	동 사	준동사
주어	주어	의미상의 주어
시제	12시제	2시제
수표시	O	X
O	△	△
C	△	△
M	△	△

My hobby is [to play the piano].  
 준동사 준동사의목적어  
 S V C

[To study hard every night] will make you [get better scores].  
 준동사 준동사의수식어 V 준동사 준동사의목적어  
 S O OC

⇒ ‘주부 / 주어’ 의 이해가 준동사 이해에 있어 중요하다.

※ 부정사의 기본형: to + V.R.(동사원형)

### 1. 용 법

#### (1) 명사적 용법

##### 1) 주어(Subject)

To study is important.

To study hard is important.

→ It is important (for you) to study hard.

가주어                      진주어

→ It is important that you study hard.

##### 2) 목적어(Object)

He wants to read a book.

I found it easy to read a book.

가목적어              진목적어

→ make, think, believe, consider, find 등은 to부정사를 목적어로 취할시 가목적어 it을 사용

3) 보어(Complement)

My hobby is to play the piano.

cf) 의문사 + to V.R. = 의문사 S (should) V.R.

I don't know what to do. = I don't know what I (should) do.  
where to go. = I don't know where I (should) go.

(2) 형용사적 용법

1) 명사 수식

I need the book <sup>목적어 취급</sup> to read.

N      A

2) 보어

He seems to be happy.

cf) be to 용법

- ① 예정 / ~할 것이다 / They are to meet at five.
- ② 의무 / ~해야 한다 / I am to do the work.
- ③ 가능 / ~할 수 있다 / Nobody was to be seen.
- ④ 운명 / ~할 운명이다 / He was never to return home.
- ⑤ 의도 / ~할 의도(작정)이다 / If you are to pass the exam, you should study hard.

(3) 부사적용법

[ (문장 속에) 덧붙인 말  
동, 형, 부, 문장전체 수식 → '해석' 중심

1) 목적 I ran to take a bus.

2) (감정) 원인 I am happy to see you.

3) 이유, 판단의 근거 You are silly to do so.

4) 결과 She studied hard (only) to fail the examination.

5) 조건 You will get better to practice hard.

6) 형용사, 부사 수식(정도) English is hard to learn.

[관용적 표현]

▸ enough to (= so 형/부 that ... can )

He is rich enough to buy a car.

→ He is so rich that he can buy a car.

▸ too ~ to (= so 형/부 that ... can't )

This book is too difficult to read.

→ This book is so difficult that I can't read it.

cf) { so that (목적)  
 ,so that (결과)

I hurried to the station so that I caught the train.

,so that I caught the train.

7) 문장전체수식(독립부정사)

To be honest, I am clever.

To tell the truth, I don't like it.

[형용사적 용법의 유의할 사항]

일부 부정사의 형용사적 용법의 경우, 그 기본 동사가 자동사인 경우에 한해 전치사로 끝나는 부정사가 등장하기도 한다.

이해: ① 복문 → 단문전환

명사 + to 부정사 + 전치사

② 목적격 관계대명사 생략

문제풀이: ③ 자동사 + (전치사 + 목적어)

↪ 목적어 취급

We need a house to live in.

→ We need a house. We live in a house.

① to live in a house.

② (which / that) we live in.

①+② to live in.

→ ③ live a house (x) / live in a house.

## 2. 의미상의 주어

- 부정사의 사용
  - 동사의 의미를 명사, 형용사, 부사의 의미로 사용하기 위하여
  - 복잡한 복문을 단순한 단문으로 바꾸어 사용하기 위하여
  - 의미상의 주어 등장

It is easy that I finish the work.

→ It is easy for me to finish the work.

It is kind that you help me.

→ It is kind of you to help me.

- 의미상의 주어를 사용하지 않는 경우

I want to get high scores on the test.

She allowed him to leave at once.

It is difficult to master English in a short period of time.

## 3. 시제

- 1) 단순부정사: to V.R.

He seems to be happy.  
seemed

- 2) 완료부정사: to have p.p.

※ 종속적의 시제가 주절보다 하나 앞서는 경우에 사용한다.

He seems to have been ill.  
that he was ill.  
has been

## 4. 태

- 1) 능동부정사: to V.R.

- 2) 수동부정사: to be p.p.

to have been p.p.

My wish is to be loved by you.

to have been loved by you.

## 5. 대부정사

지문의 앞에 등장한 동사 이하의 부분을 다른 동사의 목적어 등으로 받게 될 때, 내용의 반복을 피하기 위해 to부정사에서 to만을 사용하여 나타낸다.

You can watch the baseball game on TV if you want to.

(watch the baseball game.)

6. 부정사의 부정

⇒ ( not/never ) + to V.R.

He told me not/never to do it again.

7. 원형부정사 (5형식)

※ 영어에서의 동사원형

- 1) 명령문 문두
- 2) 조동사 뒤
- 3) 5형식에서의 원형부정사

	S	V	O	O.C.
능 동	사역동사 (make, have, let)			V.R.
	준사역동사 (help)			V.R. / to V.R.
	일반사역동사 (get)			to V.R.
	지각동사			V.R. / -ing
	일반동사			to V.R.
수 동		모든동사		p.p.

1) 사역 동사 : make, have, let (준사역동사: help)

사역동사는 일반적으로 ‘시키다’라는 의미를 지니게 된다. make와 have는 다른 형식에서는 해당하지 않지만 5형식에서 쓰일 때, ‘시키다’라는 의미로 쓰인다. 이에 반해 let은 ‘~하게 해주다’라는 의미로 사용되는데, 그 어법적 사용이 make, have와 같기 때문에 함께 사역동사의 범주 안에 넣어주게 된다.

My mom made me go there.

Please have the porter carry these boxes.

Let the bird fly away.

cf) He allowed us to leave soon.

She made the wall painted.

2) 지각 동사 : see, hear, watch, feel, notice, observe, smell, listen to, perceive ...

지각동사는 ‘감각으로 인지하는 동사’라는 의미로 인간의 오감(시각, 청각, 촉각, 후각, 미각) 과 관련된 동사들이 포함되어진다. 의미는 각각의 동사의 기본 의미를 따른다.

I felt my legs tremble with fear.

She watched the postman hand her a letter.

We found the house broken into last night.

## 8. 관용어구

▸ had better V.R. : ~하는 편이 낫다.

You had better solve the problem.

▸ cannot but V.R. (=cannot help ~ing) : ~하지 않을 수 없다.

I cannot help but dance.

cannot help dancing.

## Practice 6.



1. We had Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

- ① clean      ② cleans      ③ cleaned      ④ cleaning      ⑤ to clean

2. Father told Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

- ① wash      ② washes      ③ washed      ④ washing      ⑤ to wash

3. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ Susan to do her homework.

- ① saw      ② helped      ③ had      ④ made      ⑤ said

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ him playing tennis this morning.

- ① helped      ② let      ③ made      ④ watched      ⑤ wanted

5. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ me to practice English every day.

- ① ordered      ② made      ③ had      ④ let      ⑤ heard

6. He is very rich, so he can buy a house.

= He is \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a house.

- ① too rich      ② so rich      ③ enough rich      ④ rich too      ⑤ rich enough

7. She is very young, so she cannot drive a car.

= She is \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.

- ① young      ② young enough      ③ too young      ④ enough young      ⑤ young too

8. I have no friend \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① to talk      ② to talk with      ③ to talking      ④ to talking with      ⑤ for talking to

9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for him to say so.

- ① wise      ② kind      ③ clever      ④ easy      ⑤ foolish

10. It is very kind \_\_\_\_\_ to help him.

- ① of her      ② on her      ③ for her      ④ to her      ⑤ with her

11. If we want our relationships, our skills, or our accomplishments [resist / to resist] the storms, we must allow time for them to grow and deepen within us.
12. After tracking down a 1938 yearbook, he determined that the only name [matches / to match] the initials was Jesse T. Mattos.
13. Nonetheless, our goal should be [to learn / learned] at least one foreign language.
14. After all, it's easier to create an opportunity than to wait for it [to come / comes] to you.
15. The tie-in was designed to make those interested in the film [buy / bought] the burgers and those interested in the burgers see the film.  
\* tie-in: 제휴
16. The report suggests that some children find themselves [involved / involving] in illegal or dangerous activities.
17. He had the block [bring / brought / to bring] to his studio, where he worked on it for almost four years to create the David.
18. It makes us [understand / to understand] that our way of looking at reality is not the only way.
19. A similar phenomenon takes place when we watch someone [experiencing / experienced] an emotion and feel the same emotion in response.
20. Perhaps you have observed in yourself, or seen in the behavior of others, the desire to have everything that others have, [ranges / ranging] from a new-style potato peeler or bottle opener to a new car; from gadgets to status symbols of all kinds.



21. After hearing me [talk / to talk] about my job, my young son looked forward with pleasure to [spend / spending] the day with me at the office.
  
22. This does not mean that you no longer hold the person responsible for his or her actions; instead you recognize the human flaws that led the person [injure / to injure] you.
  
23. It is a difficult task, and few of us grow to be adults without this childish voice still making itself [hear / heard].
  
24. In some countries, the law considers you [enough old / old enough] to die for your country before you have a right to vote. In others, you could be forced to become a child soldier in spite of laws forbidding the practice.