

英语

English

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亲爱的同学们，欢迎大家来到英语网络课堂！我们继续学习英语下册的第二单元。今天要进行的内容是Grammar（语法）动词不定式。

由于教材还没有发到大家手里，请大家紧跟PPT来学习！



Unit2 Shopping



Grammar

The Infinitive

动词不定式

Unit2 Shopping



教学目标:

1. 掌握动词不定式的基本结构和用法。

动词不定式或动词不定式短语在句子中可做主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等。

教学难点:

动词不定式的实际运用。

Grammar P131



动词不定式 The Infinitive

动词不定式是非限定动词的一种，由“to+动词原形”构成，它可以带有自己的宾语、状语及其逻辑主语等，并且它前面可直接使用疑问词，可直接加not进行否定，由“not+动词不定式”构成。
。这些结构称为动词不定式短语(infinitive phrase)。

动词不定式或动词不定式短语在句子中可作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等。

动词不定式

To do that sort of thing is foolish.

主语

I want to see you this evening.

宾语

All you have to do is to finish it quickly.

表语

We found a house to live in.

定语

She came here to study English.

状语

I warned the patient not to eat cold water after the operation.

宾语
补足语



Grammar

动词不定式做主语:

To say is one thing. To do is another.

主语

主语

说是一回事，做是另一回事。

To learn English well is important.

学好英语是很重要的。

To clean the classroom today is your duty.

今天打扫教室是你的职责。

To master a foreign language is not easy.

精通一门外语是不容易的。

Grammar

动词不定式做**主语**:

当作主语的不定式短语较长时，常用it作**形式主语**而将真正的主语(**不定式短语**)放在谓语之后。

It is important **to learn English well.**

形式主语

动词不定式短语

学好英语是很重要的。

It is necessary for you **to get there on time.**

你准时到那里是有必要的。

It is your duty **to take care of the baby.**

照顾这孩子是你的义务。

Grammar

动词不定式做**主语**:

动词不定式作主语时，常见的用It作形式主语的句型有：

It is

**easy/hard/difficult/important/possible/
necessary/...to do...**



Grammar

动词不定式做表语:

His dream is to become a doctor.

主语

系动词

表语

他的梦想是成为一名医生。

My mistake is to trust him.

我的错误是相信了他。

Her job is to take care of the patients.

她的工作就是看护病人。

Our aim is to complete the job on time.

我们的目标是准时完成这项工作。

Grammar

动词不定式做**宾语**:

We wanted to buy another book.
主语 谓语 宾语

我想买另一本书。

We hoped to visit the place of interest with them.

我们希望和他们一起去参观那个名胜。

We want to visit the Great Wall.

我们想参观长城。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语:

下列动词之后常跟动词不定式作宾语: afford, agree, ask, beg, care, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, hope, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, wish, want等。例如:

She agreed to buy him a computer.
主语 谓语 动词不定式做宾语

她同意为他买一台电脑。

He managed to get there in time.

他设法及时赶到了那儿。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语:

下列动词之后常跟动词不定式作宾语: afford, agree, ask, beg, care, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, hope, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, wish, want等。例如:

He pretended **to be sleeping** when the doctor came in.
当医生进来时, 他假装正在睡觉。

They wished **to give more scientific training**.
他们希望给予更多的科学训练。

Many young people have decided **to work in the West of China**.

很多年轻人已经决定到西部去工作。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语:

下列动词之后常跟动词不定式作宾语: afford, agree, ask, beg, care, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, hope, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, wish, want等。例如:

You shouldn't refuse **to attend the important meeting.**

你不应该拒绝参加这次重要的会议。

What do you want **to do next?**

下一步你想做什么?

The boy promised not **to be late again.**

这个孩子答应不再迟到。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语:

有些动词后面跟有复合宾语时，常用it作形式宾语，而把作真实宾语的不定式放在宾语补足语之后。常见的这样的动词有find(发现)，think(认为)，consider(认为)，feel(觉得)，make(使得)等。如：

The dusty air makes **it** difficult **to get a clear picture of space.**

大气中的尘埃使人难以获取太空的清晰图象。

He found **it** important **to study the situation in Russia.**

他觉得研究俄罗斯形势很重要。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语:

有些动词后面跟有复合宾语时，常用it作形式宾语，而把作真正宾语的不定式放在宾语补足语之后。常见的这样的动词有find(发现)，think(认为)，consider(认为)，feel(觉得)，make(使得)等。如：

He **considered it** necessary **to keep in touch with us.**

他认为和我们保持联系很必要。

I **think it** a pity for you not **to attend this meeting.**

我认为你没参加这次会议是个遗憾。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语补足语:

有些谓语动词后常跟由“名词、代词+动词不定式”构成的复合宾语，其中动词不定式用作宾语补足语。用动词不定式作其宾语补足语的常见动词有ask, allow, advise, want, tell, order, consider(认为), know, teach, find, expect, 等等。如:

His parents often tell him **to study hard**.

他的父母经常告诉他要努力学习。

The teacher asked us **to read English every morning**.

老师要求我们每天早晨读英语。

She told me **to go with him**. 她告诉我和他一起去。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语补足语:

在使役动词和感官动词have, let, make, see, notice, hear, watch, feel等后作宾补的动词不定式要省略to, 动词help之后的to可有可无。如:

Mother **made** me **do** my homework carefully.

妈妈让我认真写作业。

I **saw** the teacher **come** into the classroom.

我看见老师走进教室:

We **felt** the house **shake**. 我们感到房子在晃动。

The teacher **made** the boy **clean** the window again.

老师让那个男孩再擦一遍窗户。

Grammar

动词不定式做宾语补足语:

以上结构变为被动语态时, 动词不定式则成为主语补足语, to 不能省略。如:

The boy **was made** to clean the window again.

那个男孩被迫再擦一遍窗户。

She **was made** to do the work at once.

她被迫立刻干那项工作。

The boys **were seen** to play basketball on the playground.

有人看见男孩们在操场打篮球了。

Grammar

动词不定式做定语:

动词不定式作定语要置于被修饰的名词之后。

She was the first person **to find out the way.**

她是第一个找到这个方法的人。

He has got a lot of questions **to ask.**

他有很多问题要问。

She has recently become very active in a movement **to educate young people to stop smoking.**

她在当前教育年轻人禁烟的一场活动中表现十分积极。

Grammar

动词不定式做状语:

动词不定式(短语)用作状语,常表示目的、结果、原因等。

In China, many cities have passed laws **to stop smoking in public areas.** (目的)

在中国,许多城市通过了法规来禁止在公共场所抽烟。

We turned the lights off in order not **to waste electricity.** (目的)

为了不浪费电,我们把这些灯关了。

Grammar

动词不定式做状语:

动词不定式(短语)用作状语,常表示目的、结果、原因等。

I'm very sorry **to hear that your mother is ill.** (原因)
听到你母亲生病的消息,我很难过。

He is old enough **to join the army.** (结果)
他已经到了入伍的年龄了。

I got up early **to see you.** (表示目的)
我起大早来看你。

Grammar

巩固练习:

1) The teacher had the students _____ the new words in their exercise-books.

A. copying B. copied C. to copy D. copy

2) Something is wrong with my bike, I will ask someone _____ it.

A. to repair B. repairing C. repaired D. have repaired

3) I didn't mind _____ all my spare time _____ the sick old man.

A. to give, to help B. to give, helping
C. giving, to help D. giving, helping

Grammar

巩固练习:

- 4) I felt very thirsty and stopped _____.
- A. to drink B. drinking
C. drunk D. drink
- 5) The mother told her son _____ football in the street.
- A. don' t play B. not to play
C. to not play D. not playing
- 6) Teachers should teach their students _____ on well with _____.
- A. how they get, another B. how to get, another
C. how to get, others D. how get, others

Grammar

巩固练习:

- 7) We find it funny _____ with him.
A. talking B. to talk C. talk D. talked
- 8) It is impossible _____ the work at once.
A. to finish B. finishing C. finished D. finish
- 9) He wanted something _____.
A. to drink cold B. cold to drink C. cold drink D.
drink cold

Grammar

巩固练习:

- 10) We can't find a better hotel _____.
A. live B. to live C. to live in D. live in
- 11) I hurried to the library only _____ it was closed.
A. finding B. found C. find D. to find
- 12) The parents are very happy _____ with their children.
A. to play B. play C. playing D. played

参考答案: **D A C A B C B A B C D A**

Homework:



1. 熟记今天所讲的动词不定式构成，了解动词不定式或动词不定式短语在句子中可以充当的成分。
2. 完成下面三页PPT所给的作业，大家先自己做，稍后会把答案发到班级群，大家再自行批改。有疑问随时沟通。

Homework:

II. Grammar Focus

Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.

1. (回答这个问题) is not a difficult job.
2. Their job is (清扫教室) this afternoon.
3. Will you please help me (把门打开)?
4. Mary wanted (和我们一起打篮球):
5. Tom told Bill (别买新自行车).
6. The women workers in this company (过去被迫一天工作12小时).
7. Did anyone see her (进入这个房间了吗)?
8. I am looking for (一个房间居住).
9. She ate less (为减肥).
10. He climbed up to the top of the hill and stopped (停下来休息一下).

Homework:

1. Useful Words and Phrases

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases in the box.

wash in total be sure size in style
available cheap by taxi prefer worry

1. Do you think red silk skirts will be _____ next year?
2. May I know your shoe _____?
3. What food do you _____ Chinese food or Western food?
4. Don't _____! Let me help you.
5. Who will help me _____ the clothes?
6. I think there is nothing _____ in this store.
7. How much do I have to pay for these books _____?
8. Is the credit card _____ in this shop?

Homework:

9. His grandpa could only go to the hospital by plane.
10. No problem, I can do it. I'll get to the airport before 9.



在英语网络学习期间，请大家紧跟学习进度，按时完成学习目标和作业。如果有问题可以通过发邮件的方式来联系我（冯老师：892373225@qq.com），我将尽快为大家解答。祝大家学习愉快，收获满满，健康平安！

谢谢

Thank you