## 学 位 英 语

学 位 英 语 辅 导



## 不定式(1)

本节课我们主要讲英语的非谓语动词-不定式(1)。



• 简单句: 只含有一个主谓结构并且句子各成分都只由单词或短语构成的独立句子; 主语和谓语是句子的主干,是句子的核心。

• 简单句有5种句型:

• 一: S+V (主+谓)

• 二: S+V+DO (主+谓+宾)

• 三: S+V+I0+D0 (主+谓+间宾+直宾)

• 四: S+V+DO+OC (主+谓+宾+宾补)

五: S+V+P (主+系+表)

•

# 手动词

• 在简单句中,除了谓语动词,如果还需要其他动词出现的话就要用到动词的非谓语形式。

俗语

- 非谓语动词的种类:
  - 1. 不定式
  - 2. 分词 「现在分词
    - 过去分词
  - 3. 动名词

- 1. To + V
- Ving Ved
- 3. Ving

学 位 英 语 辅 导



- 结合英语简单句的五种句型得出:
- 英语句子的七大功能成份:

(定语)主语 谓语 宾语 补语 状语 主语 系词 表语

## 不完定在句子当中的功能(1.主语)

- 1. To + V 在句子中做主语:
- Eg:

It is not easy.

study English.

Study English is not easy.

To study English is not easy.

- 1) To make up for lost time is not possible.
- 2) To save money now seems impossible.

注意: 英语当中,单个动词不可以做主语

- 2. 注意: 不定式做主语时, 通常用it来替代, 把真正的主语不定式置于句后, 如:
  - ①It+is+名词+to do It's our duty to take good care of the old.
  - ②It takes sb+some time+to do How long did it take you to finish the work?
  - ③It+be+形容词+for sb+to do
    It is difficult for us to finish writing the composition in an hour.
    we finish it . it is difficult.
    It is very kind of you to say that.
    you say that. you are kind.

for/of



- 1). To + V 在句子中做宾语:
- I want it.
- I want to study English. we come here to study english.
- afford, claim, decide, determine, expect, offer, pretend, promise, prove, seem, tend,

#### Eg:

- The driver failed to see the other car in time.
- I happen to know the answer to your question

we learn english well. it is important we think it important.

- 2) 动词+疑问词+不定式
- decide, know, consider, forget, learn, remember, show, understand, see, wonder, hear, find out, explain, tell.
- Eg:
- Please show us how to do that.
- 3)当复合宾语中的宾语是不定式时,先用形式宾语it代替不定式,把不定式置于补语之后,即:主语+动词+it+补语+to do句式。
- Eg:
- We think it quite important for us to learn a foreign language well.
- He feels it his duty to help the poor.
- I find it difficult to learn English well.



- To + V 在句子中做宾语的补足语:
- 常用词有: advise, allowcause, challenge, compel, encourage, forbid, force, find, instruct, invite, like, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, require, tell,

Eg:

• Father will not allow us to play on the street.

- 注意: "五看、三使役", "两听、一感"要记住, "宾补"前面的to 要省掉
- 五看----see/watch/notice/observe/look at;
- 三使役-----have/make/let;两听-----hear/listen to;一感-----feel。



- To + V 在句子中做表语:
- 不定式作表语表示具体动作或将来动作;
- My chief purpose is to point out the difficulties of the matter.
- What I would suggest is to put off the meeting.

# (5) Eiff there is a chair to sit on

- 1. To + V 在句子中做后置定语:
- 不定式做后置定语与被修饰的名词有三种关系:
- a) I have something to say. 我有要说的话。
  - (say something )(动宾关系)
- b) He is the first person to come. (主谓关系)
  - (person come) 他是第一个来的人。
  - c) My dream to be a teather has been realized. (补充说明关系)
    - 我成为老师的梦想实现了。

注意: 做后置定语时,不要忘记必要的介词的使用。

· He is not a man to talk with (动宾关系)

- 2) 注意区分下面两句:
- a): Do you have anything to be taken to your sister?
- b):Do you have anything to say on the question?

解析: a): Something is taken by sb to your sister.

b): You say something on this question.



- 不定式To + V 做状语:
- To…, only to (遗憾的结果), in order to, so as to, so(such)… as to… (如此……以便……)
- (1) 目的状语(主观)
- Eg:
- a): He ran so fast as to catch the first bus.
- b): Would you be so kind as to tell me the time?
- c): She got up early in order to / so as to catch the first bus.

#### what a beautiful girl she is! how beautiful the girl is! how old are you

- 2. 表结果状语 (客观)
- Eg:
- a): He reached the classroom, only to find nobody in.
- b): His illness was so bad as to cause anxiety.
- c): He has so bad an illness as to cause anxiety.
- d): He has such a bad illness as to cause anxiety.
- a bad illness. so bad a illness
- such a bad illness
- so 副词 + 形容词 such 形容词 + 名词
- 3. 表原因状语
  - I'm glad to see you.



### 可定式在句子中的功能

定语 主语 谓语 宾语 状语 补语

His dream to become a teacher failed.

He promises to finish it in time.

come here to study English.

I ask him to come.

To get there in time is important.

主语 系词 表语

Your job is to study.

学 位 英 语 辅 导

-	定语	主语	谓语	宾语	状语	补语
	His dream to become	r failed.				
		He	promises	to finish it	in time.	
		1	come here		to study.	

主语 系词 表语

ask

him

to come.

Your job is to study.

To get there in time is important.



本讲主要讲了动词不定式在句子中的主要功能。

The bridge to be built next year is long.

The bridge being built now is long.

The bridge built last year is long.

# 应知识点的题目讲解

#### 【例题】

2	0	1	4
_	$\mathbf{\circ}$	_	

ob. Have you enceked all the CDs to the mountainous area next w	Have you checked all the CDs to the mountainous area n	next week?
---	--	------------

A. to be sent

B. sent

C. sending

D. being sent

2012.

66. He is by far, and will be for a time , the best baskerball palyer in the history of the game.

A. coming B. to come C. to have come D. to be coming 2018.

64. He warned his students late for the exam next week.

A. not be B. don't be C. to be not D. not to be



#### 2017

74. We kept our distance from the hunter and his game \_\_\_\_disturb the hunt.

A. so as not to

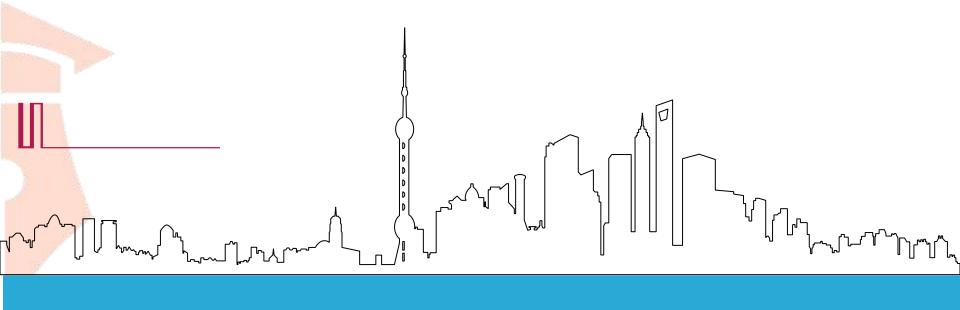
C. so that not to

B. so as to not

D. so that to not



下节课我们讲动词不定式的形式与常用法。



## 谢谢观看

位

英

辅