



学位英语

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不定式(2)

本节课我们主要讲动词不定式的形式以及常考词汇。

不定式在句子中的主要功能

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.	
	I	come here		to study.	
	I	ask	him		to come.

主语	系词	表语
Your job	is	to study.
To get there in time	is	important.

动词不定式与谓语动词的区别

- 1. 谓语动词与不定式的异同

谓语动词 一般会体现四个特点： 主谓一致，时态，语态，语气。

Eg:

He goes to school by bike every week.

- 1) 主谓一致 — （单三人称）
- 2) 时态 — （every week - 一般现在时）
- 3) 语态 — 主动 --他去
- 4) 语气 — 真实语气

动词不定式与谓语动词的区别

动词不定式:

主谓一致



时态



语态



语气



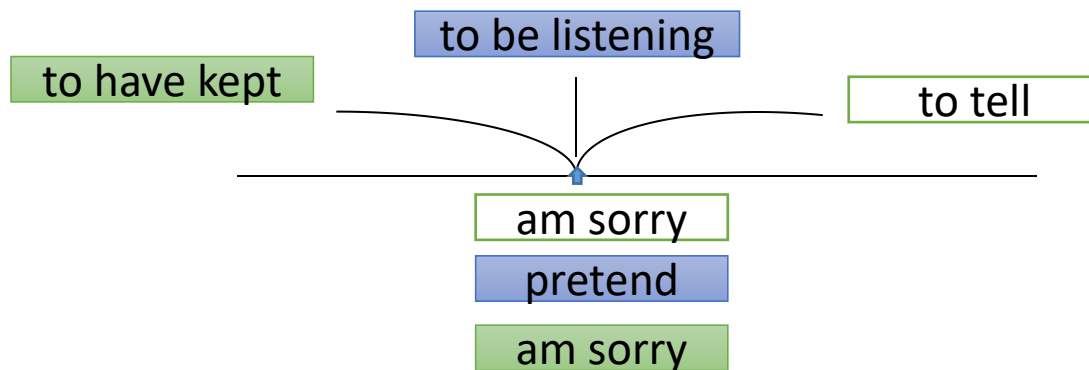
Eg: 1) 2) 3)

不定式的(相对)时态

不定式的状态 (一般) (进行) (完成)
表示与句子的主要谓语动词 (之后) (同时) (之前) 的关系

Eg:

- 1) I **am** sorry **to tell** you some bad news.
- 2) He **pretends to be listening** to the teacher carefully.
- 3) I **am** sorry **to have kept** you waiting for me so long.



other examples

I'm pleased to have been given this opportunity.

- 给了我这次机会我很高兴。
- I'm sorry to have given you so much trouble.
- 对不起给了你这么多麻烦
- It's said to have been built in the Ming dynasty.
- 据说它是明朝修建的。

People say that he has written a paper about virus.

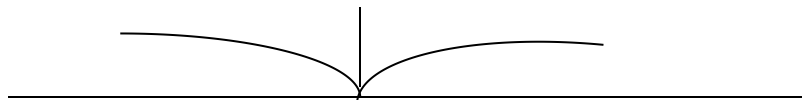
That he has written a paper about virus is said by people.

It is said that **he** has written a paper about virus.

He is said to have written a paper about virus.

不定式的时态总结

- 总结：
 - 1) 不定式的（相对）时态其实指的仅是它的态。
 - 2) 主要形式有四种： to + v, to +be+ving , to +have + ved;
to have being ving
 - 3) 用法：
 - a) to+ v, 不定式的**一般式**表示其动作发上在句子谓语动作**之后**；
 - b) to +be+ving , 不定式的**进行式**表示其动作发上在句子谓语动作的**同时**；
 - c) to +have + ved, 不定式的**完成式**表示其动作发上在句子谓语动作**之前**。
 - d) to +have+been + ving 在谓语动词之前一直在进行



不定式的形式

不定式存在被动形式

- 形式：to be Ved, to be ving,

	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	_____
完成进行式	to have being doing	_____

不定式形式的相关说明：

- 1) 不存在进行时，完成进行时的被动形式。
- to be ving .
- be + ved, to be ving/ved; to be ved/ving
- 2) 不定式的完成进行时
- to have been ving, 表示的动作在句子谓语动词之前一直发生。
- 此形式在考试中不常用。
- She is known to have been wreaking on the problem for many years.

常考词汇 (1)

- 1. stop to do (停现在做的去做另一件事)
- stop doing (停止正在做某事)
- 2. forget to do (忘记去做某事)
- forget doing (忘记做了某事)
- 3. remember to do (记得要去做某事)
- remember doing (记得做过某事)
- 4. regret to do (遗憾做某事)
- regret doing (遗憾做了某事)

常考词汇举例

- a) The light in the office is stil on. He forgot to turn it off.
• 办公室的灯还在亮着，他忘记关了。(没有做关灯的动作)
- b) He forgot turning the light off.
• 他忘记他已经关了灯了。(已做过关灯的动作)
-
- a) Remember to go to the post office after school.
• 记着放学后去趟邮局。
- b) Don't you remember seeing the man before?
• 你不记得以前见过那个人吗?
-
- a) I regret to have to do this,but I have no choice.
• 我很遗憾必须这样去做，我实在没有办法。
- b) I don't regret telling her what I thought.
• 我不为告诉她我的想法而后悔。

常考词汇 (2)

- 5. try to do (努力做某事)
- try doing (试着做某事)
- 6. go on to do (继续去做某事)
- go on doing (继续做某事)
- 7. mean to do (打算做某事)
- mean doing (做某事意味着)
- 8. cease to do 长时间，甚至永远停做某事。
- cease doing 短时停止做某事，以后还会接着做。

常考词汇举例

- a) You must try to be more careful.
• 你可要多加小心。
- b) I tried gardening but didn't succeed.
• 我试着种果木花卉，但未成功。
- a) After he had finished his maths, he went on to do his physics.
• 做完数学后，他接着去做物理。
- b) Go on doing the other exercise after you have finished this one.
• 作完这个练习后，接着做其他的练习。
•
- a) I mean to go, but my father would not allow me to.
• 我想去，但是我父亲不肯让我去。
- b) To raise wage means increasing purchasing power.
• 增加工资意味着增加购买力。



应知识点的题目讲解

【例题】

2016

43. If the work___by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.

A. is completed

B. to be completed

C. will have been completed

D. will be completed

2015.

68. when we give the children ice cream, they immediately ceased___.

A. crying

B. to cry

C. to be crying

D. cry



二、本讲课程回顾

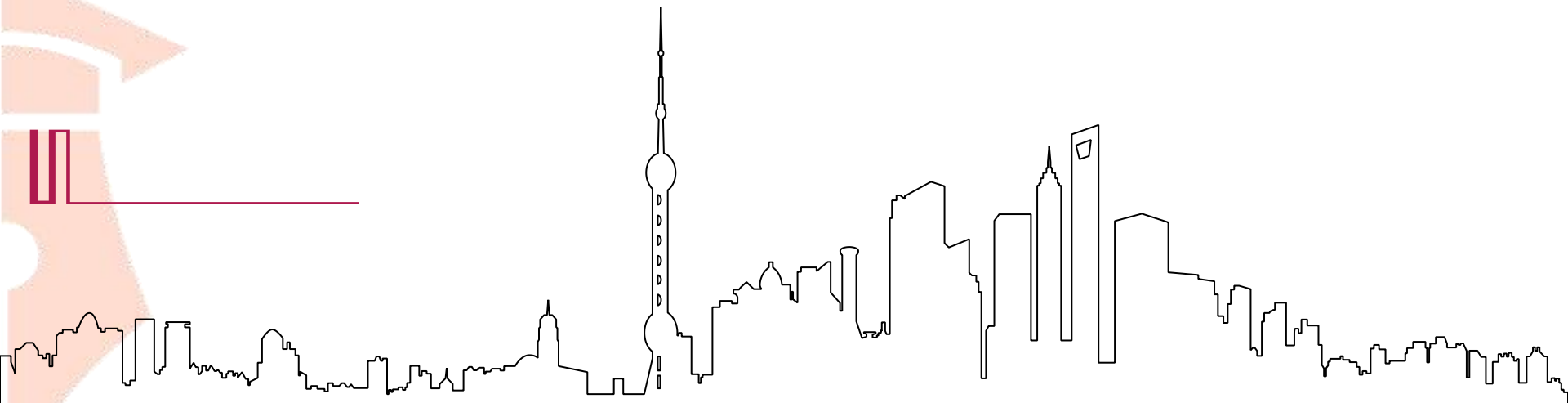
本节课主要讲了：

- 1) 谓语动词与不定式的区别
- 2) 不定式的形式与用法
- 3) 一些常考的词汇



三、下讲课程要点

下节课主要讲英语的非谓语动词一分词。



谢谢观看