English Grammar Lesson29

1 动词不定式的语法功能（句子成分）

1 动词不定式 = to + 动词原形 = 表将来时
不定式的概念其实指的是可以做除了谓语以外所有的句子成分。

- 3 作宾语
  - He wanted to tell you some good advice.
  - The lights are still on. He must forget to turn off the light.
  - 常见的可以用不定式作宾语的动词有：
    like,love,begin,start,try,ask,prefer,hate,find等。
    有些形容词可接不定式，这种不定式也可作宾语。如：
    - I'm very glad to see you.
      主系 表 宾【句子成分解析】
      非谓 宾【短语成分解析】
  - ①不定式作宾语常接在一些及物动词后。如
    - The light in the office is still on.
      办公室的灯还亮着。
    - Oh, I forgot to turn off.
      噢，我忘了关了。
    - Mr. Brown wants to understand futher what the author meant.
      布朗先生想进一步了解作者的意思。
  - 以下内容实际上就是从句转变为短语的结果
    ②动词不定式作 tell,show,understand,explain, teach,learn ,advice,discuss,know等动词的宾语时，前面常带有疑问词如：
    - He showed us how to do the work.
    - 还原为主从复合句：He showed us how he would do the work.
    - He doesn't know whether to stay or not.
    - 还原为主从复合句：He doesn't know whether he will stay or not.
- 4 作定语：
  不定式作后置定语，必然紧跟名词或代词，而且与前面的名词或代词不构成"逻辑主语"。
  ——推论：动词不定式前面的名词或代词如果可以在含义上做不定式的宾语，
  那么这个动词不定式一定是定语。
  - 不定式作定语必须后置，即放在所修饰的名词或代词后面，通常要注意以下几种情况：
    - 1 被修饰的名词或代词不是不定式的逻辑主语。
      - Most of the students have a lot of homework to do every day.
        每天很多学生要做功课。
      - The old man want something to eat.
        那位老人想吃点东西。
        【something,anything,everything,nothing被形容词修饰时，形容词一律后置，即使是一个形容词来做定语。】
        例句：There are something strange in my mind.
      - Have you got anything to say for yourself?
      - Mr. White is a worker, but he has got a large family to support.
    - 2 被修饰的名词或代词是不定式的逻辑主语；
      - Captain Cook was the last one to leave the sinking ship.【leave 表离开应该视为不及物动词】
        库克船长时最后一个离开正在下沉的船的人。
    - 3 不定式说明它修饰的名词或代词的内容。
      ——其实是动词不定式在做同位语
      - There is no need to give children so much money.
        没有必要给孩子这么多钱。
      - Her wish to become an artist came true at last.
        她最终实现了想成为一名艺术家的愿望。
    - 4 不及物动词构成的不定式作定语要加介词，如：
      - They got a wonderful piece of music to dance to .
        他们得到了一支很好的音乐用来伴舞。
      - Because of air pollution being greatly reduced, this city is still a good place to live in.
        因为这个城市的空气污染得到了很大的改善，因此，它仍然是一个好的居住地。
    - 5 有些及物动词的不定式作定语仍需带上介词，如：
      - He has got a pair of thick glasses to read with.
        他阅读时戴的是一副深度的眼镜。
- 5 作状语：只能依据逻辑主语和语境含义来判断不定式的意义。
  - He went to the teachers' office to give the money.
    他到老师的办公室去交钱。（表目的）
  - The boy is too young to do the work.
    这个男孩太小，不能做这项工作。（表结果）
  - I'm so glad to hear that you have passed the exam.
    很高兴听说你通过了考试。（表原因）
  - I'm so sure to pay for this application.【含义:主谓】
  - 1 不定式作目的状语，位于句首时，用逗号隔开；位于句尾时，不同逗号隔开。如：
    - His stepmother did all she could to help him.
      他的继母尽其所能帮助他。
    - To make a living,he had to work hard.
      为了谋生，他只有拼命地工作。
  - 2 不定式作结果状语一般表示出乎意料的结果。如：
    - He hurried to the station only to find the train had left.
      他匆忙赶到车站，却发现了火车已经开走了。
  - 3 不定式作原因状语，其主要用于形容词作表语时，表示喜、怒、哀、乐等。如：
    - I'm too glad to see you again.【Glad to see you.】
      我真高兴能再次见到你。
    - (It is) nice to meet you.
    - He is ready to help others all the time.【to help 还是习惯性的视为宾语】
      他总是乐意帮助别人。
- 6 作宾语补足语或主语补足语：
  - 不定式的动作是宾语发出的。经典可以带不定式作宾语的动词有：
    ask sb to do sth,want sb to do sth,tell sb to do sth,like sb to do sth ,help sb (to) do sth.，还有些动词可以省略to 的不定式作宾语补足语。如：hear, watch ,see,feel,make,let,have等。如：
    - I often help my mother to do housework.
    - He saw the thief go into the room quickly.
    - The teacher asked us to stop reading.
    - He asked me to buy some food for him.
    - My firend often helps me learn English.
  - 【特别提示】
    还有些使役动词和感官动词也用不定式作宾语，这时候不定式要省掉to。这些动词有：
    但是在变成被动语态时，必须加上to。
    主动： He made me finish this project.
    被动： I was let to finish this project ~~by him~~ .
    - 四看
      - look at
      - see
      - watch
      - notice
    - 二听
      - hear
      - listen to
    - 一感
      - feel
    - 三让
      - let
      - have
      - make
  - 常带to do 作宾补的使役动词有：allow ,
    permit ,casuse,encourage,expect,force,invite,order,warn,tell,consider(认为),require,advice,
    teach,urge,等。如：
    - They would not allow him to risk going across the enemy line.
      他们不允许他冒险越过敌人的封锁线。
    - The patient was warned not to eat oily food after the operation.
      病人被告知手术后不要吃油腻的食物。
    - 比较
      - Mr.Black invited me to have a dinner with him.
        布莱克先生邀请我和他一起吃晚餐。(to have 的逻辑主语是me)
      - Mr. Black promised me to have a dinner with me.
        布莱克先生答应和我一起吃晚餐。
- 7 不定式作同位语【直接并入不定式做定语中即可。】
- 8 不定式作独立成分(插入语)。
  - To be fair, he was worked hard these days.
    说句公道话，他这几天工作很努力。
    类似的常见短语还有to be frank, to be true, to tell (you),the truth, to begin with , to be honest等。
- 9 不定式作独立主格结构。
  【独立主格会进行专题解析，但只要记住独立主格来源于非谓语】
  - 由"名词或代词+不定式"构成独立结构：
    - More time to be given，they will make much more progress.
      如果能给更多的时间，他们会取得更大的进步。
    - No one to come tomorrow, we'll have to put off the meeting till next month.
      如果明天没有人来，我们将不得不把会议推迟到下个月。
    - The exam to be held next week，I can't go with you.
      因为下周要考试，所以我不能跟你一起去了。
- 1 不定式有时可以表示条件【视为条件状语，一定要准确理解含义】。如：
  - To look at him , you'd like him. = If you are to look at him,you'd like him.
- 巧学妙记，线下自行学习即可
  - 1 不定式作定语时，置于被修饰的名词之后。
  - 2 作定语的不定式与所修饰的名词有逻辑上的动宾关系时，动词若是不及物动词，必须带有介词，使其成为及物动词的短语动词。
  - 3 不定式作结果状语，通常用于者五种句型：so...as to do; such ... as to do ; ... enough to do ;too ... to do,only to do 。
  - 4 在一些形容词、动词后的不定式，如果重复前面的动词，to 后的动词可以省略，只保留不定式符号to。

2 动名词：直接视为名词即可

- 动名词的语法功能
  - 作主语
    - 一般情况下表示一种抽象、泛指的动作，而不是一次性的具体的动作。动作的ing形式作主语时，常采用形式主语it。
    - Swimming in this river is dangerous.
    - Reading aloud is very important in learning a foreign language.
    - Fishing is his favorite hobby,and collecting coins also gives his great pleasures.
  - 作表语
    - My job is teaching English.
    - His hobby is collecting stamps.
  - 作宾语
    - 英语中有些动词只能接名词作宾语，不能接不定式，这些动词有：
      - 动词
        - admit (承认)
        - avoid （避开）
        - can't help (禁不住)
        - consider （考虑）
        - deny （否认）
        - enjoy （喜欢）
        - excuse （原谅）
        - finish （完成）
        - mind （介意）
        - practice (练习)
        - miss （错过）
        - suggest （建议）
      - The girl can't help crying at last.
      - We enjoyed playing football after school.
      - I can't understand his giving up such a well-paid job.
      - We should practice speaking English every day.
  - 作定语
    - 两个名词摞在一起的时候，前面的名词会充当后面名词的修饰。
    - Who won the swimming competition?
    - This is a writing table and that is a swimming pool.
    - He asked an embarrassing question.【embarrassing本身就可表形容词】
    - I am swimming.
      我正在游泳。
    - Swimming is a kind of competition.
      游泳是一种比赛项目。
    - He is a good swimming player.
      他是一位游泳的高手。
    - 如何区分动名词和现在分词？——没有句子成分解析就无法区分！

英语形式		成分 / 词类	主语	谓语	表语	宾语	宾补	定语	状语	同位语
非谓语动词	不定式	to do	★		★	★	★	★	★	★
	动名词	V-ing	★		★	★		★		
	分词	现在分词 V-ing			★		★	★	★	
		过去分词 V-ed			★		★	★	★	