**B3U4 Grammar--动词不定式导学案**

Part1. Observe the sentences carefully and mark the usages of the infinitives:

1. It is an important skill *to learn* to think critically . (2019天津) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. But some students didn’t want to wear the uniform. (2019浙江) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. My ambition is *to work* for a firm that develops computer software. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. These disasters made everyone sad and disappointed, but the desire to explore the universe never died. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. You must be intelligent enough *to get* a related college degree. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Parents should actively urge their children *to take* advantage of the opportunity to join sports teams. (2016江苏) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Part2. 动词不定式的作用

1 主语 (subject) 2 宾语 (object) 3 表语 (predicative)

4 定语 (attribute) 5 状语 (adverbial) 6 宾补 (object complement)

1.不定式作主语 (subject)

① To keep smiling is healthy for you.

② It took him a long time to acquire the skills he needed to become a good dancer.

注意：

◆单个不定式作主语时,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_\_。

◆若不定式太长,往往用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_作形式主语,不定式后置。

It +be + adj. +for/of sb. to do sth.

★for: adj.多为描述不定式行为的特征,特点（important/ necessary / interesting 等.）

★of : adj. 多为描述主语的品质（kind / nice / friendly / wise / foolish 等.）

Practice:

1. It is important \_\_\_\_\_\_us to live a low-carbon life.

2. It was generous \_\_\_\_\_\_him to contribute so much .

3. It took them 1,000 yuan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this table. (buy)

4. 从幼儿园时期就教育孩子做一名负责任的市民是个好主意。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be responsible citizens from kindergarten .

2.不定式作宾语 (object)

<1> 动词+ to do

Yao Ming likes to play basketball.

|  |
| --- |
| 决定学好，（就）设法努力 decide/determine, learn , manage, try  拒绝承诺；（就）假装同意； refuse, promise, pretend, agree  想要帮忙，（就）选好计划 want, help, choose, plan  希望关心；（就）主动等待 hope/wish/expect, offer, wait  碰巧威胁，（也）不能付钱 happen, fail, afford |

<2>.不定式有时和wh-词构成宾语.

下一步干什么你决定了吗?

①Have you decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_next?

我不知道怎么做它。

②I didn’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

<3> 主语+谓语+it+ adj./n. +to do

句型：think/ consider/ find / feel / believe / make it + adj/n.+ to do (6123结构)

Imitation:

①Modern cameras and the Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be famous nowadays. (让......更困难)

② This special strain of rice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20% more of the crop in the same fields. (让生产成为可能) (Book 4unit2)

3. 不定式作表语 (predicative)

1、主语 + be + to do sth

主语多为 duty / wish / hope / idea / plan / ambition/ dream / work / job 等 名词

1. My ambition is to be a doctor.

2. His work is to do........

4. 不定式作定语

1)不定式做定语时常放在被修饰词的后面. (常常表示将来的动作)

① I hope in years to come he will reflect on his decision.

②*T*he Beatle's songs changed the lives of generation to come. （19年浙江卷）

③ Some scientists were determined to help human realize their dream to explore space.

2).当名词被 the first ,the last, the only 等词以及形容词最高级修饰时:

On 12 April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person in the world to go into space.

3). 如果不定式是不及物动词，则后面需适当的介词:

① Please pass me some paper to write \_\_\_\_.

② She has a nice pen to write \_\_\_\_\_.

Practice:

① 忘掉悲伤的最好方法是将自己投入到工作中去。

The best way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to bury yourself in your work.

②你有一封信要写吗？

Have you got a letter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

③ 明天举办的会议很重要.

The meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow is of vital importance.

5. 不定式作状语 (adverbial)

(1)做目的状语，常用的结构：to do ; in order to do; so as to do

①As we all know, an astronaut needs to be healthy and calm in order to work in space.

② I trained for a long time to fly airplanes as a fighter pilot.

(2) 做结果状语: 表示出乎意料的结果，其前面时常有副词only. 常用于以下结构：only to…

③They lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

④We hurried to the train station only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train had left. （tell）

高考链接：不定式和现在分词作结果状语的区别

<1>. The old man returned home only to find that his daughter had got married.

<2>. He died from a sudden traffic accident，leaving his family even worse off.

(3)不定式做原因状语：

一般用在be+ adj. (表情感）后：说明产生这种情绪的原因.

<1>. We were surprised to find that he had already left.

<2>. She was disappointed to learn the news.

6. 不定式作宾补 (object complement)

1) 动词 + 宾语（sb./sth.) + to do sth.

My mum asks me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two hours on a daily basis.

常用的动词有：ask; allow; advise; want; tell; order; teach; expect, require; cause; force ; permit ; encourage; urge；enable；warn; forbid; get; invite; persuade; remind; call on; depend on

2、动词+宾语+不带to的不定式

感官动词：一感：feel 二听：hear, listen to 五看：see, notice, watch, look at, observe

使役动词let, make, have

注意：◆但当以上的动词用于被动式，to要还原：

They saw the boy fall suddenly from the tree.

The boy was seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suddenly from the tree.

Practice:

1. Let him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the work at once. (finish / to finish)

2. Do you like listening to other people\_\_\_\_\_\_? (talk / talking/to talk )

3. Jim was seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the room. (enter /to enter )

4. Her story made us laugh. (改成被动句）

PART 3: 动词不定式的基本形式

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 形式 | 主动 | 被动 |
| 一般式 |  |  |
| 进行式 |  |  |
| 完成式 |  |  |

不定式的语态

<1>. It is a privilege for me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting. (invite)

<2>. Everyone likes the hero\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (praise).

<3>. He is very pleased to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_(give)a chance to go abroad.

主动形式表被动意义的不定式 !

1. 主语＋be + adj.+ to do

能用于此句型的形容词有：difficult , easy, comfortable, fit, hard, pleasant, nice, good, interesting, heavy, dangerous, etc.

★ The question is very easy to answer.

★ The man is difficult to deal with.

★ The morning air is so good to breathe.

2. with sth to do (with复合结构)

With a lot of difficult problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (settle), the newly elected president is having hard time.

3. want/need/require/deserve + doing / to be done

The house requires / needs / wants repairing.

= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

PART 4: Consolidation:

一、语法填空。

1. Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award，proud Irene declared she had no plans

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. (2019·全国II卷)

2. Modem methods of tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (perform) consistently over a large area. ((2019·全国I卷))

3. Her job was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) after the sick boy.

4. Using current technology, it would take over two years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the closest planet.

5. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（eat）anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn’t help\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(try) it. (2018天津)

6. He is thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_(act) foolishly. Now he has no one but himself to blame for losing the job.(2018·江西)

7. The project\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the end of 2021, will expand the city's telephone network .(accomplish)

8. Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(process) the food that we eat.(2017全国)

9. I’ve worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my new job. (expect)

10. Anxiously, she took the dress out of the package and tried it on, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(find) it didn’t fit.(2019天津)

11. I feel it exciting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) the movie wolf warriors which Wu Jing directed and starred in.

12. You appear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to quite a lot of places around the world.

二、句子翻译。

1.在2003年，中国成为世界上第三个独立自主地把人类送入太空的国家。（the third ….to do）

2.他们制造运载工具，把勇敢的人们带到太空去发现宇宙的秘密。(to do)

3. 有人看见小偷进了银行。（被动语态）

4.按时交电费很重要，因为晚交电费可能会影响你的信誉。（it is....）

5.新技术使快速生产新产品成为可能。(make it possible to do)

6.教育的目的是培养孩子好的品格。（...is to do...）