



Unit 5

**Do you want
to watch a game show?**



询问对某事的态度

How do you like sth/sb?

How do you feel about sth/sb?

What do you think of sth/sb?

What do you think about sth/sb?



I like sth/sb very much/a lot.

I love sth/sb a little.

I don't like/love sth/sb.

I can't stand sth/sb.

I don't mind sth/sb.

I think it's +adj.

I think they are +adj.

动词不定式的肯定形式: **to + 动词原形**

动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定式是在to前加not;不 带to的不定式则在动词前加not.如:

句型: ask sb not to do sth.

let sb not do sth.

Zhang Ming asked me not to stay at home all day.

张明要我不要整天呆在家里。

My mother let me not do it by myself.

妈妈让我不要独自做这件事。

一、动词不定式

动词不定式的基本形式是“**to 十动词原形**”，其否定形式是“**not to十动词原形**”。

动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句中除了不能作谓语外，可以充当主语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等句子成分。

1. 作主语
2. 作宾语
3. 作宾语补足语
4. 作定语
5. 作状语
6. 作表语



1. 作主语

不定式短语作主语时，常用it 作形式主语，而将真正的主语置于系表结构之后，即“**It is + 形容词/副词 + 不定式。**”。

如：**It is not easy to keep milk fresh in such hot days.**

2. 作宾语

常跟不定式作宾语的动词有**want, try, agree, decide, hope, expect, plan** 等。

如：**I want to be a teacher in the future.**

3. 作宾语补足语

常跟不定式作宾语补足语的动词有tell, want, ask, advise, expect等。

如：**I want her to come here right now.**

注意：还有一些使役动词和感官动词也用不定式作宾补，这时不定式要省略to。这些动词有：

一感 (feel)

二听 (hear, listen to)

三让 (let, make, have)

四看 (look at, see, watch, notice)

但变被动语态时，必须加上to。

如：**My friends were made to work the whole night by the boss.**

4. 作定语

不定式作定语时，常置于被修饰的名词或代词之后。

如：I have a lot of homework to do.
我有许多作业要做。

5. 作状语

不定式作状语时，可表示目的、原因、结果等。

如：I came here to see you .(目的)

We were very excited to hear the news.

(原因)

He hurried to the school to find nobody there.(结果)

6. 作表语

多数情况下，不定式作表语，可转换作为主语

如：My work is to clean the room everyday.

=To clean the room every day is my work.

(一) 动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句中不能单独做谓语。

(二) 动词不定式作主语时，常用it作形式主语，而把真正的主语——不定式后置。It's +adjforsb to do sth.

e.g. It's hard to learn a language well.

将一门语言学好是非常难的。

It take sb st to do sth.

(三) 动词不定式作定语时，要放在所修饰词的后面。

e.g. **Would you like something to drink?**

(四) 动词不定式做宾语

1. 下列动词后常接不定式作宾语，

有 (**want/decide/hope/would like/
agree/choose/plan/expect/fail/seem**) +to do

举例：He decided to help me learn math.

I plan to go shopping with friends.

They hope to visit Beijing one day.

I'd like to eat some eggs and bice.

What do you expect to learn from sitcoms?(情景喜剧)

2 下列动词后接**特殊疑问词**再接 to do不定式，构成：

(know, decide, ask, forget, get, remember, learn, think, tell, want, wish, advise, show)+特殊疑问词 (how/what/when/where/which)+to do不定式，举例：**I must think what to do next.**

Please teach me how to use the computer.

Can you show me where to go?

He knows which jacket to choose/buy.

动词不定式作宾语的注意事项

1. 有些动词既可跟不定式作宾语，也可跟动名词作宾语，但含义不同：

remember to do 记住要做某事；

remember doing 记得曾经做过某事

forget to do 忘记要做某事

forget doing 忘记曾经做过某事

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