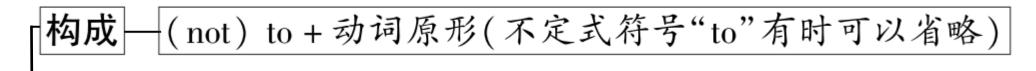
考点五 动词的非谓语形式





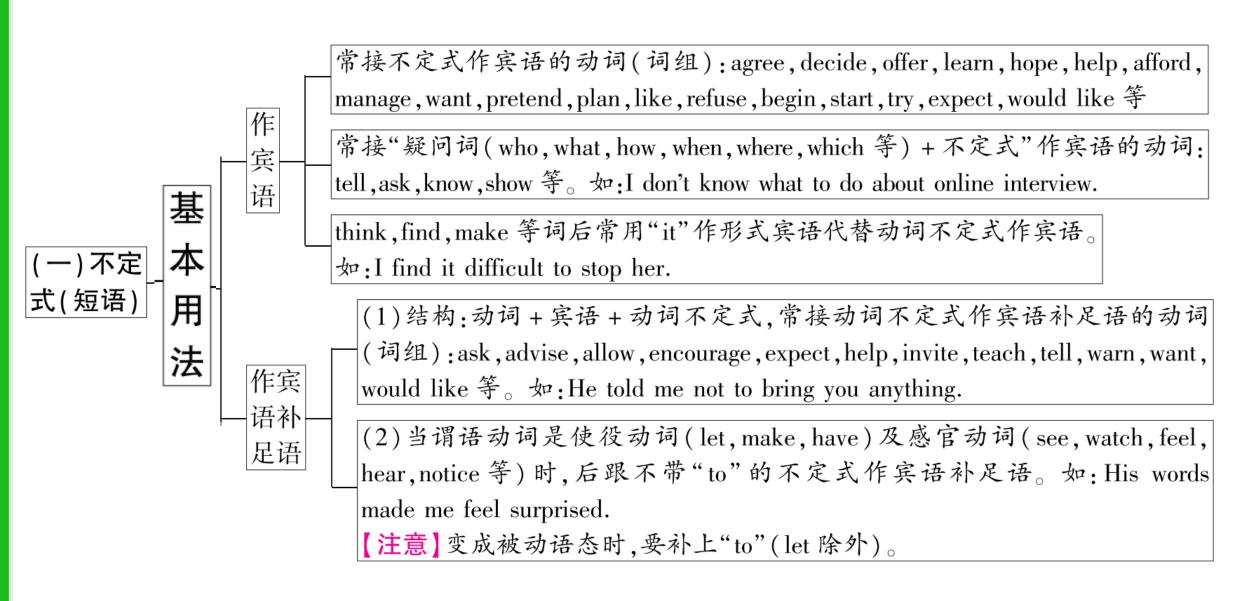
(一)不定 式(短语) 用 法 作主语 -(只作理-解要求)

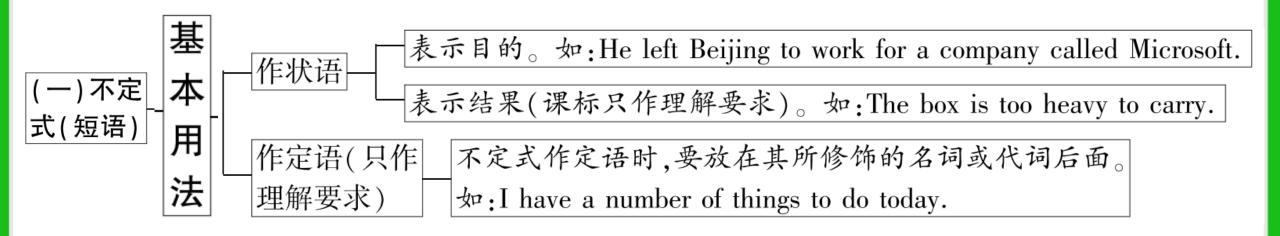
- (1)不定式作主语,表示具体的、特定的行为,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。如:To learn English well is easy.
- (2)作主语的动词不定式常用 it 代替, 动词不定式(短语) 放在后面。
- (3)"疑问词+不定式"作主语。如:When to go is a problem.

作表语(只作 理解要求)

连系动词之后,表示主语的具体内容、目的等。

如:It seems to be an interesting book.





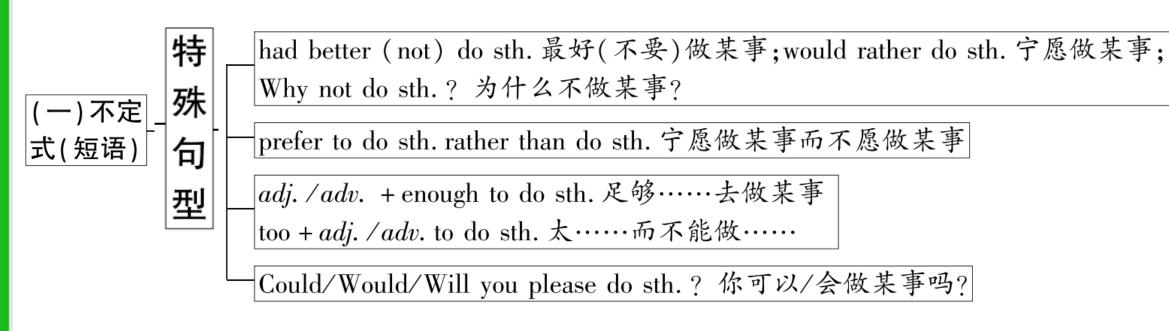
特 (一)不定 式(短语) **句** 型 It's + adj. + of/for + sb. + to do sth. 分别意为"某人做某事真是太……/对某人来说做某事怎么样"。如:It's difficult for him to talk in public.

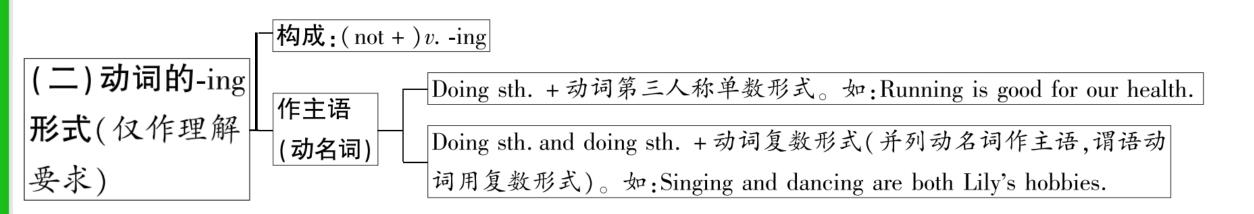
It takes/took sb. some time to do sth. 某人花多长时间做某事。如:It takes Tom half an hour to do his homework every day.

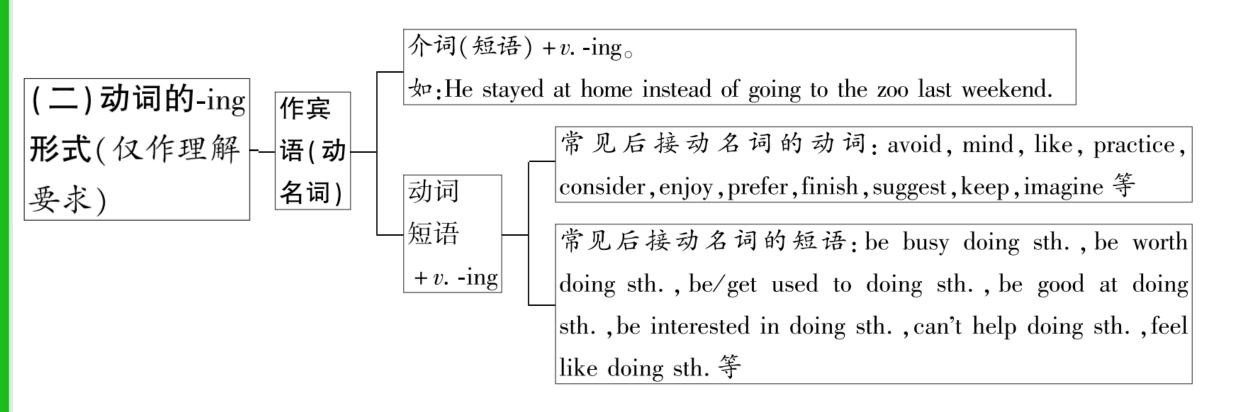
It's one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事了。如:It's my turn to clean the classroom.

It's time to do sth./It's time for sth. 是该做……的时候了。如:It's time to have a class.

当两个或多个作用相同的不定式并列时,通常只需在第一个不定式用 to,其余不定式的 to 可以省略。但是,如果两者有对比关系,则后面不定式的 to 不可省略。如:We aren't allowed to eat and run around in the classroom.







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