

Section III — Grammar

一

二

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一、单句填空

1. Unfortunately, the doctors don't know how to make (make) me better.

2. What have they done to try (try) to overcome these difficulties?

3. Rosalyn is proud to have broken (break) a record by running two laps this year.

4. Her ambition is to become (become) part of the national team for the next Paralympic Games.

5. Richard hopes to be (be) a teacher.

6. Yuan Longping became the first agricultural pioneer in the world to grow (grow) rice that has a high output.

7. It is difficult to know (know) what the future holds.

8. Sometimes I was too weak to go (go) to school so my education suffered.

9. To look/Looking (look) after my pets properly takes a lot of time but I find it worthwhile.

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二、指出下列句子中的不定式所作的成分

1. Two years ago she bought an expensive mountain bike and then she persuaded me to buy one.

宾语补足语

2. Anyhow, my goal is to provide humans with a life of high quality.

表语

3. The Monkees started to sing their own songs like a real band.

宾语

4. It would be handy to have lifts to all parts of the cinema.

主语

5. She has a child to take care of.

定语

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三、单句改错

1. We are simply forbidden eating its meat.

eating→to eat

—

2. Today there' s nothing for us to worry.

在worry后加about

—

3. We need someone help with the typing.

在help前加to

—

4. They found possible to get everything ready in time.

found后加it

—

=

≡

5. Suddenly we felt the atmosphere to grow tense.

去掉to

—

6. I meant to tell you about it, but I forgot to do so.

tell→have told

—

7. The books are not allowed to take out of the room.

take→be taken

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不定式由“to+动词原形”构成,有时to可以省略,其否定形式是“not to do”。不定式没有人称和数的变化,但有时态、语态的变化。不定式不能作谓语,但可以作主语、宾语、状语、表语、定语和补语。

1.动词不定式的形式

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

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观察下列句子中不定式的形式

①I hope to see you next week.

我希望下周见到你。

形式 一般式 **用法** 表示与谓语动作同时发生或在其后发生

②When my teacher came in,I pretended to be reading.

当老师进来时,我假装正在读书。

形式 进行式 **用法** 表示动作正在进行,与谓语动作同时发生

③I' m happy to have been there before.

我很开心以前去过那里。

形式 完成式 **用法** 表示动作发生在谓语动作之前

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④She is said to have been working on the novel for years, but hasn't finished it.

据说她这本小说写了数年了,但还没完成。

形式 完成进行式 **用法** 表示在谓语动作之前一直进行的动作

⑤The car needs to be repaired before we go on a trip to Beijing.

在我们去北京旅行之前,需要修一下这辆汽车。

形式 被动式 **用法** 表示与不定式的逻辑主语之间为被动关系

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即学即用

单句填空

(1) The patient was warned not _____
(eat) oily food after the operation.

(2) The room seems _____
(tidy) up already.

(3) He seems _____ (think)
deeply without noticing me overpassing him.

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(4) I want this bike _____
(repair) at once.

(5) He is said to _____
(study) abroad for two years, but I don't know
which country he is in.

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2. 动词不定式的功能

(1) 不定式作主语

① To read the book again is quite necessary.

再次阅读这本书是很有必要的。

② It is important for us to look into the world.

放眼世界对我们来说很重要。

③ It's clever of you to work out the math problem.

能解决这道数学题,你真聪明。

归纳 单个不定式作主语,谓语用单数,若不定式的复合结构作主语时,往往用it作形式主语,将不定式置于句尾,常构成“It is/was+形容词+(for/of sb.)+不定式”结构。当形容词指人的性格/品质/品德等,用介词of;其他情况用for。

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(2)不定式作宾语

①How I wish to see my friends again!

我是多么想再见到我的朋友们啊!

归纳

wish, hope, expect, intend, aim, fail, want, manage, pretend, promise, offer, agree, afford, arrange, ask, attempt, beg, choose, decide, desire, determine, learn, plan, refuse等动词后只能用不定式作宾语。

②Robert had no choice but to give up the chance to go abroad.

罗伯特没有办法只能放弃出国的机会。

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③ I have got nothing to do but depend on myself.

我没有办法只好靠自己。

归纳 不定式可作介词but,except的宾语,介词前有行为动词do,不定式要省去to。

④ We find it quite necessary for us to learn how to drive.

我们发现学会开车对我们来说是十分必要的。

归纳 如果作宾语的动词不定式短语过长,可用it作形式宾语。

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(3)不定式作表语

不定式作表语一般表示一次性、具体的动作,特别是表示将来的动作,主语常是duty,idea,task,job,purpose,wish,aim等。

①My duty is to clean the room every day.

我的职责是每天清扫房间。

②His dream is to become a doctor.

他的梦想是成为一名医生。

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(4)不定式作宾语补足语

不定式常跟在

advise,ask,allow,beg,cause,command,encourage,expect,force,inform,in
vite,order,permit,persuade,remind,require,request,teach,tell,urge,want,
warn等动词后作宾语补足语。

①Will your father allow us to use his telephone?

你父亲会允许我们用他的电话吗?

②The teacher made him answer the question.

=He was made to answer the question.

老师让他回答问题。

归纳 feel,hear,listen to,see,watch,notice,observe,look at,smell等感
官动词和let,make,have等使役动词后不定式作宾补时省略“to”;变
为被动语态时,则被省略的“to”要还原回去。

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③It' s reported that he died several days ago.

=He is reported to have died several days ago.

据报道他几天前死了。

归纳 It is said/thought/reported/believed/supposed/known that sb./sth....意为“据说/大家认为/据报道/人们相信/人们认为/众所周知.....”=Sb./Sth.is said/thought/reported/believed/supposed/known+不定式。

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