Unit 2

I'll help to clean up the city parks.

Section A Grammar Focus-4c

➢ **Objectives**

◆ To learn the use of infinitives.

◆ To learn to express your intentions to be a volunteer.

Grammar Focus

I'd like to help homeless people.

She decided to try out for a volunteer after-school reading program.

You could ask hospitals to let you visit the kids and cheer them up.

Mario believes it can help him to get his future dream job.

She volunteers there once a week to help kids learn to read.

I'm making some signs to put up around the school.

动词不定式

　　动词不定式是一种非谓语动词形式，在句中不能作谓语，没有人称和数的变化。

基本形式：to＋动词原形，有时to可以省略；

否定形式：not＋动词不定式。

　　动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，因此可以在句中作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等。

一、 作宾语

动词不定式（短语）可以放在一些动词后面用作宾语，能以动词不定式作宾语的动词有：begin, want, remember, agree, learn, like, decide, fail, pretend, demand, refuse等。

例如：

I **want to tell** you a story.

They **begin to work** at eight every morning.

Don't **forget to lock** the door.

Would you **like to go** and have a picnic

with us tomorrow?

二、 作宾语补足语

动词不定式作宾语补足语，表示宾语所做的动作，可以用动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词有：**tell, ask, want, like, invite, encourage, help**等。如：

The teacher **asked us to read** English for half an hour in the morning.

The teacher often **tells Jim not to spend** too much time playing computer games.

Please **let me help** you.

但在**let, make, see, watch, hear, feel, notice, have 等感官听觉动词或使役动词**后面作宾语补足语的动词, 其不定式一般要省略动词不定式符号 "**to**"，可以归纳为以下三种句式：

1.不可以省略to的不定式作宾语补足语:

tell /ask / want / would like / wish /

suppose / invite /encourage /teach/ depend on 等 + sb.+ to do sth.

例如：

The teacher **told us to come** earlier.

Her success **encouraged me to try** the same thing.

Her parents **wish her to be** a teacher.

2.省略"to"的不定式作宾语补足语：
let / make / have + sb. +do sth. 例如：
Let the girl leave here now.
The boy made the baby cry.
see / watch / hear / notice / feel +sb.+do sth.
例如：
I saw the students play basketball on the playground yesterday.
I often hear the girl sing in the next room.

3.可省可不省的: help sb.（to）do sth.

例如：

I often help my mother (to) do housework.

三. 作状语:

（1）作目的状语。强调动词不定式所表示的目的时，动词不定式可用in order to或so as to +动词原形，so as to不用于句首。

例如：

He stopped **to have a rest.**

The bus stopped **so as to pick up passengers.**

（2）作结果状语。

例如：

He woke up **only to find everybody gone.**

His grandma lived **to see the liberation of China.**

He is old enough **to go to school.**

（3）在某些表示喜、怒、哀、乐等的形容词后作原因状语。例如：

I'm **proud** to have taken part in the competitions.

I'm **happy** to have found many things I can do.

动词不定式的否定形式:

（1）动词不定式的否定式是直接在to之前加not. 如：

Tell them not to play football in the street.

（2）省略to的动词不定式的否定式是直接在动词前面加not. 如：

Let the boy not go.

4a **Fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs in the box.**

put up	hand out	call up	cheer up
come up with	give out	put off	

1. I want to **put off** my plan to work in an animal hospital until next summer. I'm too busy with my studies this year.

2. She hopes to **call up** at least five primary schools to ask if they need volunteers for their after-school programs.

3. Our class is trying to __come up with__ some ideas to __cheer up__ sick children because they are often sad.

4. We decided to __put up__ signs around the school and __hand out__ notices to tell students about the book sale. We will __give out__ the money from the sale to homeless people.

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