**8年级（上）英语第19课时（第6周）**

**《一起玩转动词不定式和双宾语》学程拓展**

**初中英语动词不定式用法小结**

不定式或不定式短语具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，在句子中可作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等句子成分。为使同学们更好地掌握其用法，现总结如下：

**一、动词不定式作主语**

动词不定式作主语时，为避免句子的头重脚轻，常用it作为形式主语，而真正的主语为后置的动词不定式。如要说明动作的执行者，可在不定式前加for引导的短语；但如果表语是nice, kind, clever等描述动作执行者的性格、品质的形容词时，则应在不定式前加of引导的短语。常用句型:It +be+adj./n.+(for/of sb.) to do sth./It takes sb. some time to do sth.

**二、动词不定式作宾语**

一些动词，如want, decide, hope, ask, agree, choose, learn, plan, need, teach, prepare,等，常接动词不定式作宾语。当动词不定式作宾语时，如果后接宾语补足语，常用it作形式宾语，而把真正的宾语放在宾语补足语之后。应注意有些动词后面可接不定式作宾语，也可接动名词作宾语，但所表达的意义不同。常见的有：（1）stop to do sth.停止正在做的事，去做另一件事；stop doing sth. .停止正在做的事（2）go on to do sth. 做完一件事后，继续做另一件事；go on doing sth.继续做同一件事（3）remember/forget to do sth.记住／忘记去做某事；remember/forget doing sth. 记得／忘记做过某事

**三、动词不定式作定语**

动词不定式作后置定语时，与被修饰的名词逻辑上有动宾关系。如果动词不定式是不及物动词时，则要带上与之搭配的介词，构成及物动词短语。动词不定式作后置定语常用于“have/has ＋某事＋to do”或“enough＋名词＋to do”“It’s time to do sth.”等结构中。

**四、动词不定式作宾语补足语**

有些动词，如tell, ask, want, invite, teach, like, call等可接带to的动词不定式作宾语补足语，构成tell/ask/want /call/invite sb. to do sth.结构。应注意动词不定式作使役动词和感官动词的宾语补足语时应省去to，在被动语态中应加上to。这些动词可归纳为“一感(feel)，二听(listen to, hear)，三让(let, make, have)，四看(look at, see, watch, notice)，半帮助(help)(即在动词help后面作宾语补足语时，to可有可无)。”另有口诀帮助记忆：“感使动词真奇怪，to在句中像妖怪，主动句中to离开，被动句中to回来。”(let不用于被动语态)

**五、动词不定式作状语**

动词不定式作状语主要用来修饰动词，表示目的，结果或原因。为了强调目的，有时可以把动词不定式放在句首，或在不定式前加in order或so as。常用结构有too + adj./adv. + to do sth.等。

**六、固定句式中动词不定式的用法**

在固定句式中对不定式的考察常见的有：had better (not) do sth. /Would you like to do sth.? /Why not do sth.?/Would you please (not) do sth.?等。

**双宾语结构**

**此句型的句子有一个共同特点：谓语动词必须跟有两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。这两个宾语一个是动作的直接承受者，另一个是动作的间接承受者。即：Ｓ +Ｖ +IO +Ｏ（主＋谓＋间宾＋直宾）。**

引导这类双宾语的常见动词有：buy, pass, lend, give, tell, teach, show, bring, send等。但若要先说出直接宾语（事物），后说间接宾语（人），则要借助于介词to或for。

1. Her father bought her a dictionary as a birthday present.
2. The old man always tells the children stories about the heroes in the Long March.

上述句子还可以表达为：

1. Her father bought a dictionary for her as a birthday present.
2. The old man always tells stories about the heroes to the children in the Long March.

有的动词后接的双宾语易位时，即可用介词to引出间接宾语，也可用介词for引出间接宾语，含义不同

用to侧重指动作的方向，表示朝着，向着，对着某人。

用for侧重指动作的受益者，表示为了某人，替某人。

（需借助to的）：bring, give, lend, hand, offer, pass, pay, promise, read, return, send, show, teach, tell, ask, leave, mail, throw, take, write等。

（需借助for 的）：build, buy, call, change, cook, choose, do, draw, envy, fetch, find, forgive, gain, get, make, order, play(演奏), sing, save, spare, win等。 如：

Would you find the bag for me? Linda returned the bike to me just now.

He brings cookies to me every day. She made a beautiful dress for me.

* **英语能接双宾语的动词都有哪些？**

**(1) 双宾语易位时需借助介词to的常用动词:**

award sb. sth. = award sth. to sb. 颁奖给某人

bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 把某物带给某人

hand sb. sth. = hand sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人

lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 把某物借给某人

mail sb. sth. = mail sth. to sb. 把某物寄给某人

offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb. 将某物给某人

owe sb. sth. = owe sth. to sb. 欠某人某物

pass sb. sth. = pass sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人

pay sb. sth. = pay sth. to sb. 付给某人某物（钱）

post sb. sth. = post sth. to sb. 把某物寄给某人

read sb. sth. = read sth. to sb. 把某物读给某人听

return sb. sth. = return sth. to sb. 把某物还给某人

send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 把某物送给某人

sell sb. sth. = sell sth. to sb. 把某物卖给某人

serve sb. sth. = serve sth. to sb. 拿某物招待某人

show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 拿某物给某人看

take sb. sth. = take sth. to sb. 把某物拿给某人

teach sb. sth. = teach sth. to sb. 教某人某物

tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某情况

throw sb. sth. = throw sth. to sb. 把某物扔给某人

write sb. sth. = write sth. to sb. 给某人写信

**(2) 双宾语易位时需借助介词for的常用动词:**

book sb. sth. = book sth. for sb. 为某人预定某物

buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 为某人买某物

choose sb. sth. = choose sth. for sb. 为某人选某物

cook sb. sth. = cook sth. for sb. 为某人煮某物

draw sb. sth. = draw sth. for sb. 为某人画某物

fetch sb. sth. = fetch sth. for sb. 为某人去取某物

find sb. sth. = find sth. for sb. 为某人找到某物

fix sb. sth. = fix sth. for sb. 为某人准备某物

get sb. sth. = get sth. for sb. 为某人拿来某物

make sb. sth. = make sth. for sb. 为某人做某物

order sb. sth. = order sth. for sb. 为某人订购某物

pick sb. sth. = pick sth. for sb. 为某人采摘某物

prepare sb. sth. = prepare sth. for sb. 为某人准备某物

save sb. sth. = save sth. for sb. 为某人留某物

sing sb. sth. = sing sth. for sb. 为某人唱某物（歌）

spare sb. sth. = spare sth. for sb. 为某人让出某物

steal sb. sth. = steal sth. for sb. 为某人偷某物

**动词不定式和双宾语专项训练题：**

**一、单项选择。**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to work out the maths problem.

A. This B. That C. It D. Its

2. We decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of this month.

A. travel B. not start out C. to leave D. going

3. They have no paper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to write B. to write with C. write on D .to write on

4. Let him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a rest. I think he must be tired after the long walk.

A. has B. have C. to have D. having

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the computer is a problem.

A. How to use B. What to use C. Where to use D. Which to use

6. The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in bed.

A. don’t read B. read not C. to not read D. not to read

7. The old man was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_angry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say a word.

A. so, that B. as, as C. too, to D. very, to

8. Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_home tomorrow?

A. not go B. not going C. not to go D. didn’t go

9. The TV set is too loud. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. turn down it B. turn it down C. to turn it down D. to turn down it

10. It’s cold outside. You had better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your coat.

A. to put on B. putting on C. puts on D. put on

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**《一起玩转动词不定式和双宾语》学程拓展答案**

1. **单项选择。**

1-5 CCDBA 6-10 DCABD