**8年级（上）英语第28课时（第7周）**

**《动词的好搭档们》学程拓展**

**动词不定式用法大总结**

同学们，动词不定式除了可以做宾语、宾语补足语、目的状语以外，还有更多的用法，我们一起来学一学：

一、动词不定式做主语

1. 动词不定式做主语，谓语动词用单数。

Eg: To see is to believe.

To master English gives us much help in the study of science.

2. 不定式做主语时，常用it做形式主语，构成“It is + adj. (for sb.) to do”结构。

Eg: It is impossible for him to give up smoking.

二、 动词不定式做定语

1. 不定式与被修饰的名词往往构成逻辑上的关系。如名词为不定式的逻辑主语，构成主谓关系；若名词为逻辑宾语，则构成动宾关系。

Eg：He is not a man to tell lies.

There will not be enough space to stand in our earth.

2. 做定语的不定式与所修饰名词之间是动宾关系，不定式动词又是不及物动词时，应在该动词后加一个介词。

Eg: He has a nice pen to write with.

He is looking for a room to live in.

He said the best way to travel by is on foot.

三、 不定式做状语

不定式做状语除了表示目的，还可以表示原因、结果或条件。

Eg: I’m very glad to hear the news. （原因）

I’m sorry to trouble you. （原因）

The room is large enough to hold 1000 people. （结果）

Some apples are hard to reach. （结果）

四、 不定式作表语

Eg: To teach is to learn.

His wish is to be a teacher.