

## 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.**

## (一) 动词不定式

动词不定式是一种**非谓语动词形式**，其结构为“to+动词原形”，其中to不是介词，而是动词不定式的符号，称为小品词，动词不定式没有人称和数的变化。动词不定式和其后面的名词等构成不定式短语，在句子中可以用作**主语、表语、宾语、补足语、定语、状语**等。本单元主要学习其作宾语，状语，宾补的用法。

## 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：

- **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。例如：

- **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.**
- 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。

➤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：**

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

➤ **I want you to go now.**

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

## 2.省“to”的不定式作宾语补足语:

- **Let / make / have + sb. +do sth.**
  - Let the boy go out now.
  - The boy made the baby cry.
- **see / watch / hear / notice / feel + sb. +do sth.**
  - 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.**

**I often help my mother (to) do housework.**

## ➤ 否定形式:

(1) 动词不定式的否定式是直接加在to之前加not. 例: **Tell them not to play football in the street.**

(2) 省to的动词不定式的否定式是直接加在动词前面加not. 例:

**Let the boy not go.**

### 三. 作状语:

(1) 作目的状语。如: **He stopped to have a rest.** 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。如:

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

(2) 作结果状语。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。如:**I'm proud to have taken part in the competitions...**

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

# Can you match the phrases?

people without homes

start; establish

make something clean

make someone happier

work in the open air

make something happen later

give something to somebody in order

to help someone who needs help

to hang or stick something on (a board)

set up

clean up

cheer up

work outside

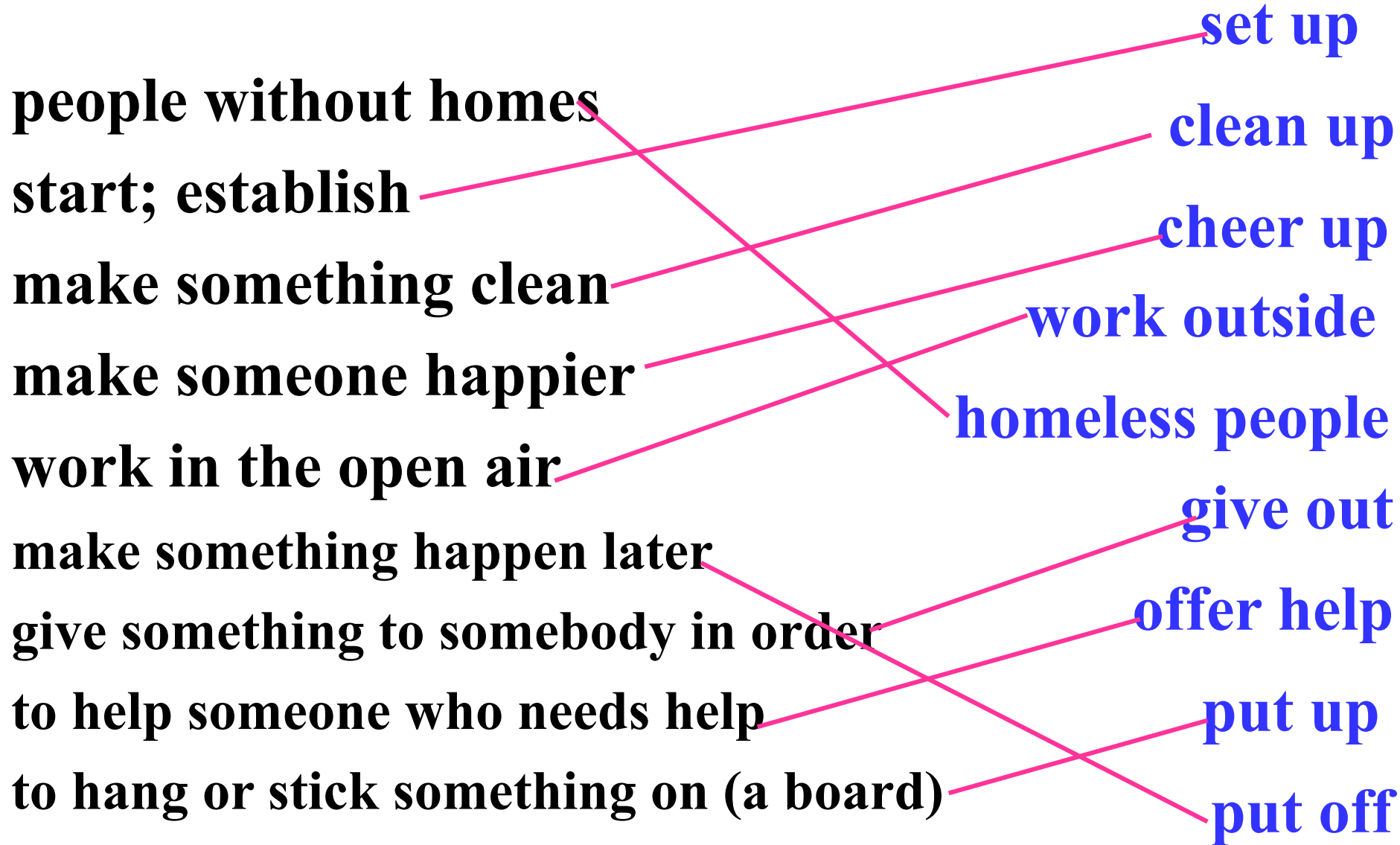
homeless people

give out

offer help

put up

put off



## (二) 动词短语

<b>Phrasal verb</b>	<b>Sentence</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>cheer up</b>	<b>He looks sad. Let's cheer him up.</b>	<b>make sb happy</b>
<b>give out</b>	<b>We're going to give out money to the poor.</b>	<b>hand out</b>
<b>come up with</b>	<b>We need to come up with some ideas.</b>	<b>think up</b>

## 一、定义

动词之后加介词或副词构成短语, 表达一种特定的含义, 称为动词短语。

## 二、分类

1. 动词+介词
2. 动词+副词
3. 其它类动词词组

## 1. 动词+介词

**look at**      看      **look like**      看上去像

**look after**      照料      **listen to**      听

**welcome to**      欢迎到……

**say hello to**      向……问好

**speak to**      对……说

此类短语相当于及物动词，其后必须带宾语，但宾语无论是名词还是代词，都要放在介词之后。

**e.g. He is looking after his sister.**

**She always takes care of these children.**

## 2. 动词+副词

“动词+副词”所构成的短语义分为两类：

### A. 动词 (vt.) +副词

**put on** 穿上

**take off** 脱下

**write down** 记下

此类短语可以带宾语，宾语若是名词，放在副词前后皆可；宾语若是人称代词，只能放在副词的前面。

**e.g. He took off his coat.**

## B. 动词 (vi) + 副词

**come on**      赶快

**get up**        起床

**go home**      回家

**come in**       进来

**sit down**      坐下

**stand up**      起立

此类短语属于不及物动词, 不可以带宾语。

**e.g. Come on! The bus is coming!**

### 3、其它类动词词组

**close the door**

**look the same**

**go to work/class**

**be ill**

**have a look/seat**

**have supper**

**look young**

**go shopping**

**watch TV/games**

**play games**



# 常用短语及用法

## 1. 由put引导的短语

<b>put away</b>	把……放好
<b>put on</b>	穿上, 把……放在……上
<b>put up</b>	举起, 表现出, 张贴
<b>put off</b>	推迟, 拖延
<b>put into</b>	把……放入, 把……翻译成……
<b>put down</b>	记下, 放下
<b>put out</b>	放出, 伸出

## 2. 由give引导的短语

**give up**

放弃

**give in**

屈服，让步

**give out**

分发，散发；用尽，耗尽

**give away**

捐赠，赠送；分发

**give back**

归还，恢复

**give off**

发出，放出

### 3.由call 引导的短语

**call on**

访问（某人）；号召；要求

**call up**

打电话给……；使人想起……

**call in**

找来，请来

**call at**

访问(某处)；(车，船等)停靠(某处)

**call for**

需要，要求

## 4 .由take 引导的短语

**take back**

拿回；使疑惑

**take after**

像……

**take away**

拿走，减去

**take down**

写下，记下；拆卸

**take up**

占据空间

**take over**

接过……；接管

**take off**

脱下；飞机起飞

## 5. 由look 引导的短语

**look after**

照顾，照料

**look for**

寻找，找……

**look at**

看……

**look into**

调查；向……里看

**look through**

浏览，快速地看

**look out**

小心

**look out of**

向……外看

**look up**

查找，查询；向……上看

**look like**

看起来像……

## 6.由show引导的短语

**show up**

出现，露面

**show off**

炫耀，卖弄

**show around**

带……参观……

## 7.由turn引导的短语

<b>turn up</b>	把(音量)开大; 出现, 到达
<b>turn on</b>	打开
<b>turn off</b>	关掉(煤气、水、电等)
<b>turn down</b>	把(音量)关小; 拒绝
<b>turn to</b>	向……求助; 转向……
<b>turn over</b>	翻转, 翻身
<b>turn in</b>	归还, 就寝
<b>turn out</b>	结果是……, 证明是……; 生产

## 4a Fill in the blanks with 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.

## Fill in the blanks.

- 1) I'd like to help homeless people.
- 2) She decided to try out for a volunteer after-school reading program.
- 3) You could ask hospitals to let you visit the kids and cheer them up.
- 4) Mario believes it can help him to get his future dream job.
- 5) She volunteers there once a week to help kids learn to read .
- 6) I'm making some signs to put up around the school.

根据提示完成下列句子。

1. I want to become (become) a policeman one day.

2. He wants the students to eat (eat) well.

3. The teacher made his students come (come) into the meeting room on time.

4. The boy was free to go (go) where he liked.

5. Nobody tells him what to do (do) next.

# Language points

1. I've **run out of** it.

**run out of** = use up “用完”、“卖光”。句子的主语是人或使用的物。注意不能用于被动语态。

e.g. I am **running out of** my money.=

My money is running out of.

We are **running out of** the gas. =

Our car is running out of the gas.

2. I **take after** my father.

**take after** 意为“在外貌、性格等方面与(父母)相像”。

与take after意思相近的词组还有look like (看去像……)、be like (像……一样)。

3. I **fixed it up**.

**fix up** = repair (修理); **fasten** (安装)

4. I **give it away**.

**give away** 意为“赠送”。

5. I'd like to **thank you** for sending money to **“Animal Helpers”**, an organization **set up** to help disabled people.

(1) “Animal Helpers” 动物助手, 一个帮助残疾人而建立的组织。

(2) **thank sb. for...** 为……而感谢某人

e.g. **Thank you for your flowers to me.**

(3) **set up** 引导的是一个省去关系代词**that**的定语从句。

e.g. **Thomas has a lab set up himself.**

6. You helped to make **it** possible for me **to have Lucky**.

it在句中作make的形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式to have Lucky。如：

我发现学好英语对我们来说很有必要。

I find **it** necessary for us **to learn English well**.

【超链接】it还可用作形式主语，而把真正的主语置于句尾。如：

看太多的电视对你的眼睛有害。

**It's bad for your eyes to watch too much TV.**

见到你真高兴。

**It is so nice to see you.**



7. I **was excited about** the idea of having a dog.

**be excited about**意为“对.....感到兴奋”，主语通常是人；而**exciting**意为“令人感到兴奋的”，主语通常是物或事件。其他类似的词**surprising / surprised; interesting / interested**等也是这样区分的。如：

他对这本有趣的书很感兴趣。

He is very **interested** in this **interesting** book.

8. You see, I'm only **able to** have a “dog-helper”  
**because of** your kindness!

- (1) 此句中的 **be able to** 意为“能够做……的事”，可用 **can** 替换，主语为物时一般都使用 **can**，**can** 没有将来时和完成时，也不能用于其他助动词后面，所以常用 **be able to do** 来替换。
- (2) **because of** 是介词短语，表原因，后面接名词或代词宾语。**because** 是连词，后常接从句。

9. Then one day last year, a friend of mine said that she would like to **help me out**.

**help out** 意为 “使某人脱离困境” 可分开使用。

当我失业的时候没有人帮助我。

**Nobody helped me out** when I lost my job.

这有点出乎意料但我想如果价格合适的话我可以帮忙一下。

**It was unexpected but I could help out** if the price was right, I thought.

## 开灯的故事

有一个盲人住在一栋楼里。每天晚上他都会到楼下花园去散步。奇怪的是，不论是上楼还是下楼，他虽然只能顺着墙摸索，却一定要按亮楼道里的灯。一天，一个邻居忍不住，好奇地问道：“你的眼睛看不见，为何还要开灯呢？”盲人回答道：“开灯能给别人上下楼带来方便，也会给我带来方便。”邻居疑惑地问道：“开灯能给你带来什么方便呢？”盲人答道：“开灯后，上下楼的人都会看见东西，就不会把我撞倒了，这不就给我方便了吗。”邻居这才恍然大悟。

**The rose's in her hand, the flavor in mine.**

赠人玫瑰，手有余香。

很多时候，  
帮助别人就是帮助自己。  
你在帮助别人时，  
你的收获也许会远远大于你的付出。