**Learning sheet for to-infinitives as attributives and adverbials of result**

**Learning objectives**

By the end of this section, you are expected to:

1. master the rules of to-infinitives as attributives and adverbials of result in different situations;

2. use the right forms of to-infinitives to finish various tasks in new situations；

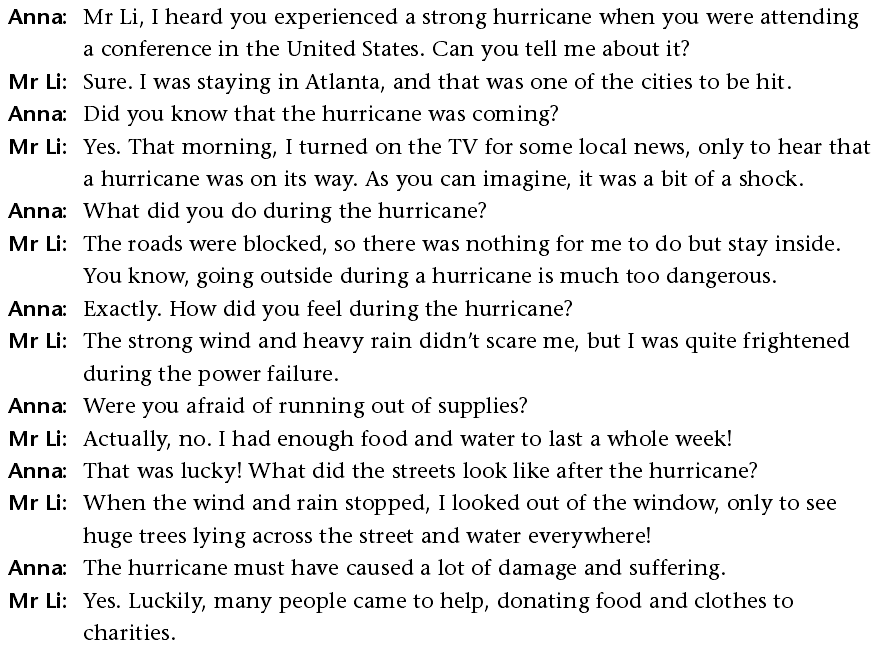
3. apply the rules to practical use, solving new problems.

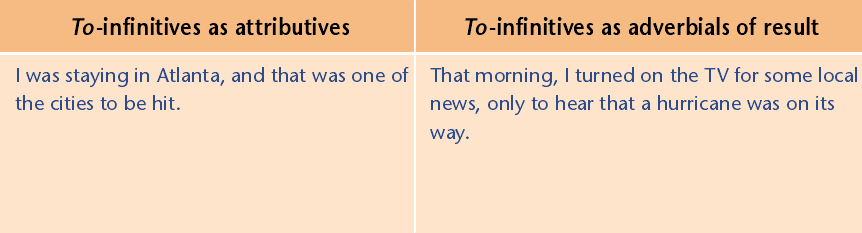
1. **Lead in**

Watch a video, which introduces the learning objectives of today’s period

1. **Checking the quality of self-study at home**

**Read the passage and fill in the table below**





* **Working out the rules**

1. When the *to*-infinitive is used as an attributive, it is often put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noun or pronoun it modifies.
2. When the *to*-infinitive is used as an adverbial of result, it can refer to an unexpected result. In this case, we often use *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* before the *to*-infinitive.
3. The logical relationship between the *to*-infinitive as an attributive and the noun or pronoun it modifies can be summarized as follows:

a. verb-subject（动宾关系） b. subject-verb （主谓关系） c. apposition （同位关系）

1. **Exploration of important and difficult points**

A further study of to-infinitives as attributives and adverbials of result.

1. To-infinitives used as an attributive

\* Subject-Verb（主谓关系）

(1). He was the best man to do the job. (2). Who was the first man to climb Mount Everest?

\* Verb-object（动宾关系）

(1). Tommy left us a lot of problems to solve. (2). He wanted to find a new house to live in.

\* Apposition （同位关系） 后接不定式作定语的常见同位语有：ability, ambition, chance, wish, decision, promise, reason, opportunity …

(1). I have a wish to go to college. (2). He broke his promise to write to his parents regularly.

1. To-infinitives as adverbials of result

不定式作结果状语常用下列固定句型：

1. too＋adj./adv.＋to do He is too excited to speak.
2. adj./adv.＋enough＋to do She was not old enough to go downstairs by herself.
3. so＋adj./adv.＋as＋to do Jane sang so well as to come out first in the singing competition.
4. never to do She left, never to be seen again.
5. only to do I rushed to the station, only to find the train gone.

**[Practice]**

1. **Complete the following sentences.**

1. 我匆忙赶到家，结果发现一切都被洪水冲走了。

I hurried home, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 她很漂亮，吸引了我们所有人。She is so beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 这箱子太沉了，我挪都挪不动。The box is too heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. 我足以幸运能拿到这张票。 I was fortunate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. Do you know who is the first Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the moon?

2. Do you have anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(say)? If not, we will put an end to the meeting.

3. He has no friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(depend).

4. Are you going to the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hold) next week?

5. The new building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( complete) next year will be a city museum.

6. There may be an opportunity for you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) the famous star.

**IV. Review**

1. When the to-infinitive is used as an attributive, it is often put after the noun or pronoun it modifies.

2. When the to-infinitive is used as an adverbial of result, it can refer to an unexpected result. In this case, we often use only before the to-infinitive.

3. The logical relationship between the to-infinitive as an attributive and the noun or pronoun it modifies can be summarized as follows:

1. Subject-verb （主谓关系） 2. Verb-object （动宾关系） 3. Apposition （同位关系）