



# 必修第三册

## Unit 2 Grammar and usage

*To-infinitives*

*as attributives and adverbials of result*

## Lead-in

1. Alice Brown, head teacher at Falmont Primary School, was teaching when the floor began *to shake*.
2. The moment the shaking stopped, Miss Brown sensed it was the best time for the class *to make* their escape.
3. She signalled to her students *to exit* the classroom in an orderly line covering their heads with their hands.
4. “We practise earthquake safety procedures twice a year,” said Miss Brown, “so the kids were calm enough *to protect* themselves during the earthquake.”



# Exploring the rules

*Anna is interviewing her teacher, Mr Li, about his experiences during a hurricane. Find the sentences with **to-infinitives** as **attributives**.*

**Anna:** Mr Li, I heard you experienced a strong hurricane when you were attending a conference in the United States. Can you tell me about it?

**Mr Li:** Sure. I was staying in Atlanta, and that was one of the cities to be hit.

**Anna:** Did you know that the hurricane was coming?

**Mr Li:** Yes. That morning, I turned on the TV for some local news, only to hear that a hurricane was on its way. As you can imagine, it was a bit of a shock.

**Anna:** What did you do during the hurricane?

**Mr Li:** The roads were blocked, so there was nothing for me to do but stay inside. You know, going outside during a hurricane is much too dangerous.

**Anna:** Exactly. How did you feel during the hurricane?

**Mr Li:** The strong wind and heavy rain didn't scare me, but I was quite frightened during the power failure.

**Anna:** Were you afraid of running out of supplies?

**Mr Li:** Actually, no. I had enough food and water to last a whole week!

**Anna:** That was lucky! What did the streets look like after the hurricane?

**Mr Li:** When the wind and rain stopped, I looked out of the window, only to see huge trees lying across the street and water everywhere!

**Anna:** The hurricane must have caused a lot of damage and suffering.

**Mr Li:** Yes. Luckily, many people came to help, donating food and clothes to charities.



## To-infinitives as attributives

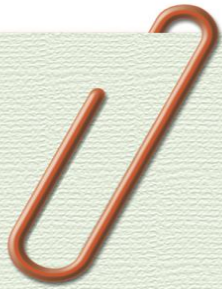
I was staying in Atlanta, and that was one of the cities to be hit.

The roads were blocked, so there was nothing for me to do but stay inside.

I had enough food and water to last a whole week!

# To-infinitives as attributives

## Tip 1



When the *to*-infinitive is used as an attributive, it is often put after (before/after) the noun or pronoun it modifies.



## Tip 2



动词不定式与其所修饰的词之间往往有动宾关系，如果该不定式是由不及物动词构成，或者该不定式本身有宾语，其后应有必要的介词。

He wants water to drink.

She has a child to take care of.

There is not a moment to lose.

His eagerness to get back home was quite obvious.

She is always the first to answer questions.

He left on a cold morning, without anyone to see him off.



## Tip 3

不定式做定语，相当于一个 **定语从句**。

Rewrite the sentences with to-infinitives.

- (1) Alex was the first athlete **to get to the finishing line.**
- (2) He has a famous lawyer **to consult.**
- (3) You haven't kept your promise **to write to us regularly.**
- (4) The problem **to be discussed** at the next meeting is of great importance.

## Practice

*Rewrite the following sentences, using to-infinitive as attributives.*

1. No other local beaches survived the disaster without any loss of life besides Goldshore Beach.



subject verb 主谓关系

Goldshore Beach is the only local beach *to survive the disaster* without any loss of life.





2. Why don't you get a backpack? You can carry your disaster supplies in it.



**verb object 动宾关系**

Why don't you get a backpack *to carry your disaster supplies in*?

3. She expressed her wish. She wanted to go back after the flood struck her hometown.



**apposition 同位关系**

She expressed her wish *to go back* after the flood struck her hometown.



# Exploring the rules

*Anna is interviewing her teacher, Mr Li, about his experiences during a hurricane.  
Find the sentences with **to-infinitives** as **adverbials of result**.*

**Anna:** Mr Li, I heard you experienced a strong hurricane when you were attending a conference in the United States. Can you tell me about it?

**Mr Li:** Sure. I was staying in Atlanta, and that was one of the cities to be hit.

**Anna:** Did you know that the hurricane was coming?

**Mr Li:** Yes. That morning, I turned on the TV for some local news, only to hear that a hurricane was on its way. As you can imagine, it was a bit of a shock.

**Anna:** What did you do during the hurricane?

**Mr Li:** The roads were blocked, so there was nothing for me to do but stay inside. You know, going outside during a hurricane is much too dangerous.

**Anna:** Exactly. How did you feel during the hurricane?

**Mr Li:** The strong wind and heavy rain didn't scare me, but I was quite frightened during the power failure.

**Anna:** Were you afraid of running out of supplies?

**Mr Li:** Actually, no. I had enough food and water to last a whole week!

**Anna:** That was lucky! What did the streets look like after the hurricane?

**Mr Li:** When the wind and rain stopped, I looked out of the window, only to see huge trees lying across the street and water everywhere!

**Anna:** The hurricane must have caused a lot of damage and suffering.

**Mr Li:** Yes. Luckily, many people came to help, donating food and clothes to charities.



## To-infinitives as adverbials of result

That morning, I turned on the TV for some local news, only to hear that a hurricane was on its way.

When the wind and rain stopped, I looked out of the window, only to see huge trees lying across the street and water everywhere!

# To-infinitives as adverbials of result

## Tip 1



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

## Rewrite the sentences with to-infinitives.

1. They got married only to be separated the next week.

2. They returned only to find their homeland in ruins.



## Tip 2



patterns of adverbials of result:

**too...to...; ... enough to ...; so ... as to ...; never to ...**

1. It's never *too* late *to* learn.
2. I was fortunate *enough to* get the ticket.
3. Jane sang *so* well *as to* come out first in the singing competition.
4. He left home, **never to** return.

# Practice 1

*Complete the following sentences.*

1. 我匆忙赶到家，结果发现所有的家具都被洪水冲走了。

I hurried home, only to find all the furniture had been washed away by the flood.

2. 她很漂亮，吸引了我们所有人。

She is so beautiful as to attract all of us.

3. 这箱子太沉了，我挪都挪不动。

The box is too heavy for me to even move.

4. 不要逃避问题，要想成功，你得学会应对难题。

Don't avoid the problem. To succeed, you have to tackle your difficulties.



## Practice 2

*Rewrite the following sentences, using to-infinitive as adverbials.*

1. We cannot stop natural disasters but we can arm ourselves with knowledge. In this way, we can make full preparations for disasters.



We cannot stop natural disasters but we can arm ourselves with knowledge *so as to make* full preparations for disasters.

2. The kids were very calm. They can protect themselves during the earthquake.



The kids were calm *enough to protect* themselves during the earthquake.

3. Follow the proper safety procedures so that you can protect yourself from a typhoon.



*To protect* yourself from a typhoon, follow the proper safety procedures.

# *Applying the rules*





*Task 1: Match the first half of the sentences below with the correct to-infinitives. Then try to understand the functions of the to-infinitives.*

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1. I went to the annual earthquake workshop **a** to be cleared of people before the volcano erupted. **attributive**
2. The authorities told the local people **b** to be repaired. **object**
3. They arrived at the airport **c** to stay inside when the typhoon arrived. **object complement**
4. Before we returned home, the flood damage needed **d** only to find the flight had been cancelled due to the snowstorm. **adverbial of result**
5. This was the last city **e** to learn some safety tips. **adverbial of purpose**

## Applying the rules

*Task 2: Below is Anna's to-do list from yesterday afternoon. Complete the diary entry below using to-infinitives.*

1:30 p.m. Find books about hurricanes in the school library

3 p.m. Meet Mr Li in his office (Mr Li will attend a staff meeting at 4 p.m.)

5 p.m. Make PPT slides for my project in the school computer room

This afternoon, I went to the school library (1) to find books about hurricanes. At 3 p.m., I arrived at Mr Li's office, only (2) to find he was not in his office. Just then, I saw a note from Mr Li on the office door saying he was in the meeting room. I went there and we talked about his experiences during a strong hurricane. Mr Li described the hurricane in great detail. He also mentioned a charity event to raise funds for the disaster area. Our interview ended at 3:50 p.m. because Mr Li had a staff meeting (3) to attend at 4 p.m. Next I went through my notes of Mr Li's experiences and at 5 p.m. I went to the school computer room (4) to make PPT slides for my project



## Applying the rules

*Task 3: Jim is talking to his friend Julie about his experience after the earthquake. In pairs, complete the conversation below using to-infinitives.*

**Julie:** I heard the earthquake in your city was terrible. Did you move to a safe place?

**Jim:** Yes. My neighbourhood (1) was actually the first to leave. People from other neighbourhoods followed later.

**Julie:** Is it true that the emergency services provided everyone with sleeping bags?

**Jim:** Yes. They did this (2) to keep us warm.

**Julie:** Did you miss home? **wanted to return home as**

**Jim:** Yes, I did. I (3) soon as possible, but I had to wait three weeks before it was safe to go back.

**Julie:** What did your home look like when you returned?

**Jim:** I came home (4) to find it completely destroyed. Nothing was left in one piece.

**Julie:** I'm sorry to hear that. Did the authorities give you any advice?

**Jim:** Yes. They (5) advised us to take an active part in the rebuilding.



## Applying the rules

*Task 4: Rewrite the passage, using to-infinitives.*

Though the causes of floods are unavoidable, preparations before, during and after a flood can make a difference.

Before a flood occurs, we must do something that can reduce the risk to people and their valuables. Firstly, you should prepare disaster supplies like a light source, sleeping bags, and at least three days of food and drinking water. Secondly, you should bring the most important objects to the upper levels of your house. In this way, they will not be washed away by the flood.

During a flood, it's important that you should leave where you are immediately and move to higher ground. Don't walk or drive through the moving floodwater, since as little as 15 centimetres of moving water can knock an adult down and 60 centimetres can wash most cars away.

After a flood, listen for official news report and find out when it's safe to return to your home. As you return home, watch out for possible dangers. Keep away from the floodwater. It may be polluted, so don't touch it.



## Sample

Though the causes of floods are unavoidable, preparations before, during and after a flood can make a difference.

Before a flood occurs, we must do something *to reduce* the risk to people and their valuables. Firstly, you should prepare disaster supplies like a light source, sleeping bags, and food and drinking water *to last* at least three days.

Secondly, you should bring the most important objects to the upper levels of your house *to avoid* being washed away by the flood.

During a flood, it's important *to leave* where you are immediately and move to higher ground. Don't walk or drive through the moving floodwater, since as little as 15 centimetres of moving water is enough *to knock* an adult down and 60 centimetres can wash most cars away.

After a flood, listen for official news report *to find out* when it's safe to return to your home. As you return home, watch out for possible dangers. Keep away from the floodwater because it may be polluted and unsafe *to touch*.





# HOMEWORK

Finish the exercise C on page 64 of the textbook.

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