

普通高中教科书

ENGLISH

英语 **必修**



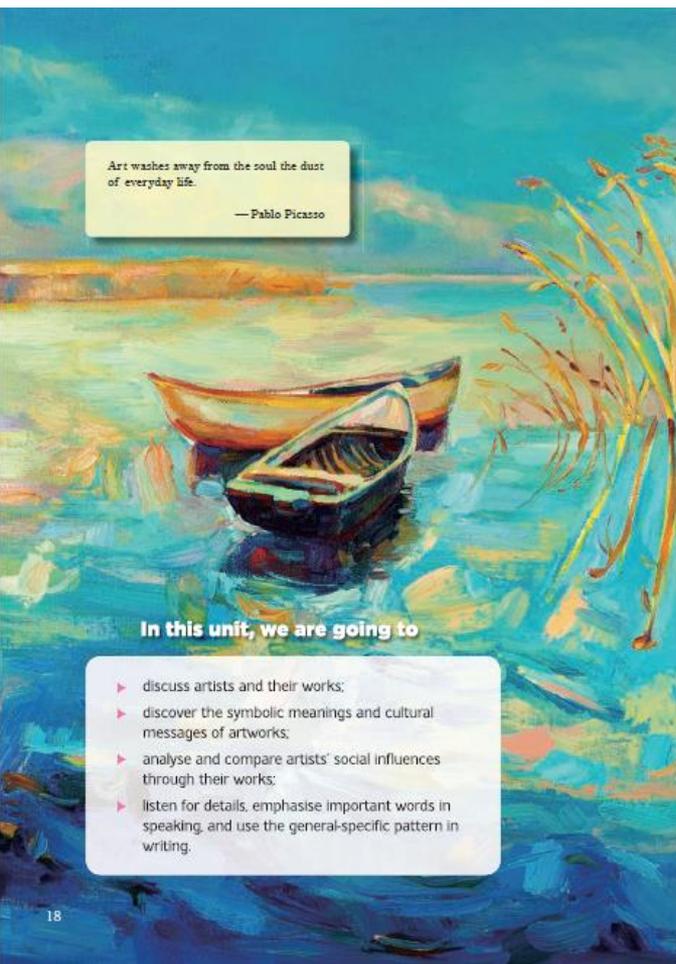
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必修
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Unit 2 Art and Artists



Art washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.

— Pablo Picasso

In this unit, we are going to

- ▶ discuss artists and their works;
- ▶ discover the symbolic meanings and cultural messages of artworks;
- ▶ analyse and compare artists' social influences through their works;
- ▶ listen for details, emphasise important words in speaking, and use the general-specific pattern in writing.

Period 1 Getting Started & Reading A

Period 2 Reading A & Vocabulary Focus

Period 3 Grammar in Use

Period 4 Listening and Viewing

Period 5 Reading B

Period 6 Moving Forward

Period 7 Further Exploration & Critical Thinking

Period 3 Grammar in Use

——包永花
上海市扬子中学

1C Art and Artists

Grammar in Use
Infinitives 1

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课时学习目标:

1. 能通过找出段落中的动词不定式，识别动词不定式的不同形式；
2. 能在艺术欣赏的主题语境中，识别不定式作宾语、状语、补语和定语的语法功能，理解其意义；
3. 能运用动词不定式和与艺术相关的主题词汇介绍艺术作品。

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

1. identify the different forms of infinitives by finding the infinitives in a paragraph;
2. identify the four functions of the infinitives (object, adverbial, complement and attributive) and understand their meanings in the context of art appreciation;
3. introduce artworks by using the infinitives and art-related vocabulary.



The infinitives

Underline the infinitives in the paragraph below.

It requires a certain amount of knowledge to appreciate a work of art. We should be able to explain why we like or dislike the artwork. The easiest way to begin our appreciation is to place the work in its time and place, because we need to know how it is related to the context in which it is created. Knowing how to appreciate art works can help us (to) understand their symbolic meanings.

Forms of the infinitives

	Simple Forms	Negative Forms
Form 1	to do	not to do
Form 2	do	not do
Form 3	wh- + to do	wh- + not to do





Identify the functions of the infinitives

- 1) We should be able to explain why we like or dislike the artwork. (状语)
- 2) The easiest way to begin our appreciation is to place the work in its time and place. (定语)
- 3) We need to know how it is related to the context in which it is created. (宾语)
- 4) Knowing how to appreciate art works can help us (to)
(宾语)
understand their symbolic meanings. (宾语补足语)



Infinitives as Objects

Examples:

- 1) We searched online for some information because we wanted to know which exhibition was the most attractive for us to visit.
- 2) We wondered what to prepare before visiting the art museum.



Infinitives as Objects

Verbs that only use *to do* as objects.

afford, agree, aim, attempt, manage, decide, expect, intend, promise, want, would like, prefer, hope, wish...



Infinitives as Objects

Verbs that use *wh-* + *to do* as objects.

*know, understand, wonder, ask, explain,
decide, remember, forget...*



Infinitives as an Adverbial

Examples:

- 1) Painters use a variety of brushes and other tools (in order) to create different effects.
- 2) The visitors need to spend some time figuring out the clues to understand the specific emotions communicated in the painting.



Infinitives as an Adverbial

Please translate the Chinese into English.

1) Artists should enhance their creativity (in order/so as) to keep up with the latest development in their field.

为了赶上他们领域的最新发展，艺术家们应该增强创造力。

2) (In order) to keep the virus from spreading, the staff in the art museum require the students to wear masks when visiting it.

为了阻止病毒的传播，艺术博物馆的工作人员要求学生们在参观时戴口罩。



Infinitives as Object Complement

Examples:

1) My teacher advised me to go to the art museum this weekend.

2) Yesterday I saw John collect and print some information on the art exhibition.

Yesterday John was seen to collect and print some information on the art exhibition.



Infinitives as Object Complement

Think about and take down other verbs that use infinitives as object complements.

1) verb + sb./sth. to do sth.

allow, permit, request, order, force, warn, want, expect, tell, teach, inform, remind, get, cause, advise...

2) verb + sb./sth. do sth.

sb/sth be verb-ed to do sth.

使役动词: make, let, have

感官动词: feel, hear, listen to, see, watch, notice, observe...



Complete the following sentences, using the infinitives as complements with the help of the pictures.



The teacher **reminds** the students not to eat anything when they visit the art museum.



The art museum staff **warn** the students not to touch anything when they visit the art museum.



Complete the following sentences, using the infinitives as complements with the help of the pictures.



No using mobile

The visitors **are not allowed** to use mobile phones when visiting the art museum.



NO LOUD NOISE

The teacher **has** the students keep quiet when they visit the art museum.



请在此排队
Queue here

The visitors **are made** to queue up when visiting the art museum.



Infinitives as Attributive

Examples:

- 1) The students of Class One, Senior One were the last to visit the art museum yesterday.
- 2) The easiest way to begin our appreciation is to place the work in its time and place.
- 3) I trust his promise to come for a visit to the museum.
- 4) He fulfilled his ambition to be an artist at last.



Infinitives as Attributive

Think about and take down the usages of infinitives as attributives.

1. the only/the first/the next/the last/形容词的最高级+ n.+ to do
2. 在某些由动词派生的名词后+ to do, 如 agreement, arrangement, attempt, claim, decision, desire, determination, plan, promise, wish...
3. 在某些由形容词派生的名词后+ to do, 如 ability, ambition, curiosity, eagerness, freedom, patience, readiness, willingness...



Conclusion

Take down what has been learned about the infinitives in the class.

1. 不定式作动词宾语 (object)

verb + to do

verb + wh-word + to do

2. 动词不定式作目的状语 (adverbial)

3. 动词不定式作宾语补足语 (Object Complement)

verb + sb./sth. to do sth.

verb + sb./sth. to do sth.

sb/sth be verb-ed to do sth.

4. 动词不定式作定语 (attributive)

Introduce the paintings, using at least three infinitives by following the model.



Your introduction should include:

- 1) a brief introduction to the painting (painter, name, time);
- 2) your understanding of the painting (subject, style, message).
- 3) other information about the painting or the painter.

Introduce the paintings, using at least three infinitives by following the model.



Today I want **to introduce** Qi Baishi's painting QingPing Fulai (Happiness in Peace), in which an old man holds a vase, with a fruit bat over him. In Chinese culture, the vase symbolizes peace and the bat happiness. This painting reveals his wish **to live** a stable and harmonious life. **To recognize** Qi's talent and hard work, the Chinese government honoured him with the title "People's Artist" in 1953. I think my introduction will make you **have** a better understanding of the painting.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



Homework:

1. Complete the exercises II & III in P23;
2. List the verbs that can use both “to do” or “v-ing” as objects; choose three verbs from the first type and make one sentence for each verb and choose three verbs from the second type to make two sentences for each verb with “vt. + to do” and “vt. + -ing” ;



Homework:

3. Choose one of the paintings and write a short paragraph to introduce it, using at least three infinitives.

Your introduction should include:

- 1) the brief information about the painting (painter, name, etc.);
 - 2) your understanding of the painting (subject, style, message, ect.);
 - 3) other information about the painting or the painter.
4. Sort out the words and expressions in this lesson related to the topic of this unit, and write them down in your word bank.

Thank you

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