

1C Unit 2 Art and Artists

1. 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?

Interactive Activity 3: List the verbs that use “to do” and “wh- + to do” as objects respectively.

Verbs that only use “to do” as objects:

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

Verbs that use “wh- + to do” as objects:

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

2. Infinitives as Adverbials

*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.

Interactive Activity 4: Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese below.

- 1) Artists should enhance their creativity (in order/so as) to keep up with the latest development in their field.
为了赶上艺术领域的最新发展，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 during the visit.
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。

3. Infinitives as Complements

*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.

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

Interactive Activity 5: List the verbs that use “to do” or “do” as complements.

Verbs that use “to do” as complements:

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

Verbs that use “do” as complements:

使役动词: make, let, have

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

Interactive Activity 6: Complete the following sentences, using infinitives as complements with the help of the pictures.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

- 1) The teacher reminds the students not to eat anything
when they visit the art museum.
- 2) The art museum staff warn the students not to touch anything
when they visit the art museum.
- 3) The visitors are not allowed to use mobile phones
when visiting the art museum.

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4) The teacher has the students to keep quiet when they visit the art museum.

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

4. Infinitives as Attributives

*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.

Interactive Activity 7: Think about and conclude the usages of infinitives as attributives according to the examples.

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...

Interactive Activity 8: Summarize what has been learned about 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)

III. Using the infinitives in context

Interactive Activity 9: Introduce the paintings, using at least three infinitives by following the example.

*Example:



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

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harmonious life. To recognize Qi's talent and hard work, the Chinese government honored him with the title "People's Artist" in 1953. I think my introduction will make you have a better understanding of the painting.

Directions: Work in groups, and choose one of the following paintings to introduce it by referring to the checklist below. You can add other information about the painting or the painter in your introduction.

Checklist
<input type="checkbox"/> Does the introduction include the brief information about the painting (name, painter, etc.)?
<input type="checkbox"/> Does the introduction include your understanding of the painting (subject, style, message, etc.)?
<input type="checkbox"/> Does the introduction include at least three infinitives?



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

My Introduction to _____

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IV. Homework

1. Complete Ex. II & Ex. III on P25;
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”;

Types	Verbs	Your Sentences
<p>Using “to do” or “v-ing” as objects (with similar meanings)</p>		
<p>Using “to do” or “v-ing” as objects (with different meanings)</p>		

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, etc.);
 - 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.