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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/492/2021_2022_2008_E5_B9_B4_E6_88_90_c66_492150.htm 不定式作状语时，往往是接在不及物动词的后面，修饰谓语动词；表示谓语动作发生的A) 目的、B) 结果、C) 原因、D) 程度，等等。例如：A) 作目的状语 She came to see me yesterday .她昨天来看我了。 He has been to New Zealand to have his further study . 他曾去新西兰深造过。 The man has to do some part-time jobs in his spare time so as to support his family . 那人为了养家不得不在业余时间做些另活。 You should study even harder in order to be a top student . 要当尖子学生，你应更加努力学习。 B) 作结果状语 He dwelled so much on the problem only to show his unawareness of the solution to it . 他在这个问题上说了这么一大些，只能暴露出他对解决问题的办法一无所知。 They were too excited to say a word .他们太激动了以至说不出一句话来了。 What she has said to make you so sad ? 她说了些什么让你如此伤心？ I returned home that day to find that everything was being in good order . 那天我回到家却发现一切会那么井井有条。 C) 作原因状语 I am sorry to hear that .听到这事我很难过。 They were surprised to find that nobody was in the house . 发现屋子里空无一人，他们很奇怪。 To see him behaved in that way , I would think that he must have got something wrong with himself . 看到他这样的行为，我想他肯定有点不对劲。 D) 作程度状语 She wouldn ' t be so silly to say that . 她不会傻得去说那件事的。 He was so rude to show the lady his pants . 他粗鲁得将他的短裤给那

位妇女看。 >>点击下载2008年成人高考专升本英语考前辅导
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