

专题 07 【小题狂练】不定式用法通关

(高考真题+思维导图+高频考点+单句填空+续写运用+语填运用) 解析版

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一、高考真题分类训练



考点一：考查动词不定式短语作目的状语

1. (2024 九省联考卷) He knows that computers are here _____(stay) and that they will not disappear.

答案: to stay

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：他知道电脑会一直存在，不会消失。根据空前的动词 are 可知，空格处应填不定式作表语，be to do 为固定搭配，表示“必定会”，是对未来的一种推测。故填 to stay。

2. (2024 浙江 1 月卷) The shelves in most supermarkets are full of family-size this and multi-buy that. However, if you're shopping for one, buying extra _____(benefit) from price reductions doesn't make sense.

答案: to benefit

【解析】考查动词不定式。句意：然而，如果你想买一件，那么多买一件来享受降价是没有意义的。根据“buying extra”和“from price reductions”可知，此处是指多买一件来享受降价，所以应用 to do 不定式作目的状语。故填 to benefit。

3. (2023 全国甲卷) For thousands of years, people have told fables (寓言) _____(teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom.

答案: to teach

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：几千年来，人们通过讲寓言来传授知识或传授智慧。根据句意可知，此处表达“来传授知识和智慧”，所以用不定式作目的状语。故填 to teach。

4. (2022 新高考 I 卷) The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that were previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority _____ (increase) effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management.

答案: to increase

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。设空处在句中作非谓语，做目的状语，应用动词的不定式的形式。故填 to increase。

5. (2022 新高考 II 卷) Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside. He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up _____ (see) them.

答案: to see

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：过了一会儿，艾瑞克听到孩子们在外面玩耍的声音，醒了过来。他把一把椅子推到阳台上，爬上去看他们。句中的 climb up 为谓语动词，设空处应该使用谓语动词。根据句意，他要爬到阳台去看他们（外面玩闹的孩子们。），故应该使用 to do 不定式作目的状语。故填 to see。

6. (2022 全国乙卷) _____ (strengthen) the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, inviting twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts.

答案: To strengthen

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了加强与年轻人的联系，活动包括在社交媒体上的一系列公共宣传活动，邀请了来自世界各地的 49 名茶叶专业人士进行 56 小时不间断的直播。根据句意可知，此处表达“为了加强与年轻人的联系”，需要用不定式作目的状语。故填 To strengthen。

7. (2021 新高考 II 卷) I decided to do something _____ (educate) people about this problem.

答案: to educate

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我决定做一些事情来教育人们这个问题。分析句子结构，_____ (educate) people about this problem. 用作目的状语，用不定式，所以填 to educate。

8. (2021 浙江卷) Mary's sister, Frances Todd Wallace, often came over _____ (plant) flowers in the front yard.

答案: to plant

【解析】考查非谓语动词。考查动词不定式。句意：玛丽的妹妹弗朗西丝·托德·华莱士经常来前院种花。分析句子结构可知，设空处作状语；根据句意可知，此处是目的状语；目的状语用动词不定式表示；提示词 **plant** 的不定式形式为 **to plant**。故填 **to plant**。

9. (2020 全国 I 卷) Chinese researchers hope to use the instruments onboard Chang'e-4 _____ (find) and study areas of the South Pole-Aitken basin.

答案: **to find**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：中国的研究者希望使用嫦娥四号上的设备来发现和研究南极艾特肯盆地。此处表示目的，应使用不定式作目的状语。故填 **to find**。

10. (2020 全国 III 卷) The next morning he hired a boat and set out _____ (find) the well-known painter.

答案: **to find**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：第二天早上，他租了一条船，出发去找这位著名的画家。结合句意表示“出发去做某事”短语为 **set out to do sth.**，后跟不定式做目的状语。故填 **to find**。

11. (2020·浙江卷) Agriculture gave people their first experience of the power of technology _____ (change) lives.

答案: **to change**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：农业让人们第一次体验到技术改变生活的力量。分析句子，简单句中已有动词 **gave** 故提示词部分需用非谓语动词。分析句意，此处需用不定式作定语。故填 **to change**。



考点二：考查动词不定式短语作定语

12. (2022 全国甲卷) A visually-challenged man from Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi'an, as a first step _____ (journey) the Belt and Road route (路线) by foot.

答案: **to journey**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：近日，一名来自北京的盲人徒步 40 天来到西安，作为“一带一路”徒步旅行的第一步。分析句子结合句意可知，**journey** 为动词，表示“旅行”，**step** 前面有序数词，应用不定式，作后置定语。故填 **to journey**。

13. (2022 北京卷) As Helen walked on, she heard a man charging towards her. Fearful that he might have an intention _____ (harm) her, Helen started to run.

答案: **to harm**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：海伦担心他可能有意伤害她，便开始快跑。分析句子结构，可知空处应填非谓语动词的形式，**have an intention to do sth.**意为“有意向做某事”，固定搭配，不定式作后置定语。故填 **to harm**。

14. (2021 北京卷) Much of this increase can be due to climate change. The findings show a critical need 20 (invest) in disaster prevention.

答案: **to invest**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：研究表明，急需投资于灾害预防。根据语境可知，此处表示未来的动作，应用不定式，作后置定语。故填 **to invest**。

15. (2019·全国 II) Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award, proud Irene declared she had no plans _____ (retire) from her 36-year-old business.

答案: **to retire**

【解析】考查不定式作定语。此处用 **to do sth.** 作后置定语，用来修饰前面的名词 **plan**，表示“.....的计划”，故填 **to retire**。



考点三：考查动词不定式短语作主语

16. (2021 全国甲卷) It is possible _____ (walk) or bike the entire 14 kilometers.

答案: **to walk**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：在观察了城墙上所有的防御设备后，我们决定是时候采取行动了，还有什么比骑在历史上更好的呢。分析句子可知，此处为句型“**it + be + adj + to do sth.**”，**it** 为形式主语，动词 **walk** 的不定式短语作真正主语。故填 **to walk**。

17. (2020 北京卷) It takes them hundreds of years _____ (break) down. Many of these bags end up in the ocean where larger ones can trap sea creatures, such as turtles and dolphins.

答案: **to break**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：它们用几百年的时间才分解。固定句型 **It takes sb./sth. + 一段时间 + to do sth.**（花某人/物多长时间干某事），此处用动词不定式（**to do**）作真正主语，**It** 形式主语。故填 **to break**。



考点四：考查动词不定式短语作宾语

18. (2023 新高考 I 卷) To eat one, you have to decide whether _____ (bite) a small hole in it first, releasing the steam and risking a spill (溢出), or to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, letting the hot soup explode on your tongue.

答案: **to bite**

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：吃小笼包的时候，你必须要决定是先咬一个小口流出汤汁，还是把整个小笼包放进嘴里，让热汤在舌头上爆炸。decide to do sth.“决定做某事”，用不定式作宾语，空处与后面 to put 并列作宾语，故填 to bite。

19. (2023 新高考 I 卷) Nanxiang aside, the best Xiao long bao have a fine skin, allowing them _____ (lift) out of the steamer basket without allowing them tearing or spilling any of their contents.

答案: to be lifted

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：除了南翔，最好的小笼包有一个精致的，可以让它们从蒸笼篮中拿出来，而不会撕裂或溢出里面的东西。根据搭配 allow sb. to do sth.“允许某人做某事”可知，空格需用动词不定式作宾语补足语，补足语 lift out 与宾语 them（指代小笼包）是逻辑上的动宾关系，空格需填动词不定式的被动式 to be lifted。故填 to be lifted。

20. (2022 新高考 II 卷) He saved my son's life," said Mrs. Brown. "I don't know _____ to thank him."

答案: how

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我不知道如何去感谢他。根据句子结构，设空处填写的是特殊疑问词+to do 不定式结构作宾语。根据句意，how 意为“如何”，符合句意。故填 how。

21. (2022 浙江 1 月卷) That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she plans _____ (continue) the practice.

答案: to continue

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他打算继续这个实践。动词 plan 后面跟动词不定式，plan to do sth“计划做”，故填 to continue。

22. (2021 全国乙卷) Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for ecotourism because of its unique biodiversity. Activities there range from whale watching to hiking (远足) and accommodations aim _____ (have) a low impact on the natural environment.

答案: to have

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：那里的活动从观鲸到徒步旅行并且住宿宗旨是对自然环境影响达到很小。固定短语 aim to do 译为“旨在，目的是”。故填 to have。



考点五：考查动词不定式短语作宾语补足语

23. (2022 浙江卷) Through touch, the one thing gallery signs tell you not _____ (do).

答案: to do

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：通过触摸，这是画廊招牌告诉你不要做的一件事。tell sb not to do sth“告诉某人不要做某事”为固定短语。故填 to do。

24. (2020 浙江 1 月卷) Something significant is happening to the world population-it is aging. The median(中位数的)age of an American in 1950 was 30; today it is 41 and is expected _____ (increase)to 42 by 2050.

答案: to increase

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意同上。根据短语 be expected to do sth.“被期望做某事”后跟不定式，故填 to increase。



考点六：考查动词不定式主动形式被动意义

25. (2020 全国 II 卷) Bamboo plants are associated with health, abundance and a happy home. They are easy _____ (care) for and make great presents.

答案: to care

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：它们很容易照顾，也很适合作为礼物。这里考查“be + 形容词 + to do”结构。故填 to care。

二、不定式复习备考策略



一、不定式高考考向归纳

动向一、不定式作状语用法

动向二、不定式作主语用法

动向三、不定式作宾语用法

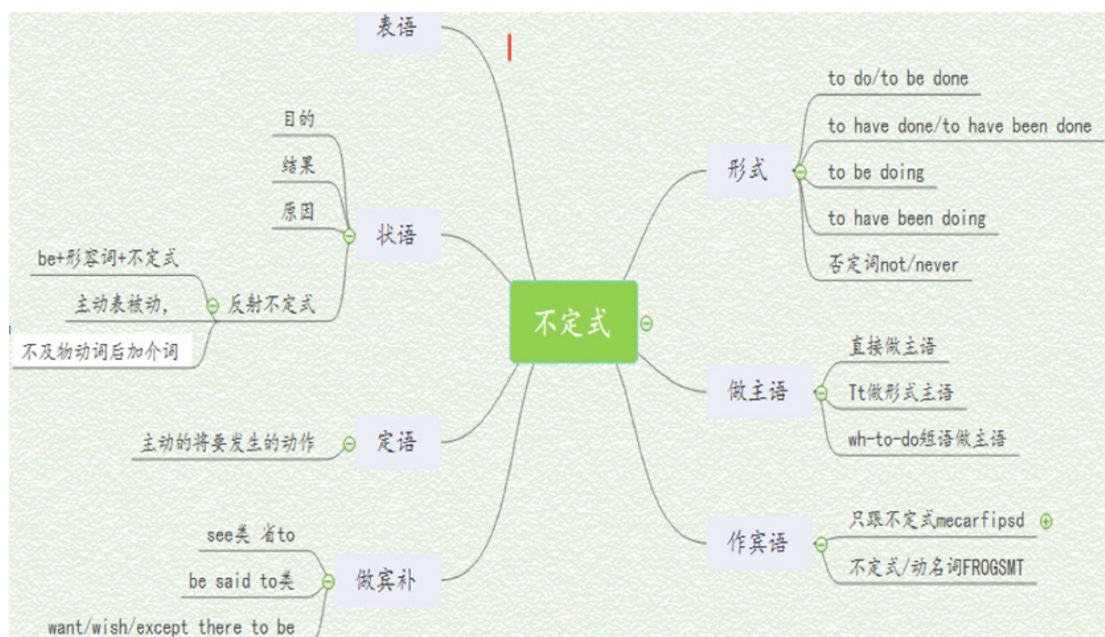
动向四、不定式作定语用法

动向五、不定式作宾语补足语用法

动向六、不定式主动表被动用法



二、不定式考点思维导图



一、不定式作主语

不定式表示具体一次动作，是特指；动名词表抽象概念，是泛指。

It's not easy to learn English well. Reading as much as possible is necessary.

学好英语不容易，广泛阅读是有必要的。

It's important for the figures to be updated regularly.

对数字进行定期更新很重要。



二、不定式作宾语

1. 只接 to do 作宾语的动词: manage, expect, choose, afford/ agree/ attempt, refuse, fail, intend, plan/pretend/promise, seem, decide/desire/determine 等

The small boy intended to own a computer of his own.

这个小男孩想拥有一台属于自己的电脑。

2. 接 to do/doing 意义不同的动词:

{ forget to do 忘记要去做某事 (未做)
forget doing 忘记已经做过某事 (已做)

{ remember to do 记得将要做某事 (未做)
remember doing 记得已经做过某事 (已做)

{ regret to do 遗憾去做某事 (未做)

regret doing 后悔做过某事（已做）

{ go on to do 继续做另一件事（对象变了）
{ go on doing 继续做正在做的事（对象不变）

{ stop to do 停下来去做另一件事（对象变了）
{ stop doing 停止做某事（对象不变）

{ can't help to do 不能帮助做某事
{ can't help doing 情不自禁做某事

{ mean to do 打算做某事（未做）
{ mean doing 意味着做某事（解释作用）

{ try to do 努力做某事（不一定成功）
{ try doing 尝试做某事（强调尝试和行动）

I still remember being taken to the Famen Temple and what I saw there.

我仍记得别人带我去过法门寺，并记得在那里所看到的事物。



三、不定式作定语

不定式作定语修饰名词，多表示一个主动的将要发生的动作。

I borrowed some books to read during my holiday.

我借了一些假期读的书。

His first book to be published next month is based on a true story.

他下个月将要出版的第一本书是以一个真实的故事为依据写的。

Do you have the ability to read and write in English?

你有用英语读和写的能力吗？



四、不定式作状语

1.不定式作目的状语，多用于 to do, so as to do, in order to do 等形式。注意①其逻辑主语和句子主语一致性②位于句首时后边有无逗号均可，但位于句末时前边不能有逗号。

I rushed to the station, only to find the train had already gone.

我匆忙赶到火车站，却发现火车已经开走了。

2. 不定式作结果状语，多用于 too...to..., enough to do..., only to do..., so...as to do, such as to do 句型。

She is such a good teacher as to be respected by all her students.

她是个如此好的老师，以至于受到她所有学生的尊敬。



五、不定式作宾语补足语

1. ask, want, invite, get, force, expect, allow, persuade, order, warn, remind, prefer, cause, permit, forbid, advise, teach 等动词常用于“动词+sb to do sth”句型。

My mother allowed me to watch TV after finishing my homework in the evening.

我妈妈允许我晚上做完作业后看电视。

2. with 复合结构作状语，是用现在分词、过去分词还是动词不定式作宾语补足语，关键是看宾语和宾语补足语之间的关系。

With a lot of problems to solve, the newly elected president will have a hard time.

有许多问题要解决，这个新选出的总统将有一段艰难的时期。

三、不定式单句填空强化训练

阅读下面句子，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. (2023 上·江苏·高三阶段练习) To prevent soft tissue injury, remember _____ (warm) up before exercising and don't forget to stretch at the end of your workout.

【答案】to warm

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了防止软组织损伤，记得在锻炼前热身，不要忘记在锻炼结束时伸展身体。分析句子可知，设空处用作动词 remember 的宾语，表示将要做的事情，应使用不定式作宾语。故填 to warm。

2. (2023 上·高三课时练习) If your friends ignores your feelings or makes you suffer, it's time _____ (rethink) your relationships.

【答案】to rethink

【解析】考查固定句型。句意：如果你的朋友忽视了你的感受或让你痛苦，是时候重新思考你们的关系了。it's time to do sth 是固定句型，表示“是时候做某事了”。故填 to rethink。

3. (2024 上·高三课时练习) With lots of problems (solve), the manager will have a hard time.

【答案】to solve

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