

考点 10 动词不定式

课前热身练

(2023·上海普陀 统考二模) Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Intentional Travel for the Curious

For those seeking a different adventure around every corner, the state of Florida doesn't disappoint. Sun lovers will be fascinated by hundreds of miles of white-sand beaches ____1____they can enjoy themselves in the rays and explore aquatic (水生的) life. Naturalists can get lost in ecological wonders ____2____naturalists search the forests for local wildlife or hike some of the country's most beautiful trails. No matter your passion, look no farther than the Sunshine State ____3____(satisfy) your scientific and cultural curiosities.

Do you want the perfect combination of excitement and relaxing breaks? ____4____(locate) on Florida's East Coast, Daytona Beach is full of things to do, places to see, and experiences of a lifetime. It is the ideal combination of physical and natural world ____5____promises to make visitors return again and again.

When it comes to Florida, people often think of the beaches — and Daytona Beach has some of the best.Daytona Beach ____6____(bless) with 23 miles of beautiful white-sand beaches. This expansive stretch is one of the few places in the country that you ____7____actually take a drive on the beach —an activity that all who visit Daytona Beach should entertain. Take in the sights and ____8____(breathe) in the fresh air as you leisurely drive down the beach. Or park your car and grab a towel to be in the sun and perhaps enjoy ____9____(explore) Daytona Beach's offshore reef system.

To experience more of the natural world,visit Blue Spring State Park.It is where hundreds of manatees (海牛) seek warm-water shelter from late fall through early spring. Want more exposure to aquatic animals? Ecotourism is one of thebest ways to see Florida's ____10____(impressive) species. The family will love the Marine Science Center, which has a rare fish touch pool and bird observation tower.

- 【答案】
1. where 2. while/when/as 3. to satisfy 4. Located 5. that 6. is blessed 7. can/may
8. breathe 9. exploring 10. most impressive

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了佛罗里达州。对于那些在各个角落寻求不同冒险的人来说，佛罗里达州不会让他们失望。

1. 考查定语从句。句意：阳光爱好者会被数百英里的白色沙滩所吸引，在那里他们可以享受阳光，探索水生生物。此处限定性定语从句，先行词是 **white-sand beaches** 是先行词，关系词在从句中作地点状语，应用关系副词 **where** 引导。故填 **where**。
2. 考查时间状语从句。句意：当自然主义者在森林中寻找当地的野生动物或徒步旅行一些国家最美丽的小径时，他们可能会迷失在生态奇观中。此处是时间状语从句，表示“当……的时候”，应用 **while/when/as** 引导。故填 **while/when/as**。
3. 考查非谓语动词。句意：无论你的热情是什么，只要想满足你对科学和文化的好奇心，就去阳光之州看看吧。此处作目的状语，应用动词不定式。故填 **to satisfy**。
4. 考查非谓语动词。句意：位于佛罗里达州东海岸的代托纳海滩(**Daytona Beach**)充满了要做的事情、要看的地方和一生的经历。固定搭配 **be located** 意为“坐落在”，句子主语 **Daytona Beach** 和 **locate** 之间是被动关系，应用过去分词，作状语。故填 **Located**。
5. 考查强调句型。句意：它是物理和自然世界的理想结合，承诺让游客一次又一次地回来。强调句型 **It is/was + 强调部分 + that + 其他成分**，其中如果强调部分指人也可用 **who** 代替 **that**；该句强调句子的主语 **the ideal combination of physical and natural world**，指物，应用 **that**。故填 **that**。
6. 考查动词时态。句意：**Daytona Beach** 拥有长达 23 英里的美丽白色沙滩。固定搭配 **be blessed with** 意为“在……方面有福”；该句在描述一个客观事实，应用一般现在时，且句子主语是单数第三人称。故填 **is blessed**。
7. 考查情态动词。句意：这片广阔的土地是这个国家为数不多的可以在海滩上开车的地方之一——这是所有来代托纳海滩的人都应该享受的活动。设空处应用情态动词 **may/can**，表示“可以”。故填 **can** 或 **may**。
8. 考查祈使句。句意：当你悠闲地沿着海滩行驶时，欣赏风景，呼吸新鲜空气。该句是复合句，主句是祈使句，是并列的祈使句，所以用动词原形。故填 **breathe**。
9. 考查非谓语动词。句意：或者把车停好，拿条毛巾晒晒太阳，也许还可以享受探索代托纳海滩近海珊瑚礁系统的乐趣。固定搭配 **enjoy doing sth.**“享受做某事”，其中动名词作宾语。故填 **exploring**。
10. 考查形容词最高级。句意：生态旅游是观赏佛罗里达州最令人印象深刻的物种的最佳方式之一。此处指“印象最深刻的”，应用形容词最高级。故填 **most impressive**。

核心考点梳理

动词不定式的基本形式是“to+动词原形”有时可以不带 **to**，否定式：**not + (to) do**。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句子中不能作谓语，但具有名词、形容词、副词的特征，可以担任主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和宾语补足语。动词不定式仍保留动词的一些特点。

一) 不定式的句法功能

(1) 作主语:

不定式作主语时, 一般表具体的、个别的、一次性的或具有将来意义的动作。

To forgive is the best virtue of life. 人生最好的美德是宽恕。

To finish the work in ten minutes is very hard. 十分钟之内完成这项工作是很难的。

To lose your heart means failure. 灰心意味着失败。

若主语较长, 常用 it 作形式主语, 真正的主语不定式置于句后, 上面两句可用如下形式:

It is very hard to finish the work in ten minutes.

It means failure to lose your heart.

常用句式有:

It+be+名词+to do

It takes sb+some time+to do

It+be+形容词+of/for sb +to do

How + adj. + it is + to do sth.!

① 如果句中的形容词表示人物特征或品质, 常同 of 搭配构成 “It is + 形容词 + of + 代词 (名词) + 不定式” 句型。如: bold, brave, careful, careless, considerate, cruel, rude, generous, right, wrong, kind, nice, good, polite, clever, wise, foolish, silly 等。

② 表示事物性质的形容词如 easy, difficult, hard, important, impossible, possible, safe, dangerous, necessary 常同 for 搭配。

(2) 作表语:

1、当提及某人的建议、意愿、目的等时, 通常用不定式作表语。主语常是以 **aim, intention, purpose, duty, hope, dream, idea, plan, proposal, suggestion, job, mistake** 等为中心词的名词词组, 或以 **what** 引导的名词性从句表示, 后面的不定式说明其内容, 如:

My idea is to climb the mountain from the north.

Your mistake was not to write that letter.

My suggestion is to start work at once.

What I would suggest is to start work at once.

2、当主语部分有动作动词 do 时, 作表语的不定式可以省略符号 “to”, 如:

All we have to do is push the button.

The only thing I can do now is go on by myself.

All I could do was send him a telegram.

3、疑问词+不定式结构作表语, 如:

The point is how to control yourself.

The problem is where to find the answer.

(3) 作宾语:

1、表具体的、一次性的行为。

“动词 + 带 to 的不定式结构”。这类动词高中主要有: agree, aim, afford, appear, attempt, begin, choose, demand, decide, desire, determine, expect, fail, forget, guarantee, hope, happen, hesitate, hurry, intend, long, manage, mean, offer, plan, prefer, pretend, promise, pray, prove, refuse, resolve, regret, remember, remain, strive, struggle, seem, tend, try, unite, volunteer, wish (43 个)。

I've arranged to meet him at ten o'clock.

I didn't expect to find you here.

注: 如果作宾语的不定式结构有自己的补语, 则应使用先行 it, 把不定式后置, 例如:

I find it difficult to understand him.

We thought it wrong not to help her.

They found it impossible to get everything ready in time.

2、“动词 + 疑问词 + 带 to 的不定式结构”。(这种不定式结构接近一个名词从句)。这类动词常见的有: tell, advise, show, teach, find out, decide, discuss, learn, forget, inquire, know, explain, remember, see, understand, wonder 等。

疑问词(也称连接代/副词)有: what, where, who(m), when, how, whether, which (why 除外), 如:

I don't know what to do / where to go / who(m) to ask / when to stop / how to get there.

I haven't decided whether to sell it or not.

We must find out what to do next / where to put it.

3、“介词+不定式结构”。不定式结构一般不可作介词宾语, 只有在个别场合, 即在含有否定意义的带有介词 except 和 but 的结构中才能这样用, 例如:

He seldom comes except to look at my pictures.

The child did nothing except weep.

She can do anything but sing.

①前面有 do, 后面省 to。如:

They did nothing but complain. 他们老是一个劲地抱怨。

I could do nothing except agree. 我除了同意, 没有别的办法。

②前面没 do, 后面带 to。如:

Nothing remains but to die. 除了死, 没有别的办法。

It had no effect except to make him angry. 除惹他生气外, 没产生任何效果。

(4) 作宾语补足语:

1、带 to 的不定式作宾补

a. 可以用带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词常用的有: advise, allow, ask, assign, beg, cause, call on,

challenge, command, dare, direct, drive, employ, enable, encourage, expect, force, forbid, get, inform, invite, inspire, instruct, judge, lead, order, oblige, permit, persuade, prepare, remind, require, request, recommend, send, teach, tell, tempt, urge, want, warn, wish.

The teacher asked us to finish our homework. 老师叫我们完成家庭作业。

The policeman told the boys not to play in the street. 警察告诉孩子们别在街上玩耍。

b. 在动词 suppose, think, believe, consider, know, realize, find, understand, count, declare, deny, feel, guess, imagine, judge, prove 等之后, 作宾补的不定式多由 “to be + n/adj” 构成。例如:

They find the Chinese people to be happy and cheerful. 他们发现中国人都很幸福快乐。

He believed the earth to be a globe. 他相信大地是个球体。

c. 在某些短语后也可跟带 to 的不定式作宾补。这类动词短语常见的有: call on, depend/rely/count on, arrange for, vote for, long for, wait for, wish for 等。例如:

The crocodile waited for the monkey to come down again. 鳄鱼等着猴子再下来。

The chairman called on Mr Brown to speak. 主席请布朗先生讲话。

2、不带 to 的不定式作宾补

动词不定式在动词 **feel** (一感), **hear, listen to** (二听), **have, let, make** (三让), **notice, see, watch, observe, look at, witness** (五看) (即: 吾看三室两厅一感觉) 等后面的补足语中, 不定式不带 to, 但变为被动语态后, 必须带 to。变被动时 to 要还原。

Please listen to me sing the song again.

You can't let the boy stand in the sun.

They saw the boy fall off the tree.

The boy was seen to fall off the tree.

注意: 感官动词后既可跟省略 to 的不定式作宾补, 也可跟现在分词作宾补。其区别是: 前者强调动作的全过程或经常性; 后者则强调动作在进行 (片断)。试比较:

I heard her sing. 我听见她唱了歌。

I heard her singing. 我听见她在唱歌。

3、带 to 或不带 to 的不定式作宾补

在动词 help 后可以跟带 to 的不定式作宾补, 也可以跟不带 to 的不定式作宾补。例如:

He often helps me (to) clean the room. 他经常帮助我打扫房间。

(5) 作定语:

①在 the only、no、all、any、序数词 (the first/second)、顺序词 (the last, the next) 或形容词最高级修饰的名词后接不定式作定语。

He was the only man to think of the plan to plant trees.

The newspaper reporter was the last to walk out of the cave.

This is the third question to be discussed.

The youngest person to enter the program is just fourteen.

②中心词是由动词派生的名词，原动词+不定式作宾语：agreement, arrangement, attempt, claim, decision, desire, determination, failure, intention, need, offer, plan, pleasure, promise, refusal, tendency, threat, warning, wish 等。

They made a decision to put off the meeting until next week.

He expressed his wish to visit the Great Wall.

He made a promise to be a good boy.

There is no need to build a dam on the small river.

③中心词是由形容词派生来的，原形容词常用不定式作状语：ability, ambition, anxiety, capability, curiosity, eagerness, freedom, patience, readiness, willingness 等。

A good teacher must have the ability to make himself understood.

④名词本身是抽象名词，不定式解释其中的内容：appeal, campaign, chance, courage, efforts, evidence, idea, means, measures, movement, opportunity, plan, position, power, reason, right, sense, skill, strength, struggle, talent, way 等。

In our country, everyone has the right to go to school.

He has a strange way to make his classes lively and interesting.

He thought of an idea to catch the smoke.

⑤中心词是不定式的执行者，动词不定式应后于谓语或在未来发生。

He had no photographs to remind him of the past.

We are in need of nurses to look after the patients.

Is there anybody to carry on the work?

注意：不定式作定语可表将来。如：

The problem to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting is a very difficult one.

(6) 作状语：

1、表目的

①(in order) to do

To learn English well, he needs a dictionary.

②(so as) to do 不放句首

He shouted and waved so as to be noticed.

③for sb to do “为了让某人”

My father bought a new book for me to read.

④for there to be “为了有”

For there to be no mistake, you must recheck your answers.

2、表结果

①(only) to 指意想不到的或不愉快的结果

He arrived late only to find the train had gone.

I visited him only to find him out.

②too...to do “太...以至于不”

His eyesight is too poor to read such small letters.

③not/never too...to 表示肯定

The question is not too difficult for me to answer.

④ so/such...as to do “如此...以致”

Would you be so kind as to lend me your bicycle?

I'm not such a fool as to believe that.

3、表原因

不放句首，不定式所表示的动作先于谓语动词的动作，大多用于表达情感等原因。

She wept to hear the news.

I pretend to be happy to know him.

He laughed to see such fun.

She seemed surprised to meet us.

(7) 作独立成分

to be frank 坦白地说	needless to say 不用说	to be brief 简而言之
to be exact 精确的说	to be frank with you 老实对你说	to be plain 老实说
to put it straight 直截了当	to bring the story short 长话短说	to return to my subject 言归正传
to change the subject 换一个话题	strange to say 奇怪地说	to make matter worse 更糟的是
to give him his due 公正地说	to use his own words 用自己的话说	

二) 不定式的时态语态

时态语态	主动	被动	意义	例句
一般时	to do	to be done	不定式动作与谓语动作同时发生或之后发生	I'm nice <u>to meet</u> you. I hope <u>to meet</u> you again soon.
进行时	to be doing	/	表示谓语的动作发生时，不定式表示的动作正在进行； 表示在谓语之后发生，即将	Mary seems <u>to be crying</u> . The boy pretended <u>to be working</u> hard. He is believed <u>to be coming</u> .

			要发生	The old man seems <u>to be dying</u> .
完成时	to have done	to have been done	表示不定式的动作在谓语动作之前发生	It was very good of you <u>to have listened</u> to me.(完成式作主语) I regret <u>to have treated</u> her in that manner.(完成式作宾语) We seem <u>to have met</u> each other before.(完成式作表语) I'm sorry <u>to have kept</u> you waiting for so long.(完成式作状语) So you are the one <u>to have cleaned</u> all these rooms.(完成式作定语) The novel is believed <u>to have been translated</u> into Chinese.(完成式作主补)

注意：

- 1、不定式的进行式常用在 appear, happen, pretend, seem 等后面。
- 2、不定式的完成式常用在 appear, believe, seem, hope, pretend 等后面。

三) 不定式主动表被动情况

1) 在“形容词 + 不定式”结构作表语、宾补和定语时，其中形容词多为表示性质的词，如：easy, hard, good, difficult, interesting 等。如：

These apples are good to eat. 这些苹果很好吃。
I find the lecture difficult to understand. 我发现这个报告很难懂。
He is a man easy to get on with.

2) 在 too...to... 结构中。如：

The passage is too hard to translate.

3) 动词不定式的逻辑主语在句中出现。

I have a meeting to attend today.
Do you have anything to say?

若句子的主语并非不定式的逻辑主语，不定式必须用被动。

I'm going to Beijing next week. Do you have anything to be taken to your parents?

4) 有些句子中，尽管行文上没有不定式的逻辑主语，但是从句意角度可以体会出不定式中隐含“for sb to do”结构，用主动。

That will be the only thing (for us) to do now.

5) there be 结构中的不定式主被动都可以，若说话人考虑的是有人去做某事时，用主动；若强调事情本身，用被动。

There is a lot of work to do every day.

There is a lot of work to be done.

四) 不定式省略情况

(1) 情态动词 (除 ought 外, ought to)

(2) 使役动词: let、make、have (let 无论主被动都不带 to)

(3) 感官动词: see、watch、notice、observe、hear、listen to、look at、smell、feel 等后作宾补, 省略 to。

★如果是被动语态则不能省略 to。

e.g.: 我看到他跳舞。

I saw him dance. = He was seen to dance.

e.g.: 老板让他们彻夜加班。

The boss made them work the whole night. = They were made to work the whole night.

(4) would rather, had better 后

(5) Why.../Why not...

(6) but/except: but 前是动词 do 时, 后面出现的动词用不带 to 的动词不定式。

e.g.: 他什么都不想做, 就想出去。

He wants to do nothing but go out.

(7) 由 and、or、than 连接的两个不定式, 第二个 to 可以省略。

五) 介词 to 和不定式 to

(1) 必背: 常见的带不定式符号 to 的短语

be supposed to do 应该做某事

fail to do 未能做某事

have the nerve to do 有胆量做某事

take the trouble to do 不辞辛苦地做某事

be determined to do 决心要做某事

spare no efforts to do 全力以赴做某事

make up one's mind to do 决定做某事

prepare oneself to do 有思想准备做某事

(2) 必背: 常见的带介词 to 的短语

be used/accustomed to 习惯

be opposed to 反对

get down to 着手做

lead to 导致

object to 反对

be related to 与……有关

be equal to 胜任

devote oneself to 献身于

give rise to 引起

look forward to 盼望

pay attention to 注意

stick to 坚持

注意:

若词组本身以 to 结尾, 说明 to 为介词。



1. He hurried to the booking office, only _____ that all the tickets had been sold out.
A. to tell B. to be told C. telling D. told
2. _____ well in the coming Art Festival, the children have been practicing dancing every afternoon in the past two weeks.
A. Performing B. Having performed C. To perform D. Performed
3. I have a lot _____ before the exam so I can't watch too much TV now.
A. to be done B. doing C. to do D. do
4. About 30,000 people are said _____ this first exhibition. It was surely a success.
A. to attend B. to be attending C. to be attended D. to have attended
5. — Have you made up your mind _____ the chance to go to France?
— No. I'm practicing _____ the French language
A. to give up; to learn B. to give up; learning C. giving up; to learn D. giving up; learning
6. _____ his restless students occupied with an indoor sport on rainy days, James Naismith created basketball.
A. To be kept B. Kept C. To keep D. Keeping
7. With the ever-serious pollution, many species, including endangered ones, are known _____ by ocean plastics in the past decades.
A. to have been affected B. to have affected
C. having been affected D. having affected
8. Believed _____ buried underwater by a tsunami in the fourth century AD, the ruins of Neapolis are almost 2,000 years old.
A. to be B. to have been C. having D. being
9. The performance had been intended to please the audience and draw their attention, only _____ with a cold silence, however.
A. to greet B. greeting C. to be greeted D. being greeted
10. True friends are people who _____ face extreme hardship to save each other.
A. are about to B. are blind to C. are willing to D. are likely to
11. Dr. James Naismith is believed _____ the game of basketball, a sport loved by people all around the world.
A. to invent B. to have invented C. inventing D. having invented
12. This is the only way that I can think of _____ the problem of water waste in urban areas.
A. settling B. to settle C. settle D. settled
13. Many buildings in the city need repairing, but the one _____ first is the library.
A. repaired B. being repaired
C. repairing D. to be repaired
14. The time he has devoted in the past years _____ the disabled is now considered _____ of great value.

to help; being B. to helping; to be C. to help; to be D. helping; being

15. Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.

- A. so not as to B. so as not to
C. so as to not D. not so as to

16. Lindsay wanted _____ a chance to improve her spoken English.

- A. there was B. there to be C. there being D. there is

17. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory.

- A. to be based on B. to base on
C. which to base on D. on which to base

18. —Who did the teacher have _____ a speech for the graduation ceremony just now?

—I have no idea, either.

- A. addressed B. address C. addressing D. to address

19. —What do you think of your journey to the seaside town?

—Everything is very fantastic, especially its fresh air, which is pleasant _____.

- A. breathed B. being breathed C. to be breathed D. to breathe

20. —Is Rachel still performing?

—I'm afraid not. She is said _____ the stage already as she has become an official.

- A. to leave B. left C. to have left D. Leaving

21. It took unusual determination and courage _____ the gap between the middle class and the poor.

- A. bridged B. to bridge C. bridge D. bridging

22. You cannot imagine how excited we were _____ that our schoolmates had won the first place in Sudoku World Championship.

- A. learning B. having learned C. to be learning D. to learn

23. The entertainment park _____ by the end of 2022 will attract visitors at home and abroad to visit it.

- A. accomplished B. being accomplished
C. to be accomplished D. having been accomplished

24. The airport _____ next year will help promote tourism in this area.

- A. being completed B. to be completed
C. completed D. having been completed

25. It's reported that _____ of the road _____ collapsed. It needs _____.

- A. three-fourths; was; repaired B. three quarters; has; to repair
C. three quarters; has; repairing D. three-fourth; was; to be repaired

26. Mary became a baker at age 14, because her grandfather paid the local baker _____ her all the skills.

- A. to have taught B. to teach C. teaching D. having taught

27. The man was observed _____ into the house and help himself to what he liked before the owner came

A slip B. to slip C. slipping D. slipped

28. The more words you are familiar with, _____ you will find it _____ the content and meaning of the article.

A. the more easy; to understand

B. the easier; to understand

C. the more easy; understanding

D. the easier; understanding

29. The old man looked up towards the moon and seemed, judging from his facial expression, _____ of his family.

A. to think B. thinking C. to have thought D. to be thinking

30. My father is always the last person _____ the office.

A. leave B. leaves C. to leave D. left

31. These chairs may look good, but they're very uncomfortable _____.

A. to sit on B. to be sat on C. sit on D. sitting on

32. Football is fun enough _____ millions of people all over the world.

A. to be attracted B. to attract C. attracting D. to be attracting

33. —Jack, remember _____ off the lights when _____ your bedroom.

—OK. I won't forget, Mom.

A. turning; leaving B. to turn; leave C. turning; left D. to turn; leaving

34. The sign on the wall of the library says, "No magazine is allowed _____ out of the reading room".

A. being taken B. to take

C. to be taken D. taking

35. _____ the convenience of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart phones.

A. To enjoy B. Enjoying C. To have enjoyed D. Enjoy

36. —Alice, you are supposed _____ part in the party in time.

—Sorry, but I had an unexpected visitor.

A. to take B. to have taken C. to be taking D. taking

37. After the war broke out, the soldiers in that area were the first group _____ to the front.

A. to send B. to be sent C. being sent D. sending

38. _____ in the traffic jam, I usually set out at 7:00 in the morning from home by car.

A. To avoid to be caught B. To avoid being caught.

C. Avoiding being caught D. Avoiding to be caught

39. The local government doesn't have to sacrifice environmental protection _____ economic growth.

A. to be promoted B. being promoted C. promoting D. to promote

40. Some people try to knock me down, only _____ me more determined to do better.

to make B. makes C. having made D. making

41. _____ us prepare for the exam, the teacher suggested reading through our notes.

A. To help B. Helped C. Helping D. Being helped

42. --I heard Mr. Smith is the newly elected president of your university.

--Yes. But with a lot of difficult problems _____, he is having a hard time.

A. settled B. settling C. to settle D. being settled

43. _____ more about amazing animal facts, he made a trip to the nearby nature reserve.

A. Finding out B. Found out C. To find out D. Being found out

44. _____ the Great Wall is Mr. Smith's dream of this year.

A. To visit B. Visit C. Visited D. Visits

45. --Can you attend tomorrow's meeting?

--I am sorry, but I will have too much work _____.

A. to see to come B. seeing to come

C. to see to coming D. doing to come

46. ----How did you know the surprising news?

----I happened _____ the event then.

A. to cover B. to be covering C. covering D. to have covered

47. He pretended _ when his mother stepped into his room.

A. to study B. studying

C. to be studying D. to have studied

48. I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _.

A. to be breathed B. to breathe

C. breathing D. being breathed

49. He is thought ____ foolishly .Now he has no one but himself to blame for losing the job.

A. to act B. to have acted C. acting D. having acted

50. He hurried to the station, _____ the 9:30 train had already left.

A. to find B. found C. only finding D. only to find

参考答案:

1. B

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：他匆忙到了订票处，结果被告知所有的票已经被卖完了。句中有谓语hurried，前后无连词，此处应用非谓语动词作状语，根据句意可知，此处表示出乎意料的结果，应用only to do，且tell和逻辑主语he是被动关系，应用不定式的被动，即to be done形式，故选B。

2. C

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了在即将到来的艺术节上表现出色，孩子们在过去的两周里每天下午都在练习舞蹈。分析句子可知，表示未发生的事情，所以用不定式在句中作目的状语，表示“为了……”。故选C。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/887103166051006133>