

专题 05 非谓语动词

全国各地历年高考真题全收录—非谓语动词

1 (2022 新高考 I 卷) _____ (cover) an area about three times the size of Yellowstone National Park, the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country.

答案: **Covering**

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍, 将成为中国首批国家公园之一。设空处在句中作非谓语, **cover** 和句子的逻辑主语 **the GPNP** 为逻辑的主动关系, 应用现在分词的形式作状语, 首字母大写。故填 **Covering**。

2 (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**。

3 (2022 新高考 II 卷) When he saw a young child hanging from a sixth-floor apartment balcony (阳台), Henry ran one hundred metres, jumped over a 1.2-metre fence, and held out his arms to catch the _____ (fall) child.

答案: **to falling**

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 当亨利看到一个小男孩挂在六楼公寓的阳台上时, 他跑了 100 米, 跳过了 1.2 米高的栅栏, 伸出双臂去接要掉下来的孩子。句中的 **hold out** 为谓语动词, 设空处应该使用非谓语动词。根据句意, **fall** 为动词, 意为“掉落”, **child** 和 **fall** 之间是主动关系, 同时表示正在进行的含义。故应该使用现在分词作定语。故填 **falling**。

4 (2022 新高考 II 卷) 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**。

5 (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。

6 (2022 全国甲卷) Inspired by the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation _____ (hold) in Beijing, Cao decided to cover the route by hiking as a tribute (致敬) to the ancient Silk Road.

答案: held

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 受到在北京举行的“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的启发, 曹决定徒步穿越这条路线, 以向古代丝绸之路致敬。分析句子可知, 本句已有谓语动词 decided, 所以 hold 应用非谓语动词形式, hold 与 cooperation 之间为逻辑动宾关系, 应用过去分词, 作后置定语, 表被动。故填 held。

7 (2022 全国甲卷) He flew 4,700 kilometers from Xi'an to Kashgar on Sept. 20, _____ (plan) to hike back to Xi'an in five months.

答案: planning

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 9 月 20 日, 他从 4700 公里外的西安飞到了喀什, 计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。分析句子可知, 已有谓语动词 flew, 所以动词 plan(计划)应用非谓语动词形式, plan 与主语 He 之间为逻辑主谓关系, 应用现在分词, 表主动。故填 planning。

8 (2022 全国乙卷) _____ (strengthen) the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, _____ (invite) twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts.

答案: to strengthen; inviting

解析: 考查非谓语动词。第一空: 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 29 名茶叶专业人士进行 36 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。第二空: 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 29 名茶叶专业人士进行 36 小时不间断的直播。此处为非谓语动词, 逻辑主语 the event 与 invite 之间为主动关系, 所以用现在分词作状语。故填 inviting。

9 (2022 年浙江卷 1 月) That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she plans _____ (continue) the practice. "It has been fairly rewarding.", she says, "a really positive change."

答案: astonished

解析: 考查动词不定式。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。

10 (2021 新高考 I 卷) But that's how nature is —always leaving us _____ (astonish) .

答案: astonished

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意为: 但大自然就是这样——总是让我们惊讶。作宾补,所以用形容词,表示人"吃惊的",故填 astonished.

11 (2021 新课标 II 卷) I was upset to learn that many sea animals eat plastic garbage, _____ (think)it is food.

答案: thinking

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 当我得知许多海洋动物吃塑料垃圾, 以为那是食物时, 我很难过。分析句子结构, ____2____ (think)it is food.用作状语, think 与其逻辑主语 many sea animals 之间是主动关系, 用现在分词, 所以填 thinking。

12 (2021 新课标 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。

13 (2021 新课标 II 卷) I was so _____ (excite) when he wrote back to me.

答案: excited

解析: 考查形容词。句意: 当他给我回信时, 我很兴奋。该空作 was 之后的表语, 用形容词, 修饰人, 用 v+ed 形式的形容词, 所以填 excited。

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

答案: to walk

解析: 考查动词不定式。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。

15 (2021 全国甲卷) After _____ (spend) some time looking at all the defensive equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action.

答案: spending

解析: 考查动名词。句意: 在花了一些时间查看了城墙上所有的防御设备之后, 我们决定是时候采取一些

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 After 为介词，故 spend 应用其动名词形式作介词宾语。故填 **spending**。

16（2021 全国乙卷）Minimize the impact of _____(visit)the place.

答案：visiting

解析：考查动名词。句意：最大限度地减少拜访这个地方的影响。根据空格前介词 of 可知，空格处应填动名词形式来作介词 of 的宾语。故填 **visiting**。

17（2021 全国乙卷）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**。

18（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**。

19（2021 浙江卷 1 月）In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries _____(study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas.

答案：studied

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：1985 年，在被研究的国家中，超过四分之三的城市男性和女性的 BMIs 高于农村地区的男性和女性。分析句子结构可知，句子的谓语是 had，所以 study 用非谓语形式，它的逻辑主语是 countries，表被动关系，故填 **studied**。

20（2021 浙江卷 1 月）This may be due to some disadvantages for people _____(live) in the countryside, including (lower levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

答案：living

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：这可能是由于生活在农村的人有一些不利条件，包括较低的收入和教育水平，较高的健康食品成本，以及较少的体育设施。分析句子结构可知，句子已有谓语动词 may be，故 live 用非谓语形式，它的逻辑主语是 people，表主动关系，做定语，用现在分词形式，故填 **living**。

21（2021 年北京卷）There have been a dramatic rise in the number of extreme weather events over the past 20

years, _____(cause) largely by rising global temperatures, according to a new report from the United Nations.

答案: **caused**

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 根据联合国的一份新报告, 过去 20 年里, 极端天气事件的数量急剧增加, 这在很大程度上是由全球气温上升造成的。a dramatic rise in the number of extreme weather events 与 cause 是逻辑动宾关系, 应用过去分词, 表被动。故填 **caused**。

22 (2021 年北京卷) From 2000 to 2019, there were 7,348 major natural disasters around the world, _____(result) in USD 2,970 billion in economic loss.

答案: **resulting**

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 2000 年至 2019 年, 全球共发生重大自然灾害 7348 起, 造成经济损失 2.97 万亿美元。7,348 major natural disasters around the world 与 result 是逻辑主谓关系, 且表示一种自然的结果, 应用现在分词, 作结果状语。故填 **resulting**。

23 (2021 年北京卷) Much of this increase can be due to climate change. The findings show a critical need _____ (invest) in disaster prevention.

答案: **to invest**

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 研究结果表明, 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**。

24 (2020 新课标 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**。

25 (2020 新课标 II 卷) They represent the earth _____ (come) back to life and best wishes for new beginnings.

答案: **coming**

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 它们代表着大地的复苏和对新开端的美好祝愿。句中谓语动词为 **represent**, 所以这里为非谓语动词。名词 **earth** 与 **come back to** 之间为主动关系, 所以用现在分词作后置定语。故填 **coming**。

26 (2020 新课标 II 卷) They make great gifts and you see them many times _____ (decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

答案: decorated

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 它们是很好的礼物, 你会经常看到它们装饰着红包和好运的信息。句中 them 指代前句中的 orange trees, 与 decorate 之间为被动关系, 所以用过去分词作宾语补足语。故填 decorated。

27 (2020 新课标 II 卷) 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。

28 (2020 新课标 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。

29 (2020 新课标 III 卷) And when he saw the mists rising from the river and the soft clouds _____ (surround) the mountain tops, he was reduced to tears.

答案: surrounding

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 当他看到雾气从河上升起, 山顶上乌云环绕, 他不禁流下了眼泪。分析句子结构可知, the soft clouds 69 (surround) the mountain tops 是独立主格结构做状语, surround 在句中应用非谓语动词形式, 与逻辑主语 clouds 构成主动关系, 故应用现在分词。故填 surrounding。

30 (2020 年北京卷) It takes them hundreds of years _____ (break) down.

答案: to break

解析: 考查动词不定式。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。

31 (2020 年北京卷) A piece of stone _____ (find) on a Dutch beach suggests that our extinct human relatives, known as Neanderthals, were cleverer than previously thought.

答案: found

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 在荷兰海滩上发现的一块石头表明, 我们已经灭绝的人类亲戚尼安德特人比我们之前认为的更聪明。句子的谓语为 suggests, 设空处在句中作非谓语和逻辑主语之间是逻辑的被动关系。故答案为 found。

32 (2020 年浙江卷) 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, 此处需用不定式表示目的。故填 to change。

33 (2020 年浙江卷) Later, they learned to work with the seasons, planting at the right time and, in dry areas, _____ (make) use of annual floods to irrigate(灌溉) their fields.

答案: making

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 后来, 他们学会了因地制宜, 在适当的时间播种, 在干旱地区, 利用每年的洪水来灌溉农田。分析句子, make 所处的分句中无主语, 故此处需用非谓语动词。make use of 和逻辑主语 they 之间表示“主动”关系。所以此处用现在分词形式 (doing) 形式做状语。故填 making。

34 (2020 年浙江卷 1 月) 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。

35 (2020 年浙江卷 1 月) The first is declining birthrates, which means old generations are large _____ (compare) to younger generations, and so, on average, the population

答案: compared

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 首先是出生率的下降, 这意味着老一代比年轻一代人口多, 因此, 平均而言, 人口比以前老龄化。Compare 与 old generation 之间表示被动关系, 故填 compared。

36 (2019 新课标 I 卷) Modern methods of tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive _____ (perform) consistently over a large area.

答案: to perform

解析: 考查非谓语动词。主系表结构之后, 常用不定式作原因或目的状语, 句意: 跟踪北极熊的现代方法只是在二十世纪八十年代以来开始采用, 并且在如此大区域内持续采用是昂贵的, 故此处用 to perform。

37 (2019 新课标 I 卷) Scientists have responded by _____ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements.

答案: noting

解析: 考查非谓语动词。根据其前介词 by 可知, 此处用动名词主动形式, 故填 noting。

38 (2019 新课标 II 卷) A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year” for _____ (be) Britain's oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week.

答案: being

解析: 考查非谓语动词。根据其前介词 for 可知, 此处用动名词形式作宾语, 故填 being。

39 (2019 新课标 II 卷) 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 做后置定语, 用来修饰前面的名词 plan, 表示“...的计划”, 故填 to retire。

40 (2019 新课标 II 卷) When we got a call _____ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was a joke.

答案: saying

解析: 考查非谓语动词。根据其后所接的宾语从句可知, 此处用现在分词形式 saying 作后置定语, 解释名词 call 的内容, call 与 say 是主动关系, 故填 saying。

41 (2019 新课标 III 卷) On our way to the house, it was raining so hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take _____ (get) there.

答案: to get

解析: 考查不定式。句中的 would 提示我们作者还没有到达那座房子, wondering 后的句子不缺谓语, 此处应填非谓语动词, 故填 to get。

42 (2019 新课标 III 卷) On the last day of our week-long stay, we were invited to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, _____ (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

答案: listening

解析: 考查分词。本句谓语动词为“were invited”, 所以 70 题空格处动词 listen 应用非谓语动词形式。听音乐这个动作是由 we 发出的, 所以选用现在分词形式。也可由 and 前后连接两个并列的结构这一规律解题, and 后 meeting interesting locals 为分词形式, 故空格处填 listening。

43 (2019 年浙江卷) But some students didn't want _____ (wear) the uniform.

答案: to wear

解析: 考查固定用法。句意: 但是, 有一些学生不想穿学生服。want to do sth 想要做某事, 这是 want 的固定用法。故填 to wear。

44 (2019 年北京卷) Nervously _____(face) challenges, I know I will whisper to myself the two simple words “Be yourself”.

答案: facing

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 紧张地面对挑战, 我知道我将轻声对自己说两个简单的字“Be yourself”。分析句式可知, 此处是作句子的状语, 要用非谓语动词, 其逻辑主语是 I, 与逻辑主语之间是主动关系, 用现在分词作状语。故填 facing。

45 (2019 年北京卷) Earth Day, _____(mark) on 22 April, is an annual event aiming to raise public awareness about environmental protection.

答案: facing

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 地球日于 4 月 22 日举行, 是一项旨在提高公众环保意识的年度活动。分析句式可知, 设空处是要作名词 Earth Day 的后置定语, 且两者之间是被动关系, 要用过去分词。故填 marked。

46 (2018 新课标 I 卷) You don't have to run fast or for long _____(see) the benefit.

答案: to see

解析: 考查不定式。作目的状语, 所以用不定式。

47 (2018 新课标 I 卷) You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of _____(die) early by running.

答案: dying

解析: 考查动名词。介词 of 后跟动名词作宾语。

48 (2018 新课标 I 卷) To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to _____(strengthen) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes.

答案: strengthen

解析: 考查非谓语动词。作目的状语, 用不定式, 前面有 to, 所以用动词原形。

49 (2018 新课标 II 卷) The government encourages farmers to grow corn instead of rice _____(improve) water quality.

答案: to improve

解析: 考查不定式。作目的状语用不定式。

50 (2018 新课标 II 卷) China's approach to protecting its environment while _____(feed) its citizens

“offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide,” says the bank’s Juergen Voegelé.

答案：feeding

解析：考查现在分词。句子主语和 feed 之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。

51（2018 新课标 III 卷）I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid _____(look) directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel _____(challenge).

答案：looking/challenged

解析：考查非谓语动词。第一空：avoid doing sth 避免做某事；第二空：feel 为系动词，之后缺表语，故用过去分词 challenged，表示“被挑战的”，所以用过去分词。

52（2018 新课标 III 卷）Once his message was delivered, he allowed me _____(stay) and watch.

答案：to stay

解析：考查不定式。allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事。

53（2018 年浙江卷）I still remember _____ (visit) a friend who’d lived here for five years

答案：to stay

解析：考查非谓语动词。此处指我记得去拜访一个在这里住了五年的朋友，表示记得做过某事用 remember doing sth.，故填 visiting。

54(2018·北京) _____ along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience

A. Travel

B. Traveling

C. Having traveled

D. Traveled

答案：B

解析：考查动名词。句意：沿着丝绸之路旅行是一次既有趣又有益的经历。“_____ along the old Silk Road”做主语，要用动名词，故 B 选项正确。

55(2018·北京) During the Mid-Autumn Festival, family members often gather together _____ a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes.

A. share

B. to share

C. having shared

D. shared

答案：B

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：在中秋节期间，家人们通常会聚在一起吃饭，赏月，品尝月饼。gather 是谓语动词，“_____ a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes”是状语，家人聚在一起的目的是吃饭，赏月，品尝月饼，表目的用动词不定式，故 B 选项正确。

56 (2018·北京) Ordinary soap, _____ correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively.

A. used

B. to use

C. using

D. use

答案: A

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 如果正确使用的话, 普通的肥皂可以有效地处理细菌。Ordinary soap can deal with bacteria effectively 是主句, _____ correctly 是条件状语, 修饰 ordinary soap, ordinary soap 和 use 之间是被动关系, 故要用过去分词, A 选项正确。

57 (2020 年山东卷) As well as looking at exhibits, visitors can play with computer simulations (模拟) and imagine themselves living at a different time in history or _____ (walk) through a rainforest.

答案: walking

解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 除了观赏展品, 游客还可以玩电脑模拟游戏, 想象自己生活在一个不同的历史时期, 或者漫步在热带雨林中。此处与 living 是并列成分, 共同做 imagine 的宾补, imagine sb doing sth. “想象某人做某事”。故填 walking
