

动词不定式及动名词 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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动词不定式和动名词在TOEEL测试中不算活跃的考题，但出题频率比较稳定，即不频繁，亦无间断。命题焦点主要集中在动词不定式和动名词的基本功能及正确形式，即（1）不定式to后面接原形动词，（2）动名词具有动词和名词两重功能，介词后面的动词必须以动名词形式出现。

不定式和动名词常考题型1. 不定式to后面接原形动词全真例题分析(1) Astronauts circling the Earth may get to see sixteen sunrises and sixteen sunsets every day.

(93.8)[答案] C 动词不定式标志to后面应接动词原形see。

(2) Using their bills as needles, tailorbirds sew large leaves together with plant fiber to form their nests. (90.10)[答案] D to forming应改为to form正确的不定式形式。

(3) The poetry of e.e cummings illustrates the way in which some poets bend grammatical rules as they strive to express their insights. (91.10)[答案] D动词不定式to后面只能接原形动词，不能接名词。

(4) The dromedary camel is raised especially for racing. (91.1)[答案] D这是一个非常简单的动词不定式错误形式的考题。Racing应改为race,与to组成不定式。

2. 动词不定式作目的状语解题要点 不定式结构在句中可以作多种成分，目的状语则是TOEEL常考到的形式。动词不定式作目的状语的命题主要分布在structure (1 - 15题) 中。

全真例题分析(1) A fuel is a substance used ----- light, heat or energy .(A) generating(B) generates(C) to generate(D) it is generating

[答案] C 根据句意及结构，此句应选动词不定式

作目的状语。(2) ----- stereophonic phonograph records, two recordings are made of the same musical performance.(A)

Creates(B) Created(C) The creating of(D) To create (92.10)[答案]

D 这是典型的不定式作目的状语的句子。目的状语放在句首是表示强调。(3) ----- time and labor, cartoonists generally draw the hands of their characters with only three fingers and a thumb.(A)

Saved(B) Saves(C) To save(D) The saving (91.5)[答案] C 此句与

上面例题结构相同。不定式作目的状语，且放在句首表示强

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