



学位英语试题精讲：非谓语动词

1. It is not easy _____ the answer to the difficult math problem.

- A. to figure out B. figuring out C. figure out D. being figured out

【答案】A. 本题考查的是 it 作形式主语，真正的主语是 to do。这种句型很常见，例如：It's difficult to find a job these days. 如今找一份工作很难。

2. He has already made up his mind. It's no use _____ him.

- A. try to persuade B. trying to persuade
C. to try to persuade D. to try persuading

【答案】B It is no use doing sth.“作某事没有用”是固定搭配。Ing 做真正主语。

3. _____ is one of good properties of this metal.

- A. Light in weight B. Having been light in weight
C. Be light in weight D. Being light in weight

【答案】D 主语应该是名词性质，因此排除 A 项，因为 light 是形容词；也排除 C 项，be light in weight 不能作为名词词性；而此句陈述的是客观真理，应该用一般现在时而不是完成时，所以选 D 项。D 项意为“质量轻”，in 表示“在某方面”，weight “质量，重量”；句意为“重量轻是这种金属的优良特征之一。”

4. It's necessary for them _____ another chance.

- A. to give B. to be given C. being given D. giving

【答案】B 再给他们一次机会是很重要的。不定式作主语。

5. It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. _____ the answers ready will be of great help.

- A. To have had B. Having had C. Have D. Having

【答案】D 面试之前有必要做好准备，提前准备好答案会很有帮助。Ing 形式做主语。

6. We shall appreciate _____ from you soon.

- A. being heard B. hearing C. to hear D. having been heard

【答案】B. appreciate+doing: “感谢，欣赏”。此处 hear from sb: 从……收到来信，应该用主动语态，后面的 sb 是 hear from 的宾语，故 A,C 和 D 项不对。

7. Don't risk _____ the job which so many people want.



- A. losing B. to lose C. lost D. your life to lose

【答案】A。risk 后面接 doing 形式，意为：冒险做某事。

8. The scientist didn't mind _____ and went on with his investigation.

- A. laughing at B. to be laughed at
C. being laughed at D. laughed at

【答案】C mind doing sth.“介意”是固定搭配；而此处科学家是被嘲笑的对象，是“介意被嘲笑”，所以选被动式 C 项 being laughed at.

9. John suggested _____ anything about it until they found out more facts.

- A. not to say B. saying not C. to say not D. not saying

【答案】D suggest 后面只能用 doing, 不能用 to do, 否定副词 not 的位置应该在 doing 之前。

10. I really appreciate _____ to relax with you on this nice island.

- A. to have had time B. having time
C. to have time D. to having time

【答案】B。appreciate doing

11. He forgot about _____ him to attend my wife's birthday party.

- A. I asking B. my asking C. me to ask D. mine to ask

【答案】B forget(about)后面应该接名词、从句或动名词（复合结构）作宾语，此时其逻辑主语要用所有格形式，即“物主代词/名词所有格形式+动名词”结构。故选 B 项。

12. We all feel sorry for _____ for so long after your arrival.

- A. keep you waiting B. having kept you waiting
C. waiting for you D. keep you wait

【答案】B。介词后面要跟动名词做宾语，当动名词的动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生时，要用动名词的完成式。Thank you for having helped me so much. 感谢你给了我这么多的帮助。

13. Because of the heavy rain, they had to put off _____ the sports meet.

- A. taking place B. to take place C. holding D. to hold

【答案】C。因为雨下得很大，他们不得不推迟运动会。Ing 在介词后做宾语。

14. The whole afternoon was spent in _____ games on computer. That's to say, he wasted the whole afternoon in _____ nothing worth at all.

- A. playing, doing B. playing, to do C. to play, doing D. to play, to do



【答案】A。整个下午都花到电脑游戏上了。也就是说，他浪费了这个下午没有做任何值得做的事。Ing 在介词后做宾语。

15. Mr. Zhang insisted on _____ abroad for further study.

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

【答案】C。张先生坚持要被送到国外进修。Ing 在介词后做宾语。

16. Do you feel like _____ today?

- A. having something eaten
B. having something to eat
C. to have something eaten
D. to have something to eat

【答案】B feel like doing sth: 想要做某事，固定搭配。have sth. to eat 吃点儿东西。因此 B 为正确答案。本句的意思为：“今天想吃点什么？”

17. You don't know about the difficulty I had _____ the work then at all.

- A. done B. to do C. for doing D. in doing

【答案】B 此题考查的是固定用法 have difficulty (in) doing sth, 属于对动名词用法的考察。

18. I know it's not important, but I can't help _____ about it.

- A. to think B. and think C. thinking D. being thought

【答案】C。can't help doing 禁不住做某事。我知道这不重要，但是禁不住还是想着它。

19. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong.

- A. admit B. admitted C. admitting D. to admit

【答案】A。珊迪只能向老师承认他错了。do nothing but do 只能做某事。

20. The party they invited us to turned out _____ a great success.

- A. to be B. like C. as D. to do

【答案】A。他们邀请我们参加的那个晚会很成功。Turn out to be 结果是

21. I am considering _____ my job as I'm not getting on well with my boss.

- A. changing B. to change C. changed D. to be changed

【答案】A consider 后面接动名词做宾语，表“考虑做某事”；consider sb./sth. to do 表“认为”。因此 A 为正确答案。本句的意思是：“我正在考虑换工作，因为我和老板关系不太好。”如：We are considering learning a foreign language. 我们正在考虑学一门外语。

22. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computers.



- A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented

【答案】C 此题考查的是非谓语动词中不定式的用法。Be considered/said/ believed to do 表示：据认为/据说/据相信做……，而后面的动作若已经发生，则用完成时表示，故选 to have invented.

23. Mary regretted ____ to John's birthday party last Sunday.

- A. not going B. not to go C. not having been going D. not to be going

【答案】A. regret 后面要跟动名词做宾语，动名词的否定式是在动名词之前直接加 not.

24. I regret _____ you that we are unable to offer you a job.

- A. in forming B. having informed C. to inform D. to informing

【答案】C. regret to do sth. 遗憾做某事。我很遗憾的告诉你我们不能给你这份工作。

25. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.

- A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. to be waiting

【答案】A. means doing 意味着。在伦敦的某些地方，错过汽车意味着再等一个小时。

26. I meant _____ you, but I was so busy.

- A. to call on B. calling on C. to call at D. calling at

【答案】A. mean to do 打算做某事。我打算给你打电话的，但是我很忙。

27. He remembered _____ to the zoo by his father when he was little.

- A. being taken B. taking C. have been taken D. to have taken

【答案】A 句意为“他记得小时候被爸爸带到动物园去。”由于他是被带者，因此应当用被动式，选 A. 关于 remember 的搭配有 remember doing sth, 指“记得做某事”，并且已经做了，或者 remember to do sth, 指记得要去做某事，而这件事情尚未完成。

28. As she is looking forward to _____ from me, please remember _____ this letter on your way to school.

- A. hear, post B. hearing, to post
C. be heard, posting D. be hearing, to posting

【答案】B 因为她正盼望着收到我的来信，记得上学路上把信寄出去。Look forward to doing sth. 盼望做某事。Remember to do sth. 记得做某事。

29. In a few weeks' time we _____ them _____ the forest.

- A. stop, destroying B. stopped, to destroy



C. will stop, to destroy

D. will stop, destroying

【答案】D 几个星期后, 我将阻止他们破坏森林。stop doing 阻止某人做某事。

30. The bus didn't stop _____ up the passengers, because it was full.

A. to pick

B. pick

C. picking

D. picked

【答案】A stop to do 停下来去做某事。汽车没有停下来让乘客上车, 因为车满了。

31. The old man is used to _____ early in the morning.

A. exercise

B. exercising

C. exercised

D. exercises

【答案】B. be used to doing sth.: 现在习惯于做...。句中的 to 是介词, 因此后面接动名词。

区别于 used to do(过去习惯于)。

32. You don't object _____ you by your first name, do you?

A. for me to call

B. me to call

C. my calling

D. me calling

【答案】C object 做动词表示“反对”的意义时后面应该接动名词(复合结构), 故排除 A,B. 而 object 与动名词之间有代词时, 应该用名词所有格或物主代词, 其中名词所有格或物主代词是动名词的逻辑主语。而 D 项 me 是宾格, 故排除 D. 正确答案选 C. 句意是“你不反对我叫你的名字, 是不是?”

33. Mr. Reed made up his mind to devote all he had to _____ some schools for poor children.

A. set up

B. setting up

C. have set up

D. having set up

【答案】B. 瑞得先生决心把所有财产投入为贫穷孩子修建学校的事业当中。

34. —How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customers?

—The key _____ the problem is to meet the demand _____ by the customers.

A. to solving, making

B. to solving, made

C. to solve, making

D. to solve, made

【答案】B. 你如何处理公司和客户之间的分歧。解决问题的关键是满足客户的要求。

35. We are looking forward to _____ the film _____ at the Grand Cinema.

A. seeing; to show

B. see; shown

C. seeing; shown

D. see; to show

【答案】C. Look forward to doing sth. 盼望做某事。我们非常盼望看在大影院上映的电影。

36. The question _____ at the meeting tomorrow is very important.

A. to discuss

B. being discussed

C. to be discussed

D. will be discussed

【答案】C 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。本句为动词不定式的被动式做定语, 表示将要发生的动作。



37. The way I thought of _____ the animal was of great value.

- A. protecting B. protect C. being protected D. to protect

【答案】D 我提出的那个保护动物的方法非常有价值。不定式做定语修饰 The way。

38. Reading is an experience quite different from watching TV; there are pictures _____ in your mind instead of before your eyes.

- A. to form B. form C. forming D. having formed

【答案】C。有图片在你心里形成，而不是在眼前。

39. There may be, somewhere outside the solar system, intelligent life _____ messages to us.

- A. sends B. sent C. sending D. has sent

【答案】C 两个逗号中间为插入语，在分析句子结构时，可以省略；略去后得 There may be intelligent life _____ messages to us. 因此后面的部分应该是 intelligent life 的定语，选 sending，相当于 (that is) sending...；全句意为“在太阳西外的某处，可能有某种正在向我们发送信息的有智慧的生命。”

40. —The last one _____ pays the meal.

—Agreed!

- A. arrived B. arrives C. to arrive D. arriving

【答案】C。最后一个到的人付款。

41. John, _____ the bet, had to pay for the dinner.

- A. lost B. having lost C. losing D. having loss

【答案】B 此句测试分词短语的用法。分词短语的完成时表已经，做原因状语。本句的意思是：“约翰因为打赌输了，只好付饭钱。”

42. He is a student at Oxford University, _____ for a degree-in computer science.

- A. studied B. studying
C. to have studied D. to be studying

【答案】B。他是一个在牛津大学学习的学生。

43. Three people, _____, were injured in the accident.

- A. including a child B. include a child
C. included a child D. includes a child

【答案】A。include 的现在分词或过去分词常可以引起一个短语，在句子中起解释作用。此



短语可放在句末，用逗号与其他句子成分分开。Ten people were killed in the crash, including the pilot. 十人在飞机失事中遇难，其中包括飞行员。因此 A 是正确答案。

44. The fisherman, ____ poor, could not buy another boat.

- A. is B. was C. being D. been

【答案】C。分词短语作原因状语。本句的意思是“因为穷，这个渔夫买不起另一条船。”Being so angry, he couldn't go to sleep. 因为太生气了，他不能入睡。

45. Suddenly, a tall man driving a golden carriage _____ the girl and took her away, _____ into the woods. (QE0811-29)

- A. seizing; disappeared B. seized; disappeared
C. seizing; disappearing D. seized; disappearing

【答案】D。考查谓语动词和非谓语的辨别。首先看到 and，判断 and 前面缺少谓语动词。排除 A、C。而 and 后面已经有谓语动词，所以 disappear 应该用非谓语形式。Man 和 disappear 是主动关系，因此排除 A，选 D。突然，这个驾着金色车子的高个男人抓住那个女孩，并把她带走了，消失在树林里。

46. ____ in the air, fuels give off heat.

- A. To burn B. Burned C. To be burned D. Being burned

【答案】B 分词做状语。fuel 是 burn 的宾语，因此使用被动式；前半句相当于省略了的状语从句，全句为 When fuels are burned in the air, fuels give off heat.

47. ____ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears a “blue planet”.

- A. Seen B. Seeing C. To be seen D. Having seen

【答案】A 本题考察非谓语动词；see 的逻辑主语是句子的主语，即 the earth，是 see（看）这个动作的对象，二者之间为动宾关系，所以应该用被动式。

48. _____ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.

- A. Attracting B. Attracted C. To be attracted D. Having attracted

【答案】B 被美景吸引，因此选被动

49. They sent us their statement, ____ to get our support.

- A. hoped B. to hope C. hoping D. having hoped

【答案】C 如果选 A 项，则它前面应有 and，与主句构成并列关系。排除 A。to get our support 本身即表示目的，没有必要再在前面加上不定式 to hope 表示目的，故排除 B。而 D 项表示完



成,从句没有完成的意思.故选 C,现在分词短语作伴随状语.句意是“他们给我们发了声明,希望获得我们的支持.”

50. When asked why he went there, he said he was sent there _____ for a space flight.

- A. training B. being trained C. to have trained D. to be trained

【答案】D。他被送到那里进行太空航行训练。

51. She could have done just as well as you, _____ the chance.

- A. given B. to give C. giving D. give

【答案】A 句子的主语和后面分词的逻辑关系是被动关系,是主语 she“被给”机会,故选 A。

这是一种没有 if 的含蓄条件句,但分词短语有“如果”含义。

52. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

- A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard

【答案】D。helen 大声嚷以便让自己的声音能被听到。

53. _____ under a microscope, a fresh snowflake has a delicate six-pointed shape.

- A. Seeing B. Seen C. To see D. To be seen

【答案】B。本句考查非谓语动词的用法。分词短语做状语,因为主语和分词之间的关系是被动关系,因此用过去分词。

54. _____ by the look on her face, she didn't catch what I meant.

- A. Judging B. Judged C. Judge D. To judge

【答案】B 本题考查固定用法: judging by 根据……判断。

55. “Good-bye, Miss Liu. I'm very pleased _____.”

- A. to meet you B. to have met you C. meeting you D. having met you

【答案】B 在告别时,应该说“I'm pleased meeting you.或 I'm pleased to have met you.很高兴(已经)见到你。其中 I'm pleased to have met you.更常见,两种形式同为备选项时,优先选择完成形式。在见面时则应该说 I'm please to meet you.很高兴(要)见到你。另外固定搭配 be pleased with sth: “对……感到满意”。

56. Let's buy our tickets while I still have _____.

- A. a little money to leave B. little money left
C. a few dollars left D. few dollars to leave

【答案】C。B 项和 D 项中的 little 和 few 均为否定含义,与句意不符,排除。C 项为 have sth.



left 用法，意思是：“还剩下……”。这里 have a few dollars left 的意思是“还剩下几个美元”，left 的过去分词是 leave，它的宾语是前面的 a few dollars。句意为：我们买票吧，尽管我们只剩几美元了。while：尽管。

57. We shall ask for samples ____ and then we can make our decision.

- A. to be sent B. being sent C. to sent D. to have been sent

【答案】A 本句考查非谓语动词做宾语补足语，因为是将来式，所以用动词不定式做宾补，又因为宾语和宾语补足语之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，因此用动词不定式的被动。本句的意思是：“我们要求把产品的样品送来，然后我们可以做出决定。”

58. Some cities have passed laws that allow coal and oil ____ only if their sulfur content is low.

- A. burning B. to burn C. being burned D. to be burned

【答案】D。本题考查的是 allow sth. to be done，主动形式是 allow sb to do sth. 此处是允许人们在硫含量低的情况下燃烧煤和石油，所以它们是被燃烧，用被动。

59. Mother warned _____ the electric lamp.

- A. not to touch B. him not to touch C. him not touching D. him not touch

【答案】B 不定式的否定式。warn sb.. not to do sth.. 属于固定搭配。意为“警告某人不要做某事”。

60. Don't leave the water _____ while you brush your teeth.

- A. run B. running C. being run D. to run

【答案】B。别让水一直流着。

61. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

- A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen

【答案】B。本题考查固定用法。It remains to be seen 尚待分晓。对于这对老夫妇来说去国外旅游是好事情，但是还得看到底他们喜不喜欢。首先 it（老夫妇去旅游这件事）还有待于观察，表将来用不定式。这件事情是被观察，因此选被动。综上选 B。

62. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

- A. not make B. not to make C. not making D. do not make

【答案】B。新技术的目的是让生活变得更容易，而不是变得更难。不定式作表语。

63. One can go a long way after one is _____.

- A. tire B. tiring C. tired D. to be tired



【答案】C。一个人累了之后还能走很远。

64. The pilot asked all the passengers on board to remain _____ as the plane was making a landing.

- A. seat B. seating C. seated D. to be seating

【答案】C 飞行员要求飞机起飞时，所有的乘客在座位上坐好。

65. He is _____ about why other lions are running away, until an old lion tells him that hunters are coming.

- A. confused B. confusing C. being confused D. to be confused

【答案】A。他感到困惑 confused 固定用法。

66. It is hot and dry; the flowers need _____.

- A. being watered B. be watered C. to water D. to be watered

【答案】D 这里是固定用法，need to be done 前面的被修饰词与 be done 的动词是被动关系。need to be done=need doing。

67. What _____ next will be discussed at today's meeting.

- A. will do B. to do C. shall we do D. to be done

【答案】B 本题考察动词不定式做主语，What to do 是固定用法，此处不定式 to do 表示将来要做的事情；如果选 A 项则没有主语；选择 D 项则没有谓语；如果选 C，应改为 What we shall do，因为在 what, which, where 这种特殊疑问句引导下的问句中做主语时，句子要用陈述句语序。

68. My room is a mess. It needs _____.

- A. to be tidying up B. tidying up C. to tidy up D. tidied up

【答案】B。句型：主语（物）+need（want，request）+doing（to be done），后面用动名词的主动形式来表示被动含义或不定式的被动形式来表示。The house needs cleaning.（to be cleaned）：这房子需要打扫了。The radio needs repairing（to be repaired）.这台收音机需要修理了。

69. Good medicine _____ bitter to the mouth.

- A. tastes B. tasting C. to taste D. is tasted

【答案】A。主动表被动。

70. There are many good films played by Cheng Long that are worth_____.



A. to be seen B. being seen C. seeing D. to see

【答案】C。这有很多成龙演的好电影。Be worth doing 值得做某事。

71. Once _____ of the necessity of a move, he worked hard to find a new home.

A. convinced B. be convinced C. convincing D. having convinced

【答案】A be convinced of 相信，确信；“Once.....”引导分词短语作状语，省略了 be 动词。

72. I walked out of the cinema, _____ to return to see the wonderful film the next Sunday.

A. determine B. being determined C. determined D. to be determined

【答案】C 此题考查的是非谓语动词中过去分词的用法。此处“determined”为“坚定的”，属于形容词词性，可直接做伴随状语，不加 being 或 to be。

73. _____ in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.

A. Losing B. Having lost C. Lost D. To lost

【答案】C. be lost in thought 陷入沉思。他满脑子想着事情，差点撞到前面的车子。

74. Ideally _____ for Broadway theatres and Fifth Avenue, the New York Park hotel is a favorite with many guests.

A. locating B. being located C. having been located D.

located

【答案】D。位于 locate 的固定用法。

75. _____ in the rain, he caught a bad cold.

A. Having caught B. Caught C. To catch D. Catching

【答案】B 被大雨淋湿了之后，他感冒很严重。Be caught in the rain 遇上大雨。

76. Ann was angry at _____ at her.

A. his laughing B. him laugh C. him laughed D. him being laughed

【答案】A。他嘲笑安使得她很生气。介词后面接动名词。

77. Her parents objected to _____ that farmer, though he has a lot of money.

A. her marrying B. marrying C. marry D. her marring with

【答案】A。她的父母反对她和那个农民结婚，尽管他很有钱。

78. _____ being ill made us worried.

A. He's B. He C. His D. Him

【答案】C。他的生病使我们非常担心。动名词的逻辑主语用形容词性物主代词。

79. Would you mind _____ the computer game in your room?



- A. him playing B. his playing C. him to play D. him play

【答案】B 本题考查动名词的逻辑主语。mind 的后面要接动名词做宾语，动名词的逻辑主语用物主代词，后接动名词。

80. I really can't understand _____ her like that.

- A. you treat B. you to treat C. why treat D. you treating

【答案】D。动名词作宾语。我不能理解你这样对待他。

81. Arriving at the bus stop, _____ waiting there.

- A. he found a lot of people B. a lot of people were
C. he found a lot of people's D. people were found

【答案】A 主句 arriving at the bus stop 省略了 when he was, 而 waiting there 的主语是 people. 所以状语的逻辑主语应该和句子的主语保持一致, 故排除 B, D. 在发现某人做某事时应用名词或代词的宾格, 不可以用所有格形式, 故 C 项可以排除, 正确答案选 A. 句意是“当他到达车站时, 发现有很多人等在那里。”

82. To succeed in a scientific experiment, _____.

- A. one needs being patient person
B. patience is to need
C. one needs to be patient
D. patience is what needed

【答案】C. 本题考查的是独立主格中分句和主句的主语要一致。逗号前面是非谓语做状语, 逗号后面需是句子, 且非谓语的逻辑主语应与句子主语一致, 排除 B、D. 要想在科学实验中取得成功, 必须要有耐心。

Need 的用法:

1. 作情态动词时, 与其他情态动词“can”, “may”, “must”的用法基本相同。
2. 作实义动词时, 人+need+to do; 物+need+doing=物+need+to be done。
3. 另外, “need”后还可以直接跟名词。

83. Having taken our seats, _____.

- A. the professor began the lecture B. the lecture began in no time
C. we were attracted by the lecturer immediately D. the bell announced the beginning of the

lecture

【答案】C. 本题考查的是现在分词作状语。前半句话是分词形式的非谓语, 所以后半句话



应该不缺成分，有主语和谓语，而且句子主语也要是非谓语的逻辑主语。而 Having taken our seats 显然是我们才能发出的动作，因此选择 C。我们都坐下以后，立刻被讲座吸引了。

84. Unless _____ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.

- A. invited B. inviting C. being invited D. having invited

【答案】A。被邀请。

85. _____ where to go, the old man turned to a policeman for help.

- A. Lost his way and not knowing B. Lost his way and didn't know
C. Losing his way and didn't know D. Having lost his way and not knowing

【答案】D。迷了路又不知道去哪里，老人向警察求救。非谓语作状语，发生在谓语动词之前，所以用非谓语的完成时态，因此选择 D。

86. All things _____, the planned trip had to be called off.

- A. considered B. be considered C. considering D. having considered

【答案】A 由于逗号前后无连接词，所以判断应用非谓语。排除 B。逻辑主语 All things 和 consider 之间是被动关系，所以选 A。

87. There are many kinds of metals, ____.

- A. each having its special properties B. having its special properties
C. one has its special properties D. each has its special properties

【答案】A 本句考察独立主格结构。B 没有主语；逗号不能连接两个独立完整的句子，因此排除 C，D；只能选 A。句意为“金属有很多种，每一种都有它的特性”。

88. With everything she needed _____, she went out of the shop, with her hands full of shopping bags.

- A. bought B. to buy C. buying D. buy

【答案】A。本题考查的是介词 With 的独立主格结构。需要特别注意的是 she needed 是省略了 that 的定语从句修饰限制先行词 everything，而不是 need doing。而非谓语 buy 和 everything 之间是被动的关系，所以选择 A: bought。需要的东西都买齐了，她拿着满手的购物袋走出了商店。

89. With the old man _____ way, we had no trouble in finding that mysterious cave.

- A. leading B. led C. lead D. to be led

【答案】A。介词 with 可以跟复合宾语。表示伴随的情况和结果。stand with one's hands in one's pockets. 两手插在口袋里站着。The king came in, with all his servants following after him. 国王回



来了，后面跟着全体仆役。There had been a riot with twenty injured.曾经发生了一场有 20 人受伤的暴乱。

90. With the bridge _____, there was nothing for it but to swim.

- A. was destroyed B. destroying
C. being destroyed D. destroyed

【答案】D。首先判断用非谓语，排除 A。本题考查的是 with 加分词表状态。the bridge 和 destroy 之间是被动关系，排除 B。无需强调正在进行，排除 C。

91. With tears on her face, the old lady watched the little boy _____ to a hospital.

- A. send B. to do sent C. being sent D. sending

【答案】C boy 是 send 这个动作的宾语，所以要用被动式，因此排除 B 项和 D 项； 这为女士看到得失一个瞬间动作，所以应该用进行时，因此选现在分词的被动式 being sent。

92. Standing on the bank, the children watched the ship _____ with all kinds of goods.

- A. loading B. being loaded C. to be loaded D. having loaded

【答案】B。本句为现在分词的被动做 watch 的宾语补足语。因为宾语和宾补是动宾关系，而且表示动作正在进行，所以用现在分词的被动式；watch 也可以跟无 to 不定式做宾补，表示动作已经结束。Do you hear someone calling you? 你听见有人叫你吗？（现在分词做宾补，表示动作正在进行。）Yes, I did. I heard him call me several times.是的，我听见他叫了我几次了。（不定式做宾补，表示动作已经结束）。

93. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.

- A. carried out B. carrying out C. carry out D. to carry out

【答案】A。经理们讨论了那个他们希望明年被执行的计划。See sth. done 看到某事被做。

94. A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen.

- A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoked

【答案】B。一个厨师如果被发现在厨房里吸烟，他将会被开除。Be find doing sth 被发正在做某事。

95. He looked around and caught a man _____ his hand into the pocket of a passenger.

- A. put B. to be putting C. to put D. putting

【答案】D。他看了看四周，看到一个小偷正在把手伸进乘客的衣袋里。Catch sb doing sth 抓到某人正在做某事。

96. I'll _____ that I'm a qualified engineer.



A. have you know B. have known you C. have you knowing D. have you known

【答案】A have sb. do....使某人做某事，后面动词用原形，句意为：“我要让你知道我.....”，选 A。

97. The teacher has his students ____ a composition every other week.

A. to write B. written C. writing D. write

【答案】D. have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事，这和 have sth. done 不同，直接用动词原形就可以，所以选 D。

98. Before the guests come, I must get the glasses _____.

A. washed B. to be washed C. being washed D. to wash

【答案】A 此题考查的是常见动词后的宾补用法，也属于非谓语动词的范围。Get+宾语+done, 表示让/使...被...，这里是让杯子被洗，故选 A。

99. The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them ____ every night this week.

A. practice B. to practice C. practiced D. practicing

【答案】A have sb. do sth. “让某人做某事”，固定搭配。

100. While he was climbing the high mountain, he had his leg ____.

A. broke B. break C. broken D. breaking

【答案】C 因为 his leg 是 break 这个动作的承受对象，所以应该用 have sth. done 这一短语。类似的情况很多，比如：have my hair cut, have the house painted 等等，have 此时的意思是：使，令。

101. Television makes us better ____ than ever before.

A. inform B. informing C. informed D. to be informed

【答案】C. inform 是及物动词，前面的 us 是它的逻辑宾语，所以要用被动形式，可排除 A 和 B 项。Make + 宾语 + done, 固定搭配，“使某事被做”。make us informed 使我们了解（更多的）信息。Inform: 通知，给.....提供信息。

102. Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.

A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning

【答案】B. be made to do sth. 被强迫做某事。保罗不需要被强迫做事，他一直工作很努力。

103. The boss made him _____ the work all day.

A. do B. done C. to do D. did

【答案】A. 老板让他整天做事。Make sb do sth, 让某人做某事。



104. He is very popular among his students as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures.

- A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. to interest

【答案】A。他总是努力让学生对课程感兴趣，因此他在学生中很受欢迎。

105. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

- A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard

【答案】D。不定式做目的状语。海伦不得不大声喊以便压过音乐的声音。