**动词不定式**

**【巩固练习】**

 **I．单项选择。**

　1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.

　　A. To sleep　　　B. Sleeping　　　C. Sleep　　　　D. Having slept

　2. I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　A. to be buying　　　B. to buy　　　C. for buying　　　D. bought

　3. I’ve worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my new job.

　　A. expected　　　B. to expect　　　C. to be expecting　　　D. expects

　4. She watched the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.

　　A. to be played　　　B. to play　　　C. play　　　D. to have played

　5. The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

　　A. don't make　　　B. not make　　　C. not making　　　D. not to make

　6.－I usually go there by train.

　　－Why not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by boat for a change?

　　A. to try going　　　B.　trying to go　　C.　to try and go　　D.　try going

7. Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.

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

　8. Tell him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window.

　　A. to shut not　　　B. not to shut　　C. to not shut　　D. not shut

　9. She pretended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me when I passed by.

　　A. not to see　　　B. not seeing　　　C. to not see　　　D. having not seen

　10. Mrs. Smith warned her daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after drinking.

　　A. never to drive　　　B. to never driver

　　C. never driving　　　 D. never drive

11 . The patient was warned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation.

　　A. to eat no　　　B. eating not　　C. not to eat　　　D. not eating

　12. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the room.

　　A. go B. had gone C. has gone D. goes

　13. —The light in the office is still on.

　　 —Oh, I forgot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. turning it off 　　B. turn it off

　　C. to turn it off　　 D. having turned it off

14. He always prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle. rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus.

A. to ride；ride　　　 B. riding；ride

C. ride；to ride 　　 D. to ride；riding

 15. The price is too low for customers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. to believe B. believing C. believed D. believe

**[真题链接]**

1. The joke was so funny that it made him \_\_\_\_ again and again. **(2015重庆B卷)**

 A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughed D. laughs

2. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but there was not any sound.**（2015四川资阳）**

A. to listen B. listens C. listen D. Listening

3. Mr. Smith told his son \_\_\_\_\_ the football match because of the exam. **（2015内蒙呼和浩特）**

 A. not to watch B. to not watch

 C. not watching  D. doesn’t watch

**II．把下列的结果状语从句改为enough to或too…to的句式。**

　　1. The room is so large that it can hold one hundred people.

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The room is so small that it can’t hold one hundred people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The text is so easy that a child can understand it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The text is so difficult that a child can’t understand it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　5. He is so short that he can't be a good basketball player.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III.根据汉语提示，使用动词不定式补全下列句子（每空一词）。**

1. 他还太小，无法做这事。

He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_young a boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_do it.

2. 他手头的工作太多了，不能跟我们去野餐。

He has \_\_\_\_\_\_ much work on hand \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ picnicking with us.

3. 他跑得飞快，足以抓住那小偷。

He ran fast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ catch the thief.

4. 我们老师年纪已够得上退休了。

Our teacher is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_retire.

5. 按时完成作业对我们而言很重要。

 It is important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish the homework on time.

**【答案与解析】**

**I．单项选择。**

1. A。Bob 关了闹钟的目的是为了多睡一会儿，不定式结构在此作目的状语。

2. B。此处考查不定式作定语。表示“要……”，有将来的意味。

3. B。此题考查“疑问词+不定式”结构在句子中作宾语的情形。句子主语“I”与不定式短语之间是主动关系，因此要选to expect。

4. C。在表示感觉、视、听等生理活动的动词后，用作宾语补足语的不定式要省略to。

5. D。与其它非谓语动词一样，不定式的否定形式即在to do的前边加上否定词not。

6. D。why not 后面接不带to 的不定式，因此选D。

7. B。在主动句中，make后接不带to 的动词不定式，当其用于被动句时，to 不可省略。

8. B。tell sb. to do sth.的否定形式为tell sb. not to do sth.。

9. A。pretend 后应接不定式。其否定形式为pretend not to do sth.。

10. A。warn sb. to do sth. 的否定形式为warn sb. not to do sth. 此处用的是否定词never。

11. C。warn一词要求后用不定式，此句为被动句，否定形式为be warned not to do sth.。

12.A。see sb. do sth.看见某人做某事。这里是省略to的不定式作了宾语补足语。

13. C。forget to do sth.忘记（要）做某事。 这里是动词不定式作了宾语。

14. A。prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 意为“宁愿做……不愿做……”。

15. A。too...to ...意为“太而不能”。句意为“价格太低让顾客难以相信”。

**[真题链接]**

1.A。句意：这个笑话如此好笑以至于让他笑了一次又一次。make + sb. + do(省略to的不定式) 表示“使某人做某事，让某人做某事”。

2. A。句意：我们停下来去听，但是那里没有任何的声音。stop to do sth. 表示 “停下来正在做的事情，去做别的事情”；stop doing 表示 “停止做某事”。根据句意，选A。

3. A。句意：史密斯先生告诉他的儿子不要看足球比赛了，因为要考试了。tell sb. to do sth.告诉某人做某事。tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事。

**II．把下列的结果状语从句改为enough to或too…to的句式。**

1. The room is large enough to hold one hundred people.

2. The room is too small (not large enough) to hold one hundred people.

3. The text is easy enough for a child to understand.

4. The text is too difficult (not easy enough) for a child to understand.

5. He is too short (not tall enough )to be a good basketball player.

**III.根据汉语提示，使用动词不定式补全下列句子（每空一词）。**

1.too, to 2. too, to go 3. enough to 4. old enough to 5. for us to