

◆根据《普通高中英语课程标准》编写

NEW
新编 英语周计划

WEEKLY PLAN FOR ENGLISH

· 创新 · 科学 · 自主 · 实用 ·

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高二（上）

语法

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最新《高中英语课程标准》(以下简称新课标)颁布后,为使高中学生适应新的课程及考试要求,我们紧扣大纲和新课标的要求,编著了这套语法丛书。

本丛书的特点:

- ※ 本书以周为时间单元,设定学习记忆周期,便于安排和考查。
- ※ 结合课本语法知识进行同步辅导,使学生既掌握语法要素又熟悉考查规律,既增加语法知识又提高应试能力。
- ※ “自我检测”让学生有效感受辅导作用,提高运用能力。
- ※ “休闲阅读”,增强文化修养,提高个人品位。
- ※ 重点中学老师精心编写并审校,保证全书的高品质。

使用指南

本书以周为单位对课本进行同步语法辅导。

周一至周五以要素的形式介绍每个语法知识,这些要素体现语法内部规律,是该语法全部内容的线索。

【要素介绍】介绍该要素主要内容。

【典型例题】以单项选择题的形式呈现该要素考查方式。

【友情提醒】介绍掌握该要素需特别注意的问题。

【自我检测】让学生有针对性地训练相关语法知识,提高实战能力。

周六以热点考查内容及应对方法的形式揭示特定语法难点、热点及考点考查规律和应对方法。

【考点总体介绍】介绍该语法总体考查情况。

【考点各个击破】下设**【考点说明】****【考点例析】****【特别提醒】****【特别提醒例析】****【方法揭秘】**等栏目。

【考点说明】介绍该考点考查状况。

【考点例析】以单项选择题的形式呈现近年高考对该考点的考查情况。

【特别提醒】介绍该考点学生易错之处。

【特别提醒例析】以单项选择题的形式呈现近年高考对该考点特别提醒内容的考查情况。

【方法揭秘】介绍应对该考点方法,揭示解题规律。

周日以休闲阅读的形式让学生感受特定语法现象,并释放紧张,缓冲压力。

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第一周

WEEK ONE

No sweet without sweat.

先苦后甜。



Mon—Fri

不定式学习要素(1)

不定式是非谓动词重要表现形式,主要体现着名词特点,在句中可做主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等成份。学习不定式应注意下列几点:

1. 掌握不定式做主语用法

要素介绍

不定式常做主语,相当于名词或代词。

To learn English well is very important. 学好英语很重要。

To climb such a high mountain is very tiring. 爬这样一座高山是很累人的。

典型题例

I'm not good at physics, so _____ this difficult physics problem is beyond my ability.

A. work out B. being worked out C. worked out D. to work out

解析:D 分析句子结构可知,该空做主语,可由不定式担任。

友情提醒

不定式做主语时可用 it 做形式主语,尤其当主语较长时。

It's very difficult to work out this problem. 解这道题很难。

Is it dangerous to swim in this river? 在这条河里游泳有危险吗?

典型题例

I think _____ is a pleasure to work with her.

A. it B. that C. this D. what

解析:A 分析语境和句子结构可知,句中不定式 to work with her 做真正主语,因此应用 it 做形式主语。



2. 掌握不定式做宾语用法

要素介绍

多数及物动词后面可接不定式做宾语, hope, wish, expect, pretend, plan, decide, seem, manage, grow 等动词后面必须接不定式做宾语。

When I went in, he pretended to be sleeping. 当我进去时他假装睡着了。

I plan to go to Nanjing next week. 我计划下周去南京。

This problem seems to be very difficult. 这个问题似乎很难。

At present I hope to get your help very much. 目前我很希望得到你的帮助。

He managed to work out this problem without any help. 他设法在没有人帮助的情况下解出了这道试题。

典型题例

I seem _____ him somewhere before, but I can't exactly remember which place.

A. to see

B. to have seen

C. seeing

D. having seen

解析: B seem 后边应接不定式做宾语, 这儿“见到他”的动作应发生在“seem”所表示的动作之前, 所以该空应填不定式完成式 to have seen。

友情提醒

stop (停下来去做某事), remember (记住去做某事), forget (忘了去做某事), try (尽力去做某事), regret (对未来之事表示遗憾), go on (继续做不同之事), mean (有意去做某事), need, want, require (主语需做某事) 等词后面具有括号内含义时只能接不定式做宾语。

After a long walk, he stopped to rest on a stone. 长时间步行之后, 他停下来坐在一块石头上休息。

Please remember to close the windows when you leave the room. 离开房间时记住把窗子关上。

You can't forget to turn off the light when you go to bed. 睡觉时不要忘了把灯关掉。

I regret to tell you that I can't go home with you. 我很遗憾地告诉你我不能和你一起回家。

Sorry, I didn't mean to hurt your feeling. 对不起, 我并非有意伤害你的感情。

You need to read this book at once. 你有必要立即读这本书。

典型题例

1. I'm terribly sorry, I didn't mean _____ your feeling when I spoke that this morning.

A. to hurt

B. hurt

C. hurting

D. to have hurt

解析: A 分析语境逻辑可知, 句中 mean 表示“有意做某事”, 应接不定式做宾语。

2. Just now, we have read Lesson Four, so let's go on _____ Lesson Five together.

A. reading

B. to read

C. read

D. to be reading

解析: B 分析语境逻辑可知, 该空表示“继续做不同的事情”, 因此应用不定式做宾语。

3. Don't forget _____ the letter for me when you pass by the post office.

A. post

B. to post

C. posted

D. posing

解析: B 分析语境可知, 该空表示“忘记去寄(这封信)”, 因此 forget 后面应接不定式 to post



做宾语。

4. I regret _____ you that I can't come to help you with your housework this evening.

- A. tell B. to tell C. telling D. told

解析: B 分析语境可知,句中 regret 表示“遗憾(地告诉你)”,应接不定式做宾语。

5. The house needs _____, so we have to wait until Sunday to move in.

- A. to be cleaned B. be cleaned C. clean D. being clean

解析: A need 表示“需要”时,若主语为某动作的承受者应用 doing 或 to be done 做宾语,这儿的房子是“打扫”的承受者,所以该空应填 cleaning 或 to be cleaned。

6. You look very tired, so I think that you should stop _____ a rest.

- A. to have B. from having C. having D. of having

解析: A 分析语境可知,句中 stop 表示“停下来去做某事”,应接不定式做宾语。

3. 掌握不定式做宾语补足语用法

要素介绍

不定式做宾语补足语多用于一些固定短语之中,如 ask/tell/order/invite/warn sb. to do sth., 否定式在 to 前面加 not 或 never。

Go and tell your younger brother not to play in the street; it is very dangerous. 去叫你弟弟别在街道上玩,这很危险。

Can I ask you to have dinner with me? 我可以邀请你吃饭吗?

Our soldiers ordered the enemy soldiers to give in. 我们的战士命令敌人士兵投降。

I warned her not to speak in class, but she just wouldn't listen to me. 我警告她不要在课上讲话,但她就是不听。

典型例题

She told me _____ about my lessons, which showed her kindness.

- A. needn't worry B. don't worry C. not to worry D. not worry

解析: C tell sb to do sth. 的否定式为 tell sb not to do sth.

友情提醒

不定式做宾语补足语改成被动语态时原宾语补足语变成主语补足语。

He was warned not to smoke any more. 他被警告不能再吸烟。

典型例题

The soldiers were ordered _____ back as soon as possible.

- A. to go B. going C. gone D. went

解析: A 分析语境逻辑和句子结构可知,该空做主语补足语,应填不定式,构成 be ordered to do sth. 结构。

自我检测

1. Mr Smith had meant _____ here the next day, but he changed his mind.



- A. living B. to leave C. having left D. being left
2. You haven't received my letter? Oh, yes, I forgot _____ it to you.
A. post B. posting C. posted D. to post
3. It would be easier to climb up the mountain than _____ down the valley.
A. went B. to go C. going D. gone
4. This book seems _____ into quite a few foreign languages.
A. to be translated B. to have been translated
C. translating D. having translated
5. When the winter holidays are over, we'll go on _____ some new experiments.
A. to do B. doing C. do D. done
6. The machine was made _____ much faster, which was very dangerous.
A. run B. running C. to run D. ran
7. I regret _____ you that I can't attend the meeting.
A. telling B. to tell C. told D. to be told
8. Time is very limited, so you should try hard _____ your work in two days.
A. to finish B. finishing C. be finished D. finish
9. The average family in Shanghai still can't afford _____ a house of their own.
A. for buying B. to buy C. buy D. buying
10. She watched the English news on TV and then went on _____ some phone calls.
A. making B. to make C. to making D. made
11. We must do our best to forbid such things _____ again.
A. happening B. to happen C. happen D. happened
12. Is it your turn _____ on duty today? The classroom is too dirty.
A. to be B. being C. be D. been
13. It is very important _____ us _____ computer science well.
A. of; to learn B. for; learn C. of; learning D. for; to learn
14. It is very foolish _____ you _____ such a guy to your party.
A. for; inviting B. of; to invite C. for; to invite D. of; inviting
15. I found _____ impossible for me _____ all this in time.
A. this; to finish B. it; finish C. it; to finish D. that; finishing
16. You are not supposed _____ your bike here. It's in the way.
A. putting B. to be putting C. to put D. to be put
17. How many times have I told you _____ in the hallway?
A. not run B. do not run C. not running D. not to run



不定式热点考查内容及应对方法(1)

考点总体介绍

历年高考着重考查不定式做宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等功能。

考点各个击破

考点1:考查不定式做宾语用法

考点说明

多数及物动词既可接不定式也可接动名词做宾语,但 hope, wish, expect, pretend, plan, decide, seem, manage, grow 等动词后面只能接不定式做宾语。

考点例析

I think you'll grow _____ him when you know him better. (2005 年高考 江西卷)

- A. liking B. to be like C. to like D. to be liking

解析:C grow 后面只能接不定式做宾语。

特别提醒

下列词汇具有特殊含义时只能接不定式做宾语:stop,停下来去做某事;remember,记住去做某事;forget,忘了去做某事;try,尽力去做某事;regret,对未来之事表示遗憾;go on,继续做不同之事;mean,有意去做某事;need, want, require, 主语需做某事。

特别提醒例析

I don't want _____ like I'm speaking ill of anybody, but the manager's plan is unfair. (2005 年高考 天津卷)

- A. to sound B. to be sounded C. sounding D. to have sounded

解析:A want 表示“想要”时只能接不定式做宾语。

方法揭秘

熟悉只能接不定式做宾语场合,增强使用意识。

考点2:考查不定式做宾语补足语用法

考点说明

不定式做宾语补足语多用于 ask/tell/order/invite/warn sb. (not/never) to do sth. 固定句型中。

考点例析

1. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise. (2003 年高考 北京卷)

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

解析:D 不定式做宾语补足语用于 ask sb. not to do sth. 结构。



2. My advisor encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills. (2004 高考北京卷)

- A. for me taking B. me taking C. for me to take D. me to take

解析: D 不定式做宾语补足语用于 encourage sb. to do sth. 结构。

方法揭秘

熟悉用不定式做宾语补足语结构, 增强使用意识。



Sunday

周末演练

一、阅读欣赏下列短文, 用所给动词的适当形式填空

为教育引导学生感受爱心, 老师布置了学生给父母洗脚的作业, 一时间全校一片哗然, 人们议论纷纷, 赞成者有之, 反对者更多。如何正确看待? 效果重于形式。

What is the most unusual homework you've ever been set? Senior 2 students at Shanghai Fudan Experimental High School got theirs last month - they were told 1 (wash) their parents' feet.

However, most of the students didn't do it, only 24 out of 104 actually finished the job. There were many excuses. Some said it was a *ridiculous* (荒谬的) thing 2 (do), while others just thought the teacher was trying 3 (attract) attention. They also asked: "Why should we wash our parents' feet when they can take a shower?"

But, Chen Ping, the teacher who set the homework, has his own view. "Many of my students waste their money," he said. "I want them 4 (know) how hard their parents work 5 (support) them. Washing feet is just a way of showing love." He is not the first teacher 6 (assign) such homework. Lei Jingsheng, a teacher in Zhounan High School in Changsha, Hunan Province, had the same idea. He took action on discovering that only two of his 60 students could remember their parents' birthdays. "I asked a 28-year-old man this question, and he remembered his six girlfriends' birthdays but not his parents'!" said Lei.

Family is important in China and respecting parents has always been considered a *virtue* (美德). Nowadays, though, many young people don't respect their parents and some even do cruel things to them. Two years ago, 15-year-old twin sisters in Guizhou Province killed their parents because they were strict about their daughters' studies.

So perhaps it's not surprising that, when one Shanghai student asked 7 (wash) his parents' feet, his father said, "Why, my son? Do you need money?" Another of Lei's students, Yang Zhiming, said he *blushed* (脸红) as his parents were so surprised by his request. "They thought I was joking," he said. Yang washed his father's feet for about five minutes and found it a useful experience. "I talked a lot with my parents while washing their feet, especially with my mum," he said. "As I have got older, I talk to her less and less. Doing this homework has made me feel much closer to my parents."



Qi Ji, a middle school student in Beijing, would be happy 8 (wash) her parents' feet and believe students should do more of this kind of homework. "Besides washing feet, we can also help do housework and send birthday cards 9 (show) our parents that we love them," she said.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

二、阅读欣赏下列短文

漂亮、清纯、真诚,黄圣依尽显优雅女孩魅力

电影、电视、音乐,黄圣依精彩演绎艺术人生

Huang shengyi, a promising actress



Huang Shengyi was born in Shanghai on February 11th, 1982. She liked singing and dancing in her childhood and in order to improve her singing and dancing she always made full use of every chance to learn from other actresses and singers. Step by step, her skill of singing and dancing was greatly raised. She often performed for her classmates and teachers and was always thought highly of. In 2000, she won the top award in a Shanghai contest for best TV show hosts and started attracting attention from the entertainment world. In 2001 she was admitted into Beijing Film Academy. She studied and practiced even harder at this famous university. She made up her mind to be a good actress in spite of all kinds of hardships. In 2002, she played a student in her first TV series, Red Apple Paradise. Her pure performance and sweet smile impressed the large audience. She also

appeared in some wonderful advertisements and commercials, many of which were well known brands such as Panasonic, Samsung and Motorola.

In 2003, Huang shengyi's impressively pure appearance got her a role as a dumb girl in Stephen Chow's Kungfu Hustle. In this film, her great beauty and excellent performance especially her pure smile touched the large audience, many of whom were moved to tears. This film was shown in many foreign countries and was popular with the local people. The audience in every cinema reached the top. People were lost in Huang Shengyi's wonderful performance. She became a hit.

In 2005, Huang Shengyi was nominated Best New Artist in HongKong Film Award for Kungfu Hustle. This success gave her great encouragement and confidence. But she was not lost in her success; she knew she still had a long way to go and that she was far from perfect. She was determined to try harder to serve the audience better. In 2005, she acted in a TV series Gold Times, where she played the mother of a 5-year-old girl. She also had a wonderful performance in it and she became much more mature.

Huang Shengyi's parents once expected her to study abroad, but she liked Beijing Film Academy and our country's film career. She felt she couldn't tear away from them. Her true love for our country and film career moved many people.

Besides acting in films, Huang Shengyi also likes singing. She devotes most of her free time to improving her singing skill, and to our joy, she has made rapid progress in her singing. She made her first music try in the film Kungfu Hustle and was sung high praise for. Her sweet voice and true feeling struck many music fans. Now she is making great efforts to develop in music world.

Of course compared with many other famous actresses, Huang Shengyi doesn't have more proud history and awards, but she is still very young, she has many chances to improve her performance and singing. What's more, she is devoted to her career and audience. So we have every reason to believe that her true love for art will inspire her to make greater progress in the future. Let's wait and see what a great star she will be like.



第二周

WEEK TWO

No pleasure without pain.

没有苦就没有乐。



Mon—Fri

不定式学习要素(2)

4. 掌握不定式做定语用法

要|素|介|绍|

不定式做定语往往说明被修饰名词为不定式所表示动作的逻辑主语、逻辑宾语、内容、地点和工具。

Yesterday I was the first to go to school and the last to leave school. 昨天我是第一个到校最后一个离校的。

He bought a book to help him with his English. 他买了一本书来帮助他学英语。

I'm very hungry; give me something to eat. 我饿了,给我点东西吃。

She thought out a plan to help him. 她想出一个计划来帮助他。

I want to buy a pen to write with. 我想买一支钢笔来写东西。

Give me that knife to cut an apple with. 给我那把刀来削苹果。

He found himself a chair to sit on. 他找到一张椅子来坐。

She bought a new house to live in. 她买了一幢新房子来住。

I have no ink to write in. 我没有墨水写字。

He has bought much paper to write on. 他买了许多纸来写东西。

典|型|题|例|

In those days, my family didn't have enough room _____.

A. to live

B. living in

C. to live in

D. living

解析:C 分析语境逻辑和句子结构可知,该空做定语且被修饰名词 room 为空格所表示动作的地点,因此应填不定式 to live in。

友|情|提|醒|

不定式做定语被修饰名词为不定式所表示动作的地点或工具时,不定式后面需接介词,且介词



可提前构成介词 + which + 不定式结构做后置定语。

He is looking for a stone on which to sit. 他在找一块石头来坐。

典型例题

Seeing him very tired, I managed to find him a chair _____.

A. on which to sit B. which to sit on C. on that he could sit D. on that to sit

解析: A 分析语境逻辑和句子成份可知, 该空做后置定语, 表示“可坐的”, 可由介词 (on) + 关系代词 (which) + 不定式 (to sit) 结构担任。

5. 掌握不定式做状语用法

要素介绍

不定式可做目的状语、原因状语、结果状语、程度状语、表语形容词状语和补语形容词状语。

(1) 不定式做目的状语。

不定式常做目的状语, 其否定式为 not to do, 此时也可用于一些固定搭配中构成不定式目的状语的复合形式, 如 in order (not) to do, so as (not) to do, 并可提至句首 [so as (not) to do 除外] 进行强调。

She went into the library to borrow a book. 她走进图书馆去借书。

He sat up late into the night to pass the exam. 为了通过这次考试他熬至深夜。

She started very early to catch the first train. 为了赶上第一班火车她出发得很早。

The boy ran very fast not to be late. 为了不迟到, 这男孩跑得很快。

To get her help, he tried to please her. 为了获得她的帮助, 他尽量讨好她。

To get there ahead of time, he drove his car very fast. 为了提前赶到那里, 他将小汽车开得很快。

He got to the cinema very early so as to get a good seat. 为了获得好位置他很早就到了电影院。

In order to look further, he climbed to the top of the tower. 为了看得更远他爬上了塔顶。

(2) 不定式做原因状语。

I feel very honorable to have a chance to visit you. 有机会来拜访你我感到很荣幸。

He was very sorry not to be able to help her. 因为不能帮助她, 他感到很难过。

(3) 不定式做结果状语。

不定式做结果状语常表示结果出乎人的意料, 如果表示结果大为出乎意料, 可在前边加上 only。

I went to see her only to find her dead. 我去看她, 哪知道她死了。

(4) 不定式做 too... to..., enough... to... 的结果状语或程度状语。

The old woman was too frightened to move. 这老妇人吓愣了。

He isn't well enough to go back to work. 他的身体还不够好, 不能恢复工作。

(5) 做表语形容词的状语。

You're foolish to believe her—a cheat. 你真傻, 竟然会相信她——一个骗子。

(6) 做补语形容词的状语。

I feel it pleasant to work with her. 我感到和她在一起工作很愉快。

**典型题例**

1. _____ this important exam, he studied really very hard.

- A. To pass B. Passing C. Pass D. Passed

解析:A 分析语境逻辑和句子结构可知,该空做目的状语,应由不定式担任。

2. What made me sad was that I went to see her the day before yesterday _____ her dead on her bed.

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

解析:A 分析语境逻辑可知,该空表示“出乎意料的结果”,因此应填不定式做结果状语。

3. They hurried to the railway station _____ that the train had already left.

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

解析:B 分析语境逻辑可知,该空表示“出乎意料的结果”,因此应用不定式做结果状语。

4. Her sister stayed up late into the night to go over her lessons _____ in the final exam.

- A. not failing B. not to fail C. to not fail D. not failed

解析:B 分析语境逻辑可知,该空表示“为了不失败”,因此应填不定式否定式 not to fail 做目的状语。

友情提醒

不定式做目的状语时,其逻辑主语应为主句主语,此时应注意人称一致。

为了提高口语,他买了一本参考书。

误:To improve his spoken English, a reference book was bought.

正:To improve his spoken English, he bought a reference book.

典型题例

To get there in time to save a patient in great danger _____.

- A. the car ran fast B. the car was driven fast
C. the car sped up D. he drove his car fast

解析:D 不定式做状语时,其逻辑主语为主句主语,因此应注意人称一致。分析语境可知,此处 To get there in time 的逻辑主语应为人。

6. 掌握不定式做表语用法**要素介绍**

不定式可做表语,说明主语的内容,若就不定式提问应用 what。

One of her hobbies is to play violin. 她的业余爱好之一就是拉小提琴。

His part-time job is to teach a middle school student English. 他的业余工作是教一个中学生英语。

典型题例

My most important task this evening is _____ an article in English.

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

解析:A 分析语境逻辑和句子结构可知,该空做表语且说明主语内容,应由不定式担任。

友情提醒

因对称结构的需要,两个不定式做表语时不能将其中之一换成其它谓语动词形式。

My aim is to learn from you, not to teach you. 我的目的是向你们学习,而不是教你们。

典型题例

His interest is to play computer games, not _____ TV.

- A. watching B. to watch C. watched D. watch

解析:B 语境逻辑和句子结构表明该空做并列表语,应由不定式担任。

自我检测

- It is reported that the bridge _____ next year will be very long.
A. being built B. building C. built D. to be built
- The girl came running to the bus stop, only _____ the bus had gone.
A. to find B. finding C. found D. find
- Our education policy is _____ every student _____ morally, intellectually and physically.
A. enabling; develop B. to enable; develop
C. enable; to develop D. to enable; to develop
- Being not so rich, the young woman had to rent a room _____.
A. live in B. to live in C. living in D. lived in
- Being very poor, he has no room _____.
A. living in B. living C. to live D. to live in
- The parents made every effort _____ the lost child.
A. to search B. searching C. to search for D. searching for
- Li Ping, would you please lend me your knife _____?
A. cutting this apple B. cutting this apple with
C. to cut this apple D. to cut this apple with
- Being a teacher, he often uses red ink _____.
A. correcting the students' papers in B. correcting the students' papers
C. to correct the students' papers D. to correct the students' papers in
- As far as I know, he often asks her for some paper _____.
A. to write B. to write on C. writing D. writing in
- He did everything he could _____ the old man.
A. to save B. save C. saving D. saved
- Sorry, I can't help you. I have many maths problems _____.
A. to work out B. to work them out C. to work out them D. working out
- Look, they're cutting wood _____ this bridge.
A. build B. to build C. building D. built
- Before liberation, we had no chance _____ to school.