**专题05 非谓语动词**



**〖2023年高考真题〗**

1. **（2023年全国甲卷）**For thousands of years, people have told fables (寓言) \_\_ (teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom.

【答案】to teach

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：几千年来，人们通过讲寓言来传授知识或传授智慧。根据句意可知，此处表达“来传授知识和智慧”，所以用不定式作目的状语。故填to teach。

1. **（2023年全国甲卷）**“There was once a town in the heart of America, where all life seemed to enjoy peaceful existence with is surroundings,” her fable begins, (borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables.

【答案】borrowing

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：“从前，在美国的中心地带有一个小镇，那里所有的生命似乎都和周围的环境一起享受着和平的生活，”她的寓言是这样开头的，借用了许多古老寓言中的一些熟悉的词。句中已有谓语动词，所以用非谓语动词形式。逻辑主语her fable与borrow之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故填borrowing。

**3.（2023年全国乙卷）**It is home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its layout, with the city keeping its carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build) system of ring roads.

【答案】built

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：从佛教寺庙到博物馆，狭窄的胡同和皇家宫殿，它是3000多年辉煌历史的家园，即使是在它的布局上，这座城市也保持着精心建造的环城公路系统。这里为非谓语动词担当定语，表示“精心建造的……”，和被修饰词“system of ring roads”之间为被动关系，用过去分词。故填built。

**4.（2023年全国乙卷）**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) several times over the last 10 years, I was amazed by the co-existence of old and new, and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage (遗产) while constantly growing.

【答案】Having visited

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：在过去的10年里，我多次访问北京，我惊讶于这里的新旧共存，惊讶于一个城市如何在不断发展的同时保持如此丰富的文化遗产。这里为非谓语动词担当状语，和主句主语“I”之间为主动关系；根据时间状语“over the last 10 years”可知，用完成时态，由此推断，空处用现在分词的完成时态。置于句首，首字母大写。故填Having visited。

**5.（2023年全国乙卷）**As a photographer, I have spent the last two years\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(record) everything I discovered.

【答案】recording

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：作为一名摄影师，我花了过去两年的时间记录我所发现的一切。spend+时间/金钱+(in)doing/名词, “花费时间或金钱做某事”，介词可省略。

**6.（2023年新高考I卷）**To eat one, you have to decide whether \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bite) a small hole in it first, releasing the stream and risking a spill (溢出), or to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, letting the hot soup explode on your tongue.

【答案】to bite

【详解】考查非谓语动词。与后面to put 并列，空格需填动词不定式.to bite。句意：吃小笼包的时候，你必须要决定是先咬一个小口流出汤汁还是把整个小笼包放进嘴里，让热汤在舌头上爆炸。

**7.（2023年新高考I卷）**Shanghai may be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(recognize) home of the soup dumplings but food historians will actually point you to the neighboring canal town of Nanxiang as Xiao long bao's birthplace.

【答案】recognized

【详解】考查非谓语动词。空格在名词home前面需用分词作定语，空格与被修饰词是逻辑上动宾关系，需填过去分词recognized作定语。recognized（ 被公认的）。意思是上海是公认的汤包的故乡）。

**8.（2023年新高考I卷）**Nanxiang aside, the best Xiao long bao have a fine skin, allowing them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lift) out of the steamer basket without tearing or spilling any of their contents.

【答案】to be lifted

【详解】考查非谓语动词。根据搭配allow sb to do sth.允许某人做某事，空格需用动词不定式作宾语补足语，补足语与宾语是逻辑上的动宾关系，空格需填动词不定式被动形式to be lifted。句意：最好的小笼包外皮很薄，从蒸笼中被取出来时不会撕裂或洒出任何东西。

**9.（2023年新高考I卷）**No matter where I buy them, one steamer is rarely enough, yet two seems greedy, so I am always left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(want) more next time.

【答案】wanting

【详解】考查非谓语动词。这句话中已有谓语动词 am  left,所以want这个动词应该为非谓语动词作结果状语，want与逻辑主语是I是主动关系，所以空格用现在分词wanting。句意：无论我在哪里买，一笼都不够，两笼又显得太贪心了，所以我总是想下次再买。

**10.（2023年新高考II卷）**They talk to the flood of international tourists and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Chinese zookeepers who often come to check on the pandas, which are on loan from China.

【答案】visiting

【详解】考查分词形容词。句意：他们与蜂拥而至的国际游客和来访的中国动物园管理员交谈，这些管理员经常来检查从中国租借来的大熊猫。分析句子结构可知，空后是名词，所以空处应填形容词作定语；visit对应的形容词为visiting“来访的”。故填visiting。

**11.（2023年浙江卷1月）**In the Ming Dynasty, the center was the Forbidden City, (surround)in concentric(同心的)circles by the Inner City and Outer City.

【答案】surrounded

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：在明朝，紫禁城是中心，它被由内层和外层构成的同心圆包围。分析句子结构，was是谓语动词，空格处需要填非谓语动词作后置定语，主语the Forbidden City和surround之间是动宾关系，需填过去分词形式。故填surrounded。

**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。

4（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。

5（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。

6（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。

7.（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。

8.（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.

9（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。

10（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。

11（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。

12（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。

13（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。

14（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。



15（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。



16（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。

17（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。

18（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。

19（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。

20（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。

21（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。

22（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。

23（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。

24（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。

25（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。

26（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。

27（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。

27（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。

28（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。

29.（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。

30（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。

31（2020年浙江卷1月）The median(中位数的)age of an American in 1950 was30—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。

32（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。

33（2019新课标I卷）Modern methods of tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid­1980s, 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。

34（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。

35（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。

36（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。

37（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。

38（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。

39（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。

40（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。

41（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。

42（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。

43（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。

44（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。

45（2018新课标I卷）To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(strength) 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。

46（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。

47（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 Voegele.

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。

48（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。

49（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。

50（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。

51(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。

52(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。

53（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 bacterial 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。

54.（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

