

刘锡铭 张明宝 编著

# Skill and Practice of Cloze Test

## 英语完形填空

## 详解与实践

(高中篇)

上海教育出版社

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## 前 言

完形填空(cloze test)亦称之为综合填空,是阅读理解的一种测试形式,目的在于考查学生在理解的基础上综合运用语言的能力。完形填空和阅读理解(reading comprehension)及多项选择(multiple choice)有相同的地方,如它既有“多项选择题”所具有的重视语言基础知识的特点,又有“阅读理解题”侧重体现学生对语句和语篇的理解能力及对关键词语的识别和运用能力的特点。但是,完形填空又有它自身的特点。“完形填空”注重考查学生的阅读技能和分析能力,具体体现在词法、句法及惯用法等知识点上。另外,它也不像多项选择题那样只要求一句句子的语法和意义正确。而是在保证整篇文章意义正确的基础上,使选项合乎逻辑,符合上下文的意思。完形填空的这些特点给学生在解题时带来了不小的困难,相对其它题型,错误率也较高。为了帮助学生熟悉和掌握完形填空题的解题方法和技巧,我们编写了《英语完形填空详析与实践(高中)篇》。

本书精选了 60 篇内容新颖,难度相当的文章段落,按照完形填空题的基本类型和设计方法,结合学生在学习中的易混淆的知识点,尤其针对学生对整段、整篇文章理解时易发现的差错,有的放矢地抽去一些词或短语,使之成为一篇篇信息不全的文章。然后就出现的各个空格,配编了颇具迷惑性的选择项。为了体现完形填空的“混合体”这一特点,我们不囿于完形填空选择项的设计原则(即 A、B、C、D 四个选择项本身不能有错),而是把“多项选择的题”的设计方法也融入其中。要求学生答题时既要根据文章的内容,又要考虑选择项在语法或结构上的正误来舍取答案,从而使学生得到更全面的训练。

本书中的 60 篇文章分为两大部分。前 30 篇为“解说篇”。每篇包括三个内容:一、选择正确的答案填空(即试题);二、答案及其说明(通过深入浅出的详细分析,帮助学生学习 and 掌握一些解题的基本技巧和方法);三、本篇要点简述(即对文章中出现的语言知识点加以说明、辨析,帮助学生积累知识,举一反三)。后 30 篇为“实践篇”,旨在训练学生凭借所获得的知识及解题技巧,把握文章中句与句之间的内在联系,根据上下文的提示,分析处理各种语言要素,选出在语法上和意义上都正确的答案。

顺便说一句,本书汇集的 60 篇文章也为学生提供了丰富的阅读材料,相信它们对提高学生的阅读能力也会大有裨益。

由于水平有限,书中错误和不当在所难免,切望广大读者批评指正。

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## 解 说 篇

1

### 一、选择正确的答案填空:

Today a powerful army of fire fighter stands ready to help, whenever a fire 1. However, it is important for each person to know 2 at that moment.

The following rule may save your life: act quickly, but do not 3. The fire is hot, but you must stay cool. Thousands of lives would be saved every year if 4 had a plan of escape ready. Families should discuss escape plans. Each member should know just what he or she would have to do and practise it. Every home should have the fire department's telephone number. It is very important to know where the fire doors are. There 5 a choice of escape routes, for fire may block one of them.

Fire goes 6, but it usually follows the air 7 the house or the room. Open doors 8 fresh air so that a fire can run wild. That is why we should close the doors in a fire.

Fire needs air, and it also needs a certain high temperature in order to burn. That's why water has been an important weapon against fire. Water not only 9 the materials but also 10 the fire's air supply.

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. breaks         | B. breaks out         |
| C. is put out            | D. is made            |
| ( ) 2. A. where to go    | B. where it is        |
| C. what to do            | D. how to do          |
| ( ) 3. A. lose your head | B. run away           |
| C. stand watching        | D. at a loss          |
| ( ) 4. A. everyone       | B. everyone of us     |
| C. you                   | D. anyone             |
| ( ) 5. A. should have    | B. is                 |
| C. should be             | D. is going to be     |
| ( ) 6. A. everywhere     | B. where it can reach |
| C. where it is hot       | D. wherever it can    |

- ## 二、答案及其说明:

2. 答案是 C。本句的意思是“(虽然有强大的消防队伍)然而,重要的还是每个人都应知道在那个时刻应该做些什么。”where to go(去哪里)和 where it is(火在哪里)都不合句意。在 how to do 中 do 的后面少了宾语,不完整,所以也不能用。

4. 答案是 A。主句中的主语是 thousands of lives, 显然, 从句中用 you 是不妥的。这里要表示的是“假如每个人(人人)都事先备有一份从火场逃跑的计划……”, 而 if anyone... 的意思是“假如有人……”表示一种不确切的假设, 因此也不能用。注意, everyone 的后面不能接 of 短语, 分开写的 every one 后面可以接 of 短语。

6. 答案是 D。本句的意思是,“火能够到达它所能到的任何地方。”wherever it can 的后面省略了 go,符合句意。go everywhere 的意思是“到处走”或“去每个地方”; go where it can reach 中 reach 是及物动词,应接宾语,这里的结构错了。go where it is hot 的意思是“到热的地方去”也不合句意。

2



悖,所以都不能用。如果用 going out of 的话,它的意思是“跟着空气从房子或房间出来”,也不对。

8. 答案是 A。admit 的意思是“准许进入”,在句中作谓语。本句中 open doors 在句中作主语,意思是“开着的门”。主句的意思是“开着的门会让新鲜空气进入房内……。”如果用 B、C 或 D 项的话,则把 open doors 误认为是祈使句了,这样,虽然看起来句子的结构没什么问题,但意思却完全错了。

9. 答案是 D。be good to sb. 的意思是“对某人好”,“对……亲切”; do good to 的意思是“对……有好处”。它们用在句子中显然不合句意。keep away 的意思是“避开”,也不合句意。cool 可以作动词,意思是“使……变凉”,符合句意。本句的意思是“水不仅能使材料降温……”。

10. 答案是 B。keep out 的意思是“不使……进去”,“使……在外面”。在一般情况下,我们不能把助火燃烧的空气供给源挡在外面,通常只能切断它。所以用 keeps out 不妥。而 cut off 的意思是“切断”,符合句意。另外 separates(分开)和 divides(分),无论意思和结构都不对。

### 三、本篇要点简述:

第 4 小题中的 everyone 的意思是“人人”、“每个人(都)”。它和 everybody 在用法和意义上都相同,但是 everybody 较为口语化。everyone 后面不可以接 of 短语(而 every one 的后面可以接 of 短语)。everyone 虽然被看作是单数,但在口语中,有时后面也可以用复数代词。例如:

When the foreign guests arrived, everyone standing there waved their(his or her) flags. 当外宾到达时,站在那儿的每一个人都挥动旗子。(用 his or her 较为正式)

另外,它和否定词连用时表示部分否定。例如:

Not everyone is rich. 并非人人都很富裕。

如要表示全部否定时,应该用 no one, nobody 或 not...anybody。例如:

No one knows where he's gone. 没有人知道他去了那里。

They didn't see anybody waiting at the gate. 他们没看见一个人在门口等着。

### 一、选择正确的答案填空:

Something interesting happened during the last Christmas shopping hour in London. A poor man, who thought no fault of his own, 1 in a big store late on Christmas Eve. 2 the store was crowded with people buying gifts and the assistants were tired out and eager to go home. It seemed that all the necessary checks had been made before the store

was locked, and the assistants went home to enjoy 3 holiday.

However that may be, the man was still in the store. When he realized that, he decided to 4 of it. In the store, of course, there was plenty of food, drink, and bedding. There must have been radios and television sets, which no one could tell whether the man had ever used. When the store reopened, the man was discovered in bed with a large number of empty bottles beside him. He seemed 5 very happy. 6 was enjoying Christmas, so he saw no reason why he should not do the same. Happily enough, he let the police 7. Perhaps he had had a better Christmas 8. It was reported that the man would 9 in prison for seven days. It seemed however, the judge was not going to do anything for the store as he said that the store had become better known 10 the story in the newspapers and on television.

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. locked himself | B. hid himself      |
| C. found himself locked  | D. being locked     |
| ( ) 2. A. No doubt       | B. Of course        |
| C. As a matter of fact   | D. As               |
| ( ) 3. A. a three-day    | B. a three-days     |
| C. the three-day         | D. the three-days   |
| ( ) 4. A. get rid        | B. make the best    |
| C. take away something   | D. rob something    |
| ( ) 5. A. to be          | B. to have been     |
| C. like                  | D. that he had been |
| ( ) 6. A. All the people | B. Everyone         |
| C. The other people      | D. Everyone else    |
| ( ) 7. A. go with him    | B. have a look      |
| C. take him away         | D. take him home    |
| ( ) 8. A. as usual       | B. than usual       |
| C. than the police       | D. before           |
| ( ) 9. A. have to stay   | B. like to stay     |
| C. like to be            | D. be put           |
| ( ) 10. A. from          | B. by               |
| C. with                  | D. through          |

## 二、答案及其说明:

1. 答案是 C。根据句子结构,这里应是句子的谓语部分,所以 being locked 不能用。句中的定语从句的意思是“他并不认为是他自己的过错”,因此,他不可

能 locked himself 或 hid himself。found himself locked 的意思是“发现自己被锁在……”，符合句意。

2. 答案是 A。本句是对前一句的说明, no doubt 的意思是“毫无疑问”, 用在句中, 句子的结构正确, 也符合句意。of course 的意思是“当然”; as a matter of fact 的意思是“事实上”, 这两项都不合句意。as 引导原因状语从句, 如用在这里, 全句只有从句, 没有主句, 也不行。

3. 答案是 C。这里的“三天假期”是特指去年的圣诞节, 而不是任何一个假日, 因此前面应该用 the, 而不能用 a。表示作定语用的“三天的”, 应该用复合词 three-day, day 后面不能加 s。

4. 答案是 B。get rid of 的意思是“除去”、“摆脱”, 后面的 it 指 the store, 因此不能用 get rid。take away something(拿走一些东西)后面应该接 from...。rob 的意思是“抢劫”, 要表示“抢劫某人(某处)某物”应该用“rob somebody(or some place)of...”。make the best of 的意思是“最有效地利用”、“尽可能地善用”。本句的意思是, “当他意识到他一个人被关在大商店里时, 他决定要好好地利用商店的东西,(好好地过三天)。”

5. 答案是 B。seem like 的后面应该接名词, 因此不能用 like。seem 后面如要接 that 从句的话, 前面应该用 It seems(或 seemed), 因此 D 项也不能用。由于在发现他以前的三天里, 他似乎一直很开心, 所以应该用不定式的完成式 to have been。

6. 答案是 D。由于句中的谓语动词是 was, 主语的应该是表示单数的词, 因此 All the people 和 The other people 都不能用。如果用 Everyone 则包括了 the man, 也不合句意。

7. 答案是 C。let the police go with him(让警察和他一起去)和 let the police have a look(让警察看一下)都不合句意。另外, 根据下文所述, 法官最后作出判决, 这个人要在狱中待七天, 因此不可能 let the police take him home(让警察把他带回家)。所以选 take him away。

8. 答案是 B。根据上下文, 本句的意思是“也许他过了一个比以往更好的圣诞节。”由于句中用了 better, 因此不能用 as usual。如果用 than the police 则表示“他过圣诞节比警察过得好”, 不合句意。用 before(以前曾过一个较好的圣诞节)也不合句意。than usual 的意思是“比平常(以往)”, 符合句意。

9. 答案是 A。would like to 的意思是“很想要……”, would like to stay/to be in prison 有悖常理。所以 B 和 C 项都不能用。put 是非延续性动词, 它不能和表示一段时间的 for 介词短语连用, 所以 be put 也不能用。

10. 答案是 D。本句的意思是“……通过报纸上刊登和电视里播出这个故

事,这家商店名声更大了。”through 的意思是“通过”,符合句意,其他三个介词都不能用。

### 三、本篇要点简述:

第 3 题中出现“基数词(大于 1) + 名词”的复合单词作定语的情况。

1. 表示时间、长度、面积、楼层等时,基数词和名词之间有连字符,这一结构中的名词只能用单数。例如:

a five-minute break 五分钟的休息

a ten-mile walk 十英里的步行路程

a fifty-acre farm 一个 50 英亩的农场

a twenty-four-storey building 一幢二十四层的大楼

但是,当基数词和名词之间没有连字符时,名词应用复数。例如:

a three weeks training 三周的培训

several hours sleep 几个小时的睡眠

2. 表示重量时,不管基数词和名词之间是否有连字符,名词多用复数。

例如:

a one-hundred-pounds stone 一块 100 磅重的石头

a two ounces necklace 一条两盎司重的项链

3. 表示价值时,名词用复数。例如:

five shillings pocket money 五先令的零用钱

the ten thousand pounds prize 一万英镑的奖金

但是如果这个结构所修饰的名词是 note 或 bill(钞票)时,复合单词中的名词仍用单数,例如:

a five-dollar bill 一张五美元的钞票

### 3

#### 一、选择正确的答案填空:

Old Sally Bush was a very strange woman. She 1 went out of her fine house which overlooked a lovely valley. Though a servant looked after her, yet her only real companions were two cats. For years she had refused to see any of her relations as she felt 2 they were interested in was her money.

In this she was right. After her death, the few relations 3 at the house to hear Sally's lawyer read her will(遗嘱). They were all sure that Sally had left a great fortune and they each demanded a share. This 4 violent arguments. In 5, they quarrelled

about the house. Sally's nephew(外甥) felt that it should 6 him as he was the only one of the few people who used to visit her before she 7 from them, Sally's cousin was against it and there was an angry scene in the living-room while they waited for the lawyer to arrive. When the lawyer entered the room, the nephew said 8 that his aunt had probably left hundreds of debts. The lawyer did not even smile at this and asked them all to sit down. He began to read the will 9. Sally had indeed been very wealthy—but to their great 10, she had left the whole of her fortune to her two cats!

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. always not         | B. sometimes           |
| C. hardly never              | D. hardly ever         |
| ( ) 2. A. that all           | B. what all            |
| C. all what                  | D. /                   |
| ( ) 3. A. looked             | B. gathered            |
| C. arrived                   | D. reached             |
| ( ) 4. A. took up            | B. led to              |
| C. ended in                  | D. began with          |
| ( ) 5. A. particular         | B. fact                |
| C. the end                   | D. this case           |
| ( ) 6. A. belong to          | B. have belonged to    |
| C. go to                     | D. be for              |
| ( ) 7. A. was shut away      | B. was prevented       |
| C. broke away                | D. was broken away     |
| ( ) 8. A. excitedly          | B. jokingly            |
| C. happily                   | D. coldly              |
| ( ) 9. A. feeling rather sad | B. was very important  |
| C. with a serious way        | D. in a serious manner |
| ( ) 10. A. joy               | B. angry               |
| C. amusing                   | D. disappointment      |

## 二、答案及其说明:

1. 答案是 D。根据上文 Sally 是个“非常奇怪的女人”(very strange woman), 所以 B 项不合题意。而 always not 的用法在句中是错误的。hardly 相当于 almost not, 如果用 hardly never, 则表示肯定意思, 也不合题意。hardly ever 意思是“很少”, “几乎不”, 符合题意。

2. 答案是 A。本句中 felt 后面应是宾语从句, 它的主干是... was her money, 所选项应为宾语从句的主语, 不能省略。B 和 C 项中的 what 相当于 all that, 再

加一个 all 就重复了。A 项的 all 后面由定语从句 they were interested in 修饰,省略了关系代词 that。

3. 答案是 B。根据句意,在 Sally 死后,她的少数几个亲戚聚集在那幢房子里。所以 A、C 和 D 都不合题意,而且,D 的用法错误。

4. 答案是 B。take up 有“着手处理”、“继续”、“接纳”等意思,end in 的意思是“以……而告终”,相当于 result in。begin with 的意思是“以……开始”。显然,这三项都不合题意。lead to 的意思是(结果)“导致”、“招致”,相当于 cause。

5. 答案是 A。根据上下文 Sally 留下很多遗产,这些亲戚为争遗产而大吵,其中他们特别要争夺的是这幢能够俯瞰大峡谷的好房子(fine house which overlooked a lovely valley),in particular 的意思是“特别地”,符合句意。

6. 答案是 C。belong to 意思是“属于”,相当于 to be the property of sb.,表示“原来就为某人所拥有”的意思。本文中的那幢房子显然并不属于 Sally 的外甥。be for sb. 表示“支持”,“赞成”,不合题意。go to 在本句中的意思是“归于(某人)”。例如:The first prize went to Mr Smith.(一等奖落入史密斯先生手中。)

7. 答案是 C。根据上文,Sally 的外甥认为,在 Sally 和她的亲戚脱离关系前,他是惟一去看望 Sally 的人。“和……脱离关系”应该用 break away from..., 从上文看是 Sally 主动和他们脱离关系,所以要用主动形式。

8. 答案是 B。根据上下文 Sally 的这些亲戚尤其是她的外甥对她的遗产垂涎三尺。但当律师来到时,他又开玩笑似地(jokingly)说,他的姑妈很可能留下的是数百件债务。所以 A、C、D 都不合句意。

9. 答案是 D。根据上下文,用 feeling rather sad 来说明 began to read 不合逻辑。由于本句中已有谓语动词,B 项中再用 was,则句子结构错了。要表示“以……的方式”,应该用介词 in,不用 with。

10. 答案是 D。“to one's + (表示情感的)名词”是固定搭配,意思是“使某人感到……”。B 和 C 项都是形容词,不能用于此结构中。另外,根据上文,Sally 把所有的遗产给了两只猫,她的亲戚们拿不到遗产,肯定感到极大的失望。

### 三、本篇要点简述:

本题的几个选项都要根据上下文或句意来决定,虽然它们中有的选项没有错误,但不合句意,例如第 5 小题中 in fact, in the end, in this case 它们本身不错,但用在句中都不通。又如第 8 小题,用 excitedly 或 happily 和所说的内容及文章表述自相矛盾。所以做这类题目时,关键是要对文章所表达的意思有个全面、正确的理解。应把注意力集中在句子所表达的意思上,根据上下文提供的信息,把握句子之间内容上的联系,切忌孤立地看一个句子,想当然地理解句意,或者纠缠在繁琐的语法分析、词义辨析上,顾此失彼,铸成错误。



### 一、选择正确的答案填空:

In some countries, the folk hero is a prince(王子). In 1 countries, it is a soldier or a sailor. In America, the folk hero is a cowboy. He 2 a cowboy hat, cowboy boots and a pair of jeans. 3, the cowboy is a romantic figure. His life is an adventure. He chases trains and robs banks. He drinks whisky, fights bandits, 4 women. On the other hand, the cowboy is a hard worker, 5 job is dirty and dangerous. He rides a horse and rounds up cattle. He uses a lasso(套索), a branding iron and a gun. He 6 each one masterfully.

The American folk hero didn't come from fairy tales. He came from real life. 7 , real cowboys moved cattle north to Canada and west to the Pacific Ocean. These cowboys helped win the West. Buffalo Bill was one of the most famous cowboys. He was a great rider, buffalo hunter, Indian fighter, and Indian friend. He got the name "Buffalo Bill" because he killed 4,280 buffaloes. What did he 8 all that buffalo meat? He distributed it to the 9 on the railroad. Buffalo Bill was also a showman. He organized cowboy shows, or rodeos(用绳索套捕牛等的竞赛). He called his group "The Wild West". 10 buffalo hunts, shooting contests, and cowboy and Indian fights.

- ( ) 1. A. either B. other  
C. these D. those
- ( ) 2. A. puts on B. wears  
C. dressed in D. makes
- ( ) 3. A. In one hand B. On the hand  
C. On the one hand D. The one hand
- ( ) 4. A. helping B. and helps  
C. but helps D. to help
- ( ) 5. A. his B. its  
C. whose D. for him
- ( ) 6. A. takes care of B. looks after  
C. cares for D. handles
- ( ) 7. A. In early 1800 B. In the early 1800  
C. In early 1800s D. In the early 1800s
- ( ) 8. A. do for B. do with

- C. deal with  
( ) 9. A. peoples worked  
C. peoples working  
( ) 10. A. There are  
C. There were
- D. think of  
B. people worked  
D. people working  
B. They have  
D. They had

## 二、答案及其说明:

1. 答案是 B。和上句中 in some countries 相对应,此处应为 in other countries。通常前面用了 some,后面要用 other,意思是“一些……另一些……”。

2. 答案是 B。put on 表示“穿戴”的动作。wear 的意思是“穿着”,“戴着”,相当于 have...on; dress 的搭配通常是 be dressed in(穿着……)或 dress sb., else (给别人穿衣),或 dress oneself(自己穿衣服)。make 意思是“制作”,不合题意。

3. 答案是 C。和下文中 on the other hand 相对应,此处应该用 on the one hand,用来对不同的事物或想法作比较,意思是“一方面……;另一方面……”。注意,有时候其中的 the 可以省略,即 on one hand, ...on the other hand...

4. 答案是 B。本句并列了三个谓语动词。一般来说,并列几样东西时,最后两个之间应该用 and 来连接。helping 是现在分词,如果用在这里表示“伴随”不合适。to help 表示“目的”,也是错的。而用 but 来表示“转折”,不合题意。

5. 答案是 C。本句 hard worker 后面用的是逗号,逗号不能连接两个独立的句子,所以 A、B 和 D 都不能用。根据句意,这里应该用一个定语从句对 worker 作进一步的说明。

6. 答案是 D。句中的 each one 是指上文中的几件事,本句的意思是“他操纵每件事都很熟练。”take care of 和 look after 意思是“照顾”、“照看”,care for 意思是“喜欢”、“关心”、“照看”,都不合题意。

7. 答案是 D。in the early 1800s 意思是“十九世纪初期”,相当于 in the early part of the 19th century,而 early 前面必须要加 the。注意,1800s 也可以写成 1800's。

8. 答案是 B。do with 和 deal with 都有“处置”、“处理”的意思,但用在特殊疑问句中 do with 和 what 连用,而 deal with 和 how 连用。do for 和 think of 不合题意。

9. 答案是 D。people 用作可数名词加 s,意思是“民族”。people 作复数名词时,意思是“人们”。本句要表示“在铁路上工作的人们”,应该用现在分词 working 作定语。people working 相当于 people who worked...。

10. 答案是 C。根据上文,这里应该用“There be”的过去式表示“有”。

## 三、本篇要点简述:

本篇中的短语 do with 有几个不同的意思和用法,下面分别作些解释:

1. 表示“处理”,“处置”。例如:

He didn't know what to do with the property his father had left. 他不知道怎么来处理他父亲留下的遗产。

2. 表示“将就用”,“有……就够了”,它通常用和 could 等助动词连用,通常不能用于被动语态。例如:

I could do with a cup of coffee. 我将就喝一杯咖啡就行了。

3. 表示“放置”、“把……藏起来”,它通常用在完成时或将来时中,也不能用于被动语态。例如:

What have you done with my suitcase? 你把我的旅行箱放在哪里去了?

What are you going to do with this vase? 这个花瓶你准备放(藏)在哪儿?

4. 表示“对待(人)”,不能用于被动语态。例如:

They didn't know what to do with the new comer. 他们不知如何对待这位新来者。

5. 表示“忍受”,常和 cannot 连用,不能用于被动语态。例如:

I cannot do with his talking to Mr Anderson in such a way. 我无法忍受他用这样的方式和安德生先生讲话。

6. 它的完成式表示“完成……”。例如:

Have you done with the novel I lent you last week? 我上周借给你的小说看完了吗?

5

### 一、选择正确的答案填空:

Forty years ago the idea of disabled people 1 was never heard of. But when the annual(一年一度的)games for the disabled were started at Stoke Mandeville, England in 1948 by Sir Ludwig Guttmann, the situation began to change.

Sir Ludwig Guttmann, who had been 2 to England in 1939 from Nazi(纳粹)Germany, had been asked by the British government 3 an injuries centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital near London. His ideas about treating injuries 4 sport for the disabled.

In the first games just two teams of injured soldiers took part. The next year, 5, five teams took part. From those beginnings, things have developed fast. Teams now came from abroad to Stoke Mandeville 6. In 1960 the first Olympics for the Disabled were