



上海市高考英语最新题型系列

2014

# 高中英语 语法填空 专项训练

- ★ 最新题型解疑
- ★ 考点精准透析
- ★ 原汁原味材料
- ★ 迅速提高捷径

上海高考命题研究中心 编著



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## 内 容 提 要

本书为2014年高考英语新题型系列之一,针对高考英语语法填空的最新样题编写。本书共分为三章,第一章为语法填空简介,第二章为考点突破,从八个方面对必考点进行精准透析,第三章为实战训练,从基础级到能力级,分层去训练学生的综合语法能力。本书共高中教师和学生专项训练使用。

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# 前言 Preface

随着2013年全国新一轮英语改革拉开序幕,高考英语考试也将推向社会化,实行一年两考制。有的省市高考英语总分发生了明显变化,如北京从2016年开始将高考英语总分由150分变为100分,山东省高考英语分数由150分变为120分(取消了英语听力的30分);有的省市高考英语的测试形式发生了变化,如上海市的高考英语测试形式在2014年进行了调整,特别是主观题的分值由原来的61分增加到现在的79分,这是中国实行高考英语测试以来,主观题目分值首次超过了客观题目分值。虽然上海高考英语整体分值不变,但是主观题目分值比例增加的考试改革现象反映出我国英语教学中对学生英语综合能力要求的提升。从2014年开始,上海市高考英语的语法和词汇分值增加到26分,选词填空增加一道题目,即由原来的9分增加到10分,语法部分分值没有变化,还是16分,但是其考查形式变成了两篇语篇填空(即语法填空)。这种主观型的语法填空看似陌生,其实早在2007年,广东高考英语测试就已经开始实行。其测试内容(动词的时态、动词的语态、情态动词、非谓语的否定式、非谓语的动名词、非谓语的动名词、非谓语的动名词、形容词或副词、名词从句、形容词性从句、副词性从句以及冠词、介词、代词等)没有太大变化,但是由于上海考试院通知的比较晚以及高三备考时间紧,特别是由客观的选择变成主观的填空,直接给参加2014届的高考的学生带来很大的挑战。因此,我们邀请了参加过上海市高考英语命题的专家、阅卷组教师以及名校学科骨干教师,在详细研究2014年高考英语样题的基础上编写本书,希望给广大师生带来些许帮助。

## 本书包含四大部分

- 简介** 语法填空,这一题型的测试是根据德国心理学家的格式塔心理学原理,从词汇的近义、反义以及前后缀的变化和语法的结构测试学生的整体语言能力。
- 考点突破** 根据2014年上海市高考英语语法填空的样题要求,深度剖析语法填空的考点以帮助教师和学生找到相应的备考策略。
- 实战演练** 精选英美等国家的原版英文报刊杂志,严格根据高考英语考查新要求设置题目,为学生针对性的强化训练提供实战素材,进行高考仿真演练。
- 参考答案** 每篇文章提供答案解析,供学生和教师参考使用。

## 本书的三大特点

- 题型标准** 严格按照2014年上海市高考英语语法填空样题设置题目。
- 预测性准** 由命题专家、阅卷老师以及名校名师精心打造,预测精准。
- 针对性强** 所有篇章来源于权威的原版英文报刊杂志,原汁原味,语言地道。

编者

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# 第一章 语法填空简介

## 第一节 命题规律

在高考英语考试中,完形填空是考查考生综合英语能力的一种题型。完形填空题型测评有两个重点,一是考生对于文章内容的理解,二是文章空缺单词的涵义。因此,考生在补充缺失内容,从而完成语篇建构的过程中,必须调动英语语言文化感知力、语篇分析能力、英语惯常用法、学习策略等方面的综合能力。也就是说,除了语言知识以外,完形填空还考查考生分析、综合、信息转换等语言应用能力。

### 一、完形填空的考查形式

完形填空有多种考查形式,比较常见的有:固定比率删词填空、变化比率删词填空、选择式完形填空等。

#### 1. 固定比率删词填空

固定比率删词填空又称为第  $n$  个词删词填空。系数  $n$  的取值范围一般为  $5 \leq n \leq 10$ 。在实际题目中,若  $n$  取 5,其涵义为:将语篇中第 5,10,15,20……等单词删去,要求考生完成语篇内容的补充。完形填空的系数决定了题目的难易程度,系数越小,难度越大,反之,系数越大,题目难度越小。在实际测试中,比较流行的是采取系数为 5、6、7,即每隔 5、6、7 个单词删去一个单词。

#### 2. 变化比率删词填空

变化比率删词填空是指根据考试目的而设置删去单词的填空。由于空缺单词的位置不固定,这一类题型相对更为灵活,既可测试考生对于语言知识的把握,也可测试考生的阅读能力。此类完形填空题目的质量更多地取决于缺失单词的确定。在考试情境中,该题型用于测试考生语篇层面上的语言加工能力,因此其空格的选择一般都充分考虑这一因素。高质量的完形填空题目中设计的空格单词总是受上下文的语篇连贯性因素制约的,因而更好地考查学生的阅读理解能力和总体语言水平。

#### 3. 选择式完形填空

选择式完形填空是多项选择题和变化比率删词填空相结合的一种题型。

### 二、高考英语完形填空题型简析

在我国当前的高考英语测试中,用得较多的有集库式完形填空(即选词填空)和分题选择式填空(即选择式完形填空)。这一题型旨在考查学生的英文阅读能力。总体上讲,完形填空所采用的英语篇章具有结构严谨、内容生动的特点。从语篇文体看,高考英语试题中完形填空的文章通常是记叙文,或者含有议论部分的记叙文。从主题内容看,完形填空语篇通常讲述一个故事,并通过讲故事反映出做人做事的哲理。在高考英语测试中,完形填空的难度仅次于阅读理解,全文约 300 词,题目设置分值大约为 20 分,具体考查单词用法、单词辨析、常用语法、固定搭配,以及文章主旨大意、上下文语境等多方语言能力。因此,完形填空对考生的综合语言能力要求较高。

高考英语测试中的语法填空是根据变化比率删词题型改编而成的新题型。这种主观型语法填空是在整体语篇情况下测试考生的英语语法基础知识(动词时态、动词语态、情态动词、非谓语的否定式、非谓语的动名词、非谓语的动名词、形容词或副词、名词性从句、形容词性从句、副词性从句以及冠词、介词、代词等)。该类题型主要考查考生对基础语法点的综合应用能力。

高考英语测试中的语法填空题有几个特点:

◇ 文章的首尾一、二句一般不设置空格。文章通常保留完整的首句,帮助考生更好地理解文章内容和写作风格。

◇ 文章中的专有名词(包括人名、地名等)和数据信息(包括日期、数字等)不设置空格。因为如果这些内容在文章中只出现一次,考生无法根据语言线索或其他线索推断并还原这些内容。

◇ 语法填空考查题目中选项的设置不以学生常犯的语法错误作为干扰项。因为语法填空题主要测试学生的语篇应用能力,而语法考查题型中的“偏”、“难”、“怪”等干扰项与文章理解没有直接关系,因而与语法填空的测试目标不一致。

编者团队深入分析了语法填空的题目特点,根据多年英语教学经验为广大考生总结出以下解题思路:

◇ 在答题前,首先认真阅读语篇中的题干,扫描题目中是否存在明显的提示词,然后判断缺失空格在本句中所充当的句子成分(例如,主语、谓语等),最后根据其所充当的句子成分以及句子的语态综合确定所填词语的正确形式。例如,动词的现在分词或过去分词,形容词的比较或最高级等。

◇ 当句子中不存在明显的提示词时,考生需要要根据句子中缺失词语的位置,判断其词性(例如,连接词、定冠词或者不定冠词、代词、介词等)。冠词(包括定冠词和不定冠词)通常位于名词前,起到对名词进行限制的作用。代词包括形容词性代词、名词性代词、指示性代词及不定代词等。介词往往体现固定搭配的考查,包括动词、形容词等与介词的固定搭配形式。

对于考生来说,语法填空作为新题型难度较大,考查范围较广,因此失分现象比较严重。只要考生能够清楚地了解命题特点和规律,掌握答题技巧,就可以在备考过程中有针对性地多加练习,熟练语法运用、及时总结经验、加强语篇感知能力,就能在考试中提高做题准确率,取得理想的成绩。

## 第二节 样题解析

### 一、样题

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A) (249 words)

As Christopher Walsh saved his brother and then his sister from the water of a river, his mother shouted to him: "I'm proud of you."

Christopher was in the car with his parents, sister Rosie, and brother Mac, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ his father drove into a metal barrier. The family's car fell down a hill (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the river, and landed with its wheels up.

Christopher, then 12, swam through a broken window and got out into the fresh air. But (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the rest of his family were still in the car—in the water, he took a big breath and swam back to save first Mac, and then Rosie. Christopher said: "I was frightened, but it was all happening so fast and I really had no time (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about the danger."

Christopher freed Mac and then swam back to get Rosie, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ was under the cold, cloudy water, in the car. Christopher had to feel for her seatbelt because he could not see anything. He took the

seatbelt off her, and then went up for air. Finally he went back to pull her out of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ car.

Beryl, the mother, said: "When I got to the side and looked back, I thought Christopher and Rosie had gone. I thought (31) \_\_\_\_\_ were dead. Then I saw him come up out of the water like a dolphin, and I could see he had Rosie. I shouted across the canal, 'I'm so proud of you.'"

### (B) (266 words)

I'm reading this brilliant book, (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) The Great Kapok Tree. It's by Lynne Cherry. My parents gave it to me as my birthday present and I just (33) \_\_\_\_\_ hardly put it down.

The story (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the tropical Amazon rainforest. The author visited the rainforest (35) \_\_\_\_\_ she could find out about what was happening for herself. As I'm sure you know, man is cutting down so many of the forests and trees there. A lot of animals and plants are in danger (36) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ this.

So, here's what happens in the story. The main character is the woodcutter. He comes into the wood with an axe in his hand. All the animals are chatting happily in the forest. As soon as they see the man, they stop (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) and become quiet. They know what the woodcutter's job is—to cut down the great kapok (木棉) tree. But it's the (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (large) tree in the forest and the rainforest is very hot. The woodcutter soon gets tired and falls asleep under the tree. As he sleeps, all the animals come up to him and whisper in his ear. One of them says to the woodcutter, "What happens tomorrow depends on what you do today. If you destroy our home, we (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) nowhere to live. Please think twice."

The woodcutter wakes up but I'm not going to tell you what happens in the end. You'll have to read the book to see (40) \_\_\_\_\_ he cuts the great kapok tree down or not.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_  
 31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_ 36. \_\_\_\_\_  
 37. \_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_

Keys:

25. when 26. into 27. seeing 28. to think 29. who 30. the 31. they/both 32. called  
 33. could 34. was set 35. so that 36. because of/owing to/due to 37. talking 38. largest 39. will have 40. whether

## 二、样题解析

### 1. 样题分析

我们知道,语法填空的考点分布是:

考点	动词(含非谓语)	形容词	连词	介词	代词	冠词
知识点分布	7	1	4	2	1	1

就命题形式而言,纯空格题、提示词填空分别设置8个左右。“纯空格题”考查冠词、介词、代词和连接词等四类词;有“提示词填空”(用括号中所给词的适当形式填空)考查谓语动词的时态和语态、非谓语动词、形容词或副词的比较等级等。

(1) 动词:动词时态重点考查一般过去时和一般现在时,也要留意一般将来时、现在完成时、过去完成时

等各种时态。动词语态只考查一般过去时的被动语态,一般现在时和一般将来时的被动语态也需要重视。非谓语动词考查的是不定式、动名词、现在分词或过去分词的主动或被动形式。

(2) 连接词:考生在备考中,要着重练习名词性从句(如主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句)、副词性从句、形容词性从句的连接词等。样题中考查了引导宾语从句的连接词 whether、引导定语从句的关系代词 who、引导时间状语从句的 when 以及引导目的状语从句的 so that。

(3) 冠词、介词、代词等:样题中考查定冠词的最基本用法,表示特指,这无疑是一个关键的备考点,同时考生也要关注不定冠词的其他用法。

**说明:**

各类从句的“引导词”,如引导名词性从句的连接代词、连接副词、连词(如 whether, if, that 等),引导形容词性从句的关系代词和关系副词,引导副词性从句的从属连词,以及连接并列句的并列连词,都被称为“连接词”。这是因为从构成句子的功能上讲,这些词都有连接句子与句子的作用。所以在完成考查这类内容的题目时,解题方法和判断方式也是类似的。

**答案特点:**

- ◇ 纯空格题:试题要求中已明文规定“在空格处填入一个适当的词”。
- ◇ 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空:试题中要求“使用括号中词语的正确形式填空”,这个词的“正确形式”,不可以出现所给词以外的其他词。
- ◇ 求填的词(即答案)都是一些拼写简单的单词,平均每词约 6 个字母左右。
- ◇ 有一小题所填词位于句首,此时第一个字母要注意大写。

**特别提醒:**

在高考样题中,“用括号中词语的正确形式填空”题型一般只要求填一个或两个单词,但是我们在平时的练习中应当不局限于此,要练习填一个、两个或多个单词的能力。非谓语动词中,带 to 的不定式、现在分词的完成式都可能填多个单词;谓语动词的将来时、进行时和完成时等也可能填多个单词,而现在完成进行时等就可能填多个单词,被动语态至少都要填两个单词。

**2. 解题方法揭秘**

解题思路归纳为:通读全文,理解大意;检查搭配,前后连贯;根据篇章,确定语义;分析句子,确定词性;语法填空的答题过程归根到底其实就是寻找依据。每一个语法填空的空格里所需的单词或短语其实都可以在所在的句子中或者上下文中找到它的依据。具体分为四个解题步骤。

第一,通读全文,了解大意。步骤:概读理解——填空——检查。由于题目是在上下文语境中考查语法,考生在解题前,应该快速浏览短文,了解全文大意。这一步非常重要。

第二,分析思路。遵循“词法——句法——篇章——惯用法”的思路。

第三,试填空格,先易后难。读懂短文之后,要结合短文所提供的特定语境(上下文),从句子结构的完整性去分析思考空格所缺单词的词性,再根据句子的意义,以及句子之间的逻辑关系来确定具体要填的单词和所给词的正确形式。具体方法,请看后面“解题思路大全”。

第四,重读全文,解决难题。在解题过程中要先易后难,填完所有相对容易的空缺后,再仔细推敲较难的题目,这时由于文章相对完整,而且考生对语篇的理解更为深入,难题也就迎刃而解了。所有空格填好后,考生还需从头至尾略读全篇,对填写后的内容进行大致的检查。

## 第二章 考点突破

### 第一节 非谓语动词之不定式

#### 第一部分 热身练习

#### Exercise

Directions: Read the following sentences, for the blanks, there is a word given in the brackets. Fill in each of these blanks with the proper form of the given word.

1. Sandy could do nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) to his teacher that he was wrong.
2. With a lot of difficult problems \_\_\_\_\_ (settle), the newly-elected president is having a hard time.
3. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in making the earth a better place to live.
4. I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything \_\_\_\_\_ (buy)?
5. The purpose of new technology is to make life easier, not \_\_\_\_\_ (make) it more difficult.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) the employees' working efficiency, the supervisor will allow them to have a coffee break.
7. China has promised to revise its existing regulations and \_\_\_\_\_ (form) new policies according to WTO requirements.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (ensure) the safety of gas, the government has checked the city's gas supply system thoroughly.
9. Due to the heavy rain and flooding, ten million people have been forced \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) their homes.
10. Edison was the first scientist \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a modern research and development centre.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) as an Olympic event, a sport must be played in at least 75 countries on at least 4 continents.
12. Harrison Ford is thought to be one of the few movie stars \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a carpenter before.
13. People have learnt the importance of keeping a balanced diet \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) their nutritional needs.
14. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) everything.
15. I feel it is your husband who is \_\_\_\_\_ (blame) for the spoiled child.
16. In order to gain a bigger share in the international market, many state-run companies are striving \_\_\_\_\_ (make) their products more competitive.
17. Quite a few people used to believe that disaster was sure \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) if a mirror was broken.
18. An army spokesman stressed that all the soldiers had been ordered \_\_\_\_\_ (issue) clear warnings

- before firing any shots.
19. The flu is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
  20. It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a look at the sports stars.
  21. The mother felt herself \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.
  22. Energy drinks are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in Australia but are brought in from New Zealand.
  23. There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_\_ (persuade) you to stay, so I wish you good luck.
  24. If there's a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ (do), I'm happy to just keep on until it is finished.
  25. David threatened \_\_\_\_\_ (report) his neighbor to the police if the damages were not paid.

## 第二部分 知识透析

### 一、概述

动词不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式,在句中不能单独作谓语。动词不定式具有动词的性质,它可以有自己的宾语和状语,从而构成动词不定式短语。它还可以有形式的变化,即一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式,主动式和被动式。同时,动词不定式也具有非动词的性质,相当于一个名词、形容词或副词,可以在句中担任主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语和状语。

### 二、动词不定式的构成

动词不定式是由不定式符号 to+动词原形构成,在某些情况下 to 也可省略。

	主动形式	被动形式	否定式
一般式	to do	to be done	not to do/not to be done
进行式	to be doing		not to be doing
完成式	to have done	to have been done	not to have (been) done
完成进行式	to have been doing		not to have been doing

#### 1. 不定式的一般式

不定式的一般式表示的动作通常与主要谓语的动作同时或几乎同时发生,或是在它之后发生。

He appears to be very happy. 他看起来好像很高兴。(同时发生)

To catch the train, we'd better hurry to the station by taxi. 为了赶上火车,我们最好赶紧乘出租车去车站。(赶火车发生在到站之后)

#### 2. 不定式的进行式

不定式的进行式表示正在进行的或与谓语动词同时发生的动作。

It happened to be raining when I got there. 我到达那里的时候,天碰巧在下雨。

I'm glad to be traveling with you. 我很高兴和你一起旅游。

有时表示即将发生的动作。

The old man seems to be dying. 那老人家似乎快要死了。

#### 3. 不定式的完成式

(1) 不定式的完成式表示的动作在谓语表示的动作之前发生。

I'm sorry to have lost your key. 我很抱歉把你的钥匙弄丢了。

I meant to have finished my work last night, but I didn't feel very well. 我本来想昨晚完成工作的,但是我感觉身体不舒服。

It has been an honor for me to have been invited to your country. 对我来说,被邀请来你们国家是一件很荣幸的事情。

(2) 不定式的完成式可以表示未实现的愿望。

下列动词的过去式加不定式完成式,或他们的过去完成时加不定式的一般式,可表示过去未曾实现的愿望、计划等,可译为“本打算,原希望”。

expect, intend, hope, mean, plan, promise, suppose, think, want, wish, would like to

I expected to have met him here last night. 我以为昨天晚上能在这里见到他。(但没做到)

#### 4. 不定式的完成进行式

不定式的完成进行式表示的动作在谓语之前发生并且一直进行着。

He was said to have been living in London for twenty years. 据说他在伦敦一直住了20年。

I'm sorry to have been interrupting you. 很抱歉,我一直打扰你。

比较:不定式的时态意义。

{	He is said to be studying abroad.
	据说他正在国外读书。(不定式的进行式表示动作正在进行)
{	He is said to have studied abroad.
	据说他在国外学习过。(不定式的完成式表示动作已经结束)

#### 5. 不定式的被动形式

当不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式表示的动作用的承受者时,不定式一般要用被动形式。不定式的被动形式根据其谓语动作发生的先后关系,有一般式和完成时两种。

##### (1) 一般式 to be done

These are the books to be given out to the students. 这些是要发给学生的书。

He asked to be sent to the place where he was most needed. 他要求被派往最需要他的地方。

##### (2) 完成式 to have been done

The novel is said to have been translated into many languages. 据说这部小说已被译成多种语言。

He appeared to have been questioned for many times. 看起来他已经被询问过很多次了。

#### 6. 不定式的否定形式

不定式的否定形式由 not 或 never 加不定式构成。

Never to have made any mistake is impossible. 从不犯错是不可能的。

注意:谓语动词的否定和不定式的否定不同的意义。

{	I did not promise to wake him up. 我没有答应叫醒他。
	I promised not to wake him up. 我答应了不叫醒他。

[注] 动词不定式的详细解说,请用手机扫描右边的二维码。





## 第三部分 强化练习

### Exercise 1

Directions: Read the following sentences, for the blanks, there is a word given in the brackets. Fill in each of these blanks with the proper form of the given word.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) warm at night, I would fill the woodstove, then set my alarm clock for midnight so I could refill it.
- I stopped the car \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a short break as I was feeling tired.
- Let those in need \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) that we will go all out to help them.
- The airport \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) next year will help promote tourism in this area.
- They might just have a place \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) on the writing course—why don't you give it a try?
- The engine just won't start. Something seems \_\_\_\_\_ (go) wrong with it.
- The old man sat in front of the television every evening, happy \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) anything that happened to be on.
- I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the door before I left the office, but forgot to turn off the lights.
- We're having a meeting in half an hour. The decision \_\_\_\_\_ (make) at the meeting will influence the future of our company.
- If he takes on this work, he will have no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) an even greater challenge.
- George returned after the war, only \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) that his wife had left him.
- We've had a good start, but next, more work needs \_\_\_\_\_ (do) to achieve the final success.
- Having finished her project, she was invited by the school \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the new students.
- This machine is very easy \_\_\_\_\_ (operate). Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes.
- Tom took a taxi to the airport, only \_\_\_\_\_ (find) his plane high up in the sky.
- No matter how bright a talker you are, there are times when it's better \_\_\_\_\_ (remain) silent.
- I think Tom, as the head of a big department, should either study regularly or \_\_\_\_\_ (quit) his job.
- Passengers are permitted \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.
- It's important for the figures \_\_\_\_\_ (update) regularly.
- Simon made a big bamboo box \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) the little sick bird till it could fly.
- More TV programs, according to government officials, will be produced \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) people's concern over food safety.
- If they win the final tonight, the team are going to tour around the city \_\_\_\_\_ (cheer) by their enthusiastic supporters.
- The ability \_\_\_\_\_ (express) an idea is as important as the idea itself.
- Tom asked the candy makers if they could make the chocolate easier \_\_\_\_\_ (break) into small pieces.
- The difference in thickness and weight from the earlier version makes the iPad 2 more comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ (hold).
- With Father's Day around the corner, I have taken some money out of the bank \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) presents for my dad.