

# 新概念奠语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新版 NEW EDITION

阅读同步强化训练

2

肖燕姣 编著

Practice & Progress 实践与进步





新版新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列

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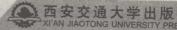
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读者信箱:cf english@126.com

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《新概念英语》是一部风靡全球的经典英语教程, 它以其严密的体系性、严谨的科学性、精湛的实用 性、浓郁的趣味性受到了世界各地英语学习者的青 睐,也在中国的英语学习者中赢得了无可比拟的盛 誉,成为英语学习者的首选教材。

《新概念英语》全套共分为四册,科学地融合了 听、说、读、写、译五方面的技能,能有效地把学 习者从最初的"英文盲"引导成为一个"英文通"。 若能紧跟教材,学习者必将从听力、词汇、阅读和 语法等多个纬度提高自己的英语水平。

《新概念英语同步系列》丛书共包括:《新概念英语测试卷》全4册、《新概念英语课课练》全4册、《新概念英语语法同步强化训练》全4册、《新概念英语阅读同步强化训练》全4册、《新概念英语听力同步强化训练》全4册。

《新概念英语测试卷》与《新概念英语》课文同步配套,包括笔试和听力两部分,试题丰富多样,全面考察听力、语音、单词、语法、词句用法、阅读、翻译和写作。学习者可以在学完几课后做一套,检测和巩固自己上阶段的学习成果。

《新概念英语课课练》强调一课一练,从 Vocabulary 词汇、Sentence 句子、Grammar 语法、 Skill 技能、Dialogue 对话及 Reading 阅读等多个角度全面考察每一课的知识点。

《新概念英语语法同步强化训练》专门针对目前学习者交际能力增强,但语法概念不清的情况编写。采用讲解加练习的形式,根据每篇课文,总结重点语法。所列语法囊括了初中和高中学段学生所应掌握的全部语法。

《新概念英语阅读同步强化训练》根据《新概念 英语》课文的难易程度进行编排,所选材料涉及各 个领域,同时提供各种形式多样的阅读练习。把阅 读与词汇和翻译学习融合起来,使学习者练习阅读 的同时巩固英语语言基本知识。

《新概念英语听力同步强化训练》的听力材料源 自课文,又不同于课文。文段的内容和难度均强调 和课文一致。提前给出生词注释,降低听力文段难度。 听力的题型也与目前中考和高考的题型一致。

《新概念英语词汇同步强化训练》详细讲解《新概念英语》的重点课文词汇,以讲带练。把词汇放在语境中学习,从学生已知的课文例句出发,补充该词汇的其他常用义项,并配以例句。讲解之后配有练习,让学习者即学即用。

欢迎各位学习者在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

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|             | I A. Jo. Att LA BERT RETURN A THE SE |

### LESSON 1

Text 1



I. What is the relationship between the two people?

A woman was having some trouble with her heart, so she went to see the doctor. He was a new doctor, and did not know her, so he first asked her some questions, and one of them was, "How old are you?"

"Well," she answered, "I don't remember, doctor, but I will try to think." She thought for a moment and then said, "Yes, I remember now, doctor! When I married, I was 18 years old, and my husband was 30. Now my husband is 60. And that is twice 30. So I am twice eighteen. That's 36, isn't it?"



# I. 判断正(T)误(F)。

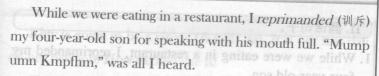
- ( ) 1. The woman knew the doctor very well.
- ( ) 2. The woman did not know her husband's age.
- ( ) 3. The woman was 36.
- ( ) 4. The woman did not want to tell the doctor her age.

### 新概念英语阅读同步强化训练2

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|-----|-------|--------|---|------|---|
| II. |       | 答      |   | 是贝   | 0 |

| 11. 凹合问起。          |                       |                  |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. What is the rel | ationship betw        | een the two peo  | ple?                |
|                    |                       | Lesson 77 Agrama | T txst              |
| 2. Why did the w   | voman go to see       | e the doctor?    |                     |
| her heart, so she  | diw elder eith        | was having son   | A <sup>1</sup> ‰man |
|                    | she when she r        | narried?         |                     |
| Leismen 61         | 2 7 7 7 8 7 8 8       | ow old are your  | LI SEPATITION       |
| er degendant       | don't semenab         | ie answered., I  | "YYell," sh         |
| III. 词汇练习          | on warmasi u w        | Atthemate of 2"  | double consumitive  |
| 1. When you do     | n't feel well, you    | u will go to     | the docto           |
| A see              | B. visit              | C. seeing        | D. visiting         |
| 2. We had a lot    | of trouble            | our work.        |                     |
| A. about           |                       | C. with          | D. for              |
| 3. The woman       | wasth                 | ink about her ag | ge.                 |
| A. trying to       | B. tried to           | C. trying        | D. tried            |
| 4. She thought     | for a moment a        | and her          | age.                |
| A. remembe         | ring                  | B. rememb        | ered                |
| C. remembe         | 289<br>loctor very we | D. will rem      | nember              |
|                    |                       | man did not kno  |                     |
| Lesson75           |                       | man was 36.      |                     |
|                    | nt to tell the do     | man did not was  | ) 4. The wo         |
|                    |                       |                  |                     |
|                    |                       |                  |                     |

4. Why could the father understand the son a



"Tom," I scolded (责备), "no one can understand a word you're saying." "是一位 dephases. A man is beening the house

"He says he wants some ketchup (番茄酱)," my husband said calmly.

A woman sitting nearby leaned over and asked, "How in the world did you understand him?"

"I'm a dentist (牙医), " my husband explained.



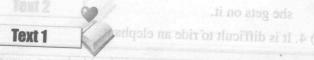
#### I. 回答问题。

- 1. Where did the story take place?
- 2. Why did the mother scold her son?
- 3. What did the father say the boy wanted?

) 2. Mr. North shows Kitty how to ride a horse.

| Parada e e a constituir                               | . English and  | and the same of the same   |
|---|--|--|
| II. 翻译句子。   | ve well early and  | - While  |
|   |  |  |
| 1. While we were eating in                            | mas all heard.   | dury uum   |
| four-year-old son.                                    | I seolded bei a m ag   | ",meT"   |
| 2. "He says he wants some ket                         | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | YOU IT SAVIE   |
| 2. He says he wants some ke                           | s lie wants some kek   | said calmly,   |
|   |  |  |
| of over and asked. "How in                            | anderstand him?  |  |
| 3. How in the world did you                           | understand him?  |  |
| 3. How in the world did you                           | understand him?  |  |
| 3. How in the world did you  III. 词汇练习。               | understand him?  | D. for   |
| 3. How in the world did you  III. 词汇练习。  1. My son is | understand him?  | be world digitally the point of |
| 3. How in the world did you  III. 词汇练习。  1. My son is | B. four years old  | be world digitally the self-self that it is self-self that it is self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-  |
| 3. How in the world did you  III. 词汇练习。  1. My son is | B. four years old by us.   | be world digestly to a digestl |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. My son is                              | B. four years old by us.  C. was sitting   | D. sitting   |
| 3. How in the world did you  III. 词汇练习。  1. My son is | B. four years old by us.  C. was sitting a full. He didn't speak   | be world dispersion of the second dispersion o |

## LESSON 2



Kitty is going to be a circus (乌戏团) girl. It is her first day on her new job. How excited she is!

She looks all around the circus lot. Everyone is at work. Boys are washing the elephants. A man is feeding the lions. Men are training dogs to do tricks. Girls are jumping on and off horses. Kitty is a little afraid. What is her job going to be?

At last she finds Mr. North. He is the owner of the circus. Mr. North tells her to learn how to ride an elephant first. He takes her to a man, Bob and asks him to teach Kitty. Bob points to a big elephant and shows Kitty how to get on it. The elephant puts her head down. Kitty sits on it. The elephant puts her head up and Kitty falls off. She tries for several more times. And Kitty could stay on the elephant when the day is over. She is very happy.

What more are there in the city than in the countrysic

hy do soudopeoplatay city lithinantioliticalistics. I. 判断正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. Boys are training dogs to do tricks.
- ) 2. Mr. North shows Kitty how to ride a horse.

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|--|
| ( ) 3. Kitty stays on the elephant's back the first time when  |
| she gets on it. Independent of the text?   |
| ( ) 4. It is difficult to ride an elephant.  |
| II. 单项选择。  |
| 1. Today is thetime for Kitty to work in a circus.   |
| A. second  |
| C. third another Jol and D. We don't know.   |
| 2 good and s is the boss of the circus. Is an amidaw are aroll   |
| A. Bob   |
| C. Mr. North and a native D. None of the above. of the   |
| 3. Kitty has to learn how to ride a(n) first.  |
| A. lion B. horse C. dog D. elephant  |
| The second secon |
| III. 词汇练习。   |
| 1. Kitty is very about her new job.  |
| A. excited B. exciting C. excite D. excites  |
| 2. Bob trains Kitty an elephant.   |
| A. riding B. ride C. to ride D. rides  |
| 3. The elephant puts her head and Kitty falls  |
| 2. A woman. nearby us.   |
| A. down; out B. up; off C. up; on D. down; a   |
| 4. Kitty is a little afraid the new job.   |
| A. about B. for C. to D. of  |
| ) I. Boys are training dogs to do tricks.  |
| ) 2. Mr. North shows Kitty how to ride a home  |

## 3. What do people say about life in the Chrtyside?

Some people like living in the city. They say that there are many factories in the city and there are more job opportunities in the city than in the countryside. They also say that city life is more colorful and meaningful because there are many public facilities there such as supermarkets and entertainment centers.

But some people like living in the countryside. They say that life in the countryside is closer to nature, quieter and cleaner. Country people don't suffer from the housing problem, air pollution, noise pollution, traffic jams and traffic accidents.



#### I. 回答问题。

- 1. What more are there in the city than in the countryside?
- 2. Why do some people say city life is more colorful and meaningful?

arrivil. Sob asked her in find out the Wilter with the Wil 91

) 1. Jack liked his new hairstyle.

#### 新概念英语阅读同步强化训练2

|   | ,  | de? when                    |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
|   |  | Text 2                      |
| 74. Was safe and to ride an ele   |  |                             |
| II. 翻译句子。   |  |                             |
| There are many public facilities and entertainment centers.   |  |                             |
|   |  |                             |
| 2 But some people like living in  | the countryside  | there are ne                |
|   | ment centers.  |                             |
| iving in the countryside They   | Lo Hodelar ne  | THOS JUST                   |
|   | pominon, noise   | us insidurd                 |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories   | the city.  | D. extres                   |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at   | the city.  | D. of                       |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color   | the city. C. on white and grey   | D. of                       |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color   | the city. C. on white and grey   | D. of                       |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color A. like B. such as  | the city. C. on white and grey C. as   | D. of D. /                  |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color A. like B. such as  3. City people are the hand traffic jams.                                 | the city. C. on white and grey C. as nousing problem                         | D. of D. /                  |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color A. like B. such as  3. City people are the hand traffic jams.                                 | the city. C. on white and grey C. as nousing problem B. suffered             | D. of D. / a, air pollution |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color A. like B. such as  3. City people are the hand traffic jams.  A. suffering from C. suffering | the city. C. on white and grey C. as nousing problem B. suffered D. suffered | D. of D. / a, air pollution |
| III. 词汇练习。  1. There are many factories A. in B. at  2. She likes light color A. like B. such as  3. City people are the hand traffic jams.  A. suffering from              | the city. C. on white and grey C. as nousing problem B. suffered D. suffered | D. of D. / a, air pollution |

## LESSON 3

# Text 1 god od to two free and the barbar of the barbar of

Jack went to a barber's shop (理发店) and had his hair cut, but when he came out, he was not happy with the result. When his friend Bob saw him, he laughed and said, "What has happened to your hair, Jack?"

Jack said, "I tried a new barber's shop today, because I wasn't quite satisfied with my old one, but this one seems even worse."

Bob agreed, "Yes, I think you're right, Jack. Now I'll tell you what to do when you go into a barber's shop next time. Look at all the barbers' hair, find out whose hair looks worst, and then go straight to him."

"Why shall I go to him?" Jack asked. "But that would be foolish!"

"Oh, no, it wouldn't." answered Bob. "Who cut that man's hair? Just think it. He couldn't cut it himself, could he? Another of the barbers cut it. So you know he can't be the worst barber."



### 

( -) 1. Jack liked his new hairstyle. And of griog arguon shall &

god on a golden horse

) 2. Bob asked Jack to find out the barber with the worst hair.

his old hairstyle.

A. liked B. didn't like G

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|----------|--------|
|----------|--------|

( ) 3. Bob was more clever than Jack.

| II. 单项选择。   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. When Jack went out of the barber's shop, he was 1        | not        |
| hanny hecause   |            |
| A. nobody had cut his hair                                  |            |
| B. the barber hadn't cut his hair well                      |            |
| C. the barber had cut his hair carefully                    |            |
| D. he was not satisfied with his old barber                 |            |
| 2. "I tried a new barber's shop today." means "".           |            |
| A. this barber's shop was a new one                         |            |
| B. this was the only barber's shop in this town             |            |
| C. Jack often went to this barber's shop                    |            |
| D. Jack had not been to this barber's shop before           |            |
| 3. After Jack had his hair cut, he thought                  |            |
| A. the new barber's shop was the best one                   |            |
| B. the old barber's shop wasn't so good as the new one      |            |
| C. the new barber's shop was worse than the old one         |            |
| D. the old barber's shop was the worst one                  |            |
| III. 词汇练习。  |            |
| 1. Jack wasn't satisfied with his old hairstyle. He         | <b>HUP</b> |
| his old hairstyle.  |            |
| A. liked B. didn't like C. didn't mind D. enjo              | yed        |
| 2. He was not happy the story.                              |            |
| A. with B. about C. of D. on                                |            |
| 3. Jack thought going to the barber with the worst hair was | (-)        |
| A. fool B. a fool C. foolish D. fool                        | ishly      |