



新版新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新版 NEW EDITION

语法同步强化训练

2

张倩 编著

Practice &
Progress
实践与进步



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

英语学习与测试辅导系列

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新版 NEW EDITION

2

语法同步强化训练

张倩 编著

KD00704052

Practice &
Progress
实践与进步



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新版新概念英语语法同步强化训练. 2/张倩编著. —西安:
西安交通大学出版社, 2010. 2
(新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列)
ISBN 978-7-5605-3291-2

I. ①新… II. ①张… III. ①英语-语法-习题
IV. ①H314-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 219142 号

书 名 新版新概念英语语法同步强化训练. 2
编 著 张 倩
责任编辑 王晓芬

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
(西安市兴庆南路 10 号 邮政编码 710049)

网 址 <http://www.xjtpress.com>
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)

传 真 (029)82668280
印 刷 陕西丰源印务有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/32 印张 13.375 字数 223 千字
版次印次 2010 年 2 月第 1 版 2010 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-3291-2/H·979
定 价 25.00 元

读者购书、书店添货、如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

订购热线:(029)82665248 (029)82665249

投稿热线:(029)82664953 (029)82664981

读者信箱:cf_english@126.com

版权所有 侵权必究

前言

《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册和《新概念英语词汇同步强化训练》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。

目录

Lesson1	1	Lesson25	107
Lesson2	5	Lesson26	111
Lesson3	9	Lesson27	115
Lesson4	13	Lesson28	119
Lesson5	17	Lesson29	123
Lesson6	21	Lesson30	127
Lesson7	25	Lesson31	131
Lesson8	29	Lesson32	135
Lesson9	33	Lesson33	139
Lesson10	37	Lesson34	143
Lesson11	41	Lesson35	147
Lesson12	45	Lesson36	151
Lesson13	49	Lesson37	155
Lesson14	53	Lesson38	159
Lesson15	57	Lesson39	163
Lesson16	61	Lesson40	167
Lesson17	65	Lesson41	171
Lesson18	69	Lesson42	175
Lesson19	73	Lesson43	179
Lesson20	77	Lesson44	183
Lesson21	81	Lesson45	187
Lesson22	85	Lesson46	191
Lesson23	89	Lesson47	195
Lesson24	93	Lesson48	199
阶段测试一	97	阶段测试二	203

Lesson49	211	Lesson73	317
Lesson50	215	Lesson74	321
Lesson51	219	Lesson75	325
Lesson52	223	Lesson76	329
Lesson53	227	Lesson77	333
Lesson54	231	Lesson78	337
Lesson55	235	Lesson79	341
Lesson56	239	Lesson80	345
Lesson57	243	Lesson81	349
Lesson58	247	Lesson82	353
Lesson59	251	Lesson83	357
Lesson60	255	Lesson84	361
Lesson61	259	Lesson85	365
Lesson62	263	Lesson86	369
Lesson63	267	Lesson87	373
Lesson64	271	Lesson88	377
Lesson65	275	Lesson89	381
Lesson66	279	Lesson90	385
Lesson67	283	Lesson91	389
Lesson68	287	Lesson92	393
Lesson69	291	Lesson93	397
Lesson70	295	Lesson94	401
Lesson71	299	Lesson95	405
Lesson72	303	Lesson96	409
阶段测试三.....	307	阶段测试四.....	413

LESSON 1

语法链接

一般过去时与过去进行时的区别

1. 一般过去时常表示在过去某时发生的动作或存在的状态（包括过去习惯动作）。常与一般过去时连用的时间状语有yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day及表示过去的时间状语从句。一般过去时表示在过去的某一时间动作已经完成。如：

Last week I went to the theater. 上周我去了戏院。

I had a very good seat. 我的座位很好。

2. 过去进行时表示过去某一段时间或某一时刻正在进行的动作，动作在持续或未完成。常与过去进行时连用的时间状语有this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, at that time以及when, while等时间连词引导的时间状语从句。如：

A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. 一个年青男子和一个年青女子正坐在我身后。

They were talking loudly. 他们大声地说着话。

I saw you while you were speaking to the teacher.

你在和老师谈话时我看见了 you。

OK
扩展练习

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- I _____ (have) an exciting party last weekend.
- _____ she _____ (practice) her guitar yesterday?
— No, she _____.
- What _____ Tom _____ (do) on Saturday evening?
— He _____ (watch) TV and _____ (read) an interesting book.
- They all _____ (go) to the mountains yesterday morning.
- She _____ (not visit) her aunt last weekend. She _____ (stay) at home and _____ (do) some cleaning.

II. 改错。

- How is Jane yesterday?
- He go to school by bus last week.
- He often goes home at 6:00 last month.
- I can fly kites seven years ago.
- Did you saw him just now?

III. 按要求改写句子。

- Ann did her homework yesterday evening.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

对画线部分提问: _____

- Last week I read an English book. (改为否定句)
- _____

3. My brother was in the park just now.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

对画线部分提问: _____

4. She had some bread (面包) for lunch today.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

对画线部分提问: _____

5. They were reading English last night. (改为否定句)

IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 我过了一个忙碌但却刺激的周末。

I _____ exciting weekend.

2. 珍妮喜欢看书。昨晚她看了一本地理方面的书籍。

Jenny likes _____. She _____ a book _____ last night.

3. 埃玛每天都练习弹吉他。可是昨天他没有练习。他为数学考试作准备了。

Emma _____ the guitar every day. But he _____ yesterday. He _____ the math test.

4. 上周六他们做什么了? 他们做作业和购物了。

—What _____ they _____ Saturday?

—They _____ homework and _____.

5. 我昨天这个时候正在练习小提琴。

I _____ the violin this time yesterday.



练习答案及详解

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. had
2. did, practice, didn't
3. did, do, watched, read
4. went
5. didn't visit, stayed, did

II. 改错。

1. is → was
2. go → went
3. goes → went
4. can → could
5. saw → see

III. 按要求改写句子。

1. Ann didn't do her homework yesterday evening.
Did Ann do her homework yesterday evening?
When did Ann do her homework?
2. Last week I didn't read an English book.
3. My brother wasn't in the park just now.
Was my brother in the park just now?
Where was my brother just now?
4. She didn't have any bread for lunch today.
Did she have any bread for lunch today?
What did she have for lunch today?
5. They weren't reading English last night.

IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. had, a, busy, but
2. reading, books, read, on, geography
3. practices, didn't, practice, prepared, for
4. did, do, last, did, their, went, shopping
5. was playing

语法链接

一般现在时与现在进行时的区别

1. 一般现在时表示 (1) 经常性或习惯性的动作;
(2) 目前的状态; (3) 客观事实或者真理。如:

I never get up early on Sunday.

我星期天从不早起。(表习惯)

She teaches in a middle school.

她在中学教书。(表目前状态)

The earth moves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。(表真理)

2. 现在进行时表示说话时正在发生或者进行的动作;
和always, forever等连用时表示某种情绪, 可能是厌烦也
可能是赞扬。如:

I'm having breakfast. 我在吃早饭。

He is always smiling to everybody. 他总是朝所有人微笑。

►注意: 有四类动词不用进行时(现在进行时和过去进行时)

1. 表心理状态、情感的动词。如love, hate, like, care, respect, please, prefer, know等。

2. 表存在、状态的动词。如appear, exist, lie, remain, stand, seem等。

3. 感官动词。如see, hear, feel, smell, sound, taste等。

4. 非延续性动词。如accept, allow, admit, decide, end, refuse, permit, promise等。

OK
扩展练习

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. She _____(go) to school at eight o'clock.
2. It's six o'clock. They are _____(eat) supper.
3. He usually _____(get) up at five o'clock.
4. She _____(live) in Beijing.
5. Sally _____(be) here now.

II. 单项选择。

1. —Do they have a new car?
—Yes, _____.
A. they are B. they have
C. they don't D. they do
2. He often _____ supper at six in the evening.
A. have B. has
C. is having D. is eating
3. It is six o'clock in the morning. He _____.
A. get up B. gets up
C. is getting up D. is getting up
4. —What are you doing?
—I'm _____ TV.
A. watch B. watches
C. to watch D. watching
5. We _____ any Chinese classes on Friday.
A. are having B. aren't having
C. don't have D. are have

III. 按要求改写句子。

1. Kate is helping her mother with housework. (改成一般疑问句)

2. They can stay at home for two days. (改成一般疑问句)

3. She takes a shower at five o'clock. (对画线部分提问)

4. They have nice kites. (改为否定句)

5. Open the door, please. (改为否定句)

IV. 汉译英。

1. 他通常在六点钟起床。

2. 你今晚淋浴吗?

3. 他想成为一名音乐家。

4. 李明的妈妈正在做蛋糕。

5. 他没在做作业。

练习答案及详解

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. goes
2. eating
3. gets
4. lives
5. is

II. 单项选择。

1. [答案] D [解析] have作实意动词“有”讲时，一般疑问句和否定句可以借助助动词do或者does，也可以直接在have后加not或直接把have提到主语前面。
2. [答案] B [解析] 根据often可知其是一般现在时表习惯动作的用法。故选B。
3. [答案] B [解析] 只有延续动词才可以用进行时，get up是个瞬间动作，用现在时就可以。
4. [答案] D [解析] 句意为：“你现在在干什么？”“我正在看电视。”应用现在进行时。
5. [答案] C [解析] 根据on Friday可知其表示的是一般性的状态，故用一般现在时，排除A和B选项。上课have class中的have是实意动词，不能跟be动词连用，故只能选C。

III. 按要求改写句子。

1. Is Kate helping her mother with housework?
2. Can they stay at home for two days?
3. What does she do at five o'clock?
4. They don't have/ haven't nice kites.
5. Please don't open the door.

IV. 汉译英。

1. He usually gets up at six o'clock.
2. Do you take a shower tonight?
3. He wants to be a musician.
4. Li Ming's mother is making cakes.
5. He isn't doing his homework.

LESSON 3

语法链接

一般现在时与一般过去时的区别

它们的区别比较简单：一般现在时要和现在的时间相联系，而一般过去时和现在没有联系。如：

Postcards always spoil my holiday.

明信片总是搅得我节假日不得安宁。(一般情况)

Last summer, I went to Italy.

去年夏天，我去了意大利。(一个过去的动作)

► 注意：有些动词用一般过去时表示现在，表示委婉语气：

(1) 动词want, hope, wonder, think, intend 等。

(2) 情态动词could, would等。

I wondered if you could help me.

请问你能帮我一下吗？

Could you lend me your bike?

你能借我你的自行车吗？

OK
扩展练习

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- I _____ (see) your sister a few days ago.
- We _____ (go) to the cinema last night.
- Just now he _____ (tell) me his mother was ill.
- We often _____ (play) together when we were children.
- Lu Xun _____ (be) a great writer.

II. 单项选择。

- Please come to our meeting if you _____ free.
A. are B. will
C. will be D. were
- Miss Wang watched the volleyball match on TV last night, _____ she?
A. hasn't B. doesn't
C. didn't D. wasn't
- Could you tell us where the Summer Palace _____?
A. lies B. will lie
C. lie D. was
- The earth _____ round the sun.
A. move B. moves
C. moved D. will move
- How many TV sets _____ your school?
A. are there B. have
C. has D. is there