

《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步语法强化 *Synchronized Grammar Exercises*

3

总主编 王 波

主 编 王 晔

Developing
Skills

培养技能



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。《新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书》既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学生同步进行辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《新概念英语同步测试卷》全4册,《新概念英语同步语法强化》全4册,《新概念英语同步阅读提高》全4册,《新概念英语同步听力训练》全4册和《新概念英语同步词汇速记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步测试卷》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《新概念英语同步语法强化》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为用户提供《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《新概念英语同步阅读提高》是为了扩大学习者知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《新概念英语同步听力训练》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《新概念英语同步词汇速记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编者

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核心语法

1. Pumas are large, cat-like animals **which are found in America.** (L. 1)
2. people **who claimed to have seen the puma** (L. 1)
3. in a small village **where a woman picking blackberries** (L. 1)
4. a figure **whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins** (L. 2)
5. ...there's nothing **I can do about it.** (L. 2)

语法扩展

I. 定语从句 (Attributive clause)

1) 定语从句的相关概念

在句中充当定语的从句就叫作定语从句。

定语从句所修饰的名词或代词叫作**先行词 (antecedent)**, 先行词是从句修饰的对象, 对从句关联词的选择、从句谓语的数都起着决定作用。

引导从句的关联词为**关系代词 (relative pronoun)**或**关系副词 (relative adverb)**。关系代词在定语从句中可以作主语、宾语、定语等。关系副词在定语从句中只能作状语。

2) 定语从句的分类

定语从句可分为**限定性定语从句 (Defining Attributive Clauses)**和**非限定性定语从句 (Non-defining Attributive Clauses)**。

限定性定语从句对所修饰词的意思加以限制, 紧跟在它修饰的名词或代词之后。

非限定性定语从句又叫作描述性定语从句。它与先行词之间是一种松散的修饰关系, 用逗号分开, 多用于书面语。非限定性定语从句中的关系代词绝对不能省略。需要注意的是关系代词 **that** 和关系副词 **why** 不能引导非限定性定语从句。

3) 定语从句中的关系代词

① 关系代词的选择

关系代词主要有 **who**、**whom**、**whose**、**that**、**which**; 其中可以指人的是 **who**、**whom**、**whose**、

that, 指物的是 whose、that、which。

who 是主格,在从句中用作主语(在非正式英语中亦可用作宾语);whom 是宾格,在从句中作宾语或介词宾语;whose 是属格,在从句中作定语,它必须和名词搭配使用,表示“某人的”;that 和 which 既可指人也可指物,在从句中可以用作主语和宾语,which 有时也能用作定语和表语。

②关系代词的特殊用法

当先行词为不定代词 something, anything, nothing, all, little, none, any, every, no, much 等时,关系代词只能用 **that**。

当先行词由最高级和序数词修饰时(包括:the only, the very, the same, the last, the next 等),关系代词只能用 **that**。

在先行词既有人又有物的时候,关系代词也只能用 **that**。

③关系代词的省略

作主语的 who, which, that 和作定语的 whose 在从句中都不可以省略。

作宾语的 whom, which, that 在非正式文体中可以省略。

当关系代词作从句中介词的宾语,并且介词属于从句之首时,此时关系代词不能省略,而且只能用 **which** 或 **whom**。(关于宾语从句中的介词,详见单元九)

Pumas are large, cat-like animals **which are found in America**. (L. 1)

(which 在从句中作主语,指代 animals,不可省。)

...,for the descriptions given by people **who claimed to have seen the puma** were extraordinarily similar. (L. 1)

(whom 在从句中作 recognized 的宾语,指代 a figure,在非正式英语中也可用关系代词 who 作宾语,两者都可省去。)

...there's nothing **I can do about it**. (L. 2)

(此处实际上是省略了关系代词 that,它在从句中作 do 的宾语;先行词是 nothing,关系代词只能用 that。)

The temple(**which**)**the archaeologists explored** was used as a place of worship...(L. 3)

(which 在从句中作 explored 的宾语,指代 temple,可省去。)

A child **whose parents are dead** is called an orphan. 失去父母的孩子叫孤儿。

(whose 在从句中作 parents 的定语,指代 a child,不可省。)

A room **whose window looks out over the sea** is his favorite.

窗户面临大海的房间是他最喜欢的。

(whose 在从句中作 windows 的定语,指代 a room,不可省;这儿也可代之以 of which,后者更为正式。)

This is the book **for which you asked**. 这是你要的书。

(which 在从句中作介词 for 的宾语,指代 book,因为介词置于从句之首,所以 which 不可省去;但如果 for 跟在动词之后,which 就可以省去:This is the book **you asked for**.)

4) 定语从句中的关系副词

①关系副词的选择

关系副词有 **when, where, why**,它们分别引导表示时间、地点、原因的从句,修饰相应的名词,通常可代之以 **in which, on which, for which**。在非正式英语中 when 和 why 通常可以省略。

The hunt for the puma began in a small village **where a woman picking blackberries saw** 'a

large cat'...(L. 1)

(where 在从句中作地点状语, village 是从句所修饰的先行词; where = in which.)

I will never forget that day (**when**) **we first met**. 我永远不会忘记我们第一次见面的那天。

(关系副词 when 在从句中作时间状语, 在非正式英语中可省去, day 是从句所修饰的先行词; when = on which.)

The reason (**why**) **he came to early is his own affair**. 他为什么要来这么早是他自己的事。

(关系副词 why 在从句中作原因状语, 在非正式英语中可省去, reason 是从句所修饰的先行词; why = for which.)

5) 定语从句可分为限制性 (**restrictive**) 定语从句和非限制性 (**non-restrictive**) 定语从句。

非限制性定语从句又叫作描述性定语从句, 它与先行词之间是一种松散的修饰关系, 用逗号分开, 所以非限制性定语从句中的关系代词不可省略。需要注意的是 **that** 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

语法练习

I

Multiple choice.

- The death notices tell us about the people _____.
A died during the week B have died during the week
C to die during the week D who have died during the week
- Everything _____ can be done has been done.
A which B what C that D of which
- The building _____ is beautiful.
A which lights are on B whose lights are on
C where lights are on D that lights are on
- Please find a place _____.
A which we can have a private talk B where we can have a private talk in
C that we can have a private talk D which we can have a private talk in
- The knee is the joint _____.
A where the thighbone meets the large bone of the lower leg
B that the thighbone meets the large bone of the lower leg
C which the thighbone meets the large bone of the lower leg
D of which the thighbone meets the large bone of the lower leg
- He still remembers the day _____.
A that he went to school B at which he went to school
C when he went to school D which he went to school on
- It is no need telling us the reason _____.
A that you didn't finish it in time B why you didn't finish it in time

- C which you didn't finish it in time D how you didn't finish it in time
8. He has three sons, _____.
 A two died in the war B whose two died in the war
 C two of which died in the war D two of whom died in the war
9. Mr. White, _____, teaches us history.
 A his wife is a doctor B that his wife a doctor
 C whose wife is a doctor D of whom wife is a doctor
10. In the book there are cartoon pictures, _____.
 A that children enjoy B which children enjoy
 C what children enjoy D where children enjoy
11. We listened to him talking about the men and the books _____ interested him.
 A what B which C that D where
12. Ragtime is a kind of music _____ a strongly syncopated melody and a regularly accented accompaniment.
 A has B that it has C that has D it has
13. Eastern meadowlarks abound in places _____, but eat harmful insects rather than grain.
 A land is cultivated there B there is land cultivated
 C where land is cultivated D where is cultivated land
14. Algebra generalizes certain basic laws _____ the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of all numbers.
 A govern B that govern C have governed D which they govern
15. Like other women _____ in the field of medicine, Sara Mayo found the beginning years difficult.
 A who they pioneered B they pioneered
 C who pioneered D pioneered
16. The investigation, _____ will soon be published, was made by Professor Brown.
 A at which the results B whose results
 C the results on which D of whose results
17. The time has come _____ we can make extensive use of nuclear energy.
 A as B when C while D what
18. Peter told his friends his reason why he loved places _____ near the sea.
 A that they were B they were C where they were D that were
19. The corporation _____ first will host the delegation for lunch.
 A whose plant B the visit of which plant
 C whose plant we visited D whose visit we plant
20. I like the way _____ she does her hair.
 A that B which C through which D with which



There is an error in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. That tower block, what cost five million dollars to build, has been empty for five years.

2. The painter lived more than a decade in Europe that he could be in close contact with other cubists.

3. There are many organizations which sole purpose is to help mentally retarded children.

4. The only thing which really matters to the children is how soon they can return to their aunt and uncle's farm.

5. The Home Insurance Building was the first building in the world that the floors and the exterior walls were supported by a skeleton framework of metal.

6. The movie I watched last night is the best film which I've ever seen.

7. The orchestra has forty-five musicians, ten of those are unusually fine violinists who are all Swiss.

8. All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants once grew wild.

9. The first United States citizen to become a professional sculptor was Patience Lovell Wright, which works were executed in wax.

10. The newer kinds of seeds produce corn it has much greater food value than older kinds.



Combine each group of sentences into one containing an attributive clause.

1. a) Have you found the book?
b) The teacher was looking for the book yesterday.

2. a) The dog belongs to the Browns.
b) It ate my fish yesterday.

3. a) The lady has gone to the police station.
b) Her car had been stolen.

4. a) I have seen the film.
b) His girl friend played the leading role in the film.
-
5. a) The hotel is an artistic building.
b) We'll stay in it.
-
6. a) Perhaps they've heard of the place.
b) We went there for our holidays last time.
-
7. a) They're redecorating the room.
b) A conference will be held in the room.
-
8. a) The man is a famous doctor.
b) He is talking with Mr. Wang.
-
9. a) I shall never forget the day.
b) We first met on that day.
-
10. a) This is the computer.
b) He has stolen top-secret documents on this computer.
-



Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 上个星期日我们参观了一家生产电视机的工厂。
-
2. 他失败的原因是他太依赖别人。
-
3. 鲁迅工作过的那座房子现在是个博物馆。
-
4. 汤姆是一个孤儿,他的父母都在战争中丧生了。
-
5. 我正在用来写字的这支钢笔是我姐姐送我的生日礼物。
-
6. 玛丽是我从小就认识的一个朋友。
-
7. 她永远不会忘记唐山发生地震的那一天。
-
8. 那本封面破旧的书肯定是很久以前出版的。
-

核心语法

1. ...the simple reason **that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work** (L. 4)
2. Such is human nature, **that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for...** (L. 4)
3. Not only **had the poor man been arrested**, but he had been sent to prison as well. (L. 5)

语法扩展

1. 同位语从句 (Appositive Clauses)

1) 同位语从句的相关概念

同位语 (appositive) 是一种后置修饰语, 对与之同位的名词 (词组) 提供补充说明。

有很多名词可以跟 **that** 引导的从句, 说明其内容, 叫做同位语从句。

2) 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

同位语从句和定语从句形式上很相似, 但还是有区别的。主要区别有:

① 先行词词类的区别

同位语从句前面大多是 **fact, news, idea, report, thought, question, reply, remark, excuse, reason** 等名词; 而定语从句的先行词可以是名词、代词、主句的一部分或整个主句。

② 从句性质的区别

同位语从句是从句对前面名词的进一步说明和解释, 是名词性从句; 而定语从句是从句对先行词的修饰或限制, 是形容词性从句。

③ 关联词用法的区别

疑问代词 **who, which, whom** 和疑问副词 **when, where, why, how, whether** 等可以引导同位语从句, 并且在从句中都不可省略, 但这些词不能引导定语从句。

that 在同位语从句中仅起连接作用, 不充当任何成分, 并且不能省略, 也不能用 **which** 来代替。**that** 引导定语从句时, 在从句中一般作主语或宾语 (指物时还可以用 **which** 代替), 并

且作宾语时常常省略。

People who work in offices are frequently referred to as 'white collar workers' for the simple reason **that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work.** (L. 4)

(先行词是 reason, that 引导的是同位语从句,说明的是 reason 的内容。)

The reason **why he came so early is his own affair.** 他为什么要来这么早是他自己的事。

(先行词同样是 reason, 但关系副词 why 引导的却是宾语从句,说明的不是 reason 的内容,而是这种 reason 所导致的结果。)

注意:非限制性同位语从句也可以和非限制性定语从句一样用逗号隔开,表示一种相对较为松散的关系。

2. 倒装(一):否定词在句首时的情况(Inversion)

1) 倒装的相关概念

英语的最基本结构就是主、谓结构,倒装作为一种语法手段,就是将这种比较固定的词序加以颠倒,其作用通常是为了表示一定的句子结构或是强调某一句子成分。

倒装有两种:将主语和谓语完全颠倒过来叫做完全倒装(**full inversion**);只将助动词(包括系动词和情态动词)置于主语之前叫做部分倒装(**partial inversion**)。

2) 否定词在句首时的情况

当否定词或带有否定意义的词语词组(neither, nor, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, little, not, never, not only, not until, barely, no sooner, at no time, no where 等)位于句首时,需要部分倒装。

Not only had the poor man been arrested, but he had been sent to prison as well. (L. 5)

(not only...but (also)...结构中,当 **not only** 位于句首时,前倒后不倒。)

Never have I seen such a good movie. 我从未看过这么好的电影。

Scarcely/Hardly had he arrived when they asked him to leave again.

No sooner had he arrived **than** they asked him to leave again.

他刚一到,他们就又请他离去。

(scarcely/hardly...when 和 no sooner...than...都表示“一……就……”的意思,与 not only...but 相同,只是 **scarcely** 和 **no sooner** 引导的句子需要部分倒装。)

Not until he comes back **will I** go to sleep. 直到他回来时我才去睡觉。

(特别需要注意的是:**Not until** 引导从句置于句首时,是主句需要部分倒装,not until 从句不倒装。)

语法练习

I

Multiple choice.

1. Astronomy developed from the observation _____ through regular cycles of motion.

A going to heavenly bodies

B the heavenly bodies going

C heavenly bodies that go

D that the heavenly bodies go

2. There are _____ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.
 A what signs B that signs C signs why D signs that
3. Documentary evidence supports claims that _____ the New World about AD 1000.
 A reached the Vikings B the Vikings reached
 C reaching the Vikings D the Vikings that reached
4. Anthropology is a science _____ anthropologists use a rigorous set of methods and techniques to document observations that can be checked by others.
 A in that B that in C that D in
5. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
 A in that B that C because D when
6. _____ 1895 did Cornell University begin to offer a degree in ornithology.
 A Not until B Not since C Until D In
7. Not until linoleum was invented in 1860 _____ hard-wearing, easy-to-clean flooring.
 A any house did have B did any house have
 C house had any D any house had
8. On no account _____ borrow money from friends, and still less _____ dependent on the favors of rich relatives.
 A I would; I would be B would I; I would be
 C would I; would I be D I would; would I be
9. Not only _____ as a cooked dish the world over, but it is also used as the base of many other foods, condiments, and even beverages.
 A eating rice B rice is eaten C people eat rice D is rice eaten
10. _____ dwell upon the joy of that reunion.
 A Little need I B Little I need C Little did I need D Little do I need
11. It is in vain that _____.
 A did you conceal the message B do you conceal the message
 C have you concealed the message D you concealed the message
12. _____ divorce ourselves from the masses of the people.
 A In no time we should B In no time should we
 C At no time we should D At no time should we
13. She never laughed, _____ lose her temper.
 A or she ever did B nor did she ever
 C or did she ever D nor she ever did
14. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
 A neither B so C either D both

15. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.

A did we use

B may we use

C we may use

D we could use



There is an error in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. Alchemists had the idea which by applying chemical vapors to base metals they could create gold.

2. Not until 1931 became "The Star-spangled Banner" the official anthem of the United States.

3. The mere fact what most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean it will not happen.

4. Hardly he had finished his work when the telephone rang.

5. She received her check for \$ 5000, but even then could she believe it.

6. Where did you get the idea why I could not come.

7. In feudal times, the rank of knighthood carried no social distinction; neither any man could be a knight.

8. I have no idea that has happened to her.

9. Although experimental television had been available since the 1920's, many people in the United States did not see a broadcast until was the New York World's Fair of 1939.

10. Not for one minute I think do I have any hope of getting promoted.

11. The labor movement developed differently in the United States from the way did it in other countries.

12. Some people argued that not until became science prominent did slavery come to be abolished.

13. Not only is the sun much bigger than any planet, but does it consist completely of gaseous material.

14. An Olympic Marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, the distance is approximately from Marathon to Athens.

15. Suddenly the thought came to him what he could go blind.



Combine each group of sentences into one containing an appositive clause.

1. a) My original question has not been answered.
b) Why did he do it?
-

2. a) The nearest filling station is 30 miles away.
b) They had to face the fact.
-

3. a) Where did you get the idea?
b) I could not come.
-

4. a) There is a real danger.
b) Oxford will not retain its world position.
-

5. a) Could he meet Mary at the station?
b) He was again tortured by the doubt.
-



Change the following sentences into inverted sentences.

1. He did not write a single paper last term.
-
2. He had no sooner began to speak than I sensed that something was wrong.
-
3. China will not allow any other country to interfere in her internal affairs on any account.
-
4. The old man can't imagine for a moment that he would die abroad.
-
5. They should not work for the boss any longer.
-

核心语法

1. ...when a large car, **with its headlights on and its horn blaring**, roared down the arcade. (L. 6)
2. ...when they **found** a beautifully-cooked wallet and **notes turned to ash!** (L. 7)

语法扩展

1. 独立主格结构(Absolute Construction)

独立主格结构实质上就是带有自己主语的非限定分句或无动词分句。它的逻辑主语与句子的主语不同,在结构上游离于主句之外。

独立主格结构按其结构形式可分为:现在分词独立结构、过去分词独立结构、无动词独立结构(名词、形容词、副词、介词短语等)和不定式独立结构。

独立主格结构在句中作状语,可表示时间、原因、条件、方式和伴随状况等;位置也很灵活,可位于句首、句中或句尾,放在句尾时,通常用逗号将其与主句隔开。

Weather permitting, I will start tomorrow.

= If weather permits, I will start tomorrow.

His homework done, Jim decided to go and see the play.

= After his homework was done, Jim decided to go and see the play.

The meal over, we began to work again.

= When the meal was over, we began to work again.

The plan was approved, **the details to be worked out later**.

= The plan was approved **with** the details to be worked out later.

特别注意:

独立主格结构使用介词的问题:

- 1) 随的独立主格结构一般均可转变为用 with 引导的独立结构,而表示否定意义的独立主格结构可转变为由 without 引导的独立结构。