

新概念英语》(新版)辅导丛书

新概念英语

3

NCE Grammar Practice

语法练习

Developing Skills

培养技能

主编：何其莘

顾问：Roy Kingsbury (英)

Julia Alexander (英)

编著：陈红薇



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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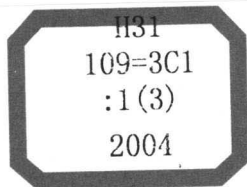
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前 言

根据广大读者——特别是英语自学者——的要求，外语教学与研究出版社和朗文（Longman）公司共同推出了一批《新概念英语》（新版）的辅导用书，涵盖了自学导读、练习详解、词汇总表、语法及录音练习等方面的内容。第一批辅导用书出版后受到了广大读者的欢迎。

此次推出的第二批辅导用书包括：词汇随身听速记手册、口语练习、语法练习和词汇练习。

我们相信，这套新的辅导用书将为各个层次的学习者提供多方位的帮助，有助于他们通过学习《新概念英语》（新版）提高自己的英语综合运用能力。

何其莘

《新概念英语》(新版) 辅导丛书包括:

《新概念英语自学导读 1》

(*NCE Study Guide 1: First Things First*)

《新概念英语自学导读 2》

(*NCE Study Guide 2: Practice & Progress*)

《新概念英语自学导读 3》

(*NCE Study Guide 3: Developing Skills*)

《新概念英语自学导读 4》

(*NCE Study Guide 4: Fluency in English*)

《新概念英语练习详解 1》

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《新概念英语练习详解 4》

(*NCE Exercise Companion 4: Fluency in English*)

《新概念英语语法手册》(*An NCE Grammar Handbook*)

《新概念英语词汇大全》(*An NCE Complete Vocabulary List*)

《新概念英语词汇自学手册》(*An NCE Pocket Dictionary*)

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《新概念英语语法练习 1》
(*NCE Grammar Practice 1*)
《新概念英语语法练习 2》
(*NCE Grammar Practice 2*)
《新概念英语语法练习 3》
(*NCE Grammar Practice 3*)
《新概念英语语法练习 4》
(*NCE Grammar Practice 4*)

《新概念英语词汇练习 1》
(*NCE Vocabulary Practice 1*)
《新概念英语词汇练习 2》
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《新概念英语词汇练习 3》
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Lesson 1 A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

- A. Join the following simple sentences to make them compound statements using the conjunctions provided. 用所给的连词把简单句连成并列句。

Example: He ran around in the playground for an hour.
He didn't feel tired. (but)

*He ran around in the playground for an hour,
but he didn't feel tired.*

1. I invited him to dinner. He didn't come. (but)
_____.
2. The dress was very expensive. I bought it. (yet)
_____.
3. I didn't take part in the game. He didn't take part in the game either. (Neither ... nor)
_____.
4. We moved all the furniture out of the house. We painted the house. (and then)
_____.
5. You can leave now. You can stay another week. (either ... or)
_____.
6. She sold her car. She still couldn't get enough money to buy an apartment. (but)
_____.

7. I like the dress very much. I can't afford it. (but)

_____.

8. He had to spend an uncomfortable night in the cabin.
He could find no better place to sleep. (for)

_____.

9. I would like to have received a good education like Jack.
My family couldn't afford it. (but)

_____.

B. Join the following simple sentences to make them complex statements using the words provided. 用所给的词把简单句连成复合句。

Example: We were playing football. It began to rain.
(when)

When we were playing football, it began to rain.

OR We were playing football when it began to rain.

1. The Second World War broke out. He was still at school. (when)

_____.

2. Mary was afraid. She wasn't used to anyone calling at midnight. (because)

_____.

3. I promised to come. I'll certainly come. (as)

_____.

4. I'll let you know. I'll come back. (as soon as)

_____.

5. You've finished cleaning the car. You can help me with the dishes. (when)
_____.
6. She couldn't go to the party. She didn't have an invitation. (as)
_____.
7. He told us the news. He became very excited. (when)
_____.
8. You'll have no chance of being promoted. You must work harder. (unless)
_____.
9. It might rain. The game will be played as arranged. (unless)
_____.
10. You don't want to join us. I won't force you to do it. (if)
_____.
11. The animal was a puma. They were fully convinced. (that)
_____.

C. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given. 用所给词语开头改写下列句子。

Example: She has resigned from her job.

It is incredible that she has resigned from her job.

1. The match had been cancelled.
He asked why _____.
2. The criminal is still hiding somewhere in this city.
It is disturbing to know _____.

3. He can pass the examination.
I firmly believe _____.
4. The poor boy is innocent.
The judge is fully convinced _____.
5. Many boys in the boarding school feel lonely.
It is not surprising _____.
6. A tiger had been seen in the village.
The government received a report _____.
7. She will do the job alone.
She has the brilliant idea _____.
8. The meeting has been cancelled.
The news has reached her _____.

D. Beneath each of the following sentences, there are three choices marked a, b and c. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. 选择正确答案。

1. _____ reports came into London Zoo that a puma had been seen, they were not taken seriously.
a) As b) When c) While
2. The police felt obliged to investigate the case _____ the descriptions given by the witnesses were strikingly different.
a) for that b) in that c) because
3. _____ he goes, he is always recognised.
a) Where b) Whatever c) Wherever
4. Only the natives know _____ to find that kind of snake.
a) where b) wherever c) what
5. _____ he leaves the house, he turns off the light.
a) What b) Whenever c) As

6. No one knows how, but a precious reference book has _____ disappeared.
a) somehow b) unknown c) however
7. The hunt for the puma began in a village where a woman _____ blackberries saw it.
a) who pick
b) picking
c) having picked
8. As no zoo had reported a missing puma, this one _____ in the possession of a private collector.
a) had been
b) must
c) must have been
9. It's really _____ to think that an escaped prisoner was hiding somewhere nearby.
a) annoyed b) disturbing c) disturbed

Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one

十三等于一

- A. Rewrite the following sentences using the present continuous tense to express continually-repeated actions. 用现在进行时改写下列句子。**

Example: She always talks to someone on her mobile.

She is always talking to someone on her mobile.

1. Juliet always borrows my pencils.
_____.
2. He always makes mistakes in his work.
_____.
3. She always changes her mind about things.
_____.
4. The naughty boy always gets his mother into trouble.
_____.
5. She always eats sweets.
_____.
6. The bear is so fond of honey that it always steals honey from the bee hives.
_____.
7. He is late again. He always misses the bus.
_____.
8. He always looks for his car keys.
_____.

B. Write sentences using the words provided. 用所给的词造句。

Example: Public transport/always/isn't/very reliable

Public transport isn't always very reliable.

1. the phone/rings/very often/when I'm cooking

Very often _____.

2. I/usually/my salary/on Friday/get

I _____.

3. Jack/rudely/speaks/often/to/strangers

Jack _____.

4. We/don't/eat/that/normally/kind of/meat

We _____.

5. He/his parents/visits/regularly/every year

He _____.

6. He/has/been/good at/sport/never

He _____.

C. Complete the following sentences using the words or phrases, and in the correct form. 用每组所给的词或短语的正确形式完成下列句子。

a) *see* *look at* *watch*

1. He _____ the development of the affair closely.

2. I _____ his car go past my door a minute ago.

3. As he spends so much time _____ TV, he has little time to read books.

4. As I told him the story, he _____ me in blank astonishment.

b) *have to* *have (something done)* *have*

1. I _____ a lot of work to do this morning.

2. This bike does not work. I must _____ it _____.

3. As I haven't finished my homework, I'll _____ stay at home while the others go to the cinema.

D. Beneath each of the following sentences, there are three choices marked a, b and c. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. 选择正确答案。

1. We got so bored on our holiday because it rained day _____ day.

- a) after b) with c) of

2. He suddenly woke up with a _____ because someone was knocking at the door.

- a) start b) dream c) rush

3. _____ with a rifle, the white settler was ready to face any enemy.

- a) Prepared b) Armed c) Carried

4. He had an accident last year and has been staying at home _____.

- a) since
b) ever since then
c) after

5. He came to China two years ago and has lived here _____ then.

- a) since b) ever c) after

6. The school is trying to _____ money to have the library refurnished.

- a) make b) raise c) offer