

《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步语法强化 *Synchronized Grammar Exercises*

2

总主编 王波
分册主编 王晔

新版

Practice
& Progress
实践与进步



南京大学出版社

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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,专为使用《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。在编写过程中适当增加了词汇量,并辅以相应的背景知识,有助于学习者更快捷地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

LESSONS
1—4

1. Last week I **went** to a theatre. (L.1)
2. They **were talking** loudly. (L.1)
3. **What** a day! (L.2)
4. I'm **coming** to see you. (L.2)
5. He **lent** me a book. (L.3)
6. He **has been** there for six months. (L.4)

语法练习

① 一般过去时；过去进行时 (The Past Indefinite / Continuous)

一般过去时主要表示一个过去发生的动作或存在的状态。通常与表示过去的时间状语连用，如 yesterday, last week, just now 等。如果句中有 be 动词，要使用 was 和 were，was 用于第一、三人称单数，其他情况下都用 were；如果句中有实义动词，要使用动词过去式。

He went to America last year.

I was late for the meeting yesterday.

They were students at that time.

动词过去式的变化

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| I . 一般动词后面加 -ed | guess—guessed / listen—listened |
| II . 以 e 结尾的动词后面加 -d | smile—smiled / arrive—arrived |
| III . 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的，变 y 为 i 再加 -ed | cry—cried / try—tried |
| IV . 重读闭音节词结尾，即单词中只有一个元音字母，其后紧跟一个辅音字母的单词，双写辅音字母再加 -ed | stop—stopped |
| V . 一些无规则变化的动词需要单独记忆 | go—went / get—got |

过去进行时主要表示过去某个时刻正在发生的一个动作。

一般过去时和过去进行时的基本差别是：一般过去时表示一个已经完成的动作，而过去进行时表示过去一个正在进行的动作。

She wrote a letter yesterday. (已经写完)

She was writing a letter. (可能还没有写完)

② 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentence)

感叹句一般分两种，由 what 开头引导的和以 how 开头引导的。What 开头的后面紧跟一个名词或名词性短语，然后是主语和谓语；而以 how 开头引导的感叹句后面跟形容词或副词（短语），然后是主语和谓语。

What a beautiful girl she is!

How foolish he is!

③ 现在进行时 (The Present Continuous)

可以表示近期按计划或安排要进行的事情，常用于表示位置移动的动词。如 come, leave, arrive, go 等，也可用于其他动态动词，如 get, meet, stay, have, see, do, play 等。

—When are you leaving? —After the Spring Festival.

How are you going, by train or by plane?

I'm coming to see you tomorrow. (L.2)



④ 可以带双宾语的动词

动词可以分为几类，如及物动词、不及物动词、双宾动词、系动词、助动词和情态动词等。其中双宾动词后面可以跟两个宾语，前面的为间接宾语，通常表示动作的目标；后面的为直接宾语，通常表示动作的结果。如果要把间接宾语放在直接宾语的后面，间接宾语前面要加介词“to”（表示动作对什么人），或者加介词“for”（表示动作为什么人而做）。

常见的双宾动词有：bring, buy, cook, find, get, give, leave, make, offer, pass, read, sell, send, serve, show, take, teach, tell, write 等。

He bought me a book. He bought a book for me.

Tom left me a message. Tom left a message to me.

She cooked us a delicious meal. She cooked a delicious meal for us.

Please pass me the salt. Please pass the salt to me.

⑤ 现在完成时 (The Present Perfect)

构成：has/have+ 过去分词

现在完成时表示一件已经发生的事情，但这件事情往往与现在有联系，表示对现在产生的影响或结果，常与 just, recently, lately, ever, never 等表示时间的副词搭配使用。

I have just finished my homework.

Have you ever seen this movie?

现在完成时还可以表示一个从过去某个时间开始，延续到现在并可能持续下去的动作，常与表示一段时间的时间状语连用，如 so far, up till now, since, for a long time, in the last few years, these days 等。

He has lived here for five years.

I have studied French since the day I came here.

So far, I haven't received your letter.

现在完成时和一般过去时的区别：

现在完成时和一般过去时这两种时态都谈已经发生的事，但区别在于现在完成时表示的动作与现在有联系，或是对现在有影响，再或者是谈现在以前这一段时间里发生的事情，而一般过去时单纯谈过去的事情，与现在没有联系。

David has been in the army for three years. (现在还在部队里)

David was in the army for three years. (现在不在部队里了)

⑥ 辨析 have/has been to... 与 have/has gone to...

Have/has been to... 表示“到过……地方（现在已经回来）”，后面可跟不定式；have/has gone to... 表示“已经去了某地（现在已不在说话地）”。

Tom has been to the Greece. (汤姆去过希腊。)

Tom has gone to the Greece. (汤姆去希腊了。)

⑦ 英语的五种基本句型

1) 主语 + 不及物动词

They laughed.

The bell rang.

2) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 (宾语可以由名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词和从句等表示)

Tom lost the umbrella.

She loves her country.

3) 主语 + 双宾动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

He gave me a book.

Jane tells me a story.

4) 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (表语可以是形容词、名词、代词、副词、分词、介词短语和从句等。常见的系动词有 be, get, appear, become, feel, look, prove, sound, seem, smell, taste, turn 等)

She is lovely.

The stone feels cold.

5) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语 (宾语补足语可以是名词、形容词、副词、不定式、分词、介词短语和从句等)

Jane made me angry.

He left the door open.

语法练习

I 选择填空。

- () 1. _____ lovely red apples!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
- () 2. —When did you decide to be a teacher?
—Let me see. I'm thirty, and I have wanted to be one since _____.
A. twenty years B. twenty years ago
C. I had twenty years D. I was twenty
- () 3. I _____ there for three years.
A. went B. have C. haven't been D. was
- () 4. She _____ live abroad.
A. has been B. has gone to C. have been to D. went
- () 5. He _____ to Europe last year.
A. has gone to B. has been to C. went D. was going

II 用动词的适当形式填空。

- He (be) _____ rich in those days.
- I (go) _____ to the Europe last summer.
- She (tell) _____ me a story last evening.
- Tom seldom (get up) _____ before 9 o'clock on Sunday.
- At that moment I (have) _____ lunch with my guest.
- Have you (read) _____ the novel yet?
- My grandmother _____ (die) five years ago.
- Where _____ (be)? I _____ (look) for you all the afternoon.



9. You _____ (avoid) me all day. What _____ (do)?
10. George _____ (come) in just now.

III 把下列陈述句改写成由 what 引导的感叹句。

1. It is a terrible day.

2. She is a smart student.

3. It is a beautiful flower.

4. It is a boring lecture.

5. He bought a large house.

IV 连词成句，并使用相应的时态。

1. play, they, yesterday afternoon, basketball, on the playground

2. my boss, I, on my way home, meet, yesterday

3. want, me, promise, one thing, I, to, you

4. be, he, Africa, for, to, three times

5. a letter, she, call, I, write, when

V 用动词的适当形式完成短文。

We _____ (enter) Port Said Harbor when I _____ (come) on deck. As soon as our ship _____ (come) near enough, a large number of boats _____ (set out) from the shore. We could see that they _____ (bring) money-changers, guides, and men selling all kinds of wonderful things. While I _____ (leave) the ship I _____ (notice) that the rest of the passengers _____ (argue) about the prices in loud voices. I _____ (walk) about for an hour and _____ (watch) the gay street life; men _____ (sell) strange fruits and vegetables, and tradesmen _____ (mend) shoes or _____ (make) carpets in their little shops. I _____ (return) to my ship as the sun _____ (set). The "market" on the ship still _____ (go on). An old man who _____ (sit) on the deck _____ (offer) me a beautiful Persian rug for only 10. I _____ (bargain) hard for ten minutes, and just as the ship _____ (go) I _____ (buy) it for 1. As I _____ (go) to my cabin I _____ (see) a sailor with a rug like mine. I _____ (ask) him the price. "Five shillings," He said, "But I _____ (pay) too much of it. A man that I _____ (talk) to just now only _____



(pay) two shillings.” As I _____ (undress) that night, I _____ (notice) a little piece of cloth which _____ (hang) from one corner of my rug. On it were the words “MADE IN CHINA”.

VI 汉译英。

1. 多美的一个花园啊!

2. 我想去看电影, 你也想去吗?

3. 他在法国已经住了五年了。

4. 杰克把他的照片拿给我看。

5. 给我们唱首歌吧!

6. 我上次见到他的时候, 他正在工厂里干活。

7. 我跟他说了几次, 可他一个劲地看书, 根本就没听见我说什么。

8. 我正睡得香, 突然被一个很大的响声惊醒了。

9. 我从未违背过我自己的诺言。

10. 这些年来你一直在干什么?

核心语法

1. Who is **Percy Buttons**? (L.6)
2. **When** the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside...(L.7)
3. **While** two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel. (L.7)
4. The **best** and the worst (L.8)
5. **Everybody** enters for 'The Nicest Garden Competition' each year. (L.8)

语法练习

① 冠词 (The Article)

冠词是一种虚词，不能独立担当一个成分，只能附着在一个名词上，帮助说明其词义。英语中的冠词一共有三个：不定冠词 (a, an) 和定冠词 (the)。

不定冠词用于修饰可数名词单数，当单词以元音音标开始时要用不定冠词 an，如果单词以辅音音标开始用不定冠词 a。

a ship / an apple

a girl / an hour

定冠词有“这(那)个”的意思，但比较弱，表示一(几)个特定的人或东西。

That's the hat you want.

Who is the young man over there?

1) 不定冠词的基本用法

① 表示“一个”

- ▶ Rome was not built in a day.
- ▶ I bought a new wallet yesterday.

② 表示“某一个”

- ▶ Just now a man was waiting for you.
- ▶ A scholar is coming to speak to us.

③ 某类人或物(可用在表语、同位语等中)

- ▶ He is an American.
- ▶ Is this a planer or a lather?

④ 某类人或物(可作主语，表示整个这类人或东西)

- ▶ A tiger can run very fast.
- ▶ A woman needs love.

2) 定冠词的基本用法

① 和个体名词的单数和复数连用，表示某个(些)特定的人或东西。

- ▶ Put the apples on the table.
- ▶ Did you go to the opening ceremony?

② 和一个单数名词一道用，表示一类人或东西。

- ▶ The snake is a kind of dangerous animal.



- ▶ The computer has changed our way of life.
- ③和某些名词连用表示整个民族、阶层、阶级、一家人等。
 - ▶ The Chinese people are hardworking and brave.
 - ▶ The Smiths were excellent blacksmith.
 - ▶ The Jacks arrived at 10 o'clock this morning.
- ④和某些形容词连用，表示一类人或某种品质。
 - ▶ The rich look down upon the poor.
 - ▶ These seats are for the disabled.
 - ▶ He loves the mystical.
 - ▶ They want to find the good, the beautiful and the true in this novel.
- ⑤和一些表示世界上独一无二的东西的名词一道用。
 - ▶ The moon has risen.
 - ▶ Do you know how large the earth is?

常见的这类词语还有 the equator, the outer space, the atmosphere, the Milky Way, the solar system, the North Pole, the tropics 等。

3) 不用冠词的情况

①专有名词前一般不加冠词，因为它本身就是特指的，即使前面有形容词修饰时通常不加冠词，如人名：Shakespeare, Jack London, John Smith；地名：London, Beijing, New York, Paris, France, Europe 等。

②抽象名词前一般不加冠词。

- ▶ Practice makes perfect.
- ▶ Where there is life there is hope.

③物质名词前一般不加冠词。

- ▶ Do you like tea or coffee?
- ▶ Gold is expensive.
- ▶ Is this fresh water?

④个体名词抽象化以后，前面不加冠词。

- ▶ We were at school together.
- ▶ He was in prison for three years.
- ▶ The flowers were in blossom.

⑤表示季节、月份、日期的名词前一般不加冠词。

- ▶ Spring is coming.
- ▶ I was born in May.
- ▶ The test is to be on Monday.

⑥在 daybreak, dusk, dawn, noon, midnight, sunset, sunrise 这类名词前常不加冠词。

- ▶ At daybreak they started on their journey.
- ▶ We left home at dawn.

⑦称呼语、家人以及亲属名称后通常不加冠词。

- ▶ Thank you, sir.
- ▶ Yes, father.

⑧在一些并列名词前，通常可不加冠词。

- ▶ We are hand in hand.



- Father and son are competing with each other.

② 状语从句 (Adverbial Clause)

英语中常见的状语从句类型有:

1) 时间状语从句: 主要由 when, as, while, before, after, as soon as, since, until, whenever, once, now that 等引导。

While the meeting was going on, Tom came in.

2) 条件状语从句: 主要由 if, unless, supposing, providing, provided that, even if, in case, as long as, on condition that, whether...or 等引导。

If I were you, I would do it right now.

3) 目的状语从句: 主要由 that, so that, lest, for fear that, in case 等引导。

Shut the window for fear that it may rain.

4) 结果状语从句: 主要由 so that, so...that, such...that, that 等引导。

He is such a charming guy that so many girls like him.

5) 原因状语从句: 主要由 because, since, as, in case 等引导。

I was absent yesterday because I was ill.

6) 让步状语从句: 主要由 although, though, while, whereas 等引导。

Although I was very tired, I still helped him do the homework.

7) 方式状语从句: 主要由 as, like, as if, as though 等引导。

Do it like I do.

8) 地点状语从句: 主要由 where, wherever, anywhere 等引导。

Wherever you go, I will be right here waiting for you.

9) 比较状语从句: 主要由 than 或 as 引导。

He earned more than his wife.

③ 过去进行时 (The Past Continuous)

构成: was/were+ 现在分词

过去进行时表示过去某个时间某事正在进行。过去时间可以由一个时间状语来表示, 例如 yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week 等。

Last week I was staying in Shanghai for business.

过去进行时还可以用在状语从句中, 引导时间状语从句的连词有 when, as, while, just as 等。When, as 和 while 都可以表示“当……时候”, 有时候可以替换, 但是也有区别。如果引导两个同时正在进行且持续时间较长的动作, 只能用 while; 如果表示突然发生的动作只能用 when 引导; 如果表示恰恰在这时, 用 as 或 just as。

While I was talking with my teacher, I heard the telephone ringing.

I dropped my shoes as I was getting on the bus.

④ 形容词的比较级和最高级 (The Comparative Degree and The Superlative Clause) (I)

多音节词及双音节词的比较级和最高级的变化规则: 一般加 more/less, most/least。例如, more expensive, less interesting, the most difficult 等。其中也有不规则变化, 需要单独记忆, 如 good—better—best, bad—worse—worst, many—more—most, little—less—least, far—farther/further—farthest/furthest 等。

少数单音节词也要通过加 more/less, most/least 构成比较级和最高级, 例如 pleased, glad, tired, fond 等。



单音节词的比较级、最高级的变化规则

- I . 一般直接加 -er, -est; 以 e 结尾的词加 -r, -st.
 large—larger—largest
 small—smaller—smallest
- II . 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词变 y 为 i 加 -er, -est.
 busy—busier—busiest
- III . 重读闭音节结尾的词, 双写最后一个辅音字母再加 -er, -est.
 big—bigger—biggest
- IV . 以 ow, er, le 结尾的双音节词和个别单音节也直接加 -er, -est.
 narrow—narrower—narrowest

⑤ 不定代词 (Indefinite Pronoun) (I)

不定代词通常分为两类:

1) 由 body, one, thing 构成的合成代词

somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody, someone, anyone, everyone, no one, something, anything, everything, nothing

2) 兼作代词和限定词的词

all, another, any, both, each, either, few, little, many, much, neither, none, other, some.

语法练习

I 选择填空。

- () 1. Asia is _____ as Europe.
 A. four times large B. as four times large
 C. four times as large D. as large four times
- () 2. The life span of a sunfish is short, _____ ten years.
 A. more seldom than B. more than seldom
 C. seldom more than D. seldom than more
- () 3. The more I know him, _____ I like him.
 A. less B. the less C. lesser D. the lesser
- () 4. The rooms in Towers are _____ Patterson Hall.
 A. larger than B. larger than that of C. larger than in D. larger than those in
- () 5. Frank plays _____ Alice.
 A. a lot more better than B. much more better than
 C. a lot better than D. much more well than
- () 6. We were not _____ at David's being dismissed.
 A. less surprised B. the less surprising
 C. the least surprised D. the least surprised



- () 7. If you wish to study hard, you must see your boyfriend _____.
A. fewer frequent B. less often C. less frequent D. lesser often
- () 8. Freezing is at present one of the _____ of preserving meats and vegetables.
A. most methods are important B. methods most important
C. most important methods D. most are important methods
- () 9. He was left alone, with _____ to look after him.
A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. not one
- () 10. "How many elephants did you see?"
"_____."
A. None B. No one C. No many D. Not many ones
- () 11. David sold most of his belongings. He has scarcely _____ left in the house.
A. everything B. nothing C. something D. anything
- () 12. Everybody must have _____ own choice.
A. their B. your C. one's D. our

II 请在需要的地方填上适当的冠词。

1. Yesterday I bought _____ book. _____ book is interesting.
2. _____ Russia is a large country.
3. Yesterday is _____ usual day.
4. Jack plays _____ piano, but his brother prefers to play _____ basketball.
5. _____ death of Byron was _____ great loss to _____ poetry.
6. A: We had fish and _____ chips for _____ supper.
B: That doesn't sound _____ very interesting super.
7. Perhaps _____ bed is _____ most essential article of furniture in _____ house.
8. I want _____ assistant with _____ knowledge of English and _____ experience of _____ office routine.
9. That fox was hot in _____ head and fell immediately on _____ spot.
10. _____ day after _____ day passed without _____ news, and we began to lose _____ hope.
11. _____ young should show _____ respect for _____ old.
12. _____ wisdom does not always come with _____ age.
13. Mr. Smith is _____ remarkable man.
14. A: I hope you have _____ lovely time and _____ good weather.
B: But I'm not going for _____ holiday; I'm going on _____ business.
15. She goes to _____ prison twice _____ month to visit her husband. He was sent to _____ prison for _____ six months for _____ stealing. When _____ six months are over, he'll be released; _____ difficulty then will be to find _____ work.
16. The escaping prisoner camped in _____ wood but he didn't light fire because smoke rising from _____ wood might attract _____ attention.
17. _____ Queen Elizabeth II is _____ monarch of _____ Great Britain.
18. _____ Declaration of Independence was drawn in 1776.



19. A: Did you come by _____ air?

B: No, I came by sea. I had lovely voyage on Queen Elizabeth II.

20. _____ Pearl River flows into _____ South China Sea.

III 英译汉, 注意斜体部分。

1. These cases of medicine are to be *sent to the hospital*.

2. The sick man has been *sent to hospital*.

3. Without stability and unity, talking about economic development and prosperity is *out of the question*.

4. "Can you finish the work in a week?" "Yes, it's *out of question*."

5. He has bought *an English* and *a Chinese dictionary*.

6. He has bought *an English-Chinese dictionary*.

7. She is sitting *in the front of* the car with the driver.

8. She sat *in front of* me.

9. *The party secretary and the principal* of the school joined the students in planting trees.

10. *The party secretary and principal* of the school gave an important talk at the school meeting.

11. We were *at dinner* when he came.

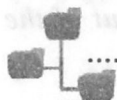
12. Shall we *ask him to dinner*?

13. We *had quite a good dinner*.

14. They are going to *give a dinner* in honor of the new ambassador.



1. **On** Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall. (L.9)
2. It would strike twelve **in** twenty minutes' time. (L.9)
3. It was **made** in Germany in 1681. (L.10)
4. It is being repaired by **a friend of my father's**. (L.10)
5. Our neighbor, Captain Charles Alison, **will sail** from Portsmouth tomorrow. (L.12)



语法练习

① 介词（表示时间）的用法

常见的可用于表示时间的介词有：

- 1) **in**: The work should be done in a week.
- 2) **on**: I usually get up at ten on Sundays.
- 3) **at**: Dinner begins at six in the evening.
- 4) **during**: He was in the army during the war.
- 5) **from...to**: He worked from six to ten.
- 6) **till/until**: She was wont to sit up till late.

② 被动语态 (Passive Voice) (I)

构成：be+ 过去分词

英语句子有两种语态：主动语态和被动语态。当主语是动作的执行者时，是主动语态；当主语是动作的承受者时，是被动语态。被动语态有时有 by 引导的状语，如：

The boy was bitterly beaten by his father.

This drama was written by Shakespeare.

但有一些也没有，如：

I was born in 1977.

They were given a warm welcome.

1) 哪些动词可以用于被动语态

① 及物动词可以用于被动语态，因为及物动词有宾语，把宾语变为主语，句子就可以改为被动语态。

- ▶ Tom killed two birds. — Two birds were killed by Tom.
- ▶ He painted his house yellow. — His house was painted yellow by him.

② 不及物动词若与介词结合可构成成语动词，这时就可以有宾语，因而也就可以用于被动结构。

- ▶ She took care of the boy. — The boy was taken care of by her.
- ▶ A thief broke into his house. — His house was broken into by a thief.

③ 由情态动词等构成的谓语也可用于被动结构。

- ▶ We must do it right now. — It must be done right now.
- ▶ She has to finish the work immediately. — The work has to be finished immediately.

④ 非谓语动词，由于不是谓语，不能改为被动语态，但可改为被动形式。

- ▶ He has nothing to do today. — There is nothing to be done today.