

新概念英语学习丛书
New Concept English Learning Series

新概念英语

(最新版)

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH EXERCISE BOOK

随课练

3

培养技能

Developing Skills

宇文静 主编

- ✓ 一线教师 最新打造
- ✓ 命题科学 训练规范
- ✓ 活学巧练 扎实提高



首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

新概念英语

(最新版)

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH EXERCISE BOOK

随课练 3

培养技能

Developing Skills

宇文静 主 编

陶亚楠 刘 洋 副主编



首都师范大学出版社

CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念英语随课练. 3/宇文静主编. —北京:首都师范大学出版社, 2008. 11

(新概念英语学习丛书)

ISBN 978-7-81119-438-8

I. 新… II. 宇… III. 英语课—中学—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 172054 号

新概念英语学习丛书

XIN GAINIAN YINGYU SUI KE LIAN(3)

新概念英语随课练(3)

主 编 宇文静

副主编 陶亚楠 刘 洋

首都师范大学出版社出版发行

地 址 北京西三环北路 105 号

邮 编 100048

电 话 68418523(总编室) 68982468(市场部)

网 址 cnuph.com.cn

E-mail master@cnuph.com.cn

北京佳顺印务有限公司印刷

全国新华书店发行

版 次 2008 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次 2008 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 20

字 数 395 千

定 价 54.00 元(全三册)

策 划:刘 敏 责任编辑:丁晓山 余春辉

封面设计:  大众设计 TEL: 010-51696022

版权所有 违者必究

如有质量问题 请与出版社联系退换

前言

《新概念英语》教材自出版以来，就因系统的学习体系、经典的文章选材而受到了广大英语学习者的喜爱，成功地帮助了学习者掌握听、说、读、写等各项技能，使学习者在英语学习过程中最大限度地发挥自己的潜能。

为了使学习者能够更好地掌握教材要求的各项语言技能，我们组织富有多年新概念英语教学经验的教师编写了这套《新概念英语随课练》。该套丛书紧贴《新概念英语》教材，并增加了一些相关内容，以练习的形式帮助学习者加深对课文的理解，巩固基础知识，提高语言各项使用能力。

《新概念英语随课练》以课文为单元，采取一课一练的形式进行编写。习题的命制注重题目与课文的拓展关联性，覆盖了课文中要求掌握的全部重点语法、词汇知识，以及相关的阅读、写作、翻译知识。通过完成每课的练习，学习者能够对教材内容达到更加深入的理解，有效地衡量自己对重要知识点的掌握程度；并且通过各种针对练习，也有利于学习者自我总结，梳理语言知识体系。

《新概念英语随课练》(3) 共计 60 课，单双课的练习设计有所不同，其中单课练：单项选择、完型填空、阅读理解、翻译；双课练：单项选择、课文填空、阅读理解、改错与翻译。题型更加丰富全面。所有习题均附有答案解析，解析简洁明了，一针见血，使学习者不仅知其然，也知其所以然。另外，根据英语学习的特点，在练习的编写过程中，我们还特别注意了将重要知识点以不同的练习形式循环出现，使学习者在学习新的知识点的同时，进一步夯实基础。

《新概念英语随课练》(3) 的练习内容符合英语学习者中级的知识水平，注重练习的灵活性和题型的多样性，随着课文难度加大，所设题目难度逐渐增大、内容不断扩展，使学习者在实践中能有效提高各项英语技能。希望本书能帮助您在英语学习道路中切实提高，迈向成功！

目 录

Contents

Lesson 1	1
Lesson 2	4
Lesson 3	7
Lesson 4	10
Lesson 5	13
Lesson 6	16
Lesson 7	19
Lesson 8	22
Lesson 9	25
Lesson 10	28
Lesson 11	31
Lesson 12	34
Lesson 13	37
Lesson 14	40
Lesson 15	43
Lesson 16	46
Lesson 17	49
Lesson 18	52
Lesson 19	55
Lesson 20	59
Lesson 21	62
Lesson 22	66
Lesson 23	69
Lesson 24	73
Lesson 25	77
Lesson 26	81
Lesson 27	85
Lesson 28	89

Lesson 29	93
Lesson 30	97
Lesson 31	101
Lesson 32	104
Lesson 33	108
Lesson 34	112
Lesson 35	116
Lesson 36	120
Lesson 37	124
Lesson 38	128
Lesson 39	132
Lesson 40	136
Lesson 41	140
Lesson 42	144
Lesson 43	147
Lesson 44	151
Lesson 45	154
Lesson 46	158
Lesson 47	161
Lesson 48	165
Lesson 49	168
Lesson 50	172
Lesson 51	176
Lesson 52	180
Lesson 53	183
Lesson 54	187
Lesson 55	190
Lesson 56	194
Lesson 57	197
Lesson 58	201
Lesson 59	205
Lesson 60	209
参考答案与习题详解	213



Lesson 1 A Puma at Large

I. 单项选择

- Things _____ to me so suddenly that I didn't have time to call you.
A. went B. came C. flew D. took place
- It is disturbing _____ that the exam is coming.
A. thinking B. to think C. think D. thought
- This test should _____ seriously.
A. be taken B. be thought C. be finished D. be seen
- The clothes _____ are sold in that store are extraordinarily expensive.
A. what B. whose C. that D. /
- The housing price in China is _____ the rise.
A. in B. to C. during D. on
- This beautiful car is _____ of the company.
A. in the possession B. in possession C. in possess D. in the possess
- Michael was _____ convinced that she was the cleverest in the class.
A. very B. far C. mostly D. fully
- The task _____ more difficult than we'd thought.
A. was proven B. proved C. proves D. is proven
- The escaped prisoner is still _____.
A. on large B. in large C. at large D. as large
- She claimed to _____ there three years before.
A. be B. have been C. be going D. have gone

II. 完型填空

Nowadays there are more and more ways of going on holiday. More and more people go

11 _____ every year. Some people even go on two or three holidays a 12 _____.

In my opinion, there are two 13 _____ of holidaymakers. The first kind always flock to seaside resorts when they go on holiday. Their one and only aim is to have a good time 14 _____ sunbathing and putting their feet up. They are not a bit 15 _____ in local specialties. At mealtimes, if they can get a plate of British "fish and chips", they're more than a little happy! They spend their days 16 _____ the sunshine and their evenings getting drunk, then 17 _____ soundly. If this sort of people forget to pack the suntan oil, he or she will 18 _____ come home as 19 _____ as a lobster (龙虾).

Holidaymakers of the other type go to every country to 20 _____ the knowledge of foreign lands. They make use of the chance to travel to improve their world knowledge. For them,



going on 21 is educational. 22, they'll not move from one place to place 23 few days. If they visit lots of places in a 24 span of time, there is no way that they can get a proper feel of a place or 25 appreciate the local food and wine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 11. A. abroad | B. around | C. far | D. away |
| 12. A. month | B. week | C. year | D. decade |
| 13. A. ways | B. patterns | C. types | D. stripes |
| 14. A. by | B. with | C. through | D. into |
| 15. A. crazy | B. interested | C. happy | D. fond |
| 16. A. in | B. under | C. on | D. to |
| 17. A. play | B. sleep | C. laugh | D. walk |
| 18. A. undoubtedly | B. unacceptably | C. uncertainly | D. unconsciously |
| 19. A. green | B. white | C. blue | D. red |
| 20. A. forget | B. increase | C. confirm | D. ensure |
| 21. A. trip | B. travel | C. vacation | D. visit |
| 22. A. So | B. Consequently | C. And | D. However |
| 23. A. each | B. every | C. for | D. since |
| 24. A. short | B. long | C. precious | D. far |
| 25. A. much | B. fully | C. quite | D. more |

III. 阅读理解

Being assertive is being able to communicate with other people clearly. If you felt that you had expressed what was important to you and allowed the other person to respond in their own way then, regardless of the final outcome, you behaved assertively. It is important to remember that being assertive refers to a way of coping with confrontations. It does not mean getting your own way every time or winning some battle of wits against another person. In practice assertive behavior is usually most likely to produce a result which is generally acceptable to all concerned, without anyone feeling that they have been unfairly treated.

Assertiveness is often wrongly confused with aggression (侵犯行为). An aggressive confrontation is when one or both parties attempt to put forward their feelings and beliefs at the expense of others. In an assertive confrontation, however, each party stands up for their personal rights, but each shows respect and understanding for the other's viewpoint.

The reason why assertiveness may not come naturally is that we often tend to believe that we must talk around a subject rather than be direct, or that we must offer excuses or justifications for our actions.

In fact we all have a right to use assertive behavior in a variety of situations. We are often schooled early in life to believe that sometimes our own need to express ourselves must take secondary place. For example, in dealing with those in privileged positions such as specialists, we



often feel that speaking assertively is, in some way, “breaking the rules”. Everybody has certain basic human rights, but often we feel guilty about exercising them.

26. According to the passage, an assertive person _____.
A. makes other people feel unfairly treated
B. puts forward his ideas at the expense of others
C. does not show respect to other people
D. speaks out what he wants to say forcefully
27. Why do many people prefer not to be assertive?
A. Because they would rather be aggressive than be assertive.
B. Because it's often better to be straightforward than to give people hints.
C. Because their needs to express themselves take important place.
D. Because they believe that they must give excuses and justifications for their actions.
28. The last word of the passage “them” refers to _____.
A. rules
B. actions
C. personal rights
D. privileged positions
29. According to the passage, one should not only express himself clearly and directly, but also _____.
A. make other people accept his ideas
B. be careful with his manner
C. allow others to speak in their own way
D. watch other people's response
30. In this passage, the author intends to encourage people to _____.
A. fight for their personal rights
B. be aggressive when they talk to others
C. assert themselves regardless of whether others suffer or not
D. be assertive at any time

IV. 翻译

31. 她坚信丈夫会回来。(convince)
32. 伤员所到之处, 都留下道道血迹。(leave behind)
33. 熊猫是一种体形像猫的大动物, 产于亚洲。(cat-like)
34. 他们被迫卖房还债。(be obliged to)
35. 她在人群中认出了她的朋友。(spot)
36. 酒味长久附着在衣服上。(cling)



Lesson 2 Thirteen Equals One

I. 单项选择

- Students are _____ money for the children who are obliged to discontinue studies.
A. keeping B. saving C. raising D. earning
- No one _____ him in strength.
A. likes B. admires C. competes D. equals
- She woke from the dream with a _____.
A. start B. smile C. cry D. beginning
- She _____ the girl in red as her neighbour.
A. realized B. recognized C. saw D. thought
- John had his hair _____ yesterday.
A. cuts B. cutting C. cut D. being cut
- All the ancient buildings in the town were seriously _____ during the war.
A. broken B. damaged C. constructed D. destroyed
- Don't let me _____ you doing this again.
A. catch sight of B. spot C. look for D. get view of
- Finally, Mary got _____ the climate in Hainan.
A. used to B. up to C. familiar to D. aware of
- We _____ have another chance.
A. hope B. are C. do D. ensure
- Her eyes almost jumped out in _____.
A. silence B. surprise C. tears D. sight

II. 课文填空

Our vicar is always raising money for one c 11 or another, but he has never m 12 to get enough money to have the church clock repaired. The big clock which used to s 13 the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been s 14 ever since.

One night, however, our vicar w 15 up with a start: the clock was striking the hours! L 16 at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it s 17. A 18 with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was g 19 on. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a f 20 whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local g 21.

"W 22 are you doing up here Bill?" asked the vicar in surprise.

"I'm trying to r 23 the bell," answered Bill. "I've been coming up here n 24



after n 25 for weeks now. You see, I was hoping to give you a s 26 .”

“You certainly did give me a surprise!” said the vicar. “You’ve probably woken up e 27 in the village as well. Still, I’m glad the bell is working again.”

“That’s the t 28 , vicar,” answered Bill. “It’s working all right, but I’m a 29 that at one o’clock it will strike t 30 times and there’s nothing I can do about it.”

“We’ll get used to that, Bill,” said the vicar. “Thirteen is not as good as one, but it’s better than nothing. Now let’s go downstairs and have a cup of tea.”

III. 阅读理解

No one knows exactly how many disabled (残废的) people there are in the world, but estimates suggest the figure is over 450 million. The number of disabled people in India alone is probably more than double the total population of Canada.

In the United Kingdom, about one in ten people have some disability. Disability is not just something that happens to other people. As we get older, many of us will become less mobile (可动的), hard of hearing or have failing eyesight.

Disablement can take many forms and occur at any time of life. Some people are born with disabilities. Many others become disabled as they get older. There are many progressive disabling diseases. The longer time goes on, the worse they become. Some people are disabled in accidents. Many others may have a period of disability in the form of a mental illness. All are affected by people’s attitude towards them.

Disabled people face many physical barriers. Next time you go shopping or to work or visit friends, imagine how you would manage if you could not get up steps, or on to buses and trains. How would you cope if you could not see where you were going or could not hear the traffic? But there are other barriers; prejudice can be even harder to break down and ignorance inevitably represents by far the greatest barrier of all. It is almost impossible for the able-bodied to fully appreciate what the severely disabled go through, so it is important to draw attention to these barriers and show that it is the individual person and their ability, not their disability, which counts.

31. The first paragraph points out that _____.

- A. it is possible to get an exact figure of the world’s disabled people
- B. there are many disabled people in the world
- C. the number of disabled people in India is the greatest
- D. India has not much more disabled people than Canada

32. _____ may cause disability.

- A. Barriers
- B. Ignorance
- C. Accidents
- D. Prejudice

33. What barriers can the disabled people face?

- A. Their ability to go through the inconvenience.



Lesson 3 An Unknown Goddess

I. 单项选择

1. They have tried their best to protect the _____ of the city wall.
A. remains B. remain C. remainder D. remaining
2. _____ his great age, the old man still helps the family at harvest time.
A. Although B. Despite C. In spite D. though
3. People used to go to Canterbury to _____ the saints there.
A. warship B. love C. worship D. workshop
4. She looks so _____ that she won the heart of the young man at once.
A. grace B. graceful C. disgraced D. graced
5. Her eyes _____ on the dress.
A. look B. rest C. put D. watch
6. The experts are _____ the Mars.
A. exploding B. exploiting C. exploring D. expediting
7. This region was, _____, the most prosperous one in the world.
A. at a time B. at one time C. at every time D. at past time
8. He _____ have finished his homework, or his mother would not allow him to play.
A. can B. do C. does D. must
9. She _____ to be there when the accident took place, so the police called her.
A. happened B. started C. encountered D. went
10. The passenger in his car _____ to be a criminal at large.
A. turned on B. turned up C. turned out D. turned in

II. 完型填空

In every cultivated language, there are two great classes of words which, taken together, comprise the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words 11 which we become acquainted in daily conversation, which we 12, that is to say, from the 13 of our own family and from our familiar associates, and which we should know and use 14 we could not read or write. They 15 the common things of life, and are the stock in trade of all who use the language. Such words may be called "popular", since they belong to the people 16 and are not the exclusive 17 of a limited class.

On the other hand, our language 18 a multitude of words which are comparatively 19 used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little 20 to use them at home or in the market-place. Our first acquaintance



with them comes not from our mother's 21 or from the talk of our schoolmates, 22 from books that we read, lectures that we 23, or the more 24 conversation of highly educated speakers who are discussing some particular topic in a style appropriately elevated above the habitual border of everyday life. Such words are called "learned", and the 25 between them and the "popular" words is of great importance to a right understanding of linguistic process.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. at | B. with | C. by | D. through |
| 12. A. study | B. imitate | C. stimulate | D. learn |
| 13. A. mates | B. relatives | C. members | D. fellows |
| 14. A. even | B. despite | C. even if | D. in spite of |
| 15. A. mind | B. concern | C. care | D. relate |
| 16. A. in public | B. at most | C. at large | D. at best |
| 17. A. right | B. privilege | C. share | D. possession |
| 18. A. consists | B. comprises | C. constitutes | D. composes |
| 19. A. seldom | B. much | C. never | D. often |
| 20. A. prospect | B. way | C. reason | D. necessity |
| 21. A. tips | B. mouth | C. lips | D. tongue |
| 22. A. besides | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| 23. A. hear of | B. attend | C. hear from | D. listen |
| 24. A. former | B. formula | C. formal | D. formative |
| 25. A. diversion | B. distinction | C. diversity | D. similarity |

III. 阅读理解

If the population of the earth goes on increasing at its present rate, there will eventually not be enough resources left to sustain life on the planet. By the middle of the 21st century, if present trends continue, we will have used up all the oil that drives our cars, for example. Even if scientists develop new ways of feeding the human race, the crowded conditions on earth will make it necessary for us to look for open space somewhere else. But none of the other planets in our solar system are capable of supporting life at present. One possible solution to the problem, however, has recently been suggested by American scientist, Professor Carl Sagan.

Sagan believes that before the earth's resources are completely exhausted, it will be possible to change the atmosphere of Venus and so create a new world almost as large as earth itself. The difficulty is that Venus is much hotter than the earth and there is only a tiny amount of water there.

Sagan proposes that algae organisms (藻类生物) that can live in extremely hot or cold atmospheres and at the same time produce oxygen should be bred in condition similar to those on Venus. As soon as this has been done, the algae will be placed in small rockets. Spaceship will



When the algae (藻) have done their work, the atmosphere will become cooler, but before man can set foot on Venus it will be necessary for the oxygen to produce rain. The surface of the planet will still be too hot for man to land on it but the rain will eventually fall and in a few years something like earth will be reproduced on Venus.

26. In the long run, the most unsolvable problem caused by population growth on earth will probably be _____.
A. the lack of food
B. the lack of oil
C. the lack of space
D. the lack of resources
27. Carl Sagan believes that Venus might be colonized from earth because _____.
A. it might be possible to change its atmosphere
B. its atmosphere is the same as the earth's
C. there is a good supply of water on Venus
D. the days on Venus are long enough
28. On Venus there is a lot of _____.
A. water
B. carbon dioxide
C. carbon monoxide
D. oxygen
29. Algae are plants that can _____.
A. live in very hot temperatures
B. live in very cold temperatures
C. manufacture oxygen
D. all of the above
30. Man can land on Venus only when _____.
A. the algae have done their work
B. the atmosphere becomes cooler
C. there is oxygen
D. it rains there

IV. 翻译

31. 在印度,牛是神圣的动物。(sacred)
32. 警察要他出示身份证。(identity)
33. 那幢办公楼有五层楼高。(storey)
34. 这座古城在一个时期一定是很繁荣的,因为它曾享有高度文明。(enjoy)
35. 他们惊奇地发现竟然是他偷了那幅画。(amazed)
36. 迄今为止,还无人尝试打开那扇门。(so far)



Lesson 4 The Double Life of Alfred Bloggs

I. 单项选择

- The man felt _____ when he spilled his wine on my dress.
A. shy B. embarrassed C. ashamed D. worried
- _____ the soldier, no evidence has been found to show that he is guilty.
A. In case B. In the case of C. In case of D. In the case
- People who do manual work are _____ as blue-collar workers.
A. referred to B. referred C. mentioned D. mentioned to
- _____ was his kindness that we will never forget him.
A. So B. This C. Such D. It
- Are you _____ to take part in this party?
A. hoping B. willing C. wishing D. wanting
- The bad conditions will _____ a lot of crimes.
A. give rise to B. rise C. produce D. lead
- The old man _____ to his wife 50 years.
A. married B. was married C. got married D. has been married
- She went to school _____ in her uniform.
A. wearing B. putting C. dressing D. dressed
- I won't marry a man who's _____ as me.
A. twice old B. twice as old C. twice D. as twice old
- The expert's advice is _____ considering.
A. worthy B. worth C. worth to D. worthy to

II. 课文填空

These days, people who do m 11 work often receive far more money than people who work in offices. People who work in o 12 are frequently referred to as "white-collar workers" for the simple r 13 that they usually wear a c 14 and tie to go to work. Such is human nature, that a great many people are often willing to s 15 higher pay for the p 16 of becoming white-collar workers. This can give rise to c 17 situations, as it did in the case of Alfred Bloggs who worked as a d 18 for the Ellesmere Corporation.

When he got m 19, Alf was too e 20 to say anything to his wife about his job. He simply told her that he worked for the Corporation. Every morning, he left home dressed in a s 21 black suit. He then changed into o 22 and spent the next eight hours as a dustman. Before r 23 home at night, he took a shower and changed back into his suit. Alf did this for over two years and his fellow dustmen kept his s 24. Alf's wife



has never d 25 that she married a dustman and she never will, for Alf has just found another job. He will soon be working in an o 26. He will be earning only h 27 as much as he used to, but he feels that his rise in s 28 is well worth the loss of m 29. From now on, he will wear a s 30 all day and others will call him "Mr. Bloggs", not "Alf".

III. 阅读理解

Trees should only be pruned (修剪) when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reasons is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and unwanted branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results from doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to make the tree healthier. You may cut diseased or dead wood, or branches that are rubbing against each other and thus cause wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to whether the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when the tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to ensure what has been pruned smooth and clean, for healing will be slowed down by roughness. You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. Pruning is usually without interference from the leaves and also it is very unlikely that the cuts you make will bleed. If this does happen, it is, of course, impossible to paint them properly.

31. Pruning should be done to _____.

- A. make the tree grow taller
- B. improve the shape of the tree
- C. get rid of the small branches
- D. make the small branches thicker

32. Trees become unhealthy if the gardener _____.

- A. allows too many branches to grow in the middle
- B. does not protect them from wind
- C. forces them to grow too quickly
- D. damages some of the small side branches