

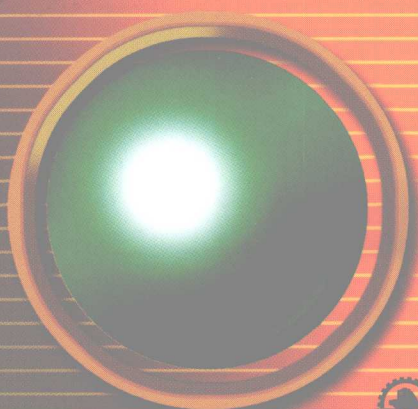
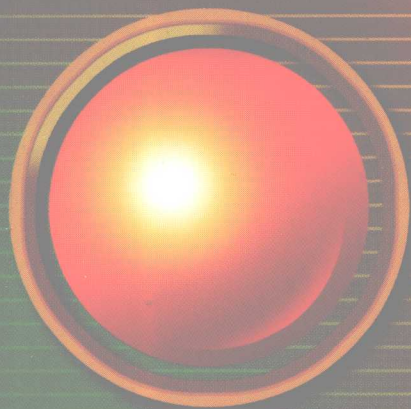
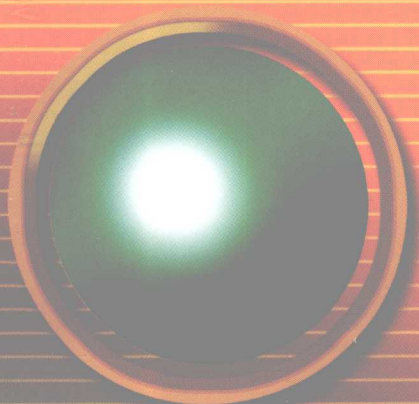
新版新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列

# 新版 新概念英语

## NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH 2

# 同步练习

新概念英语教学示范学校



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

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# 序言

呈现在读者面前的这套“新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列”丛书，集作者十余年新概念英语教学精粹，结合中学部骨干教师多年高中、初中教学经验，一气呵成，颇具特色。

本套练习紧扣“英语课程标准”和最新“中高考英语考试大纲”，涉及学生月考、校考、国家考试中经常出现的具有代表性、典型性的题型，努力做到在提高语言水平的同时，让学生不知不觉地成为拿分高手，成为初高中生实现跨越式英语学习的最优选择。

与同类图书相比，本套练习提供难度适中，题量适当并有针对性的练习，突出体现对学生学习的“总结功能”。

这样做的好处之一：让学生对英语学习从整体上有一个概念和认识，即我需要学什么，方便学生发现自己对知识点掌握的不足之处。通过练习，学生既能掌握新概念的学习要点，又能提高自己的英语能力。

这样做的好处之二：教师在教学过程中使用过后，将会感觉如获至宝的感觉。知识的总结梳理将对老师的备课和教学都能起到提纲挈领的作用，不必劳心费力地细抠教材中的语言知识点；配备的练习免去了老师再去题海中寻觅的辛苦。

这样做的好处之三：让家长认为是孩子学习英语和英语考试最需要的。学习《新概念英语》的学生有两种：一种是想深入学习的，另一种是因为在学校的英语学习成绩不好而想要补习的。对于这两种学生而言，具备知识总结和练习功能的本套图书都是很需要的。

我们衷心希望本系列丛书能给同学们在学习上带来更大的进步！

编者

2009. 4

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Little by little and bit by bit.

坚持就是胜利。

## LESSON 1-2

### 咬文嚼“字”

1. pay attention to  
pay a little attention/pay much attention/pay more attention/pay no attention
2. go to the theatre/go to the cinema/go to the dairy/go to the doctor's  
go to school /go to church/go to hospital/go to bed/go home
3. enjoy oneself /enjoy + v. -ing  
Jane doesn't enjoy swimming. She enjoys going to the theatre.
4. by air/by bicycle/by boat/by bus/by car/by plane/by sea/by ship/by train

### 法力无边

1. 简单陈述句的语序一般为(时间状语+ )主语部分+谓语部分+宾语+方式状语+地点状语+时间状语
2. 用现在进行时态表示一般将来,表示近期按计划或安排要进行的动作。常用此的动词有: go, come, leave, arrive, land, meet, die, start。
3. 现在进行时和一般现在时
  - A. 现在进行时表示说话当时正在发生的事件,该时态常与 now, just, still 等副词连用。  
I am working as a teacher. He is still sleeping.
  - B. 一般现在时表示习惯性动作、真理,常与之连用频率副词有: often, always, sometimes, never, frequently, rarely。
  - C. 现在进行时口诀:此刻此段正发生,行为始末难分明;感情色彩顿增添,强调动作暂时性。  
一般现在时口诀:现存、性格和特征,能力习惯、经常性;有时替代将来时,真理、史、剧、图说明。
4. 感叹句的结构为: What a/an (+adj.) n. + 主语+谓语! How adj. /adv. + 主语+谓语!

### 牛刀小试

#### I. Multiple choices 单项选择

1. I looked at the policeman \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. angry                      B. angrily                      C. in angry                      D. in angrily
2. You have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ attention to your manner because it is rude.  
A. any                      B. a little                      C. not                      D. much
3. Hurry up! The bus \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is coming                      B. comes                      C. come                      D. have come
4. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ to the Renmin Park.  
A. go                      B. went                      C. goes                      D. going
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a nice car it is! I admire you pretty much.  
A. What                      B. How                      C. Which                      D. That

II . Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given 用括号里动词的正确形式填空

1. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) some food in the kitchen at present. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the morning.
2. That woman in white who \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) past the window \_\_\_\_\_ (live) next door.
3. She often \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her keys and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me to look for them.
4. Birds \_\_\_\_\_ (build) their nests in summer and \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to the south in winter.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to climb that mountain next week. They \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to study the types of rocks found there.

III . Rearrange the words in correct order 将下列单词组成句子

1. went for two weeks last summer I stay with to grandfather my  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. arrived late the evening in I there  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I out with my friends after walked dinner  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. football yesterday I the playground in played  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. its food the ate dog up the under tree  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. he quiet became I came in when  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV . Fill in the blanks with correct adverbs 用正确的副词填空

1. He is a careful worker. He works \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They are loud when they speak. They speak \_\_\_\_\_.



3. That boy was rude to the beggar. That boy treated the beggar \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He drives at slow speed. He drives \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She told me this with anger. She told me this \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He sings with a soft voice. He sings \_\_\_\_\_.

V. Rewrite these sentences with the words in brackets 把括号里的单词放入句子中的合适位置

1. Do you read books in bed? (ever) \_\_\_\_\_
2. I go for a walk in the field. (sometimes) \_\_\_\_\_
3. She gets up early. (never) \_\_\_\_\_
4. I stay at home on Friday. (rarely) \_\_\_\_\_
5. It rains here in spring. (often) \_\_\_\_\_
6. I have seen this film before. (never) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have you listened to this song? (ever) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Those people are smoking. (still) \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Rewrite these sentences with "What" or "How" 将下列句子改为 what 或 how 引导的感叹句

1. It is a nice day. (what) \_\_\_\_\_
2. The hat is lovely. (how) \_\_\_\_\_
3. This furniture is expensive. (what) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Those ice-creams are nice. (how) \_\_\_\_\_
5. His son is naughty. (what) \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

An old lady went to the shop last Sunday. She passed a bank and saw a car near the door. A man got out of it and went into the bank. She looked into the car. The keys were in the lock.

The old lady took the keys and followed the man into the bank. The man took a gun out of the pocket and said to the clerk, "Give me all the money." But the old lady didn't see this. She went to the man and put the keys in his hand and said, "Young man, you are foolish. Never leave your keys in your car. Someone's going to steal it." The man looked at the old lady for a few seconds. Then he looked at the clerk. He took the keys, ran out of the bank, got into his car and drove away quickly without any money.

1. Last Sunday, an old woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wanted to go to the bank
  - B. went out for a walk
  - C. went to buy something

2. The man got off his car and went into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bank            B. the post office    C. the shop
3. The old lady saw \_\_\_\_\_ on the car.  
A. a gun                B. the keys            C. a lot of money
4. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thought the man was a thief  
B. wanted to catch the thief  
C. didn't knew the man
5. When the woman gave the young man his keys, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. took them and run out of the bank  
B. was very afraid of the woman  
C. was very surprised

Constant dropping wears the stone.

滴水穿石。

## LESSON 3-4

### 咬“文”嚼“字”

1. send sth. to sb. /send sb. sth.
2. 以 ly 结尾的形容词: lovely, brotherly, fatherly, manly, motherly, friendly
3. lend(借出): lend sth. to sb./lend sb. sth.  
borrow... from(借入): borrow sth. from sb. /borrow sth. (borrow 不能用于 borrow sb sth.)
4. sb. spend money/time on sth. /(in)doing sth. sb. spend time + 介词 + somewhere
5. work for/work in/work at
6. a number of 后须加可数名词复数, 通常 number 前有 great, large, good, small, certain 等。  
a lot of 可加可数名词也可加不可数名词。

### 法力无边

1. 一般过去时
  - A. 一般过去时通常表示过去发生的而现在已经结束的事件、动作或情况。
  - B. 口诀: 单纯着眼过去事, 结果、影响少考虑; 经常、习惯、连续性, 伴随状语系特指。
2. 双宾语结构
  - A. 直接宾语指物, 间接宾语指人。
  - B. 若间接宾语在后, 间接宾语前必须加“to”(表示动作对什么人做)或“for”(表示动作为什么人而做)。  
give sb. sth. /give sth to sb buy sb. sth. /buy sth. for sb.
3. 同位语  
一个名词(或短语)与另一个名词(或短语)并列作为其说明或限定成分。同位语与它所补充说明的成分之间用逗号隔开。This is Kate, one of my best friends.
4. has gone to VS. has been to
5. 现在完成时表示动作现存的结果, 或者过去发生的事对现在的影响。
  - A. 常与之连用的副词和副词短语: before, so far, up to now, just, recently, already, lately, now for, since, still, ever, yet, never。  
I've planted fourteen rose bushes so far this morning.
  - B. 现在完成时还可和表示频度的副词连用, 表示反复和习惯性动作: often, three

times 等。

I've met him at company many times.

牛刀小

试

### I. Multiple choices 单项选择

- I \_\_\_\_\_ Peking three times.  
A. has been      B. have gone      C. have been      D. has gone
- Could you read this story \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
A. to      B. for      C. by      D. on
- He \_\_\_\_\_ me \$30,000 last year.  
A. lend      B. borrow      C. lent      D. borrowed
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the text yet? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ it two hours ago.  
A. Did... copy; did      B. Have... copied; have  
C. Have... copied; did      D. Did... copy; had
- I \_\_\_\_\_ 20 Yuan on the dress.  
A. spend      B. cost      C. take      D. give
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ up into the tree. Look, he \_\_\_\_\_ high up there!  
A. has got; is      B. has climbed; was  
C. got; was      D. climbed; is

### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given 用括号里单词的正确形式填空

- Who was that girl you \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to when I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) you in the street.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (go on) in your house when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) on you last night? I \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) the bell three times, but you \_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) the door. Judging from the noise that \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from the sitting room, I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) you must \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to them three times, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not receive) a reply.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (just have) my first driving lesson, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it very interesting indeed.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to read and write French when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child, but now I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) almost everything I learned.
- "How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you know) the truth?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ (find out, just), but I \_\_\_\_\_ (find out) a lot of other things recently."
- This is the only party that I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) in my life.

### III. Rewrite these sentences according to the example 按照例句改写以下句子

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| He gave me a gift last week.             | <u>He gave a gift to me last week.</u> |
| He gave a gift to me last week.          | <u>He gave me a gift last week.</u>    |
| 1. My mother bought a tie for my father. | _____                                  |
| 2. Can you bring me some books?          | _____                                  |
| 3. He has given some advice to us.       | _____                                  |
| 4. Pass me the basketball, please.       | _____                                  |
| 5. Could you do me a favor?              | _____                                  |
| 6. He owes me \$10,000.                  | _____                                  |
| 7. Tom sent me a postcard last week.     | _____                                  |
| 8. My mother is reading me a story.      | _____                                  |

### IV. Fill in the blanks with "have been" or "have gone" 用 have been 或者 have gone 填空

- “Where is Jim?”  
—“He isn't here. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor's.”
- My brother is in Australia now. He \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia.
- My Mum went to Peking and came back. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Peking.
- The girls are at the restaurant now. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant.
- Sue and Paul are not here. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

### V. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

Tom lived a long way from the city. One day he went to the city to buy something in the shop, and after he bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table. When he looked around, he saw some old people put eye glasses on before reading their books, so after lunch he went to a shop to buy some glasses, too. He walked along the road, and soon found a shop. The man in the shop made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said, “No, I can't read with these.”

The man became more and more puzzled. At last he said, “Excuse me, but can you read at all?”

“No, I can't,” Tom said, “If I can read, do you think I come here to buy glasses?”

- Tom met some old people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the way to the city  
B. in the shop  
C. in the restaurant
- When did Tom go to the shop to buy some glasses? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. After lunch  
B. Before lunch

- C. At noon
- 3. Tom went to a restaurant to \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. buy eye glasses
  - B. have lunch
  - C. look at the people around him

- 4. Before reading their books the old people in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. drank tea
  - B. put their glasses on
  - C. bought glasses

- 5. In fact, Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. liked eye glasses
  - B. went to the wrong shop
  - C. couldn't read at all

**VI. Write a postcard** 按照下列提示写一张卡片

Background: It's the last day of your holiday in Italy. Write a postcard to one of your friends. Tell him something about this trip.

- When did you arrive Rome?
- Where did you live?
- Where have you visited during your holiday?
- How do you think about the Italian?
- Did you enjoy your holiday?

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Good boys who to their books apply, will all be great men by and by.

爱好学习的孩子,长大必成大器。

## LESSON 5-6

### 咬文嚼“字”

1. request sb. to do sth. =ask sb. to do sth. ask (sb.) for sth =request for sth.
2. one... the other/some... the others/one... (one)another... another.../some... others...
3. in the way/in this way/in a way/by the way/on the(one's) way(to)
4. call out/call sb. /call on sb. /call in sb. /call at sb.
5. knock at/knock off/knock over/knock out

### 法力无边

#### 1. 一般过去时与现在完成时

A. 共同点:动作在过去都做过了。

区别:过去时只能强调过去的事,和现在没有任何关系。

I did my homework.

I have just done my homework, so I feel tired.

B. 现在完成时,强调过去的事情对现在产生的影响。

I have eaten a lot this morning. I'm not hungry.

C. 比较记忆口诀:前者单纯谈过去,结果影响少考虑。

后者今昔紧相连,强调影响或经历。

前者状语系特定,后者延续不确指。

有时需看上下文,时间地点要注意。

#### 2. 冠词

A. 不定冠词 a/an 表泛指,有“一”的概念。

- 用 a 还是用 an 取决于之后单词的首音素而非拼写
- 和时间或度量名词连用,表“每一”。a day, an hour, a kilo

B. 定冠词 the 用于特指的名词或再次提及的名词之前。

- 用于单数名词前,表示整个类属
- 在谈话双方都知道所指之物时用 the
- 形容词最高级前和序数词之前要用 the
- 独一无二的自然现象或表方位的名词之前用 the

- 乐器名称之前
  - “the+形容词”表示一类人或物
- C. 复数名词表泛指时不用冠词。
- 物质名词和抽象名词前不用冠词
  - 球类, 游戏类名词之前
  - “名词+数词”结构前: Room 129. Size 43.

## 牛刀小试

## I. Multiple choices 单项选择

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the way to the station, I bought some flowers.  
A. On                      B. In                      C. By                      D. At
2. We have no time \_\_\_\_\_. Time and tide wait for no man.  
A. to waste                B. waste                C. wasting                D. wasted
3. Up till now I \_\_\_\_\_ more than one hundred famous works.  
A. have read              B. has read              C. read                      D. am reading
4. The manager knocked 10% \_\_\_\_\_ the charge.  
A. off                      B. over                      C. out                      D. of
5. I earn dollars \_\_\_\_\_ hour as \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.  
A. a, an                      B. the, a                      C. an, a                      D. an, the
6. We were in \_\_\_\_\_ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.  
A. a rush so anxious                      B. a such anxious rush  
C. so an anxious rush                      D. such an anxious rush

## II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given 用括号里单词的正确形式填空

1. —He came early this morning, didn't he?  
—Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ (do). He often \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school early.
2. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the west.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other very well. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for a long time.
4. It's nice to see you again. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) each other for a long time.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) our grandmother for many years. But in the past, we \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her almost every month.
6. There is nothing new in what I \_\_\_\_\_ (say).
7. The tower \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) there for centuries.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of friends since she came here.



### III. Correct errors 改错

1. He has bought me a story book last weekend.
2. We were never to America before.
3. I have received a postcard yesterday.
4. I have met Lucy in the street ten minutes ago.
5. I have finished my homework for two hours.
6. I have joined the army since 2005.
7. She has arrived in London for two days.
8. I didn't see her car yet.
9. I have gone to England three times.
10. Did you go to the club lately?

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### IV. Fill in the form according to the dialogue 根据对话填写表格

Doctor: You must keep healthy. You mustn't eat cheese and chicken.

David: Can I have some for breakfast sometimes?

Doctor: No. And you must drink milk without sugar.

David: What can I eat?

Doctor: You can eat some eggs, tomatoes and cakes, especially some apples. They are good for you. Remember, an apple a day keeps a doctor away.

David: I can't live without coffee, sugar, ice-cream, cheese and chocolate.

Doctor: If we don't eat things that are good for us, we won't live at all.

单数可数名词	
复数可数名词	
不可数名词	
可数/不可数的名词	

### V. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

One day, Mr. Smith said to himself, "I haven't seen my brother for a long time, and he is living in a new house now. I'm going to drive there and see him this afternoon." He took his brother's address, got into his car and started out. He drove for a long time, but he didn't find the house. So he stopped and asked somebody to help him. "Go straight along this road for two miles," the man said, "then turn left and take the second road on the right." Mr. Smith went straight along the road and turned left after two miles, but then he got lost again. He drove for another mile, and at last he saw a road in his right and stopped. A woman was coming towards him. So he said to her, "Excuse me, is this the second road on the right?"