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新概念英语

自学系列

补充语法练习 ②

海洋出版社

新概念英语
补充语法练习(2)

袁静秋 编著

海洋出版社

1993年·北京

(京)新登字 087号

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海洋出版社出版(北京市复兴门外大街1号)

新华书店北京发行所发行 昌平兴华印刷厂印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:11.625 字数:310千字

1993年8月第一版 1993年8月第一次印刷

印数:1—3000

*

ISBN 7-5027-3206-3/H·163 定价:7.00元

序

大约在七十年代末,英国语言学家亚历山大(L. G. Alexander)编著的四册《新概念英语》,以其有别于传统英语教材的崭新面貌,进入我国图书市场。短短几年内,这套教材不胫而走;在北京、上海、西安等大城市的英语教学圈子里,几乎人手一套。十几年来,国内自编和引进的英语教材琳琅满目,各领风骚,但是《新概念》仍一版再版,久盛不衰。据图书发行部门统计,在英语教材中,它的累计发行量仅次于许国璋教授编著的《英语》。为什么?原因在于《新概念》里面确实有“新概念”。

亚历山大对英语教学的“新概念”,已见述于第二册卷首《致教师》一文。简言之,就是听、说、读、写并重并进;“没有听过的不说;没有说过的不读;没有读过的不写”。此外,课文的短小精悍(二册九十六课,最短的百字左右,最长不过二百)、内容的幽默风趣、易于上口、易于背诵,也可以说是“新概念”。学外语有个语感问题。“感”从何来?前人说,“熟读唐诗三百首,不会赋诗也会吟”。“会吟”就是有了“诗感”,而这个“感”又源于“熟读”。学外语也是这个道理。胸中如有范文百篇,语感也就油然而生了。而《新概念英语》二册的课文,正是宜读、宜背、有助于增强语感。能不能说“熟读二册九十六,提笔张口不发愁”?有志者不妨一试。

如果要求疵,这套教材的语法练习似嫌单薄。学外语如学乐器,两者都需要通过大量练习才能使技巧日臻熟练。更由于汉语的结构和语法不同于英语,对中国学生来说,英语的某种语法现象需要练习多次,才能记牢、用活,把对语法规则的理性认识转换为感性。亚氏的这套教材,本非针对中国学生的特殊需要而编,自不可苛求,但是在教学实践中,深感这是个缺憾。

唐义均老师执教十载,积累了讲授《新概念英语》的宝贵经验。他所编写的《新概念英语补充语法练习》(2),根据每学年的教学实践,

不断修改、补充、在学生中反复试用后,才结集出版,弥补了原教材的不足,可喜可贺。唐君先有《新概念英语自学词典》(海洋出版社,一九九二年九月第一版)问世,目前正致力于编写《新概念英语补充笔头练习详解》(3)、《新概念英语补充语法练习》(1)、(3),俾使《新概念英语》有一套完整的辅助教材。我们期待这一系列工程早日完成,以嘉惠学子。

徐存尧 教授

一九九三年盛暑

于中央文化管理干部学院分部

前 言

《新概念英语》是一套语法体系十分完善的教材,深入浅出,循序渐进,极易于自学。但由于受到教材本身篇幅的限制,许多重要的语法练习无法收入,致使学生操练不足,常常前学后忘。

为了弥补这个不足,笔者根据讲授《新概念英语》的亲身体会,编写出了《新概念英语补充语法练习》。此书在出版之前已试用近10年,经多次修改、筛选和补充而成。

《补充语法练习》旨在帮助学生巩固和掌握课文中所学到的语法知识,使他们能够正确使用各种时态、语态和特殊句型。

本书不仅设有单项练习,而且包括了众多的综合练习。对相似的或相近的语法现象(如一般将来时和将来进行时、简单完成时和完成进行时、be going to形式与一般将来时等等),笔者编写了大量的比较练习题,以提高学生的辨析能力。

该练习册主要侧重于语法之间的比较和中国学生难以理解和掌握的语言结构,如现在分词和过去分词、with-结构、限定性与非限定性定语从句等。其中有很大一部分篇幅是针对中国学生容易混淆和用错的同义词和近义词的,如afford与offer(第45页)、cost与spend(第48页)、other与else(第68页)、contain与include(第142页)、take与spend(第168页)等等。

为了帮助学生掌握课文中出现的特殊句型和增强他们对英汉两种语言特点的感性认识,每一课都设有一定量的中译英练习。

本书完全根据原教材的课文顺序编写而成,与每一课的重要语法和特殊难点相呼应,配套使用。

每一个单元后都附有一份考试卷,以检测学生对语言要点和重点语法等的熟练程度,同时帮助他们掌握课文中出现的重要句型和特殊结构,为开始下一单元的学习打下良好的基础。

为了方便学生自学,书后附有参考答案。

倘若在做练习时遇到困难,请查阅《新概念英语自学词典》(海洋出版社)。

由于笔者水平有限,难免有错漏之处。恳请读者和同行们批评指正。

衷心感谢我校英语教学教授徐存尧先生阅稿并作序。同时感谢他多年来在业务上对我的极大帮助。

唐义均

于中央文化管理干部学院分部

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1 A Private Conversation

I . 将下列词和词组连成句子:

1. worked, years ago, in a lawyer's office, Harry.
2. money, from me, he, borrowed, has never.
3. across the Channel, travelling, last year, we, were.
4. found, the bicycle, five days ago, in a small village, was, four hundred miles away.
5. the Olympic Games, in four years' time, in our country, will be held.
6. the film, I, enjoyed, last night.
7. the news, listened to, they, carefully, in the classroom.
8. went, John, last year, to America.

II . 将下列形容词变成副词:

| | |
|---------|------------|
| angry—— | possible—— |
| slow—— | rude—— |
| bad—— | quiet—— |
| quick—— | careful—— |
| happy—— | lucky—— |

III . 将下列句子译成英文

1. 上星期我去戏院看戏了。
2. 我生气地看了他们一眼,但他他根本不理睬我。
3. 我昨天去看电影了,但没有从电影中得到乐趣。

2 Breakfast or Lunch?

I. 用现在进行时形式把括号内的动词填入空内:

- Ann: Where _____ you _____ (go), Paul?
Paul: I _____ (go) to buy some cigarettes. Do you want an evening paper?
- Mary: Hello, Peter. What bus _____ you _____ (wait) for?
Peter: Hello, Mary. I _____ (wait) for bus number 9.
- It is Friday evening and the Brown family are at home.
Mrs Brown _____ (listen) to the concert on the radio; Mr. Brown _____ (read) a paper, George Brown _____ (do) his homework and Ann Brown _____ (write) a letter.
- I _____ (take) a holiday today.
- He _____ (do) his best to win the prize this term.
- How _____ you _____ (feel) after your first week in London?
- We _____ (try) as hard as possible to improve our English.
- A dog _____ (lie) under the tree; it _____ (die).
- Why _____ you _____ (stand)?
Because a tall man _____ (sit) in front of me.
- The kettle _____ (boil) now. Shall I make the tea?

II. 把括号内的时间频度副词放到句子中适当的位置:

- Do you go to the pictures? (*often*)
—No, I don't. But I go to the theatre. (*usually*)
- We have our dinner at seven. (*generally*)
- Mary is late for school. (*seldom*)

4. John goes abroad on business(出差). (*occasionally*)
5. Have you seen a white blackbird? (*ever*)
6. James has lots of porridge(稀饭) for breakfast. (*sometimes*)
7. James is hungry. (*always*)
8. Jane goes to the cinema. (*rarely*)
9. He doesn't get up so late. (*always*)
10. — Have you written since you got the telephone? (*ever*)
— No, I speak to my friends instead of writing. (*generally*)

Ⅲ. 指出下列句子中的 *it* 代表什么:

1. It's ten o'clock.
2. How far is it to York? It is ten miles.
3. It's cold today.
4. Who is it? — It's Tom.
5. It will be fine tomorrow.

Ⅳ. 如果必要的话,在下列空格内填入介词:

1. I went to Italy _____ last summer.
2. _____ the last day I made a big decision.
3. I thought about postcards _____ every day.
4. _____ the first day, all went well, but _____ the next day there was a storm.
5. _____ one afternoon, she set out from the coast in a small boat.
6. Ted was worried _____ all the week.
7. I wasn't at home _____ that night.
8. _____ the evening, we went to the Town Hall.
9. Nearly everybody enters for The Nicest Garden Competition _____ each year, but Joe wins _____ every time.
10. I'll see you _____ the morning.

V. 将下列句子译成英语:

- 1、 我星期天从不早起,但上星期天我起得很早。
- 2、 他每天都坐小汽车上班,但昨天他是乘公共汽车上班的。
- 3、 他们通常在这儿吃午饭,但今天他们正在戏院后面的那家餐馆吃饭。

3 Please Send Me a Card

I. 用括号内的时间短语将下列各句改成过去时:

1. I study English every day. (*yesterday*)
2. He lends me a book. (*last week*)
3. We see the film. (*the day before yesterday*)
4. She reads the book every evening. (*this morning*)
5. He doesn't understand modern literature (现代文学). (*when he was a boy*)
6. Do you swim after lunch? (*yesterday*)
7. My sister doesn't write to me. (*last month*)
8. Does Mary go to buy the post cards? (*just now*)
9. Mr Smith visits our university. (*three days ago*)
10. I don't give him anything. (*when you were out*)

II. 在下列空格内填入 to 或 for:

1. She read the letter _____ all her friends.
2. He sold his old car _____ one of his neighbours.
3. I've bought some chocolate _____ you.
4. She made some coffee _____ all of us.
5. He still owes a lot of money _____ me.
6. She made a new evening dress _____ her youngest daughter.
7. He won't lend any money _____ anyone.
8. Please pass this note _____ the man in the corner.
9. I'll get a cake _____ you.
10. She chose a very good book _____ her son.
11. Will you do a favour _____ a friend of mine?

12. Please ask Bill to call a taxi _____ me.
13. He offered drinks _____ everyone in the bar.
14. They told the news _____ everyone in the village.
15. My mother has sent a birthday present _____ me.

Ⅲ. 将下列句子译成英文:

- 1、 坏天气总让我们过不好假期。
- 2、 我在书藉上花费了不少钱。
- 3、 你们在哪里度假的?

4 An Exciting Trip

I. 以现在完成时的形式把括号内的动词填入空内。有时在词序上要作必要的调整。

1. _____ you _____ (see) him lately?
No, I _____ (not).
2. Where _____ you _____ (be)?
I _____ (be) to the dentist(牙医).
3. I _____ (not finish) my letter yet.
4. He just _____ (go) out.
5. Someone _____ (take) my bike.
6. I _____ (live) here for ten years.
7. How long _____ you _____ (know) Mr Pitt?
I _____ (know) him for ten years.
8. He already _____ (refuse) me.
9. Tom: This is my house.
Mary: How long _____ you _____ (live) here?
Tom: I _____ (live) here since 1970.
10. My brother _____ (write) several plays. He just _____ (finish) his second tragedy(悲剧).
11. I _____ (not hear) from her lately.
12. He _____ (be) in hospital since his accident.
13. I _____ (earn) my own living(自食其力) since I left school.

II. 将 for 或 since 填入下列空内:

1. We've fished _____ two hours.
2. They have lived in France _____ 1974.

3. I've known that man _____ a long time.
4. That man has stood there _____ six o'clock.
5. Things have changed _____ I was a girl.
6. The strike has lasted _____ six months.
7. Nobody has seen him _____ last week.
8. She has slept _____ twelve hours.

Ⅲ. 将下列句子译成英文:

- 1、 我刚收到我姐姐的一封信。
- 2、 我觉得这电影很有趣。
- 3、 他从未去过国外。