

新概念英语 2

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

PRACTICE AND
PROGRESS

实践与提高

L.G.ALEXANDER

补充书面练习册

SUPPLEMENTARY WRITTEN
EXERCISES

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新概念英语
《实践与提高》
补充书面练习册
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写给教师的话

许多教师希望能有与《实践与提高》配套的补充书面材料，为此特编写本书。全书包括九十六套以《实践与提高》为基础而编写的练习。练习都以选择填空形式出现。总是给学生四个选择，并要求他们选出最可取的答案。（应该注意每一页上没有重复的指示。）每个练习中迷惑人的选择决不是任意的，它们是在对不同国籍学生组成的班级中最常见的错误进行分析基础上而定的。总的来讲，答案是明确的，虽然有时教师也会发现和书后练习答案中注的正确答案中某一答案意见不一致。

每套练习分成四部分：

1. 理解

要求学生选择两个正确答案(问题 1—2)。问题 1 和问题 2 是为测验学生对课文的理解程度而设。目的是为了弄清学生是否能理解每个故事的要点。

2. 结构

有五个根据课文中出现的结构词和语法问题而编写的练习题(问题 3—7)。这一部分练习不是局限于与课文上下文有关的主要结构，而是涉及各种各样的难点。重点始终放在惯用法上。迷惑人的选择通常包括学生最容易犯的错误。

3. 词汇

有五个涉及词汇项目的练习题(问题 8—12)。重点始终放在实词的意思上——虽然在难以明确区分为“结构”或“词汇”的项目上会不可避免

地与结构部分发生一定数量的重叠情况。迷惑人的选择通常由“假朋友”组成并预见到学生错误的可能来源。

4. 句子结构

在最后一部分练习中，通常要求学生改写或者把课文中句子连结起来。完成之后，学生只要参看课文就能立即查明自己答案正确与否。

此书不应该被看作是一套测验题。练习中所用的选择填空形式完全是为了教学。其目的是在于培养学生精读的能力，扩大他们所掌握的句型，增加他们的词汇量。应该鼓励学生在做练习时使用一本较好的英英词典。学生应在完成一组练习后再去查看答案。配备答案的目的是为了能减轻教师批改作业的负担和能指导自学的学生，而且还能用来帮助解决教室中对某一选择题的争论。把这些练习作为回家作业布置给学生的教师以后可能会觉得，和学生们在课堂上一一起做这些练习是大有用处的，而且很有启发。

写给学生的话

此书的所有练习都是以《实践与提高》中的故事为依据。每个故事配备一套练习。每套练习有十二个问题。每个问题后有四个选择，要求从中选出最可取的答案。

每套练习分为四个部分：

1. 理解

问题 1 至 2 涉及整个故事的意思。

2. 结构

问题 3 至 7 涉及用英语表达的方法。它们与语法问题有关。

3. 词汇

问题 8 至 12 涉及单词的意思。

4. 句子结构

这一练习有助于用英语写句子。

怎样做练习

1. 仔细阅读《实践与提高》的课文。
2. 选择每题最可取的答案。作出选择前，仔细思考。可不断参看课文。如果需要的话，可使用一本较好的英英词典。
3. 把你的答案和书后《练习答案》核对一下。

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1. 谈私话

理 解

- 1 **The writer turned round. He looked at the man and the woman angrily**
(a) and they stopped talking.
(b) but they didn't stop talking.
(c) but they didn't notice him.
(d) but they looked at him rudely.
- 2 **The young man said, 'It's none of your business.'**
(a) He was talking to the young woman.
(b) He was talking about the play.
(c) He thought the writer was trying to listen to his conversation with the young woman.
(d) He thought the writer was asking him a question.

结 构

- 3 **Last week the writer went to the theatre. He was ... the theatre.**
(a) to (b) at (c) into (d) on
- 4 **The young man and young woman were sitting behind him. He was sitting ... them.**
(a) before (b) above (c) ahead of (d) in front of
- 5 **... did the writer feel? Angry.**
(a) Where (b) Why (c) How (d) When
- 6 **He looked at the man and the woman angrily. He looked at ... angrily.**
(a) them (b) they (c) their (d) us

7 The young man and the young woman paid ... attention to the writer.

- (a) none (b) any (c) not any (d) no

词汇

8 He had a good seat. He was sitting in a good

- (a) chair (b) place (c) armchair (d) class

9 He was a young man. He wasn't very

- (a) old (b) big (c) tall (d) large

10 The writer looked at the man and the woman angrily. He was very

- (a) sad (b) unhappy (c) cross (d) pleased

11 The writer could not bear it. He could not ... it.

- (a) carry (b) suffer (c) stand (d) lift

12 The young man spoke rudely. He wasn't very

- (a) clever (b) rude (c) polite (d) kind

句子结构

把下列单词按正确次序排列，并将答案与课文核对一下：

a me young behind man sitting and
were a woman young (3—5行)

2. 早饭还是午饭?

理解

1 When Aunt Lucy telephoned

- (a) the writer was asleep.
(b) the writer was still in bed.
(c) the writer had already got up.
(d) the writer was having lunch.

2 Aunt Lucy was surprised because

- (a) the writer was having lunch.
- (b) it was one o'clock.
- (c) it was late.
- (d) the writer was having breakfast at lunch time.

结 构

3 He sometimes ... in bed until lunch time.

- (a) stay
- (b) is staying
- (c) stays
- (d) staying

4 He stayed in bed until lunch time. He went ... bed late last night.

- (a) in
- (b) into
- (c) to
- (d) at

5 He doesn't get up early on Sundays. He gets up

- (a) late
- (b) lately
- (c) slowly
- (d) hardly

6 ... did aunt Lucy come ? By train.

- (a) When
- (b) How
- (c) Why
- (d) Where

7 The writer can't see aunt Lucy ... He's having breakfast.

- (a) still
- (b) now
- (c) often
- (d) always

词 汇

8 He ... out of the window and saw that it was raining.

- (a) looked
- (b) saw
- (c) remarked
- (d) watched

9 Just then, the telephone rang. It rang

- (a) at once
- (b) immediately
- (c) again
- (d) at that moment

10 She was his aunt, so he was her

- (a) son
- (b) grandson
- (c) nephew
- (d) niece

11 Breakfast is the first ... of the day.

- (a) food
- (b) dinner
- (c) lunch
- (d) meal

12 Aunt Lucy said, 'Dear me' because she was

- (a) angry
- (b) surprised
- (c) tired
- (d) pleased

句子结构

改写此句，并将答案与课文核对一下：

I arrived by train a moment ago.

I've (7—8行)

3. 请寄我一张明信片

理 解

1 The writer

- (a) doesn't like buying postcards.
- (b) doesn't like receiving postcards.
- (c) doesn't like writing postcards.
- (d) doesn't like postcards.

2 What was the writer's 'big decision' ?

- (a) He decided to write postcards to his friends.
- (b) He decided to spend the whole day in his room.
- (c) He decided to buy a lot of postcards.
- (d) He decided not to write a single card.

结 构

3 Last summer he went to Italy. He was ... Italy last summer.

- (a) at (b) to (c) in (d) on

4 ... him a few words of Italian ? The waiter.

- (a) Who taught (b) Who did teach
(c) What did he teach (d) Whom did he teach

5 He was a friendly waiter. He spoke to the writer

- (a) friendly (b) as friends
(c) like friends (d) in a friendly way

6 The writer ... a few lines, but he didn't understand a

word.

(a) reads (b) read (c) red (d) reading

7 He spent the whole day in his room. He was in his room ... day.

(a) the hole (b) the all (c) all (d) all of

词汇

8 A waiter usually works in a

(a) public garden (b) shop
(c) restaurant (d) private house

9 The waiter lent him a book. He ... a book from the waiter.

(a) lent (b) borrowed (c) took (d) stole

10 On the last day he made a big decision. It was the ... day of his holiday.

(a) final (b) end (c) latest (d) bottom

11 He made a big decision. He

(a) thought about it (b) made up his mind
(c) changed his mind (d) made a wish

12 He didn't write a single card. So he

(a) wrote only one (b) didn't write even one
(c) wrote just one (d) wrote all the cards except one

句子结构

改写下列句子，并将答案与课文核对一下：

I did not send my friends any cards.

I did not send any (8—9行)

4. 兴奋的旅行

理解

1 Only one of these statements is true. Which one?

- (a) The writer has been in Australia for six months.
- (b) Tim is a mechanic and he's working in Australia.
- (c) Tim is working for an Austrian firm.
- (d) Tim is working for a big firm as an engineer.

2 Only one of these statements is true. Which one?

- (a) Tim has been in Darwin for six months.
- (b) It's the first time Tim has ever been to another country.
- (c) Perth is in the centre of Australia.
- (d) Tim's brother has never been abroad before.

结 构

3 Tim is in Australia. He went ... Australia six months ago.

- (a) to (b) in (c) at (d) into

4 Tim is in Australia. How long ... there?

- (a) is he (b) has he been (c) has he (d) was he

5 Tim has been in Australia for six months. His brother hasn't seen him ... January.

- (a) for (b) since (c) from (d) by

6 He has just bought an Australian car. He bought one

- (a) a short time ago (b) a long time ago
- (c) last year (d) six months ago

7 He has just gone to Alice Springs. He has never ... there before.

- (a) went (b) being (c) been (d) was

词 汇

8 Tim is working for a big firm. He is working for a big

- (a) society (b) company (c) factory (d) store

9 He has visited a great number of different places. He hasn't stayed in ... place.

- (a) the only (b) a similar (c) the same (d) alike

10 Alice Springs is a small town. A town is usually

- (a) bigger than a village but smaller than a city
- (b) bigger than a city
- (c) the same size as a city
- (d) the same size as a village

11 He will soon visit Darwin. He will visit Darwin

- (a) quickly
- (b) for a short time
- (c) shortly
- (d) in a hurry

12 He will fly to Perth. He will go there

- (a) with air
- (b) in air
- (c) by air
- (d) through air

句子结构

改写此句，并将答案与课文核对一下：

Because my brother has never been abroad before he is finding this trip very exciting.

My brother has never been abroad before (11—13行)

5. 不会拨错电话号码

理 解

1 Mr Scott hasn't got a telephone in his new garage because

- (a) it isn't far from his old garage, so he doesn't need one.
- (b) he has twelve pigeons.
- (c) he can't get one.
- (d) it's too expensive.

2 Mr Scott keeps pigeons because

- (a) he uses them to send messages.
- (b) it's his hobby.
- (c) he has two garages.
- (d) he likes them.

结 构

- 3 Mr Scott has a garage. The garage is
(a) to him (b) of him (c) of his (d) his
- 4 Mr Scott cannot get a telephone for his garage ... he has just bought twelve pigeons.
(a) That's so (b) That's why
(c) Because (d) For
- 5 He has just bought ten pigeons. When did he ... them ?
(a) bought (b) buys (c) buy (d) buying
- 6 What's the distance from Pinhurst to Silbury ? How ... is Pinhurst ... Silbury ?
(a) long ago ... until (b) long ... away
(c) away ... till (d) far ... from
- 7 The pigeon flew from one garage to the other ... three minutes.
(a) in (b) into (c) with (d) on

词 汇

- 8 Mr Scott has a garage in Silbury. His ... garage is in Pinhurst.
(a) another (b) other (c) else (d) different
- 9 Mr Scott can't get a telephone. Telephones are hard to
(a) take (b) receive (c) obtain (d) find
- 10 He has sent requests for spare parts. He has ... spare parts.
(a) asked (b) asked for (c) begged (d) pleased
- 11 Urgent messages are important, so they must be sent
(a) quickly (b) slowly (c) by hand (d) largely
- 12 Mr Scott's 'telephone service' is private. It isn't
(a) general (b) national (c) international (d) public

句子结构

用 but 和 so 连接下列句子，并将答案与课文核对一下：