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新概念英语

练习及自我测试

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# 前 言

《新概念英语练习及自我测试》是一套与《新概念英语》配套的,专供自学者及在各类业余学校学习《新概念英语》的学员学习、领会、复习、巩固和运用所学词汇、句型、语法要点及文化背景知识的练习手册。

近年来,随着我国改革开放的不断深入,外语热日趋升温,学员越来越多,《新概念英语》很受青睐。对已处在英语环境中的学员来说,《新概念英语》无疑是一套极好的教材。但是,对英语作为第二语言学习的中国学员来说,由于缺乏理想的语言环境,常受母语干扰,缺少练习机会,《新概念英语》似乎难以适应学员的需求,其中最突出的是缺少必要的学习手段。

本练习册在编写中充分地考虑了学员的学习特点,结合国内外外语教学的有效方法,例出了课文的疑难点和要点,逐一讲解,并据此设计编写了形式多样的练习,供学员学习和操练。本练习册每课设(一)课文注释;(二)语音或语法要点;(三)语音或语法练习;(四)课文练习,并以精讲多练为原则,帮助学员达到熟练运用之目的,改善和弥补了国外引进教材的不足。

本练习册由孙信伟主编,董宏乐为副主编。参加第一、二册编写的还有庄启敏、徐巍、俞如珍、倪修璟、孙宝元、林为芬等同志。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,不当之处,尚希学员不吝指正。

编 者

一九九五年八月于上外

## 1. A Private Conversation

### I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. go to the theatre (L. 1)

意为“去看戏”，注意theatre前面加冠词the。类似的短语还有 go to the cinema (去看电影), go to the films / go to the movies / go to the pictures (去看电影), film, movie 和 picture 一般用复数。

2. get very angry (L. 5 — 6)

短语中的get用作连系动词。英语中有一小部分动词既可后接名词成为带宾语的及物动词，也可后接形容词成为带表语的连系动词，如：get, keep, turn 等等。不同用法时，意义也不同，如：get 作及物动词时，意为“得到”而做连系动词，意为“变得”。请比较下列两个句子：

I'll get something to eat before I go out.

The food is getting cold.

3. pay attention (L. 8 — 9)

pay attention表示“注意”，“在意”，其“注意的对象”要用介词to引出，如：

pay attention to the blackboard / pay attention to the traffic lights.

在attention前也可加上一定的形容词，表示注意的程度，如：

You must pay more attention to your manners (举止).

The boy paid no attention to his mother.

## II. GRAMMAR

### Simple Statement (简单句)

- 1) 简单句是只包含一个独立分句的句子。简单句内只有一套主语和谓语的结构。在这套结构中可以有并列的主语，同样也可以有并列的谓语动词。如：

Last week I went to the theatre.

A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me and talking loudly.

- 2) 当然，如果谓语动词是及物动词，句中需有一套宾语。宾语也可以是并列宾语。如：

I couldn't hear the actors.

I looked at the man and the woman angrily.

- 3) 主语和谓语是简单句中的主要成份。除了主、谓、宾以外，句中还可以有一些别的成分，如：补语、定语、状语。

- a) 补语：补充说明主语或宾语。应放在其后。

The play was very interesting. (主语补语也常被称为表语)

I consider him my best friend. (宾补)

- b) 定语：单个词(组)作定语一般放在被修饰词之前。

This is a private conversation.

I had a very good seat.

但是从句作定语放在被修饰词之后(见Book I)。而且这属于主从复合句的范畴。

- c) 状语：修饰动词、形容词、副词。

修饰动词一般放在其后，但是频率副词如often则放在其前。

They were talking loudly.

I usually go to work at 8.

地点状语、时间状语一般也放在句尾,如果同时出现,地点在前。

I bought the book in the bookstore last Sunday.

修饰形容词的状语通常放在其前。

I had a very good seat.

修饰副词的状语通常也放在其前。

The young man said very rudely.

### III. EXERCISES A

#### 1. 将下列句子成份排成正确顺序:

- (1) I, every morning, radio, listen to, the
- (2) French, teaches, he
- (3) my mother, yesterday, to market, went
- (4) the window, open, she, left
- (5) the students, the teacher, meets, in the morning, on the playground
- (6) very, my sister, interested in music, was
- (7) lying on the bed, reading a book, Mary, her husband, and, are
- (8) We, must, the room, keep, clean

#### 2. 翻译:

- (1) 昨天我把钱还给他了。
- (2) 他们经常晚上出去。
- (3) 今天天气特别冷。
- (4) 他们正站在门口。
- (5) 你应该注意你的发音 (pronunciation)。

## EXERCISES B

### 1. 单项选择:

- (1) Are you \_\_\_\_\_ with your brother tonight?  
A. going to picture                      B. going to the picture  
C. going to pictures                      D. going to the pictures
- (2) The old lady left her handbag at \_\_\_\_\_ of the car.  
A. the front chair                      B. the front seat  
C. a front chair                      D. a front seat
- (3) You will have to pay more attention \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher  
\_\_\_\_\_ class if you wish to get a better mark.  
A. to ... to                      B. on ... at  
C. to ... in                      D. on ... in
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they crossed the mountains and reached the  
small village.  
A. At the last                      B. In the end  
C. At the end                      D. In the last
- (5) Look! A little boy and a little girl \_\_\_\_\_ towards us.  
A. is running                      B. are running  
C. is runing                      D. are runing

### 2. 用合适的介词填空:

- (1) Last week I went \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre.
- (2) I can't see the man standing \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- (3) Look \_\_\_\_\_ that cat. He is always asleep in front of  
the fire.
- (4) Attention should be paid \_\_\_\_\_ even the smallest de-  
tail (最小的细节).
- (5) I hope that everything will turn out all right \_\_\_\_\_ the

end.

3. 中译英:

- (1) 天渐渐热起来了, 我还得再去搞一台风扇 (fan).
- (2) 他仔细地看, 但什么也看不见。
- (3) 我考试是否及格不关你的事。
- (4) 请问, 这位子有空 (free) 吗?
- (5) 请注意听老师讲。

4. 根据课文内容完成下列对话:

— Where did you go last week?

—

— Did you enjoy the play?

—

— Why?

—

— What did you say then?

—

— What did the young man say?

—

**KEY TO EXERCISES A**

1. (1) I listen to the radio every morning.
- (2) He teaches French.
- (3) My mother went to market yesterday.
- (4) She left the window open.
- (5) The teacher meets the students on the playground in the morning.
- (6) My sister was very interested in music.



- (7) Mary and her husband are lying on the bed and reading a book.
- (8) We must keep the room clean.
2. (1) I returned the money to him yesterday.
- (2) They often go out in the evening.
- (3) It is very cold today.
- (4) They are standing at the gate.
- (5) You must pay attention to your pronunciation.

### **KEY TO EXERCISES B**

1. (1) D      (2) B      (3) C      (4) B      (5) B
2. (1) to      (2) behind      (3) at      (4) to      (5) in
3. (1) It's getting hot. I'll have to get another fan.
- (2) He looked carefully but saw nothing.
- (3) Whether I have passed the exam or not is none of your business.
- (4) Excuse me, is this seat free?
- (5) Please pay attention to the teacher.
4. — I went to the theatre last week.
- No, I didn't.
- Because a young man and a young woman were sitting behind me, and they were talking loudly.
- I said I couldn't hear a word.
- He said that it was a private conversation and that it was none of my business.

## 2. Breakfast or Lunch?

### I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

#### 1. stay in bed (L. 2)

意为“睡在床上”。根据英语习惯,单数可数名词一般要有冠词或其他限定词,如: a book, his bed, Tom's chair 等等。但在一些固定词组中,单数可数名词也可单独使用,这时一般表示抽象意义,如: stay in bed 并不表示“呆在床上”,而是“睡在床上”。又如: go to school (上学)。

#### 2. look out of the window (L. 4)

意为“向窗外望去”。out of为复合介词。常见的复合介词还有 into, onto, because of 等等,学习时要把这些复合介词当作一个词来理解,切不可分开再叠加意义。

### II. GRAMMAR

**Simple Present and Present Progressive.** (一般现在时和现在进行时)

- 1) 一般现在时体现习惯性动作或一直存在的状态。句中常含有频率副词 always, often, frequently, usually, sometimes, rarely, never 或 every morning 这样的时间状语。频率副词在句中通常在行为动词之前,但在连系动词 be 之后。

He always asks me a lot of questions.

I sometimes stay in bed until lunch time.

She is always late.

- 2) a) 现在进行时则体现现阶段正在发生的动作。句中常含有 now, at this moment, still 这样的时间状语。

Now he is talking with Mr. Black.

I am writing a novel these days.

- b) 去向动词 leave, go, come, arrive 的现在进行时可表示即将发生的动作。

I am coming to see you.

He is leaving very soon.

- c) 比较下列两句:

(a) He always comes late for work.

(b) He is always coming late for work.

(a) 句是对客观事实的陈述, 但 (b) 句含有很强的不满情绪。

再如: (c) He always helps the old man. (客观)

(d) He is always helping the old man. (富有感情色彩)

### III. EXERCISES A

#### 1. 用括号内动词的适当形式填空:

(1) He always \_\_\_\_\_ (read) books in the evening. But now he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

(2) A plane \_\_\_\_\_ (run) faster than a train.

(3) I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema at night.

(4) Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) now? I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see my uncle.

(5) It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one o'clock. He \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ (read).

(6) He never \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) quiet. He always \_\_\_\_\_

(make) a lot of noise.

(7) The train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in a minute.

(8) The son rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see his old father.

## 2. 翻译:

(1) 我通常在 7 点 30 分起床。

(2) 他正在花园里浇花。

(3) 他为什么总是在写信?

(4) 快一点, 天马上下雨了。

(5) 他们一般在晚上 7 点吃晚饭。

## EXERCISES B

### 1. 单项选择:

(1) The boy is old enough \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to go to the school      B. to go to a school

C. to go to school      D. to go to schools

(2) I get up early \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on every day      B. every day

C. at every day      D. in every day

(3) " \_\_\_\_\_ " the man said.

A. What a nice day?      B. What a nice day!

C. What nice day?      D. What nice day!

(4) The old man never travels \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

A. on      B. in

C. at      D. by

(5) "Dear me" means (意思是) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I am dear      B. Love me

C. My God      D. My dear

## 2. 改错:

- (1) He came on foot but returned by my car because it was too late to walk.
- (2) We shall have a test in next month.
- (3) "What lovely day!" he said happily.
- (4) My brother sometimes stay in bed until lunch time.
- (5) "Would you please come in the room?" the girl said politely.

## 3. 中译英:

- (1) 这个小男孩五岁就上学了.
- (2) 多好的一本故事书啊!
- (3) 天哪! 外面一片漆黑.
- (4) 我将坐早班车来.
- (5) 你每天什么时候吃早饭?

## 4. 根据课文内容, 完成下列对话:

— When do you get up on Sundays?

—

— Did you get up very late last Sunday?

—

— Who telephoned?

—

— What did she say?

—

— What did you tell her?

—

— What did she say then?

## KEY TO EXERCISES A

1. (1) reads, is watching (2) runs  
(3) go (4) are ... going, am going  
(5) is, is, reading (6) keeps, makes  
(7) will arrive / is arriving (8) goes
2. (1) I usually get up at 7:30.  
(2) He is watering flowers in the garden.  
(3) Why does he always write letters?  
(或 Why is he always writing letters?)  
(4) Be quick. It is going to rain.  
(5) They usually have supper at 7 in the evening.

## KEY TO EXERCISES B

1. (1) C (2) B (3) B (4) D (5) C
2. (1) in my car (2) next month  
(3) "What a lovely day" (4) stays in bed  
(5) come into the room
3. (1) This little boy went to school at 5.  
(2) What a good story book!  
(3) Dear me! It is dark outside.  
(4) I'll come on an early train.  
(5) When do you have breakfast every day?
4. — I get up late on Sundays.  
— Yes, I did.  
— My aunt Lucy telephoned.  
— She said she was coming to see me.  
— I told her that I was still having breakfast.

— She said, "Dear me! Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock!"

### 3. Please Send Me a Card

#### I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. think about (L. 7)

意为“考虑”。think与汉语“想”不同，它不能直接后接名词作宾语，而要借助合适的介词。汉语说“想问题”，英语要说 think about a question；汉语说“想你”，英语是 think of you。但 think 后面加句子时不需介词，如：I think he will come soon. 学习单词时要注意英汉语的不同之处。

2. make a big decision (L. 10)

意为“下大决心”，英语中make和take是两个搭配能力很强的动词，后接名词可组成许许多多不同的词组，但一般来说，make 和 take 不可互换使用，而分别与一定的名词搭配。如：

make a decision, make one's bed, take a rest, take a look, take medicine 等等。

3. on the last day (L. 10)

这里的last不是“上一个”的意思，而是指（一个系列中的）“最后一个”，前面一般有定冠词，且要加上合适介词，如：

In the last week of the holiday a strange thing happened.

#### II. GRAMMAR

Simple Past (Irregular Verbs) 一般过去时 (不规则动词)



一般过去时就是指过去发生的动作和存在的状态,规则动词在第一册已接触过,许多不规则动词的过去时需死记。通过反复的使用加深印象,增强记忆。

go — went    teach — taught    lend — lent    read —  
read    do — did    understand — understood    think —  
thought    buy — bought    make — made    get — got  
spend — spent    write — wrote    sit — sat    keep —  
kept    lose — lost    leave — left

在第一册也学过,一般过去时的句子多有表示过去的时间状语。

I went to see him 5 days ago.

He made many mistakes in the exam last time.

She bought me a shirt yesterday.

### III. EXERCISES A

#### 1. 用括号内动词的适当形式填空:

- (1) He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) me English in 1987.
- (2) She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a bad cold last week.
- (3) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) his homework the day before yesterday.
- (4) Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that you were not in Shanghai.
- (5) I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my wallet on the way.
- (6) They \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home a moment ago.
- (7) He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book last month.
- (8) Alice usually \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the front of the classroom, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the back this morning.
- (9) She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money on dress.