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New Concept English

DEVELOPING SKILLS

《发展技巧》练习集 · 中 ·

马 力 编

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新概念英语(三)

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国防科技大学出版社 出版

国防科技大学出版社发行
国防科技大学印刷厂印装

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开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 4 1/16 字数: 135千字
1985年10月第一版 1985年10月第一次印刷 印数: 00,001—20,000册
统一书号: 17415·006 定价: 0.70元

前 言

《新概念英语》(三)练习集中册包括自21课至40课的练习。本册练习仍以复习常用词、基本句型、重点语法结构为目的。采取的形式是国内外研究生考题中常用的六种。为巩固所学词汇,每课练习有意识地选用前五课课文中的词或句型,如21课练习复习15课,22课复习16课,依此类推。本册练习汉译英部分比上册稍难一些,每题由两、三个短句构成,目的是训练学生用英语表达较复杂内容的能力。

本册练习得到加拿大籍英语教师 Julia Garrett 的热情帮助,谨此致谢。

欢迎使用本书的同志来信指出错误,提供宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

1985年10月

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 21. | Daniel Mendoza | 1 |
| 22. | By Heart | 7 |
| 23. | One Man's Meat is Another Man's Poison | 14 |
| 24. | A Skeleton in the Cupboard | 21 |
| 25. | The 'Cutty Sark' | 26 |
| 26. | Wanted, a Large Biscuit Tin | 34 |
| 27. | Nothing to Sell and Nothing to Buy | 42 |
| 28. | A Pound too Dear | 48 |
| 29. | Funny or Not | 55 |
| 30. | The Death of a Ghost | 63 |
| 31. | A Lovable Eccentric | 69 |
| 32. | A Lost Ship | 75 |
| 33. | A Day to Remember | 81 |
| 34. | A Happy Discovery | 87 |
| 35. | Justice Was Done | 93 |
| 36. | A Chance in a Million | 99 |
| 37. | The Westhaven Express | 105 |
| 38. | The First Calendar | 111 |
| 39. | Nothing to Worry About | 117 |
| 40. | Who's Who | 123 |

L.21 Daniel Mendoza

A. Give the proper form of each verb in brackets.

1. It was not until he _____ (beat) by a boxer that he _____ (forget).
2. It was not until her brother apologized to her for _____ (accuse) her that she stopped _____ (cry).
3. The young lady is quick _____ (learn) how _____ (dye) wool.
4. It was clear that they had better (draw) up a set of rules.
5. The famous boxer denied _____ (fail) _____ (pay) his debt in full.
6. This sort of white lamb _____ (introduce) from Australia twenty years ago.
7. He was accused of _____ (turn) against his former teacher.
8. He was sent to the police station for _____ (steal) a great number of boxing gloves.

B. Choose the one answer which you think is correct in the following.

1. Richard Humphries offered to train Mendoza because

- A. he wanted to learn the techniques from Mendoza.
 - B. Mendoza had displayed an unusual grasp of the game.
 - C. Mendoza rose to fame too early.
 - D. he intended to enjoy more popularity than Mendoza.
2. At the match between Humphries and Mendoza at Stilton
- A. Mendoza lost a great deal of money.
 - B. Humphries became Champion of England.
 - C. Mendoza lost twice to Humphries.
 - D. the argument between the two boxers was settled in favour of Humphries.
3. Apart from the money he earned at matches, Mendoza
- A. earned a lot from his Academy.
 - B. earned £100 each time he appeared in the ring.
 - C. greatly supplemented his income by teaching the art of boxing.
 - D. was given enormous sums by rich people.
4. Humphries soon became _____ Mendoza's success.
- A. jealous of
 - B. astonished at
 - C. worried about
 - D. angry at

5. After he was defeated by a boxer called Jackson, Mendoza couldn't _____ of the public any more.
- A. attract the attention
 - B. pay his debts
 - C. be adored
 - D. attend boxing matches
6. When Humphries met Mendoza in the ring the next time, he beat Mendoza
- A. on the second time.
 - B. for a second time.
 - C. at the second time.
 - D. in a second time.
7. Mendoza was so extravagant that he died _____ poverty at the age of 72.
- A. of B. for C. in D. through
8. Mendoza's chief contribution to boxing was
- A. that he founded an academy.
 - B. that he trained a great number of eminent boxers.
 - C. that he drew up the first set of rules.
 - D. that he brought science to crude boxing.
- C. Spot and correct mistakes.
- 1. Mendoza enjoyed tremendous popularity because he was a high skilled boxer.
 - 2. It was not until 1860 when the use of boxing gloves was introduced.
 - 3. Mendoza could beat his teacher on the third

occasion.

4. It was popular in western Europe to settle an argument through fighting.
5. I have told her twice. Shall I tell her the third time?
6. The British Olympic skating team brought drama into the ice.
7. Some men rose to fame overnight while others rises to fame gradually.
8. The first set of boxing rules were drawn up in 1860.

D. Supply the missing words.

Mendoza, a colourful figure in 1 history, did a great deal to 2 crude prize-fighting into a sport. He rose to 3 before the most eminent boxer Humphries offered to 4 him. In fact, his success made his coacher turn 5 him. The two men began a bitter 6, which led to a fight. Mendoza was 7 twice. It was not until the third match that he 8 Humphries and became 9 of England. He then founded an 10, out of which he earned enormous 11 of extra money. He was quickly forgotten after his last 12. What's more, he was so 13 that he soon got into debt. Because he failed to pay his 14, he was sent to 15 and died in 16.

E. Put the following into English,

1. 一七七八年成名的门多泽，直到一七九〇年才终于成为英国的拳击冠军，可是他被一个年轻的拳击家击败后，很快被人们遗忘了。
2. 我们的已故(late)周总理甚至在资本主义国家也享有盛誉。人民和统治者都同样崇敬他。
3. 这位年轻的改革者制订了一套新规则，并引进了新技术。这给工厂带来很大的变化，并引起了社会上的注意。

F. Reading Comprehension

Fun Run

What do you do on Sunday afternoons, after lunch? Take a rest? Watch television? Or perhaps you take your dog for a quiet walk? One day, recently, a lot of people decided to spend Sunday afternoon in a more energetic way. Twelve thousand people met in London's Hyde Park. And they went for a run! Jogging, one of America's most popular sports, is catching on in Britain. And the event in Hyde Park gave sport a lot of publicity. One newspaper called it a "Giant Jog". But the official name is "Fun Run".

Jogging is not just fun, you see. It's also good for you. Many doctors say it's good for the heart, for the lungs, for the muscles and even for the feet. And during the Fun Run, nobody had any serious injury. Just a few sprained ankles and a lot of breathlessness.

Both old and young took part in the run. The oldest was aged 80. The youngest — and the last to

complete the course — was aged 4. The Fun Run, with a course of just two and a half miles, was the biggest participatory sporting event ever known in Britain. It was more popular even than a big football match.

— Lucy McCullagh

Notes,

1. catching on; becoming popular
2. sprained; injured by twisting
3. participatory; in which people can take an active part

Are the following sentences true or false?

- () 1. "Fun Run" was introduced from America to Britain.
- () 2. "Fun Run" is good for the heart only.
- () 3. No sporting event in Britain was bigger than the Fun Run in Hyde Park at that time.
- () 4. One Sunday afternoon a 4-year-old child took part in the run and was the last to complete the course.

L.22 By Heart

A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. He insisted that I _____ (read) the letter to him as soon as I _____ (get) my glasses.
2. I'm told some successful plays _____ (run) for years on end.
3. The play _____ (consist) of six acts, during one of which I _____ (come) onto the stage and _____ (present) a letter to Jack.
4. There is no _____ (deny) that they don't enjoy _____ (repeat) the same lines night after night.
5. I _____ (play) a joke on my colleague on the stage once in my life. It _____ (be) an interesting experience, and I _____ (not, forget) it.
6. This is the first time he _____ (cast) in the leading role in a play.
7. The light is too dim. I'd rather you _____ (write) the letter for me.
8. He was shocked to find that the copy _____

(not, write out) in full as usual.

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following proverbs suits the gist of the story best?
 - A. He laughs best who laughs last.
 - B. Speech is silver, but silence is golden.
 - C. Look before you leap.
 - D. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
2. The play in which the two actors took part
 - A. had had a highly successful run of twenty years.
 - B. was about the bad condition of a nobleman.
 - C. ended with the imprisonment of the aristocrat.
 - D. had been performed so often that audiences were bored by it.
3. When the aristocrat was presented with a blank sheet of paper
 - A. he had forgotten the contents of the letter.
 - B. he began to read the letter.
 - C. he pretended that the light was not good enough for him to read by.
 - D. he asked the gaoler to fetch him some glasses.
4. The gaoler decided to _____ his fellow-actor.
 - A. have a joke with

- B. play a trick on
C. laugh at
D. make fun of
5. He always _____ on the letter being written out in full.
A. proposed B. suggested
C. decided D. insisted
6. He was anxious to see if his colleague had _____ learnt his lines by heart.
A. lastly B. in the end
C. conclusively D. finally
7. Why was the aristocrat _____ at the blank sheet of paper like that?
A. starving B. staring
C. storing D. stealing
8. They stood looking _____ while an immense ship was sailing into the harbour.
A. on B. by C. upon D. over
- C. Correct mistakes.
1. What a pity we didn't know about the famous
A B
play. We should like to see it.
C D
2. Some plays, though highly successful, they run
A B
for years on end and make the actors feel bored.
C D

3. He handed me the blank sheet of paper before C
A B

I couldn't hurry off the stage.
D

4. The small lamp suspended on the ceiling of the C
A B
dark cell gave off dim light.
D

5. Go and get the usual copy of the letter, do you? D
A B C

6. I insisted that he took the actors' feelings into
A B C D
account.

7. The play we had seen last week was by no means B
A
considered to be a success.
C D

8. No matter what successful a play may be, you'll
A B
find it boring if it runs for months on end.
C D

D. Cloze Test

When the curtain went up 1 the final
act, the aristocrat was revealed sitting alone 2
the stage. Just 3 the gaoler appeared
4 the precious letter and handed it
5 the aristocrat. Much 6 the
man's surprise, it was not the usual copy written

7 8 full but a blank sheet of paper. As he did not know a word of the letter 9 heart, he had to make an excuse, saying that the light was too dim, and asked the gaoler to read it 10 him. Not remembering the contents of the letter 11, the gaoler asked for permission to get his glasses. A minute 12 the gaoler returned 13 his glasses and the usual copy. Immediately he proceeded to read it.

E. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 狱卒把一张白纸交给他的同事时想，如果他不会背台词他一定会感到手足无措。但事实并非如此。
2. 年轻的女演员站在导演的旁边，目不转睛地看着他，急于想知道将分配谁当这个新剧的主角。
3. 直到帷幕升起，大厅的灯光已熄，导演才匆匆走下舞台。这时观众看到一位老人，孤零零地坐在牢房的暗淡的灯光下。

F. Reading Comprehension

The Ballet Rambert

People in Britain and the USA are taking more interest in modern dance. Dance classes of all kinds are popular; the audiences going to watch modern dance companies are also larger. And perhaps the most popular modern dance company in Britain is the Ballet Rambert.

The Ballet Rambert is Britain's oldest established dance company. It began in 1926, when Marie Rambert,

a Polish dancer, set up the company at the Mercury Theatre in London. Until 1966, the Ballet Rambert performed classical ballet.

In the 60s the company lacked the money to go on staging big productions. The directors wanted to encourage new talent and to keep up their high standards. A change of direction was necessary. They decided to give the ballet a 'new look' in 1966; instead of a large cast of dancers the 'New' Ballet Rambert would retain their 17 soloists for contemporary dance works only. The aim was to provide a chance for new talent — for musicians and designers as well as dancers — and to show dance as a contemporary art form. And although some of the company's previous fans disliked the change, new audiences came to see the productions.

The modern dance pieces and modern music found unexpected popularity.

The Ballet Rambert has managed to make modern dance popular while creating original productions. It can claim to be the oldest dance company in Britain and at the same time one of the most modern!

True or False

- () 1. The Ballet Rambert started in the nineteenth century.
- () 2. The Ballet Rambert always performs classical works.