

新概念英语 (新版)辅导丛书

# **NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH**

# 新概念

# 一课多练2

壹佳英语创作团队 编著





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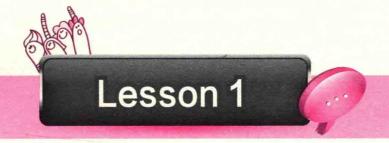
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# 核心知识。回顾

# Review and Warm up

- 本课中,学习到的语言点是,与剧场有关的词汇及短语。如go to the theatre/Take a seat, please./I could not hear the actor. ...
- 本课中出现的语法点是:简单陈述句的语序,主语、宾语、状语的词性及位置。 I heard a voice at the door just now.
  - 本课中,还将重点讲解两个单词的详细用法: seat和play。

请把答案直接填写到随书赠送的"专用答题纸"上

1. 语言基本功

# 常用单词。听写 Words Dictation

听录音, 把听到的单词依次写到练习纸上, 然后对照"听力原文"检查听 写结果。

听写单词总数:	;正确单词数量:

2. 技能小拓展

# 应试听力。特训

# **Listening Practice**

听录音,并根据下列单词提示,把听到的句子或对话写到练习纸上。

arrive

v. 到达

delay

v. 延期; 耽搁

plane

n. 飞机

dialogue

n. 对话

# 语法句型。巧练

# **Grammar & Sentences**

### 改变下列句型,将形容词改成定语或表语。

- 1. Their house is small.
- 2. The untidy room is mine.
- 3. The lovely cat is my aunt's.
- 4. Our coats are clean.
- 5. Your sister's dress is beautiful.
- 6. The old book is Jim's.
- 7. My father is thin.

### 4. 技能小拓展

# 阅读技巧。强化

# **Reading Comprehension**

I went on a camping trip in the mountains with my classmates. After hiking all day, we found a place to camp for the night. We made a campfire so that we could cook our dinner. We roasted some hot dogs and potatoes and drank lemonade. Then, when it got dark, we told ghost stories around the campfire.

Later when we lied down to go to sleep, we listened to the sounds of crickets and small animals moving around in the grass. We thought there were some ghosts nearby. "What's that?" my friend Kathy asked. "What?" we asked. "I think I hear someone walking in the woods." Kathy said. Soon we all heard footsteps and we were all so scared that we could't get to sleep.

Of course, there was no one there, but we had very active imagination.

- 1. ghost n. 鬼
- 2. camping n. 营地
- 3. roast v. 烤
- 4. lemonade n. 柠檬汽水
- 5. cricket n. 蟋蟀

### 阅读上面的短文, 根据其内容, 回答下面问题。

- 1. What does "scared" mean in Chinese?
- 2. Which word in the passage means "sound of some one walking"?

- 3. What do the students in the story do on their camping trip?
- 4. Why do they make a campfire?
- 5. Why are they scared?

### 5. 技能小拓展

# 翻译写作。强化

# **Writing & Translation**

- 1. 你的英文越来越好了。
- 2. 半小时后,校长会来检查我们的学习。
- 3. 她总是乐于助人。
- 4. 他们没告诉我她是否已经走了。
- 5. 海南岛是中国的第二大岛。
- 6. 我想预订一些歌剧的座位。
- 7. 比赛是在3点结束。
- 8. 你是如何打开门的?

### 6. 知识点拓展

# 重点词汇 = 讲解

# **Key Words**

### seat / si:t / n. 座位

- ν. 使坐下,使就座;提供座位
- ⑦ The seats were too narrow. 这些座位太窄了。 Please be seated now. 现在请坐下。
- **詹** be seated 就座,坐下 have (take) a seat坐下,就座

### play / pleɪ / n. 戏

- $\nu$ . 玩,游玩 n. 演奏,表演;游戏,娱乐;剧本,剧;活动;作用
- 👳 played,played,plays,playing,复数plays
- Play a joke on 开某人玩笑 play at 以……为消遣 play with... 和……一起玩耍;漫不经心地耍弄;戏弄 in play 在玩耍;被卷入;在起作用;开玩笑地
- tomedy 喜剧

This is the end of Exercise Lesson 1.



# 核心知识⇒回顾 Review and Warm up

- 本课中,学习到的语言点是,与天气、访友、用餐有关的词汇及短语,如 What a day./I'm coming to see you./have breakfast. ...
- 本课中出现的语法点是:一般现在时的表达方式,现在进行时的构成和感叹 句的结构。Ann takes a shower every day.
  - 本课中,还将重点讲解两个单词的详细用法:aunt和repeat。

请把答案直接填写到随书赠送的"专用答题纸"上

1. 语言基本功

# 常用单词。听写 Words Dictation

听录音,把听到的单词依次写到练习纸上,然后对照"听力原文"检查听 写结果。

听写单词总数: ; 正确单词数量:

2. 技能小拓展

# 应试听力⇒特训

# **Listening Practice**

听录音,并根据下列单词提示,把听到的句子或对话写到练习纸上。

page

n. 页

faster

adj. 更快的

# 语法句型。巧练

# **Grammar & Sentences**

用	括号	里动	词的	适当	形式	完成句	]子。
---	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----

1.	Shhh. The baby (sleep) The baby (sleep) for ten hours every night.
2.	Look out of the window. (rain, it)? Should I take my umbrella?
3.	It's 6:30 p. m Mary is at home. She (have) dinner. She always (have)
	dinner with her family around six o'clock.
4.	Ahmed (talk) to his classmates every day in class. Right now he (talk)
	to Yoko.
5.	It (rain) a lot in this city, but it (rain, not) right now. The sun (shine)
	(it, rain) a lot in your hometown?

4. 技能小拓展

# 阅读技巧。强化

# **Reading Comprehension**

### Who Are They?

It had been snowing very hard for days. Jigs and Reads had nothing to eat for a day. They know that things weren't right at home. So yesterday morning they wanted to go out. Bob helped them get out through a window, because the snow was so deep outside that he couldn't open the door. Last night, they didn't come back. Bob said to himself, "They are only five months old. This weather will kill them." But just then Bob heard them calling him. He looked out and could not believe - they were drawing a big hare through the snow. They dropped it through the window into Bob's hands. A hare for dinner!

### 11 与斯庇经的四个选项由

阅读工曲的程,	义,从母型所给的	四个远项中,远面一	广止明台条。
1. Jigs and Read	ds in the story were		
A. Bob's chi	ldren B. dogs	C. hares	D. neighbours
2. "They knew	that things weren't	right at home." It mean	s that "they knew"
A. Bob had r	no food to give then	B. Bob could o	open the door
C. it wasn't v	very cold outside	D. they were to	oo young to eat anything
3. Finally Jigs a	nd Reads returned	with a big	
A. fox	B. dog	C. hare	D. pig
4. The story say	s that Jigs and Read	ds	
A. wanted ou	it to play with rain	B. asked to loo	ok for money outside
C. ate much	more than Bob did	D. were a grea	t help to Bob

- 5. Choose the right order according to the story.
  - 1) They caught a hare in the snow.
  - 2) They went out and stayed outside for the night.
  - 3) They brought the hare home.
  - 4) They felt hungry and wanted to find food.

A.1)2)3)4) B.1)4)3)2) C.4)2)1)3) D.4)3)2)1)

5. 技能小拓展

# 翻译写作。强化

# **Writing & Translation**

- 1. 她长着一双黑黑的漂亮大眼睛。
- 2. 冬天黑得很早。
- 3. 他们把计划隐藏起来秘而不宣。
- 4. 他们将乘车来,镇上的大部分青年人将到车站迎接他们。
- 5. 他一上车, 我就用法语向他问早上好, 他也同样用法语回答我。
- 6. 秘书告诉我说哈姆斯先生要见我。
- 7. 今年新学生将增加一倍多。
- 8. 蔬菜价格上涨了百分之三十。

6. 知识点拓展

# 重点词汇。讲解 Key Words

aunt / q:nt / n. 姑,姨,婶,舅母

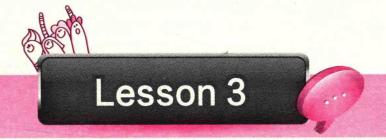
- 例 Excuse me, where does your aunt work? 请问你姑姑在哪里工作?
- ancestor 祖宗 grandparents 祖父母 parents 父母亲 stepfather 继 父 stepmother 继母 uncle 叔伯 god-father 教父 god-mother教 daughter-in-law 媳妇 son-in-law女婿 father-in-law 岳父 mother-in-law 岳母 nephew 侄子 niece 侄女

repeat / rɪˈpiːt / v. 重复

- repeated, repeated, repeats, repeating
- Sorry, could you repeat the number? 对不起, 你能否重复一下号码? Please repeat what I said. 请重复我说的话。
- repeat sth. to sb. 向某人重复某事

This is the end of Exercise Lesson 2.





# 0. 语言基本功 核心知识。回顾

# Review and Warm up

- 本课中,学习到的语言点是:与度假、寄明信片有关的词汇及短语,如my holiday/Please send me a postcard. ...
- 本课中出现的语法点是:现在完成时的构成,一般过去时的表达,及直接 宾语与间接宾语的讲解。I've finished my work./I bought a book for David./I bought David a book yesterday.
  - 本课中,还将重点讲解两个单词的详细用法: public和friendly。

请把答案直接填写到随书赠送的"专用答题纸"上

1. 语言基本功

# 常用单词。听写 Words Dictation

听录音,并把听到的单词依次写到练习纸上,然后对照"听力原文"检查 听写结果。

<b>听与毕问总数:       ;止嗍毕问数重:</b>	T写单词总数:	; 正确单词数量:	
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2. 技能小拓展

# 应试听力⇒特训

# **Listening Practice**

听录音,并根据下列单词提示,把听到的句子或对话写到练习纸上。

concert

n. 音乐会

stadium

n. 体育场;露天大型运动场

medicine

n. 药; 医学

# 语法句型。巧练 Grammar & Sentences

	用括号内词的现在完成时完成句子。
	1. (I, meet) Ann's husband. I met him at a party last week.
	2. (I, finish) my work. I finished it two hours ago.
	3. (I, write, not) my sister a letter for a long time. I should write her soon.
	4. (he, finish, not) Greg is working on his composition, but it yet. He'll pro
	ably finish it in a couple of hours.
	5. (she, fly) Ms. Parker travels to Washington D. C. frequently there many times.
	6. (they, know) Bob and Jane are old friends each other for a long time.
	7. (it, be) I don't like this weather cold and cloudy for the last three days.
	8. (she, be) Kate is falling behind in her schoolwork absent from class a lot lately
4	技能小拓展
	The state of the s
4	]读技巧。强化 Reading Comprehension
o b v	There is a story about an English sailor who went to countries in the east, a west and the south. He had been to India and China. One day he came ame and brought some tea as a present for his mother. She told her friends out the present and asked them to a "tea party". When her friends came the "tea party", the old woman offered them brown tea leaves. The old oman's friends began to eat them. Of course, nobody liked the tea leaves. At that time sailor came in. He looked at the table and said, "Mother, hat have you done with the tea?" "I boiled it, as you said."  "And what did you do with the water?"  "I threw it away, of course," answered the old woman.  "Now you may throw the leaves, too," said her son.
	阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个正确答案。  1. The sailor was
	A. a Chinese B. a Japanese C. an Englishman D. an Indian
	2. The sailor brought
	A. some delicious food for his friends B. some delicious food for his mother

D. some tea for his mother

3. Which of the following is right?

C. some tea for his friends

A. All of the old woman's friends didn't like tea.

- B. All of the old woman's friends liked tea very much.
- C. Only a few for the old woman's friends didn't like tea.
- D. Only a few of the old woman's friends liked tea.
- 4. How did the old woman and her friends have tea?
  - A. They had tea leaves.

- B. They had water.
- C. They had water and tea leaves.
  D. They neither had water nor had tea leaves.
- 5. The sailor .
  - A. didn't tell his mother how to have tea
  - B. told his mother how to have tea, but he didn't say clearly
  - C. told his mother to have tea leaves, but not to have water
  - D. told his mother to have water, but not to have tea leaves

### 5. 技能小拓展

# 翻译写作。强化 Writing & Translation

- 1. "我还是买下的好。" 我垂头丧气 地说。
- 2. 据说他已经结婚了。
- 3. 把你的想法用文字清楚地表达 出来。
- 4. 话比剑更伤人。
- 5. 希望你平安归来。
- 6. 自然界是一个统一的整体。
- 7. 整个星期都是在海边度过的。
- 8. 新的大礼堂能容纳4000人。

6. 知识点拓展

# 重点词汇⇒讲解 Key Words

public / 'pʌblɪk / adj. 公共的

- (1) n. 公众
- Many smokers also support the ban on smoking in public places. 许多烟民也支持公共场所禁止吸烟的禁令。
- (音) in public 当众,公开地; the public 公众

friendly / 'frendli / adj. 友好的

- He is friendly towards everyone. 他对每个人都很友好。
- 🥵 be friendly with sb. 和某人很要好 be friendly to sb. 对某人很亲切

This is the end of Exercise Lesson 3.



# 核心知识。回顾

# Review and Warm up

- 本课中,学习到的语言点是:与旅行有关的词汇及短语,如an exciting trip/ be abroad/visit a great number of different places ...
- 本课中出现的语法点是:现在完成时与一般过去时的区别,现在完成时与现 在进行时的区别,以及同位语的讲解。This is John, one of my best friends.
  - 本课中,还将重点讲解两个单词的详细用法: firm和abroad。

请把答案直接填写到随书赠送的"专用答题纸"上

1. 语言基本功

# 常用单词。听写 Words Dictation

听录音, 并把听到的单词依次写到练习纸上, 然后对照"听力原文"检查 听写结果。

听写单词总数:;正确单词数量:	
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2. 技能小拓展

# 应试听力 🤉 特训

# **Listening Practice**

听录音,并根据下列单词提示,把听到的句子或对话写到练习纸上。

dishes

n. 菜肴; 餐具

delicious

adj. 美味的;可口的

perhaps

adv. 也许;可能



# 语法句型。巧练

# **Grammar & Sentences**

### 用括号内动词的现在完成时或一般过去时完成句子。

1. A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?
B: I (finish) it. I (finish) my work two hours ago.
2. A: Is Jim going to have lunch with us today?
B: No. He (have) lunch an hour ago.
3. A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Bijou with us tonight?
B: No thanks. We (see) it. We (see) it last week.
4. A: When are you going to write your paper for Dr. Roth?
B: I (write) it. I (write) it two days ago.
5. A: When is Jane going to call her parents and tell them about her engagement?
B: She (call) them. She (call) them last night.
6. A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?
B: Thanks, but I (read) it. I (read) it a couple of months ago.

### 4. 技能小拓展

# 阅读技巧。强化

# Reading Comprehension

### Meals in a Hurry in America

Americans eat breakfast and lunch quickly unless it is a social, business or family occasion. The evening meal is usually longer and a time for families to get together. Rushing through daytime meals is part of the fast pace in America. Another reason for rushing through daytime is that many people eat in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting for a place so that they can be served and return to work at the proper time. So each one hurries to make room for the next person. As with busy people everywhere there is real difference between meals that are eaten in a hurry and those that can be enjoyed slowly with friends.

- 1. occasion n. 场合, 机会
- 2. pace n. 节奏