



《新概念英语》(新版) 辅导丛书

主编 何其莘 顾问 亚历山大(英)

新概念英语

NCE Exercise Companion

练习详解 Practice & Progress

2

王雅华 编著

Practice
& Progress
实践与进步



外语教学与研究出版社



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《新概念英语》(新版)是《新概念英语》1967年首次出版以来第一次推出的新版本。现在,由该经典教材的出版者外语教学与研究出版社和培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司独家授权、由原编著者何其莘教授亲自主持编写、亚历山大先生担任顾问的这套《新概念英语》(新版)辅导丛书涵盖自学导读、练习详解、词汇、语法以及录音练习等各方面的内容,是面向中国广大英语爱好者的一套权威的辅导用书,定能满足中国广大读者对《新概念英语》(新版)的全方位的要求,并使英语爱好者在学习过程中最大限度地发挥自己的潜能。

《新概念英语》(新版)辅导丛书包括:

- 《新概念英语自学导读1》(*NCE Study Guide 1: First Things First*)
- 《新概念英语自学导读2》(*NCE Study Guide 2: Practice & Progress*)
- 《新概念英语自学导读3》(*NCE Study Guide 3: Developing Skills*)
- 《新概念英语自学导读4》(*NCE Study Guide 4: Fluency in English*)
- 《新概念英语练习详解1》(*NCE Exercise Companion 1: First Things First*)
- 《新概念英语练习详解2》(*NCE Exercise Companion 2: Practice & Progress*)
- 《新概念英语练习详解3》(*NCE Exercise Companion 3: Developing Skills*)
- 《新概念英语练习详解4》(*NCE Exercise Companion 4: Fluency in English*)
- 《新概念英语语法手册》(*An NCE Grammar Handbook*)
- 《新概念英语词汇大全》(*An NCE Complete Vocabulary List*)
- 《新概念英语词汇自学手册》(*An NCE Pocket Dictionary*)
- 《新概念英语录音练习手册》(*Recorded Drills for NCE*)

Preface

This Exercise Companion is intended for all students of *Practice & Progress*, but particularly for those working on their own.

Detailed answer keys and notes are given for all the exercises in the Student's Book, Lessons 1 ~ 96. Specifically, these cover:

- Written exercises
- Grammar and vocabulary exercises
- Multiple choice questions
- Sentence structure

We believe that these additional notes will help students from all backgrounds to benefit from the course and to complete it successfully.



Louis George Alexander

前 言

该《练习详解》专为所有使用《实践与进步》的学习者而设计，特别适用于自学者。

书中，针对学生用书 96 课中的每一个练习均有进一步说明。其中包括：

- 写作练习；
- 语法、词汇练习；
- 多项选择练习；
- 句子结构。

我们确信这些补充材料将使各种起点的学习者从中受益，并顺利学完本课程。



L. G. 亚历山大

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测试1答案

- A. 1. He is busy.
2. He is learning English.
3. He has a new book.
4. He lives in the country.
5. He will see you tomorrow.
6. He can understand you.
7. He must write a letter.
8. He may come next week.
9. He does a lot of work every day.
10. He did a lot of work yesterday.
11. He played football yesterday.
12. He bought a new coat last week.
13. He has had a letter from Tom.
14. He was busy this morning.
15. He could play football very well when he was younger.
16. He always tries to get up early.
17. He might see you next week.
18. He always enjoys a good film.
19. He had finished his work before you came.
20. He watches television every night.

注解:

人称代词 he 是第 3 人称单数主格,作句子的主语时后面的谓语动词要作相应改变:在一般现在时中,动词 be 要用 is;行为动词词尾要加-s 或-es;动词 have 改成 has;情态助动词同其他人称一样不需改变:

He is tired.

He lives in the city.

He has a new bike.

在一般过去时中, he 后面的动词 be 要用过去式形式 was:

He was busy this morning.

- B. 1. some 2. a 3. any 4. any 5. a
6. some 7. a 8. any 9. any 10. any

注解:

some 和 any 是两个常用的数量词, 表示不确定的量“一些”。

some 用于肯定句中修饰可数或不可数名词:

I want some biscuits.

I want some coffee.

any 用于疑问句或否定句中修饰可数名词或不可数名词:

Do you want any biscuits?

I don't want any coffee.

a 作为不定冠词放在单数可数名词前表示不特指的“一个”:

He has bought a car.

- C. 1. I haven't got much butter.
2. You haven't got many cigarettes.
3. We haven't got much milk.
4. She hasn't got many biscuits.
5. They haven't got much stationery.

注解:

many 和 much 都是数量词, 表示不确定的量“很多”。

many 修饰可数名词; much 修饰不可数名词。

- D. 1. bought 2. aired 3. lost
4. listened 5. emptied

注解：

这几个句子都需要用一般过去时，动词也都要改为动词的过去式形式，因为它们都表示在过去某一时间发生的动作，都有表示过去的时间状语，如 last year、yesterday 等。

- E. 1. Q. Did he buy a new car?
Q. What did he buy?
N. He didn't buy a new car.
2. Q. Can she come tomorrow?
Q. When can she come?
N. She can't come tomorrow.
3. Q. Were they here yesterday?
Q. When were they here?
N. They weren't here yesterday.
4. Q. Must he leave early?
Q. Why must he leave early?
N. He mustn't leave early.
5. Q. Did he give you a pen?
Q. What did he give you?
N. He didn't give you a pen.
6. Q. Does he live next door?
Q. Where does he live?
N. He doesn't live next door.
7. Q. Do you know him well?
Q. How well do you know him?
N. You don't know him well.
8. Q. Has he found his pen?
Q. What has he found?
N. He hasn't found his pen.
9. Q. Did you see that film?

Q. When did you see that film?

N. You didn't see that film.

10. Q. Did he arrive at two o'clock?

Q. When did he arrive?

N. He didn't arrive at two o'clock.

- F. 1. slowly 2. lazily 3. badly
4. carefully 5. suddenly

注解:

一般形容词的副词形式是在形容词词尾加-ly 构成。(也有一些形容词例外。)副词是用来修饰动词的,一般放在动词后面。

G. 1. He'll... 2. She'll... 3. I'll...

4. He won't... 5. We shan't...

H. 1. his 2. mine 3. hers

4. theirs 5. yours

注解:

以上代词叫所有格代词。它们指人或指物,单复数形式一样,代替前面句子中提到的名词:

His father is a lawyer. *Mine* is a doctor.

These shoes belong to my wife. They are *hers*.

- I. 1. cooler 2. wetter
3. later 4. easier
5. more expensive 6. larger
7. more interesting 8. prettier
9. more beautiful 10. more intelligent

注解:

形容词的比较级的构成:单音节和多数双音节的形容词在词尾加-er;以-y 结尾的形容词,把 y 改成 i 再加-er;以-e 结尾的直接加-r;单音节而以辅音字母结尾的形容词,要

who(谁)只能指人。

- N. 1. This is the car *which* the mechanic repaired yesterday.
2. He is the man *whom* I invited to the party.
3. These are the things *which* I bought yesterday.
4. He is the man *who* came here last week.
5. He is the policeman *who* caught the thieves.
6. She is the nurse *who* looked after me.
7. She is the woman *whom* I met yesterday.
8. I am the person *who* wrote to you.
9. They are the people *whom* I saw yesterday.
10. They are the trees *which* we cut down yesterday.

注解:

who、whom、which 都是关系代词,在关系从句中代替它们所修饰的先行词。

1. who 在关系从句中作主语,指人:

He is the man *who* lives next door.

2. whom 在关系从句中作宾语,指人:

He is the man *whom* I met the day before yesterday.

3. which 在关系从句中作宾语,指物,也可指人。

This is the photo *which* I took.

- O. 1. knives 2. boxes 3. shelves
4. wives 5. dishes

注解:

以-x、-s 或-sh 结尾的名词,其复数形式是在词尾加-es;以-f或-fe结尾的名词,复数形式是先把 f 或 fe 改成 v 然后再加-es。

- P. 1. No, I didn't. I took her to a party.
2. Yes, I did.