



《新概念英语》(新版) 辅导丛书

主编 何其莘 顾问 亚历山大(英) 金斯伯里(英)

新概念英语

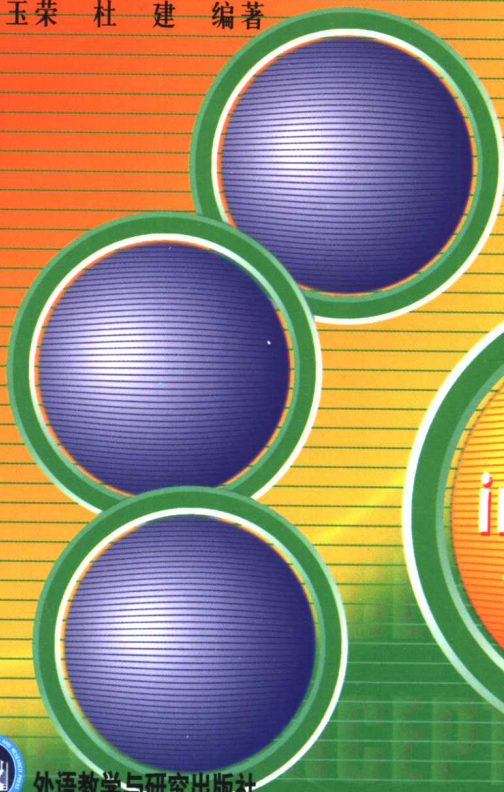


NCE Exercise Companion

练习详解 Fluency in English

4

孙玉荣 杜建 编著



Fluency
in English
流利英语



外语教学与研究出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

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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 *Fluency in English*, 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 1~48. These cover:

- Grammar, vocabulary and written exercises (including Key to Comprehension, Key to Vocabulary, Key to Sentence structure, Key to Key structures, Key to The paragraph, Key to Summary, Key to Composition, Key to Special difficulties and etc.)
- Multiple choice questions

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《流利英语》的学习者而设计，特别适用于自学者。

书中，针对学生用书 48 课所有练习均有进一步说明。其中包括：

- 语法、词汇与写作练习（包括理解练习参考答案、词汇练习参考答案、句子结构练习参考答案、关键句型练习参考答案、段落练习参考答案、摘要练习参考答案、作文练习参考答案与难点练习参考答案等）；
- 多项选择练习。

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

理解练习参考答案

1. The boy was able to get to the sea bed quickly because the weight of the stone carried him down.
2. The boy found it difficult to swim after he was inside the tunnel because it was so narrow and because the water pushed him up against the roof.
3. The boy got into a panic as he swam through the tunnel because he wondered if the tunnel might be filled with weed.

词汇练习参考答案

goggles (1.1) = large spectacles with rubber frames that people wear when they dive or swim underwater so that the water cannot get into their eyes

filled his lungs (1.3) = breathed, or drew in, as much air into his lungs as he could, until they were full

wriggling (1.5) = moving or twisting his shoulders with short, quick movements forward and backward, or from side to side

as levers (1.9) = like tools, often metal bars, that are used for lifting or moving something heavy or stiff

dizzied (1.10) = made him feel dizzy or slightly confused and light-headed

inflated (1.11) = blown up or swollen (with air), full of air

slimy (1.13) = unpleasantly slippery, like rotten seaweed

摘要练习参考答案

His lungs were hurting, but he went on counting. At a hundred and fifteen, he saw a crack with sunlight coming through, but he could not swim up. He had to go on through the tunnel although his head was aching and his lungs cracking. He pulled himself forward, repeating a hundred and fifteen and feeling that he was going to become unconscious. Suddenly there was green light, he groped forward, felt nothing and kicked up into the open sea. (80 words)

作文练习参考答案

[The most frightening experience I have ever had.]

The story of the boy swimming to the open sea through a long water-filled tunnel immediately reminded me of an experience I had a few years ago.

I was still at school at the time. The town I lived in was situated on the coast and in a valley with hills round it, and some friends and I used to enjoy cycling up into the hills at weekends to go caving. I must explain that the local hills had been formed from soft rock and were full of caves, which in their turn had been formed over millions of years by streams and underground rivers.

One weekend, we decided to go down one cave which was quite difficult. In fact we had arranged for a professional experienced caver to act as our guide and take us down. We cycled out and met our guide at a cavers' hut, changed into our caving clothes, collected our equipment together—helmets and lamps, ropes, rope ladders and so on—and walked to the entrance of the cave.

At first we had no difficulties. Then, when we were about 30 metres below ground and were walking along in an underground stream, the roof of the tunnel dipped down in front of us and we came to a large pool of water. We thought that was the end of the tunnel. Not at all. Instead of turning back, our guide said: 'The tunnel goes under the water here for two or three metres. Just lie down on your stomach, take a deep breath and pull yourself through. You'll only be under water for a few seconds. Just follow me.' We were all horrified—but we did it.

That was the most frightening experience I have ever had and I dreaded the idea of going back through in order to get out of the cave again. Fortunately, our guide then told us that there was another way out through another tunnel which did not involve diving underwater. We were all very pleased!

(336 words)

Lesson 1

Finding fossil man

发现化石人

1 语法、词汇与写作练习

理解练习参考答案

1. Anthropologists can learn something about the history of ancient peoples who have not left written records by studying the sagas that have been handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.
2. Ancient men preferred to use flint for making tools because it is easier to shape than other kinds of stone.

词汇练习参考答案

In most countries, the money to *preserve* ancient buildings and works of art comes from tourism, but tourism can also destroy the things we seek to *preserve*.

The children sat in a circle while the actor *recounted* the story of the beginning of the world.

These days, scientists can test their theories about the *migrations* of early peoples by looking at the geographical distribution of particular genetic types within modern populations.

Recently, *anthropologists* at the British Museum presented an exhibition about the ceremonies and traditions of the Mexican

Day of the Dead.

Rock and cave paintings made in the *remote* past have now been found in most parts of the world.

Left where they fall, dead trees *gradually decay*, providing a home for mushrooms and insects, so that the cycle of life begins again.

The painting was missing, and whoever had taken it had simply vanished *without trace*.

句子结构练习参考答案

A. See text.

B. An *archaeologist* studies the remains left by people who lived long ago, such as their dwellings, their tools, their burials, so as to learn how and where they lived.

C. 1. The earliest *written records* we have come from the Near East, and are about 5,000 years old.

2. For the period before written records began, we have to rely on *sagas*, stories handed down orally from one generation to another.

3. *Stone tools* which, unlike wood and skins, do not decay, also provide evidence of our remote ancestors.

关键句型练习参考答案

A. We can use either a past participle construction: *tools made of stone*, or a relative clause: *which/who(m) + be + past participle*:

Tools (which were) made of stone were used for scraping and cutting.

Legends (which have been) recorded in the form of sagas

provide some information about the migrations of ancient peoples.

The remains (which were) found at the back of the cave were dated to about 20,000 years before the present.

- B. 1. say 2. told 3. say 4. tell
- C. We form phrasal verbs to express where something is obtained from: verb + object + *from* ;
Do you mind my asking where you *got it from* ?
I *bought it from* a second-hand shop in South London.
- D. After *help* + object, we can use either the infinitive with *to* or the bare infinitive:
Would you mind *helping me to lift* this box, please?
The children *helped me make* the tree decorations.
- E. See text.
- F. 1. Your mother *may have called* when you were out.
2. You *may have left* your umbrella in the waiting room.
3. He *may have changed* his mind.

难点练习参考答案

- A. 1. *Part* always refers to a part of a whole: *a part of a country, a part of the world, parts of this building*, etc. *Place* refers to location: *a place in town, a place on the shelf, places where things are kept*.
2. *History* is an objective account of a series of events: *the history of a country, a person's history, the history of our times*.
A story is an account, possibly fictional or partly so, told from the teller's own point of view: *a bedtime story, the story of my life*.

3. *Wonder* means 'ask oneself': *wonder what someone means*.

Wander means 'walk without paying attention to one's direction': *wander around the house/town, trying to decide what to do*.

4. *Like* (preposition) takes a direct object, which can be a noun (*like this job*), a pronoun (*like someone*), or a noun clause (*like what you do*).

As (adverb of manner or of comparison) introduces a clause and could be replaced with 'that which': *do as I say*, or 'in the way that': *think as you do*.

5. *Find out* means 'learn, discover information, and is often intransitive': *How did he find out (the truth/about this)?*

Find means 'come across or discover something that might be lost or not immediately available': *find a missing letter, find somewhere to stay*. We also use *find* to express an opinion based on experience: *I find it hard to understand him. I find it best to say nothing*.

6. *Ancient* means 'part of history': *ancient manuscripts, ancient customs* (and, giving exaggerated dignity to the idea of age, *ancient friendships*).

Old means 'not new': *old buildings, old friendships, old injuries*; and not young: *old people, old age*.

7. A *tool* is essentially an extension of the hand, and thus applies to processes that are mechanical: *a cutting tool, a polishing tool, a machine tool*.

An *instrument* is a device for non-mechanical tasks: a *measuring instrument*, a *surgical instrument*, a *scientific instrument*.

8. *Stone* is the material of which things can be built or made: *building stone*, *stone quarry*, *a stone house*, a *stone bridge*. *Stone* also refers to small accidental pieces of stone: *a stone in my shoe*, *a sharp stone*.

Rock is the material in a state of nature: *bedrock*, *igneous rock*, a (natural) *rock bridge*, *weathered rocks*, *rock cliffs*. *Rock* also refers to a large, free-standing piece of rock: *a round rock*, *rocks on the road*.

9. *Skin* is the natural protective covering of a living person or thing: *my skin*, *tiger skin*, *a banana skin*.

Leather is the material made from the cleaned, dried and processed skin of an animal such as a pig or cow: *leather shoes*, *leather upholstery*.

- B. 1. Do you happen *to know where he comes from*?
2. It so happens that *he comes from the same town as me*.
3. Can you tell me what *happened at college yesterday*?

2

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

根据课文第 2~4 行“The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas—legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another(他们保存历史的惟一办法是将历史当作传说讲述,由讲述人