



《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文  
外研社

# 新概念英语

## NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

### 同步阅读提高 *Synchronized Reading Comprehension*

# 1

总主编 王波

副总主编 王一多

主编 李晖



First  
Things First  
英语初阶



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 前 言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。《新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书》既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学生同步进行辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《新概念英语同步测试卷》全4册,《新概念英语同步语法强化》全4册,《新概念英语同步阅读提高》全4册,《新概念英语同步听力训练》全4册和《新概念英语同步词汇速记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步测试卷》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《新概念英语同步语法强化》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为使用《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《新概念英语同步阅读提高》是为了扩大学习者知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《新概念英语同步听力训练》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《新概念英语同步词汇速记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编 者

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# 单元一 (Lesson 1 - 5)

同步阅读

PART ONE 

## Text 1

### A

- Good morning!
- Good morning!
- I am Han Mei. What is your name?
- My name is Jim Read.
- Nice to meet you!
- Nice to meet you, too!

### B

- Hello (Hi)!
- Hello (Hi)!
- How are you, Mr. Wang?
- Fine, thanks. And you?
- I am fine, too.

### C

- Sit down, please.
- Thank you.
- What is this?
- It is a pen.



## New words

fine *adj.* 好的

sit *v.* 坐下



### I

#### 句子翻译

1. Good morning!

早上好

2. I am Han Mei. What is your name?

我是汉梅 你

3. Nice to meet you!

4. How are you, Mr. Wang?

5. Fine, thanks. And you?

6. Sit down, please.

### II

#### 词汇练习

1. Please stand up. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ down.

A. sit

B. excuse

C. ask

D. tell

2. I'm \_\_\_\_\_, thank you. And you?

A. sorry

B. fine

C. teacher

D. excuse

3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it?

—It's a book.

A. What

B. /

C. That

D. This

4. My \_\_\_\_\_ is Liu Wei.

A. name

B. meet

C. nice

D. stand

5. I'm very happy to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. sit

B. excuse

C. meet

D. see

# Text 2

—Excuse me. Are you Mr. Smith?

—No, I'm not. (—Yes, I am.)

—Sorry. (—Oh, good! Welcome to China.)

—That's all right. (—Thank you.)

—This is my mother. Mum, this is my teacher, Miss Zhang.

—How do you do?

—How do you do?

—What's your name?

—John Smith.

—Can you spell it, please?

—Yes, J-O-H-N, John, S-M-I-T-H, Smith.

## New words

sorry *adj.* 对不起, 抱歉

good *adj.* 好的

welcome *v.* 欢迎

mother *n.* 母亲

mum *n.* 妈妈(口语)

Miss *n.* 小姐; 老师(女性)



I

句子翻译

1. Excuse me. Are you Mr. Smith?

2. Welcome to China.

3. This is my mother. Mum, this is my teacher, Miss Zhang.

4. What's your name?



5. Can you spell it?

II 词汇练习

- \_\_\_\_\_ me, are you our teacher?  
A. Sorry                  B. Excuse                  C. Ask                  D. Tell
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ Zhang, her name is Zhang Mei.  
A. Mr.                  B. Miss                  C. Teacher                  D. Mum
- What's her \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. name                  B. Miss                  C. mother                  D. good
- \_\_\_\_\_ to China. It's a beautiful country.  
A. Sorry                  B. Visit                  C. Welcome                  D. Good
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the word?  
A. spell                  B. say                  C. name                  D. tell

相关词汇扩展

PART TWO

Words About the Clothes 一些关于衣服的词汇

jeans 牛仔裤

miniskirt 迷你裙

overcoat 大衣

sportswear 运动服

sweater 套头毛衣

tie 领带

trousers 裤子

T-shirt T恤衫

背景知识

PART THREE

## 头衔与称呼

美国人强调平等,他们的社会等级观念比较淡薄,没有家庭世袭的头衔。美国人喜欢用职业的名衔作为称呼,因为它是靠自己“挣得”的,而不是世袭相传的,比如,法官、军官、政府官员、教授和宗教领袖等。因此,我们经常听到人们这么相互称呼:哈利法官(Judge Harley)、史密斯参议员(Senator Smith)、克拉克将军(General Clark)、布朗医生(Doctor Brown)、格林教

授(Professor Green)、怀特神父(Father White)等。从事其他行业的人,美国人多以“先生(Mr.)”、“小姐(Miss)”或“夫人(Mrs.)”相称。

美国人首次见面,若不晓得对方的头衔,但又要表示尊敬,他们常用“先生(Sir)”或者“夫人(Madam)”称呼。被这样称呼的人将立刻明白,此人不清楚该如何称呼自己,于是,他会把合适的称呼告诉此人。一般而言,除非一个人从事某种专业性工作,如医生、教授等,美国人一般不常用正式名衔。这是因为美国人强调友好、不拘礼节的关系,而不重视名衔地位。美国人认为,即使直接称呼一个人的名字,人们同样可以对他表示尊敬。事实上,大多数美国人不愿意自己因年龄或社会地位的关系而要他人特别尊敬他,这样会让他们觉得不自在,觉得互相的距离过大。许多美国人甚至觉得“先生”、“太太”、“小姐”的称呼也太一本正经,所以,他们倾向于直呼名字。譬如,“别叫我史密斯太太,叫我萨莉好了(Don't call me Mrs. Smith. Just call me Sally.)”。美国人认为,直呼其名,往往更容易表示友善和喜爱。

当然,作介绍时,须连名带姓,如“玛丽·史密斯,这位是约翰·琼斯。”刚开头时,被介绍认识的人可能仍用对方的姓作称呼,如“史密斯小姐”、“琼斯先生”等。但没过多久,待双方开始熟悉、谈得投机之后,其中一人会问对方,“你介意我用你的名字称呼你吗?”一般情况下,没人会介意。于是,双方便直呼名字,继续他们的交谈。因此,美国人聚在一起聊天时,很少使用头衔或者“先生”之类的词。

# 单元二 (Lesson 6 - 10)

同步阅读

PART ONE 

## Text 1

**Woman:** Could I help you?

**Girl:** Yes, I'd like a new dress, please.

**Woman:** Do you like the green one?

**Girl:** I'm afraid I don't like the colour. That white one looks nice.

**Woman:** You're right. Would you like to have a try?

**Girl:** OK...Oh, it's too short for me. Could you give me a long one?

**Woman:** Certainly. Here you are.

**Girl:** Good! This is nice! How much is it?

**Woman:** 128 *yuan*.

**Girl:** It's very expensive, but I'll take it. Here is 150 *yuan*.

**Woman:** Here's the change, 22 *yuan*.

**Girl:** Thank you!

### New words

try *n.* 试穿

I'm afraid 恐怕

expensive *adj.* 昂贵的

change *n.* 找回的零钱



I 

判断正误

- ( ) 1. The girl is a salesgirl.
- ( ) 2. The woman is a customer.
- ( ) 3. The girl likes the white colour.
- ( ) 4. The girl doesn't try the white dress.
- ( ) 5. The dress costs 150 *yuan*.

II

句子翻译

1. I'd like a new dress.

我想要一件新衣服

2. I'm afraid I don't like the colour.

我怕我不喜欢这个颜色

3. Would you like to have a try?

4. It's too short for me.

它对我来说太短了

5. It's very expensive, but I'll take it.

它非常贵，但我还是会买它

III

词汇练习

1. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress.

A. to                      ~~B. to buy~~                      C. buying                      D. bought

2. The green dress \_\_\_\_\_ nice.

A. looks                      B. looking                      C. watches                      D. sees

3. The dress is too short \_\_\_\_\_ the girl.

A. at                      B. to                      C. for                      D. on

4. The woman gives a long dress \_\_\_\_\_ the girl.

A. to                      B. for                      C. at                      D. on

5. It's very expensive. It's not \_\_\_\_\_.

A. good                      B. bad                      C. cheap                      D. wrong

## Text 2

**Student:** My mother often stops me from eating meat.

**Teacher:** Why?

**Student:** Because my mother says I'm too fat.

**Teacher:** But I don't think you are fat. You are strong.

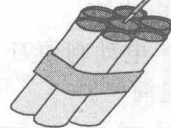
### New words

stop *v.* 阻止

meat *n.* 肉

fat *adj.* 肥胖的

strong *adj.* 强壮的





### I 判断正误

- ( ) 1. The teacher thinks that the student is fat.  
 ( ) 2. The mother thinks that her son is fat.  
 ( ) 3. The mother thinks her son is strong.  
 ( ) 4. The mother stops her son from eating meat because he is strong.



### II 句子翻译

1. My mother often stops me from watching TV.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He is a strong boy.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She is too fat.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I don't think you are a good boy.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I don't think you are a fat girl.

\_\_\_\_\_



### III 词汇练习

1. The teacher often \_\_\_\_\_ students from playing games.  
 A. stops                      B. no                      C. asks                      D. gives
2. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ do you like?  
 A. meat                      B. sorry                      C. excuse                      D. fat
3. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy not a fat boy.  
 A. good                      B. stop                      C. mother                      D. strong

## 相关词汇扩展

### PART TWO

### Words About Electrical Appliance 一些关于电器的词汇

air conditioning 空调

electric cooker 电饭锅

electric fan 电风扇

electric iron 电熨斗

electric oven 电烤箱

electric shaver 电动剃须刀

flashlight 手电筒

radio 收音机

refrigerator 冰箱

loudspeaker 扩音器

microphone 麦克风

microwave oven 微波炉

tape recorder 录音机

television 电视机

## 日常生活小常识词汇 (一)

1. business hours 营业时间
2. closed 下班
3. Danger! 危险!
4. Do not pass. 禁止超车。
5. EMS (邮政)特快专递
6. entrance 入口
7. exit 出口
8. filling station 加油站
9. Hands Wanted 招聘
10. Keep right/left. 靠左/右。
11. Lost and Found 失物招领处
12. No admittance. 闲人免进。
13. No cycling in the school. 校内禁止骑车。
14. No entry. 禁止入内。
15. No honking. 禁止鸣笛。
16. No smoking. 禁止吸烟。
17. No litter. 勿乱扔杂物。
18. No photos. 请勿拍照。
19. No U turn. 禁止掉头。
20. No visitors. 游人止步。
21. off 关
22. office hours 办公时间
23. on 开
24. one street 单行道
25. open 营业
26. pause 暂停
27. pull 拉
28. push 推
29. Safety first. 安全第一。
30. SOS 紧急求救信号
31. stop 关闭
32. Staff only. 本处职工专用。

# 单元三 (Lesson 11 - 15)

同步阅读

PART ONE 

## Text 1

On weekdays; Ann gets up at six thirty. She has breakfast at seven, and then she walks to school from home. She gets to school at about seven thirty. She doesn't like to be late.

Classes begin at eight o'clock, and lunch is at twelve. Classes are over at three thirty, and then she plays games with her classmates. She leaves school at four thirty and gets home at five o'clock.

On Sunday, Ann doesn't get up early. She gets up at about eight o'clock, and makes breakfast for her family. Her father and mother like to have tea in bed.

### New words

get up 起床  
breakfast *n.* 早餐  
walk *v.* 步行  
over *adv.* 结束  
game *n.* 游戏  
classmate *n.* 同班同学



I

选择填空

- On weekdays, Ann gets up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seven                      B. six                      C. six thirty                      D. seven thirty
- She has breakfast \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at home                      B. at school                      C. in a restaurant                      D. in the classroom
- Ann goes to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on her bike                      B. on foot                      C. by bus                      D. with her mother
- It takes Ann about \_\_\_\_\_ to get home from school.  
A. one hour                      B. five minutes                      C. two hours                      D. half an hour



5. Which is true?

- A. On weekends Ann gets up early.
- B. On Sunday Ann makes lunch for her family.
- C. Her parents like to have tea in bed.
- D. There are four people in her family.

## Text 2

- What are you doing?  
—I'm writing a letter to Mary.  
—Mary? Isn't she in Shanghai now?  
—No, she is in New York this week.  
—What's she doing there?  
—She's visiting her parents.  
—Mary's father is a lawyer, isn't he?  
—No, he's a businessman. He's in the insurance business.

### New words

- write *v.* 写  
letter *n.* 信  
week *n.* 星期  
visit *v.* 拜访  
parent *n.* 父亲; 母亲  
lawyer *n.* 律师  
businessman *n.* 商人  
insurance *n.* 保险



I

句子翻译

1. Are you a lawyer?

2. He is writing a letter to Mary.

3. He is visiting his parents in Shanghai.

4. She is in New York this week.

5. He's in the insurance business.

## 相关词汇扩展

### PART TWO

#### Words About Animal 一些关于动物的词汇

camel 骆驼  
elephant 大象  
fox 狐狸  
giraffe 长颈鹿  
horse 马

lion 狮子  
rabbit 兔子  
sheep 绵羊  
tiger 老虎  
wolf 狼

## 背景知识

### PART THREE

## 日常生活小常识词汇 (二)

1. Admission free. 免费入场。
2. bakery 面包店
3. bar 酒吧
4. Beware of pickpocket. 谨防扒手。
5. Bike Park(ing) 自行车存车处
6. cafe 咖啡馆、小餐馆
7. Children and Women First  
妇女、儿童优先
8. complaint box 意见箱
9. Dogs not allowed. 禁止携犬入内。
10. For Use Only in Case of Fire 灭火专用
11. Hands off. 请勿用手摸。
12. Information 问讯处
13. Keep silence. 保持安静。
14. laundry 洗衣店
15. Luggage Depository 行李存放处
16. No angling. 不准垂钓。
17. No bills. 不准张贴。
18. Not for sale. 非卖品。
19. No passing. 禁止通行。
20. On Sale 削价出售
21. Please return the back after use.  
用毕放回架上。
22. Protect public property. 爱护公共财物。
23. pub 酒店
24. Shooting prohibited. 禁止打猎。
25. Seat by Number 对号入座
26. Take care not to leave things behind.  
当心不要丢失东西。
27. Ticket Office 售票处
28. Travel Agency 旅行社