

让你惊叹的新概念英语完美演练!

# 新概念英语 巧学精练<sup>2</sup>

New concept  
English 新版

巧学知识

精练技能

紧扣考点

讲练融合

学术顾问 包凡一  
编 著 贺珮倩



首都师范大学出版社  
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《新概念英语》教材几十年风靡全国、历久弥新，深受广大英语学习者的青睐；与之相关的教辅书籍、练习材料更是层出不穷、比比皆是。今天又一本崭新力作和英语学习者见面了，此刻，我们不敢说这是一本最好的辅导书，但我们可以肯定地说这本书凝结了编者多年的英语学习感悟和英语教学经验，相信本书定会为你带来卓有成效的学习体验。

本书编者获北京外国语大学外国语言学专业博士学位，曾赴英国剑桥大学英语及应用语言学研究学中心访学，有多年的基础英语、等级考试英语以及出国考试英语的教学经验。凭借扎实的语言研究理论和丰富的英语教学经验，以及自身对英语语言学习的深刻理解，编者从“巧学知识，精练技能，紧扣考点，讲练结合”的基本编写思路出发，在本书编排上凸显了以下特性——

**讲练融合：**本书不仅结合每课课文设置了针对性练习，更增加了教学辅助内容，也就是每课练习前所设置的“点点睛”栏目。此栏目罗列并详解了每课的重点知识、句式、语词等，这是学完课文后所应必会的内容。“点点睛”可以为讲授者提供详尽而明确的教学参考，也能为学习者自测学习效果提供方便而准确的参照。

**重点凸显：**本书的练习根据相应英语类考试（中考，高考，PETS 二级，PETS 三级，剑桥通用英语 PET 证书，新托福）的知识点要求突出了每课的知识重点，并据此将课文中的必会词句提炼出来设置成专项练习，使新概念教材内容与课堂教学及考试内容巧妙结合，相得益彰，做到重点知识“课课练”。

**学以致用：**本书练习的设计突出了“用”这一语言学习的核心目标。阅读是增强英语运用能力的重要途径之一，读得越多越有利于语言

学习，本书专门设置了略高于教材难度的拓展性阅读练习，旨在帮助学习者提高阅读能力，养成阅读习惯。

本书阅读练习的特点有四：

1. 试题遵循由易而难、循序渐进的设计原则，强调对学习者的语言综合应用能力的培养；

2. 所选材料话题丰富，贴近教材。文章内容多涉及西方文化，让读者在阅读的同时浸润于西方文化的场景中；

3. 不在文章中直接给出较难单词的中文意思，以保证阅读的连贯性，并培养读者通过上下文猜测词义的好习惯；

4. 在文章后设置“词汇帮手”栏目，便于读者学习生词，免去频繁查阅词典的麻烦。

本书旨在帮助学习者学得精，学得细，学得会。希望本书能伴随您开启英语学习的大门，一路前行！

# 目

# 录

Lesson 1 / 1
Lesson 2 / 3
Lesson 3 / 5
Lesson 4 / 7
Lesson 5 / 9
Lesson 6 / 11
Lesson 7 / 13
Lesson 8 / 15
Lesson 9 / 17
Lesson 10 / 19
Lesson 11 / 21
Lesson 12 / 23
Lesson 13 / 25
Lesson 14 / 27
Lesson 15 / 29
Lesson 16 / 31
Lesson 17 / 33
Lesson 18 / 35
Lesson 19 / 37
Lesson 20 / 39
Lesson 21 / 41
Lesson 22 / 43
Lesson 23 / 45
Lesson 24 / 47
Lesson 25 / 49
Lesson 26 / 51
Lesson 27 / 53
Lesson 28 / 55
Lesson 29 / 57
Lesson 30 / 59

Lesson 31 / 61
Lesson 32 / 63
Lesson 33 / 65
Lesson 34 / 67
Lesson 35 / 69
Lesson 36 / 71
Lesson 37 / 73
Lesson 38 / 75
Lesson 39 / 77
Lesson 40 / 79
Lesson 41 / 81
Lesson 42 / 83
Lesson 43 / 85
Lesson 44 / 87
Lesson 45 / 89
Lesson 46 / 91
Lesson 47 / 93
Lesson 48 / 95
Lesson 49 / 97
Lesson 50 / 99
Lesson 51 / 101
Lesson 52 / 103
Lesson 53 / 105
Lesson 54 / 107
Lesson 55 / 109
Lesson 56 / 111
Lesson 57 / 113
Lesson 58 / 115
Lesson 59 / 117



Lesson 60 / 119  
Lesson 61 / 121  
Lesson 62 / 123  
Lesson 63 / 125  
Lesson 64 / 127  
Lesson 65 / 129  
Lesson 66 / 131  
Lesson 67 / 133  
Lesson 68 / 135  
Lesson 69 / 137  
Lesson 70 / 139  
Lesson 71 / 141  
Lesson 72 / 143  
Lesson 73 / 145  
Lesson 74 / 147  
Lesson 75 / 149  
Lesson 76 / 151  
Lesson 77 / 153  
Lesson 78 / 155  
Lesson 79 / 157

Lesson 80 / 159  
Lesson 81 / 161  
Lesson 82 / 163  
Lesson 83 / 165  
Lesson 84 / 167  
Lesson 85 / 169  
Lesson 86 / 171  
Lesson 87 / 173  
Lesson 88 / 175  
Lesson 89 / 177  
Lesson 90 / 179  
Lesson 91 / 181  
Lesson 92 / 183  
Lesson 93 / 185  
Lesson 94 / 187  
Lesson 95 / 189  
Lesson 96 / 191

参考答案 / 193

## Lesson 1 A private conversation 私人谈话

### 点点睛

#### 1. enjoy sth. /doing sth.

Enjoy sth. 意思是“享受……”。例如, enjoy the movie.

Enjoy doing sth. 意思是“做……感到愉快”。例如, enjoy playing the piano.

#### 2. pay attention

Pay attention 意思是“注意”,若表述对某物加以注意,后面要用介词 to。例如, pay attention to your spelling.

#### 3. was 和 were

Was 和 were 是 be 动词的过去式,与动词的分词形式一起构成过去进行时,表示过去某一时间正在做的事情。

### 课课练

#### 一、选择正确答案。

- Tom is driving the car and I am reading the newspaper in the back \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seat            B. place            C. chair            D. sit
- The music is too loud. My grandma cannot \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. beat            B. bear            C. beer            D. bet
- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema with my friends.  
A. going to    B. go to            C. gone to            D. went to
- Hamlet (《哈姆雷特》) is one of Shakespeare's best \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stories        B. plays            C. theatres        D. movies
- Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ a book in the garden, while her brothers were playing the ball.  
A. was reading    B. is reading        C. were reading    D. are reading
- A tall boy is standing \_\_\_\_\_ me in the queue.  
A. back            B. up            C. at            D. behind
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the Summer Palace last Sunday.  
A. were going to    B. are going to    C. went to            D. goes to
- Bob's mother got very \_\_\_\_\_, because he broke the window.  
A. rude            B. interesting        C. angry            D. good
- Nancy talked to her mother \_\_\_\_\_, so her mother could not bear it.  
A. happily        B. sadly            C. privately        D. rudely



10. The conversation between two friends is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. private      B. angry      C. none      D. rude

## 二、必会词句。

1. turn round \_\_\_\_\_
2. an interesting play \_\_\_\_\_
3. a private conversation \_\_\_\_\_
4. look at \_\_\_\_\_
5. pay attention \_\_\_\_\_
6. 在图书馆不要大声说话。  
Don't talk \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.
7. 她欣赏了这部剧。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ the play.
8. 这不关你的事。  
It's none of your \_\_\_\_\_.
9. 这是我的私人信件。  
This is my \_\_\_\_\_ mails.
10. 他们没注意。  
They did not pay any \_\_\_\_\_.

## 三、阅读理解。

Louisiana **hosts** one of the most well-known **celebrations**—Mardi Gras. Mardi Gras is French for “Fat Tuesday”. People wear masks and **costumes**, and dance.

Today Mardi Gras is celebrated in many parts of the world—Brazil, Belgium, Italy, Panama. The American town which holds the biggest celebration is New Orleans, in Louisiana. It was the French **explorers** who started this celebration on the Mississippi River in the late 17th century.

判断正误，正确的写“T”，错误的写“F”。

- (     ) 1. Mardi Gras is not English.
- (     ) 2. Mardi Gras is only celebrated in France today.
- (     ) 3. The celebration of Mardi Gras is the biggest one in Louisiana.
- (     ) 4. French explorers started to celebrate Mardi Gras.
- (     ) 5. People in the U. S. did not celebrate Mardi Gras in the early 17th century.

## 词汇帮手

host *v.* 举办，主办

costume *n.* 戏装，服装

celebration *n.* 庆祝，庆典

explorer *n.* 探险者

## Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch? 早餐还是午餐?

### 点点睛

#### 1. 关于用餐

breakfast 早餐      brunch 早午餐      lunch 午餐      dinner/supper 晚餐  
picnic 野餐      barbecue 烧烤野餐      snack 快餐

#### 2. stay in bed

意思是“待在床上”; in bed 是“卧床, 在床上”。

#### 3. look out of

意思是“向外看”。

#### 4. by...

乘哪种交通工具用介词 by, 例如 by train, by air。

#### 5. 表示频率的词

never 从不      rarely 极少      sometimes 有时      often/frequently 经常      always 总是

### 课课练

#### 一、选择正确答案。

- He didn't go shopping \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stopped.  
A. for      B. from      C. since      D. until
- My mum was cooking, while the telephone was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ring      B. ringing      C. rang      D. rung
- She \_\_\_\_\_ stays up late every night.  
A. does not      B. never      C. no      D. not
- \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful flower!  
A. How is      B. How      C. What is      D. What
- We went to New York \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by air      B. on air      C. in plane      D. at ship
- Lily goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle.  
A. in      B. of      C. by      D. on
- Mary doesn't get up early on Sundays, she gets up \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. late      B. lately      C. slowly      D. hardly
- I \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window and saw that it was snowing.  
A. saw      B. watched      C. remarked      D. looked
- I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 7 o'clock every morning.  
A. has      B. have      C. go      D. go to
- I didn't hear you. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. talk      B. say      C. repeat      D. pardon

## 二、选词填空。

never rarely sometimes often always

1. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ gets up very early to prepare breakfast for me.
2. The film star is *retired* (退休), and he is \_\_\_\_\_ seen on TV.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ work at the weekend.
4. My dad is very busy, but he \_\_\_\_\_ takes me to the park.
5. *Vegetarian* (素食者) \_\_\_\_\_ eats meat.

## 三、必会词句。

1. on Mondays \_\_\_\_\_
2. get up \_\_\_\_\_
3. look out of \_\_\_\_\_
4. dark \_\_\_\_\_
5. repeat \_\_\_\_\_
6. 星期六约翰从来不早起床的。  
John never \_\_\_\_\_ early on Saturdays.
7. 多么美丽的城市呀!  
\_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful city!
8. 就在那时, 我正在吃早餐。  
\_\_\_\_\_, I was having breakfast.
9. 下午一点是午餐时间。  
One o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ is lunchtime.
10. 我们正在享用早餐。  
We are enjoying our \_\_\_\_\_.

## 四、阅读理解。

Clouds look like ice cream. What are clouds really made of? Clouds are made up of millions of tiny **droplets** of water and ice. Each of these droplets is smaller than a **grain** of flour, and the droplets are so light that they can **float** on air. When billions of these droplets come together high in the sky, they become a cloud like we see. Clouds look sweet, if you think they are ice creams.

判断正误, 正确的写“T”, 错误的写“F”。

- ( ) 1. Clouds are made up of cream and ice.
- ( ) 2. The droplets of water and ice are very small.
- ( ) 3. The droplets can float on air because they are so light.
- ( ) 4. Billions of droplets of water and ice come together to form the cloud we see.
- ( ) 5. Clouds taste sweet.

### 词汇帮手

droplet *n.* 小水珠  
grain *n.* 谷粒

float *v.* 漂浮

## Lesson 3 Please send me a card

### 请给我寄一张明信片

#### 点点睛

1. spoil

这个词有很多意思：损坏，糟蹋；毁，宠坏。

2. think about

意思是“想着……”。

3. make decision

意思是“做决定”。

4. spend

意思是“花时间”，常用搭配是 spend...on sth. 。

#### 课课练

##### 一、选择正确答案。

- David \_\_\_\_\_ roses to his girlfriend on every Valentine's Day.  
A. sends      B. sells      C. passes      D. moves
- Tom is very *naughty* (淘气), and his grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. break      B. damage      C. destroy      D. spoil
- My friend's parents are very \_\_\_\_\_, and they often invite me to dinner.  
A. friend      B. friendly      C. friends      D. friendly
- My uncle taught me a few words \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese.  
A. from      B. by      C. of      D. for
- Alice knows little Chinese, so she cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese story.  
A. understand      B. hear      C. look at      D. see
- It is raining all the day, so I have to spend \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. all day      B. the all day      C. the whole day      D. all of day
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of his holidays, he finished all his homework.  
A. late      B. end      C. last      D. bottom
- My pencil is broken. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me yours?  
A. lend      B. borrow      C. make      D. change
- My pencil is broken. May I \_\_\_\_\_ yours?  
A. lend      B. borrow      C. make      D. change

10. \_\_\_\_\_ transportation (交通) in Beijing is very convenient (方便的).

- A. Single      B. Private      C. Busy      D. Public

## 二、必会词句。

1. museum \_\_\_\_\_

2. public gardens \_\_\_\_\_

3. waitress \_\_\_\_\_

4. single \_\_\_\_\_

5. think about \_\_\_\_\_

6. 我每天在家庭作业上花两个小时。

I \_\_\_\_\_ two hours on my homework every day.

7. 去年冬天，我去了澳大利亚。

\_\_\_\_\_, I went to Australia.

8. 大雨把我们的野餐毁了。

The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ our picnic.

9. 上周末我在我房间待了一整天。

I spent the whole day in my room \_\_\_\_\_.

10. 我把手机借给了汤姆。

I \_\_\_\_\_ my cell phone to Tom.

## 三、阅读理解。

One day Tom tells his friends, "I'm going to visit Beijing. But I can't speak Chinese, so I'm going to have evening classes and have Chinese lessons there for a month." Soon his holidays come and he goes to China happily. After he comes back, his friends ask him, "Do you have any trouble with your Chinese when you are in Beijing, Tom?" "No, I don't." answers Tom, "But the Chinese do!"

判断正误，正确的写 "T"，错误的写 "F"。

( ) 1. Tom visits Beijing on his holidays.

( ) 2. Tom studies Chinese for a month.

( ) 3. Tom goes to China happily.

( ) 4. Tom is living in Beijing now.

( ) 5. Tom's Chinese is good. People can understand him easily.

## Lesson 4 An exciting trip 激动人心的旅行

### 点点睛

#### 1. for + 时间段

在现在完成时结构中，for + 时间段的词表示动作持续的时间。

#### 2. work for

意思是“为……工作”。

#### 3. fly to

意思是“飞往”。

#### 4. abroad

副词，可以直接修饰动词。例如 go abroad, study abroad。

### 课课练

#### 一、选择正确答案。

- Li Ming has studied \_\_\_\_\_ for four years.  
A. abroad      B. aboard      C. broad      D. out
- Jones felt very happy because he \_\_\_\_\_ a letter from his girlfriend.  
A. sent      B. lent      C. borrowed      D. received
- Amy is a nice girl so she has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
A. a great much of      B. a great number of  
C. the much of      D. the little of
- Tim is in Australia. He went \_\_\_\_\_ Australia six months ago.  
A. to      B. into      C. at      D. in
- Dick is in London. How long \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
A. is he      B. was he      C. has he been      D. has he
- Dan is watching a football game, and he is finding the game very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to excite      B. excite      C. excited      D. exciting
- I have lived in Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years.  
A. in      B. at      C. for      D. since
- My sister is working \_\_\_\_\_ a private firm.  
A. in      B. for      C. at      D. on
- Tiananmen Square (天安门广场) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing.  
A. centre      B. city      C. back      D. front

10. We have gone abroad and \_\_\_\_\_ many cities.

- A. visited      B. walked      C. flied      D. gone

## 二、必会词句。

1. an exciting trip \_\_\_\_\_

2. engineer \_\_\_\_\_

3. live abroad \_\_\_\_\_

4. receive a letter \_\_\_\_\_

5. centre \_\_\_\_\_

6. 鲍勃是一名工程师，在一家私企工作。

Bob is an engineer and he \_\_\_\_\_ a private company.

7. 海伦去了美国。

Helen has \_\_\_\_\_ to the U. S.

8. 露西下周要飞往纽约。

Lucy will \_\_\_\_\_ New York next week.

9. 购物中心有很多花。

There are \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers in the shopping mall.

10. 她当老师三十年了。

She has been a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ thirty years.

## 三、阅读理解。

Are you **frightened** when you hear **thunder**? Children are frightened by thunder because they don't know what it is. Thunder is caused by **lightning**. When a lightning travels from the cloud to the ground, it opens up a little hole in the air, called a **channel**. Once the light is gone, the air **crashes** back together and **creates** a sound **wave** that we hear as thunder. The reason we see lightning before we hear thunder is because light travels faster than sound.

判断正误，正确的写“T”，错误的写“F”。

(     ) 1. Children are always frightened by thunder.

(     ) 2. A lightning opens a little hole in the air when it travels from the cloud to the ground.

(     ) 3. The sound of thunder is created by the air crashing back.

(     ) 4. Lightning is seen first and then we hear thunder.

(     ) 5. Sound travels faster than light.

## 词汇帮手

frighten v. 害怕，惊恐

thunder n. 雷声

lightning n. 闪电

channel n. 通道

crash v. 撞击

create v. 产生

wave n. 波



## Lesson 5 No wrong numbers 无号码错误之虞

### 点点睛

1. so

表示结果，可以引导句子。

2. from...to...

从……到……

3. in + 时间段

表示在这个时间范围内。

4. private service

私人业务

### 课课练

#### 一、选择正确答案。

1. I couldn't wait for Johnson any longer so I \_\_\_\_\_ a message on his table.  
A. give              B. take              C. leave              D. send
2. The pigeon \_\_\_\_\_ the distance in ten minutes.  
A. ran              B. covered              C. took              D. flew
3. I can draw a picture \_\_\_\_\_ three minutes.  
A. on              B. in              C. from              D. at
4. This letter is \_\_\_\_\_, so you have to send it as soon as possible.  
A. urgent              B. new              C. nice              D. far
5. The small restaurant offers good food and good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help              B. service              C. message              D. part
6. The new shoes are too small, so I have to buy \_\_\_\_\_ pair.  
A. other              B. the other              C. others              D. another
7. There is no Mr. Scott here. You dialed the \_\_\_\_\_ number.  
A. wrong              B. new              C. big              D. old
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden.  
A. a great much              B. much  
C. a great many              D. very much
9. Tom is not here now. He \_\_\_\_\_ just left.  
A. has              B. have              C. does              D. is

10. \_\_\_\_\_, no medicine can cure this disease.

- A. Till                  B. Until                  C. Since                  D. Up till now

## 二、必会词句。

1. message \_\_\_\_\_

2. request \_\_\_\_\_

3. spare part \_\_\_\_\_

4. private service \_\_\_\_\_

5. in this way \_\_\_\_\_

6. 在去学校的路上我遇上交通堵塞。

\_\_\_\_\_ my school I was caught in the traffic jam.

7. 我昨天买了一本有趣的书。

I \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting book yesterday.

8. 你已经看过那部电影了吗?

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ that film?

9. 顺便问一句, 你帮我买橘子了吗?

\_\_\_\_\_, have you bought oranges for me?

10. 直到现在, 他一句话都没说。

\_\_\_\_\_, he has not said a word.

## 三、阅读理解。

Betty and Kitty are **twins**. They're 12 years old. They look the same. But they have different hobbies. Betty likes collecting stamps. She has many beautiful stamps. They're from different cities and countries. But Kitty likes growing flowers. The flowers are all very beautiful. Betty and Kitty both like reading books. Betty likes reading storybooks. But Kitty likes reading science books. On Sundays, they usually ride bikes to the park. They can play with their friends there. Sometimes their parents go there, too.

判断正误, 正确的写 "T", 错误的写 "F".

(     ) 1. Betty is Kitty's elder sister.

(     ) 2. Betty likes growing flowers.

(     ) 3. Kitty likes reading storybooks.

(     ) 4. They're twelve years old.

(     ) 5. They usually take a bus to the park on Saturdays.

## 词汇帮手

twin *n.* 孪生, 双胞胎