

新版新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列

新版 新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH 3

同步练习

新概念英语教学示范学校



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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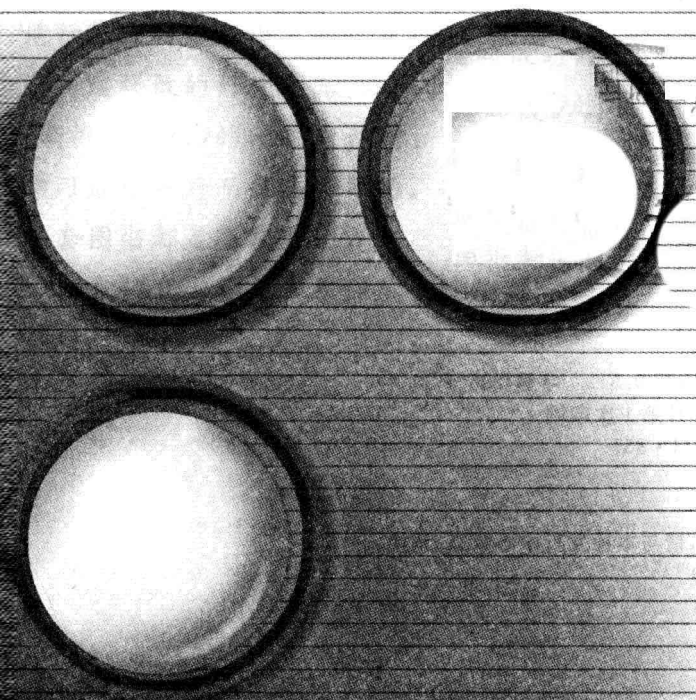
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序 言

呈现在读者面前的这套“新概念英语学习与测试辅导系列”丛书，集作者十余年新概念英语教学精粹，结合中学部骨干教师多年高中、初中教学经验，一气呵成，颇具特色。

本套练习紧扣“英语课程标准”和最新“中高考英语考试大纲”，涉及学生月考、校考、国家考试中经常出现的具有代表性、典型性的题型，努力做到在提高语言水平的同时，让学生不知不觉地成为拿分高手，成为初高中生实现跨越式英语学习的最优选择。

与同类图书相比，本套练习提供难度适中，题量适当并有针对性的练习，突出体现对学生学习的“总结功能”。

这样做的好处之一：让学生对英语学习从整体上有一个概念和认识，即我需要学什么，方便学生发现自己对知识点掌握的不足之处。通过练习，学生既能掌握新概念的学习要点，又能提高自己的英语能力。

这样做的好处之二：教师在教学过程中使用过后，将会感觉如获至宝的感觉。知识的总结梳理将对老师的备课和教学都能起到提纲挈领的作用，不必劳心费力地细抠教材中的语言知识点；配备的练习免去了老师再去题海中寻觅的辛苦。

这样做的好处之三：让家长认为是孩子学习英语和英语考试最需要的。学习《新概念英语》的学生有两种：一种是想深入学习的，另一种是因为在学校的英语学习成绩不好而想要补习的。对于这两种学生而言，具备知识总结和练习功能的本套图书都是很需要的。

我们衷心希望本系列丛书能给同学们在学习上带来更大的进步！

编者

2009.4

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LESSON 1-2

Directions : Grammar focus

I. 同位语从句—when reports came into London zoo that a wild puma had been spotted. . .

1. 分隔式同位语从句。

为了使句型平衡,不至于头重脚轻,有时同位语从句可以放到句子的末尾。

An idea came to him that he might do the experiment in another way.

他突然想起可以用另一种方法来做这个实验。

I got **information** from my friend that there will be a marvelous movie “Paris in the Spring”.

2. 同位语从句与定语从句的区别。

(1)同位语从句相当于名词,与前面名词是同位关系,是前面名词内容的具体表述;定语从句相当于形容词,对先行词起修饰、描述与限制的作用。

(2)that 在同位语从句中不作任何成分,仅起连词作用;在定语从句中为关系代词,充当一定的成分。

(3)that+完整句子→同位性质;that+不完整句子→定语从句。例:

It is a fact that she has done her best. (同位语从句,连词 that 不作任何成分)

It is a fact that you can't deny. (定语从句,关系代词 that 作宾语)

(4)when, where, why 引导定语从句时,分别指前面先行词所表示的时间、地点、原因;否则,为同位语从句。例:

I still remember the day when he was killed. (定语从句)

I have no idea when he was killed. (同位语从句)

II. 分词的用法

分词具有动词的特征,同时又具有形容词和副词的特征,因而它在句中可以作定语、表语、宾语补足语和状语。

1. 作定语。

A **barking** dog seldom bites. 吠犬不咬人。

A **watched** pot never boils. 心急锅不开。

2. 作表语。

The music is much **pleasing** to the ear. 音乐优美悦耳。

She seems **unthinking**. 她似乎漫不经心。

You are **satisfied** with your present job. 你对现在的工作很满意。

3. 做宾语补足语。

感觉、感官动词后的分词宾语补足语,这类动词有 see, observe, notice, watch, hear, smell, listen to, look at, feel, find 等。

I didn't **notice** her **leaving**. 我没有注意到她离开。

We **found** the city greatly **changed**. 我们发现这座城市变化很大。

4. 作状语。

作状语表示的动作是主语动作的一部分,与谓语表示的动作或状态是同时或几乎同时发生的,有时先于谓语动词的动作发生。分词作状语一般均要用逗号同其他成分隔开。分词可以作时间、原因、方式、条件、结果、目的、让步等状语。例:

Hearing the news, they immediately set off for Shanghai. (When they heard the news, they...) 听到这个消息,他们立即出发到上海去了。

Seen from the pagoda, the south foot of the Purple Mountain is a sea of trees. 从这座塔上远眺,紫金山南边是一片树的海洋。

He walked down the hill, **singing** softly to himself. (He walked down the hill and sang softly to himself.) 他从小山上走下来,一路哼着小曲。

Turning to the right, you will find a path leading to his cottage. (If you turn to the right, you...) 向右转弯,你就可以找到一条通往他家的路。

United we stand, **divided** we fall. 团结就是胜利,分裂必然失败。

He turned off the lamp, (thereby) **seeing** nothing. 他熄了灯,什么也看不见了。

Admitting what she has said, I still think that she hasn't tried her best. (Although I admit what she has said...) 尽管承认她所说的话,但我仍然认为她没有尽最大努力。

Wounded, the brave soldier continued to fight. 虽然受了伤,那勇敢的战士仍然继续作战。

Being Sunday, the shops are overcrowded. (As it was Sunday...) 因为是星期天,所以商店很拥挤。

Overcome with surprise, she was unable to utter a word. 她惊呆了,一句话也说不出。



Test One

I. Structure and Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer to each incomplete sentence.

- She claims _____ be related to the Queen.
A. with B. in C. of D. to
- A snake won't attack a human being _____ it is concerned.
A. if B. unless C. although D. because
- She _____ early, for she had not shown up at breakfast.
A. must go out B. must have gone out

are easier for most animals to reach.

Some plants, such as the oak tree, have thick and hard leaves that are difficult for animals to eat. Some grasses may contain a sandy material; eating such grasses wears down the animal's teeth.

Many plants also have chemical defenses. Some plants produce chemicals that taste bitter or cause an unpleasant reaction. Some plants may fight against an attack by increasing the production of these chemicals. When a caterpillar (毛虫) bites a tobacco leaf, the leaf produces a chemical messenger. This messenger sends to the roots the information to produce more nicotine. The higher levels of nicotine discourage the caterpillar.

Many plants depend on both physical and chemical defenses. A certain plant in China, for instance, has prickly(多刺的) leaves, and each prickle contains poisonous venom(毒液). A single experience with this kind of plant will teach an animal to stay away from it in the future.

16. The holly plant has more spines on the lower leaves because most animals _____,
- A. are not tall enough
 - B. like the lower leaves only
 - C. are not clever enough
 - D. can get the lower leaves easily
17. To defend themselves, oak trees use _____.
- A. chemical means
 - B. physical means
 - C. bitter chemicals
 - D. sandy materials
18. How does tobacco protect itself against an attack from a caterpillar?
- A. Its leaves fight against the attack by physical means.
 - B. Its roots send a messenger to discourage the caterpillar.
 - C. Its roots increase the production of nicotine when it is attacked.
 - D. Its leaves produce poisonous sand to drive the caterpillar away.
19. What would be the best title for this passage?
- A. Plants and Animals
 - B. How Plants Defend Themselves
 - C. Attacks and Defenses
 - D. How Animals Plant Leaves

III. Vocabulary

Directions: There are ten phrases and ten incomplete sentences. Fill in each blank according to the context.

in the possession of	in surprise	a trail of	recognize... as	feel obliged	as well
be convinced of	clinging to	with a start	at large		

20. "Whatever are you doing up here Bill?" asked the vicar _____.
21. The police are trying to catch the murderer _____.

22. This big orchard is _____ the rich.
23. The storm left _____ destruction behind.
24. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he _____ Bill Gates at once.
25. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found _____ bushes.
26. They all do military training _____.
27. He _____ to say sorry to him.
28. The scream made him wake up _____.
29. The jury _____ the defendant's crime.

IV. Translation

Directions: In this part, there are five sentences, translate them into English.

30. 人生来是平等的。

31. 大自然正处于险境。

32. 她抱怨说考试太难了。

33. 那台新打字机毫无用处。

34. 你不能拿她的话太当真,她从来不信守诺言。

V. Composition

Directions: For this part, you'll be allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on

topic: Should We Keep Animals in Zoos or in Forests

LESSON 3-4

Directions : Grammar focus

I. 半助动词—Its missing head **happened to be** among remains of the fifth century B. C.

半助动词:有些动词短语被看作半助动词,它们一般与 be 或 have 连用,具有情态意义。变为被动语态时,只能把后面的不定式变为被动形式。如:

The spider **happened to be** seen by the boy. (✓)

The spider was happened to be seen by the boy. (×)

类似的半助动词还有 appear to, get to, fail to, turn out to, seem to 等。例:

1. He turns out to be our friend. 转换成含有形式主语 it 的句子为:

It turns out that he is our friend.

2. They failed to notice the misprint. 变为被动形式为:

The misprint failed to be noticed by them.

II. Such that 与 so that 引导的结果状语从句及其倒装句

1. such + a /an + 形容词 + 可数名词的单数 + that

He is such an honest person that we all believe him.

2. such + 形容词 + 可数名词的复数/不可数名词 + that

It is such nice food that we all want to taste it.

They are such good students that we all like them very much.

3. so + 形容词/副词的原形 + that

You are walking so fast that we can't follow you.

The room is so small that we can't put all the desks in it.

4. 只能用 so many/much/few/little + 名词 + that

She earns so little money that she can't support herself.

There are so many people in the room that we can't find a standing place.

The place is surrounded by so much rubbish that nobody wants to go there.

注意:如果 little = small 时,只能用 such,不能用 so.

It is strange that such little birds eat so much grain.

太奇怪了,这么小的鸟居然吃了这么多的粮食。

5. such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词的单数 + that 可以改为:so + 形容词 + a/an + 名词 + that

She is such a clever girl that you can't cheat her.

= She is so clever a girl that you can't cheat her.

注意:只有可数名词的单数形式才能这样改写。

6. so that 引导的结果状语从句和目的状语从句的区别

so that 引导目的状语从句要译成“为了”,从句中常有情态动词,而 so that 引导的结果状语从句要译成“结果……”。

He got up early so that he could catch the first bus.

为了能够赶上头班车,他起得很早。

He got up early so that he caught the first bus.

他起得很早,结果赶上了头班车。

7. such ... that 与 such ... as 的区别

such ... that 引导结果状语从句,从句中不缺主语或者宾语;such ... as 引导定语从句,从句中缺少主语或者宾语。

He has such a nice book that everybody wants to read it. (结果状语从句)

He has such a nice book as everybody wants to read. (从句中缺宾语,定语从句)

8. 如果 so 和 that, such 和 that 之间的成分放在句首,主句要部分倒装。

So lazy was he that he failed in the exam.

Such a deep river is it that nobody is allowed to swim in it.

9. 下列短语可以表示结果:

too + 形容词/副词的原形 + to do, 形容词 + enough + to do sth. 和 only to do sth.

I hurried to the station only to find that the train had gone.

我匆匆地赶到车站结果发现火车已经开走了。

He is too young to go to school. = He is so young that he can't go to school.

He isn't tall enough to play basketball.



Test Two

I. Structure and Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer to each incomplete sentence.

- The houses across the street were _____.
A. with ruins B. under ruins C. in ruins D. on ruins
- The city _____ must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.
A. at one time B. at a time C. at any time D. at times
- This castle _____ Roman times.
A. dates back B. dates back to C. dates from D. dates to
- It is better to keep a little for the night _____ need.
A. in a case B. in case of C. in this case D. in the case of
- If there is any word you don't know, _____ the dictionary.
A. look up B. refer to C. look in D. refer to as
- This is the first time I _____.

- A. came here
B. come here
C. have come here
D. had come here
7. With more forests being destroyed, huge quantities of good earth _____ each year.
A. is washing away
B. is being washed away
C. are washing away
D. are being washed away
8. He _____ more than 5,000 English words when he entered the university at the age of 15.
A. has learned
B. would have learned
C. learned
D. had learned
9. He was _____ weak _____ he couldn't stand up.
A. so; that
B. such; that
C. very; that
D. so; as to
10. _____ is the influence of TV that it can make a person famous overnight.
A. So
B. This
C. Such
D. what
11. So little _____ with each other that the neighboring countries could not settle their difference.
A. they agreed
B. agreed they
C. did they agree
D. they did agree
12. I'll leave him a note _____ he'll know where we are.
A. so that
B. in order
C. in order to
D. for
13. It is _____ all of us can do it.
A. so easy an exercise as
B. such an easy exercise as
C. as easy exercise that
D. so easy an exercise that
14. _____ that nobody is allowed to swim in it.
A. So a deep river it is
B. So deep a river it is
C. Such deep a river it is
D. Such a deep river it is
15. Listen to the two girls by the window, what language _____?
A. did they speak
B. were they speaking
C. are they speaking
D. have they been speaking

II . Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read and choose the best answer to the following questions about the passage.

I really love my job because I enjoy working with small children and like the challenges and awards from the job. I also think my work is important. There was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career(职业).

I wasn't an excellent student because I didn't do much schoolwork. In my final term I started thinking what I might do and found I didn't have much to offer. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

I then found myself a job, looking after two little girls. It wasn't too bad at first. But

the problems began when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if boss had to go out for business in the evening. We agreed that if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next. But unfortunately, it didn't often work out. I was getting extremely tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.

One Sunday, I was in the park with the children, and met Megan who used to go to school with me. I told her about my situation. She suggested that I should do a course and get a qualification(资格证书) if I wanted to work with children. I didn't think I would be accepted because I didn't take many exams in school. She persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and got on a part-time course. I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.

Now I've got a full-time job there. I shall always be thankful to Megan. I wish I had known earlier that you could have a career, even if you aren't top the class at school.

16. What is the author's present job?
- Working part-time in a college.
 - Taking care of children for a family.
 - Helping children with their schoolwork.
 - Looking after children at a kindergarten.
17. When staying with the two girls' family, the author _____.
- was paid for extra work
 - often worked long hours
 - got much help from her boss
 - took a day off every other week
18. Why did the author leave her first job?
- She found a full-time job.
 - She was fed up with children.
 - She decided to attend a part-time course.
 - She needed a rest after working extra hours.
19. What has the author learned from her own experiences?
- Less successful students can still have a career.
 - Qualifications are necessary for a career.
 - Hard work makes an excellent student.
 - One must choose the job she likes.

III. Vocabulary

Directions: There are ten phrases and ten incomplete sentences. Fill in each blank according to the context.

be equipped with	turn out	in good condition	be addressed as	compensate for
be privileged to	give rise to	well worth	willing to	for this reason

20. The goddess _____ to be a very graceful and modern-looking woman.

21. _____, I will get rid of my bad habits.
22. He thinks the rise in status is _____ the loss of money.
23. The head was carefully preserved. It was _____.
24. Pollution can _____ serious problems.
25. The soldiers _____ high tech weapons.
26. He wanted to _____ "Mr. Bloggs", not, "Alf".
27. We _____ be together with Professor Smith this evening.
28. His rise in status more than _____ the loss of money.
29. I'm perfectly _____ pay a reasonable price.

IV. Translation

Directions: In this part, there are five sentences, translate them into English.

30. 考古学家们考察了这座庙宇。

31. 原来他的话是假的。

32. 母亲愿意为孩子献出生命。

33. 这辆汽车物有所值。

34. 但愿你和从前一样就好了。

V. Composition

Directions: For this part, you'll be allowed 30 minutes to write a composition
on topic: Should College Students Engage in Part-time Jobs

LESSON 5-6

Directions : Grammar focus

I. 倒装句结构 — (部分倒装) — **Not only had** the poor man been arrested, **but he** had been. . .

部分倒装一般用于以下情况:

1. 否定或半否定意义的词或短语位于句首表示强调。

当表示强调时,谓动词部分倒装,常见有:never, not, hardly, seldom, little, rarely, neither, nor, not only. . . , not until, by no means, at no time, hardly. . . when, no sooner. . . than. . . , etc.

Never before have I met him.

Not a spelling mistake did he make in the exam.

Neither in this life **nor** in the next shall I forget your kindness.

2. “only+状语或各类状语从句”置于句首时:(主句)谓动词部分倒装。

Only then did I realize that I was wrong.

Only in this way can you improve your English.

3. “so+形容词或副词”及“to the extent/degree”放在句首时。

So busy is the dentist that he has no time to spare.

To such an extent did his health deteriorate that he was forced to retire.

4. 表示前面所述的比较复杂的情况(如时态不一致,肯定否定兼有等),也适合于另一个人/物的句型。

用句型:“so it is /was with. . .”或“it is /was the same with. . .”。

A: She went to town yesterday, but she bought nothing.

B: So it was with me. /It was the same with me.

5. often, many a time, always, now and then 等作状语的词(短语)位于句首时的句型,此句需部分倒装。

Often did I speak of him?

Many a time has he helped me with my experiments.

6. As 引导的让步状语从句须倒装。

Change your mind as you will, you won't gain his support.

II. **With** 或 **without** 引导的独立主格结构 — . . . **when a large car, with its headlights on and its horn blaring. Roared. . .**