

《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

同步语法强化 *Synchronized Grammar Exercises*

# 1

总主编 王 波

主 编 王 晔

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,专为用户提供《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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## 核心语法

1. is (L. 1)
2. Is this your handbag? (L. 1)
3. This is my umbrella. (L. 3)
4. my coat, your coat (L. 3)
5. This is not my umbrella. (L. 3)



## 语法扩展

## 1. 句型: 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

形如 *This is my umbrella.* 的句子中, *this* 作主语, *is* (动词 *be* 的第三人称单数现在时) 为系动词, *my umbrella* 作表语, 系动词和表语一起作谓语。主系表结构是简单句的最基本句型之一。又如:

*Here is my ticket.* 我的票在这儿。

(这句话中, *my ticket* 是主语, *here* 作表语, 这种句子结构被称为倒装结构。)

系表结构中的系动词除了动词 *be* 之外, 还有 *become*, *feel*, *get*, *grow*, *look*, *appear*, *seem*, *smell*, *taste*, *prove* 等。表语可以由名词、代词、形容词、现在分词、过去分词、不定式、副词、介词短语等充当。例如:

*She became a teacher* after graduation. 毕业后她当了老师。

*That book is hers.* 那本书是她的。

*Her handbag is black.* 她的手提包是黑色的。

*His speech sounds encouraging.* 他的讲话令人鼓舞。

*Don't get too excited.* 不要太激动。

*Her main job was to look after* the children. 她的主要工作是照看孩子。

*The baby's parents were out.* 婴儿的父母出去了。

The book **is on the table**. 书在桌子上。

## 2. 动词 **be** 的第三人称单数现在时

在一般现在时中,主语为第三人称单数时,系动词 **be** 要变为 **is**。如:He **is**... 他是……; She **is**... 她是……; It **is**... 它是……。上述例子中, **is** 都可缩写为 **'s**,即写成 He **'s**..., She **'s**..., It **'s**... 的形式。

## 3. 形容词性物主代词 **my** 和 **your**

物主代词表示所有(占有)关系,又分为形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词如下表:

人 称 \ 数	单 数	复 数
第一人称	<b>my</b>	<b>our</b>
第二人称	<b>your</b>	<b>your</b>
第三人称	<b>his, her, its</b>	<b>their</b>

形容词性物主代词在句子中作定语,表示与其后名词的所有(占有)关系。例如:  
May I borrow **your** English grammar book, please? 我可以借用一下你的英语语法书吗?  
Cindy is one of **my** friends. 辛迪是我一个朋友。  
Everything is in **its** place. 所有物品都在原处。

## 4. 否定句的构成

否定陈述句与肯定陈述句相反,表示“否定”某一内容,并且含有如 **not** 之类的否定词。主系表结构的否定句通过在系动词后面加上 **not** 构成。如:

It **is not** my ticket. 这不是我的票。

This **isn't** Miss Jackson. 这位不是杰克逊小姐。

That **isn't** your book. 那不是你的书。

I **'m not** a teacher. 我不是教师。

Your books **are not** here. 你的书不在这儿。

## 5. 疑问句的构成

答案为 **Yes** 或 **No** 的疑问句被称为一般疑问句。一般疑问句根据其结构又分为若干种。主系表结构的一般疑问句构成方法是:将系动词提到主语前面。如:

陈述句: **This is** your pencil. 这是你的铅笔。

一般疑问句: **Is this** your pencil? 这是你的铅笔吗?

陈述句: **You are** a new student. 你是一个新生。

一般疑问句: **Are you** a new student? 你是新生吗?

语法练习

I

选择填空。

- Excuse \_\_\_\_\_! Is this your handbag?  
 (A) you (B) me (C) it (D) I
- Is this your umbrella?  
 —No, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) is (B) not is (C) isn't (D) my
- Sophie \_\_\_\_\_ a new student.  
 (A) be (B) my (C) your (D) is
- What's your name?  
 —Pardon?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) What is your name? (B) Is this your handbag?  
 (C) Thank you very much! (D) Nice to meet you.
- Is this \_\_\_\_\_ house?  
 —Yes, it is.  
 (A) me (B) not (C) you (D) your
- \_\_\_\_\_ you a new student here?  
 (A) Is (B) Am (C) Are (D) Be
- I do \_\_\_\_\_ homework every evening.  
 (A) your (B) his (C) my (D) her
- Is that a pen?  
 —Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) a pen (B) it is (C) it isn't (D) that is

II

填空题。

- These \_\_\_\_\_ our dogs. One of them \_\_\_\_\_ Jim's dog.
- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ my brother. He \_\_\_\_\_ not a pupil.
- Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ a driver.
- Those pictures \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a student of English in this university.
- Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ my English teacher.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ not a cat.
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ my book.
- Some paper \_\_\_\_\_ in my bag.



### III

### 连词成句。

1. you, much, very, thank

---

2. not, my, is, this, ticket

---

3. meet, to, nice, you

---

4. a, Lu Ming, is, student, new

---

5. German, Hans, is

---

6. Chinese, too, Zhang Hui, is

---

### IV

### 改错题。

1. Is this you dress?

---

2. Here your umbrella and your coat.

---

3. Thank very much.

---

4. Nice meeting you!

---

5. This not is my skirt.

---

6. Morning good, Mr. Blake!

---

7. He is not young teacher.

---

8. —Is this your coat?

—Yes, it isn't.

---

### V

### 按要求改写下列句子。

1. This is your handbag. (改为一般疑问句)

---

2. My ticket is here. (改为否定句)

---

3. That is my watch. (改为否定句)

4. Is this your coat? (改为陈述句)

5. This is my school. (改为否定句)

6. That is your son. (改为否定句)

7. It is your shirt. (改为一般疑问句)

8. This is your house. (改为一般疑问句)

9. Is this your watch? (改为陈述句)

10. That is your daughter. (改为一般疑问句)



## 汉译英。

1. —这位是索菲亚·杜邦小姐吗?

—是的。我是一名新学生。我是法国人。很高兴见到你。

2. —那位是直子小姐。

—她是日本人吗?

—是的,她也是一名新学生。

3. —请帮我拿我的大衣和雨伞。

—给我看一下您的票。

—我的票在这儿。

—谢谢,是第五号。给您大衣和雨伞。

—非常感谢!

4. —对不起!

—什么事?

3. That is my watch. (这是我的手表。)

—这是您的手表吗?

4. Is this your watch? (这是您的手表吗?)

—什么?(请您再说一遍。)

5. This is my school. (这是我的学校。)

—这是您的手表吗?

6. That is your watch. (那是您的手表。)

—是的,是我的。非常感谢!

7. It is your watch. Thank you very much. (这是您的手表。非常感谢。)

5. —这不是我的手提包。

8. This is your house. (这是您的房子。)

—对不起,夫人。这是您的手提包吗?

9. Is this your watch? (这是您的手表吗?)

—是的,是这个。非常感谢!

10. That is your daughter. Thank you very much. (那是您的女儿。非常感谢。)



单元二

# Lesson 6-10

单元二

## 核心语法

1. It is a Fiat. (L. 6)  
I'm an engineer. (L. 7)
2. am, are (L. 7)
3. What make is it? (L. 6)  
What's your job? (L. 8)  
How are you? (L. 9)
4. That woman is thin. (L. 10)

## 语法扩展

### 1. 不定冠词 a 和 an

冠词是置于名词之前,说明名词所表示的人或事物的一种虚词,表示名词概念的泛指或特指关系。冠词分为定冠词(definite article)和不定冠词(indefinite article)两种。

不定冠词 a 或 an 置于可数名词单数之前,表示“一个(件,只等)”。不定冠词 a 用于以辅音开头的名词前,an 用于以元音开头的名词前。例如:

a student                      an engineer  
a book                              an umbrella

**特别注意:**以元音开头的名词,指的是发音,而不是拼写。如 hour(小时)一词,虽然开头为辅音字母 h,但其发音却以元音/au/开头,所以加不定冠词时应用 an,不用 a。

## 2. 系动词 be 的第一和第二人称单数现在时

在一般现在时的主系表结构中,当主语为第一人称 I 时,系动词 be 要变为 am;当主语为第二人称 you 时,系动词 be 要变为 are。例如:

**I am** a new student. 我是一名新生。

**You are** a teacher. 你是一名老师。

**特别注意:**my name (我的名字)不是第一人称,而是第三人称;同样,your teacher(你的老师)也不是第二人称,而是第三人称,因此这两个短语后面接系动词时要用 is,而不是 am 和 are。又如:

**My car is** a Toyota. 我的车是丰田汽车。

**Your umbrella is** not here. 你的伞不在这儿。

## 3. 形容词作表语

在主系表结构中,表语可以由形容词充当,说明主语的状态情况。如:

I am **fine**. 我很好。

That policeman is **tall**. 那个警察个子高。

This nurse is **clean**. 这个护士很干净。

That mechanic is **dirty**. 那个机修工很脏。

This air hostess is **young**. 这个空姐很年轻。

**注意:**形容词作表语的句子中,系动词一般不便译出。上面各例句的译文中,系动词均未翻译。

## 4. 特殊疑问句的构成

以特殊疑问词开始的问句被称为特殊疑问句。特殊疑问词主要有 what, who, when, which, why, where, whose, how 等。本单元学习的特殊疑问句都是针对表语提问的,特殊疑问词在句中作表语。这种特殊疑问句的构成方式如下:特殊疑问词+连系动词+主语? 如:

**How** are you? 你好吗?

**What** is your job? 你做什么工作?

**What** make is it? 它是什么的?

**What** nationality are you? 你是哪个国家的人?

上述例句中,疑问词分别是 how(怎样),what(什么),what make(什么牌子),what nationality(什么国籍)。what is 可以简写为 what's。就上述问题,应根据具体情况,做出适当的回答,而不能像回答一般疑问句那样,简单地用 yes 或 no 来回答。

### 语法练习

I

#### 选择填空。

1. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Chang-woo.

A am

B is

C are

D be



2. Your teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_ Hans.
- A am                      B is                      C are                      D be
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ are you? — Fine, thanks. And you?
- A What                      B How                      C What make                      D What nationality
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ are you? — I am French.
- A What                      B How                      C What make                      D What nationality
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your car? — It's a Mercedes.
- A What                      B How                      C What make                      D What nationality
6. — What's her job? — \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer?
- A Is she                      B She is                      C Is he                      D He is
7. — What's your job? — I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- A a teacher                      B French                      C fine                      D here
8. — How \_\_\_\_\_ your father today? — He \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.
- A is; is                      B are; is                      C am; are                      D are; are
9. — What nationality \_\_\_\_\_ your wife? — \_\_\_\_\_ is French.
- A is; He                      B is; She                      C are; I                      D are; You
10. — How \_\_\_\_\_ are you? — I am thirteen.
- A old                      B young                      C make                      D tall

## II

### 用 am, is 或 are 填空。

- Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ thirty years old. He \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
- Mare \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter. She \_\_\_\_\_ three. She \_\_\_\_\_ in a kindergarten (幼儿园). The kindergarten \_\_\_\_\_ very big.
- My name \_\_\_\_\_ Paul. I \_\_\_\_\_ twelve. I \_\_\_\_\_ French. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new student.
- What nationality \_\_\_\_\_ you? — I \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.
- This \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Brown. He \_\_\_\_\_ British.
- That \_\_\_\_\_ your son. How lovely he \_\_\_\_\_!
- The mechanic and the milkman \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ your wife today?

## III

### 在需要的地方填入适当的不定冠词。

- Miss Wang is \_\_\_\_\_ air hostess. Her father is \_\_\_\_\_ engineer. And her mother is \_\_\_\_\_ housewife.
- He has \_\_\_\_\_ uncle and his uncle works in \_\_\_\_\_ university.
- How many months are there in \_\_\_\_\_ year? How many days are there in \_\_\_\_\_ month? How many hours are there in \_\_\_\_\_ day? How many minutes are there in \_\_\_\_\_ hour? How many seconds are there in \_\_\_\_\_ minute?
- Our teacher is talking with \_\_\_\_\_ old man from \_\_\_\_\_ France.

5. Christine is \_\_\_\_\_ student. She is not \_\_\_\_\_ German. She is \_\_\_\_\_ French. She has \_\_\_\_\_ German car.
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ big photo and \_\_\_\_\_ oil painting on the wall.
7. He has \_\_\_\_\_ new shirt. That \_\_\_\_\_ shirt is white.

#### IV

#### 写出画线部分的简略形式。

1. What is ( ) your job? I am ( ) an engineer.
2. Is this your umbrella? No, it is not ( ).
3. She is ( ) Spanish. You are not ( ) Spanish.
4. My name is ( ) Victor.
5. That is ( ) a new house.
6. We are ( ) Danish. They are ( ) Danish, too.
7. You are ( ) from America, aren't you?
8. How is ( ) Emma? She is ( ) fine.

#### V

#### 将下列对话补充完整。

1. A: Hello! My name's Pat Wilson.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_! I \_\_\_\_\_ Chris Best.  
A: Pardon?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ you French?  
A: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. Are you French, \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. English.  
A: Nice to see you.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_. Sorry, I have to leave now. See you later.
2. Mr. Ford: Good afternoon. Mrs Davis.  
Mrs. Davis: \_\_\_\_\_,  
Mr. Ford: How \_\_\_\_\_ you today?  
Mrs. Davis: Fine, \_\_\_\_\_?  
Mr. Ford: I'm fine, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Davis?  
Mrs. Davis: He is fine, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Ford?  
Mr. Ford: She's very well too, Mrs. Davis.  
Goodbye, Mrs Davis. Nice to see you.  
Mrs. Davis: \_\_\_\_\_, too, Mr. Ford. Goodbye.

#### VI

#### 用适当的人称代词或物主代词填空。

1. George is French. \_\_\_\_\_ is a French teacher. This is \_\_\_\_\_ car. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Volvo.
2. Mrs. Laura is Italian. \_\_\_\_\_ isn't Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_ is an Italian actress. That is \_\_\_\_\_ car. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Citroen.
3. Hans is thirty-two. Susan is \_\_\_\_\_ daughter. \_\_\_\_\_ is only three.
4. That woman is a new teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mary. \_\_\_\_\_ is from America. But

- \_\_\_\_\_ husband is not from America, \_\_\_\_\_ is from Canada.
5. Henry is two years old. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a nursery. Miss Linda is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.
6. Look, that is my new dress. \_\_\_\_\_ is very nice. I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.



**改错题。**

1. What are your job?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I am a engineer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is he a English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. My name am Alice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I am mechanic.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How are your wife today?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I am fine, very thank you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. My daughter am very well, too. Thanks.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Is you wife Japanese, too?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What nationality are your husband?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**把下列各句改为否定句。**

1. It is an old Volkswagen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I am a new student.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You are Italian.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He is an engineer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. She's a policewoman.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. This is a nurse.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. His mother is a housewife.  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. I am very well. \_\_\_\_\_
9. That nurse is clean. \_\_\_\_\_
10. This air-hostess is young. \_\_\_\_\_

**IX** 对下列句子中的画线部分提问。

1. Bruce is a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mr. Ford is very well. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Joan's car is a Moskovitch. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ms. Britt is Swedish. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Paul is Italian. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mr. Yang is a milkman. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Susan's car is a Toyota. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My name is Nelson. \_\_\_\_\_