



NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

# 新概念英语

## 同步自测与精讲

Corresponding Self-Test and Intensive Analysis

# 3

丛书主编 江 涛 孟 飞  
本书主编 孟 飞

# 直通四级

石油工业出版社





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# 前 言

记得上高中的时候就学过《新概念英语》这套教材，一个英语兴趣班中 20 来人，共用 6 本国外的影印版，还是老师给上几届师兄用过后留下的，就是烂得不行的那种，还带着黄斑。

后来上大学的时候，亚历山大给我们做过一堂讲座，说什么忘记了，但好像有个细节，就是他老人家抱怨了一句，中国盗版太多。

后来自己当上了英文老师，给人上课也用过《新概念英语》，这时版本已更新成现在流行的那种，20 个人的兴趣班也不复存在，也不是三四个人一本教材了，而是黑压压的数百人，一个人手上好几本书，除了教材，还有参考书、自学手册、掌中宝词汇等等。

那天，随意翻了一本《新概念英语》的版权页，322 万册。吓了我一大跳的，倒不是 322 万册本身，而是 322 万册和其背后数以百倍记的盗版书的使用者的数字。

我这里绝非想表明我以前不了解《新概念英语》在中国的“垄断”地位，而是有的时候当你知道一个准确的数字代表的真实情况时，即便你有心理准备，也不免大吃一惊。

就像你早已知道大家爱喝可口可乐，但被告知地球人每天喝掉 10 亿罐可乐，而这些可乐的罐子可以排起来几乎能绕大半个赤道时吃惊一样。

就像我得知中国《新概念英语》学习者的数字，而大多数人还是用一种错误的方式或心态学习，或被误导时吃惊一样。

所谓的错误方式是指大多数大陆的《新概念英语》使用者一般采取的是强记强背的方式。一般的培训班教完一册的时间为 90 个课时，每次 4 课时，2 个月就上完一册本该一年学完的书。有些学生向我抱怨，进度太快，往往是这课还没学好，下一课又来了。背了就忘，忘了又背，反反复复，记得糊涂！

更是有些勤奋的学生也越学越困惑，他们经常问我，如何算是学好了？学完了这册能怎样？我理解这些学生的困惑，那是一个人在海里游泳，无论如何用力都看不到终点的一种迷茫和无助。

没有足够的练习去深化和巩固课堂讲授的知识，对于学习语言是徒劳的，没有目标的征程更是容易让人放弃的。于是，带着如此厚重的使命，我们又再次出发。

如今，呈现在你手中的就是解决以上问题的成果。把新概念的语法、词汇体系和与之难度对应的考试结合起来，编成了这一套《新概念英语同步自测与精讲》丛书。

本套丛书有 2 个特点，其一是同步，其二是精讲。

同步有两个层面。第一是难度与考试同步。第一册的知识点被有机地和中考联系在一起，

第二册的重点、难点和高考水乳相融，而三册则与大学英语四级考试相匹配。题型设置完全与考试一致，多数题目是在各类考试题库中搜出，再根据《新概念英语》教材的语法、词汇的分布顺序排列，既保证习题是教材的重点，又确保习题指向明确。第二是学习进度和测试同步。保证每学完一个小单元，就会有一个根据单元重点而出的练习，保证少食多餐，循序渐进。

精讲是指的练习后的重点难点都会有详细的讲解和总结，每个解析都包括[课文出处]、[核心考点]、[危险陷阱]、[必备知识]。目的不仅在于重点知识的巩固，还在于强化解题的经验技巧总结。一箭而双雕！

成功在于不断突破，而突破在于不寻常路上的坚持。当我决定要编一套这样不寻常的教材时，我已然感到了突破的脉搏。你呢？

编者

2005年12月

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# Unit 1

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## Lesson 1 to Lesson 3

### 第一部分 听 力

#### **I. Section A**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. At a newsstand.      | B. At a zoo.              |
| C. At a police station. | D. At a newspaper office. |
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Phillips will not be in this office at all this week. | B. He will be here on Tuesday only.                 |
| C. He'll be here on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.        | D. He'll be at this office on Tuesday and Thursday. |
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. She has never eaten such delicious oranges before.    | B. She bets there are better oranges available. |
| C. She doesn't understand why the man likes the oranges. | D. She has had the same oranges before.         |
- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. She didn't go to Chicago.    | B. She had a good time in Chicago. |
| C. She spent her vacation here. | D. She didn't enjoy her trip.      |
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. She will type it next week.            | B. She would rather work on it than do nothing. |
| C. It took her an entire week to type it. | D. She still isn't quite finished with it.      |

#### **II. Section B**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions.

Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- |                |                     |            |            |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| A. California. | B. Southern Alaska. | C. Arctic. | D. Europe. |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
- |                     |                      |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. 5,400,000 years. | B. 65,000,000 years. | C. 8,400,000 years. | D. 75,000,000 years. |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
- |              |           |           |                  |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| A. Tourists. | B. Birds. | C. Winds. | D. Some animals. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|

### 第二部分 阅读理解

#### **Passage one**

He was a funny looking man with a cheerful face, good natured and a great talker. He was described by his student, the great philosopher Plato, as "the best and most just and wisest man". Yet this same man was condemned to death for his beliefs. The man was the Greek philosopher, Socrates, and

he was condemned for not believing in the recognized gods and for corrupting young people. The second charge stemmed from his association with numerous young men who came to Athens from all over the civilized world to study under him.

Socrates' method of teaching was to ask questions and, by pretending not to know the answers, to press his students into thinking for themselves. His teachings had unsurpassed influence on all the great Greek and Roman schools of philosophy. Yet, for all his fame and influence, Socrates himself never wrote a word.

Socrates encouraged new ideas and free thinking in the young, and this was frightening to the conservative people. They wanted him silenced. Yet, many were probably surprised that he accepted death so readily.

Socrates had the right to ask for a lesser penalty, and he probably could have won over enough of the people who had previously condemned him. But Socrates, as a firm believer in law, reasoned that it was proper to submit to the death sentence. So, he calmly accepted his fate and drank a cup of poison hemlock in the presence of his grief-stricken friends and students.

- The word "yet" (Line 2, Para. 1) is used to introduce \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. contrast                      B. a sequence                      C. emphasis                      D. an example
- Socrates was condemned to death because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. believed in law                      B. was a philosopher  
C. published radical philosophical articles                      D. didn't believe the gods
- The word "unsurpassed" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. untold                      B. unequalled                      C. unnoticed                      D. unexpected
- By mentioning that Socrates himself never wrote anything, the writer implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was surprising that Socrates was so famous  
B. Socrates was not so learned as he is reputed to have been  
C. Socrates used the work of his students in teaching  
D. the authorities refused to publish Socrates' works
- Socrates accepted the death penalty to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his belief in his students                      B. his contempt for conservatives  
C. his recognition of the legal system                      D. that he was not afraid of death

### **Passage two**

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems, and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog; you cannot win but at least you keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely un-

der your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, cooperation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

6. The author is primarily addressing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. parents of teenagers
  - B. newspaper readers
  - C. those who give advice to teenagers
  - D. teenagers
7. The first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the teenagers' criticism of their parents
  - B. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
  - C. the dominance of the parents over their children
  - D. the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
8. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles mainly because they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
  - B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
  - C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
  - D. want to irritate their parents
9. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have already been accepted into the adult world
  - B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
  - C. are not likely to win over the adults
  - D. have a desire to be independent
10. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. obedient
  - B. responsible
  - C. cooperative
  - D. independent

### 第三部分 词汇和语法

1. Even though her exam is \_\_\_\_\_, she is still spending a lot of her time playing sports and chatting online with her friends.
  - A. in a corner
  - B. around the corner
  - C. cornered
  - D. at the corner
2. The law \_\_\_\_\_ parents to send their children to school.
  - A. obliges
  - B. forces
  - C. constrains
  - D. obliterates
3. Dust had \_\_\_\_\_ during the weeks she was gone.
  - A. assembled
  - B. gathered
  - C. accumulated
  - D. collected
4. It took many hours to \_\_\_\_\_ the court of the guilt.
  - A. believe
  - B. ensure
  - C. convince
  - D. persuade
5. We telephoned, and within 5 minutes, the ambulance was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the spot
  - B. to the spot
  - C. of the spot
  - D. on the spot
6. They rightly \_\_\_\_\_ that the majority of organized labor in the United States had voted for this fighting slogan.
  - A. required
  - B. demanded
  - C. claimed
  - D. denounced
7. The teacher is making \_\_\_\_\_ into the cheating.
  - A. an investment
  - B. an investigation
  - C. an invention
  - D. an intention
8. He was a person who \_\_\_\_\_ old ideas.
  - A. clung to
  - B. clung with
  - C. clinged to
  - D. clung on
9. Only the most \_\_\_\_\_ spectator would have seen which player had the ball.

- A. observant                      B. attentive                      C. alert                      D. aware
10. The mosque is open to all-comers able to \_\_\_\_\_ to get the entrance tickets.  
A. manage                      B. attempt                      C. illuminate                      D. orient
11. The children's shout \_\_\_\_\_ us out of our afternoon sleep.  
A. made                      B. wakened                      C. took                      D. left
12. We must \_\_\_\_\_ all possible ways to increase food production  
A. venture                      B. explore                      C. promote                      D. cultivate
13. In the U. S. , nice homes and cars are thought to be signs of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. respect.                      B. prosperity                      C. property                      D. performance
14. She dropped the bowl and it broke into tiny \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fractions                      B. fragments                      C. sections                      D. fragrances
15. We must take care to preserve the few liberties that \_\_\_\_\_ to us.  
A. demand                      B. require                      C. exist                      D. remain
16. We have \_\_\_\_\_ the bandstand with red, white, and blue flags.  
A. furnished                      B. decorated                      C. oriented                      D. remedied
17. The adoption of this new form of energy would \_\_\_\_\_ a revolutionary change in the world.  
A. represent                      B. incline                      C. apply for                      D. replace
18. Trying to \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife is a job that concerns all of us.  
A. preserve                      B. advance                      C. provide                      D. reserve
19. Salt is as \_\_\_\_\_ as gold in many places.  
A. precious                      B. slight                      C. sweet                      D. tremendous
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ me by his wonderful speech.  
A. admire                      B. amazed                      C. wondered                      D. advised

#### 第四部分 短文改错

Living is risky. Crossing the road, driving a car, flying, swallowing an aspirin tablet or eating a chicken sandwich — they can all be fatal. Clearly some risks worth taking, especially when the rewards are high; a man surrounded by flames and smoke generally considers that jumping out of a second floor window is an acceptable risk to save its life. But in medicine a few procedures, drugs, operations or tests are really a matter of life and death. There may be sound medicine reasons for accepting electrical shock treatment, but such reasons are totally dependent in the balance of risks and benefits for the patients. Surgery for cancer may cure or prolong a life, but the removal of tonsils(扁桃腺) cannot save anything a sore throat. Blood pressure drugs definitely help some people live after a heart attack, but these same drugs may be both necessary and harmful for those with only mild blood pressure problems. Deciding how much discomfort and risk we are preparing to put up with in the name of better health is a high personal matter, not a decision we should remain to doctors alone.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Unit 2

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## Lesson 4 to Lesson 6

### 第一部分 听力

#### **I. Section A**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. 2 hours.                      B. 3 hours.                      C. 4 hours.                      D. 5 hours.
2. A. Leave in 30 minutes.                      B. Get to the bus stop quickly.  
C. Meet Harry at the bus stop.                      D. Check to see if everything is ready.
3. A. He passed out.                      B. He made the wrong selection.  
C. He failed to get the position of chairman.                      D. He was put in an awkward position.
4. A. One dozen.                      B. Two dozen.                      C. Three dozen.                      D. Four dozen.
5. A. At work.                      B. At home.                      C. In the hospital.                      D. At the store.

#### **II. Section B**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

6. A. He thought that he would either find a good job or he would be a thief.  
B. He said that he would become rich by way of robbing the bank.  
C. He said that he could rob the rich of their money.  
D. He might be rich if he worked harder.
7. A. Because he had a letter of thanks.  
B. Because he feared that he might be killed if he refused.  
C. Because he gave him a demand note.  
D. Because he showed him a cheque payable at sight.
8. A. The raid had been photographed by hidden cameras.  
B. Some watchman had seen the raid.  
C. The bank teller proved that Joe was the robber.  
D. Some monitors had been installed nearby.
9. A. Funny.                      B. Clever.                      C. Brave.                      D. Stupid.

### 第二部分 阅读理解

#### **Passage one**

There are two major parties in Britain today, the Conservative Party and the Labor Party, which have been in power by turns since 1945. The two-party system of Britain was formed in the course of the devel-

opment of the capitalist state and the political parties. In order to strengthen the state machine, the British bourgeoisie have let it come into being and exist in one form or another form since the 17th century. P. S. Tregidgo once said: "The more parties there are, the less likely it is that any one of them will be strong enough in Parliament to outvote all the others; but when there are only two, one of them is sure to have a majority of seats. This helps to ensure a strong and stable government." This may be the reason why the British have the two-party system.

The division into two parties grew out the establishment of a Protestant Church of England in the 16th century. Because of a purely religious difference of opinion, the Puritans were separated from the broad body of the Anglican Church. The non Puritan Anglicans were on the side of the King and Church, and their supporters were called by their opponents "Tories". The Puritans were for Parliament and trade, and their supporters were called by the "Tories" "Whigs". The Tories and the Whigs were in power by turns for a long time. In 1833, the Tory party split into two and its name was changed to Conservative. In the 1860s the Whigs became Liberals. From that time on, the Liberals and the Conservatives were in office by turns until 1922. The policies they put into effect were sometimes different, but they were both controlled by the rich.

The working class became more and more unwilling to follow the Conservatives and the Liberals. They wanted to have their own party. So the Labor party was formed by the trade unions. After 1922 the Labor Party gradually replaced the Liberal Party to become one of the two major parties in Great Britain.

1. What does "it" (Line 4, Para. 1) stand for?
  - A. The two-party system.
  - B. The state machine.
  - C. The Parliament.
  - D. The capitalist state.
2. We can learn from what P. S Tregidgo once said that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. If there are parties in Britain, none of them will be strong enough to have control in the government
  - B. The more Parties there are, the more likely it is that they will have the decisive say in the government
  - C. The two-party system contributes to the establishment of a powerful and long - lasting government
  - D. If there are only two parties in Britain, it will be easy for the government to control them
3. What can we infer from the forming of the Tory Party and the Whig Party?
  - A. These two parties originally believed in different religions.
  - B. These two parties were established under the influence of different religious believes.
  - C. The British King and the Parliament supported different religions because they were for the two-party system.
  - D. The British King and the Parliament were supported by different parties for political reasons.
4. According to the passage, why was the Labor Party established in Britain?
  - A. Because the trade unions did not do much good for the working people.
  - B. Because the Liberal Party were not strong enough to defeat the Conservative Party.
  - C. Because the working people would not like to be members outside the Liberal Party.
  - D. Because neither of the two major parties was the parties for the working people.
5. Which of the following is true concerning the Tory Party or the Whig Party?
  - A. The Whig Party no longer exists in Britain.
  - B. The Tory Party has kept its unity until the present day.
  - C. The Whig Party has taken the place of the Liberal Party.
  - D. The Tory Party has taken the place of the Conservative Party.

### **Passage two**

There are people who are especially attracted to the concept of "climbing the ladder" so to increase their status, financial position, and sense of self-worth. In part, as a result of the work ethic (行为的准



绳), these people are internally "driven" to work. Frequently, foreign visitors have observed that Americans spend an excessive amount of time working and as a consequence, Americans have little time for leisure or personal relationships. In American English a new word has been created to describe people who work compulsively. The word "workaholic" describes an individual who is as devoted to work as an alcoholic addicted to liquor.

There are conflicting points of view about workaholics. Those concerned with problems of mental stress believe workaholics abuse themselves physically and mentally. Others hold that workaholics are valuable members of society because they are extremely productive. The American culture values achievement, efficiency, and production—a workaholic upholds these values.

6. This passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. The concept of "climbing the ladder"
  - B. The importance of self-improvement
  - C. The problem of workaholic
  - D. Workaholics and the views on them
7. In the United States, there are some people \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. who want very much to have a self-improvement
  - B. who are absorbed by climbing the ladder
  - C. who especially like the idea of climbing a ladder
  - D. who want to get to the top of the society
8. When a visitor comes to the USA, he may \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. find that Americans have a longer work hour
  - B. find that Americans have a hard work hour
  - C. have little leisure time
  - D. find that Americans work very hard
9. The word "workaholic" refers to a person \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. who especially likes alcohol
  - B. who enjoys working
  - C. who is forced to work by someone else
  - D. who likes to work and to drink liquor
10. The author's attitude toward "workaholic" people is \_\_\_\_\_
 

A. positive	B. negative	C. indifferent	D. critical
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### 第三部分 词汇和语法

1. The pain of appendicitis may be \_\_\_\_\_ to any region of the abdomen.
 

A. pointed	B. meant	C. attributed	D. referred
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2. He hopes that his request would not \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Robin in any way.
 

A. embodied	B. embraced	C. embarrassed	D. verified
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3. The \_\_\_\_\_ penalty of the law in some countries is the death penalty.
 

A. extreme	B. very	C. quite	D. obvious
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4. Big businesses enjoy certain \_\_\_\_\_ that smaller ones do not have.
 

A. regulations	B. privileges	C. fragments	D. sequences
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5. Women have very little \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.
 

A. statute	B. statue	C. status	D. stature
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6. Have you seen the latest \_\_\_\_\_ on crime?
 

A. static	B. statistics	C. strategies	D. statistic
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