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New concept english 2 lesson 26 questions pdf download

The experts were fully convinced of its existence, weren't they?16. What do pumas look like? (lines 13-14) a . must be b . should have been c . can only be d . could only have been 17 Vocabulary 词汇 9. 30 Assignment-Assignment: 1. (Forty-five miles south of London.)(Forty-five miles south of London.) 22 4. Lesson 1. 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(d) 5.(c) 6. (a) 7.(d) 8.(b) 9..a) 10.(c) 11.(c) 12.(c) Lesson 2. 1.(c.) 2.(d) 3.(c) 4.(c) 5.(a) 6.(b) 7.(b) 8.(a) 9.(d) 10.(c) 1 1.(d) 12.(b) Lesson 3. 1.(c) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(a) 5.(d) 6.(b) 7.(c) 8.(c) 9.(b) 10.(a) 11.(b) 12.(b) Lesson 4. 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(a) 4.(b) 5.(b) 6.(a) 1.(c) 8.(b) 9.(c) 10.(a) 1 1.(c) 12.(c) Lesson 5. 1.(c) 2.(a) 3.(d) 4.(b) 5.(c) 6.(d)-(a) 8.(h) 9.(c) 10.(b) 11.(a) 12.-(d) Lesson 6. 1.(d) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(d) 5.(d) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(b) 10.(a) 1 1.(d, 12.(a) Lesson 7. 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(c) 4.(d) 5.(a) 6.(c) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(c) 10.(b) 1 1.(a) 12.(b) Lesson 8. 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(a) 5.(c) 6.(c) 7.(b) 8.(b) 9.(a) 10.(d) 1 1.(b) 12.(b) Lesson 9. 1 .(b) 2.(b) 3.(d) 4.^a) 5.(a) 6.(b.) 7.(b) 8.(d) 9.(b) 10.(b) 11 .(d) 12.(c) Lesson10. 1.(a.) 2.(d) 3.(d) 4.(c) 5. (b) 6.(c) 7.(a) 8.(c) 9.(a) 10.(c) 1 1.(c) 12.(a) Lesson11. 1.(b) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(a) 5.(b) 6.(c) 7.(c) 8.(a) 9.(c) 10.(c) 1 1.(b) 12.(d) Lesson12. 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(c) 5.(d) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(c) 10.(d) 1 1.(a) 12.(a) Lesson13. 1.(b)2.(d) 3.(b) 4.(c) 5.(a) 6.(b) 7.(b) 8.(c)9.(a) 10.(a) 11.(a) 12.(d) Lesson14. 1.(b)2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(c) 5.(d) 6.(b) 7.(c) 8.(b) 9.(c) 10.(b) 11.(b) 12. (b) Lesson15. 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(c)4.(b) 5.(c) 6.(d) 7.(a) 8.(d) 9.(c) 10.(c) 11.(c) 12.(b) Lesson16. 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.'d?4.(a) 5.(b) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(d) 10.(d) 1 1.(d) 12.(a) Lesson17. 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(d) 5.(c) 6.(c) 7.(b) 8.(a) 9.(a) 10.(c) 11.(a) 12.(d) Lesson18. 1.(b) 2.(d) 3.(b) 4.(d) 5.(b) 6.(c) 7.(d) 8.(c) 9.(a) 10.(c) 11.(c) 12.(b) Lesson19. 1.(a) 2.(d) 3.(c) 4.(c) 5.(d) 6.(b) 7. (c) 8.(b) 9.(c) 10.(a) 11.(c) 12.(c) Lesson20. 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(c) 6.(b) 7.(c) 8.(a) 9.(c) 10.(c) 11.(d) 12.(a) Lesson21. 1.(c) 2.(d) 3.(c) 4.(d) 5.(a) 6.(c) 7.(b) 8.(b) 9.(a) 10.(d) 11.(c) 12.(c) Lesson22. 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(d) 4.(d) 5.(b) 6.(d) 7.(a) 8.(c) 9.(d) 10.(a) 11.(b) 12.(b) Lesson 23. 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.(a) 4.(c) 5.(c) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(d) 9.(b) 10.(b) 1 1.(a) 12.(d) Lesson 24. 1. (b) 2.(a)3.(a) 4.(c) 5.(a) 6.(a) 7.(c) 8.(c) 9.(c) 10.(b) 11.(a) 12.(b) Lesson 25. 1.(c) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(a) 5.(b) 6.(c) 7.(d) 8.(b) 9.(a) 10.(a) 1 1.(d) 12.(a) Lesson 26. 1. (a) 2.(d) 3.(c) 4.(b) 5.(c) 6.(d) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(b) 10.(d) 1 1 .(b) 12.(d) Lesson27. 1.(d) 2.(c) 3.(d)4.(d) 5.(d) 6.(b) 7.(a) 8.(d) 9.(d) 10.(c) 11.(c) 12.(c) Lesson 28. 1.(c) 2.(d) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(c) 6.(d) 7.(b) 8.(d) 9. (c) 10.(d) 1 1.(b) 12.(a) Lesson29. 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(c)4.(b) 5.(d) 6.(b) 7.(a) 8.(b) 9.(b) 10.(b) 11.(c) 12.(b) Lesson 30. 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.(d) 4.(a) 5.(b) 6.(c) 7.(c) 8.(c) 9.(d) 10.(a) 11.(d) 12.(d) Lesson 31. 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(a) 4.(c) 5.(a) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(b) 10.(c) 1 1.(a) 12.(c) Lesson 32. 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(c) 4.(b) 5.(b) 6.(c) 7.(a) 8.(d) 9.(a) 10.(d) 11.(b) 12.(c) Lesson 33. 1.(d)2.(b)3. (d)4.(a)5.(c)6.(b) 7.(b)8.(c) 9.(c) 10.(c) 11.(a) 12.(c) Lesson 34. 1.(d) 2.(a) 3.(b) 4.(c) 5.(a) 6.(d) 7.(c) 8.(b) 9.(c) 10.(b) 11.(c) 12.(a) Lesson 35. 1.(a) 2.(d) 3.(a) 4.(d) 5.(d) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(b) 10.(a) 11.(d) 12.(d) Lesson 36. 1.(a)2.(d) 3.(d)4.(c)5.(d)6.(c) 7.(c) 8.(b)9.(a) 10.(d) 11.(c) 12.(c) Lesson 37. 1.(c) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(b) 6.(d) 7.(a) 8.(c) 9.(d) 10.(b) 1 1. (b) 12.(a) Lesson 38. 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(a) 5.(c) 6.(b) 7.(d) 8.(d) 9.(b) 10.(a) 1 1.(d) 12.(d) Lesson 39. 1.(d) 2.(a) 3.(c)4.(d) 5.(d) 6.(a) 7.(b) 8.(a) 9.(c) 10.(c) 11.(a) 12.(b) Lesson 40. 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(c) 5.(a) 6.(a) 7.(c) 8.(b) 9.(b) 10.(b) 11.(b) 12.(d) Lesson41. 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.(c)4.(d) 5.(c) 6.(b) 7.(b) 8.(a) 9.(d) 10.(a) 11.(c) 12.(b) Lesson 42. 1.(d)2.(d) 3.(d) 4.(b) 5.(b) 6. (c) 7.(d) 8.(d) 9.(a) 10.(c) 11.(d) 12.(a) 1 New Concept English Lesson 1, Unit 1, Book 3 By Hyke 2008-5-5 2 Teaching Goal Make Ss know the storyMake Ss know the story Make Ss comprehend itMake Ss comprehend it Prepare for the language pointsPrepare for the language points Make Ss write a compositionMake Ss write a composition Difficulty: how to comprehend the story with some new words and phrases; how to make up a resultDifficulty: how to comprehend the story with some new words and phrases; how to make up a result 3 Lead in Listen! What is it?Listen! What is it? What did a woman claim she had seen?7. Experts eventually decided to investigate _____. c . A puma had come very close to a human being. (Because it was often seen at one place in the morning and at another place in the evening.)(Because it was often seen at one place in the morning and at another place in the evening.) 12. 11 3. (lines 4, 6) a . to thin b . thinking c. Search difficult—puma—one place—morning—another twenty miles away— evening 27 4. Write a composition for the end of the story.3. Write a composition for the end of the story.(End) When did a businessman see a puma up a tree?15. Hunt began—small village— woman picking blackberries— large cat—five yards1. Did the search for the puma prove difficult? Why did the Zoo feel obliged to investigate?5. think d . thought 13 5. b . The woman had described the animal she had seen as " a large cat". Wherever it went—trail— dead deer—small animals4. (Yes, it was.)(Yes, it was.) 5. Ran away—experts confirmed—not attack— cornered 3. What did the puma eat?12. A private collector is a man who collects _____. Hunt went on—several weeks— puma not caught9. It must have escaped from a private collection.It must have escaped from a private collection. (Picking blackberries.)(Picking blackberries.) 9. a . The puma had not attacked the woman. The report was received by London Zoo, wasn't it? (lines 5, 6) a . to have seen b . to see c . they saw d . they had seen 14 6 _____. it immediately ran away. (Because the descriptions given by people were similar.)(Because the descriptions given by people were similar.) 6. Did the search for the puma prove difficult?10. What particular piece of evidence persuaded the experts that a puma had been seen in the village? Why?11. (line 9) a they are b. What had the woman been doing at the time?8. On what occasions will a puma attack a human? d . The puma had behaved like a cat. (line 13) a . sells fish b . fishes for pleasure c . nets fish d . earns his living as a fisherman 20 12. What had the woman been doing at the time? Where are they found?2. 12 Structure 结构 4. Several people complained— cat-like noises— businessman fishing trip—up a tree6. What did a woman claim she had seen? A puma will not attack a human being unless it feels itself to be _____. When did a businessman see a puma up a tree? The accumulating evidence made the experts _____ the animal was a puma. How the puma had escaped from a zoo. What did the puma eat? The woman saw _____ a large cat _____ five yards away from her. The experts were fully convinced of its existence, weren't they? Why did the Zoo feel obliged to investigate? Prepare for language points learning:1. No puma reported missing— zoo in the country—possession private collector—escape8. (lines 15,16) a . for his own benefit b on his own c . in private d . unknown to the public 21 Read the text aloud Comprehension questions:Comprehension questions: 1. Disturbing—wild animal— quiet countryside10. A business man on a fishing trip is probably someone who _____. Prepare for language points learning: 2. (When it is cornered.)(When it is cornered.) 24 10. (Paw prints and puma fur.) (Paw prints and puma fur.) 15. What is the man holding?What is the man holding? 7 Where must the puma have come from? 8. Where did the hunt for the puma begin?6. Experts convinced—was a puma—where from? Hunt began—small village— woman picking blackberries— large cat—five yards 2. 6 Listen (BrE) with a question: Where must the puma have come from?Where must the puma have come from? d . How the puma had climbed a tree. Remember the first paragraph and be checked before the next Friday; 3. Do you know What the largest member of the cat family in North America is?Do you know What the largest member of the cat family in North America is? Why? Several people complained— cat-like noises—businessman fishing trip—up a tree 28 7. 3. (lines 9) a . Observing her b . On being observed c . Having been observed d . On her being observed 15 7. First, find a result in a group. (Large cats.)(Large cats.) 2. Paw prints—puma fur— bushes 6. Where are they found? 8 Skimming and Multiple choice questions Read the book following the tape (AmE), and answer the choice questions quickly.Read the book following the tape (AmE), and answer the choice questions quickly. Experts convinced—was a puma—where from?7. b. being c . that they are d . when they are 16 8. c . Whom the puma had belonged to. What do pumas look like?1. People said _____ the puma. Where had a wild puma been seen? No puma reported missing— zoo in the country—possession private collector—escape 9. The report was received by London Zoo, wasn't it?4. (Deer and small animals like rabbits.)(Deer and small animals like rabbits.) 25 13. Search difficult—puma—one place— morning—another twenty miles away—evening3. Paw prints—puma fur— bushes5. 4 The puma 5 Look at the picture and tell me: What is happenin g here. What is happenin g here. (When he was on a fishing trip.)(When he was on a fishing trip.) 16. Where did the hunt for the puma begin? a . because they did not believe that pumas existed in England b . because they wanted a puma for the London Zoo c . when a woman saw a puma in a small village d . because people's descriptions of the puma had a lot in common 10 2. What was the problem the experts were unable to solve? Hunt went on—several weeks—puma not caught 10. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal _____ a puma. Remember the first paragraph and be checked before the next Friday;2. a . How the puma had managed to cover such great distances within a day. (Yes, it did.)(Yes, it did.) 11. On what occasions will a puma attack a human?9. (In a small village.)(In a small village.) 23 7. Pumas never attack a human being except cornered. Ran away—experts confirmed—not attack— cornered2. (lines-8) a . at least b . four or c . no more than d . within 18 10. 9 Multiple choice questions Comprehension 理解 1. What evidence was found for the puma's existence? Where had a wild puma been seen?3. What evidence was found for the puma's existence?13. Disturbing —wild animal— quiet countryside 29 CompositionComposition We have known the middle part of the story, and guessed the first part, but what is the result? (A large cat.)(A large cat.) 8. (In America.)(In America.) 3. (Yes, they were.)(Yes, they were.) 26 Tell the story: 1. Wherever it went—trail— dead deer—small animals 5. (line 9) a . in a corner b . in a trap c . at an angle d . under cover 19 11. First, find a result in a group.We have known the middle part of the story, and guessed the first part, but what is the result?

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