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NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

《新概念英语》3

课文背诵笔记

王甲富 郝梅荣 林晓珊 编著

句子结构全攻略
彻底背诵新概念英语



中国水利水电出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是关于《新概念英语（新版）3》课文背诵的辅导书。要想真正地把新概念英语学得透彻，就要把每一课的内容熟记于心。因此，本书把新概念英语每一课的课文内容及故事情节分为“背诵小贴士”、“课文助记串串烧”和“牛刀小试”三部分，以方便读者学习。

“背诵小贴士”首先是将每一课的主要内容概述出来，让读者对整篇文章有个大概的了解，帮助读者掌握全篇的脉络，利于背诵。

“课文助记串串烧”是很重要的一部分，在掌握了整篇文章的脉络后，这一部分就对各个段落及每句话进行结构分析，把句子的粗枝大叶削减成主干，这样就易于理解，便于记忆。另外，这一部分还对故事情节的衔接进行构思讲解，帮助读者一步步地有条理地进行记忆背诵。

“牛刀小试”就是在学习完上面两部分后，让读者进行一个有效的回忆、整理及巩固的自我测试部分。里面的空格部分有重要的单词、词组及一些连接词。读者在掌握全篇文章后可以在这一部分测试自己是否已经真正掌握了这篇文章的重要知识点，以便加深印象。

本书适用于学习《新概念英语3》的读者。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

《新概念英语3》课文背诵笔记 / 王甲富，郝梅荣，林晓珊编著. — 北京：中国水利水电出版社，2012.4
ISBN 978-7-5084-9658-0

I. ①新… II. ①王… ②郝… ③林… III. ①英语—自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第072765号

书 名	《新概念英语3》课文背诵笔记
作 者	王甲富 郝梅荣 林晓珊 编著
出版发行	中国水利水电出版社 (北京市海淀区玉渊潭南路1号D座 100038) 网址: www.waterpub.com.cn E-mail: sales@waterpub.com.cn 电话: (010) 68367658 (发行部)
经 售	北京科水图书销售中心(零售) 电话: (010) 88383994、63202643、68545874 全国各地新华书店和相关出版物销售网点
排 版	美文苑文化发展有限公司
印 刷	北京嘉恒彩色印刷有限责任公司
规 格	145mm×210mm 32开本 8.5印张 362千字
版 次	2012年4月第1版 2012年4月第1次印刷
印 数	0001—4000册
定 价	28.80元

凡购买我社图书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页的，本社发行部负责调换

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前 言

想成为背诵大王吗？想轻轻松松就能把《新概念英语》中的文章背下来吗？那么现在就送给大家一本背诵“葵花宝典”。有了这本书，《新概念英语》中的任何文章都能被轻而易举地理解并背诵下来，用时下流行的话说就是在读了这本书后“神马都是浮云”。

我们知道《新概念英语》本身就是一套经久不衰的教材，能从听、说、读、写各个方面提高学习者的综合能力。背诵可以使大家先从模仿开始，逐渐提高各个方面的能力，比如对文章的熟悉度、语感等，从而进一步加深对文章内容的理解。本书就是针对《新概念英语》课程设计的特点，一步一步通过解析课文句子结构来帮助读者理解句子，从而在读者明确背诵目标后，借助于录音的辅助作用，对句子层次进行深入探讨，从而在不知不觉中就能轻松记住文章内容。这本书的背诵设计就像是在给小树修剪枝桠，先把整棵树的主干呈现给读者，然后再在主干上面添枝加叶。这样句子就会很清晰明了。如此一来，整篇文章的每一句话就都很容易牢记在心了。

首先，本书对各个句子进行细致、详尽的结构分析。除此之外，还把时态和从句作为重点进行深层次的解析。本书最大的特点就是基本上对每句话都进行了结构分析，这样适合任何英语学习水平的读者进行自学。因为本文的解析详尽易懂，会让读者在看过之后，就会有种吃透全书内容的感觉，从而也就达到了本书的编写目的。

本书的主要编写工作由王甲富、郝梅荣完成，参与编写的还有林晓珊、林丽、王小青、黄卓、张晋宝等人。

由于编写时间仓促，书中难免有不足之处，欢迎读者来信指正：xyxbook@qq.com。

编者

2011年11月

本书使用说明

在前言部分对本书的特点作了详尽的说明，下面将会对本书的使用方法作进一步的解释。让我们开始背诵达人的奇妙旅程了。首先，要在背诵开始之前，先根据录音把全文熟悉一遍。然后，在听完录音后，把整篇文章略读一遍。在对整篇文章内容有了大概的了解后，开始跟着我们的结构思路进行背诵。

本书的思路就是首先找出句子的主干。任何句子，不管是简单句还是很长的复杂句，都会有一个主干。先把句子的主要成分弄清楚，然后再在句子的主干结构上逐渐添枝加叶。这样，句子就会逐渐丰满起来，随着句子的逐渐充实，也会对各个句子成分逐步深入了解，这样就会很轻松地把每句话甚至全文背诵下来。

本书就是从每篇文章的句子主干开始分析，再分析主干的各个修饰部分，如一些形容词、定语和一些具体表时间、地点等的状语成分，直至句子的整体结构。当然，当大家做好准备要开始的时候，第一步先把每课前面的几个问题看一下，然后结合录音就能大概听懂文章意思，再通读一遍课文，最后根据本书对句子的详细解析开始你的奇妙之旅。希望大家能慢慢跟随这本宝典的脚步，走上背诵达人的旅程。

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Lesson 1 A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

背诵小贴士

本课是关于搜寻一只“在逃”的美洲狮，短文先介绍了一下这种动物是什么样，一般在哪些地方出现，这只狮子是怎么被发现的以及在寻找的过程中被不同的人看到并对其进行的描述，整篇课文的思路就是这样。在了解短文大意后，我们开始分析课文中的句子。

课文助记串烧

A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮

large这个单词的意思是“大的”，而at一般指“在……里；在……范围内”。我们可以想象在一个很大的范围里，你不知道具体在哪里，就可以联想到在逃的某个人或东西。而puma可以联想puma牌子的衣服来记，这样题目就很容易记住了。

Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

记住这个句子的主干，划线部分就是这个句子的主要结构。然后我们再慢慢给它加上一些修饰成分，puma属于猫科的一种，身体庞大，所以用“大的”、“像猫一样的”形容词放在animal前面作定语进一步描述说明。为了避免句子头重脚轻，用which引导从句说明地点“在美国发现的”。

When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

这个句子我们可以先记住“报导没有受到重视”，就是划线部分的句子。然后再想什么报导呢？用that引导reports的同位语来进一步解释说明是什么报导——“在伦敦南部55英里看到一只野生美洲狮”。在记第二部分同位语从句时，首先是wild puma被别人看到，然后在后面加上在哪儿看到的——一个地点状语‘forty-five miles south of London’来修饰。

However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt

obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

因为上面说报道并没有受到重视，所以首先这里用了however表转折，引出受到了重视及其原因。这个句子的主干是Experts felt obliged to investigate。这里的feel obliged to do sth.是固定短语，意为“感到不得不做……”。句子前面先用with引导了一个伴随状语说明现在的情况——as the evidence began to accumulate，接着在句子的最后用for引导一个原因状语从句来进一步说明原因——for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar。

The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw ‘a large cat’ only five yards away from her.

这个句子的主干是The hunt began。然后就是从哪里开始的——in a small village，后面又用了a where引导的地点状语从句，进一步说是什么样的村庄或是在这个村庄看到美洲狮时发生了什么——当时一位妇女在摘草莓时看到五码远的地方有只美洲狮。

It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

我们想想也可以知道美洲狮看到人时肯定会跑开，所以It ran away when she saw it。那当它看到人们时会不会伤害到人呢？所以后面又跟了一个and引导的并列句。在并列句中主干是experts confirmed，confirmed的具体内容就用that引导的一个宾语从句来说明证实的内容——a puma will not attack a human being unless it is concerned。

The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening.

我们知道美洲狮是到处乱跑的，所以在搜寻时，肯定是难度大。正如句子所说The search proved difficult。然后后面用for引导原因——at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening。

Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.

这句话是过去式的被动语态，a number of意为“很多、许多”；in a number of places和clinging to bushes（宾语补足语）都是分别进一步说明划线部分。

Several people complained of ‘cat-like noises’ at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.

这句话是一个由and连接的并列句，主干部分就是说人们抱怨噪音和一个商人看到过puma。记住这个大概意思后，再进一步添枝加叶人们抱怨什么噪音，还有那个商人是什么时间或是做什么的时候看到的puma。cat-like修饰噪音“像猫的叫”样的噪音。

The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from? As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

首先，must have been情态动词的完成时态表示“一定是”；in the possession of意为“归……所有”。这句话的主要意思是“这只美洲狮肯定归一个私人收藏家所有，而且它是设法逃出来的”，整个前半句话是由as引导的一个原因状语从句，说明为什么会得出后半句的推论。

The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not caught. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.

第一句话是but连接的并列句，主要意思是说搜寻进行着，但是美洲狮仍然没被逮到，for several weeks修饰hunt，说明搜寻了多久。在第二句话中，主干意思是说“这很令人担心”，it是个形式主语，后面that引导的从句才是真正的主语，这样是为了防止让句子头重脚轻。到底什么令人担忧呢？其实是因为a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside。

（其实每句话如果先把主干句子意思分析清楚并记住，再慢慢加上各个部分的修饰成分，记住句子便会容易得多。）

牛刀小试

为了巩固记忆，请把重点词汇和短语默写到空白处。

Pumas are large, _____ animals _____ are found in America. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been _____ forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously. However, as the _____ began to _____, experts from the Zoo felt _____ to _____, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

The _____ for the puma began in a small village _____ a woman picking blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her. It immediately _____ when she saw it, and experts _____ that a puma will not _____ a human being unless it is cornered. The search _____ difficult, for the puma was often _____ at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening. Wherever it went, it left behind it _____ dead deer and small animals like rabbits. Paw _____ were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found _____ bushes. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree. The experts were now fully _____ that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from? As no pumas had been reported _____ from any zoo in the country, this one must have been _____ a private collector and somehow managed to escape. The hunt _____ for several weeks, but the puma was not caught. It is _____ to think that a dangerous wild animal is still _____ in the quiet countryside.

Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one

十三等于一

背诵小贴士

在学习课文之前,我们先来个脑筋急转弯:十三在什么情况下会等于一?仔细想想,我们会知道答案:在时间上。因为十三点是下午一点。所以这篇文章肯定和时间有关系。本文的故事是由一个教堂的大钟引起的,以前大钟是按正常时间打点报时,坏了以后就再没响过。牧师也没筹集到足够的钱来修它,有一天,大钟在晚上被人修好了并且敲了13下,但是钟声和时间是否一致呢?大家读文章的时候要动动脑筋哦!

课文助记串串烧

Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

此句是由 but 连接的两个并列句。前面句子的主干是划线部分“我们的牧师一直在筹钱”。for one cause or another 是固定搭配“一个又一个理由”。在此做原因状语。but 后面引导的句子,划线部分是句子主干(注:现在完成时结构为 has + 动词的过去分词)。后面的不定式 to have the church clock repaired 做目的状语,意为“筹钱的目的是让钟被修”。have sb./sth. done 表示“让某人/某事被做”。

The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.

此句是由 and 连接的两个并列句。前一句的主干是 the clock was damaged “钟坏掉了”。(注:被动语态结构为 be 动词 + 动词的过去分词), which 引导的是一个定语从句,来修饰大钟“过去不分昼夜打点报时的大钟”(注 used to do sth. “过去常常做某事”)。and 后面的句子主语 (the big clock) 和前面句子的主语一致,所以就省略了。ever since 是个现在完成时态的时间状语,所以后面的句子要用现在完成时 has been silent。

Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it stopped.

此句还是由 but 连接的一个并列句，前面的句子主干是主谓宾结构“他看到是一点钟”，that 引导宾语从句。需要指出的是 looking at his watch，在此是现在分词做时间状语，相当于 when he looked at his watch。but 后面句子中的 before it stopped 是由 before 引导时间状语从句。

Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.

此句中的主干是牧师进入到钟楼里。armed with a torch 在此做伴随状语（可以理解为牧师进入钟楼伴随的状态是“拿着手电筒进入钟楼的”）。后面的不定式 to see what was going on 做目的状语“进入钟楼的目的是看发生了什么”。

In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

he caught sight of a figure “他看到了一个人”是句子的主干。是怎么看到的呢？是在手电筒灯光下，所以前面用了 in the torchlight。看到了怎么一个人呢？whom 引导了一个定语从句，来修饰 figure。whom 在定语从句中指代 figure，同时做 recognize 的宾语，后面的 our local grocer 做的是 Bill Wilkins 的同位语，因为说的是同一个人。

You certainly did give me a surprise!

此句中需要指出的是 did 在此表示强调，give sb. sth. 接的是双宾语。也可以把 give me a surprise 理解成固定搭配：“给某人一个惊喜”。

It's working all right, but I'm afraid that at one o'clock it will strike thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it.

此句是由 but 和 and 连接的三个并列句。每一句的句子主干都已划出。But 后面的句子中有一个 that 引导的宾语从句，and 后面引导的句子有个定语从句修饰 nothing。本来定语从句由 that 引导，应为 there is nothing that I can do about it。但是由于 that 在定语从句中做 do 的宾语，故省略掉了。

Our _____ is always _____ money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock _____. The big clock which _____ strike the hours day and night _____ many years ago and has been silent ever since.

One night, however, our vicar _____ with a start: the clock was _____ the hours! _____ his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it stopped. _____ a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what _____. In the _____, he _____ a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

'Whatever are you doing up here Bill?' asked the vicar _____.

'I'm trying to _____ the bell,' answered Bill. 'I've _____ here night after night for weeks now. You see, I was hoping to give you a surprise.'

'You certainly _____ give me a surprise!' said the vicar. 'You've probably woken up everyone in the village _____. Still, I'm glad the bell is working again.'

'That's the _____, vicar,' answered Bill. 'It's working all right, but I'm afraid that at one o'clock it will _____ thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it.'

'We'll _____ that, Bill,' said the vicar. 'Thirteen is not _____ one, but it's better than nothing. Now let's go downstairs and have a cup of tea.'

Lesson 3 An unknown goddess

无名女神

背诵小贴士

关于女神你知道多少呢？在中国，有关“女神”的传说并不多，这是由于各个国家的文化传统不同。我们比较熟悉的“女神”的传说都是在希腊、罗马神话故事中出现，所以，这个故事就是发生在爱琴海上的。我们一起去看看谁在那儿发现了什么样的女神吧！

课文助记串串烧

An unknown goddess 无名女神

我们都知道“God”是“神、上帝”的意思，那一般女性的职业就会在后面加-ess，如waiter—waitress；所以女神就是goddess，“有名的、知道的”是know，加上否定前缀un-，就是“不知道的、无名的”，那么多的神，有不知道名字的也很正常，就像中国古代的历史人物一样。

Some time ago, an interesting discovery was made by archaeologists on the Aegean island of Kea.

故事的开端都会说“很久很久以前”，英语中也是这样，首先句子主干是被动结构：主语+be+动词过去分词+by，意为“考古工作者有一项发现”。按照惯例，肯定要说明时间、地点，这里的Some time ago、on the Aegean island of Kea一个是时间状语一个作地点状语，而interesting作定语修饰discovery。

An American team explored a temple which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini. The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.

这两句的划线部分句子主干意思是“考古队考察了一座庙宇”，然后进一步描述了庙宇所在的城市“这座古城肯定很繁荣”。然后再点明哪国的考古队在哪儿发现的庙宇，这样American和which引导的从句都做定语，只不过which从句中的on the promontory of Ayia Irini作地点状语来解释说明在什么地方。第二句中must have been是含有情态动词的完成时态的被动语态，意为“一

定……”，at one time 作时间状语意为“一度、曾经”，后面的就是 for 引导的一个表原因的状语从句。

Houses—often three storeys high—were built of stone. They had large rooms with beautifully decorated walls. The city was equipped with a drainage system, for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.

这段话的主干是“房子是由石头砌成的，它们有很多房间。这座城市还没有排水系统”。看到这个主干，我们肯定都想知道房子和房间的具体样子还有排水系统，所以再给句子主干添枝加叶更具体些。often three storeys high 作定语进一步描述房子的高度；large 和 with beautifully decorated walls 作定语进一步描述房间；而后面的 for 引导的原因状语从句来说明如何知道的这座城市有排水系统，因为“在狭窄的街道底下发现了许许多多陶土制作的排水管道”。

The temple which the archaeologists explored was used as a place of worship from the fifteenth century B.C. until Roman times.

句子主干意为“庙宇被用作祭祀祈祷的场所”。which the archaeologists explored 作定语来说明是哪座庙宇——是考古工作者考察的这座。from the fifteenth century B.C. until Roman times 作时间状语说明用作祭祀的时间——15 世纪直至罗马时代。

In the most sacred room of temple, clay fragments of fifteen statues were found. Each of these represented a goddess and had, at one time, been painted.

句子主干意为“陶制雕像的碎片被发现”。In the most sacred room of temple 作地点状语说明在哪里发现，而 of fifteen statues 作定语说明什么的陶瓷碎片——15 尊雕像的。后面一句是 and 连接的两个并列句，动词 represented 和 had been painted 是并列的动词，意为“每尊雕像都代表一位女神而且都被上过色”。

The body of one statue was found among remains dating from the fifteenth century B.C. Its missing head happened to be among remains of the fifth century B.C. This head must have been found in Classical times and carefully preserved. It was very old and precious even then.

第一句意为“躯体在历史文物中发现”，of one statue 作定语修饰谁的躯体，而 dating from the fifteenth century B.C. 作时间状语，说明什么时候的历史文