

新概念英语配套辅导讲练测 系列图书

新概念英语

(新版)

2

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH NEW EDITION

教材解析

(新概念英语学习必备)

新概念英语名师编写组 编

Practice
& Progress
实践与进步

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前 言

本册书是根据《新概念英语 2》设计的全面解读教材的一本集讲解、典例及兴趣拓展于一体的系列辅导书。鉴于《新概念英语 2》的编排特点、语言特点以及使用人群,本书在编写过程中全面、详尽地展现了英语的语言魅力。

根据《新概念英语 2》教材的特点,本书设计成每课为一个单元,全书共 96 个单元。全书分为以下板块:

词汇聚焦:此栏目针对教材中的重点单词给出讲解并列出其近义词、反义词、构词法、派生词、形近词等拓展内容;配有经典例题,例题语境新颖、典型,贴近生活。

语法聚焦:此栏目先以课文中反映语法点的典型例句引入,针对例句深入浅出地讲解主要语法项目,并适当拓展,各语法点后都配有典型例句。

难点突破:此栏目针对课文中的几个重难点内容,分析句子结构,点拨表达技巧及特殊用法等,便于学习者领会英语的语言魅力。

趣味阅读:

选取与课文内容相关的趣味阅读或趣味词语解读等内容作为发展学习兴趣、提高阅读能力和拓展知识的板块。让学生在学学习基础知识的同时,提高阅读能力。

另外,本书也将《新概念英语 2》教材中动词的词形变化进行归类制表附在书后,以帮助学生轻松查找并记忆动词词形变化。

本书贯彻了《新概念英语 2》的教学理念,由浅入深、循序渐进地讲解英语知识,使学习者在“学习——复习——拓展”的过程中学习巩固知识,使英语学习变得有趣、高效。在设置上,我们以课为单位,每课内容适量,既减轻学习者的负担,又便于学习者高效地学习、巩固知识;本书既有对课本基础词汇、短语、句型等的讲解,又有在此基础上拓展出来的一些词汇、短语、句型等,使学生不仅能掌握教材的知识,还可以拓展所学知识。本书是学习《新概念英语 2》教材的必备辅导用书之一。

本套书倾注了编者的心血,但也难免有疏漏之处,敬请读者见谅。

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Lesson 1

A private conversation

词汇聚焦

1. private *adj.* 私人的

搭配: private view 个人的观点 a private talk 私下谈话 a private hospital 私立医院 in private 私下地, 单独地 go private 自付医疗费

拓展: private *adj.* 私下的; 私立的

链接: [反] public *adj.* 公开的

典例

补全句子

(1) Barclay has a _____ (私人的) jet.

(2) They objected to any form of _____ (私有的) property.

答案: (1) private (2) private

2. conversation *n.* (conversations) 谈话

搭配: begin/close a conversation 开始/结束谈话 have/hold/carry on a conversation with 与……交谈 in conversation (with) (与……) 交谈中

联想: conversational *adj.* 交谈的, 谈话的

链接: [近] chat *n.* 闲聊 talk *n.* 对话

典例

补全句子

史密斯夫人经常把许多时间花在同邻居谈话上。

Mrs. Smith spends a lot of time _____ her neighbour.

答案: in conversation with

3. seat *n.* (seats) 座位

搭配: take/have a seat (= sit down) 坐下 take one's seat 坐某人的座位; 取代某人 book/reserve a seat 预订座位

拓展: seat *v.* (某处) 容得下……人; 使(某人)就座 be seated 坐着, 坐下; 位于

辨析: seat 与 sit

① seat 是及物动词, 后面跟宾语, 所以它的一个用法是 seat oneself/sb., 这样的短语可以转换成被动形式 sb. is seated. 此外, seat 不用进行式。

② sit 是不及物动词, 后面不跟宾语, 无被动形式。



典例

单项选择

(1) Take _____, please. I'll get you some water.

- A. a chair B. chair C. seat D. a seat

答案:D

解析:句意:请坐下。我给你一些水。chair 与 seat 都是可数名词,与 take 连用时都需要用冠词,take a seat 意为“坐下”,但 take a chair 意为“带/拿把椅子”。

(2) The man who _____ next to me is our new teacher.

- A. is seated B. is seating C. is sat D. sitting

答案:A

4. attention *n.* 注意(不可数)

搭配:pay attention (to) 注意(……) pay more/close/no attention to 更加/密切/不注意
attract/catch/get sb.'s attention 吸引/引起/得到某人的注意

典例

单项选择

Later he turned his attention _____ the desperate state of housing in the province.

- A. on B. at C. for D. to

答案:D

解析:句意:其后,他将注意力转向了该省形势严峻的住房问题。turn attention 后接关注对象时,须接介词 to 再加宾语。

5. bear *v.* (bears, bore, borne, bearing) 容忍

搭配:can't bear to do sth. 不能忍受做某事

拓展:bear *n.* 熊

链接:[近] stand = put up with 忍受

典例

单项选择

The pain was almost more than he _____.

- A. should bear B. born C. could bear D. bears

答案:C

语法聚焦

一般过去时与过去进行时的区别

教材原句

1. I had a very good seat.

2. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me.

【分析】第一个句子用的是一般过去时态;第二个句子用的是过去进行时态。



语法讲解

1. 意义上的区别

(1) 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。过去进行时则表示过去某时或某个动作发生时正在进行的动作。

(2) 一般说来,一般过去时只说明过去发生某事,侧重说明事实;而过去进行时侧重过去发生的动作的持续性。

2. 时间状语上的区别

(1) 一般过去时的时间状语有 yesterday (morning/afternoon/evening), last night (week/month/year), ago, the day before yesterday, in 2003, just now, long long ago, one day 等。

(2) 过去进行时的时间状语有 at this/that time yesterday, the whole evening, all day yesterday 等。

3. 感情色彩

(1) 一般过去时和 always 连用,表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

(2) 而过去进行时和 always 连用,表示赞扬、感叹、厌恶等感情色彩。

典例

1. 单项选择

(1) We _____ TV when the telephone _____.

A. watch; was ringing

B. were watching; rang

C. watched; rings

D. are watching; rang

答案:B

解析:句意:电话铃响时我们正在看电视。句中出现的动作都是指过去发生的事情。另外,此处 ring 这个动作发生时另一个动作 watch 正在发生,故 watch 用过去进行时,ring 用一般过去时。

(2) As she _____ the newspaper, Granny _____ asleep.

A. read; was falling

B. was reading; fell

C. was reading; was falling

D. read; fell

答案:B

2. 补全句子

(1) He _____ (出去) just now.

(2) She _____ (正在做) some washing all day yesterday.

(3) I _____ (住) in the village when I was a child.

答案:(1) went out (2) was doing (3) lived

3. 完成句子

(1) 去年他总是乘坐公共汽车上班。

He always _____ to work by bus last year.

(2) 他小时候总是哭。

He _____ always _____ when he was young.

答案:(1) went (2) was; crying

难点突破

1. I got very angry. 我非常生气。

get angry 意为“生气”，为系表结构。get 作为系动词，不能单独用作谓语，后边要跟表语，构成系表结构，说明主语的状态。get 后面可以跟形容词、*v.-ing* 形式、*v.-ed* 形式作表语。除了 get 外，常见的连系动词还有 become, feel, sound, turn, smell, taste 等。注意：作连系动词时，这些词没有被动语态，后面也不能跟副词作表语。

When spring comes, it gets warmer and warmer. 春天到来的时候，天气变得越来越暖和。

That sounds interesting. 那听起来很有趣。

2. I turned round. 我回过头。

turn round = turn around 转身；回转；绕过

Hearing someone calling, she turned round and saw what happened. 听到有人喊叫，她转身看发生了什么事。

The car turned round the house and disappeared in a while. 那辆汽车绕过房子，一会儿就不见了。

拓展：含 turn 的短语

turn down 拒绝；调小（音量） turn up 调大（音量）；出现 turn in 交还；上交 turn to 向……求助 turn on 打开（煤气、自来水、电灯等） turn off 关闭（煤气、自来水、电灯等）

3. In the end, I could not bear it. 最后，我无法忍受。

in the end 最后，最终，相当于 at last 或者 finally。

He tried many different jobs; in the end he became a postman. 他做过多种不同的工作，最后当了邮递员。

4. It's none of your business ... 不关你的事……

none of one's business 不关某人的事，与……无关

My private life is none of your business. 我的私生活与你无关。

The things most people want to know about are usually none of their business. 大多数人想知道的事情通常是跟他们毫不相干的事情。

趣味阅读

Something really cheap

When Tim was away on business¹, he thought it would be nice to bring his wife a gift.

"How about the perfume²?" he asked the cosmetics³ clerk⁴. She showed him a \$ 50.00 bottle.

"That's a bit much," said Tim. So she returned with a smaller bottle for \$ 30.00.

"That's still quite a bit," Tim complained⁵.

Growing annoyed⁶, the clerk brought out a tiny \$ 15.00 bottle. "What I mean," said Tim, "is I'd like to see something really cheap."

The clerk handed him a mirror.



真正便宜的东西

出差在外,蒂姆觉得给妻子带一份礼物会好一些。

“香水怎么卖啊?”他问卖化妆品的售货员。售货员给他看了一瓶价值 50 美元的香水。

“这个有点贵,”蒂姆说道。于是售货员又拿来一个瓶子稍小的价值 30 美元的香水。

“还是贵了点,”蒂姆抱怨道。

售货员开始有点恼火了,就给蒂姆一瓶很小的香水,价值 15 美元。“我的意思是,”蒂姆说,“我想看看一些真正便宜的东西。”

售货员递给了蒂姆一面镜子。

注释

1. on business 出差
2. perfume *n.* 香水
3. cosmetics *n.* 化妆品
4. clerk *n.* 职员
5. complain *v.* 抱怨
6. annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的

Lesson 2

Breakfast or lunch?

词汇聚焦

1. until *prep.* 直到

辨析: till 与 until

- ① 肯定句中,与延续性动词连用,until 相当于 till,表示“直到……为止”。
- ② 否定句中,与短暂性动词连用,只能用 until,构成 not ... until ...,表示“直到……才”。

典例

汉译英

(1) 顺着这条路一直走到邮局为止。

(2) 解决了这个问题你才能回家。

答案:(1) Go straight down the road until you come to the post office.

(2) Don't go home until you have worked out this problem.

2. ring *v.* (rings, rang, rung, ringing) (铃、电话等)响

搭配: ring sb. = ring sb. up 给某人打电话 ring the hotline 拨打热线

拓展: ring *n.* 戒指;圆圈;铃;钟

典例

单项选择

If you want to visit your teacher, you should _____ first.

- A. ring to her
- B. ring her up
- C. ring up her
- D. to ring her up

答案: B

3. repeat *v.* (repeats, repeated, repeated, repeating) 重复

搭配: repeat oneself 反复做(讲)同样的事情

拓展: repeat *n.* 重复,反复

**典例**

完成句子

(1) 他接下来就开始不着边际、说话来回重复了。

Then he started rambling and _____.

(2) 请你再重复一次你的号码好吗?

Will you please _____?

答案:(1) repeating himself (2) repeat your number**语法聚焦**

一般现在时与现在进行时的区别

教材原句

1. I never get up early on Sundays.

2. "But I'm still having breakfast," I said.

【分析】第一个句子为一般现在时;第二个句子为现在进行时。

语法讲解

1. 用法不同

(1) 一般现在时表示现在、经常或反复发生的动作,或目前存在的状态。

(2) 现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作,也表示目前或现阶段一直进行的动作。

2. 句子构成方式不同

(1) 一般现在时的句子构成有以下三种情况:

① sb./sth. + am, is, are + 表语

② sb./sth. + have/has + 宾语

③ sb./sth. + 实义动词(原形或第三人称单数形式)(+ 宾语)

(2) 而现在进行时的句子构成是:

sb./sth. + am/is/are + 现在分词(+ 宾语)

3. 标志词和时间状语不同

(1) 一般现在时的标志词和时间状语主要有 sometimes, often, usually, on Sundays, always, every day 等。

(2) 现在进行时的标志词和时间状语有 now, these days, at the moment 等。

典例

单项选择

1. John is from England. He _____ English.

A. spoke B. will speak C. speaks D. had spoken

答案:C**解析:**本句表示主语 John 所具备的自身技能,是现在存在的实际情况,故用一般现在时。

2. Our teacher told us the sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west.

A. rose; set B. rises; sets C. rises; set D. rise; sets



答案:B

解析:虽然主句是一般过去时,但从句所述内容“太阳东升西落”却是客观事实,不会因时间变化而不同,故用一般现在时表示。

3. It's nine o'clock. The students _____ a maths class.

- A. have B. had C. is having D. are having

答案:D

4. Look! They _____ a good time, _____ they?

- A. have; do B. have; don't
C. are having; are D. are having; aren't

答案:D

解析:根据 look 可知,本句所表述的是现在正在发生的事情,所以第一空用现在进行时;而进行反问时,反问句的时态与助动词应与陈述句一致,故选 D 项。

难点突破

1. I never get up early on Sundays. 星期天我是从来不早起的。

get up 起床;站起来

They have to get up early in the morning. 他们一大清早就得起床。

I got up to make some more coffee. 我起身去再泡些咖啡。

拓展:含 get 的短语

get away 离开,逃脱;把……送走 get behind 落后 get over 超过;恢复;克服 have got
有 get along with 与……和睦相处 get home 到家 get on 上(车),上(马);穿上 get to 到达
get off 脱下(衣服);下(车);出发 get in 进入;到达;收割;收集

2. I looked out of the window. 我朝窗外看去。

look out of(透过……)向外看

He looked out of the windows and saw nothing to fear. 他向窗外看去,没有看到任何令他恐惧的东西。

拓展:含 look 的短语

look after 照顾;照料 look around 环视;四周察看 look at 看;考虑;察看 look for 寻找
look forward to 期待;盼望 look like 看起来像 look up 向上看;(从字典中)查找 look out
向外看;注意;提防

3. "I've just arrived by train," she said. "我刚下火车,"她说。

(1) 本句应用现在完成时态表示现在已经完成的动作:“已经到达”。句中副词 just 意思是“刚刚”,通常与现在完成时连用,表示离现在很近的过去所发生的事情。

They have just bought a new house. 他们刚买了一套新房子。

(2) 介词 by 意为“通过”,表示通过某种方式做某事。by train = in a train, by bus = on a bus, by car = in a car, by bike = on a bike, by air = by plane, by sea = by ship。

“by + 交通工具”表示方式,中间不加任何冠词;in 表示“乘坐”时,后面所接的交通工具等名词前需加冠词。



They crossed the river in a boat. 他们乘船渡过了河。

趣味阅读

Extra-strong sleeping pills

Bob was having trouble¹ getting to sleep at night. He went to see the doctor, who prescribed² some extra-strong sleeping pills.

On Sunday night Bob took the pills, slept well and was awake before he heard the alarm. He took his time getting to the office, strolled³ in and said to his boss, "I didn't have a bit of trouble getting up this morning."

"That's fine," roared⁴ the boss, "but where were you on Monday and Tuesday?"

强力安眠药

鲍勃晚上失眠。他去看医生,医生给他开了一些强力安眠药。

星期天晚上鲍勃吃了些药,睡得很好,在闹钟响之前就醒了。他慢悠悠地走进办公室,对老板说:“我今天早上起床一点困难都没有。”

“好啊,”老板吼道,“那你星期一和星期二到哪儿去了?”

注释

1. trouble *n.* 麻烦 2. prescribe *v.* 开处方 3. stroll *v.* 散步;闲逛 4. roar *v.* 咆哮;吼叫

Lesson 3

Please send me a card

词汇聚焦

1. send *v.* (sends, sent, sent, sending) 寄, 送

搭配: send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 寄给某人某物 (sb. 为间接宾语, sth. 为直接宾语)

拓展: send *v.* 派遣, 打发 send for 派人去请 send up 发射 send away 派遣; 解雇 send sb. to do sth. 派遣某人做某事

典例

单项选择

More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad to study medicine last year.

A. sent

B. were sent

C. had sent

D. had been sent

答案: B

解析: send 表示“派; 送”, 为及物动词, 在本句中主语是其动作的承受者, 故 send 要用被动式。此外, 时间状语 last year 为一般过去时的标志词。

2. lend *v.* (lends, lent, lent, lending) 借给

搭配: lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 借给某人某物

辨析: borrow 与 lend

① borrow 常和 from 搭配, 表示“借来”“借入”。

② lend 常与 to 搭配, 表示“借给……”“借出”。

典例

单项选择

— May I _____ your dictionary?

— Sorry. Li Lei _____ it for five days.

A. lend; borrowed

B. borrow; has kept

C. borrow; has borrowed

D. lend; has lent

答案: B

3. decision *n.* (decisions) 决定

搭配: reach/come to/arrive at a decision 决定下来, 下结论 make/take a decision 作出决定 a man of decision 果断的人

联想: decide *v.* 决定, 下决心 decide to do sth. 决定做某事