新概念英语实力提升系列丛书

新版念述

教材全解(第一册)

薛 冰 李咏琳 李玉技 主 编





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前言

《新概念英语》系列教材的经典性早已不言而喻。作为战斗在一线的新东方老师,在培训过数十万名《新概念英语》学员之后,我们一直在思考一个问题:《新概念英语》这套教材究竟是如何深深地吸引着中国的学生?经过深入研究,我们惊喜地发现《新概念英语》这套教材除了具备一般教材的所有特点之外,还有一个非常显著的特点——与中国现在的考试紧密相关。当我们发现这一点时,那感觉简直是欣喜若狂,因为我们终于找到了《新概念英语》这套教材多年以来一直焕发勃勃生机的原因。经过教学实践的无数次尝试,同时也是在西安交通大学出版社领导及编辑的鼓励下,我们这些新东方老师集体创作了《新概念英语教材全解》系列丛书,本套丛书共4册,分别与《新概念英语》1—4册对应。针对广大英语学习者的学习特点和习惯,本习题集以课文为单元,采取一课一练、同步互动的形式进行编排,习题涵盖了课文中所有需要掌握的重要语法、词汇和语音知识,以及相关的阅读写作知识。不仅有助于学习者对教材内容进行理解,还可以有效地衡量学习者对重要知识点的掌握程度。

我们在学习《新概念英语》之前,首先要给自己定位,认清自己的水平、需求。比如,如果没有基础或基础薄弱,想要从头开始或想要纠正语音,那么可以选择第一册。如果想考四级,但是语法薄弱,可以学习第二册。如果想考六级,或是雅思、托福等国外考试,可以学习第三册。如果想做到写文章流利或参加 GRE、GMAT 等考试,可以选择第四册。一般情况下,二册的熟练掌握加上自己的努力就足够让你在高考、PETS 二三级、CET4 中脱颖而出。定位准确,才能做到目标明确,才能有信心,才能有切实的收获。

在此只想告诉所有的英语学习者,只要你选定《新概念英语》教材,扎扎实实地学好每课强调的重点,应对各种考试不在放下。

本书的主要特别之处:

- 1. 强大的编写阵容,编写人员全部由新东方英语老师担任;
- 2. 试卷题例编排科学, 题型设计合理, 题量适中;
- 3. 试题内容丰富,许多试题选自各类考试历年真题;
- 4. 重点难点突出,有利于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率;
- 5. 实用方便,既可自测,也可在课堂上使用,提供参考答案。

最后祝愿所有英语学习者在学习过程中,一步一个脚印地朝着自己的既定目标奋进!由 于时间仓促,书中的不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

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1 Excuse me! 对不起!

2 Is this your...? 这是你的……吗?

圆课文注释

1. Excuse me!

【译文】对不起!

【用法】该短语可用于多种场合:比如打断别人的谈话或当你与某些人交谈时因为临时有事不得不离开,或和陌生人搭话,或从别人身边挤过等;还有如果在谈话时,你打了个喷嚏或手机响了都可以用它。课文中,男士为了吸引女士的注意力而采用这一说法。

【辨析】excuse me 和(I'm) sorry

两者都表示"对不起",但 excuse me 用于"向对方询问情况、问路、请求许可,自己要走开、插话"等场合,是一种客套用语。而(I'm) sorry 是表示自己犯了某种过失而给人道歉,或不能满足别人的要求时的礼貌用语,其后常接不定式、for 加动词的-ing 形式、but 引起的句子或 that 从句。

【辨析】excuse 和 pardon

这两词作为动词,都有"原谅"的意思。 excuse 指原谅某人的小过失或疏忽,常用来客气地打断别人的话,或引起别人的注意。而 pardon 则指饶恕严重的过失,尤指法律上或道德上的过失;也可表原谅礼节上的疏忽,较正式;其作名词时,常用来表示因礼节上的疏忽请求原谅,如: I beg your pardon 或 Pardon? (用升调)(对不起,请再说一遍。)

2. Yes?

【译文】什么事?

【用法】这里的 Yes 只是代表一种询问的语气,并不是表肯定含义的"是",用时配合升调语气相当于"你有什么事?""怎么啦?",以示你想了解情况,以提供帮助。

3. Pardon?

【译文】对不起,请再说一遍。

【用法】此句实为"I beg your pardon"的缩略形式,是在你没听清对方的话而要求其重说一遍时的委婉说法,用时也使用升调。

4. Thank you very much.

【译文】太感谢了!

【用法】这一短语在日常生活中常被使用,当别人帮助了你,你表示感谢时即用此句。very much 是程度副词,修饰"Thank you",译为"非常、太"。

☞ 语法分析

一般疑问句

用 yes 或 no 来回答的疑问句,叫做一般疑问句。

- 一般疑问句以助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have 开始。
- 1.一般疑问句谓语动词的位置
- 一般疑问句的谓语动词 to be, to have 放在主语之前。例如: Are you a teacher? 你是老师吗?

Was she here the day before yesterday? 她前天在这儿吗? Have they any pencils? 他们有铅笔吗?

【注意】动词 have 在表示"有"的意义时,变疑问句和变否定句可以有两种形式,即直接将 have 提前或借助于助动词 do(或 does)来构成。动词 do 作实义动词"做"讲时,变疑问句或否定句要用助动词。

句中的助动词或情态动词放在主语之前

例: Are you reading today's newspaper? 你在读今天的报纸吗?

Would you like some coffee? 要咖啡吗?

Will they come tomorrow? 他们明天会来吗?

May he come in? 他可以进来吗?

助动词 do 放在主语之前(第三人称单数一般现在时用 does)

例:Do they do morning reading every day? 他们每天晨读吗?

Does she know German? 她懂德语吗?

2. 一般疑问句的简略答语

回答一般疑问句时不必用完全句,通常用简略答语。简略答语的结构是: Yes(No),十主语+be,have 或助动词或情态动词(not),或 Yes(No),十主语+助动词 do(not)。 Yes 和 No 之后须用逗号",",简略答语的末尾用句号。

例:一般疑问句

Are you a worker?

你是工人吗?

Is she coming?

她来吗?

Will you join us?

你愿意加入我们吗?

Do you know English?

你懂英语吗?

简略答语

Yes, I am. 是,我是工人。

No, I am not. 不,我不是工人。

Yes, she is. 是,她来。

No, she isn't.不,她不来。

Yes, I will. 是,我愿意。

No,I won't.不,我不愿意。

Yes, I do. 是, 我懂。

No, I don't.不,我不懂。

题 练习参考答案及注释

Lesson 1-2

Excuse me!

Yes?

Is this your handbag?

Pardon?

Is this your handbag?

Yes, it is.

Thank you very much.

3 Sorry, sir. 对不起, 先生。

4 Is this your...? 这是你的……吗?

18课文注释

1. My coat and my umbrella.

【译文】请把我的大衣和伞拿给我。

【用法】该句是祈使句的省略形式,完整的句子应为: Give me my coat and my umbrella, please. 口语中经常在语境明确情况下采用,如:

你到超市买东西在收银台结账时,服务员会对你说: Eighty Yuan, please,相当于 You should pay 80 yuan. (你应付80元)。

又如:你在教室里收同学的作业本时,会对他(她)说: Your notebook, please. 相当于 Give me your notebook, please. (给我你的作业本。)

please 可放在句尾,也可放在句首,表婉转语气。

2. Here is my ticket.

【译文】这是我的票。

【用法】这是个倒装句,通常以 here, there 等表方位副词开头的句子,用倒装语序。例如:

- ① Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。
- ② There stands a tall tree.那儿有一棵高树。

英语句子的自然语序是主语在前,谓词动词在后,把谓语动词放在主语之前,就叫倒装结构。如果全部谓语放在主语之前,叫全部倒装;如果只把助动词或情态动词放在主语之前,就叫部分倒装。倒装结构通常用于下列场合。

(一)完全倒装

- 1.用于 there be 句型。例如:There are many students in the classroom.
- 2.用于"here(there, now, then)+不及物动词+主语"的句型中,或以 out, in, up, down, away 等副词开头的句子里,以表示强调。例如:

Out go the children.

Now comes your turn.

There goes the bell.

There comes the bus.

注:代词作主语时,主谓语序不变。例如:Here it is. In he comes.

3. 当句首状语为表地点的介词词组时,也常引起全部倒装。如:

From the valley comes a frightening sound. South of the city lies a big steel factory.

- 4. 表语置于句首时,倒装结构为"表语十连系动词十主语"。
- ① 形容词+连系动词+主语

Present at the meeting were Professor White, Professor Smith and many other guests.

- ② 过去分词+连系动词+主语
 - Gone are the days when they could do what they liked to the Chinese people.
- ③ 介词短语+be+主语

Among the goods are Christmas trees, flowers, candles and toys.

- 5.用于 so, nor, neither 开头的句子,表示重复前句部分内容。原句的谓语应与前句谓语的时态、形式相一致。例如:Li Wei can't answer the question. Neither can I. He has been to Beijing. So have I.
- 6. 为了保持句子平衡,或为了强调表语或状语,或为了使上下文紧密衔接时。例如:
 Inside the pyramids are the burial rooms for the kings and queens and long passages to these rooms. They arrived at a farmhouse, in front of which sat a small boy.

(二)部分倒装

- 1. 用于疑问句。例如: Do you speak English?
- 2. 用于省略 if 的虚拟条件状语从句。例如:

Had you reviewed your lessons, you might have passed the examination.

3. 用于"形容词(或名词、动词)+as(though)"引导的让步状语从句。例如:

Try as he would, he might fail again.

Pretty as she is, she is not clever.

【注意】 ①在用 as(though)引导的让步状语从句中,如果主语较长,也可用全部倒装。例如:

Difficult as was the chemistry homework it was finished in time.

②若从句的表语是名词,其名词前不加任何冠词。如:

Child as he was, he had to make a living.

4.用于 no sooner...than..., hardly...when...和 not until 的句型中。例如:

Not until the teacher came did he finish his homework.

No sooner had she gone out than the telephone rang.

5.用于 never, hardly, seldom, scarcely, barely, little, often, at no time, not only, not once, many a time 等词 开头的句子。例如:

Little did he know who the woman was. Never shall I do this again.

6. 用于 only 开头的句子(only 放在句首,修饰副词、介词短语或状语从句)。例如:

Only when he told me did I realize what trouble he was in.

Only in this way can you master English.

Only this afternoon did I finish the novel.

如果 only 后面的词组不是状语,则不用倒装。例如: Only Wang Ling knows this.

- 7. 如果直接引语后注明引语是什么人说的,而且主语是名词时,用倒装结构;主语是代词时,一般不用倒装。例如:"Let's go," said the man/he said.
- 8. 用于某些表示祝愿的句子。例如: May you succeed! 祝你成功!

3. Thank you, sir.

【译文】谢谢您,先生。

【用法】这里要说 sir(先生),这是英美人对不相识的男子、年长者或上级的尊称,因为不相识,自然不知其姓氏,sir 后也不接姓氏。若非要加上姓氏或官职,要用 Mr. 如: Mr. Green, Mr. President.

4. Here's your umbrella and your coat.

【译文】给你的雨伞和外衣。

【用法】Here's 是 Here is 的缩写形式,类似的例子有: It's(It is), They're(They are), She's(She is)等。缩写形式和非缩写形式在英语的书面用语和口语中均有,但非缩写形式常用于比较正式的场合。

5. Sorry, sir.

【译文】对不起,先生。

【用法】sorry=I'm sorry.这是口语中的缩略形式,用于社交场合,向他人表示歉意。

6. No, it isn't.

【译文】不,这不是(我的雨伞)。

【用法】这是典型的一般疑问句的否定回答,结构为先用 Yes(或 No)做一简单的肯定或否定回答,再做具体

日语法分析

一般疑问句的否定结构(否定疑问句)

把 not 放在一般疑问句的主语之后,即构成一般疑问句的否定结构。但如用 not 的简略式 n't,则须将 n't 和 一般疑问句句首的 be, have, 助动词或情态动词写在一起。

例: Is she not a student? (Isn't she a student?)她不是学生吗?

Will they not come? (Won't they come?)他们不来吗?

Have you not any sisters? (Haven't you any sisters?) 你没有姐妹吗?

Can she not do it? (Can't she do it?)她做不了吗?

英语一般疑问句否定结构的答语是肯定还是否定,由答语的肯定或否定来决定。如果答语是肯定的,即须 用 yes + 肯定结构;如果答语是否定的,即须用 no + 否定结构,这与汉语相同。试比较:

英: Is she not a worker? (Isn't she a worker?)

英: Yes, she is.

英: No, she is not.

英: Haven't you any sisters?

英: Yes, I have one. (No, I haven't any.)

英: Don't you know French?

英: Yes, I do.(No, I don't)

汉:她不是工人吗?

汉:不,她是工人。

汉:是的,她不是工人。

汉: 你没有姐妹吗?

汉:不,我有一个。(是的,我没有。)

汉:你不懂法语吗?

汉:不,我懂。(是的,我不懂。)

【注意】不计较是肯定句还是否定句,只要按事实情况回答,符合实际的就是 Yes,不符合实际的就用 No,决 不可以 No, I do 或 Yes, I don't。

爾课后习题答案

Lesson 3-4

A This is not my umbrella.

Sorry, sir.

Is this your umbrella?

No, it isn't!

- B 1 No. It isn't my pen. It's your pen.
 - 3 No. It isn't my book. It's your book.
 - 5 No. It isn't my coat. It's your coat.
 - 7 No. It isn't my skirt. It's your skirt.
 - No. It isn't my car. It's your car.

- 2 No. It isn't my pencil. It's your pencil.
- 4 No. It isn't my watch. It's your watch.
- 6 No. It isn't my dress. It's your dress.
- 8 No. It isn't my shirt. It's your shirt.
- 10 No. It isn't my house. It's your house.

5 Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。

6 What make is it? 它是什么牌子的?

圆课文注释

1. Good morning.

【译文】早上好。

【用法】类似的有 Good afternoon(下午好), Good evening(晚上好), 是英语中常见的问候语。更口语化的简化为: morning, 用于熟人之间, 对方回答时可用同样的话。

【注意】Good night 用法不同于前几者,它不是用来打招呼,而是表示临睡前或临别前道晚安的。

2.Mr.Blake

【译文】布莱克先生

【用法】也作 Mr Blake。Mr 必须后面加上姓氏或官衔,不可单独使用,这点区别于 Sir,此外称呼女性的有: Miss,称呼未婚女子或少女,后面加姓氏,而 miss 后不加任何东西直接用以称呼"小姐、姑娘"; Mrs. 用来称呼已婚妇女,后加姓氏。当你不知对方婚否或称呼不愿被暴露出其婚否的妇女时,可用 Mrs.。

3. This is Miss Sophie Dupont.

【译文】这是索菲亚·杜邦小姐。

【用法】"This is..."一般用于将某人介绍给他人。

在公众场合由第三人介绍陌生的双方时采用,如:Xiao Li,this is Xiao Xu. Xiao Xu,this is Xiao Li.

4. He is German.

【译文】他是德国人。

【用法】German 这里表示国籍,类似的词有 American(美国人), Chinese(中国人), Japanese(日本人), French(法国人)……例: We are Chinese. 我们是中国人。

【注意】①若表示英国人,不能用 English,而用 Englishman 或 Englishwoman. ② German 的复数形式是 Germans,而不是 Germen.

5. Nice to meet you.

【译文】很高兴见到你。

【用法】此句用于初次与同学、朋友见面等非正式场合,回答也为 Nice to meet you.也可说 Nice meeting you! 正式场合用: How do you do? 回答: How do you do? 熟人间见面用: How are you? 回答: Fine, thank you.目前更流行用法: How are you doing? 回答: I'm doing great.

☞ 语法分析

一、选择疑问句

提出两种或两种以上的情况,要求对方选择一种情况回答,这种问句叫做选择疑问句。选择疑问句的两种 或两种以上的情况用 or 连接,回答时不能用 yes 或 no,语调一般是第一种选择用升调,最后一种选择用降 调。选择疑问句可以分为一般选择疑问句和特殊选择疑问句两种。

1.一般选择疑问句

句型:一般疑问句+or+被选择的情况?

Are you a worker or a student? 你是个工人还是个学生?

I'm a student.我是个学生。

2. 特殊选择疑问句

句型:特殊疑问句,A or B?

Which is bigger, Beijing or Tokyo? 哪个城市大些,北京还是东京?

Beiling is. 北京。

When will she leave for London, today or tomorrow?她何时动身去伦敦,今天还是明天? Today. 今天。

【注意】or 之后如果是单数可数名词,必须要加上冠词。

二、a 和 an

a, an 来源于 one,表示"一"的意义,只可用在单数可数名词前, a 用于辅音音素开头的名词前; an 用于元音 音素开头的名词前。如:a child 一个小孩, an apple 一个苹果

- (人) There is a cup and an apple in her hand. 她手里有一个茶杯和一只苹果。
- (\times) There is a cup and a apple in her hand.

(apple 是以元音音素开头的词,因此要用 an。)

不定冠词 α , an $-(\uparrow)$; one 也指一个。 α , an 强调质量的差别, one 强调的是数量上的差别。

1. 不定冠词 α, αn 使用时应注意,是根据单词开头发音的音素而不是元音字母。有些单词虽是元音字母开 头,但发音是辅音音素。

如: a university(一所大学), a unit(一个单位), a uniform(一套制服), an ox(一头牛), an elephant(一头

2. 有几个以 h 开头的单词 h 不发音,用 a 或 an 要根据其后的发音音素如: an hour, an honour

【注意】有时 α , α 后面紧接的不是单数名词, 而是 $\alpha(\alpha n)$ + 形容词 + 单数名词的形式。这时判断用 α 还 是 an 来表示"一个"的概念时,要看形容词开头字母的发音,而不是看名词。

三、特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句由疑问词加一般疑问句构成。

就句中某一部分提问的疑问词,叫做特殊疑问词。特殊疑问句句首用疑问词,句末语调下降。

它与一般疑问句的区别在于:特殊疑问句不可用 yes 或 no 来回答,一般疑问句则用 yes 或 no 来回答。

1. 疑问句

疑问代词

谁(作主语和表语)

who whom

谁(作宾语)

whose

谁的(作主语、表语、宾语和定语)

什么(作主语、表语、宾语和定语)

which what

哪个,哪些(作主语、表语、宾语和定语)

2. 疑问副词(用作状语)

when

何时

where

何地

why

为什么

how

如何

how much

多少(how 修饰形容词 much)

how many

多少(how 修饰形容词 many)

how long 多久(how 修饰副词 long)

how old 多大年纪(how 修饰形容词 old)

how far 多远(how 修饰形容词和副词 far)

how big 多大(how 修饰形容词 big)

例如:There's an apple in the bag.

就划线部分提问: What's in the bag?

再如:The red coat is mine.

Which coat is yours?

类似结构的有: Whom would you like to go with? What does this coat cost? How long have you been there? 综上特殊疑问句一般结构为: 特殊疑问词十助动词十主语十谓语等。

暖课后习题答案

Lesson 5-6

- A 1 Alice is a student, She isn't German, She is French. 2 This is her car, It is a French car,
 - 3 Hans is a student. He isn't French. He is German. 4 This is his car. It is a German car.
- B 1 Is she a Japanese student or a German student. She isn't a Geman student. She is a Japanese student.
 - 2 Is it a French car or a German car? It isn't German car. It's a French car.
 - 3 Is he a German student or an Italian student? He isn't an Italian student. He's a German student.
 - 4 Is she a Chinese student or an Italian student? She isn't an Italian student. She's a Chinese student,
 - 5 Is it an English car or an American car? It isn't an American car. It's an English car.
 - 6 Is he a Korean student or a Japanese student? He isn't a Japanese student. He's a Korean student,
 - 7 Is it an Italian car or an English car? It isn't an English car. It's an Italian car.
 - 8 Is he a Chinese student or an English student? He isn't an English student. He's a Chinese student.
 - 9 Is it a German car or a French car? It isn't a French car. It's a German car.
 - 10 Is it a Japanese car or a Chinese car? It isn't a Chinese car. It's a Japanese car.
 - 11 Is it an American car or an English car? It isn't an English car. It's an American car.
 - 12 Is it a Korean car or a Japanese car? It isn't a Japanese car. It's a Korean car.