



# 新概念英语手册

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# 前 记

众所周知，新概念英语第二册，第三册是全套四册中的精华所在。全国各高等院校大都以此作为教材提高学生外语水平。由于新概念英语对一些语言现象持有独特的、明确的理解，因此编写新颖，句型集中，词组丰富，这都是该书的明显特色。

由于当前出版物对该书仅作汉语翻译，对其大量词组及句型尚未作进一步的探讨。本书原稿是以教案方式先后在中国科技大学生物系、系统工程管理系、电教、地球空间物理系、物教等单位授课使用，深受学生欢迎，不少人争相复印，视为必读材料。

现征得我协会英语顾问、编者郑孝通老师的同意，将该教案付印。我们愿以本书的刊行能为广大读者，特别是大专学生，研究生报考者在外语学习中取得收获而贡献一点力量。

中国科学技术大学 生物医学工程跨系委员会  
生物医学工程协会  
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# 第 一 课

## 本 课 重 点：语 序

### 一. 本课词组:

1. went to 去
2. got very angry 很生气=became very angry
3. turned round 转身
4. Looked at 看着
5. pay attention 留意
6. in the end 最后
7. none of 没有一点点, 绝对不是, 不准=not in the least of=nothing of
8. private Conversation 私人交谈

### 二. 请注意14页 (4 题)

时	主	谓	宾	状	地	时
	The Children	played	games	quietly	in their room	yesterday.

### 三. 习题部分词组:

1. listened to 听
2. in the Corner of 在...之角 (转弯处)
3. borrow...from 从...借来什么东西
4. 成语: Too many cooks spoil the broth 人多反坏事
5. stay at home 呆在家
6. receive...from 从...收到什么东西
7. at the bus-stop 在公共汽车站 (不用 in)

# 第 二 课

## 本课重点：简单的动词现在式及进行式

### 一. 词组:

1. get up 起来

2. on sundays 每逢星期日 (用 on)
3. stay in bed 躺在床上=lie in bed 也有人写 lie on bed.
4. looked out of 从…往外看
5. What a day! { 1. What a fine day it is!  
要根据上下文来释义 2. What a terrible day it is!
6. Just then. 就在那时
7. by train 乘火车
8. I'm Coming to 我将要来
9. have breakfast 吃早餐
10. dear me, 天哪=good heavens=great heavens

注意 2 句本课现在进行式:

- { 1. I'm still **having** breakfast. (我还正在吃早餐呢。)
2. I'm **Coming** to see you. (我将要来看你, 我准备来看你)

关于频度付词 (Adverbs of frequency) 的程度概念

1. always (老是, 经常) 100%
2. almost always (几乎经常) 90%
3. usually, generally (通常) 80%
4. Often, frequently (时常) 36~70%
5. as often as not (不时) 30~50%
6. Sometimes, at times (有时) 20%
7. occasionally (偶而, 间或) 10%
8. rarely, Seldom (难得) 5%
9. hardly ever (几乎不) 3%
10. never (从不) 0%

习题部分词组:

1. in the street=on the street (美)
2. run after 追赶
3. doesn't work, 失灵, 坏了
4. feel Cold 感到冷 (系表) Cold 是形容词
5. go to bed, go to work 上床, 上班
6. Cause (a lot of) trouble 引起 (不少) 麻烦
7. a Surprise 一件 { 使人惊奇之事  
使人意想不到之事
8. gramophone record 留声机唱片 现在用 "disc"

## 习 题 1. 2 课

一. 用正确语序安排下列句子:

1. 今天, 李先念主席开始对巴基斯坦、约旦、土耳其和尼泊尔的三周国事访问。



state visit, begins, a three-week, president, today, to, pakistan, Turkey, Nepal, Jordan, li Xiannian, and.

2. 他要求私下谈谈 Conversation, Some, asked for, he, private

3. 约翰对狄克说“不准粗鲁无礼” your, none, Dick, John, said to, of, rudeness.

4. 狄克回答说“不管你的事”。 nene, it's, of, business, answered, Dick, your.

5. 5. 一位著名学者赠给七系一批藏书。这些书籍有多贵重啊!

has donated towards (赠), the Seventh Department, scholar, a, a collection of, famous, books, are, these books, precious (贵重) how.

## 二. 填空:

1. (转身) “\_\_\_\_\_”. “you may look this way.”

2. (我们无一人) \_\_\_\_\_ us is Shanghai lander.

3. you should (注意) \_\_\_\_\_ your health.

4. {Have you (吃过你的早餐吗?) \_\_\_\_\_?

{Did you \_\_\_\_\_?

5. Do you ever get up early on Sundays? \_\_\_\_\_. (从来不)

6. Do you spend your holidays abroad? \_\_\_\_\_. (有时去)

7. Does he answer your letters? \_\_\_\_\_. (难得回一次)

8. Does he ever go to the theatre? \_\_\_\_\_. (偶而去一下)

9. Does your aunt come to see you on Sundays? \_\_\_\_\_. (通常是这样)

10. Do you ever buy gramophone records? \_\_\_\_\_. (经常买)

## 三. 下面句子都有一处错, 予以改正

1. He is causing many trouble.

2. I often buy a lot of gramophone record. )

3. What beautiful pictures it is!

4. How beautiful are these pictures!

5. Are you always go to work by car?

6. I looked out of the window it was dark in outside.

7. I sometimes stay in bed until the lunch time.

8. The shops close in Sunday mornings.

9. I rarely listen the radio, what about you?

10. Mr Jack is a long man, he is 1.8m long. (这一题错两处)

## 四. 选择: 填入 Sometimes, Sometime, Some time

1. He stayed in the countryside for some \_\_\_\_\_. (一些时候)

2. I'll call on you some \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

3. It is some \_\_\_\_\_ warm and some \_\_\_\_\_ cold.

4. They will arrive some time next week.

5. I bought this book some time ago.

6. Some times I like to go to work by bus.

7. I meet him some time in the street.

五. 付词:

1. 仔细小心地 C

2. 安静地 q

3. 立即 I

4. 很快地 q

5. 漂亮地 b

6. 贪婪地 g

7. 愤怒地 a

8. 高声地 L

9. 粗鲁地 r

### 第 三 课

本课重点：过去式，规则及不规则动词，直接、间接宾语

一. 课文词组：a few 若干

thought about 想到

sent...to 寄给

made a big decision 下了大决心

get up 起床

the whole 整个的

a single 哪怕只有一，...

二. 习题部分词组：

1. pay attention to 注意

2. over there 在那边

3. ran across 横穿过

4. tried to 试图

5. climbed onto 爬上

6. crashed into 撞

=ran into

bumped against

7. be afraid of 害怕

(be afraid to) 不敢

8. got out of 从出来

9. began  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to shout at} \text{ 开始向...叫唤} \\ \text{shouting at} \end{array} \right.$

10. be angry 发怒

11. be on holiday 在休假

12. spend...on 化了...在 (跟名词)

13. Listen to 听

14. lend to 借给...

15. in this way 就这样

16. do(me) a favour 帮了 (我)

\* 17. some advice 一些建议，意见  
一条意见：a piece of advice.

18. bring...to 把带...给



三. 间接宾语前的介词, 有的用 for, 有的用 to. 本课有 6 处用 for, 12 处用 to (自己归纳整理)

四. 本课出现了 31 个不规则动词, 必须了解其现在式, 过去式、过去分词形式: (下列都是过去式)

1. began
2. brought
3. bought
4. caught
5. chose
6. understood
7. came
8. did
9. got
10. gave
11. went
12. hit
13. kept
14. left
15. lent
16. lost
17. made
18. paid
19. read
20. ran
21. saw
22. sold
23. sent
24. sat
25. slept
26. spent
27. spoilt
28. swam
29. taught
30. thought
31. wrote



## 第 四 课

### 本课重点：现在完成式

#### 一. 词组：

1. recieve...from 从收到
2. has been to 到过...  
has been there 到过那里
3. a great number of 许多
4. fly to 飞往
5. is finding 感到

#### 二. 习题部分词组：

1. pay(close) attention to 密切注意
2. refer to 参阅
3. turn on 打开 (电源)
4. make the bed (s) 铺床
5. take  
(make) holidays 休假
6. take ( ) with (me)  
(我) 随身带着
7. take...off 从...把东西拿走

#### 三. have been 后接 { 介词 付词

have been

- to Australia 到过...
- in Austialia 一直在...
- on holiday 在度假
- at home 在家

have been

- home 一直在家里，到过家里
- there " " " 那里，" " 那里  
(付词)
- here " " " 这儿，" " 这儿
- abraad " " " 国外，" " 国外

一些概念：

1. He has been there for 6 months. (人还在那里)
2. He has never been abroad. (现在, 过去都未去过)
3. He has been to Australia. (曾去过, 现在人不在该地)
4. He has gone to Australia. (走了, 或在途中去该地, 人不在这儿)
5. **yet** 在否定句 (尚未)  
在疑问句 (加强语气)

### 3. 4 习 题

1. 关于间接宾语的介词, 书上只用 to, for 两种

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I'd like to ask you a favour.} \\ \text{I'd like to ask a favour} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{you.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sing us some songs} \\ \text{Sing some songs} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{us.} \end{array} \right.$
3.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The shirt cost me three dollars} \\ \text{The shirt cost three dollars} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{me} \end{array} \right.$
4.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The teacher asked him some questions} \\ \text{The teacher asked some questions} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{him.} \end{array} \right.$

2. In one of his books, Marx gave some advices on how to learn a foreign language. (划线部分有错)

3. I received a present from aunt Jane  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{two days ago.} \\ \text{two deys before.} \end{array} \right.$  (选)

4. Why did you  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{take this book off from the shelf?} \\ \text{take this book off the shelf?} \end{array} \right.$  (选)

5. 课文 20 页 E. 5 有 I've already finished my work.

如果说, “我早已写完了我的信” I have already                      my letter.

6. Have you had lunch yet? 是否可以说 Did you have your lunch?

7. 他害怕看见自己的影子  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ He is afraid to see his own shadow.} \\ 2. \text{ He is afraid of seeing his own shadow.} \\ 3. \text{ He does not dare to see his own shadow.} \\ 4. \text{ He dare not see his own shadow.} \end{array} \right.$  (选)

8. 找错句 I'm going to abroad next year. I'm going abroad next year.  
I like to travel in the abroad. I like to travel abroad.

9. He will soon visit Darwin.

He will soon pay a visit to Darwin

He will soon be on a visit to Darwin

He will soon to visit Darwin.

} 有错句一条

10. He gave me a friendly smile. He gave me a smile friendly.



He gave me a smile in a friendly way. He smiles at me friendly.

(有二句错)

11. 译文:

A. 你到过法国吗? 你曾到过长城吗? 你的学生王芳到过澳大利亚吗?

B. 他不在这儿, 他去奥地利了。他不在家, 他去南京了。

C. 他刚买了一台磁带录音机。(指昨天) 你的妻子刚从上海回来吗?

D. 他刚从国外回来。(选) 选两句正确的

1. He has Just returned from abroad. ✓

2. He has Just returned abroad. ✓

3. He returned from abroad Just now. ✓

4. He returned abroad Just now. ✓

5. He has returned from abroad Just now.

6. He has Just now returned from abroad. ✓

12. I spent the whole day in my room, but I did not write a single card.

简化: I spent all day in my room not write a single card.

(没写出)

## 第 五 课

本课要点：过去时态及现在完成式时间付词

### 一. 词组:

1. Carry ( ) to 带到
2. Covered the distance (走) (飞) 完全程
3. up to now, up till now 直到现在
4. a great many 许多 (接可数名词)
5. in this way 这样

过去式特征：有明确的时间参考

I bought this car last year.

He came to see me last month.

现在完成式特征：无明确时间参考

Have you ever met him before

up till now he has won five prizes

### 时间付词

Just 刚刚 already 早已, 业已 yet 尚未 lately 最近  
up till now 迄今 ever...before 以前曾...

### 二. 习题部分词组:

1. listen to 听
2. won the game (match) 比赛取胜
3. in the way 挡路, 照...方法
4. on the way to 去, ...途中 (跟名词)

(在付词 abroad 国外

home 家

there 那儿

等字前面, 不用 to)

5. by the way, 顺便说,
6. in a way, (插入语)

- 在某种意义上说,  
(in a certain sense)
- 稍许有点, 有几分



<sup>1</sup>(somewhat<sup>2</sup>)

7. get in the way 挡路  
=be in the way
8. in the back of 之...后  
=at the back of
9. 

{	go on excursions
	go on an excursion
	make an excursion

  
作短途旅行
10. 句型: 我有空, 我没有空  
I **have** no time **to spare** 可以抽出来的  
I **have** time **and to spare** 有时间多余 (有空)
11. in (one's) free time 在...空余时间

## 第 六 课

本课要点: 定冠词 the 可数名词  
不定冠词 a(an) 不可数

### 一. 词组:

1. in return 

{	for...
	to...对...报答
	of...
2. move to 搬到
3. knock at 敲
4. ask(me) for 向我...要, 讨
5. a glass of 一杯
6. a piece of 一片
7. went away 走开
8. 

{	in the street
	on " "

 } 在街上
9. stand on his head 倒立  
legs 站着  
rights 坚持自己的权益。  
ground 坚持自己的论点立场。
10. Call at 访问, 去到... (专指地点、地方)

Call on 访问, 看望... (专指人)

例: we called at Li's **home** yesterday.

例: I shall call on **him** tomorrow.

11. 习题部分词组: put on 穿上, 戴上 (指一种动作, 不是状态)

12. take off 脱去,

13. look after 照看,

14. knock...off 从...打下, 减价。

15. knock off 歇工

16. knock...over 撞倒在地, 或打翻在地

17. . 三个字的发音:

flour 面粉 ['flaʊə]

flower 花 ['flaʊə]

floor 地板 [flɔ:]

18. 有些字没有复数, 作单数用时, 常用:

a piece of furniture 一件家俱

a piece of advice 一条意见

a piece of kindness 一番好意

\* a piece of surgeon 所谓的外科医生

(特殊含义)

### 习 题 5. 6

1. He was finally persuaded to give up \_\_\_\_\_

(1. a tobacco 2. the tobacco 3. tobacco)

2. Jog and sally \_\_\_\_\_ their homework an hour ago.

(1. finish 2. are finishing 3. finished 4. have already finished  
5. have finished already)

3. I would like to ask you \_\_\_\_\_

1. when did you begin learning English?

2. when did you begin English.

3. when you began learning English. ✓

4. when did you begin to learn English?

4. Do you remember where \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's newspaper.

(1. have you put 2. you have put 3. did you put 4. you put)

5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(1. was it happened 2. did it happend 3. did it happen 4. it was happened)



6. What \_\_\_\_\_ last night?

(1. happened to you 2. did you happen 3. you happened 4. had happen to you)

7. 用 a lot of, a great many 填空:

A. The pear tree in the yard bore (结) \_\_\_\_\_ pears.

B. you drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

C. \_\_\_\_\_ people went swimming yesterday.

D. \_\_\_\_\_ work \_\_\_\_\_ to be done this week. (be)

8. put on 穿戴, wear 也是穿戴。

A. why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ your coat? It's cold outside!

B. many girls \_\_\_\_\_ skirts in summertime.

C. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ masks (口罩) and white caps.

9. call on, call at

A. This train \_\_\_\_\_ every station.

B. Does the liner \_\_\_\_\_ Hong kong?

C. you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ his office.

10. (改)

A. On her way to home she picked a quarrel with somebody.

B. On the way to school he saw two men standing to their heads.

11. (改)

1. I always go on an excursion in my free time.

B. she has already written those postcards. she written it last night.

C. I have already take my holiday. I took it last July.

12. milk \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.

(1. doesn't, 2. isn't, 3. may, 4. can)

13. 划线部分用我们所学的词组代替:

The film "My Memory of old Beijing", in a certain sense, is well shot.

14. The students were \_\_\_\_\_ afraid of their teachers.

(1. in the way 2. by the way 3. get in the way 4. in a way)

15. 看看下面两人的对话, 体会一下 in the way 到底还有其它什么含意:

A. please go away, you are in the way!

B. Am I in the way? But why?

A. Because a meddler (爱管闲事者) is always in the way!

(in the way 可解释 not wanted, not welcome.)

16. 《新概念英语》的编者希望学员能辨别下面句子的正错。

1. { He has come back for three days.  
He has been back for three days. ✓
2. { she has been a member of Democrafic Party for ten years. ✓  
she has become a member of Democratic Pasty for ten years.
3. { I have got up for two hours.  
I have been up for two hours. ✓

17. 翻译: He said that an American scientist had knocked off a Nobel prize last year.

## 第七课

本课重点: 过去进行式 The past continuous

### 一. 词组:

1. be late 迟到
2. all morning 整个上午 were expecting 等候 (expect 在进行时态作等候解)
3. try to 试图
4. some of the 某些
5. took ( ) off 从...取走
6. carry into 拿进
7. keep guard 守候,
8. at the door 在门口
9. to (their) surprise 使...惊奇的是
10. be full of 充满了, 装满了

### 习题部分词组

1. gave away 分发
2. wake up 弄醒, 醒
3. Cut off 砍掉
4. lift up 举起
5. Send (人) away 打发走
6. Cause trouble 找麻烦
7. pull down 拆除
8. make up one's mind 下决心
9.  $\begin{cases} \text{ask for 请求要...} \\ \text{ask for permission to leave 请假} \end{cases}$
10. throw away 甩掉

### 二. 时间连接词: (temporal conjunctions)

(当) When, while, as, Just as

While: may be used to introduce 2 parallel actions which are in progress at the same time.

(两个动作同时进行, 可用 while),

例 while George was reading,

\* his wife was listening to the radio,