

◎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

## 同步导学 (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

北京出版集团公司  
北京教育出版社

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作为经典教材《新概念英语》的配套辅导用书，本书具有以下特色：

- ◆ **名师编写** 编写人员均为长期执教《新概念英语》的一线权威名师，具有丰富的教学经验和高度的专业水平；
- ◆ **编排合理** 以课为单位，栏目设置科学合理，学习目标明确，讲解透彻详尽；
- ◆ **内容丰富** 基于教材，同时也对教材内容进行了必要的拓展延伸，突出重点、难点；
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- ◆ **便于自学** 既可作为学习者在课堂上学习教材的配套辅导资料，亦可供学习者自学使用。

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# 前言

## PREFACE

近年来，学习《新概念英语》的浪潮持续高涨，当你也拿起《新概念英语》，加入到这个学习队伍中时，你是否能很快地了解其精妙之处呢？不用着急，《新概念英语 同步导学》就是你开启《新概念英语》知识宝库的钥匙。本套书是《新概念英语》配套辅导讲练测系列丛书之一，由多位从事《新概念英语》教学的名师倾力编写而成，是集教材精华及多年宝贵教学经验于一体的精品辅导书。

本套书的特色栏目如下：

**目标聚焦：**列出重点词汇及语法，确定学习目标，有的放矢；

**课前热身：**通过听课文或快速阅读课文回答问题，引导学习者了解课文大意，激发学习热情；

**课文精读：**详解课文重难点知识，分析句子结构，讲解重点词汇，点拨表达技巧，便于学习者领会英语的语言魅力；

**语法讲解：**梳理语法知识，深入浅出地讲解主要语法项目，并适当拓展；

**课后练习：**紧扣教材设计习题，题型丰富多样，有助于能力的进一步提升。

本套书贯彻了《新概念英语》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；在排版上，我

们力求版式活泼、美观，给学习者以赏心悦目的视觉效果。

本套书不仅适用于课前预习、课堂练习、课后巩固，还方便自学，因此《新概念英语 同步导学》是《新概念英语》学习者的必备书目之一。

本套书倾注了编者们的的心血，但也难免有疏漏之处，敬请读者见谅。

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# Lesson

# 1

## A private conversation 私人谈话

### 目标聚焦

单词聚焦	seat, enjoy, bear
短语聚焦	turn round, in the end, none of one's business
语法聚焦	一般过去时与过去进行时的区别

## Warming up

听课文，从下面题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。课文读两遍。

1. Where did the writer sit in the theatre?  
A. Beside a young man and a young woman.  
B. Behind a young man and a young woman.  
C. In front of a young man and a young woman.
2. What were that man and that woman doing?  
A. They were talking loudly.  
B. They were walking around the theatre.  
C. They were watching the play quietly.

## Careful reading

### 1 I had a very good seat.

我的座位很好。

#### seat

- ① *n.* 座位；席位；所在地

Take a seat, please. 请坐。

In the US, Washington is the seat of government.

在美国，华盛顿是政府所在地。

- ② *v.* 使坐下；（房间、车辆）可容纳……人

Please be seated, ladies and gentlemen. 女士们、先生们，请就座。

The big hall can seat 500 students. 这个大礼堂可容纳500名学生。

**单词辨析** sit与seat

sit 一般用作不及物动词，而 seat 用作及物动词。例如，如果表达“请坐”，可以说：Please sit down. 也可以说 Please be seated.

**2 I did not enjoy it.**

我无法欣赏。

**enjoy** v. 欣赏，喜欢；享受；享有

Greg says he enjoys his new job. 格雷格说他喜欢他的新工作。

Now that I am free, I can enjoy music for a while.

既然有空，我可以享受一下音乐。

Men and women enjoy the same rights in our country.

在我们国家，男女享有同等的权利。

**拓展延伸**

enjoy oneself 玩得快乐

**单词辨析** like, love和enjoy

表达“喜欢”意义的词还有like, love等。like和love后面可以跟不定式或v.-ing形式作宾语；但是enjoy后面不可以跟不定式作宾语，只可以跟v.-ing形式、名词或代词作宾语。

**3 I got very angry.**

我非常生气。

**get angry** 意为“生气”，为系表结构。get为连系动词，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，这此词没有被动语态，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。

**4 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。

**拓展延伸** 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）

## 5 In the end, I could not bear it.

最后，我无法忍受。

(1) **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。

(2) **bear** v. (bore, borne) = stand 容忍，忍受；忍耐；承受

The pain was almost more than he could bear. 这样的痛苦几乎使他受不了。

How can you bear to eat that food? 你怎么能吃得下那样的东西？

## 6 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。

—Who's that letter from? 那封信是谁寄来的？

—It's none of your business. 跟你无关。

## Grammar

## 一般过去时与过去进行时的区别

区别一：过去进行时强调动作在过去某时刻正在进行或持续，而一般过去时表示过去动作的完成。

He was writing his composition last night. 他昨晚在写作文。（不一定写完）

He wrote his composition last night. 他昨晚写了作文。（已经写完）

区别二：表示过去的状态、感觉及心理活动的静态动词（如be, like, love, hate, fear, own, hear, see, know, want, notice）可用于一般过去时，但通常不用于进行时。

I hated it when a man spoke with his mouth full of food. 我讨厌人们说话时嘴里满含食物。

区别三：一般过去时与 always, constantly, forever, continually 等连用，表示“过去经常性、习惯性的动作”；而过去进行时与 always, constantly, forever, continually 等连用，表示动作的重复，常带有感情色彩。

He always got up at six. 他过去总是六点起床。

He was always thinking of his work. 他总是一心想着工作。

区别四：有时过去进行时可以用来替换一般过去时，但一般过去时表示主语的行为是经过认真考虑的；而过去进行时表示一种较随便或没有进行仔细考虑的行为。

I thought that he would agree with us. 我原以为他会与我们意见一致。

I was thinking of persuading him to follow my advice. 我想到了要说服他接受我的建议。

## Post reading

I. 阅读下面对话，根据所给的中文或首字母提示写单词。

W: What did you do last night?

M: I saw a play in the 1. t\_\_\_\_\_.

W: How do you like it?

M: Very 2.\_\_\_\_\_ (有趣的). But I didn't 3. e\_\_\_\_\_ it.

W: Why?

M: Two young men behind me were always talking 4. l\_\_\_\_\_. I felt very angry.

W: So you can't hear the 5.\_\_\_\_\_ (演员)?

M: No, I can't. I looked at them angrily, but they paid no 6. a\_\_\_\_\_ to me.

W: Did you tell them that?

M: I did because I can't 7.\_\_\_\_\_ (忍受) it any more. But they thought I wanted to listen to them and told me that it was none of my 8. b\_\_\_\_\_.

W: Their 9.\_\_\_\_\_ (私人的) conversation! Ha-ha ...

M: They were too 10. r\_\_\_\_\_.

II. 用下面方框内短语的正确形式完成句子。

turn round in the end get angry none of my business pay attention to

1. He decided to go with us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ his big talk.
3. Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_ with his students.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ and ran away all at once.
5. It's \_\_\_\_\_, but I think you ought to work harder.

ANSWERS  
Post reading  
1. I. theatre 2. interesting 3. enjoy 4. loudly 5. actors 6. attention 7. bear/stand 8. business  
9. private 10. rude  
II. 1. in the end 2. paid attention to 3. got angry 4. turned round 5. none of my business

# Lesson

# 2

## Breakfast or lunch? 早餐还是午餐?

### 目标聚焦

单词聚焦	until, ring, repeat
短语聚焦	get up, look out of, dear me
语法聚焦	一般现在时与现在进行时的区别

## Warming up

快速阅读课文，回答下列问题。

1. What's the relationship between Lucy and the writer? (No more than 3 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How did Lucy come to see the writer? (No more than 2 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What time did Lucy give a ring to the writer? (No more than 3 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Careful reading

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. 他们一大清早就得早早起床。

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

**拓展延伸** 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 sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.

有时我要一直躺到吃午饭的时候。

**until**

① *prep.* 直到，在……以前

I never realized I loved you until now. 我至今才意识到我爱你。

I am busy until noon. 我要一直忙到中午。

② *conj.* 到……为止；在……以前；直到……才

Go straight down the road until you come to the post office.

顺着这条路一直走到邮局为止。

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

解决了这个问题你才能回家。

### 3 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。

He looked out of the window at the sky.

他透过窗户凝望着天空。

#### 拓展延伸 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

### 4 Just then, the telephone rang.

正当这时，电话铃响了。

**ring**

① *v.* (使) 鸣；响；打电话给……

The man on duty rang an alarm. 值班员发出警报。

Please ring the doctor. 请打电话给医生。

② *n.* 铃声；戒指，指环

I will give you a ring tonight. 今天晚上我会给你打电话。

He has a gold ring on his finger. 他手指上戴着一枚金戒指。

### 5 'I'm having breakfast,' I repeated.

“我正在吃早饭，”我又说了一遍。

**repeat** *v.* 重复；重做

The boy repeated his question. 那个男孩重复了一遍他的问题。

Willy has to repeat kindergarten. 威利不得不重读幼儿园。

#### 拓展延伸 repeat oneself 反复做(讲)同样的事情

Then he started rambling and repeating himself.

他接下来就开始不着边际、说话来回重复了。



## 6 'Dear me!' she said.

“天啊，”她说。

**dear me** = my dear 天啊，哎呀（常用语，表示感叹或惊奇）

Dear me, I didn't know anyone was here! 天啊，我不知道这里有人！

Dear me! What a mess! 天哪！乱成什么样子了！

## Grammar

## 一般现在时与现在进行时的区别

区别一：从个人色彩来看，一般现在时比现在进行时具有的个人色彩更少。比较：

I'm leaving tonight.（可能指的是“我”决定要离开）

I leave tonight.（可能指的是这是计划的一部分，但计划不一定是“我”制订的）

区别二：从是否正式来看，在通常情况下，一般现在时要比现在进行时听起来更为正式，比如计划开办一个新分店的百货商店很可能说：

Our new branch opens next week. 本店新设分店下周开业。

但不说：Our new branch is opening next week.

区别三：从是否简洁来看，现在进行时显得累赘的地方就用一般现在时，例如，在谈到像旅程安排那样的一系列预定的将来的动作时，可以这样说：

We leave at six, arrive in Dublin at ten and take the plane on...

我们六点出发，十点到达都柏林，并在……乘飞机……

而说不说：We are leaving at six, arriving in Dublin at ten and taking the plane on ...

## Post reading

## I. 从下面方框中选择合适的句子完成对话。

- A. It was my aunt Lucy.  
 B. How did she get here?  
 C. When did you get up?  
 D. It rained yesterday.  
 E. I never get up early on Sundays.

W: Look, it's raining again!

M: Yes. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

W: Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?

M: Oh, I stayed in bed until lunchtime. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

W: 3. \_\_\_\_\_

M: At one o'clock! And I was having breakfast when the telephone rang.

W: Who was it?