

新概念英语[新版]辅导丛书

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语 1

高材生学习笔记

First Things First 英语初阶

词汇

句型

语法

听力

口语

阅读

6 in 1 一本书学透《新概念英语》

壹佳英语创作团队 编著

本书适合

- 零起点的英语学习者
- 小学高年级学生或初中一、二年级学生
- 欲在短期内掌握英语基础的学习者
- 准备参加PETS一级B和二级
- 英语基础差，为提高英语学
- 曾经有一定的英语基础但之
- 即将出国，欲在短期内提高



新概念英语[新版]辅导丛书

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语 ①

高材生学习笔记

First Things First 英语初阶

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01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (大的) (像猫似的) (动物)
 large, cat-like animals

• Which 引导的定语从句先行词是 animals.

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

• that 引导的同位语从句做 reports 的同位语，解释说明报告的内容。

• spot *n.* 斑点，地点
 a white skirt with red spots 白底红点的裙子

She spotted her friend in the crowd. 她在人群中发现了她的朋友。

1

给出单词的基本释义，省去查阅字典的烦恼，真正做到无障碍阅读

2

句子成分标注清晰明了，句型分析就这样一目了然，好学易懂

3

知识点拓展，句型深入解析彻底学透课文的每一句话



分词
分词

要放在被
分词短语
strawberry

I have a

我有个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。

Who is the patient being operated on?



课文语法点归纳

分词作后置定语

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。单个分词作

分词短语作定语

awberries

who v

4

语法讲解与课文学习同步，理论和实践紧密结合，语法概念不枯燥，知识点巩固更彻底



词汇
spc
clai
imr
难点

1. at

2. the

3. the

4. the

5. the

6. the

7. the

8. the

9. the

10. the



课后练习题答案

词汇练习

spotted: seen

accumulate: pile up

A

B

1. He is the man we have heard so much about.
2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

5

课后练习题答案，帮你有效检测练习效果，找出课文学习的盲点，做到有的放矢

02 技能拓展训练



听力理解小练习

1 听MP3录音，然后把听到的单词或短语写在下面。

2 听下面5段小对话，然后为每个问题选出最佳的选项。

- A. English.
C. Education.

B. English and Education.
D. Neither English nor Education.
- A. As big as she expected.
C. Not as big as she expected.

B. Much bigger than she expected.
D. So small that she is not satisfied.
- A. The rent is too high.
B. He can't afford the high taxes.
C. He doesn't want to live in the suburbs.
D. It's too far away from his office.
- A. No. He has to finish his homework.
B. No. He doesn't like going to the club.
C. Yes. He'll go after he finished his homework.
D. Yes. He'll write his paper after he returns.

6

特别设计的听力练习，弥补课文练习的不足，让你的英语听力在不知不觉中获得提升。同时还能训练自己的应试实战技能，一箭双雕！



多

会话模仿小天地

多听几遍MP3录音，反复模仿外教朗读时的发音。

- A: How long have you been waiting for the bus?
B: I've been waiting for twenty minutes. 我已经等了二十分钟。
- A: Would you mind if I went ahead of you? 你介意我走在你前面吗?
B: Why? 为什么?
- A: I'm on my lunch hour and I'm already late. 现在是我的午餐时间，而我早就迟了。
B: OK, go ahead of me. 好吧，走在我前面吧。

7

特别设计的会话模仿，全面提升你的英语发音和模仿力，增强口语表达能力。



阅读理解小练习

Television in the United States is free. To see a television advertisement, often these advertisements are short plays with actors. The following television advertisement is like many others that Americans see daily. We see a man and his wife at the breakfast table. They have been married

8

同步阅读理解测试，在阅读实践中检测自己对知识点的把握，轻轻松松提升英语阅读力。

- | | | | |
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| ▶ Lesson 3 | 005 | ▶ Lesson 35 | 086 |
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Lesson



学习记录 学习日期____月____日
学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

Excuse me! 对不起!



■ 课文话题

与陌生人说话或引起别人注意的简单用语，如Excuse me. / Yes? / Pardon? / Thank you very much.

■ 核心语法

主系表结构。this为主语，名词做表语的一般疑问句以及它的肯定回答和否定回答。Is this your handbag? / Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

■ 重点词汇

excuse和pardon.

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (原谅) (我) Excuse me, please!

这是常用于表示道歉的客套话，相当于汉语中的“劳驾”、“对不起”。当我们要引起别人的注意、要打搅别人或打断别人的话时，通常都可使用这一表达方式。在课文中，男士为了吸引女士的注意而使用了这句客套话。它也可用在下列场合：

- 向陌生人问路时：

Excuse me, is this the way to the way to the station?

- 和人谈话时，要出去一下或做一点别的事情时：

Excuse me, just a minute.

- 很客气地纠正别人的话时：

Excuse me. What you said was wrong.

- 表示失礼或请求原谅时：

Excuse me for interrupting you.

- 客气的请求允许时：

Excuse me, but can I go out for a minute?

- 突然有一个不雅的行为，如吃饭时打嗝，谈话时打喷嚏时：

Oh, excuse me.

回答excuse me时，不可说：I will excuse you. 应该说：Never mind. 或That's all right. 没关系，或Certainly. 可以。

2 (什么)
Yes答?

课文中的 Yes? 应用升调朗读，意为：“什么事？” Yes? 以升调表示某种不肯定或询问之意，也含有请对方说下去的意思。

3 (这个) (你的) (手提包)
Is系 this主 your handbag表?

4 (请再说一遍)
Pardon宾?

这是在口语中经常使用的一种省略的表达方式，它们在汉语中的意思相当于“对不起，请再说一遍”或者“对不起，请再说一遍好吗？”

较为正式的说法是：

I beg your pardon. / I beg your pardon? / Pardon me.

当我们没听清或没理解对方的话并希望对方能重复一遍时，用升调来朗读，表示请再说一遍。如果用降调来朗读，就可以表示做错事道歉。

5 (这个) (你的) (手提包)
Is系 this主 your handbag表?

6 (是的)
Yes答, I主 IS系.

7 (谢谢) (你)
Thank请 you宾 very much状.

这是一句表示感谢的用语，意为“非常感谢（你）”。在日常生活中，经常用的表达方式还有：Thank you. 谢谢（你）。Thanks! 谢谢！Thanks a lot! 多谢。

用于回答致谢的用语有：

You are welcome. / Welcome! / Oh, no, with pleasure. / Oh, no, don't mention it!



课文语法点归纳

一般疑问句

谓语动词是系动词（am/is/are）的陈述句，把am/is/are提到主语前，就构成了一般疑问句。

陈述句

This is my book. 这是我的书。

一般疑问句

Is this your book? 这是你的书吗？

陈述句

They are students. 他们是学生。

一般疑问句

Are they students? 他们是学生吗？

陈述句

I am in the room. 我在屋里。

一般疑问句

Are you in the room? 你在屋里吗？

一般疑问句的回答，必须以Yes或No开始，然后再说明情况。

Are you a teacher? 你是老师吗？

No, I am not. I am a doctor. 不，我不是，我是医生。

或：Yes, I am. 是的，我是。

02 技能拓展训练



听力理解小练习

1 听MP3录音，然后把听到的单词或短语写在下面的横线上。

2 听下面5段小对话，然后为每个问题选出最佳的选项。

1. Where are the two people _____?
A. In a shop.
B. In a library.
C. At a bus station.
2. What's the man's idea _____?
A. He doesn't like radios at all.
B. There will be more and more radios in the world.
C. People won't need radios any more in the future.
3. How many students are good at football?
A. About 60. B. About 50. C. About 30.
4. Who might these speakers be?
A. Mother and father. B. Two friends. C. Parent and child.
5. How does the woman feel?
A. She wants him to stay longer.
B. She knows he must go soon.
C. She wants him to go now.



会话模仿小天地

多听几遍MP3录音，反复模仿外教朗读时的语音和语调。

- A:** Hi! How are you? 你好!身体好吗?
B: Fine, thanks, and you? 很好, 谢谢。你呢?
A: Just fine. Where are you going? 挺好。你到哪儿去?
B: To the library. 去图书馆。
A: OK. I'll see you later. So long. 好吧, 回头见。再见。
B: So long. 再见。

fine 很好
library 图书馆
So long. 再见!





阅读理解小练习

We're All Friends

Jim: How do you do?

Ann: How do you do?

Jim: I'm Jim Hyde. What's your name, please?

Ann: Ann Green.

Jim: What class are you in?

Ann: I'm in Class Two, Grade One.

Jim: Oh, we're in the same class!

Tom: Hi, Ann!

Ann: Hi, Tom!

Jim: Who's he?

Ann: He's my friend. He's in Class Three.

Jim: Is May White his sister?

Ann: Yes. Do you know her?

Jim: Yes.

Ann: Oh, we're all friends!

full *adj.* 满的

full name 全名

根据对话内容，回答下列问题。

1. What are Jim and Ann?

2. What class is Jim in?

3. What's Tom's full name?

4. How old are the three children?

Lesson 3



学习记录 学习日期____月____日
学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

Sorry, sir. 对不起, 先生.



■ 课文话题

与服务人员对话的简单用语, 如 My coat and my umbrella, please. / Here's your umbrella and your coat. / Sorry=I'm sorry. / Sir. / Is this it?

■ 核心语法

否定句。No, it's not / it isn't.

■ 重点词汇

please 和 number.

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 ^(上衣) My coat and ^(和) ^(雨伞) my umbrella ^(请) please _{插入语}

这是一个祈使句的省略形式, 由一个动词原形开头的句子就是祈使句。

这个祈使句省略了 give me, 完整的句子应为:

Give me my coat and my umbrella, please.

- 有时在口语中, 语境明确的情况下通常可省略动词和间接宾语, 如:

Show me your Ticket, please.

请出示你的票。

Show me your Passport, please.

请出示您的护照。

- please 可置于句中的开头或结尾, (表示有礼貌地请求对方) 请; 烦劳:

My coat and my umbrella, please.

请把我的大衣和伞拿给我。

Please come in.

请进。

2 ^(票) Here _主 is _系 my ticket _表.

Here's 是 Here is 的省略形式。全句原为: Here is your umbrella and your coat.

类似的例子有 He's (He is), It's (It is) 等。缩略形式和非缩略形式在英语的书面用语和口语中均有, 但非缩略形式常用于比较正式场合。Here's...是一种习惯用法, 句中采用了倒装句式, 即系动词提到了主语之前, be 动词放在 here 的后面。

例 Here is my ticket.

正常语序为: My ticket is here.

缩写形式: Here's=Here is; I'm=I am; he's=he is; she's=she is; it's=it is

3 ^(谢谢) Thank ^谓 you ^宾, sir ^呼.

4 ^(数字) Number ^(五) five ^表.

5 ^(你的) Here ^主's ^(雨伞) ^(和) your ^(你的) umbrella ^(上衣) and your ^表 coat.

6 ^(这个) This ^主 is ^系 not ^(雨伞) my ^表 umbrella.

7 ^(对不起) Sorry ^表 sir ^呼.

这是口语中的缩略形式, 通常在社交场合中用于因为过失表示对他人的歉意或某种程度的遗憾, 还可以表示委婉的拒绝、不同意。

- Sorry 和 Excuse me 虽在汉语中都可作“对不起”讲, 但 sorry 常用于对自己所犯过失表示道歉, 而 Excuse me 则表示打扰别人, 是事先表示的歉意, 多为表示轻微歉意的客套语。
- 这是英语中对不相识的男子、长者、上级、老师或顾客的尊称。例如: 在服务行业中, 服务员对男顾客的称呼通常为 sir:

What can I do for you, sir? 先生, 您要买什么?

Thank you, sir. 谢谢您, 先生。

Yes, sir. 是, 长官。

- sir 也可用于商业和致陌生人的信函开头的称谓:

Dear sir 亲爱的先生

Dear sirs 亲爱的先生们/诸位先生们

Sir 可用于对爵士称号者的尊称, 置于名字或姓名之前 (但不用于姓氏之前):

Sir Winston Churchill 温斯顿·丘吉尔爵士

Sir William Brown 威廉·布朗爵士

- 关于男性称呼还有以下几种: mister 加在男性的姓氏前面, 某某先生。通常省略为 Mr., 如 Mr. President 总统先生; gentleman 绅士, 对男性比较有礼貌的称呼, 在公众场合最得体的称呼, 如 Ladies and gentlemen 女士们, 先生们; guy 在美国英语中是对男性一种不正式的称呼, 家伙。

8 ^(这个) Is ^(你的) this ^(雨伞) ^主 your ^表 umbrella?

9 No ^答, it ^主 isn't ^系.

10 ^(这个) Is ^系 this ^主 it ^表?

本句中的 it 指的是 your umbrella。由于前面提到了 umbrella 这个词, 为了避免重复, 后面就用代词 it 来代替。原句表达的意思是 Is this your umbrella?

11 (是的)
Yes答, it主 is系.

12 (谢谢) (你)
Thank请 you宾 very much状.



课文语法点归纳

否定句

否定陈述句与肯定陈述句相反, 它表示否定, 并且含有一个如 not 之类的否定词。一个内含 be 的否定形式的陈述句应该在其后面加上 not, 以构成否定句。

肯定句

This is my umbrella.

这是我的伞。

否定句

This is not my umbrella.

这不是我的伞。

一般疑问句的否定形式:

在系动词 am / is / are 后面直接加否定词 not, 就构成了否定句。

肯定句 This is my coat.

疑问句 Is this your coat?

否定句 This is not my coat.

肯定句 I am a student.

疑问句 Are you a student?

否定句 I am not a student.

请再看课文中的这两句话:

Is this your umbrella?

这是你的伞吗?

No, it isn't.

不, 它不是。

针对一般疑问句的否定的简略回答是 No, it's not/it isn't. 此处省略和非省略形式的关系为: is not=isn't; it is=it's. 全句应该为:

No, it is not my umbrella.

不, 它不是我的伞。



课后练习题答案

B

1. No. It isn't my pen. It's your pen.
2. No. It isn't my pencil. It's your pencil.
3. No. It isn't my book. It's your book.
4. No. It isn't my watch. It's your watch.
5. No. It isn't my coat. It's your coat.
6. No. It isn't my dress. It's your dress.
7. No. It isn't my skirt. It's your skirt.
8. No. It isn't my shirt. It's your shirt.
9. No. It isn't my car. It's your car.
10. No. It isn't my house. It's your house.

02 技能拓展训练



听力理解小练习

1 听MP3录音，然后把听到的单词或短语写在下面的横线上。

2 听下面5段小对话，然后为每个问题选出最佳的选项。

- Where will they meet?
 - At the school gate
 - In the classroom
 - On the playground
- How does Jack usually come to school?
 - By bike.
 - By bus.
 - On foot.
- What is Jim doing?
 - He's cleaning the floor.
 - He's watching TV.
 - He's washing his shirt.
- Where did Wei Hun study last year?
 - At No. 7 Middle School.
 - At No. 17 Middle School.
 - At No. 16 Middle School.
- Who is Betty?
 - Peter's mother.
 - Peter's sister.
 - The girl's sister.



会话模仿小天地

多听几遍MP3录音，反复模仿外教朗读时的语音和语调。

- A:** Good evening, won't you come in? 晚安，不进来坐坐?
- B:** Thank you. 谢谢。
- A:** Please make yourself comfortable. 请不要客气。
- B:** I can only stay a few minutes. 我只能停留几分钟。
- A:** Do you have time for a cup of coffee before you rush off? 在你急着离开前，有没有时间喝杯咖啡?
- B:** We'll, maybe a half cup, thanks. 嗯。也许半杯可以，谢谢你。

comfortable 舒服的

stay 停留

rush off 急着离开



阅读理解小练习

This is my bedroom. It's very small, but I like it. There is a map on the wall. It's a map of China. My bed is beside the door. There are some shoes and a football under the bed. I have a new coat. It's behind the door. This is my desk. There are some books on it.

根据短文内容，判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

1. My bedroom is not big.
2. There is a picture of my family on the wall.
3. There is only a football under my bed.
4. There is a new coat behind the door.
5. There are some books on the bed.



Lesson 5



学习记录 学习日期____月____日
学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

Nice to meet you 很高兴见到你

■ 课文话题

介绍他人的简单用语, 如 Good morning. / This is Miss Sophie Dupont. / Mr. Blake / Miss Sophie Dupont. / Nice to meet you. / She is French. / She's Chinese, too.

■ 核心语法

选择疑问句, a和an的用法区别。Is this a Ford or a Volvo? / an island / a university

■ 重点词汇

good、nice和meet。

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (好) (早上) Good morning 招呼语。

英语中常见的问候用句。对此问候的回应一般也是 Good morning。根据一天中见面时间的不同还可以说 Good afternoon. (下午好) 和 Good evening. (晚上好)。晚上与人分别时说 Good night! 晚安! 有时英美人见面时只简单地讲一声 Hello。

2 (好) (早上) Good morning 招呼语, Mr.Blake呼。

英语国家中人的姓名通常由3部分组成, 即: 名+中间名+姓。

- 在一般情况下, 不用中间名。在熟悉的人中间, 以名相称, 而在正式的场合中常用以下称呼: Mr. (先生), Mrs. (太太、夫人) 用来指已婚女子, 要与丈夫的姓连用, Miss (小姐) 置于姓氏前, 用来指未婚女子, 或 Ms. (女士) 用来称呼未婚或已婚的女性都可以, 是由 Miss 和 Mrs. 合并起来创造的称呼。
- Mr. 用于男士的姓之前, 不能单独使用, 如课文中的 Mr. Blake; 而 sir 一般单独使用, 是对长者、上司或男顾客的尊称, 如: Sorry, sir. 对不起, 先生。
- Miss 一般用于指未婚女子, 不过有时在不知道对方是否已婚时也可使用。

3 (这个) (小姐) This 主 is 系 Miss Sophie Dupont 表。