

新概念英语(新版)辅导丛书

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语 2

高材生学习笔记

Practice & Progress 实践与进步

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

- 已学完《新概念英语》第一册或任何一种初级综合英语教材的学习者
- 已具备一定词汇量的初中生、高中生
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- 语法基础薄弱者
- 已放下英语多年，但有一定基础
- 想为自己的英语打牢根基
- 想通过英语学习改变在工作单位



化学工业出版社

新概念英语[新版]辅导丛书

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语 ②

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·北京·

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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



课文语法点归纳

分词
分词
要放在被
分词短语
strawberry

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

I have a friend who is studying in Australia.
 我有一个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。
 Who is the patient being operated on?

词短语作定语

awberry
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



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，帮你有效检测学习效果，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！



会话模仿小天地

多听几遍MP3录音，反复模仿外教朗读时的

- A: How long have you been waiting?
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? 你介意我走在你前头吗?
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。

▶ Lesson 1	001	▶ Lesson 21	083
▶ Lesson 2	005	▶ Lesson 22	087
▶ Lesson 3	009	▶ Lesson 23	091
▶ Lesson 4	013	▶ Lesson 24	094
▶ Lesson 5	017	▶ Lesson 25	097
▶ Lesson 6	021	▶ Lesson 26	101
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▶ Lesson 42	164	▶ Lesson 70	290
▶ Lesson 43	168	▶ Lesson 71	294
▶ Lesson 44	172	▶ Lesson 72	298
▶ Lesson 45	176	▶ Lesson 73	303
▶ Lesson 46	180	▶ Lesson 74	307
▶ Lesson 47	184	▶ Lesson 75	311
▶ Lesson 48	187	▶ Lesson 76	316
▶ Lesson 49	191	▶ Lesson 77	320
▶ Lesson 50	196	▶ Lesson 78	324
▶ Lesson 51	201	▶ Lesson 79	328
▶ Lesson 52	206	▶ Lesson 80	332
▶ Lesson 53	210	▶ Lesson 81	336
▶ Lesson 54	215	▶ Lesson 82	340
▶ Lesson 55	220	▶ Lesson 83	344
▶ Lesson 56	225	▶ Lesson 84	348
▶ Lesson 57	230	▶ Lesson 85	352
▶ Lesson 58	235	▶ Lesson 86	357
▶ Lesson 59	240	▶ Lesson 87	361
▶ Lesson 60	245	▶ Lesson 88	365
▶ Lesson 61	249	▶ Lesson 89	369
▶ Lesson 62	253	▶ Lesson 90	373
▶ Lesson 63	258	▶ Lesson 91	378
▶ Lesson 64	263	▶ Lesson 92	382
▶ Lesson 65	267	▶ Lesson 93	385
▶ Lesson 66	272	▶ Lesson 94	390
▶ Lesson 67	276	▶ Lesson 95	394
▶ Lesson 68	281	▶ Lesson 96	398

Lesson



学习记录 学习日期____月____日

学习效果

A private conversation 私人谈话



■ 课文话题

与剧场有关的词汇及短语, 如go to the theatre / Take a seat, please. / I could not hear the actor. ...

■ 核心语法

简单陈述句的语序。

■ 重点词汇

seat和play。

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (上一个) (星期) (去) (剧院)
Last week **状主** went **谓** to the theatre **状**.

动词go的原意是离开一个地方去另一个地方, 与介词to连用后, 常加上主语所要去的目的地来代表主语的动作目的。课文中go to the theatre = go to the theatre to see a play, 即去剧场看戏。类似的还有go to the cinema = go to the cinema to see a film (去电影院看电影)。这种表达方式简明扼要。请注意在以下的短语中名词前通常不加冠词:

go to school 上学 go to bed 上床, 睡觉

2 **主** had **谓** a very good **定** seat **宾**.

seat一般指戏院、汽车等配置的固定座位, 也可以抽象地表示“座位”或“位子”的概念:

the front seat of a car 汽车的前座 Take a seat, please. 请坐。

3 (演出) (精彩)
The play **主** was **系** very **状** interesting **表**.

interesting属于现在分词形式的形容词, 意思是“使人感兴趣”。它通常与非人

称主语连用或修饰某个事物。

例如：This is an interesting book/idea.

这是一本有趣的书/一个令人感兴趣的主意。

4 (欣赏)
I **did not enjoy** 谓 it 宾

- enjoy oneself 玩得开心

例如：I enjoy myself during the holiday.

我在假期玩得很愉快。

- enjoy 的用法：enjoy 喜欢，同 like。Like 后面可接 to do/ doing，而 enjoy 只能接 doing。

5 (得到) (生气)
I **got** 系 very 状 angry 表

通篇课文描述之前发生过的事情，因此选择过去时态陈述。get 在这里有“逐渐变得”的含义，接近 become，是个表示过程的动词，表示状态的变化。而 I was very angry 则仅表示当时的状态是生气，并不暗示过程。

例如：It is getting warmer day by day. 天气一天天暖和起来。

6 (能) (听到) (演员)
I **could not hear** 谓 the actors 宾

could 为 can 的过去式，其他常用的情态动词的原形与过去式对比如下：

may—might shall—should will—would

若这些词的过去式出现在一般现在时态的句子里，则表达意思更委婉些。

7 (转动) (环绕)
I **turned round** 谓

- turn round 也作 turn around，意思为“转身”。

- turn around 主要表达以下两种含义：

- 1) (指船或飞机) 在一航程终点卸货并为下一程装货；
- 2) (使某人/某事物) 面向另一面。

例如：Turn around and let me look at your back.

转过去，让我看看你的后背。

8 (看) (男人) (女人) (生气地)
I **looked at** 谓 the man and the woman 宾 angrily 状

angrily adv. 生气地 angry adj. 生气的 be angry with sb 和某人生气

9 (给予) (给予)
They **did not pay** 谓 any attention 宾

pay any/much/more/no attention 注意，pay attention to 对……注意

例如：You must pay attention to your teacher. 你必须注意听老师。

10 (结束) (忍受)
In the end 状, I **could not bear** 谓 it 宾

- in the end, 最后，终于。表示一段较长的时间之后或某种努力之后。

例如：She tried hard to finish her homework by herself. In the end, she had to ask her brother for help. 她试图自己完成家庭作业，但最后她不得不请她兄弟帮忙。

- bear v. 容忍，忍受 n. 熊

同义词 stand/endure/put up with

例如：I cannot bear you. 我无法容忍你。



11 (毫不) (事) (年轻的) (男人) (粗鲁地)
 'It's none of your business,' 宾语从句 the young 定 man 主 said 谓 rudely 状. 'This is a
 (私人的) (谈话)
 private conversation!' 宾语从句

none of your business 不关你的事

sb's business 指某人(所关心的或分内)的事。

例如: It is my business to look after your health. 照顾你的身体是我的事。

This is none of his business. 这根本不关他的事。



课文语法点归纳

简单陈述句的语序

英语中, 简单陈述句的语序一般为:

主语部分		谓语部分			
主语	动词	宾语	状语(通常无限制性)		
			方式	地点	时间
I	bought	a hat		home	yesterday
The child	ran				
The driver	shouted at	me	angrily		
The car	stopped		suddenly		
Barbara	read		quietly	in her room	all afternoon

主语一般为名词、代词或名词短语, 通常位于动词之前。动词必须与主语一致, 所以主语决定动词的单复数形式(如 I am, you are, he has)。宾语一般为名词、代词或名词短语。在主动句中, 宾语一般在谓语动词之后, 一个句子不总需要有宾语。状语的位置比较灵活。当一个句子里有一种以上的副词时, 地点副词的位置一般是在方式副词之后、时间副词之前, 如上面的最后一个例句。时间状语可以在句尾, 也可以在句首。

Last night Lucy went to the theatre. 昨晚露西去剧院看戏了。

I heard a voice at the door just now. 我刚才听到门口有声音。

Sam listened to the story quietly. 萨姆静静地听着故事。

The man ran away quickly. 那人很快跑掉了。(无宾语)



课后练习题答案

关键句型练习

- I enjoyed the film yesterday.
- I listened to the news carefully.
- The man played the piano well.
- The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.
- He opened the door quietly.
- He left immediately.
- He planted a tree in the corner of the garden.
- He read the letter quickly in his office before lunch.
- I borrowed a book from the library this morning.
- The cook spoiled the soup.
- We stay at home on Sundays.
- There are a lot of people at the bus stop.
- The little boy ate greedily an apple in the kitchen this morning.

- 14. She draws beautifully.
- 15. I like music very much.
- 16. They built a new school in our village last year.
- 17. The match ended at four o' clock.
- 18. She received a letter from her brother last week.

多项选择题

- 1. b ; 2. c ; 3. b ; 4. d ; 5. c ; 6. a ; 7. d ; 8. b ; 9. a ; 10. c ; 11. c ; 12. c

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 is Mr Adams now?
A. At Sun Valley. B. At home. C. At work.
2. What does the man believe Jack will do?
A. Jack will not be able to sell his house.
B. Jack was joking.
C. Jack will give up his job.
3. Is the shopping center far away?
A. Yes, it is too far to walk.
B. No, it is within walking distance.
C. No, but it is too far to walk.
4. Why does the woman want to learn English?
A. Because it is interesting.
B. Because it is easy to learn.
C. Because it is useful.
5. How many languages can the woman speak altogether?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.



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:** I'd like to reserve some seats for the opera. 我想预订一些歌剧的座位。
- B:** How many are there in your group, sir? 你们一起有多少人，先生?
- A:** Eleven. 11人。
- B:** I have eleven seats together in the orchestra section. 在舞台的首席区有11个相连的座位。
- A:** Good. I'll take those. 很好，我就要这些。
- B:** Here you are. That'll be 88. 给你票，一共是88元。

Lesson 2



学习记录 学习日期 ___月___日
学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

Breakfast or lunch? 早餐还是午餐?

■ 课文话题

与天气、访友、用餐有关的词汇及短语，如 What a day. / I'm coming to see you. / have breakfast. ...

■ 核心语法

一般现在时的表达方式，现在进行时的构成和感叹句的结构。Ann takes a shower every day.

■ 重点词汇

aunt 和 repeat.

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (从不) (很早地) (星期日)
主 never 状 get up 谓 early 状 on Sundays 状.

- on Sundays 指在每个星期日，而 on Sunday 指在星期日。on+ 具体的某日或某日的早、午、晚等。

例如：on May 1st 在五月一日

on the morning of May 1st

在五月一日的早晨（试区别 in the morning 在早晨）

- until prep. 直到

例如：Let's wait until the rain stops.

咱们等雨停了吧。

2 (有时) (待在) (床) (直到) (午饭时间)
主 sometimes 状 stay 谓 in bed 状 until lunchtime 状.

动词有不同的形式，叫做时态，动词的时态告诉你动作发生在什么时候。如果动作是有规律地发生或者经常发生、有时发生、从来不发生，你就可以用一般现在时。

例如本句子中 sometimes, never, 另外还有 now, often, always, usually, seldom, hardly ever 以及 every month/ weekend/ year... 等词语在一般现在时中使用频率比较高。

3 (看) (向外) (窗户)
I主 looked out of 谓 the window 宾

look out of 向外看, look out 小心, 当心, 相当于 "be careful" !
例如: look out! There's a car coming. 当心! 有车来了。

4 (黑) (外边)
It主 was 系 dark 表 outside 状

outside adv. 在外面, 作状语
例如: The house is painted green outside. 房子的外面漆成了绿色。

5 (天) (想) (下雨) (又)
'What a day!' 宾语从句 I主 thought 谓 'It's raining again.' 宾语从句

- 在英语中往往可以用 what 引导的感叹句表示惊奇、愤怒、赞赏、喜悦等感情。What 用来修饰一个名词 what+a/an+adj.+n.+主语+谓语(主语谓语可省略)。
例如: I had an interesting book (it is)! 多有趣的书!
- 省形容词, 有上下文和一定的语境才能省略形容词。

6 (那时) (电话) (响了)
Just then 状, the telephone 主 rang 谓

rang 是 ring 的过去式
ring v. (铃, 电话等) 响。例如: The door bell is ringing. 门铃响了。
v. 给某人打电话。ring sb 给某人打电话 = call sb
例如: I rang my friends to study together.
我打电话给我的朋友们, 让他们一起来学习。

7 (我的) (姨妈)
It主 was 系 my aunt 表 Lucy 同位语

该剧中出现 it 的特殊用法, 即如果不知道对方性别时, 用 it 取代。若有人敲门, 可以问 Who is it? 另外, 指代婴儿时, 也可用 it, 有娇小可爱之意在里面。

8 (刚刚) (到达) (火车) (说) (来) (看)
'I've just arrived by train,' 宾语从句 she 主 said 谓, "I'm coming to see you." 宾语从句

- 乘坐某一交通工具用 by。by train/bike/bus 在这里表示方式, 乘火车/骑自行车/乘公共汽车。
例如: He always goes to school by bike. 他总是骑自行车去学校。
- be coming 表示将来。类似词语 go, come, leave, start, arrive, have, take。
例如: I'm starting piano lessons soon. 我马上就要上钢琴课了。



课文语法点归纳

一般现在时和现在进行时

一般现在时用来表示日常的习惯性的活动, 往往与频度副词连用, 如 often、always、sometimes、never 等。

Do you often come here? 你常来这里吗?

Ann takes a shower every day. 安每天都淋浴。

I always go to the library on Friday. 星期五我经常去图书馆。

Helen never writes to her brother Tony. She sometimes rings him.

海伦从来不给她兄弟托尼写信。她有时候给他打电话。

I usually have lunch at the cafeteria. 我经常在自助餐厅吃午餐。

Babies cry. 孩子们哭了。



The earth moves round the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

The sky is blue. 天空是蓝色的。

现在进行时表示说话时正在发生的动作，即说话时动作正在发生中；虽然这个事件起点在过去，但我们强调的是现在的过程，当然此动作也可以延伸到将来。现在进行时往往与 now、just、still 等动词连用。

现在进行时的构成为：

am/is/are + v. + ing.

John is still sleeping. 约翰还在睡觉。

She is watching TV. 她正在看电视。

Celia is just dressing up. 西莉亚正在打扮。

I'm writing a letter to my parents. 我正在给我父母写信。

Mrs. Smith is cooking now. 史密斯太太正在做饭。

They are playing football. 他们正在踢足球。

现在进行时也用来表示当前（一段时间）的动向：

Jack is working hard these days. 杰克最近工作很努力。

He does not usually work hard. 他通常是不努力工作的。

感叹句

以 what 开头的感叹句结构为：

What + *adj.* + *n.* + 主语 + 谓语

感叹句中主语和谓语经常被省略。

What an interesting play! 多么有趣的一出戏！

What a lot of flowers! 这么多花啊！

What fools they are! 他们真傻！

这种感叹句中，如果没有形容词，则往往表示批评或不大好的意思。

What a thing to say! 多么难听的话啊！

What a day! 鬼天气！



课后练习题答案

关键句型练习

- A**
1. are playing...play...is kicking...is running
 2. What are you doing?...I'm leaving...Why are you leaving?...come...go...listen...feel

- B**
1. She rarely answers my letters.
 2. We never work after six o'clock.
 3. The shops always close on Saturday afternoons.
 4. Do you always go to work by car?
 5. Our teacher frequently collects our exercise books.
 6. We sometimes spend our holidays abroad.
 7. I often buy CDs.
 8. Do you ever buy CDs?

难点练习

1. What a wonderful garden (this is)!
2. What a surprise (this is)!
3. What a lot of trouble he is causing!
4. What wonderful actors (they are)!
5. What a hard-working woman (she is)!
6. What a tall building (it is)!
7. What a terrible film (it is)!

8. What a clever boy you are!
9. What a pretty girl (she is)!
10. What a strange guy (he is)!

多项选择题

1. c; 2. d; 3. c; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. b; 8. a; 9. d; 10. c; 11. d; 12. b

02 技能拓展训练



阅读理解小练习

Our classroom faces our school garden. After class we like to look out of the windows to enjoy the lovely view. Our school garden is the most beautiful place in the school. There is a small pool in the middle. Some goldfish are swimming in it. Around the pool there are all kinds of flowers. We can always see flowers, even in winter. Between the school building and the flower-beds there is a lovely lawn. Boys and girls like to take a walk in the garden after school.

But some years ago, there was nothing here but broken bricks, and wild weeds. We, teachers and students, built the garden with our hands. Since then, we have planted trees and flowers every year. Everyone of us wants to do his best to make our school more and more beautiful.

阅读上面的短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

- Where is the school garden?
 - It faces the pool.
 - It faces the writer's classroom.
 - It is beside the pool.
 - It is beside the writer's classroom.
- Which of the following is not right?
 - There are all kinds of flowers around the pool.
 - There are goldfish in the pool.
 - There is a small pool in the middle of the garden.
 - The students can't see flowers in winter.
- Between the school building and the flower-beds there is _____.
 - a garden
 - an office building
 - a lawn
 - nothing
- Who built the school garden?
 - Students.
 - Teachers.
 - Teachers and students.
 - Workers.
- Which of the following is not right?
 - Everyone likes the school very much.
 - Every student wants to make the school more and more beautiful.
 - The school garden was built fifty years ago.
 - The students plant trees in the school every year.

Lesson 3



学习记录 学习日期____月____日

学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

Please send me a card 请给我寄一张明信片



■ 课文话题

与度假、寄明信片有关的词汇及短语, 如 my holiday / Please send me a postcard. ...

■ 核心语法

现在完成时的构成, 一般过去时的表达, 及直接宾语与间接宾语的讲解。I've finished my work./ I bought a book for David. / I bought David a book yesterday.

■ 重点词汇

public和friendly.

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (送) (卡片) Please send me a card.

- send v. 寄 send sth to sb / send sb sth 送给某物给某人; send a letter/ an e-mail 寄信; 发电子邮件。例如:
She sent me a Christmas card. 她给我寄来一张圣诞贺卡。
You'd better send the letter by air. 这封信你最好寄航空。
- 与 send 搭配的常用词组:
1) send for 召唤, 派人去叫; 派人去取
例如: Has she sent for a taxi? 她有没有请人去叫出租车?
2) send out 发送; 发出 send away 遣走, 解雇 send back 归还
send in 提交; 派遣 send up 发射, 把……向上送; 使向上升
- card n. 卡
例如: ID card 身份证 postcard 明信片 credit card 信用卡

2 (一直) (破坏) (假期) Postcards主 always状 spoil谓 my holidays宾.

- spoil v. 使索然无味, 损坏
例如: Don't let him spoil your night. 别让他破坏你的夜晚。
- spoil 主要指精神上的破坏, 例如破坏某人心情。

例如：The bad weather spoiled my minds. 坏天气破坏了我的心情。

3 A friendly^(友好的) waiter^(服务员) taught^(教) me^(一些) a few^(话) words^(意大利语) of Italian.

- friendly *adj.* 友好的
a warm and friendly person 热情友好的人 friendly match 友谊赛
例如：He does everything in a friendly way. 他做每一件事都很友好。
- waiter *n.* 服务员 chief waiter 领班 waitress 女服务员
- a few words 几句话
- Italian *n.* 意大利人；意大利语 *a.* 意大利的；意大利人（语）的

4 Then^(借给) he^(书) lent^(借给) me^(书) a book.

lend (lent, lent) *v.* 借给，借出 lend sth to sb / lent sb sth
例如：Can you lend me your car? 你能把汽车借给我用一下吗？

5 I^(读) read^(少量) a few^(几行) lines^(但是), but^(字) I did not understand^(字) a word.

6 I^(花费) spent^(全部的) the whole^(全部的) day^(全部的) in my room^(全部的), but^(单一的) I did not write^(单一的) a single^(单一的) card.

- spend (spent, spent) *v.* 用，花 spend sth (on sth/on doing sth)
例如：She spent so much time on watching TV that she could not finish her homework on time. 她花费了太多的时间看电视以至于不能按时完成作业。
- whole *adj.* 整个的
例如：the whole night 整晚
- single *adj.* 单一的，唯一的，单身的
例如：He sent her a single red rose. 他送给她一只红玫瑰。
Are you still single? 你还是单身吗？
a single bed/room 单人床/房间 反义词 double 双人的 *adv.* singly 单独地，单个地



课文语法点归纳

现在完成时

1. 现在完成时用来表达发生在过去不确定时刻但影响到现在或持续到现在的事件。

Delta has already had lunch. 丹尔特已经吃过午饭了。

Ann hasn't had lunch yet. 安还没有吃过午饭。

Have you ever eaten at that restaurant? 你曾经在那个餐厅吃过饭吗？

I've never eaten there. 我从未在那吃过饭。

现在完成时的构成如下：

第三人称单数作主语用 has + 动词过去分词

其余人称作主语用 have + 动词过去分词

它们有缩写形式：'s, 've。如：

I've finished my work. 我已经做完作业了。

The students have finished Chapter 5. 学生们已经学完第五章了。

Delta has had lunch. 丹尔特已经吃过午饭了。

I've / You've / We've / They've had lunch. 我已经/你（们已经）/我们已经/他们已经吃过午饭了。

She's / He's had lunch. 她/他已经吃过午饭了。

It's been cold for the last three days. 过去三天的天气很冷。