

NEW  
CONCEPT  
ENGLISH

江子翔 主编

《新概念英语》  
自学手册

上海科学技术文献出版社

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# 《新概念英语》自学手册

## 第4册·流利的英语

江子翔 编著



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第四册·流利的英语

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# 前 言

本手册系由上海师范大学外语系部分教师编写。我校自1977年首先引进英国语言学家 L. G. Alexander (L. G. 亚历山大) 所著《New Concept English》(“新概念英语”) 作为教材以来, 已使用多年, 故本手册反映了编者教授此书的经验和心得。

编写本手册的目的是试图帮助读者通过自学及藉助课文录音, 基本上弄通“新概念英语”1~4册, 学会并能运用课文中的单词、短语、习惯用法及基本句型, 从而掌握英语基础知识和应用的基本技能。

本手册1~4册分别针对原书各册, 即“First Things First” (英语入门), “Practice and Progress” (实践与提高), “Developing Skills” (技巧的培养), “Fluency in English” (流利的英语)。每册内容包括单词的注音和解释、课文注释、语言难点以及习题解答等。其中以课文注释最为详尽, 除对常用单词、习惯用语以及句型作详细注解及举例说明外, 对复杂难懂的句子还进行语法分析及译成中文, 同时还对课文中出现的语法现象作了详细的阐述。故本手册适合于大、中学生及社会上各界人士自学英语之用, 亦可供各级学校的英语教师参考。

本手册由江子翔主编。第1册由苏承志、黄爱娟执笔。第2册由葛麦影、王新球执笔。第3册由王永富、蒋美陆执笔。第4册由江子翔执笔。由于水平有限, 疏漏及不妥之处, 尚希读者指正。

江子翔

1990年11月

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# 第一课 寻找人类化石

## I. Words and Expressions

1. recount [ri'kaunt] *vt.* 叙述, 讲述
2. saga ['sa:gə] *n.* old story of heroic deeds 英雄故事或传说
3. legend ['ledʒənd] *n.* 传奇, 稗史
4. migration [mai'greiʃən] *n.* 迁移, 迁徙
5. anthropology [ænθrə'pɒlədʒi] *n.* science of man 人类学  
anthropologist *n.* expert in anthropology 人类学家
6. ancestor ['ænsistə] *n.* forebear 祖先, 祖宗
7. Polynesia [,pɒli'ni:zjə] *n.* 波利尼西亚  
Polynesian [,pɒli'ni:ziən] *a.* 波利尼西亚的
8. Indonesia [indəu'ni:zjə] *n.* 印度尼西亚
9. flint [flint] *n.* 燧石, 火石
10. decay [di'kei] *vi.* go bad 变坏, 衰败

## II. Notes to the Text

1. Near East (1.1) —— 近东, 即中东。
2. The only way they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas —— legends handed down from

**one generation of story-tellers to another (1.3)**

——此句中 they can preserve their history' 是定语从句, that 往往被省略; 如果不用 that 而用 which, 要说 in which they can preserve their history.

handed down = which have been handed down.

**3. remote ancestor (1. 7)** ——远古祖先。

**4. ... now living in the Pacific Islands (1. 8)** ——此处 islands 表示群岛。注意 'in the islands' 和 'on the island' (单数) 在介词上的不同用法。

**5. the first people who were like ourselves (1.10)**  
——具有我们特征的原始人。

**6. if they had any (1. 11)** —— = if they had any sagas at all.

**7. modern men (1.12)** —— = the latest model (type) of men (现代人)。

**8. ancient men (1.13)** ——远古时代的人

**9. They may also have used wood and skins ... (1.15)** —— 这里情态动词 may (might) 和动词 use 的完成形式一起构成谓语, 表示对过去动作的推测, 试比较:

She may not be there today. (表示现在)

She might have some fever. (表示现在, 这里 might 不是 may 的过去形式, 而是口气比较婉转。)

You may (might) have read about it in the papers. 你可能在报上已经读到这事了(表示过去)。

**10. rot away (1.15)** ——作'腐烂'解。

e.g. The shed had fallen in and the wood was rotting away. 小屋塌陷, 木材正在腐烂。

11. **without trace** (l. 17)——渺无踪迹，不复存在。

### III. Key to the Exercises

#### 1. Comprehension

A. They learn from sagas or legends handed down by words of mouth from one generation of story-tellers to another.

B. Because flint is easier to shape and does not decay.

#### 2. Vocabulary

(1) preserve: keep/keep safe

(2) recount: narrate / give an account of ...

(3) migrations: number of persons, animals etc., migrating together / movements from one place to another in order to live there

(4) anthropologists: experts in anthropology

(5) remote: distant in space or time / earliest

(6) decay: rot away

(7) without trace: without leaving anything behind

#### 3. Key Structures

a. Your mother may have called when you were out.

b. You may have left your umbrella in the waiting-room

c. He may have changed his mind.

#### 4. Special Difficulties

(1) a. parts / places

**parts** — regions, districts 地区, 区域。

**places** — cities, towns villages, etc.

e.g. He is travelling in remote parts of the country.

He likes to go to places and see things (=He likes to travel as a tourist.).

b. history/story

**history** — the real events of the past.

**story** — a number of connected events which may or may not have really happened.

e.g. His great achievements will go down in history.

He is very fond of telling nonsensical stories.

c. wonder/wander

**wonder** — be curious about.

**wander** — be absent-minded; allow the thoughts to go from subject to subject 心不在焉; 迷惘。

e.g. I wondered how he had managed to get there so early.

He wandered in his talk.

d. like/as

Generally speaking, 'like' is a preposition, but 'as' is a conjunction.

e.g. My brother doesn't look like me.

You should do as I say.

e. find out / find

**find out** — learn or discover a fact (that was hidden).

**find** — get or discover sth. or sb. as the result of search or experiment.

e.g. In spite of our efforts we failed to find out the truth.

I'll try to find out who did this.

He found her at home.

You'll find the book on the bottom shelf.

f. ancient / old

Hand

**ancient** — belonging to times long past.

**old** — having lived, existed or used for a long time

e.g. This is an ancient Chinese bowl.

The old and young do not always understand each other.

We should discard foolish old customs.

g. tools/instruments

**tools** — applied to any devices for doing work

**instruments** — refers to precision tools used in science or art

e.g. He took his bag of tools to fix the car.

The doctors used delicate instruments during the operation.

He plays on several musical instruments.

h. stone/rock

**stone** — a piece of rock esp. not very large, either of natural shape or cut out specially

**rock** — solid stony part of the earth's crust, a large mass of stone or boulder

e.g. The yard is paved with stone.

The island was composed almost entirely of rock.  
The boat was driven on a rock.

i. skin/leather

**skin** — the outer covering of the body of a person or animal

**leather** — material made by curing animal skins, used for making shoes, gloves, bags, etc.

e.g. Her skin is very tender.

He wore a leather coat.

- (2) a. Do you happen to be free this afternoon?  
b. It so happens that I am going your way.  
c. Can you tell me what has happened?

## 第二课 勿伤害蜘蛛

### I. Words and Expressions

1. fraction ['frækʃən] *n.* 小部分
2. census ['sensəs] *n.* 人口普查
3. estimate ['estimeit] *vt.* 估计
4. acre ['eikə] *n.* 英亩
5. pitch ['pitʃ] *n.* 坡度  
a football pitch = a football ground or field

### II. Notes to the Text

1. Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends? (I.1) = You may wonder why spiders are our friends. —— 你也许会感到奇怪，蜘蛛竟然会是我们的朋友？

情态动词 *should* 在句中作‘竟然’解，表示惊异。

2. ... if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals. (II. 4~5) —— 假如没有得到那些以昆虫为食的动物的保护。

这是表示现在情况的虚拟条件句。

3. We owe a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects ... (II.5~6) —— 我们非常感激吃昆虫的鸟兽。

‘owe ... to ...’ 是个习惯用法，作‘感激某人’或‘应该把...’



归功于...’解。

e.g. I owe a great deal to my associates. 我该大大感激我的同事们。

**4. Spiders are not insects, as many people think, nor even nearly related to them. (II.9~10)** —— 许多人认为蜘蛛属昆虫类，其实不然。它甚至与昆虫毫无关连。

这里as many people think是个插入语。在 think 之后省略了 they are 两词。

nor even nearly related to them = nor are they nearly related to them.

be related to sb. 是个词组，作‘和某人有亲戚关系’解。

e.g. He is related to the boss. 他和老板有亲戚关系。

**5. One can tell the difference at a glance. (I.10)** —— 人们只要一眼就能看出他们之间的差别。

at a glance 一瞥地。

e.g. I saw at a glance that the girl had been crying.

我一眼就看出那女孩在哭。

**6. How many spiders are engaged in this work on our behalf ?—(I.12)** —— 有多少蜘蛛在为我们从事这项工作呢？

be engaged in 从事于

e.g. He is engaged in teaching. 他从事于教学工作。

on one's behalf 为了某人。

e.g. Don't trouble to do it on my behalf. 不要为了我而麻烦。

**7. ... that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch. (II.14~15)** —— 也