TOE CEF CLISH

A Student Guide To

新概念 英语 自学丛书

TEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语自学词典

下册

唐义均 著

外文出版社

《新概念英语》自学丛书

新概念英语自学词典 [下] A Guide to NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

唐义均 著

外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念英语自学词典 下册/唐义均 著. - 北京:外文 出版社,1997 ISBN 7-119-02046-3

I.新··· II.唐··· II.英语一自学参考资料 IV.H31 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 07893 号

责任编辑:李 毅封面设计:唐少文

新概念英语自学丛书 新概念英语自学词典(下册)

唐义均 著

©外文出版社 外文出版社出版 (中国北京百万庄大街 24 号) 邮政编码 100037 煤炭工业出版社印刷厂印刷 1997 年(大 32 开)第 1 版 1997 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷 ISBN 7-119-02046-3/H・682(外) 定价:28.00元(平)

内容简介

(新概念英语自学词典)是根据(新概念英语)由浅入深、循序渐进的教学宗旨和特点而编写的。本书摒弃了传统的译注方法,按照原书的编排章节,系统化地指导读者寻求学习和使用英语的规律,给自学者指出一条学习的捷径。

作者在长期的教学实践中对学生提出的问题作了详细的记录, 对具有普遍性的问题从英汉语言文化的角度进行认真细致的分析和研究,并在书中作了重点讲解。多年来,作者对语言学家 L.G. 亚历山大的语言教学思想进行了探讨,对《新概念英语》教材本身进行了大量的科学研究,并根据自己的教学经验,编写了这本适用于中国学生以及广大自学者的《新概念英语自学词典》。

本书对课文的处理分为四部分,

- (一)精读(Intensive Reading)精讲了课文中出现的语言难点,指导读者对相似的语言现象进行总结、归纳、比较和分析,培养初学者的自学能力。对英汉语言特点作了细致的对比,找出它们的相同点,而着浓墨于不同之处,对中国学生易犯和常犯的错误进行了剖析。例如,对 under/beneath/below(在…下面), across/through(通过), with/by/in(以,用), to/towards(向,朝)等重点介词进行了比较,同时强调了 with-结构;详述常用动词 do, have, make, take 的特殊含义及用法;对 include/contain(包括,包含), put on/wear/dress(穿,戴), find/find out/discover(发现), cost/spend(花费), turn on/open(打开)等近义动词进行了细致的辨析。
- (二)**重要结构(Key Structures)**以语法为纲,用浅显易懂的概念和例句,层次分明地阐明语法,着重分析和比较各种语法现象之间的联系和区别,找出它们的不同点和相似之处,以求使用上的准确性;反复讲解了中国学生不易理解和掌握的语法,如冠词、分词结构、虚拟式等;对一般完成时与完成进行时、一般将来时与将来进行时、一

般将来时与 be going to-形式、would 与 used to、限定性与非限定性定语从句、现在分词与动名词等易混淆的语法难点作了细致的比较;详尽地介绍了并列连词、关联连接词、连接性副词和关系代词的用法及注意事项。

(三)特殊难点(Special Difficulties)帮助读者解决同义词、同形词、同音词、动词短语以及各种特殊句型的使用问题,如 travel/journey/trip/voyage(旅行), steal/rob(偷,抢), job/work(工作)和系动词grow/get/turn/go/come/fall等同义词之间的区别以及特殊结构 too…to, enough to,形式宾语 it, there is/it is 等。

(四)补充笔头练习(Supplementary Written Exercises)从语法、句法、词法、语言思维习惯和文化传统诸方面逐个分析习题答案,指出它们为什么对、为什么错,使自学者知其所以然;对课文中未涉及到的重要句子结构、语法、词法等作了必要的补充;同时列举了适量的例子,以助读者增强理解;对类似的语法现象、同义词、近义词等进行了详尽的比较和分析,并使之与"精读"和"特殊难点"形成相互参照,互为补充;对中国学生容易答错的习题以及似是而非的选择答案作了特别提醒。

致读者

在教学工作与社会交往中,经常有人向我抱怨英语难学,并陈述 其学习过程。千人千面,情状各异。不少人虽用功多年,耗时费力, 但至今仍物我两离,无以致用;听说读写,无一能成;有的人虽学英语 数年,教材数本,但仍处入门阶段,根本无法提高;也有人虽袖藏书 本,饭前工余,不忘翻阅,但学而即忘,若无痕迹,开卷了然,闭书茫 然,如此等等,不一而足。

稍加注意,便能找到症结。其实,常人学外语,可能步入三个误区:

- 一是记单词脱离句子课文。开始学新课的第一件事便是把生词从课文中摘出来,在费时间精力去记背。结果,忘者多,存者少。一旦使用,便根据汉语释义胡乱堆积,汉冠英戴,非驴非马。当做起英译汉来,这些自认为记熟的词汇出现在句子或文章中,仿佛是一位原本认识的姑娘戴上了面纱,似曾相识,隐约有感,但始终辨认不出,更难以用地道的汉语将它们译出。
- 二是只记诵习语而不注重概念短语(Concept Phrases)。熟记习语固然重要,但它们在英语中只占极小的比例,寥寥无几的习语无助于理解文章的整体内容。而概念短语则至少占一篇文章的百分之三十五至四十的篇幅。更重要的是,这些概念短语反映出作者的思路,构成文章的思维框架;它们不仅是理解语篇的金钥匙,更是准确表达的基础。本套教材取名(新概念英语)的原因就在于此。倘若读者熟记诸如"在回家的路上(on the way home)"、"迎新年(welcome the New Year)"、"养成坏习惯(develop a bad habit)"、"一大笔钱(a large sum of money)"、"不久前(some time ago)"、"全国各地(all parts of the country)"、"幽默感(a sense of humour)"等等概念短语或概念英语,你很快会发现学英语要容易得多,使用时错误也会少得多。

三是学用两离。有的人尽管学习刻苦,不惜代价,但却效果不

佳,或者学而忘,忘而学,周而复始,原处踏步。原因何在?学而不用 也。

总结自身学习与教授英语之经验,研究各流派外语教学之理论, 得其精髓:练。

学语言犹如学钢琴,通乐理而不练琴,弹不出动听的音乐,因此学英语光背语法规则语言知识而不练说写,则难以表达出正确而漂亮的英语。学以致用,至关重要;学而不用则废,此乃常理。语言是一种技能,更应在使用中掌握。

语言不仅是交际工具,而且以交际为其唯一目的。听与读,接受并贮存信息,是交际之基础;说与写,提取并使用信息,为交际之手段;同时又反过来巩固听读。常言道:"听说读写并重",但普通学习者,尤其是自学者,常常偏废最关键的说与写。因此在练读练听的同时,勿忘练说练写。

最后,不揣冒昧,套用孔圣人之句法以戒学子:学而时用之。

唐义均 一九九七年五月 于北京商学院外语部

〈新概念英语自学词典〉[下]

符号说明

n . nounadj . adjective

adv. adverb

vt . verb transitive vi . verb intransitive

prep.prepositionpron.pronounconj.determ.determiner

determdeterminerobjobjectsubjsubjectsbsomebody

sth. something v-ing 如 going

v-to 如 go

wh-clause why, whether, etc. 如 wh-word 如 when, who

that-从句

that-clause

usu. usually esp. especially

fml formal
infml informal

逝 word in similar sense

tt compare

名词

形容词 副词

及物动词

不及物动词

介词 代词

连词 限定词 宾语

主语某人

某事,某物

动名词或现在分词

动词原形

疑问词引导的从句

疑问词

由 that 引导的从句

通常 尤其是 正式用法 非正式用法

同义词

反义词 近义词

比较

《新概念英语》(第三册)

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

Developing Skills

〈新概念英语自学词典〉[下]

CONTENTS

UN	IIT ONE		21 Daniel Mendoza	144
1	A Puma at Large	1	22 By Heart	152
2	Thirteen Equals One	10	23 One Man's Meat is Ano	ther
3	An Unknown Goddess	18	Man's Poison	158
4	The Double Life of Al	fred	24 A Skeleton in the Cupboard	d
	Bloggs	26		167
5	The Facts	35	25 The 'Cutty Sark'	174
6	Smash and Grab	44	26 Wanted: a Large Biscuit Ti	in
7	Crazy	52		180
8	A Famous Monastery	59	27 Nothing to Sell and Nothin	g to
9	A Trip to Mars	65	Buy	187
10	The Loss of the 'Titanic'	72	28 A Pound too Dear	194
11	Not Guilty	80	29 Funny or Not?	200
12	Life on a Desert Island	86	30 The Death of a Ghost	208
13	'It's Only Me'	91	31 A Lovable Eccentric	214
14	A Noble Gangster	97	32 A Lost Ship	221
15	Sixpence Worth of Trouble	e	33 A Day to Remember	228
		104	34 A Happy Discovery	236
16	Mary had a Little Lamb	111	35 Justice Was Done	242
17	The Greatest Bridge in	the	36 A Chance in a Million	250
	World	118	37 The Westhaven Express	257
18	Electric Currents in Mo	dern	38 The First Calendar	264
	Art	124	39 Nothing to Worry About	270
19	A Very Dear Cat	127	40 Who's Who	276
20	Pioneer Pilots	136	UNIT THREE	
U	OWT TIM		41 Illusions of Pastoral Peace	283

42 Modern Cavemen	291	53 In the Public Interest	368
43 Fully Insured	300	54 Instinct or Cleverness?	374
44 Speed and Comfort	308	55 From the Earth: Greetings	3
45 The Power of the Press	313		379
46 Do It Yourself	320	56 Reading Passage	387
47 Through the Earth's Cru	st	57 Reading Passage	392
	329	58 Reading Passage	397
48 The Silent Village	336	59 Reading Passage	401
49 The Ideal Servant	342	60 Reading Passage	410
50 New Year Resolutions	348	Fluency in English(第四册)	415
51 Automation	354	索引(一)—(自学词典)[上]	800
52 Mud is Mud	361	索引(二)(自学词典)[下]	808

1 A Puma at Large

Idiomatic Expressions

take...seriously 认真对待

leave behind 留下

cling to 粘于; 偎依于

complain of 抱怨说有…

in the possession of 被…拥有

at large 逍遥自在的

I . Intensive Reading

1. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously. (L.2 - 5)

Spot

spot(= to see, find, recognize) 见到,发现,认出(不能用于进行时):

A huge iceberg was suddenly *spotted* by a look-out. (10 The Loss of the 'Titanic') 一座巨大的冰山突然被一个瞭望员发现了。

He had *spotted* a tiny bottle at the bottom of my case and he pounced on it with delight. (11 Not Guilty)

他在我的箱底发现了一只小瓶,立即欣喜若狂地拿了出来。

A tall man is easy to spot in a crowd.

高个子在人群中很容易被发现。

She spotted him eventually at the very back of the crowd.

她终于看到了站在人群后面的他。

We spotted the winner of the beauty contest the moment she appeared. 她一出现,我们就认出她是选美比赛的获胜者。

Take ... Seriously

take something seriously(= deal with sth. seriously)表示"认真对

待某事" [c] take sth. lightly(对某事草率处置):

I always take your suggestions seriously.

对你的建议我始终认真对待。

Next time Daddy came home I'd tell him about the person who called He'd laugh and say Mama shouldn't have **taken it seriously**. 下一次爸爸回家时我将告诉他谁打来了电话。他会笑着说妈妈不该对此太认真了。

Foreign managers take marketing seriously.

外国管理者非常看重市场营销。

The police did not have much to do because the citizens **took** the exercise **seriously**. (7 **Crazy**) 警察没有什么事可做,因为市民们都极认真地对待这次演习。

Tactically we take difficulties seriously.

在战术上我们认真对待困难。

2.... experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate...(L.7 - 8)

Oblige

oblige a) (= make sb. feel it necessary to do sth.)使…觉得有必要: I feel *obliged* to say 'No'. 我觉得有必要说声"不"。

b)(= force sb. to do)强迫,迫使(经常用于被动式—be obliged to do 被迫干):

She was obliged to go out to work when her husband died.

她丈夫死后,她被迫出去工作。

The police obliged him to leave. 警察强迫他离开。

They were obliged to sell their house in order to pay their debts. 他们被迫卖房还债。

3. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being *unless* it is *cornered*. (L. 15 - 17)

Unless

unless 是连词,常常与 if...not 互换;它引导的从句中不能用将来时形式:

You will fail unless you work harder/ if you don't work harder.

除非你更加努力/如果你不更加努力,你会不及格的。

Come tomorrow unless I phone/ if I don't phone.

除非我打电话/如果我不打电话,你明天来好了。

He'll accept the job unless the salary is too low/ if the salary is not too low. 除非薪金太低/如果薪金不太低, 他就接受这份工作。

Corner

corner(=drive/force a person or an animal into a corner) 使走投无路,把…难住:

The escaped prisoner was cornered at last.

逃犯最后被逼得走投无路。

A rattlesnake will bite its own tail if it is cornered.

响尾蛇被逼急了会咬自己的尾巴。(意为:狗急跳墙)

That question cornered me. 那个问题把我难住了。

4.... this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape. (L.25 - 27)

In the Possession of and In Possession of

- a) in the possession of sb.(或: in sb's possession)是被动形式,表示"被某人占有或控制(possessed by)";它的主语只能是"某物"。
- b) in possession of sth. 是主动形式,表示"占有或控制某物 (possess);它的主语只能是"某人"。

My solicitor is now in possession of the documents.

我的律师现在掌握着那些文件。

The documents are now in the possession of my solicitor/in my solicitor's possession. 那些文件现在由我的律师掌握着。

Compare:

He is in possession of a valuable painting. 他有一张珍贵的油画。

A valuable painting is in his possession.

一张珍贵的油画由他收藏着。

John was found in possession of dangerous drugs.

发现约翰拥有危险药物。

Dangerous drugs were found in John's possession/in the possession of John. 发现危险药物控制在约翰手里。

Somehow and Somewhat

a)somehow表示"通过某种手段(by some means),以某种方式(in some way);由于某种原因、不知怎么地(for some reason unknown)":

Don't worry; we'll get the lost money back somehow.

别担心,我们无论如何会把丢失的钱找回来的。

I'll get there somehow. 我无论如何会到那里的。

Somehow, I know he'll succeed. 不知怎么的,我知道他会成功。

I think she's right but somehow I'm not completely sure.

我想她是对的但不知怎么的,我不敢十分肯定。

b)somewhat 均表示程度,即"有点",与 a little 同义:

The price was somewhat higher than I'd expected.

价格比我预料的略高。

The news puzzled me somewhat. 这消息使我感到有点疑惑。

"How is he?" "Somewhat better, thank you."

"他怎么样?""略有好转,谢谢。"

Compare:

She is somehow sad. 她不知怎么地很伤心。

She is somewhat sad. 她有点伤心。

5. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside. (L. 27 - 29) 一想到有一只危险的野兽仍

在平静的村野里逍遥自在,就令人心里不安。

At Large

at large(= not kept within walls, fences, etc.; free)(危险的人或动物)逍遥法外的,未被捕的,自由自在的:

The killer remained at large for weeks.

凶手逍遥法外达数周之久。

Cattle and sheep roamed at large on the big ranch.

牛羊在大牧场上自由地游荡。

Despite the efforts of the police, the escaped prisoner is still at large. 尽管警方作出了努力,还是未能抓获逃犯。

I . Special Difficulties

介词与关系代词

A:许多动词和形容词与特定的介词连用,如 look at, talk about, afraid of。在比较正式的书面语中,往往把介词提到句首,而在口语和非正式文体中,介词则位于句尾。(另见 20 Pioneer Pilots)

正式: About whom are you talking?

非正式: Who(m) are you talking about? 你们在谈论谁?

正式: For whom are you waiting?

非正式: Who are you waiting for? 你在等谁?

特殊疑问句一般用非正式形式来表达,如:

What are you looking at? 你在看什么?

Who do you intend to travel with? 你想和谁一起去旅行?

Which flight is the General travelling on ? 将军乘哪次航班旅行?

B: 当定语从句中的关系代词是介词的宾语时, 我们也能把**可移位的** 介词提前到关系代词之前。这种形式通常用于一些严谨的文章中; 在口语中, 介词一般位于从句的句尾。

正式: That is the film about which I told you.

非正式:That is the film I told you about.

那就是我对你谈起过的那部电影。

正式: The house in which I lived last year has been sold.

非正式:The house I lived *in* last year has been sold. 我去年住的房子已经卖出去了。

正式: Is this the book for which you asked me?

非正式:Is this the book you asked me for? 这是你向我要的书吗?

正式: I have been let down by a person on whom I thought I could rely.

非正式:I have been let down by a person I thought I could rely on. 我被一个我原以为可以信赖的人骗了。

【用法】在定语从句中,介词之后只能用 whom 和 which 作关系代词,不能用 that。介词位于从句的句尾时,关系代词就可以省略。

■. Concept Phrases

feel obliged to investigate 感到有必要讲行调查 the hunt for the puma 对那头美洲豹的搜捕 a woman picking blackberries 一个采黑莓的妇女 attack a human being 攻击人类, 伤人 早晨在一个地方 at one place in the morning 晚上又在另一个地方 at another place in the evening a trail of dead deer and small animals 一些死鹿与小动物的残骸 be seen in a number of places 在很多地方发现 complain of 'cat-like noises' 抱怨听到"象猫叫的声音" a businessman on a fishing trip 外出钓鱼的商人 一位私人收藏家 a private collector go on for several weeks 持续好几周 a dangerous wild animal 一头危险的野兽 逍遥在宁静的乡村 at large in the quiet countryside