

活版念英语

A GUIDE TO NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH A GUIDE TO NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

■ 唐义均 著

3

○ 中国劳动社会保障出版社

无师自通新概念英语

[3]

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《无师自通新概念英语》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了认真细致的分析 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究,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《无师自通新概念英语》。

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。对英汉语言特点做了细致的对比,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做了细致的比较;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)多项选择问题 (Multiple Choice Questions)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。



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,这些概念短语反映了作者的思路,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。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)"等概念

短语或概念英语,你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和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,接受并储存信息,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。

本套书的参编人员还有:王建南、王红莉、赖花、刘学、许晓华、周 杰、彭小马、杨增成、文华俊、杨翠艳、谢咏伶。

我在此衷心感谢原《今日中国》杂志英文副译审方芷筠女士及 国家级专家、著名汉译英翻译家梁良兴先生为本书阅稿。感谢他们 为改进此书而提出的许多宝贵意见和付出的辛勤劳动。

> 唐义均 2006 年 8 月 于北京工商大学外语系

符号说明

n.

noun

名词 形容词

adj. adv. adjective adverb

副词

vt.

verb transitive

及物动词 不及物动词

vi.

verb intransitive

介词

prep. pron. preposition pronoun

代词

conj.

conjunction

连词

determ.

determiner

限定词

obj.

object

宾语

subj.

subject

主语

sb.

somebody

某人

sth.

something

某事,某物 动名词或现在分词

v-ing v-to 如 going

动词原形

. ..

如 go

疑问词引导的从句

wh-clause

wh-word

如 when, who

疑问词

that-clause

that-从句

由 that 引导的从句

usu.

usually

通常

esp.

especially

尤其是

fml infml formal informal 正式用法 非正式用法

同

synonym

同义词 反义词

反

antonym

近义词

近

near-synonym

比较

比

compare



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1 A puma at large

Idiomatic Expressions

at large 逍遥自在的

be found in 在……有(物种)

take...seriously 认真对诗

leave behind 留下

cling to 粘于:依偎于

complain of 抱怨说有……

in the possession of 被……拥有

go on 持续

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. 1-3)

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)

认真对待某事 [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.

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. 4 - 5)

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. 8 - 9)

Unless

unless (= if ... not) (conj.) 引导的从句中不能用将来时形式。 常用句型——否定 + unless 或 unless + 否定:

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。

除非薪金太低/如果薪金不太低,他就接受这份工作。

Unless you want to eat mud and die young, you can't really live in the country without a car.

除非你想以土为食早早夭亡,在乡下住没有汽车真的不行。

There is **no** point providing answers **unless** you get people to care about the questions.

除非你让大家都关心这些问题,否则提供这些问题的答案毫无意义。

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. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes. (L. 12)

Cling to

cling to (= hold tightly to, stick firmly to)

紧握住,紧抱住,缠着不放;紧挨着:

His wet shirt clung to his body.

湿衬衫紧紧贴在他的身上。

They clung to one another for comfort.

他们互相抱着,以求得安慰。

She still clings to the belief that her son is alive.

她仍然抱着儿子还活着的信念。

5.... this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape. (L. 15 - 16)

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.

约翰被发现拥有危险药物。

Dangerous drugs were found in John's possession/in the possession of John.

危险药物被发现控制在约翰手里。

Somehow and Somewhat

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

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 (= a little, slightly)

表示程度,即"有点,稍微",多用于修饰比较级:

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。

6. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside. (L. 27 - 29)

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. 尽管警方做出了努力,还是未能抓获逃犯。

I. Key Structures

本文共有13个句子构成(见下表),均为复杂句和复合句。英语基本的语义单位是简单句——主语 + 谓语动词(+ 宾语 + 状语)。但在实际使用中,英语书面语以复杂句和复合句为主,而口语以简单句和复合句为主。

句子序号	单句数	连词数	具体连词	计算结果
1	2.	1	which	1
2	3	2	When, that	1
3	4	3	as, for, who	1
4	2	1	where	1
5	5	4	when, and, that, that, unless	1
6	2	1	for	1
7	2	1	Wherever	1
8	2	1	and	1

9	2	1	and	1
10	3	2	that, but	1
11	2	1	As	1
12	2	1	but	. 1
13	2	1	that	1

如果我们将单句数(即简单句)减去连词数,就会得到一个完全相同的计算结果:

单句数 - 连词数 = 1

计算结果1是合法句子,其他结果应为非法语句(特殊语境除外)。 也就是说,我们在写英语句子时务必牢记以下公式:

简单句 + 连词 + 简单句 + 连词 + 简单句.....

复合句和复杂句的构成一般通过以下几种方式完成:

- 1. 并列连接词(Coordinating Conjunctions) and, but/yet, so, or, for, nor, rather than, as well as。
- 2. 关联连接词(Correlative Conjunctions)
 both...and(既……又), either...or(要么……要么,不是……就是), neither...nor...(既不……也不……), not only...but...as
 well(不仅……而且), whether...or(是否,是……还是)。
- 3. 从属连接词(Subordinating Conjunctions)
 - 1)时间连接词(Temporal Conjunctions):
 when, whenever, while, before, after, until, till, since, as,