

◎ 新概念英语配套辅导讲练测 系列图书

新概念英语 (新版)

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH NEW EDITION

2

教材全解 (新概念英语学习必备)

新概念英语名师编写组 编

*Practice
& Progress*
实践与进步

前言 PREFACE

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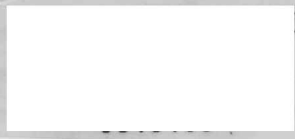
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前言 PREFACE

本册书是根据《新概念英语2》设计的全面解读教材的一本集讲解、练习及兴趣拓展于一体的系列辅导书。鉴于《新概念英语2》的编排特点、语言特点以及使用人群，本书在编写过程中全面、详尽地展现了英语的语言魅力。

根据《新概念英语2》教材的特点，本书设计成每课为一个单元，全书共96个单元。全书分为以下板块：

基础积累篇：

“词”海拾珠：此栏目分栏设计，左栏针对教材中的重点单词给出讲解并列出其近义词、反义词、构词法、派生词、形近词等拓展内容；右栏给出即讲即练的例题，并给出答案，重点试题配有解析。例题语境新颖、典型、贴近生活。

举案说“法”：此栏目分栏设计，左栏选出课文中反映语法点的典型例句，针对例句展开讲解；右栏给出习题，重点试题配有详解。

说“文”解“字”：此栏目选出几个重要的课文原句；配有中文译文，精讲其中涉及的修辞、特殊用法等内容。

兴趣拓展篇：

选取与课文内容相关的趣味阅读或趣味词语解读等内容作为发展学生兴趣、提高阅读能力和拓展知识的板块。让学生在学基础知识的同时，提高阅读能力。

另外，本书也在正文后面附有《新概念英语2》教材中动词的词形变化表，帮助学生轻松记忆动词词形变化。

本书具有以下特色：

抓住基础，拓展知识

本书既有对课本基础词汇、短语、句型等的讲解，又有在此基础上拓展出来的一些词汇、短语、句型等，使学生不仅掌握了教材的知识，也拓展了所学知识。

分栏设计，左“讲”右“练”

左栏为重点词汇或语法点的讲解，右栏是与左栏配套的习题，真正达到随讲随练、及时掌握所学新知识的目的。

本书是由从事新概念英语教育研究且有多年教学经验的一线教师团队编写，具有系统性、知识性、趣味性等特点。本书从策划、编审，版面设计到出版，每个过程都倾注了编者的大量心血，但书中仍难免有疏漏之处，敬请广大师生批评指正。

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Lesson 1 A private conversation

基础积累

【“词”海拾珠】——Vocabulary

词汇	典型例题
<p>1. private <i>adj.</i> 私人的; 私下的; 私立的</p> <p>链接</p> <p>private view 个人的观点 a private talk 私下谈话 a private hospital 私立医院 in private 私下地, 悄悄地</p> <p>拓展</p> <p>[反] public <i>adj.</i> 公开的</p> <p>2. conversation <i>n.</i> (conversations) 谈话</p> <p>链接</p> <p>have/hold/carry on a conversation with 与……交谈 in conversation (with) (与……) 交谈中</p> <p>拓展</p> <p>[近] chat <i>n.</i> 闲聊 talk <i>n.</i> 对话 conversational <i>adj.</i> 交谈的, 谈话的</p> <p>3. seat <i>n.</i> (seats) 座位</p> <p>链接</p> <p>take a seat 坐下 take one's seat 坐某人的座位; 取代某人 have a seat 请坐</p> <p>拓展</p> <p>seat <i>v.</i> 坐下, 使就座 be seated 坐着, 坐下; 位于</p>	<p>1. 补全句子</p> <p>The parents sent their children to _____ (私立的) schools for better education. 答案: private</p> <p>2. 单项选择</p> <p>If you say that people are _____ conver- sation, you mean that they are talking together. A. with B. on C. in D. for 答案: C [解析] 句意: 假如你说人们正在谈话, 你的意思是他们正在交谈。短语be in conversation (with) 意为“(与……) 交 谈中”。</p> <p>3. 单项选择</p> <p>(1) Take _____, please. I'll get you some water. A. a chair B. chair C. seat D. a seat 答案: D [解析] 句意: 请坐下。我给你一些水。 chair与seat都是可数名词, 与take连用 时都需要接冠词, take a seat意为“坐 下”, 但take a chair意为“带/拿把 椅子”。</p>

续表

词汇	典型例题
<p>辨析: seat与sit</p> <p>seat是及物动词,后面跟宾语,所以它的一个用法是seat oneself/sb.,这样的短语可以转换成被动形式sb. is seated。</p> <p>sit是不及物动词,后面不跟宾语,无被动形式。</p> <p>4. attention n. 注意(不可数)</p> <p>链接</p> <p>pay attention (to) 注意</p> <p>pay attention to sth. (doing sth.) 注意(做)某事</p> <p>pay more attention to 更加注意</p> <p>pay close attention to 密切注意</p> <p>attract sb.'s attention 吸引某人的注意</p> <p>5. bear v. (bears, bore, borne, bearing) 容忍</p> <p>链接</p> <p>bear to do sth. 忍受做某事</p> <p>拓展</p> <p>[近] stand = put up with 忍受</p> <p>bear n. 熊</p>	<p>(2) The man who _____ next to me is our new teacher.</p> <p>A. is seated B. is seating</p> <p>C. is sat D. sitting</p> <p>答案: A</p> <p>4. 单项选择</p> <p>The words that we should pay attention _____ have been written on the black-board.</p> <p>A. on B. at C. for D. to</p> <p>答案: D</p> <p>[解析] 句意: 我们应该注意的单词已经写在黑板上了。句中attention与pay搭配后接关注对象时,须接介词to,再加宾语。</p> <p>5. 单项选择</p> <p>He _____ his sufferings during the war.</p> <p>A. bore B. born C. bears D. borne</p> <p>答案: A</p>

【举案说“法”】——Grammar

语法项目	典型例题
<p>一般过去时与过去进行时的区别</p> <p>课文原句</p> <p>1. I had a very good seat.</p> <p>2. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me.</p> <p>第一个句子用的是般过去时态,第二个句子用的是过去进行时态。</p> <p>语法讲解</p> <p>1. 意义上的区别</p> <p>(1) 一般过去时表示过去发生的动作。过去进行时则表示过去某时或某个动作发生时正在进行的动作。</p>	<p>1. 单项选择</p> <p>(1) We _____ TV when the telephone _____.</p> <p>A. watch; was ringing</p> <p>B. were watching; rang</p> <p>C. watched; rings</p> <p>D. are watching; rang</p> <p>答案: B</p> <p>[解析] 句意: 电话铃响时我们正在看电视。句中出现的动作都是指过去发生的事情,另外此处ring这个动作发生时另一个动作watch正在发生,故watch用过去进行时,ring用一般过去时。</p>

续表

语法项目	典型例题
<p>(2)一般说来,一般过去时只说明过去发生某事,侧重说明事实;而过去进行时侧重过去发生的动作的持续性。</p> <p>2. 时间状语上的区别 一般过去时的时间状语有: yesterday (morning, afternoon, evening), last night (week, month, year), ago, the day before yesterday, in 2003, just now, long long ago, one day等;过去进行时时间状语有: at this / that time yesterday, the whole evening, all day yesterday 等。</p> <p>3. 感情色彩 一般过去时和 always连用,表示经常或反复发生的动作;而过去进行时和 always连用,表示赞扬、感叹、厌恶等感情色彩。</p>	<p>(2) As she _____ the newspaper, Granny _____ asleep. A. read; was falling B. was reading; fell C. was reading; was falling D. read; fell 答案: B</p> <p>2. 补全句子 (1) He _____ (介绍) Tom to us just now. (2) She _____ (正在做) some washing all day yesterday. (3) I _____ (有) a lot of work to do yesterday. 答案: (1) introduced (2) was doing (3) had</p> <p>3. 完成句子 (1) 去年他总是乘坐公共汽车上班。 He always _____ to work by bus last year. (2) 他小时候总是哭。 He _____ always _____ when he was young. 答案: (1) went (2) was; crying</p>

【说“文”解“字”】——Text

1. I got very angry. 我非常生气。

get作为系动词,不能单独用作谓语,后边要跟表语,构成系表结构,说明主语的状况。get后可以接形容词作表语,也可以接过去分词作表语,表示主语的特征、状况等。

get dark 变暗

get more and more powerful 变得越来越强大

get caught in the rain 遭雨淋

2. 'It's none of your business,'... “不关你的事,”……

口语中常用句式,多用于警告或告诫对方,也可简化为:“None of your business.”

拓展

a bad /terrible business 麻烦事,不幸的事

come to business (=get down to business) 开始认真工作;开始干正事;言归正传

dark business 诡秘勾当,暧昧勾当

do business (with) (同……) 做买卖

兴趣拓展

趣味文章	译文
<p style="text-align: center;">Something really cheap</p> <p>When Tim was away <i>on business</i>¹, he thought it would be nice to bring his wife a gift.</p> <p>“How about the <i>perfume</i>²?” he asked the <i>cosmetics</i>³ clerk⁴. She showed him a \$50.00 bottle.</p> <p>“That’s a bit much,” said Tim, so she returned with a smaller bottle for \$30.00.</p> <p>“That’s still quite a bit,” Tim <i>complained</i>⁵. Growing <i>annoyed</i>⁶, the clerk brought out a tiny \$15.00 bottle. “What I mean,” said Tim, “is I’d like to see something really cheap.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The clerk handed him a mirror.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">真正便宜的东西</p> <p>出差在外，蒂姆觉得给妻子带一份礼物会好一些。</p> <p>“香水怎么卖啊？”他问卖化妆品的售货员。售货员给他看了一瓶价值50美元的香水。</p> <p>“这个有点贵。”蒂姆说道。于是售货员又拿出一个瓶子稍小的价值30美元的香水。</p> <p>“还是贵了点。”蒂姆抱怨道。</p> <p>售货员开始有点恼火了，就给蒂姆一瓶很小的香水，价值15美元。“我的意思是，”蒂姆说，“我想看看一些真正便宜的东西。”</p> <p>售货员递给了蒂姆一面镜子。</p>
<p>单词注释</p> <p>1. on business 出差</p> <p>2. perfume <i>n.</i> 香水</p> <p>3. cosmetics <i>n.</i> 化妆品</p> <p>4. clerk <i>n.</i> 职员</p> <p>5. complain <i>v.</i> 抱怨</p> <p>6. annoyed <i>adj.</i> 恼怒的</p>	

课后练习答案：

Multiple choice questions

Comprehension: 1. b 2. c

Structure: 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. d

Vocabulary: 8. b 9. a 10. c 11. c 12. c

Sentence structure

A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me.

Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch?

基础积累

【“词”海拾珠】——Vocabulary

词汇	典型例题
<p>1. until prep. 直到 链接 (1) 肯定句中, 与延续性动词连用, 相当于 till, 表示“直到……为止”。 (2) 否定句中, 与短暂性动词连用, 构成 not... until... 表示“直到……才”。</p> <p>2. ring v. (rings, rang, rung, ringing) (铃、电话等) 响; 打电话; 按铃 链接 ring sb. = ring sb. up 给某人打电话 ring the hotline 拨打热线</p> <p>3. repeat v. (repeats, repeated, repeated, repeating) 重复; 复述 链接 repeat one's words 重复某人的话 repeat n. 重复, 反复 a repeat of a television program 电视节目的重播</p>	<p>1. 英译汉 (1) He studied English until 9 o'clock last night. (2) He did not go to bed until 9 o'clock last night. 答案: (1) 他昨晚学英语一直到9点钟。 (2) 他昨晚直到9点钟才上床睡觉。</p> <p>2. 单项选择 If you want to visit your teacher, you should _____ first. A. ring to her B. ring her up C. ring up her D. to ring her up 答案: B</p> <p>3. 完成句子 (1) 能不能请你再说一次号码? Will you please _____ ? (2) 请跟我把这些单词读一遍。 Please _____ . 答案: (1) repeat the number (2) repeat the words after me</p>

【举案说“法”】——Grammar

语法项目	典型例题
<p>一般现在时与现在进行时的区别 课文原句 1. I never get up early on Sundays.</p>	<p>单项选择 1. John is from England. He _____ English. A. spoke B. will speak</p>

续表

语法项目	典型例题
<p>2. 'But I'm still having breakfast,' I said. 第一个句子为一般现在时; 第二个句子为现在进行时。</p> <p>语法讲解</p> <p>1. 用法不同</p> <p>一般现在时表示现在、经常或反复发生的动作, 或目前存在的状态。 现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作, 也表示目前或现阶段一直进行的动作。</p> <p>2. 构成方式的不同</p> <p>一般现在时的句子构成有以下三种情况:</p> <p>① sb./sth.+am, is, are +表语 ② sb./sth.+have/has+宾语 ③ sb./sth.+实义动词(原形或单数第三人称形式)(+宾语)</p> <p>而现在进行时的句子构成是: sb./sth.+am/is/are+现在分词(+宾语)</p> <p>3. 标志词和时间状语不同</p> <p>一般现在时的标志词和时间状语主要有: sometimes, often, usually, on Sundays, always, every day等。 现在进行时的标志词和时间状语有: now, these days, at the moment等。</p>	<p>C. speaks D. had spoken 答案: C</p> <p>[解析] 本句表示主语John所具备的自身技能, 是现在存在的实际情况, 故用一般现在时。</p> <p>2. Our teacher told us the sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west. A. rose; set B. rises; sets C. rises; set D. rise; sets 答案: B</p> <p>[解析] 虽然主句是一般过去时, 但从句所述内容“太阳东升西落”却是客观事实, 不会因时间变化而不同, 故用一般现在时表示。</p> <p>3. It's nine o'clock. The students _____ a maths class. A. have B. had C. is having D. are having 答案: D</p> <p>4. Look! They _____ a good time, _____ they? A. have; do B. have; don't C. are having; are D. are having; aren't 答案: D</p> <p>[解析] 根据look可知本句所表述的是现在正在发生的事情, 所以第一空用现在进行时; 而进行反问时, 反问句的时态与助动词应与陈述句一致, 故选D项。</p>

【说“文”解“字”】——Text

1. 'I've just arrived by train,' she said. “我刚下火车,” 她说。

(1) 本句应用现在完成时态表示现在已经完成的动作: “已经到达”。句中副词just意思是“刚刚”, 通常与现在完成时连用, 表示离现在很近的过去所发生的事情。

They have just bought a new house. 他们刚买了一套新房子。

(2) 介词by意为“通过”, 表示通过某种方式做某事。by train = in a train, by bus = on a bus, by car = in a car, by bike = on a bike, by air = by plane, by sea = by ship。

“by+交通工具”表示方式, 中间不加任何的冠词; in表示“通过”时, 后面所接的

交通工具等名词前需加冠词。

They crossed the river in a boat. 他们乘船渡过了河。

2. What a day! 鬼天气!

这是一个感叹句的省略形式，完整的句子应该是 **What a day it is!**

感叹句一般是用来表示说话者的喜悦、惊讶等情感，通常由 **what**, **how** 引导。**what** 修饰名词，**how** 修饰形容词或副词，感叹句结构主要有以下几种：

(1) **How**+形容词/副词+主语+谓语!

How clever the boy is! 多么聪明的男孩!

(2) **What** (+冠词) +形容词+名词+主语+谓语!

what与**how**引导的感叹句，一般情况下可以相互转换，转换后意义不变。在口语中，感叹句的主语和谓语常常省略。

How clever the boy is! = What a clever boy he is! 多么聪明的男孩!

兴趣拓展

趣味文章

Extra-strong sleeping pills

Bob was having *trouble*¹ getting to sleep at night. He went to see the doctor, who *prescribed*² some extra-strong sleeping pills.

On Sunday night Bob took the pills, slept well and was awake before he heard the alarm. He took his time getting to the office, *strolled*³ in and said to his boss, "I didn't have a bit of trouble getting up this morning."

"That's fine," *roared*⁴ the boss, "but where were you on Monday and Tuesday?"

单词注释

1. *trouble* *n.* 麻烦
2. *prescribe* *v.* 开处方

译文

强力安眠药

鲍勃晚上失眠。他去看医生，医生给他开了一些强力安眠药。

星期天晚上鲍勃吃了些药，睡得很好，在闹钟响之前就醒了。他慢悠悠地走进办公室，对老板说：“我今天早上起床一点困难都没有。”

“好啊，”老板吼道，“那你星期一和星期二到哪儿去了？”

3. *stroll* *v.* 散步；闲逛
4. *roar* *v.* 咆哮；吼叫

课后练习答案：

Key structures

A 1. are playing; play; is kicking; is running

2. are doing; am leaving; are 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?

Special difficulties

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)!

Multiple choice questions

Comprehension: 1. c 2. d

Structure: 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. b

Vocabulary: 8. a 9. d 10. c 11. d 12. b

Sentence structure

just arrived by train

Exit a strong sleeping pill

Bob was having trouble getting to sleep at night, so he went to see the doctor who prescribed some extra-strong sleeping pills. On Sunday night Bob took the pills, slept well and was awake before he heard the alarm. He took his time getting to the office, strolled in and said to his boss, "I didn't have a bit of trouble getting up this morning. That's fine, never the boss, but when were you on Monday and Tuesday?"

1. trouble n. 麻烦
2. prescribe v. 开处方

1. 'I've just arrived by train,' she said.

(1) 本句应用现在完成时表示不久前发生的动作。

“刚刚”、“刚”与现在完成时连用。

They have just bought a new house.

(2) 介词by意为“通过”，表示交通方式。

by car = in a car, by bike = on a bike, by air

by + 交通工具 表示方式，中间不加任何介词。

Lesson 3 Please send me a card

基础积累

【“词”海拾珠】——Vocabulary

词汇	典型例题
<p>1. send v. (sends, sent, sent, sending) 寄, 送 链接 send sb. sth. 寄给某人某物, sb. 为间接宾语, sth. 为直接宾语, 即send后可接双宾语。 send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 把某物寄/送给某人, 当sth. 为代词时, 只能用send sth. to sb. 的形式。</p> <p>拓展 send for 派人去请 send away 派遣; 解雇</p> <p>2. lend v. (lends, lent, lent, lending) 借给 链接 lend sb. sth. 借给某人某物 = lend sth. to sb. 把某物借给某人</p> <p>拓展 [反] borrow v. 借入</p> <p>3. decision n. (decisions) 决定 链接 come to/reach/arrive at a decision 决定下来, 下结论 make a decision 做出决定 a man of decision 果断的人</p> <p>拓展 decide v. 决定, 下决心 decide to do sth. 决定做某事</p>	<p>1. 单项选择 —Does it really have such a good use? —I can _____ one to you to try. A. borrow B. send C. have D. receive 答案: B [解析] 句意: ——它真的有如此好的用处么? ——我可以送给你一个试用。borrow是“借来”, have是“拥有; 让”, receive是“收到”, send是“送; 寄”。</p> <p>2. 补全句子 —Why are you looking so worried, Martin? —Because I ran out of money. Could you _____ me some? 答案: lend</p> <p>3. 完成句子 (1) 我不想做出错误的决定, 之后再后悔。 I don't want to _____ _____ and regret it later. (2) 他们是否已做出决定? Have they _____ _____ yet? 答案: (1) make the wrong decision (2) come to/arrived at a decision</p>