

新概念英语

第三册
(上)

课文·译文·课文讲解·练习答案

New Concept
English

DEVELOPING SKILLS

使用说明

一、《新概念英语（三、四册）讲解》全书四册，按原书课文序号编排、讲解。

二、本书每课包括课文、单词表、课文讲解及译文、练习答案五个部分。

三、课文以原课文句子为单位，按顺序列在各讲解项或译文之前，以方便读者使用。

四、单词表主要以《新概念英语》前两册所用词为已知词编选。单词所给汉义为本课使用意义。

五、课文讲解根据原句具体情况，考虑原书编排意图及教学要求，针对我国一般英语学习者的特点，从理解、用法、文化历史背景、翻译技巧等方面，做必要的讲解。对一些句法结构简单、词义理解容易的句子只给译文。

六、练习答案除 Key Structure, Special Difficulties, The Sentence, The Paragraph, Multiple Choice Questions 外，其余部分（包括 Précis, Comprehension, Vocabulary, Composition, Letter-writing）均为参考答案。由于第四册中的命题作文过于随意灵活，没有参考答案。

七、原书中印刷错误及个别笔误已由我们订正，

八、本书定有不当之处，切望读者指正。

黑龙江大学《新概念英语讲解》编写小组

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1 A Puma at Large

一、词语表

puma n.	美洲狮	human being	人, 相对于动物而言的“人”
at large	逍遥法外	corner vt.	逼迫某人至绝境, 使某人走投无路
spot vt.	发现	observe vt.	观察, 看到
evidence n.	证据, 根据	trail n.	一行(串)
accumulate v.	增多, 越来越多	paw n.	爪
to be obliged to do sg.	应该或有必要做某事	print n.	印记
investigate v.	调查, 了解	cling (to) vi.	粘, 贴
claim to do something	自称做某事, (一般用于讲明观点或陈述事实)	bush(es) n.	树丛, 小灌木树
extraordinarily adv.	异乎寻常地, 极其	complain (of) vi.	抱怨, 埋怨, 发牢骚
similar adj.	相似, 助仿, 一样	to be convinced	相信. 含有“被说服后方才相信”的意思
hunt n.	寻猎, 捕捉	collector n.	收集者
blackberry n.	黑莓	disturbing adj.	心神不安
confirm vt.	确认, 证实		

二、课文讲解

1. A puma at Large

①at large 是一个习惯用语, 经常用来修饰描写本应圈禁或囚禁就范但却未被圈禁或囚禁的动物或人。和这个用语经常搭配使用的是罪犯 (criminal), 含有“逍遥法外”、

“在逃”、“逃之夭夭”的意思。当和 Puma 等动物联用时，表示本应圈禁在动物园内，却逃跑了。这个题可译为：“一头跑掉了的狮子”或“一头挣脱了的山狮”。

②这里的不定冠词含有轻微的“一头”数量的意味。

2. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

①which are found in America 是限制性定语从句，用来修饰限定 animals。因此，这句话含有“山狮是产于美洲的一种动物”之意。

②英语中常用“名词+like”的格式构成形容词性质的复合词，表示“…一样的”或“…似的”的意思。例如：

gentleman-like manner 绅士般的举止

elephant-like memory (大象一样“好”的记忆)很
强的记忆

snow-like paper 雪(一样)白的纸

3. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

①a wild puma 中 wild 一词同 domesticated (家养的)相对，同汉语中“野生”的“野”字意。

②spot 是及物动词，用在口语中表示“认出来”，“看出来”，“发现”的意思，准确点说，包含“从许多东西中辨认出来”的语义内容。

He is as tall as a tower and is easily spotted in the crowd.

他象塔一样的高，很容易在人堆里给找出来。

③south of London 中的 south 可以看作是表示地

点、方位的副词；of London 作为介词短语修饰 south。south of London 在一起仍然具有副词的性质，放在 forty-five miles 这个名词短语后面作它的定语，意为“伦敦南边的”。注意：“south of London”和“south in London”之间的区别。前者是说“伦敦城以外的南边”，后者是说“伦敦城内的南部”。

④ forty-five miles 是表示距离的名词性短语。这种名词或名词短语可用来充当状语修饰动词，表示“在…处”的意思。如，

There was a pond miles away. (几里地外有一个池塘。)

在书上这句话中，forty-five miles south of London 一起构成为表示距离的名词性短语，充当状语，说明 spotted 的地点，就是说“（人们）在伦敦南边四十五英里处发现了一头狮子”。当然，也可以把这个短语理解为主语 a wild puma 的补语，就是说“人们发现有一头狮子在伦敦南边四十五英里处。”

⑤ that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London 是一个用 that 引出的同位语从句，用来说明前面的 reports。这种从句所说明的名词往往是一些内含某种内容或情节的名词，如 fact, idea, belief 等，这时只能用关系代词 that，不能用 which。注意下面各组句子间的差别：

The report that a war had broken out came to the village.

战争已爆发的消息传到了村子。

The report which appeared in the newspaper

was unbelievable.

报纸上的这则报导不可信。

The fact that a wild puma is at large disturbs everyone in the city.

一头野山狮跑了出来，这事使全城的人不得安宁。

The fact which you account for isn't interesting.

你讲的事没什么意思。

课文中由于 that 引起的从句很长，所以同它所说明的 reports 分离了起来，放在了后面。

另外，在这个从句中，动词用的是过去完成体的被动态，表示 spot 这个行为发生在 came into London Zoo 这个过去事件以前。

⑥注意，reports 是复数形式，表示人们多次“报告说”。

⑦全句的主句是 they were not taken seriously. 其中，they 代替 reports。“were taken seriously”意思是“被重视”、“当回事”，其主动形式是“take...seriously”，如：

Nobody took his proposal seriously.

没人把他的建议当回事。

4. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the description given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

①however 是一个程度很强的表示转折意念的词。它

经常出现的位置有两处，一是句首，一是主语名词和谓语动词之间。无论在哪里，都要加上逗点。如：

However, experts have to investigate.

然而，专家们还是得去调查调查。

Experts, however, have to investigate.

②as 是连接句子用的词，可理解为“当”或“由于”。

③began to accumulate 中的 began 包含着“逐渐”、“越来越…”的意思。

④experts from the zoo 中的 experts 前面没有冠词 the，表示“动物园里的专家（或行家）们，”而不是动物园中的花匠或别的什么人。

⑤obliged 常和系动词 be、feel 联用于“be (feel) obliged to do…”的格式中，表示“迫于职责、义务去做什么事”，如：

He was obliged to catch the puma. (他应该去把那狮子逮住。)

⑥从 experts 到 to investigate 是主句，同 as 引起的句子呼应。

⑦for 引出的是一个说明、解释性的原因从句，同前因整个部分相关联。for 字可以不必翻成汉语，靠汉语的“意合法”传达或体会因果关系。

⑧for 引起的从句一直延续至句尾，其中 given by people 修饰 the descriptions, who 又引出一个从句，截止于 the puma, 修饰 people。

⑨在 who claimed to have seen the puma 中，claimed 的意思是“自称”，“一再说”，to have seen 是动词不定式 to see 的完成体形式，至于说，它表示的是

过去完成体，还是现在完成体，或将来完成体，要依据它前面动词的时态而定。如，在 they claim to have seen it 中为现在完成体，在 they claimed to have seen it 中为过去完成体。

⑩extra 是英语的一个前缀，一般加在形容词之前，含有“极其”“超”等语义内容。如：

extraordinary 特别的

extrasensory 超感官的

5. The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw a large cat only five yards away from her.

①从 where 到句尾是定语从句，修饰表示地点场所的名词 village。在英语中，如果定语从句修饰的是表示地点场所的名词，而这个名词在语义上修饰从句的谓语动词，那么这种从句可用 where 引出。注意下面两组句子间的区别。

{ This is the zoo where the puma is kept.
This is the zoo which keeps the puma.

{ They stayed in the village where a woman saw a puma.
They stayed in the village which was miles away from the zoo.

②“名词+ing”的格式中，ing一般都是用来说明前而那个名词的。a woman picking blackberries 中的 picking blackberries 修饰 a woman，实际等于 a woman who is (was) picking blackberries。即使在下面这个句子中也可这样理解：

They saw a woman picking blackberries.

③从 saw 开始到句尾是从句的谓语部分。其中, only five yards away from her 可以作两方面理解。一是把它看成 'a large cat' 的补语, 补充说明 'a large cat' 的状态; 一是把它看成 saw 的状语, 说明 saw 的位置。这两种理解都正确。但在下面这句话中, only five yards away from her 只能看作是 met 的状语:

A woman met a cat only five yards away from her.

6. Experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

①confirm 含有证实或确定一种不确实的说法或犹豫不定的看法, 可带用 that 引起的宾语从句。

②corner 在这里当动词用, 意为“逼急眼”了。

7. The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening.

①proved 意为“证实为”, 形式上是主动, 意义上是被动的。

②for 引出说明性原因从句。

③another place 和 twenty miles away 实际同指一个地方。

④observe 的基本意义是 see carefully, 就是说不是一般地看, 而是带有目的地仔细地看。但在这里的意义是 pay attention to。

8. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of

dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

①句子三个 it 均指那头野狮子。

②left (leave) 用于下面格式中意为“留下”

leave something in (on, etc) a place 意思是说“把某物留在某处”。书上这句话中，留下的东西是 a trail of...，地方是 behind it。由于留下之物（宾语）过长，所以放在后面了。

③deer 和 sheep 一样单、复数同一形态。这里的 dead deer 之前没有冠词，显然 deer 是复数的了。

9. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.

①paw prints 和 puma fur 之前都没有定冠词，只是说爪子印和狮子毛，没说是那头逃出来的山狮的。这使文章叙述得逼真，而又增添了一点紧张的韵味。

②cling, 不及物，说 A 粘在 B 上用下面的格式：A clings to B。文中 clinging to bushes 的意义上的主语是 puma fur，应把这部分看成是 puma fur 的补语，表示它被 found 时的样子。

10. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a business-man on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.

①complain of 很常用。用于 A complain of B 时，意为 A 对 B 不满，或由于 B，A 不满、发牢骚。亦可把 B 理解为 A 报怨、不满的内容。

②fishing trip 是一种以钓鱼为内容的野游活动。

③up a tree 近似于 on a tree，在文中作 the puma 的补语。

④and 两边所连接的句子在意义并没有什么直接的联系，但都是作为进一步证实那头山狮的确就在那一左一右的证据提出，并列在一起并不显得唐突。

11. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession [of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

①as 意为“由于”“既然”。

②missing 是主语 pumas 的补语。

③country 在这里指的是与 city 或 town 相对的市郊或乡野。

④in possession of 意为“属于”，用于下面的格式：A is in possession of B, 表示“A 属于 B”或“A 为 B 所有”。

⑤must have been 表示一种很强的推断语气，相当于汉语的“肯定是”。

⑥managed to escape 中的 manage 表示“办成了什么事”，managed to escape 是说已跑出来了。下面两句话中不定式部分所表示的行为都是能办到的或已办成了的：

I'll managed to come.

They managed to have it fixed.

另外，这里的 managed... 和前面的 must have been 并列。

12. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.

①It 是形式主语，实际主语部分是 to think that...。

②译文：“一想到在安静的郊野还有一头危险的野狮子逍遥自在，就叫人心神不安。”

三、练习答案

Comprehension and Précis

1. a puma had been spotted
2. similar in nature
3. a woman
4. it moved from place to place
5. a trail of dead animals
6. paw-prints and puma fur were found as well
7. cat-like noises
9. experts were sure that it was a puma

Many people claimed to have seen a puma south of London and their description of the animals were similar in nature. The animal was first seen by a woman and it was observed to move from place to place. Wherever it went, it left a trail of dead animals. Paw-prints and puma fur were found in the bushes as well. Cat-like noises were heard at night. What is more, a businessman saw the puma up a tree. The experts were now sure the animal really was a puma.

Vocabulary

found/become greater in quantity, become more

and more/indebted, felt it was necessary to/as-
serted as true/extremely, unusually/ at once/sure,
made sure

Composition

Mrs Stone had spent the whole morning picking
blackberries in the fields. It was nearly lunch time,
so she decided to go home. She was just leaving
when she heard a noise in the bushes. Then she
saw an animal which was like a cat. She knew it
was not a cat because it was too large to be a cat.
The animal suddenly got up and she thought it was
going to eat her. She dropped her basket and hid
behind a tree. Hearing the sound, the animal looked
around and approached the basket, after which,
Mrs Stone stepped out from behind the tree and
ran all the way home. She told her neighbours that
she had seen a puma but they did not believe her.
She also telephoned the police but they didn't believe
either.

Letter-writing

August 20, 1981

Mr. Charles Travis
Department of Literature
Harvard university
U. S. A.

Mr. Charles Travis

In response to your letter of July 11, 1981 I take pleasure in sending you two copies of "The Tea House" by Lao She.

Yours faithfully,

Wang Xiaohong

P.S. BaJin's "Family" is out of print.

Key Structures

(1.1) which; (1.2) when; that; (1.6) as; (1.8) for; (1.9) who; (1.13) where; (1.16) when; (1.17) that; unless; (1.18) for; (1.19) and; wherever; (1.20) and; (1.21) and; (1.22) and; (1.24) that; but; as; (1.26) and; (1.27) but; (1.28) that

Special Difficulties

- A. 1. What are you looking for?
2. Where is your mother going to?
3. Whom has the letter been sent to?
4. This is the house I was born in.
5. What does your decision depend on?
- B. 1. He is the man we have heard so much about.
2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.
3. Whom did you receive a letter from?
4. This is the road we came by.
5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?

2 Thirteen Equals One

一、词语表

vicar n.	(英国国教) 教区 牧师	torchlight n.	火炬光; 手电筒光
raise v.t.	筹(款); 招(兵)	sight n.	见, 瞥见
strike v.t, vi.	(钟) 敲响报(时)	figure n.	隐约可见的人影 (或物影)
damage v.t.	损害, 毁坏	recognize v.t.	认出; 辨认
arm v.t.	武装; 装备	local adj.	当地的; 本地的
torch n.	火炬, 火把; (英) 手电筒	grocer n.	食品商; 杂货商
tower n.	塔; 城楼	downstairs	在楼下; 往楼下
		adv.	

二、课文讲解

1. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

①在口语中 always 和动词进行时连用, 往往含有贬意, 表示厌烦, 不满。例如:

He's always asking silly questions. 他老是问些愚蠢的问题。

He's always finding fault with his comrades. 他老挑剔同志们的毛病。