

《新概念英语》

新版
New Edition

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

学习和应用指南

唐蕙倩

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编著

Developing
Skills
培养技能

复旦大学出版社

·系统语法提要 ·基础词汇精解 ·英语能力强化

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新概念英语
(培养技能)
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1. A Puma at Large

I. 语法:简单句、并列句和复合句

1. 简单句:只包括一个主谓结构的句子称简单句(Simple Sentences)。例如:

Late in the afternoon, the boys put up their tent in the middle of the field. 临近傍晚时,男孩子们在田中央搭起了帐篷。

2. 并列句:如果句子包含有两个或更多的互不依从的主谓结构,就是并列句(Compound Sentences)。并列句中的分句通常用一个并列连词来连接。常用的并列连词有:and, but, or, so, while, for, not only ... but also, both ... and ..., as well as, neither ... nor ..., either ... or ...等等。例如:

1) Work hard and you will succeed. 努力去做,你会成功的。

2) There must be someone in the room, for the lights are on. 房间里一定有人,因为灯还亮着。

3. 复合句:如果句子包含有两个或更多的主谓结构,其中有一个(或更多的)主谓结构充当句子的某一(些)成分,如主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等,这样的句子称复合句或主从复合句(Complex Sentences)。例如:

1) That he will come is certain. 他肯定会来的。(主语从句)

2) Can you tell what the future will be like? 你知道未来是什么样子吗?(宾语从句)

3) Reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted 45 miles south of London. 有人向伦敦动物园报告在伦

敦以南四十五英里的地方发现了一头野生美洲狮。(同位语从句)

练习 1 将下列各句译成中文,并按句子结构,说出各句的类型

- 1) The old lady was much obliged to the boy for his timely help.
- 2) I often hear of him, but I've never talked to him.
- 3) Don't do that, or you'll get into trouble.
- 4) As he didn't know the way, he asked a policeman.
- 5) It'll be a long time before the two brothers meet again.
- 6) He who laughs last laughs best.
- 7) Some people like pop music while others like classical music.
- 8) On the first night of the play, the theatre was packed.
- 9) At last the policemen found out what had really happened.
- 10) He had no sooner got home than it started to rain heavily.

练习 2 用适当的连词填入空格内

- 1) Great men are often unknown, or what is worse, misknown.
- 2) I went to him for help, and he gave me what money he had.
- 3) Had you told us earlier who he was, we could have introduced him at the meeting.
- 4) Which of the students will be chosen as the representatives?
- 5) Do you know whose dictionary it is?
- 6) He made a promise that he would finish the work within a week.
- 7) once she has made up her mind, she will never change.
- 8) He was walking along the street _____ the accident hap-

pened.

- 9) until I had investigated the matter, I had no idea of it.
- 10) It was not until late at night that he stopped working and went to sleep.

II. 词汇和短语

1. cat-like *a.* that is like a cat 像猫一样的
2. at large free, at liberty; in general; in detail (罪犯、野兽等) 未被捕获的; 不受约束, 未被控制; 整个; 详尽地
3. take sth seriously pay attention to 认真对待, 注意
4. feel/be obliged to do sth be made to do sth, have to do sth (感到)被迫做某事
5. corner *n.* 角, 角落
vt. 将……逼入困境; 使走投无路; 难住
in the corner (of) 在……角落里
on the corner (of) 在……角上
at the corner (of) 在……拐角处
every corner of the world 世界各地
6. cling to *a.* stick to, adhere to 粘住
7. ~~in the possession of~~ 为(某人)所拥有, 或 in sb's possession, in possession of (人)拥有(物)
8. similar *a.* like, of the same sort 类似的, 同样的
9. disturb *vt.* worry, distress 使焦虑; 打扰
disturbing *a.* 令人不安的
disturbed *a.* 感到不安的
10. spot *n.* small mark different in color 斑点
dirt mark or stain 污点
particular place or area 特定的地方

vt. see, find, identify, recognize 看到, 发现, 认出
on the spot 现场, 当场

练习 3 用所给单词或词组的适当形式填入空格内

cling to, spot, be obliged to, take ... seriously, at large, not confirm, corner, in (the) possession of, could (was able to), evidence

- 1) They spotted a ship in the distance and began to shout for help.
- 2) The police are after the criminals at large.
- 3) Sometimes adults don't take what the children said seriously.
- 4) The question raised by the kid really cornered his parents.
- 5) The news that has spread far and wide hasn't been confirmed yet.
- 6) The old residents were obliged to move to the distant area.
- 7) The last lesson will cling to his memory.
- 8) Is there enough evidence to prove him guilty?
- 9) Who do you know is in possession of that old house?
- 10) He hurried to school and was able to arrive in time for the class.

练习 4 选择正确答案

- 1) After so many years, the old lady was clinging the hope that his long lost son would come back one day.
a. with b. to c. for d. at
- 2) He felt much _____ to have the opportunity to visit China.
a. oblige b. obliging c. obliged d. too oblige
- 3) It was reported that the contributions the scientist made benefited not only his own country but the world _____.
a. at large b. largely c. at all d. for all

- 4) Truly good article _____ meaning every time you read it.
 a. gets b. puts c. collects **d. accumulates**
- 5) The burglar escaped, leaving _____ damage behind.
 a. quite a few b. a number of **c. a trail of** d. many a
- 6) A caller to the police station _____ the responsibility for the bombing.
a. claimed b. exclaimed c. said d. asked
- 7) The mother was fully convinced _____ his son's innocence.
 a. that b. at **c. of** d. with
- 8) He couldn't fall asleep last night, somehow.
 a. somewhat **b. somehow** c. somewhere d. something
- 9) People were disturbed when they were told that the criminal was still at large.
a. disturbed b. disturbing c. worry d. worrying
- 10) The young couple valued a great deal the possessions their parents left them.
 a. processions b. proceeds c. positions **d. possessions**

III. 参考答案

- 1) 1) 那位老太太非常感激男孩及时给她帮助。简单句
- 2) 我常常听人说起他,但我从没和他交谈过。并列句
- 3) 别做那件事,否则你会惹麻烦的。并列句
- 4) 由于他不认识路,因此他问警察。复合句
- 5) 这两兄弟要过很久才能再次见面。复合句
- 6) 笑得最后的人笑得最欢。复合句
- 7) 有人喜欢流行音乐,而也有人喜欢古典音乐。并列句
- 8) 戏上演第一个晚上,戏院里挤满了人。简单句
- 9) 警察总算查出了事情的原委。复合句

10) 他剛到家就下起了大雨。复合句

2. 1) or 2) and, what 3) who 4) Which 5) whose
6) that 7) Once 8) when 9) Until 10) that
3. 1) spotted 2) at large
3) take ... seriously 4) cornered
5) has not been confirmed 6) were obliged to
7) cling to 8) evidence
9) in possession of 10) was able to
4. 1) b 2) c 3) a 4) d 5) c
6) a 7) c 8) b 9) a 10) d

2. Thirteen Equals One

I. 语法:定语从句(一)

定语从句(Relative Clauses)在句子中修饰名词或代词,起形容词作用,也称为形容词从句(Attributive Clauses)。被定语从句修饰的名词或代词称作先行词,由关系代词(who, whom, which, that, whose)或关系副词(when, where, why)连接。关系代词在从句中充当主语、宾语或定语。代人一般用 who、whom 或 that;代物用 which 或 that。关系代词在从句中作宾语时,一般可以省略。whose 可以代人的或物的,作定语。关系副词则在从句中充当时间、地点或原因状语。例如:

1. The woman who/that saw the puma dropped her basket and ran all the way home. 那个看到美洲狮的妇女丢掉篮子,一路跑回家。

2. They recalled the days when they studied together at college. 他们回忆起在大学一起学习的日子。

练习 1 指出下列各句的定语从句部分,并说出关系代词或关系副词在从句中所充当的成分

- 1) The man whom the vicar caught sight of in the clock tower is our local grocer, Bill.
- 2) The puma which people claimed to have seen was still at large.
- 3) The clock which was damaged during the war is striking the hours.
- 4) The house whose roof is painted red belongs to the Smiths.
- 5) They have been looking for the lady whose purse is lost.
- 6) They returned to the country where they were born.

- 7) The reason why he was absent was that he had caught a bad cold.
- 8) The students are going to visit the factory which produces video CD players.
- 9) He who laughs last laughs best.
- 10) The chemistry works they visited last week is not far from where they live.

练习 2 用适当的关系代词或关系副词填空

- 1) The shop assistant _____ served him did not recognize him.
- 2) It is reported that the house _____ Mr Chen used to live will be pulled down.
- 3) Do you know anyone _____ wants to sell his house?
- 4) What's the telephone number of the factory _____ advertisement was seen in the evening paper?
- 5) No one can tell the reason _____ the meeting is put off.
- 6) Is that the shop _____ sells men's clothing?
- 7) The town _____ they visited yesterday is famous for its natural scenery.
- 8) They still remember the day _____ they first met each other.
- 9) The reason _____ he told us is not true.
- 10) Is it necessary to look up in a dictionary each word _____ we come across while we are reading?

II. 词汇和短语

1. equal *a.* the same in size, amount, number, degree, etc. 相等

的, 同样的

vt. (equalled, equalled) be equal to 等于

2. raise *vt.* collect, put sth in a higher place 筹集, 提起
比较: raise *vi.* go up 升起
3. cause *n.* that which produces an effect; 起因, 原因
vt. make happen 使发生, 引起
比较: reason *n.* cause of or justification for sth 理由, 缘故
v. argue in order to convince 推理, 争辩
4. whatever *a.* what on earth; what in the world 究竟什么
pron. anything or everything that 任何事
no matter what 无论什么
5. manage to do sth succeed in doing sth 设法做某事
6. catch sight of see 看到
7. recognize *v.* know, identify again 认出, 认识
be willing to accept 承认, 认可
be aware (of) 自认, 知道
8. get used to (doing) sth begin to form the habit of (doing) sth
开始习惯(做)某事
比较: used to do sth 过去常常做某事
9. as good as 和……一样好; 几乎, 仍旧
10. have + *n.* + do 让某人做
+ done 叫某人把某事做好
+ doing 使某人(物)一直做
+ to do 有……要做

练习 3 用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空

with a start, in a hurry, catch sight of, get used to, have ...
repaired, armed with, for one cause or another, recognize, in

danger, used to

- 1) He left _____ to catch the last bus.
- 2) The vicar failed to raise enough money to _____ the clock _____.
- 3) She dreamed a terrible dream and sat up _____.
- 4) _____ everything needed, the team went down into the cave.
- 5) While running along the street, he _____ a boy knocked over by a car.
- 6) He is _____ internationally as an authority in the field in question.
- 7) Having lived in Beijing for several months, Dr Black _____ the cold weather.
- 8) That old lady is always making a lot of noise _____.
- 9) Will you go to help whoever is _____.
- 10) Shanghai is no longer what it _____ be.

练习 4 英译汉

- 1) He is equal to the job.
- 2) The book raised the author from obscurity to fame.
- 3) The bell struck thirteen times before it stopped.
- 4) Whatever have you done?
- 5) Tell me whatever you know.
- 6) Whatever you do, do it well.
- 7) The old man seemed never to get used to living in such a noisy place.
- 8) The matter is as good as settled.
- 9) His car is as good as new, though it has been used for a year.

10) I was hoping to buy her some flowers as a gift.

III. 参考答案

1. 1) whom the vicar caught sight of in the clock tower
whom 作宾语
- 2) which people claimed to have seen which 作宾语
- 3) which was damaged during the war which 作主语
- 4) whose roof is painted red whose 作定语
- 5) whose purse is lost whose 作定语
- 6) where they were born where 作状语
- 7) why he was absent why 作状语
- 8) which produced video CD players which 作主语
- 9) who laughs last who 作主语
- 10) they visited last week 省略 which 或 that
2. 1) who/that 2) where 3) who/that 4) whose
5) why 6) which/that 7) which/that 8) when
9) that/which 10) that/which
3. 1) in a hurry 2) have ... repaired 3) with a start
4) Armed with 5) caught sight of 6) recognized
7) has got used to 8) for one cause or another
9) in danger 10) used to *used to*
4. 1) 他胜任这份工作。
2) 这本书使作者一举成名。
3) 铃敲了十三响才停止。
4) 你究竟干了些什么?
5) 把你所知道的一切都告诉我。
6) 无论做什么,都要把它做好。
7) 那位老人好像永远不能习惯住在这么嘈杂的地方。