

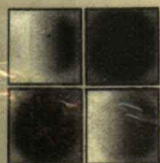
# 辅导材料

## 新概念英语

New  
Concept  
English

郭兴家 编著  
王福林

世界图书出版公司



新概念英语 2

# 新概念英语

第二册 实践与进步

## 辅导材料

郭兴家

世界图书出版公司

**(沪)新登字 402 号**

**责任编辑：何耀萍**

**封面设计：郭伟星**

**新概念英语 第二册  
辅导材料**  
**郭兴家 王福林 编著**

---

**上海世界图书出版公司 出版**

上海市延安西路 973 号 801 室

邮政编码 200050

上海市译成印刷厂印刷

新华书店上海发行所发行

各地新华书店和外文书店经销

---

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 12.25 字数: 350,000

1995 年 6 月第 1 版 1995 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—60,000

ISBN 7-5062-2126-8/H·42

定价: 10.50 元

## 前 言

《新概念英语》是英国语言学家 L. G. Alexander 编著的系列教材,已在我国发行多年,深受中国读者欢迎。我公司出版的《新概念英语》(英汉对照本)虽然可以解决广大读者的不少困难,但书中仍有许多读者不易解决的语言难点。为了帮助读者学好《新概念英语》,我们依照原教材顺序出版《新概念英语辅导材料》共四册。

这套《辅导材料》与原教材各册各课同步,内容有:①详尽的课文注释(包括语言难点,要点,修辞格等);②词汇研究(主要是常用动词的用法举例。有些词的用法是集中讨论的,有些词的用法是分散讨论的);③同义词近义词辨析(共 200 多组,辨析所用的例句大多选自原教材);④习题答案以及对答案的注释。

本套书的课文注释及词汇研究由王福林编写。同义词近义词辨析及练习答案由郭兴家编写。

上海世界图书出版公司

一九九四年十二月

# Lesson 1

## NOTES TO TEXT

1. **go to the theatre** 去看戏。
2. **were sitting** 是过去进行时结构,表示在过去的某一时刻正在进行的动作。**were talking** 同此。
3. **got very angry** **got** 在这里用作系动词,**very angry** 作表语。**very** 是副词,修饰 **angry**。
4. **I could not hear the actors.** = **I could not hear the actors' words.** 这里用 **actors** 代替 **actors** 说的话,亦即用具体代替抽象,是一种修辞格,叫做提喻 (*synecdoche*),也有人把它叫做借喻。又如:  
    **Passing planes can be heard night and day.**  
    日夜都能听到来往的飞机声。(passing planes = the noise made by the passing planes.)  
    **He has a smooth tongue.**  
    他有口才。(a smooth tongue = eloquence)
5. **turn round** 转过身来。**round** 是副词。
6. **pay attention** 给予注意。**pay attention to ...** 注意……。to 是介词。根据需要可在 **attention** 前加一形容词,如: **pay no (more, close) attention to ...** 不(更,密切)注意……。
7. **in the end** 最后。
8. **I could not bear it** **it** 指上文的 **They were talking loudly** 和 **They did not pay any attention.**
9. **none of your business** 不关你的事。

TALK

**talk** *vi.*

1. 讲话。如：

The child is learning to talk. 这孩子正在学讲话。

They were talking loudly. 他们在大声讲话。

2. 谈论(常与 about 或 of 连用。about 比 of 更常用)。如：

What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?

We were talking of that matter just before you came in.

就在你进来之前,我们在谈论那件事。

3. 谈话(常与 to 连用)。如：

He is talking to a friend. 他在对一个朋友谈话。

When I'm talking to your father, I expect you to be quiet.

在我跟你父亲谈话的时候,我希望你不要作声。

**talk** *vt.*

1. 讲,谈。如：

I wish you'd talk sense. 我希望你讲理。

They were talking business all the evening.

整个晚上他们都在谈生意。

2. 说(语言)。如：

Do you talk French? 你会说法语吗?

**talk** *n.*

1. 交谈。如：

I met Mrs Jones at the shop and had a long talk with her.

我在商店遇到琼斯太太并与她交谈了很长时间。

2. 讲演,报告,讲课。如：

The teacher gave us a talk on modern art.

老师就现代艺术给我们作了一次讲演。

3. 话题。如：

His strange behavior is the talk of the town.

他的古怪行为是镇上人的话题。

*DISCRIMINATION OF ANALOGOUS WORDS*

**Talk, Tell, Speak, Say** 这是一组近义词。speak 和 talk 通常用作不及物动词，都有“说话”的意思。在会议上正式发言用 speak，其名词为 speech。随便漫谈用 talk，其名词亦为 talk。tell 表示“讲述”或“告诉”，say 表示“说”，这是两个及物动词，可以跟直接引语或间接引语作为宾语，它们没有相应的名词。如：

Human beings can *talk*, but animals can't.

人会说话，而动物却不会。

They have been *talking* since two o'clock.

从两点钟到现在他们一直在谈话。

注：“我想和你聊一聊。”应是：I want to have a *talk* with you.

“我有话要和你谈。”可说：I want to *speak* to you.

或：I have a word with you.

He is *telling* an interesting story. 他在讲一个有趣的故事。

He's *told* me everything about it. 他把一切都向我说了。

I know of the man, but I've never *spoken* to him.

我知道这个人，不过从来没有和他说过话。

He *spoke* at the meeting. 他在会上发言了。

注：speak 在用作及物动词时，其宾语一般是语言或词语之类的词。  
如：

He *speaks* English very well. 他的英语说得很好。

He didn't *speak* a word. 他一句话也没说。

He *said* nothing. 他什么话也没说。

"My friend is an engineer," he *said*.

他说：“我的朋友是位工程师。”

He *said* that his friend was an engineer.

他说他的朋友是位工程师。

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### CP & C (Comprehension Précis and Composition)

本书第 1 课至第 24 课的这部分练习均是用简单句回答问题。

The writer went to the theatre last week. He did not enjoy the play. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind him. They were talking loudly. The writer could not hear the actors. He turned round. 'I can't hear a word!' he said. 'This is a private conversation!' the young man said. (55 words)

### KS (Key Structures)

A. 划出两页七栏表。在表的每栏顶部写出号码和词语。抄写出短文中其余的句子来。把每个句子中的词按照表上所示的方式写在正确的格子里。

(表见第五页)

B. 你再用此表做这项练习。下面句子中的每个词组下面都划了线，但词序都不正确。把这些词用正确的次序按排在七栏表内。看此例。

### SWE (Supplementary Written Exercises)

1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (d) 5 (c) 6 (a)

7 (d) 8 (b) 9 (a) 10 (c) 11 (c) 12 (c)



6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When?
	I	got angry		very		
	I	could not hear	the actors			
	I	turned		round		
	I	looked at	the man and the woman	angrily		
	They	did not pay	any attention			
In the end	I	could not bear	it			
	I	turned		round again		
	I I	can't hear said	a word	angrily		
	It	's	none of your business			
	The young man	said		rudely		
	This	is	a private conversation			

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When?
	I	enjoyed	the film			yesterday
	I	listened to	the news	carefully		
	The man	played	the piano	well		
	The children	played	games	quietly	in their room	yesterday
	He	opened	the door	quietly		
	He	left		immediately		
	He	planted	a tree		in the corner of the garden	
	He	read	the letter	quickly	in his office	before lunch
	I	borrowed	a book		from the library	this morning
	The cook	spoilt	the soup			
	We	stayed			at home	on Sundays
(There are)	a lot of people				at the bus-stop	
	The little boy	ate	an apple	greedily	in the kitchen	this morning
	She	draws		beautifully		
	I	like	the music	very much		
	They	built	a new school		in our village	last year
	The match	ended				at four o'clock
	She	received	a letter		from her brother	last week

## Lesson 2

### NOTES TO TEXT

1. **It was Sunday** 这里的 *it* 指时间。又如：

It was nine o'clock. 时间是九点。

It was May the first, 1993. 时间是一九九三年五月一日。

2. **on Sundays** 每逢星期日。on Sunday 在星期日。

3. **until lunch time** 是介词短语，作时间状语，修饰 *stay*。

4. **look out of ...** 朝……外面看。

5. **What a day (it is)!** 多糟的天气！参阅第1册 81 课注 3。

6. **It was my aunt Lucy.** 这里的 *it* 指上文中的内容，亦即指“打电话这件事”。又如：

Who's knocking? 谁在敲门？

It's Mr Wang. 是王先生。

7. **I'm coming to see you.** 这里的 *am coming* 在形式上是现在进行时，但不表示某动作正在进行，而表示将要发生或打算要进行的动作。有些动词可用现在进行时的形式表示将要发生的动作。如：*come, go, leave, start, give* 等。

I'm leaving on Friday. 我打算在星期五动身。

We are going out at seven. 我们打算在七点出去。

8. **Dear me!** (或 *Oh, dear!* 或 *Dear, dear!*) 哎呀！呵！

### NOTES TO EXERCISES

- B. **go to bed hungry** 饿着肚子睡觉。*bed* 和 *hungry* 之间省略了 *being*。因此 (*being*) *hungry* 可被看作是伴随状语。

HAVE

**have** *vt.* (过去式 *had*, 过去分词 *had*)

1. 有(表示所有,具有)。如:

I have a new car. 我有一辆新汽车。

He has many books. 他有许多书。

无生命的东西作主语时可用 *have* (表示该东西当然具有的属性)。

如:

May has thirty-one days. 5月有31天。

The house has five rooms. 这房子有5个房间。

2. 吃。如:

I had lunch at a restaurant. 我是在餐馆吃午饭的。

I'm having breakfast. 我正在吃早餐。

3. 喝。如:

He had a glass of whisky. 他喝了一杯威士忌。

I'd like to have some coffee. 我想喝点咖啡。

4. 度过。如:

Are you going to have a holiday next month?

你下月准备度假吗?(have a holiday 度假。不是度一天假。)

We had a good time last Sunday. 上星期天我们过得很开心。

We had a bad day yesterday. 我们昨天过得不顺心。

5. 得到。如:

Last week I went to the theatre. I had a very good seat.

上星期我去看戏。我搞到一个好座位。

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### CP & C

The writer always gets up late on Sundays. He got up late last Sunday. Then his aunt Lucy telephoned. She had arrived by train. She was coming to see him. 'I'm still having breakfast,' he said. His aunt was very surprised. It was one o'clock. (45 words)

**KS** A. 抄出这两段文字, 给出括弧内的词的正确形式:

1. are playing/play/is kicking/is running
2. are (you) doing/I'm leaving/are (you) leaving/come/go/listen/feel

B. 改写这些句子, 把括弧内的词填入正确的位置:

1. She rarely answers my letters.
2. We never work after six o'clock.
3. The shops always close on Sunday afternoons.
4. Do you always go to work by car?
5. Our teacher frequently collects our copybooks.
6. We sometimes spend our holidays abroad.
7. I often buy gramophone records.
8. Do you ever buy gramophone records?

**SD** 改写下列各句, 每句都应以 what 开始:

1. What a wonderful garden!
2. What a surprise!
3. What a lot of trouble!
4. What wonderful actors!
5. What a hard-working woman!
6. What a tall building!
7. What a terrible film!
8. What a clever boy!

9. What a pretty girl!

10. What a strange fellow!

**SWE** 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (c) 4 (c) 5 (a) 6 (b)

7 (b) 8 (a) 9 (d) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12 (b)

## Lesson 3

### NOTES TO TEXT

1. **Please send me a card** me 是间接宾语, a card 是直接宾语。下文中的 (taught) me a few words of Italian, (lent) me a book 同此。间接宾语也可摆在直接宾语后面, 这时间接宾语用 to 或 for 引出。for (或 to)+间接宾语, 构成介词短语, 在句中作状语。如:

I did not send my friends any cards.

或: I did not send any cards to my friends.

我没有寄任何明信片给我的朋友。

Will you do me a favor?

或: Will you do a favor for me?

请帮我一个忙好吗?

可跟间接宾语和直接宾语的常见动词有:

① give, show, send, bring, hand, tell, write, offer, read, pass, lend, teach, pay.

② make, buy, order, do, fetch, get, sing, cook, find 等。

间接宾语用 to 引出还是用 for 引出, 是个搭配问题。上述第一类动词后的间接宾语可用 to 引出, 第二类动词后的间接宾语可用 for 引出。

2. **friendly** 是形容词。注意: 有些英语名词词尾加 ly 构成形容词。又如: cost—costly 昂贵的, comrade—comradely 同志般的, day—daily 每天的, week—weekly 每星期的, man—manly 丈夫气的。

3. **lent me a book** lend 是“借出”的意思, 而 borrow 是“借入”意思。见本册第 11 课同义词辨析。

4. **make a decision** 作出决定。

## NOTES TO EXERCISES

**KS 1. over there** 那边。作定语,修饰 post。

2. **crash into** ... 撞到……。

3. **be afraid of** ... 害怕……。

4. **shout at** ... 对……叫喊。

5. **be angry with** ... 生……的气。

## WORD STUDY

### THINK ABOUT

**think about** (about 是介词)

1. 想。如:

What are you thinking about? 你在想什么?

We must not think about it any more.

我们不可以再想这事了。

2. 思考,考虑。如:

We're thinking about leaving tomorrow.

我们在考虑明天动身。

You can think about it and let me know your opinions tomorrow. 你可把这事考虑一下,明天把你的意见告诉我。

3. 回想。如:

I often thought about what you said last time I saw you.

我常常回想上次见到你时你说的话。

She made up her mind as she thought about the miserable life in the old society. 她回想在旧社会的悲惨生活,便毅然下了决心。

4. 对……感兴趣。如:



These children think about nothing but new toys.

这些孩子除了新玩具以外,对什么都不感兴趣。(but: 除……之外)

### DISCRIMINATION OF SYNONYMS

**Holiday (Holidays), Leave, Vacation** 这三个词都有“假日(期)”的意思,但含义和用法并不相同。holiday (holidays) 一般指“休假”, leave 指“请假”,被批准后离开自己的工作的一段时间,而 vacation 在英国指大学的寒暑假或法庭不工作的日子,在美国可指任何假日(期)。如:

Tom and I are going to have a *holiday*. 我和汤姆准备去度假。  
( I . 83 )

注: 凡例句引自本套教材的,末尾括号注明其出处,如( I . 83 )表示引自第 1 册第 83 课。

I've already had my *holiday* this year.

我今年已经度过假了。( I . 83 )

During a *holiday* in Sweden, I found this note on my car.

在瑞典度假期间,我在我的车上发现了这张字条。( I . 16 )

Postcards always spoil my *holidays*.

明信片总是弄得我过不好假日。( I . 3 )

My *holidays* passed quickly, but I did not send any cards to my friends. 我的假日过的很快,但是我一张明信片也没有寄给朋友。( I . 3 )

注: have a (或 one's) holiday 度假, during a holiday 在一次假期中。这种用法的 holiday 总用单数形式,但并不只是“一天”假。复数形式的 holidays 泛指“假日”,如 summer holidays 暑假。但 ‘Sunday is a holiday.’ 中的 holiday 却是“一天”的假。

He stays at home on sick *leave*. 他请了病假呆在家里。