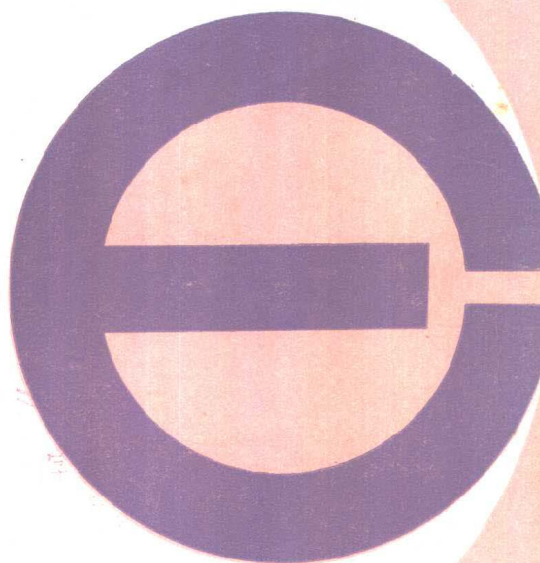


NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

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新英语教程

译注本第二卷

实践与提高 (上)

中级以下学生用综合教材

新英语教程译注本第二卷

实 践 与 提 高 (上)

著 者: L. G. 亚历山大

译注者: 西安外语学院英语系
《新英语教程》译注组

陕 西 人 民 大 学 出 版 社

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实践与提高【上、下册】

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译 注 者 的 话

这套教材是英国语言学家 L.G. 亚历山大 (L.G. Alexander) 所编, 名叫《新英语教程》(New Concept English), 或译《新概念英语》。全套教材共分四卷:《英语入门》(First Things First)、《实践与提高》(Practice and Progress)、《发展技巧》(Developing Skills)、和《流利英语》(Fluency in English), 供学习英语的外国人从初级阶段到高级阶段应用。第一卷《英语入门》供初学阶段使用, 第二卷《实践与提高》供中级以前阶段使用, 前二卷可自成一个阶段, 适合掌握基础英语之目的。第三卷《发展技巧》供中级阶段, 第四卷《流利英语》供提高阶段使用。这套教材在国外是相当风行的, 以第一卷为例, 自 1967 年第一版以来, 到 1977 年已印刷 23 次之多。在国外的外语教学中具有一定的影响。在我国也有不少单位或个人在学习这套教材, 报刊上也发表过一些文章, 对之有较好的评价。认为是近十余年来出版的基础英语教材中比较有代表性的一套书, 是一套有特色的英语教材。

除了一般好教材所共同具有的由浅入深、课文精炼、趣味性、练习与课文配合严密等特点外, 本教材还有许多新颖之处。譬如, 实践性强, 以听说为主, 兼顾读写; 语法学习以做练习为主; 题材涉及面广, 有利于外国学生了解西方的文化、社会背景知识; 每卷分若干单元, 每单元前都有测验题, 便于检查学习效果。因而不失为一套比较合用的教材。

这套书本是供在教师掌握下课堂使用的。然而, 目前我国有许多同志在为了祖国的四个现代化而热情、积极地通过各种形式学习英语。他们中有很多人, 原来已有一定英语程度, 但还需要补

充基础英语方面不足之处,以便百尺竿头,更求精进。他们虽然想利用这套教材或正在使用这套教材进行自修,但感到在理解课文、掌握难点等方面有相当困难。

为了方便上述的学习者,我们把这套教材的课文及讲解,加以汉译,成为英汉对照;将其中的语法难点、习惯用法以及中国人常常含糊不清、容易犯错误的地方作了较详尽的注释;对人名、地名给予注音;对缩略语加以解释;并将第一卷、第二卷内课文后的练习及单元前测验的答案,从该书所配《教师手册》中摘出,编入每个练习和测验之后。个别练习,原书未配答案,由我们根据实际需要,适当选编,予以补充。如前所述,这套书的第一卷和第二卷(译注本分为上下二册),可供掌握基础英语之用。学完这两卷之后,可以继续学习第三、第四卷,以便进一步提高,也可改用与自己所主攻的专业有关的其他中级教材,以求专精。

第一册《英语入门》译注本我院曾印行过一次,这次出版前又根据读者意见作了修订。第三卷《发展技巧》和第四卷《流利英语》,现已完成译注,即将陆续出版发行。本书此次交稿前,又与当前在我国已流行的原书录音磁带,作了仔细核对,使课文内容与录音内容取得一致。由于我们水平有限,在翻译和注释中错误和不当之处在所难免,敬希广大读者以及专家学者不吝赐教为感。

西安外国语学院英语系

《新英语教程》译注组

一九八二年十二月

CONTENTS (目 录)

上 册

教师须知.....	(1)
有关中级以下水平的语言学习.....	(1)
总则.....	(1)
学什么?	(3)
学习说话.....	(3)
学习写作.....	(4)
语法的讲授.....	(5)
多种用途的课文.....	(6)
速度和分量.....	(7)
程度的划分.....	(8)
关于本教程的说明.....	(9)
从理论到实践: 基本目的.....	(9)
本教程的对象.....	(10)
使用本教程应具备的知识范围.....	(10)
应该具备的知识.....	(11)
本教程的组成部分.....	(12)
关于本教程的简介.....	(12)
本教程使用方法.....	(18)
时间分配.....	(18)
第一节课: 教师指导下的会话.....	(18)
第二节课: 作文与语言学习.....	(24)
课外作业.....	(26)
单元前测验.....	(26)

补充阅读材料.....	(26)
补充口头练习.....	(26)
补充笔头练习.....	(27)
以后的工作.....	(27)

Pre-Unit Test (单元前测验)	(29)
-----------------------------	--------

UNIT ONE (第一单元)	(45)
-----------------------	--------

Instructions to the Student(学生须知).....	(47)
1 A Private Conversation— <i>Word Order in Simple Statements</i> (私人谈话).....	(51)
2 Breakfast or Lunch?— <i>The Present, Continuous and Simple</i> (早饭呢还是午饭?)	(57)
3 Please Send Me a Card— <i>The Simple Past</i> (请给我寄张明信片)	(64)
4 An Exciting Trip— <i>The Present Perfect Simple</i> (一次十分有趣的旅行).....	(70)
5 No Wrong Numbers— <i>The Simple Past and the Present Perfect Simple</i> (不会拨错号码)	(78)
6 Percy Buttons— <i>The Indefinite and Definite Articles</i> (珀西·巴腾斯)	(85)
7 Too Late— <i>The Past Continuous</i> (太晚了)	(91)
8 The Best and the Worst— <i>The Comparison of Adjectives</i> (最好的和最糟的)	(98)
9 A Cold Welcome— <i>Prepositions of Time</i> (冷淡的欢迎)	(104)
10 Not For Jazz— <i>The Passive</i> (不是弹爵士音乐用的).....	(110)
11 One Good Turn Deserves Another— <i>Review of Tenses</i> (以德报德).....	(116)
12 Goodbye and Good Luck— <i>The Simple Future</i> (再见, 祝你顺利).....	(123)
13 The Greenwood Boys— <i>The Future Continuous</i> (森林少年)	(129)

14	Do You speak English?— <i>The Past Perfect Simple</i> (你会讲英语吗?).....	(136)
15	Good News— <i>Indirect Statements</i> (好消息)	(143)
16	A Polite Request— <i>Type 1 Conditional Statements</i> (彬彬有礼的请求).....	(150)
17	Always Young— <i>Must and Have to</i> (永远年轻).....	(156)
18	He Often Does This!— <i>Have (Possession/Ordinary Verb)</i> (他经常干这种事).....	(163)
19	Sold Out— <i>Can and May</i> (卖光了)	(169)
20	One Man in a Boat— <i>The Gerund after Prepositions</i> (一个人在小船上)	(176)
21	Mad or Not?— <i>The Passive (Auxiliary Verbs)</i> (疯了还是没疯?)	(183)
22	A Glass Envelope— <i>Verbs followed by Prepositions, of, From, In and On</i> (玻璃信封)	(189)
23	A New House— <i>Review of Tenses and Auxiliary Verbs</i> (一幢新房子).....	(194)
24	It Could be Worse— <i>Special Difficulties, Review</i> (可能会更糟).....	(199)
Pre-Unit Test (单元前测验).....		(206)
UNIT TWO: (第二单元)		(219)
Instructions to the Student (学生须知)		(221)
25	Do the English Speak English?— <i>Word Order in Compound Statements</i> (英国人讲的是英语吗?).....	(226)
26	The Best Art Critics— <i>The Present, Continuous and Simple, Non-conclusive Verbs</i> (最好的艺术评论家)...	(233)
27	A Wet Night— <i>The Simple Past</i> (潮湿的夜晚)	(240)
28	No Parking!— <i>The Present Perfect Simple (Since and For)</i> (禁止停放车辆!).....	(247)
29	Taxi!— <i>The Simple Past and the Present Perfect Simple</i> (出租汽车!)	(253)

- 30 Football or Polo?—*The Indefinite and Definite Articles*(足球还是水球?) (260)
- 31 Success Story—*The Past Continuous and Used to*
(成功的故事)..... (267)
- 32 Shopping Made Easy—*The Comparison of Adjectives* (买东西不花钱) (274)
- 33 Out of the Darkness—*Prepositions indicating Direction* (摆脱黑暗)..... (281)
- 34 Quick Work—*The Passive* (高效率的工作) (288)
- 35 Stop Thief!—*Review of Tenses* (捉贼!) (295)
- 36 Across the Channel—*The Simple Future and Going to* (横渡英吉利海峡) (302)
- 37 The Olympic Games—*The Future Perfect Simple*
(奥林匹克运动会)..... (309)
- 38 Everything Except the Weather—*The Past Perfect Simple*(万事俱想到, 天气未考虑) (316)
- 39 Am I All Right?—*Indirect Questions*(我好了吗?)..... (324)
- 40 Food and Talk—*Type 2 Conditional Statements*
(吃饭与谈话)..... (330)
- 41 Do You Call That a Hat?—*Must, Have To and Need*(你把那个叫做帽子吗)? (337)
- 42 Not Very Musical—*Have (Ordinary Verb)*(不大懂音乐) (344)
- 43 Over the South Pole—*Can and Able To* (飞越南极) (351)
- 44 Through the Forest—*The Gerund and The Infinitive*(穿过森林)..... (358)
- 45 A Clear Conscience—*The Passive* (问心无愧)..... (365)
- 46 Expensive and Uncomfortable—*Verbs Followed by Prepositions, To, At, For and With* (既昂贵又不舒服)
..... (372)
- 47 A Thirsty Ghost—*Review of Tenses and Auxiliary*

	<i>Verbs</i> (贪杯鬼).....	(379)
48	Did You Want to Tell Me Something?— <i>Special Difficulties, Review</i> (你刚才是不是想告诉我点什么?)	(386)

下 册

	Pre-Unit Test (单元前测验)	(393)
	UNIT THREE (第三单元)	(407)
	Instructions to the Student (学生须知)	(409)
49	The End of a Dream— <i>Word Order in Complex Statements</i> (惊梦记)	(415)
50	Taken for a Ride— <i>The Present, Continuous and Simple, Non-conclusive Verbs</i> (被迫乘车).....	(421)
51	Reward for Virtue— <i>The Simple Past</i> (自我奖赏).....	(428)
52	A Pretty Carpet— <i>The Present Perfect Simple and Continuous</i> (一条漂亮的地毯)	(434)
53	Hot Snake— <i>The Simple Past and The Present Perfect Simple and Continuous</i> (引起火灾的蛇)	(440)
54	Sticky Fingers— <i>The Indefinite and Definite Articles</i> (黏乎乎的手指).....	(447)
55	Not a Gold Mine— <i>The Past Continuous, Used To and Would</i> (不是金矿)	(453)
56	Faster than Sound!— <i>The Comparison of Adjectives, Much, Many, A Lot Of</i> (超音速)	(460)
57	Can I Help You Madam?— <i>Prepositions Describing People and Their Possessions</i> (太太, 您买什么?).....	(467)
58	A Blessing in Disguise?— <i>The Passive</i> (是福不是祸吗?).....	(474)
59	In or Out?— <i>Review of Tenses</i> (要进来还是要出去?).....	(481)
60	The Future— <i>The Simple Present Used in Place of The Future after Temporal Conjunctions</i> (未来).....	(489)

61	Dangerous Descent— <i>The Simple Present Perfect Used in Place of the Future Perfect after Temporal Conjunctions</i> (危险的下降)	(498)
62	After the Fire— <i>The Past Perfect, Simple and Continuous</i> (森林大火之后)	(502)
63	She was not Amused— <i>Indirect Speech and Imperative Statements</i> (她可不高兴)	(509)
64	The Channel Tunnel— <i>Type 3 Conditional Statements</i> (海峡隧道)	(515)
65	Jumbo versus the Police— <i>Must, Have To, Should and Ought To</i> (江博与警察)	(523)
66	Cycling through the Air— <i>Have (Causative Form)</i> (空中自行车)	(530)
67	Volcanoes— <i>Can, Able to and Manage to</i> (火山)	(537)
68	Persistent— <i>The Gerund after Certain Verbs and Expressions</i> (坚持)	(545)
69	But Not Murder!— <i>The Passive</i> (不过, 不算是谋杀!)	(553)
70	Red for Danger— <i>Adjectives Followed by Prepositions, For, With, Of, To, At, From, In, On, and About</i> (红色表示危险)	(560)
71	A Famous Clock— <i>Review of Tenses and Auxiliary Verbs</i> (名钟)	(567)
72	A Car called 'Bluebird'— <i>Special Difficulties, Review</i> (名叫“蓝鸟”的赛车)	(574)
Pre-Unit Test(单元前测验)		(581)
UNIT FOUR, (第四单元)		(597)
Instructions to the Student(学生须知)		(599)
73	The Record-Holder— <i>Word Order; Review</i> (记录保持者)	(605)
74	Out of the Lime-Light— <i>The Present, Continuous and</i>	

- Simple, Review*(虎落平原) (612)
- 75 *SOS—The Simple Past, Review* (求救) (620)
- 76 *April Fools' Day—The Present Perfect, Simple and Continuous, Review* (愚人节) (628)
- 77 *A Successful Operation—The Simple Past and the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous, Review* (成功的手术)..... (635)
- 78 *The Last One?—The Indefinite and Definite Articles, Review* (最后一枝吗?) (642)
- 79 *By Air—The Past Continuous and Used to, Review* (乘飞机旅行)..... (649)
- 80 *The Crystal Palace—The Comparison of Adjectives, Review*(水晶宫) (657)
- 81 *Escape—Prepositions, Review* (逃亡) (664)
- 82 *Monster or Fish?—The Passive, Review* (是妖怪还是鱼?)..... (670)
- 83 *After the Elections—Review of Tenses*(选举之后) (676)
- 84 *On Strike—The Future, Review* (罢工)..... (683)
- 85 *Never Too Old to Learn—The Future and Future Perfect, Review*(活到老,学到老) (689)
- 86 *Out of Control—The Past Perfect, Simple and Continuous, Review* (失去控制)..... (696)
- 87 *A Perfect Alibi—Indirect Speech, Review* (好一个不在犯罪现场) (703)
- 88 *Trapped in a Mine—Conditional Statements, Review* (困入矿井)..... (710)
- 89 *A Slip of the Tongue—Must, Have to, Need, Should, Review* (失言) (717)
- 90 *Brasilia—Have, Review*(巴西利亚) (724)
- 91 *Three Men in a Basket—Can, Able to, Manage to, Review*(吊篮里有三个人) (731)

- 92 Asking for Trouble—*The Gerund; Review* (自找麻烦) (738)
- 93 A Noble Gift—*The Passive; Review* (一件崇高的礼品) (746)
- 94 Future Champions—*Verbs and Adjectives followed by Prepositions; Review* (未来冠军) (752)
- 95 A Fantasy—*Review of Tenses* (幻想曲) (759)
- 96 The Dead Return—*Special Difficulties; Review* (死者回家) (766)

43 Over the South Pole

In 1929, three years after his flight over the North Pole, the American explorer, R. E. Byrd, successfully flew over the South Pole for the first time. Though, at first, Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay below, they soon ran into serious trouble. At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash. It could only get over the mountains if it rose to 10,000 feet. Byrd at once ordered his men to throw out two heavy food sacks. The plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet. Byrd now knew that he would be able to reach the South Pole which was 300 miles away, for there were no more mountains in sight. The aircraft was able to fly over the endless white plains without difficulty.

飞越南极^①

1929年；美国探险家^② R. E. 伯德^③在他飞越北极三年之后，又成功地首次飞越南极。虽然飞行开始时，伯德和他的队员们还曾^④对飞机下边的^⑤群山拍摄了很多照片，但是不久，他们就碰到^⑥严重的麻烦。在一个地方，他们的飞机好象就要坠毁^⑦。飞机只有爬升到10,000英尺高度，才能越过^⑧群山。伯德立即命令他的队员们把两大袋沉重的食物包扔出了飞机。这样，飞机才能够爬升，并以高出400英尺的高度^⑨越过了群山。到这时候，伯德知道，他肯定能够到达只剩300英里航程的南极，因为前面再看

不见有什么山峰了。他们的飞机终于顺利地飞过那无边无际的白茫茫的旷野。

注释

- ①the South Pole 南极, the North Pole 北极。
- ②explorer 探索者; 探险者。
- ③Byrd (bə: d) ; R(ichard) E(velyn) Byrd (1883—1957) 是美国海军中一位少将, 同时也是一位极地探险家。
- ④to be able to... 能, 会; 这个用法与 can 有类似也有不同的用法, can 可用来请求或允许对方请求 (请参看第 19 课《主要结构》)。用于表达在 (最近) 将来的能力时, can 的含义是: “有时间”或“能够”做某事, 如: I can see you tomorrow. 意思是: I am in a position to tell you that I shall be free tomorrow. 我能够告诉你明天我有空。通常, 表示将来能力时, 用 shall/will be able to do sth 表示。如: We shall be able to finish the work tomorrow. 我们明天可以完成这工作。本课中这句... were able to..., 表示该项过去的动作 (虽有困难) 已顺利完成了。这种用法, 不用 could 表示。但是, 如果表示过去某项动作未能完成时, couldn't 或 wasn't able to 都可以用。如: He couldn't / wasn't able to go to London yesterday because his wife was ill. (参看本课的《主要结构》)
- ⑤lay (lie 的过去式) 位于……, 座落在……。
- ⑥run into 陷于; run into debt 开始负债; run into trouble 碰上麻烦。
- ⑦crash (飞机) 坠毁, 撞毁。
- ⑧clear 越过……; That high jumper cleared 2.20 metres. 那位跳高运动员跳过了二米二十的高度。
- ⑨这句中的 by 表示“相差”, He missed the train by ten minutes. 他晚了十分钟没赶上火车。

理解与提要

Answer these questions in not more than 65 words. (回