新概念英语

(第二册)

课堂笔记

新概念英语学习中心 编

ENW CONCEPT ENGLISH ENW CO

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Preface.

前 言◆

《新概念英语》堪称经典,教材中的文章语言优雅、凝练,句型工整又富于变化。教材着重分析句子之间内在的逻辑关系,使学习者认识到句型的精练、优美、实用与可模仿性,从而将其有机地运用于英语的使用之中,并进一步扩充讲解词汇、短语及语法的实战运用。

《新概念英语课堂笔记》这套丛书共 4 册,分别与《新概念英语》1-4 册相对应,在内容和难度上环环相扣、循序渐进,但同时又各具特色、自成一体。本书采取分课讲解与课文互动的编写形式。全书主要由课文注释、核心语法和课后答案等内容组成。课文讲解部分选取课文中具有一定难度的句子,进行详尽地分析,从而帮助学习者充分理解教材内容;核心语法部分对课文中所涉及的重要词法和句法进行了说明阐释,同时引用《新概念英语》教材中的素材作为实例说明,为提高学习者的阅读理解和写作水平打好基础;课后答案部分为大家提供了课后练习的参考答案,既有助于查疑补缺,又可以扩展相关知识。此外,本书还对英语学习中常用常考的重要单词和相关词组进行分析讲解,对容易混淆的重要词汇进行辨析,有效地扩大学习者的词汇量。另外,本书还可以作为青年朋友学习和掌握基础英语语法和词法的工具书。

呈现在读者面前的这套《新概念英语课堂笔记》丛书,集新东方教师十余年新概念 英语教学精粹,结合骨干教师多年教学经验,一气呵成,颇具特色。注重巩固基础,循序 渐进,最终达到英语能力的全面拓展与提高。本套书真正体现教学研究的最新成果,最 终帮助读者朋友真正提高英语水平!

由于时间仓促,书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者斧正。

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Lesson A private conversation 私人设话

1. Last week I went to the theatre.

【译文】上星期我上剧院看戏。

【用法】Theatre

在 theatre/cinema 之前一定要加定冠词(the):

go to the theatre/cinema 去看戏/电影

be at the theatre/cinema 在戏院看戏/电影院看电影

go to the play(a play)去看戏

go to the films/movies/(a film/movie)去看电影

2.1 had a very good seat.

【译文】我的座位很好。

【用法】seat and chair

seat 是座位,通常不能移动;常用于电影院、戏院、教堂、汽车里,学校、医院、火车里 等。chair 是椅子,是一件家具,有靠背、座部,通常有四条腿,有时有扶手。

The seat of the chair is broken 这把椅子座坏了。

3.1 did not enjoy it.

【译文】我没有从中得到乐趣。

【用法】eniov

enjoy 是及物动词,后面一定要跟宾语。

1)"欣赏;喜欢",一般用法后面接名词、代词或动名词作宾语,而不能接动词不定式。如: We heartily enjoyed the game. 我们非常爱玩这种游戏。

Most students enjoy asking questions in English. 多数学生都喜欢用英语提问。

- 2)表达"玩得很高兴;过得很快活"时,后面一般要接反身代词。如: I enjoyed my holidays. 假期我过得愉快。
- 3)有关的词组:
 - ① enjoy oneself"玩得开心;过得快乐"。这个短语在口语中可单独使用,表示祝愿, "祝(某某)玩得快乐!",切不可当成"自我欣赏,喜欢你自己"等意思来理解。当 然,在具体的场合下,表示具体的祝愿。如:
 - —I'm going to take a trip to Paris tomorrow. —我明天要去巴黎旅行。
 - -Enjoy yourself, then! -祝你旅途愉快!
 - ②enjoy one's meal(holiday, work)...这种搭配,常应根据 one's 后面的不同用词 来确定 enjoy 的汉译,一般可分别译为"津津有味地吃饭; 假期过得快乐; 工作很 开心"等。如:

I enjoyed my summer holidays very much. 我暑假过得很开心。

4. It's none of your business.

【译文】这不关你的事。

【用法】none of sb's business

none 可用作代词和副词。

I . pron .

- 1)作代词表示"没有任何东西或人,一个也不(没有)"。如: You can't have an apple because there are none in the house. 你吃不上苹果了,因为家中一个也没有。
- 2)"none of+名词(代词宾格)复数或不可数名词"常用在句首或需要否定意义的 地方。表示"……中无论哪一个都不(没有)"。如:

None of them came. 他们当中一个也没有来。

- 3)有关的习语:
 - ① none but 表示"除……以外谁也不(没有),只有"。如:
 None but a brave man would attempt such a thing.
 只有勇敢的人才能做出这样的事。
 - ② none the less 表示"虽然如此,依然"。如:

 He has faults, none the less he is still the best student of the class.

 他有缺点,但仍不失为这班上最好的学生。
 - ③none other than 作"(不是别人)就是"解。如:
 The new arrival was none other than the President.
 刚到达的那个人就是总统。

Ⅱ . adv .

- 1)用在"none+定冠词+比较级"的结构中,表示"绝不,毫不"解。如: I am none the better for it. 我绝非因此而好一点。
- 2) none 后跟 so, too 表示"一点也不"。如: He is none so wise 他不怎么聪明。

核心语法

英语基本句型

(一)五种基本句型概述

主语	谓语动词			五种句型
1	ат	a Webaholic (表语)		
Chatting on the Internet	is	interesting.(表语)		- 1. 主+谓+表语 -
Internet dating	hurts .			2. 主+谓
	like	chatting on line.(宾语)		3. 主+谓+宾
Chatting on the Internet	brings	me(间接宾语)	a lot of fun.(直接宾语)	4. 主+谓+间宾+直宾
We	can call	Internet addict	a Webaholic .	
		(宾语)	(宾语补足语)	5. 主+谓+宾+宾补

课堂

2

上面表格中,有好多术语(如表语、间接宾语、直接宾语、宾语补足语)读者也许很不熟悉,我们在后边马上就有详细的解释。在此,我们先要了解上述的五种英文基本句型。之所以有这五种句型,关键在于谓语动词。比如有的动词后边不带宾语。

(二)主语十系动词十主语补足语(或者称作表语)

I am a Webaholic. 我是一个网虫。

(三)主语十谓语(十状语)

Internet dating hurts. 网恋有害。

1. 不及物动词

不及物动词(Intransitive Verb)。这种动词所表示的动作没有作用对象,其本身意思完整,其后不需带宾语。在词典中表示为 vi.。比如我们说"他死了(died)","死(died)"这个动作就只是主语自主完成的,并没有作用对象,并不是说"他的死使另外一个人怎么样了"。再比如,我们说 These children are playing.(这些孩子正在玩耍。) play 本身已经表达了完整的意思,也没有作用的对象,这句话并没有告诉我们孩子们在玩什么。

2. 这种句型动词后往往带状语

"The sun sets in the west. 太阳从西边落山。""He works hard. 他工作很勤奋。"这种句型中的谓语动词后边虽然不接宾语,但通常会接副词(如 hard)或介词短语(如 in the west),来说明动作的程度、地点或时间等等。英文中把这种修饰动作的成分称作状语。例如:

They shouted loudly. (表示动作的程度)

He died last night. (表示动作的时间)

(四)主语十谓语十宾语

These children are playing football. 这些孩子正在踢足球。

1. 及物动词

及物动词(Transitive Verb):这种动词告诉我们由主语发出的动作所作用的对象是什么,这里所作用的对象我们通常称之为宾语,即宾语是主语动作的承受对象。因此这类动词是带有宾语的。英语中绝大多数动词都是及物动词。词典中标为 vt.。例:"These children are playing football.孩子们在玩足球。"此句告诉我们孩子们在玩什么。football 是动作 play 的作用对象,是宾语。

2. 很多动词既是及物动词又是不及物动词。比较:

These children are playing football. 这些孩子正在踢足球。此句 play 用作及物动词。

These children are playing. 这些孩子正在玩耍。此句 play 用作不及物动词。

这里 play 既是及物动词又是不及物动词,但意思不一样。

3. 在宾语后边也可接状语

这种句型的宾语后边也通常接副词或介词短语作状语。例如:

I like chatting on the Internet. on the Internet 修饰动作 chatting, 作状语。

He speaks English well. well 修饰动作 speaks, 作状语。

(五)主语十谓语十间接宾语十直接宾语

Chatting online will bring you a lot of fun. 网上聊天会给你带来很多乐趣。 双宾动词(Dative Verb): 这种动词后面所接成分有人又有物。一般这里的"人"表 示动作的接受者,称作间接宾语(Indirect Object),如例句中 you, me, him, the guard 都是间接宾语。"物"表示动作作用的对象,是动作的承受者,称作直接宾语(Direct Object)。如例句中 a lot of fun, ten yuan, a meal, my book, his passport 都是直接宾语。

间接宾语和直接宾语合起来叫作双宾语。

(六)主语十谓语十宾语十宾语补足语

We elected John our chairman. 我们选 John 作主席。

课后答案

写作练习

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.

语法、词汇练习

- A. I(1)got (2)very angry (3).
 - I(1) could not hear (2) the actors (3).
 - I(1) turned round (2).
 - I(1)looked at (2) the man and the woman (3) angrily (4).

They (1) did not pay (2) any attention (3).

In the end (6), I(1) could not bear (2) it (3).

I(1) turned round (2) again (6)

'I(1)can't hear (2)a word. (3)!'

I(1) said (2) angrily (4).

'It(1) is (2) none of your business (3), 'the young man (1) said (2) rudely (4).

'This (1) is (2) a private conversation (3)!'

- B. 1. I enjoyed the film yesterday.
 - 2. I listened to the news carefully.
 - 3. The man played the piano well.
 - The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.

- 5. He opened the door quietly.
- 6. He left immediately.
- 7. He planted a tree in the corner of the garden.
- 8. He read the letter quickly in his office before lunch.
- 9. I borrowed a book from the library this morning.
- 10. The cook spoilt the soup.
- 11. We stay at home on Sundays.
- 12. There are a lot of people at the bus stop.
- 13. The little boy ate greedily an apple in the kitchen this morning.
- 14. She draws beautifully.
- 15. I like music very much.
- 16. They built a new school in our village last year.
- 17. The match ended at four o'clock.
- 18. She received a letter from her brother last week.

多项选择题

- 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a
- 7. d 8. b 9. a 10. c 11. c 12. c

句子结构

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

Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch? 早餐还是午餐?

课文注释

1. It was Sunday. / 'It's raining again.'

【译文】那天是星期天。/"天又下雨了。"

【用法】it 的用法

1)人称代词 *it*,一般不指人而指刚提到的无生命的东西或有生命的动物,但有时也指人,特别是小孩和性别不明的婴儿。如:

The baby smiled when it saw its mother.这婴儿看见妈妈时笑了。

- 2)用作无人称动词的主语时,表示"时间、天气、距离"等。如: It's quite early yet. 还挺早啊。
- 3)用作先行代词时,可充当形式主语或形式宾语,代替句中的主语或宾语,即从句、不 定式、动名词等。如:

I think it is a pity that he can't swim. 我认为他不能游泳是令人遗憾的事。

- 4)用作指示代词时,可指心目中或上下文的人物。如:
 It is five cubical metres in volume.体积为五立方米。
- 5)用在某些动词或介词后构成习语,通常用于口语和俚语中。如:
 Don't interfere in their squabble.—Let them fight it out among themselves.

不要干预他们的争吵,让他们自己弄个水落石出吧!

- ① As it is(was) = in fact"事实上"。如:
 As it was, nobody knew where he lived. 事实上, 当时没有人知道他的住处。
- ② As it were = seem"似乎"。如:

 He knew, as it were, that he would make it after all.

 他似乎早知道自己会成功的。

2. I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.

【译文】我有时睡懒觉睡到吃中午饭。

【用法】until adv.

- 1)表示"到······为止(= to the time of)","直到······时",只用于时间,如:
 They work from 6 o'clock in the morning until(till)2 o'clock in the afternoon.
 他们从早晨六点一直工作到下午两点(为止)。
- 2)表示"在……以前(= before)",常用在否定句中。如: We did not notice this matter until(till) yesterday 直到昨天我们才注意到这件事。
- 3)表示强调,用于"It was not until... that...""直到······才·····"。如:

It was not until yesterday that I learned it. 我直到昨天才获悉此事。此句也可用下列形式表示,这时,主、谓语要颠倒。
Not until yesterday did I learn it.

3. Last Sunday I got up very late.

【译文】上星期天,我起得很晚。

【用法】介词与时间短语

- 一般来说,时间短语与介词搭配,但下面几种情况例外:
- 1)在 next/last/this/that 组成的时间短语前不加。如:

He is going to put on performances next month. 他将于下个月去演出。

She did some shopping last monday. 上星期一她去购物了。

What's the play on this channel? 这个频道将上演什么节目?

I paid a visit to my aunt that day. 那天我去拜访我姑姑去了。

2)在 tomorrow, yesterday, the day after tomorrow, today, the day before yesterday 前不加介词。如:

I will tidy my room the day after tomorrow. 我将在后天打扫我的房间。

3)在 one, any, each, every, some, all 跟时间名词构成时间短语时,它们前面也不加介词。如:

She looked after the patient all day. 她照顾这病人一整天。

You can come any day. 你哪一天来都行。

Some day she can pass the exam. 总有一天她将通过考试。

4. '...l've just arrived by train, 'she said.

【译文】"我刚下火车"她说。

【用法】介词 by

1)用于表示位置,译为"在旁边;靠近·····",有时指"从······旁边经过"或"在身边"。如: He sat down just by the door 他在紧靠门的地方坐下。

We talked by the fire. 我们在炉边谈话。

by 作"在……旁边"解时,常表示无意与偶然,而 αt 表示有意。请比较下列句子和词组:

A boy is at the gate. (可能是等人)

A boy is by the gate.(偶然在那里)

A tree by the well 井旁的一棵树(无意的)

beside 也可以表示"在……旁边"或"靠近"之意。在表示靠近人时,常用 beside,而表示靠近物时则常用 by。如:

She stood beside him. 她站在他旁边。

She stood beside the chair。她站在椅子旁。

此外,表示"紧紧靠近"时,也用 beside。如:

There is a path beside the river. 紧靠着河边有条小道。

2)用于表示移动的方向,译为"偏于;通过;沿······;经由······"等。如: The ship sailed north by east 船向北偏东方向驶去。

课堂笔记

We come by the fields, not by the roads.我们由田间而来,不是由大路而来。We travelled to Paris by Dover and Calais.我们经由多佛尔和加莱来到巴黎。She went out by another door.她从另一个门出去。

He drove up to the police station by way of Pitt Street.他开车经比特街到达警察局。

3)用于表示时间和时限,译为"在……前;到……为止"或"不迟于……",谓语多用完成时态,也和 be 等表状态的动词一般时连用。如:

By next Friday I ought to have finished the job. 到下星期五我的工作该完成了。 有时由 by the time(that)引出时间从句,也可用于祈使句。如:

We shall have left by the time you return here. 你们回到这里时,我们将早已走了。

4)用于表示方法或手段。译为"靠……;用……;通过……;以……"等。如:
By good fortune, I succeeded the first time. 我的运气好,第一次就成功了。
by 和 seize, take, hold, pull 等动词连用,说明接触身体或物体的哪一部分。又如下句:
She pulled me by the sleeve. 她拉着我的袖子。

I came back by bus. 我是坐公共汽车回来的。

5)用于表示准则和标准,译为"按照;根据"等。如: Sugar is sold by the pound 糖是论磅出售。

核心语法

一、比较一般现在时与现在进行时

(一)一般现在时态的三种基本用法

一般现在时态的基本用法有三种:

用法1:表示现存的状态、情况。

I am a teacher now. 我现在是一名老师。

用法 2:表示过去、现在和将来都理应存在的客观事实或真理。

A plane is faster than a car. 飞机比汽车快。

用法3:表示现阶段经常性、反复性的活动。

He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于助人。

(二)一般现在时的其他用法

用法 4:一般现在时代替过去时表示过去的用法。在宾语从句中,尽管主句用过去时态,但如果从句所述内容是客观真理或经常性的动作,其谓语动词仍然用一般现在时叙述往事,使其生动,表示"书上说、报纸上说"之意。

The newspaper says that it's going to be cold tomorrow. 报纸上说明天天气寒冷。用法 5:一般现在时代替进行时的用法。在进行图片说明、电影说明、戏剧内容及场景解说时常用一般现在时;在某些习惯性表达法中,表示现在正在发生的动作或存在的状态。

Here comes the bus! 公交车开来了!

用法 6:一般现在时表示将来的用法。表示已经安排或计划好、将来必定会发生的动作或存在的状态时,可用一般现在时;在含有条件、让步、时间等状语从句的复合句中,从句用一般现在时表示将来的动作。

My birthday falls on April 21. 我的生日是四月二十一日。

(三)现在进行时基本用法

用法1:表示说话此刻正在进行。

Please don't make so much noise. I am studying. 请不要吵闹,我在学习。

用法 2:表示现阶段正在持续的动作。这时进行时态表示的是一个一般性的活动, 在说话时刻这个动作并不一定正在发生。

These days I am translating a book. 这几天我在翻译—本书。

用法 3:表示最近的将来已定的安排。通常含有"计划"、"安排做"之意。

I am taking a makeup test tomorrow. 我明天要补考。

用法 4:现在进行时常与 always, forever, continually, constantly 等连用,往往表 示抱怨、厌烦、不合情理或使人不愉快的事。

How come Joe is always groaning about things? Joe 为什么总是在抱怨?

二、比较由 what 和 how 引导的感叹句

(一)特点

主要由 what 和 how 来引导

(二)what 结构

- 1. What a(n)+形容词+可数名词单数+主谓部分+! What a lovely boy he is!
- 2. What + 形容词 + 不可数名词或可数名词复数 + 主谓部分 + ! What foolish mistakes you have made! What nice weather (it is)!
- 3. What + a(n) + 可数名词单数 + ! 当我们用"what + a(n) + 名词"这样的结构来 表示感叹时,根据名词的不同,这又有两种情况:一种是不具有感情色彩的普通名词:

What a day! / night!

以上两句中的名词 day 、night 不具有感情色彩,此时句子可有两种理解方式,既可 以理解为褒义"今天天气多好啊!"和"今晚真美!",也可以理解为贬义"今天天气真糟 糕!"和"今晚真差劲或真倒霉!";另一种是具有感情色彩的名词:

What a moron! / mess!

以上两句中的名词 moron、mess 已具有感情色彩,即已经把说话人的感情表达出 来。我们则按名词的原意翻译:"真是白痴!"和"多乱啊!"。

(三)how 结构

- 1. How + 形容词或副词+主谓部分+! How fast time flies! 时光飞逝!
- 2. How + 形容词 + a(n) + 可数名词单数 + 主谓部分+! How lovely a boy he is!(注意冠词的位置)
- 3. How + 主谓部分(实意动词作谓语)+! How I hate exams! 我真烦考试!

写作练习

He got up late last Sunday. Then his aunt Lucy The writer always gets up late on Sundays. | telephoned. She was coming to see him. 'I'm still

having breakfast, 'he said. His aunt was very surprised. It was one o'clock.

语法、词汇练习

- A. 1. are playing... play... is kicking... is running
 - 2. What are you doing? 'my landlady asked.
 - 'I'm leaving, Mrs. Lynch, 'I answered.
 - 'Why are you leaving?' she asked ...
 - "... friends never <u>come</u> to visit me... I frequently <u>go</u> to bed... I rarely <u>listen</u>... I always feel cold..."
- B. 1. She rarely answers my letters.
 - 2. We never work after six o'clock.
 - 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?

难点练习

- 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)!

多项选择

- 1.c 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.a 6.b
- 7. b 8. a 9. d 10. c 11. d 12. b

句子结构

I've just arrived by train.

Lesson 3 Please send me a card 请给我寄一张明信片

1. Postcards always spoil my holidays.

【译文】明信片总使我过不好假期。

【用法】spoil(毁坏) vt.

1)作"破坏,损坏,弄脏,糟踏"解,是及物动词。如:

The heavy rain had spoiled the flowers in my garden.这场大雨损坏了我花园里的花。 That ink mark has spoilt your dress.那墨渍弄脏了你的连衣裙。

2)作"对……百依百顺;多方照顾"。如: He likes having a wife who spoils him. 他喜欢有个对他百依百顺的妻子。

3)作"抢劫;强夺"解时是古用法,过去式、过去分词只用 spoiled。如: They are financiers who spoiled widows of their money. 他们是掠夺寡妇的钱财的金融家。

2.1 read a few lines, but I did not understand a word.

【译文】我看了几行,但连一个字也看不懂。

【用法】but(但是)

but 是个多词性词,但它的中心词义是表示语气的转折,(相当于 yet, however)译为 "但是"和"除了……外"。

3.1 spent the whole day in my room, but I did not write a single card!

【译文】我在房间里呆了一整天,可是连一张明信片也没写成。

【用法】spend(花费;度过) vi.

表示"花,用,费(钱、时间或气力)",后面一定要用宾语。

1)表示"花钱于某种用途"时,如果用途为名词,则该名词前面一般加介词 on,有时也 可以加介词 in 或 for,即句型为 spend money on (in, for) sth.。如其用途为动词,则 此动词应为 v-ing 形式,一般辞书及语法著作认为前面可加介词 in,但通常省略该 介词,即句型为 spend money (in)v-ing。如:

He spends a great deal of money on books (dress, clothes. clothing).

他花大钱用于买书(衣服)上。

A lot of money has been spent on the new school building.

学校盖这座新楼花了不少钱。

A lot of money has been spent in the war. 在这场战争上已耗费了大量金钱。

2)表示"花费时间或精力做某事"时,在 spend time 后面一般需要接 in 或 on 加一个名 词或动词来表示用途。当用途为表示动作的名词时,前面多用介词 in,但当用途为 并非表示动作的名词时,则介词多用 on,当现代英语中 in 通常省略。因此,其句型

