

NCE

# 新概念英语辅导材料

第 3 册

要 点 注 释  
词 汇 研 究  
同 义 词 近 义 词 辨 析  
练 习 答 案

安徽科学技术出版社



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王 福 林 郭 兴 家 编

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## 前 言

《新概念英语》是英国语言学家 L. G. Alexander 编著的系列教材。近年来，我国各高等院校英语课及社会上学英语者采用此教材的日益增多。我社已出版的[英汉对照本]虽然解决了自学者的不少困难，但书中有许多问题读者仍不易解决。为了帮助广大读者学好《新概念英语》，我们最近在接受读者意见修订原对照本的同时，将一部分辅导材料（注释及补充练习答案）调整出来，又增添了许多辅导性材料，依原教材顺序分4册出版《新概念英语辅导材料》。

这套《辅导材料》与原教材各册各课同步。内容包括：①详尽的课文注释（包括语言难点、要点、修辞格等的注释）；②词汇研究（主要是常用动词的用法举例，有些词的用法集中讨论，有些词的用法分散在各册中）；③同义词近义词辨析（共200多组，辨析所用的例句多选自原教材）；④习题答案及答案注释（亦即那样做的理由）。

本套书的课文注释及词汇研究由王福林同志编写，同义词近义词辨析及部分练习答案由郭兴家同志编写。

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# Lesson 1

## NOTES TO TEXT

1. **at large** 逍遥自在的, 自由的。作 puma 的定语。又如: go at large 自由行动。

2. **cat-like** 象猫一样的。是合形成形容词, 由名词 + 介词构成。

3. **that a wild puma... London** 作 reports 的同位语。

4. **they were not taken seriously** they 指 reports. take ...seriously 认真对待……

5. **from the Zoo** 作定语, 修饰 experts, 意即“伦敦动物园的专家们”。**felt obliged...** 必须……, 不得不……。后跟动词不定式。

6. **picking blackberries** 是现在分词短语, 作 woman 的定语。现在分词短语作后置定语, 相当于一个定语从句, 一般紧跟在中心词(即被修饰词)后面。中心词是这个分词短语的逻辑主语。现在分词含有进行、持续或主动的意味, 译成汉语的“的字结构”。如 a woman 就是 picking blackberries 的逻辑主语, 意即“一位正在采摘黑莓的妇女”。作后置定语的现在分词短语有时表示状态。如: He informed the editor that he had been arrested while counting the 1,084 steps leading to the 15 feet wall. 他告诉编辑, 他在数通往15英尺高的墙的1084级台阶时被捕了(steps 是表示状态的现在分词短语 leading to the 15 feet wall 的逻辑主语)。有时, 现在分词短语一般体的被动式也可作后置定语, 这时中心词是现在分词动作的承受者。如: The lecturer being talked about will be here tomorrow. 人们正在谈论的那位讲师将于明天到达这里(the lecturer 是分词短语 being talked about 的宾语)。中心词与现在分词短语有时被谓语隔开, 这往往是谓语较短, 又是被动式, 而现在分词短语较长的缘故。如: Laws were passed directing oil producers to prevent pollution. 通过了一些要求石油生产者防止污染的法令

注意:要留意区别这种作定语的现在分词短语和作状语的现在分词短语。参阅本册第2课注3。

7. **unless it is cornered** 是条件状语从句,意即“除非它被逼得走投无路”。

8. **a trail of dead...rabbits** 作 left 的宾语。behind it 作状语,修饰 left。提到宾语前使句子更紧凑。

9. **clinging to bushes** 是现在分词短语,作主语 puma 的补足语。

10. **on a fishing trip** 作 a businessman 的定语。意即“一位去钓鱼的商人”。**up a tree** 作宾语补足语。up 是介词,意即“在……高处”。

11. **...was a puma** 这里, was 用斜体,有强调意味,意即“确实是”。

12. **missing...country** 是现在分词短语,作主语 puma 的补足语。

13. **in the possession of** 为……所有。

14. **for several weeks** 作状语,修饰 went on,意即“继续了几星期”。

15. **to think that...countryside** 是真正的主语。句首的 it 是形式主语。

### DISCRIMINATION OF ANALOGOUS WORDS

**See, Spot** 这是两个近义词。关于 see 的含义及用法,参阅第3册第54课的同义词辨析。spot 的含义是从同类的事物中认出某一个来,或从人群中认出某人来(to single out);或者表示“察看到”,这时被看到的目标处于一定的背景中,而此目标好象一个点一样。如:

...a wild animal had been spotted forty-five miles south of London 在伦敦以南45英里处有人看到了一只野兽。(III. 1)

The teacher *spotted* a mistake in his homework. 老师在他的家庭作业中看出了一个错误。

He *spotted* his friend in the crowd. 他从人群中认出了他的朋友。

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### C & P (Comprehension and Precis)

London Zoo was informed that a wild puma had been seen near London and the reports were similar. It was first spotted by a village woman, and other people confirmed that it moved from place to place, and that wherever it went, it left behind it dead deer or rabbits. Besides, puma fur was also found clinging to bushes. Cat-like noises were heard at night and it was seen up a tree. So experts believed it to be a puma. (80 words)

### V (Vocabulary)

spotted (l. 4)——seen; accumulate (l. 7)——gather; obliged to (l. 8)——that they should; claimed (l. 9)——said that...was true; extraordinarily similar (l. 10—11)——unusually alike; immediately (l. 15)——at once; convinced (l. 24)——made to feel certain

**Com** (Composition, 本书所载例文均选自学生课外作业。因篇幅所限, 只能根据不同类型分别选载示例。希望读者在作文练习中充分发挥自己构思写作能力, 只是在完成作业后再对照例文, 取长补短)

**Com** Mrs Stone had spent the whole morning *picking blackberries not far from the village*. It was nearly lunch time, so she decided *to go home*. She was just *about to leave* when she heard a noise *in the bushes*. Then she saw an animal which *looked like a cat*. She knew it was not a cat because *a cat was not so large*. The animal suddenly *jumped up*, and she thought it was going to *attack her*. She dropped her basket and *uttered a cry in alarm*. Hearing the sound, the animal was *frightened and ran away at once*, after which Mrs. Stone

*quickly picked up her basket* and ran all the way home. She told her neighbours that *she had spotted a strange animal* but they did not believe her. She also telephoned the police but they *did not take it seriously*. (141 words)

**SD** A. 在句末加上一个适当的词使句子完整:

1. at 2. to 3. to 4. in 5. on

B. 改写这些句子, 改变斜体字在句中的位置, 如果可能, 略去 whom 或 which;

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?

**SWE** 1 (d) 2 (a) 3 (c) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6 (b)  
7 (d) 8 (d) 9 (c) 10 (b) 11 (b) 12 (a)

## Lesson 2

### NOTES TO TEXT

1. **is always raising money**... always 与现在进行时连用, 加强语气, 意即“老是在……”。raise money 筹款。another 后省略了 cause, 以避免重复。

2. **with a start** 作状语, 修饰 woke up. 意即“惊醒”。这里的 with 意即“由于”。start 后的冒号表示解释, 解释 start 的原因。

3. **looking at his watch** 是现在分词短语, 作时间状语, 修饰 saw. 作时间状语的现在分词短语一般放在句首, 并常用逗号隔开。这时, 分词的动作一结束, 谓语动词的动作立即发生。又如: Rolling up his trousers, he began to wade across the river. 他卷起裤脚, 开始蹚水过河。有时, 分词动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生。如: Approaching the place, he slowed down his pace. 他



走近那地方时,放慢了脚步。作时间状语的现在分词短语有时可放在谓语动词之后,这时两者的动作具有同时性,表示时间的分词提供了谓语动词动作的背景。如: He broke his glasses climbing the mountains. 他爬山时打破了眼镜。如果要强调分词动作在谓语动作之前发生则用分词的完成时。如: Having lived in Hefei for many years, he knows the place very well. 他住合肥好多年,对合肥很熟悉。注意:现在分词作状语时,其逻辑主语是句子的主语。如 he 是 rolling up his trousers 的逻辑主语等。而现在分词作定语时,其逻辑主语是中心词。如 climbing the mountains 的逻辑主语是 he, 而不是 glasses, 因此 climbing the mountains 是时间状语而不是定语。参阅本册第1课注6。

4. **armed with a torch** 是过去分词短语,作方式状语,修饰 went。 **to be armed with...** 装备着(亦即带着)……。过去分词(或其短语)作状语修饰谓语动词,其逻辑主语一般是句子的主语,逻辑主语与过去分词之间常有被动关系。如 the vicar 是 armed with a torch (=he was armed with a torch) 的逻辑主语。过去分词短语还可作原因状语、条件状语、时间状语或表示伴随情况的状语。如:

Protected from the air, the wound gradually grew new tissues and closed itself. 伤口与空气隔绝,逐渐长出新组织,进而愈合。(作原因状语)

Given more time, she would certainly have done much better. 如果有更多的时间的话,她一定会干得更好些。(作条件状语)

Asked for his comments, he would said, "Don't ask me". 有人要他谈意见时,他总说“别问我”。(作时间状语)

I sat until after eleven o'clock, absorbed in a book. 我一直坐到十一点多,全神贯注地看书。(表示伴随情况,亦即 absorbed in a book 的动作伴随着 sat 动作的发生而发生)

在一般情况下,我们可用疑问词对过去分词所修饰的词提问的办

法来判定该分词或其短语作哪种成分。如果分词短语是以 how 开头的的问题的答案,那就是方式状语;如果是以 when 开头的的问题的答案,那就是时间状语;如果是以 under what condition 开头的的问题的答案,那就是条件状语。以 Asked for... 'Don't ask me' 一句为例。如果我们用 when 对 said 提问, When would he say 'Don't ask me?' 答案正好是 when he was asked for his comments。如果用别的疑问词提问,那 asked for his comments 就不是该问题的准确答案。状语是多种多样的,有的状语表示时间,同时又含有别的意义,这就需要我们细细体会判定分词短语与它所修饰的动词之间的关系。判定现在分词短语作哪种状语也可用此方法。

5. **recognize...as...** 认出……是……。

6. **Whatever are you doing up here?** up 和 here 都是副词。whatever 表示强调,意即“到底什么”。特殊疑问词+ever 表示强调。如:

Whichever do you want? 你究竟要哪一个?

Whenever did you drop it? 你到底是什么时候丢掉它的?

Wherever did you see him? 你到底在什么地方见到他的?

However did you do the job? 你到底怎么做这项工作的?

7. **in surprise** 惊奇地。作状语,修饰 asked。

8. **You certainly did give...** 这里的 did 表示强调,意即“确实”。参阅第1册91课“词汇研究”。

9. **you see** 在试图解释某事时作插入语,意即“你瞧”,“你听我说”。又如: There, you see, the rain's stopped. 瞧,雨停了。It's very difficult, you see. 你听我说,这是很困难的。

10. **still, I'm glad...** 这里的 still 用作连词,意即“虽然,还是”。前一句带有让步意味。又如: You argue well, still, I am not convinced. 你虽善辩,但我还是不能信服。

11. **I can do about it** 是定语从句,修饰 nothing。

12. **get used to... = become used to...** 变得习惯于……。to 是介词。

13. **as good as**… 实际上等于……, 和……一样好。

### NOTES TO EXERCISES

SD 1. **in ink** 用钢笔. **in pencil** 用铅笔。(用 **in** 表示书写用的材料; 用 **with**, 表示使用的工具)。

2. **in common** 共同. 'have a great deal in common' 有很多共同之处。

3. **be in difficulty** 在困境中。

4. **in a hurry** 匆忙。

### WORD STUDY

#### STRIKE

**strike** *vt.*

1. (钟)报时。如:

The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged during the war. 这只过去日夜打点报时的大钟在战争中遭到损坏。

The clock would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time 再过20分钟, 这钟就要敲12点了。

2. (船)触。如:

Towards evening, the boat struck a rock and the girl jumped into the sea. 天快黑的时候, 小船触礁, 那女孩跳进海里。

3. 打, 击, 撞, 敲。如:

The ball struck him so hard that he nearly fell into the water. 球重重地打在他身上, 他几乎掉下水去。

如果打击人体的某一部位, 那末承受的部位前常有定冠词(有时可换成物主代词, 以强调承受动作的人), 并按不同的部位用不同的前置词。如:

He struck the man on the mouth 他打了那人的嘴巴。

The stone struck him in the eye. 那石头击中了他的眼睛。

Jack struck the boy on his (the) head (cheek, back).

shoulder). 杰克打了那男孩的头(颊, 背, 肩)。

有时, 承受动作的部位直接跟在动词后, 这多半是为了强调动作的场合, 用前置词则强调部位。如:

He struck my face. 他打了我的脸。

He struck his head against the door in the dark. 黑暗中, 他的头撞在门上了。

I've struck my foot on a stone. 我的脚撞到了一块石头。

4. 擦。如:

He struck a match and lighted the candle. 他擦了一根火柴, 点亮了蜡烛。

**strike** *n.* 罢工。如:

go on strike 进行罢工。

Busmen have decided to go on strike next week. 公共汽车司机已决定在下星期进行罢工。

### DISCRIMINATION OF SYNONYMS

**Fix, Mend, Repair, Patch** 这组同义词的一般含义是修理、修补。fix 具有 mend 和 repair 这两个动词的一般含义, 差别在于 fix 是个非正式用语。mend 可以用来表示对打破、撕破、穿破等物或衣服进行修理或修补, 也可以表示治愈创伤、矫正过错或使破裂的感情重归于好。repair 在表示修复这一含义时, 可以和 mend 互换使用。此外, 当一种比较复杂的东西部分损坏了或损伤的范围大时, 如果表示把它修复起来, 最好用 repair。patch 表示用相同的或类似的材料补破洞、裂缝、裂口或虽未破但已经不结实了的地方, 这个词有时表示匆忙或临时凑合使用的修补。如:

The tap is leaking. We must fix it. 水龙头在漏水, 我们得把它修一修。

A friend of the family came and fixed things between the girl and the angry parents. 这个家庭的一位朋友来了之后, 把这姑娘和她生气的父母之间感情和好了。

The workmen are mending the road. 工人们正在修路。

We must do something to *mend* his reputation. 我们必须想办法恢复他的名誉。

The least said, the soonest *mended*. (谚语) 多说反而坏事。  
“but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock *repaired*.” 但是他从未能够弄到足够的钱来修理教堂的大钟。(III、2)

She *patched* new cloth to the old coat, so it seemed mere patchwork. 她把新布补到那件旧上衣上, 所以那件衣服看上去就象拼凑起来的東西。

注: *patch* 虽指用相同或似类的材料修补, 但被修补的东西仍能看出一块一块的痕迹, 与其他地方相比仍能显示出不同。这个词作名词用时, 有一块一块的意思。如:

In place of the great trees which had been growing there for centuries, *patches* of green had begun to appear in the blackened soil. 一片一片的绿色草地开始在那烧焦了的土地上出现了, 取代了在那里生长数个世纪的树木。(II. 62)

### KEY TO EXERCISES

C & P The vicar was waked up by the church clock, and it was one o'clock but it struck thirteen times. He took a torch with him and went up into the clock tower. The vicar saw the local grocer there, who told him he was trying to repair the clock, but he said it was working and the trouble was that at one o'clock it would strike thirteen times. The vicar was pleased and he offered him a cup of tea. (80 words)

V vicar (l. 1)——priest; repaired (l. 4)——mended; damaged (l. 6)——spoiled so that value is lost; silent (l. 7)——making no sound; with a start (l. 10)——with a sudden movement of surprise or fear; caught sight of (l. 15)——saw or sighted

## Com A Sticky Business

Once upon a time, there was a small village to the south of London. The village had a prosperous church in it. On the top of the church building sat a big clock, which had always struck regular hours for the villagers. One day, however, it suddenly stopped, and the villagers found it very inconvenient to go about their business without knowing the hour, but no one could explain why the clock had stopped working.

The vicar climbed into the clock tower to see what had happened to it. He got there and found that it had been invaded by bees, so it was full of honey and wax. He climbed down immediately and returned with a stick, trying to drive the bees away. When he did so, a lot of bees flew around him. Before long his face was covered with stings. So he hurriedly came down again. From then on he never could think of driving away the bees himself.

In the end, a bee-keeper was called. He climbed into the clock tower and removed the queen bee. And then all the other bees followed her out of the clock. After being cleaned, the clock began working again. (200 words)

SD 用 in 介词短语来代替斜体词:

1. in a hurry 2. in the end 3. in sight 4. in ink  
or in graphite 5. in common 6. in tears

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

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

## Lesson 3

### NOTES TO TEXT

1. the Aegean island of Kea 爱琴海基亚岛。位于希腊的

东面。

2. **at one time** 一度, 曾经。在句中作状语。

3. **were built of stone** 用石头砌的。

4. **be equipped with** 配备着……。

5. **a place of worship** 教堂。 **the fifteenth century B. C.** 公元前十五世纪。 **B. C.** 是 **before Christ** 的首字母。 **Christ** 即 **Jesus Christ**, 是基督教的创始人。

6. **Roman times** 罗马时期。

7. **among remains** **B. C.** 是介词短语, 作主语补足语。  
**date from** 属于……时期, 始于……时期。

8. **its missing head** 这里的 **missing** 是现在分词, 作 **head** 的定语, **happened to be** 作复合谓语。

9. **Classical times** 古希腊, 罗马时代。公元前500年到公元前400年。 **carefully preserved** **carefully** 前承前省略了 **must have been**。

10. **to find that the goddess** **woman** 作原因状语, 说明 **amazed** 的原因。 **turn out to be** 证明是……, 原来是……。

11. **She stood three feet high** **stood** 这里用作系动词, **three feet high** 作表语。

12. **was wearing** 表示过去的状态, 比用 **wore** 更生动。 **full length skirt** 连衣裙。

## NOTES TO EXERCISES

SD 1. **Arethusa** [ɑːriˈðjuːsə] 阿列修萨号(军舰名)。

## DISCRIMINATION OF SYNONYMS

**All, Every, Each** 这组同义词在表示整体中所有个体时, 其含义是无例外地包括一切个体或成员。

**all** 表示由个体所组成的整体, 而且不把诸个体当作各别的人或物来看待; 或者表示当作一个单位来考虑的整体。它可以用作形容词, 也可以用作代词或副词。 如:

He has pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income as tourists have been coming from *all* parts of the country to see it. 他指出, 由于游客一直从全国各地来看这棵树, 它成了一个有用的财源。(II, 58)

*All* books are written to be read, but not *all* books are worth reading. 所有的书籍写出来都是供人们阅读的, 但是并非所有的书都有阅读的价值。

"Now you get out of here, *all* of you!" he shouted. "你们走开, 全都走开!" 他叫嚷道。(II, 74)

*All* that glitters is not gold. 并非一切发光的都是金子。

注: 用作代词的 *all* 在作主语时, 可以是复数第三人称, 也可以是单数第三人称。在作为复数第三人称时, *all* 虽然含有各个个体的意思, 但总是被当作一个单位来考虑的整体。当作单数第三人称时, *all* 的含义是由各个个体所组成的整体概念。

*Every* 用来表示组成整体的任何一个个体, 但不把这个个体看作个别的个体, 而看作全体的代表。如:

It's worth *every* penny of it. 它(指房子)完全值这么多钱。(I, 89)

I had to water it *every* day. 那会儿我不得不天天浇园子。

注: *all the time* 一直, 始终; *of all time* 空前, 前所未闻。如:

It rained *all the time*. 天一直下雨。(I, 85) It was one of the biggest buildings of *all time*. 这是前所未有的最大建筑物之一。(II, 80)

*Everybody* around me was smoking and I felt extremely uncomfortable. 我周围的人都在吸烟, 所以我感到极不舒服。(II, 78)

注: 由于 *every* 含有“不把个体看作个别的个体, 而看作全体的代表”这一意义, 所以即使是受过良好教育的英美人也常常写出这样的句子: When he finished his talk, *everybody* stood up and took



off *their* hats in the auditorium.

Each 用来表示组成整体的个体，它与 every 有着明显的差异。如：*Each of these represented a goddess and had, at one time, been painted.* 这些(雕像)各代表一个神仙，而且一度都上过漆。(III, 3)

注：each 和 every 虽有差异，但是在某种情况下，在同一篇文章中交替使用，多半是为了避免重复。参阅第 2 册第 8 课“同义词辨析”。

**Whole, Entire, Total, All, Gross** 这组同义词的一般含义是这样的整体，其中任何一部分、甚至其中任何一个颗粒也不缺少，或不曾损伤。

Whole 表示的整体不缺少或未遗漏任何一部分，这是个普通词。entire 则比较正式些。如：*I spent the whole day in my room, but I did not write a single card!* 我在房间里呆了一整天，但是一张明信片也没写。(II, 3)

Entire 的含义有时与 whole 没有区别，只是 whole 更普通些。但是 entire 却具有自己的特殊含义，即完善，或完美无缺，不仅不残缺什么，而且也不能再增补什么。这层意思 whole 是没有的。如：*I am in entire agreement with you.* 我完全同意你的意见。

Total 用来表示一点不缺地进行计量而得到的总额。如：*This is the total output of the factory for this year.* 这是这座工厂今年的总产量。

如果被 total 修饰的名词本身的含义带有“不完善”或“不令人满意”时，total 可以表示“全然”的意思。如：*The experiment was a total failure.* 那次实验完全失败了。

All 与这里的词含义相似，在用法上有一个特征：它后面通常跟定冠词，或物主代词。有时它和 whole 含义一样，有时与 entire 等值，有时与 total 的含义相似。如：

*All the village (=The whole village) has been working*