

大众外语学习辅导丛书

《新概念英语》

New Concept English

Learner's Ready Helper

New Edition
新版

自学好帮手

广东外语外贸大学

大众外语教育研究中心组编

3

丛书主编 何勇斌

本册主编 杨变华 陈旭宾



廣州外語音像出版社



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前 言 Preface

广东外语外贸大学继续教育（公开）学院英语培训教学部是一个专门向有志于英语学习的社会人士提供全日制英语培训的教育机构，在华南英语培训和成人英语教育中可谓首屈一指，享有盛名。多年来形成了系统科学的教学计划和课程设置，课堂教学深受学生欢迎。综合英语培训班 A01—A03 一直都是我院培训项目的重头戏，而《新概念英语》系列教材则一直是 A01—A03 的重头课——基础英语的主干教材，我们拥有一批经验丰富的骨干教师，积累了很多一线教学资料和经验，很多学生都是因这一课程慕名而来。与此同时，市面上针对《新概念英语》的参考书虽然很多，但大多数都只能满足学习者某一方面的需求。经常听到学生反映，有些参考书只有对生词和短语的解释，且拓展过宽，超出了培训类学生的接受和消化能力范围；有些则是对课文每句话（不管是非常简单的句子还是特别复杂的句子）的语法结构予以详细的分析，有点过于钻牛角尖，不利于学生语感的培养和语篇的理解；有些参考书则只有课后练习答案；有些则对每课重点词汇和用法的把握不够准确，体现不出几册书的难易梯度。学生们对参考书和补充练习的选择经常会感到困惑，希望老师能给予科学的指导。鉴于以上因素，我们觉得有必要对我院 A01—A03 以《新概念英语》系列教材为主干教材的基础英语课程进行规范化、系统化、科学化的建设，最终把它建设为我院英语培训系列的精品课程。本丛书便是我院“《新概念英语》系列精品课程”建设的成果之一。它主要面向学习英语的社会人士，针对其脱离英语时间长、基础薄弱、工作经验丰富、逻辑记忆占优势等特点，在编写过程中注重各册书之间的梯级和知识的螺旋式上升，既注重词汇、短语和语法的学习，也注重句子和篇章的掌握。举例尽量做到贴近现实生活尤其是工作场合，对重点短语和用法标以黑体或画线予以提示，对相近或相反用法及时予以对比总结。

这套《〈新概念英语〉（新版）自学好帮手》共有四册，每册结构基本相同：**Focus** 重点部分告诉读者本课的学习要点；**New Words & Expressions** 生词和短

语部分是对重点生词的讲解，包括每个单词的词性、英语和汉语释义、相关常用短语、英文例句和汉语释义；**Text Study** 课文详解部分是对课文中重要短语和语法及句子结构的讲解；**Key Structures 关键句型**部分是对本课重点语法的系统讲解；**Special Difficulties 难点**部分是对本课难点的讲解和归纳；此外，每课都增加了**Extra Exercises 补充练习**，作为对教材 Key Structures 关键句型和 Special Difficulties 难点部分练习的补充。**Key to Exercises 练习答案**部分是教材中 Key Structures 关键句型、Special Difficulties 难点、Multiple Choice Questions 多项选择题及本辅导书中 Extra Exercises 补充练习的练习答案。另外本书不仅给出了教材中 Pre-unit Test 单元前测试的答案，还设计与国内大型考试题型更加接近的单元测试和期末测试卷。此外，为了方便读者，书后还附有对应册数的词汇表，并录音制作了该册的生词读音光盘。

本丛书的编者都是具有多年一线培训教学经验的老师。丛书主编——广东外语外贸大学继续教育（公开）学院何勇斌院长，负责丛书的策划和编审。第三册主编为杨变华老师（负责 Unit 1, Unit 2 及 Unit 3 的 Lessons 41—42, Lesson 51, Lessons 55—58, Lesson 60 及每一课的补充练习和测试卷）和陈旭宾老师（负责 Unit 3 的 Lessons 43—50, Lessons 52—54, Lesson 59）。第一册、第二册和第四册将会陆续推出，敬请关注。

本丛书在编写过程中得到了很多人的关注和支持，在此一并表示感谢！感谢广外继教院周安宁副院长、任跃忠副院长、陈洁主任和严新生老师对“《新概念英语》系列精品课程”建设和本丛书编写的关心和指导；感谢牛卫红老师和刘文明老师牺牲休假时间为本书校稿；感谢吴丁老师、黄曼老师、梁四琼老师、彭婷婷老师、王萃老师、刘晓琴老师、刁婷婷老师、李飞雪老师、付文宇老师、张小芳老师、葛新怡老师、马丹老师、王琦老师等同事在“《新概念英语》系列精品课程”建设和本书编写与试用过程当中所给予的支持和宝贵建议；感谢继教院 A03 级别的历届学生在“《新概念英语》系列精品课程”建设和本书编写与试用过程当中积极配合与意见反馈；还要感谢广州外语音像出版社各位编辑对本书的编辑，才使本书有机会与广大读者见面！

由于本书编者水平有限，不免出现一些纰漏，请同行和广大读者不吝赐教。编者邮箱：hyongbin@oa.gdufs.edu.cn, danaybh@126.com.

编者

2010年2月于广外

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Key to Pre-unit Test 1

单元前测试一答案

Key Structures

A. Word order

1. My hotel room overlooked a courtyard in which there was a fountain and several trees.
2. Though Uncle Charles looked everywhere for his glasses, he could not find them.
3. During Christmas, there was so much extra work at the post office that a great number of students were employed to help.
4. I don't want to see that film because it had poor reviews.
5. Now that wages have gone up, prices will rise and the cost of living will be higher than ever.
6. Although the police searched everywhere, neither the missing boy nor his dog could be found.
7. James Sullivan, whose book on the Antarctic was published recently, will give a lecture at the local library next week.
8. In spite of the fact that fares have increased, the railway company is still losing money because the employees have demanded higher wages.
9. He gave me such a fright that I knocked the teapot over.
10. The climbers not only reached the top of the mountain but they spent the night there as well.

B. Composition

We watched the circus act. A man was walking on a tightrope, and then he rode a one-wheel bicycle across, carrying two others on his shoulders. When he got to the other side, the crowd clapped his performance.

He returned to give a repeat performance and rode out onto the tightrope again. He looked very confident, as he had done the first time, but he was doing a hand-stand on the one-wheel bicycle when he lost his balance. The crowd gasped as he grabbed the tightrope. He seemed to hang there for ever, holding on to the bicycle. Then slowly he managed to climb on again and ride to the other side. There was a silence that you could almost hear (if you know what I mean) before the audience burst out clapping and cheering.

(140 words)

C. Verbs

- a. died; has just had; were; have been trying; died; was; lasted; proved; removed; sent; found; did not show; have not decided; died; feared; cut; has not happened; survived
- b. used to travel; was; used to live/lived; used to fly/would fly; used to take/would take; had; were flying; gaining; turned; flew; were waiting; told
- c. will last; will continue; is reached/has been reached; will last; have offered/will offer/are offering; will relieve; lasts; drive; will have to
- d. will be retiring; will be sending; will sign; will be sent; will all remember; will be attending; will have been teaching; retires; will devote; will be

- e. waved; had been water skiing; had; were thrown; struck; continued; had just begun; noticed; came; had roared
- f. 1. found; had reached 2. have just moved; are 3. met; told; had just returned
4. will be set up 5. went/used to go 6. will have been studying 7. were arguing; stole
- g. is now known; are sighted; are washed; are rarely caught; was caught; was carried; was eventually brought; was found; has since been sent; has been examined; is called; are rarely seen
- h. The man told the court that at the time the murder was committed he was travelling on the 8 o'clock train to London.

When the inspector asked him if he always caught such an early train, the man answered that of course he did. He said he had to be at work at 10 o'clock and added that his employer would confirm that he was there on time.

When the inspector asked him if a later train would get him to work on time, he said that he supposed it would, but that he never caught a later train.

When the inspector asked him what time he arrived at the station, he said he had arrived at ten to eight, that he had bought a paper and waited for the train.

And when the inspector asked if he had noticed anything unusual, he said that he hadn't.

- i. 1. are not brought 2. will cause 3. would have completed
- j. ringing; climbing/to climb; cleaning; answering; cleaning; interrupting; to interrupt; working; coming; to stay

D. Other verbs

- a. 1. had to go 2. should have gone 3. should begin
- b. 1. "I shall have the parcel delivered," said the shop assistant.
2. Are you going to have this suit cleaned?
3. When will you have this jacket dyed?
- c. 1. Can 2. was soon able to 3. were able to 4. cannot

E. A and The

an; /; a; /; /; a; the; /; a; an; /; /; a; /

F. Supply the missing words in the following

most; from; in; biggest; of; lot; different; many; range/variety

G. Supply the missing words in these sentences

1. at 2. in; in 3. to/from; on 4. on; on 5. at 6. in/into; to 7. in
8. of 9. in 10. in 11. in 12. on 13. with 14. at/on 15. to

Special Difficulties

A. Words often confused

1. between 2. usual 3. headmaster 4. clothing 5. clothes 6. clear 7. clear
8. wash 9. mood 10. temper 11. too 12. fairly 13. old enough 14. petrol

B. Write sentences using each of the following

1. I always get up at 7 o'clock.
She is slowly getting over her illness.

The prisoners couldn't get away. The walls were too high.

Get out! You're annoying me.

2. Please keep off the grass.

They built the wall round the house to keep people out.

The teacher kept all the children in after school for misbehaving.

John found it difficult to keep up. The others were running too fast for him.

3. He has deceived a lot of people, but he can't take me in.

I think you should take up a new hobby.

The plane took off at 4 yesterday afternoon.

The girl's mother took her doll away.

4. I ran into a very old friend last weekend.

We have run out of bread. Can you get some?

Don't run away; I want to talk to you.

She ran after him as he cycled off down the road.

5. She didn't want to tell the truth, so she made up a silly story.

As soon as we reach the top of the hill, we'll turn round and make for home.

From this distance, I can't make out what they're doing.

In order to make up for what he had done before, he took them all out for a good meal.

C. Write sentences using the following

1. The leaves of many trees turn yellow in autumn.
2. If you leave milk out in the heat, it will go sour.
3. In winter here it grows dark by 5 o'clock.
4. If you fall ill, you must see a doctor.
5. If all my dreams come true, I shall be a very happy man.
6. Don't get angry with me; it wasn't my fault.

D. Complete the following sentences using *so ... I* or *neither ... I*

1. so do I 2. neither should I 3. so am I 4. so will I 5. so did I 6. neither have I

Unit 1 第一单元



A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

Focus 重点

Usage of simple, compound and complex statements 简单句、并列句和复合句的用法

I. New Words & Expressions 生词和短语

1. **spot v.** (stative verb, not used in the continuous tense) pick out one person or thing from many, discover, catch sight of, recognize, esp. visually (静态动词, 不用于进行时) 辨认, 认出; 发现 (尤指用眼睛看出)

e.g. She finally spotted just the skirt she wanted. 她终于找到了她想要的裙子。

I can't spot the difference between them. 我看不出他们有什么区别。

2. **oblige v.** compel or require (sb.) by law, agreement or moral pressure to do sth. (通过法律、协议或道德压力) 迫使, 使感到必须做

Phrase 短语

● **oblige sb. to do sth.** 迫使某人做某事

e.g. The law obliges parents to send their children to school. 法律规定父母有义务送子女入学。

● **be/feel obliged to do sth.** 不得不做某事, 必须做某事

e.g. We were obliged to sell our house in order to pay our debts. 为了还债我们不得不把房子卖掉。

I feel obliged to lend her a hand. 我觉得有必要帮她一把。

3. **corner v.** get sb./sth. into a position from which it is hard to escape; put sb. into a difficult situation 使走投无路; 使陷入困境

Phrase 短语

● **be cornered** 陷入困境; 走投无路

e.g. Cornered beasts will still fight. 困兽犹斗 (狗急跳墙)。

The little match girl was cornered and died in coldness and hunger. 卖火柴的小女孩走投无路, 在饥寒交迫中离开了人世。

4. **cling (clung, clung) v.** hold fast or adhere to something, as by grasping, sticking, embracing, or entwining; remain close; resist separation 紧握; 粘着; 依靠; 保持亲近; 防止分开

Phrase 短语

● **cling to sb./sth.** 紧靠着某人/某事物

e.g. We clung to each other in the storm. 暴风雨中我们紧紧依偎着。

We should not cling to outdated customs. 我们不应墨守陈规。

5. **convince v.** make sb. feel certain; cause sb. to realize 使确信; 使信服

Phrase 短语

● **convince sb. of sth.** 使某人确信……; 使某人信服……

e. g. How can I convince you of my honesty? 我怎么才能让你相信我的诚实?

● **convince sb. that ...** 使某人确信……; 使某人信服……

e. g. What she said convinced me that I was mistaken. 她所说的话使我确信自己弄错了。

6. **disturb v.** break the rest, concentration or calm of sb. /sth.; cause (sb.) to worry 打扰; 扰乱

e. g. Exam is in progress. Do not disturb. 考试进行中, 请勿打扰。

This news disturbs the students who are going to take the exams tomorrow. 这个消息令那些明天要参加考试的学生感到不安。

Extension 拓展

○ **disturbing adj.** tending to upset or agitate; troubling; worrying 烦扰的; 令人不安的

e. g. This news is disturbing to the students who are going to take the exams tomorrow. 这个消息对那些明天要参加考试的学生来说真是太令他们不安了。

II. Text Study 课文详解

1. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

Structure 结构

此句为复合句。“when”引导时间状语从句。时间状语从句内的“that”引导同位语从句修饰“reports”。

Phrase 短语

○ **sth. be taken seriously**……受到认真对待

e. g. The children's words should be taken seriously. 孩子们所说的话应该被认真对待。

This problem must be taken seriously. 这个问题一定要认真对待。

【**Comparison 比较**】**take sth. seriously** 认真对待……

e. g. We should take the children's words seriously. 我们应该认真对待孩子们所说的话。

We must take this problem seriously. 我们一定要认真对待这个问题。

2. However, as the evidence **began to accumulate**, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who **claimed to have seen** the puma were **extraordinarily similar**.

Structure 结构

此句为“for”连接的并列句。并列句的前一个分句内有“as”引导时间状语从句; 后一个分句内有过去分词短语“given by people”作定语修饰“the descriptions”和“who”引导的定语从句修饰“people”。

Phrase 短语

○ **begin to accumulate** 开始积聚

e. g. As the evidence began to accumulate, the fact was clear. 当证据日趋增多时, 真相就很清楚了。

○ **claim to have done sth.** 声称做了某事

e. g. The thief claimed to have robbed the bank. 那个贼声称抢了银行。

【**Comparison 比较**】**claim to do sth.** 声称要做某事

e. g. He claimed to revenge on me. 他声称要报复我。

○ **extraordinarily similar** 出奇地相似; 非常相似

e. g. Though the two girls are not twins, they're extraordinarily similar. 虽然这两个女孩不是双胞胎, 但她们却出奇地相似。

3. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

Structure 结构

此句为“and”连接的并列句。并列句的前一个分句内有“when”引导时间状语从句；后一个分句内又有“that”引导宾语从句作动词“confirmed”的宾语。宾语从句里又有“unless”引导条件状语从句。

4. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been **in the possession of** a private collector and somehow **managed to** escape.

Structure 结构

此句为复合句。“as”引导原因状语从句；主句是一个由“and”连接的并列句。

Phrase 短语

○ **must have been/done** 肯定是/肯定做了(表示对发生在过去的动作的肯定猜测)

e.g. It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚肯定下雨了, 因为地面是湿的。

The light is on. Someone must have come back. 灯是亮着的, 肯定已经有人回来了。

○ **in the possession of sb. = in sb.'s possession** 属于……

e.g. The car is in the possession of my father. 这车是我爸爸的。

The house is in my brother's possession. 这房子是我哥哥的。

○ **manage to do sth.** 设法成功做某事

e.g. I'll manage to finish this task, though it's late at night. 尽管已是深夜了, 但我会设法完成任务的。

Although it was raining heavily, he managed to come to work on time. 尽管下着大雨, 他还是按时来上班了。

5. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still **at large** in the quiet countryside.

Structure 结构

“it”是形式主语, 不定式短语“to think that...”才是真正的主语。不定式短语中的“that”引导宾语从句作动词“think”的宾语。

Phrase 短语

○ **at large** 逍遥法外的; 自由的; 随便地; 详尽地; 整体上; 一般地

e.g. The murderer is still at large. 杀人凶手仍逍遥法外。

The students are now being held on immigration charges. 8 others remain at large. 这几名学生现在因受非法移民指控而被扣押, 其余8人仍逍遥法外。

We wandered at large on the campus. 我们自由自在地在校园里溜达。

He spread rumours at large. 他随意散布谣言。

He talked at large about his plan of writing a play for children. 他详细地谈了他的儿童剧编写计划。

When we talk about the world, we mean the world at large. 当我们说到世界, 是指整个世界。

The people at large support the Opening-up Policy. 一般老百姓都拥护开放政策。

III. Key Structures 关键句型

Usage of simple, compound and complex statements 简单句、并列句和复合句的用法

1. 简单句只有一个主语(subject)和一个谓语(predicate)。

e.g. *The play* (subject) *was very interesting* (predicate). 这部戏非常有趣。

The bus (subject) is coming (predicate). 公交车来了。

2. 把简单句用并列连词 (and, but, yet, for, then, or, so, both ... and, neither ... nor, not only ... but also 等) 连接起来就变成了并列句。

e.g. He finished lunch *and* (he) went into the garden. 他吃过午饭, 然后来到花园。

I saw him yesterday *but* he did not greet me. 昨天我见到他了, 但是他没有跟我打招呼。

He speaks *neither* English *nor* French. 他既不说英语也不说法语。

3. 复合句通常是由从属连词 (when, where, that, which, before, after, because, as 等) 连接至少两个分句而成, 复合句中至少有一个分句是主句, 另外一个是从句。

e.g. I like to go to the park *when* the weather is fine. 天气好的时候我喜欢去公园。

He did not come to school yesterday *because* he was ill. 因为他生病了, 所以昨天没有去上学。

IV. Special Difficulties 难点

prep. + *wh*-... / *wh*-... + *prep.* 介词跟特殊疑问词连用时的位置

古英语中句子不能以介词结尾。现代英语中只有正式书面语体才有这种要求, 口语当中常把介词放在后面。

1. 在特殊疑问句中, 介词在后时, 特殊疑问词可用主格。

e.g. *From* where had it come?

→Where had it come *from*?

它从哪来?

About whom are you talking?

→*Whom* / *Who* are you talking *about*?

你正在和谁说话?

2. 在定语从句中, 介词在后时, 可省略引导词。

e.g. That is the film *about* which I told you.

→That is the film (which) I told you *about*.

那是我刚才跟你提及的电影。

This is the book *for* which I am looking.

→This is the book (which) I am looking *for*.

这就是我在找的那本书。

V. Extra Exercises 补充练习

Try to judge whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex statements. 判断下列句子是简单句、并列句还是复合句。

1. It is sunny today.
2. I finished breakfast, then went to the classroom.
3. If I had enough money for the tickets, I would have been to Beijing to watch the Olympic Games.
4. Both my sister and I came to the show.
5. Yao Ming not only likes basketball, but plays it very well.
6. You could have told me earlier, but you didn't.
7. Do you know the girl who is in red?
8. I can not lend you this dictionary, for I am using it now.

VI. Key to Exercises 练习答案

Vocabulary

spotted; seen

obliged to; bound to

extraordinarily similar; surprisingly alike

convinced; sure; made to believe

accumulate; pile up; gather

claimed; stated

immediately; at once

Letter Writing

Address: _____, _____ _____ _____.
Date:
Beginning of letter (Dear... ,)
Introduction
Purpose
Conclusion
Ending (Yours... ,)
Signature
Postscript (PS...)

Special Difficulties

- A. 1. at/for 2. to 3. to 4. in 5. on
- B. 1. He is the man (who/whom) we have heard so much about.
2. The shelf (which) you put those books on has collapsed.
3. Who/Whom did you receive a letter from?
4. This is the road (which) we came by.
5. Where is the pencil (which) you were playing with?

Multiple Choice Questions

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

Extra Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. simple statement 简单句 | 2. compound statement 并列句 |
| 3. complex statement 复合句 | 4. compound statement 并列句 |
| 5. compound statement 并列句 | 6. compound statement 并列句 |
| 7. complex statement 复合句 | 8. compound statement 并列句 |

Thirteen equals one

十三等于一

Lesson
2

Focus 重点

Usage of the simple present tense and the present continuous tense 一般现在时和现在进行时的用法

I. New Words & Expressions 生词和短语

1. **equal v.** be identical or equivalent to; be equal to in quality or ability 等于; 比得上

Phrase 短语

- **equal sb. / sth. (in sth.)**

e.g. He equals me in listening, but not in speaking. 他的听力和我的差不多, 但口语就比不上我的了。

Many Chinese athletes have equalled the Olympic records. 很多中国运动员都平了奥运纪录。

Extension 拓展

○ **equal adj.** well matched; having the same quantity, value, or measure as another; having the ability etc. for sth. 合适的; 相当的; 能胜任的

Phrase 短语

- **equal to sth. / doing sth.** 等于; 与……相等; 能胜任; 有能力去做

e.g. She feels equal to the task. 她觉得能胜任这项任务。

He doesn't seem equal to our demands. 他看上去不符合我们的要求。

- **on equal terms with sb.** 与……平等相处

e.g. Now that she is promoted, she is on equal terms with her ex-boss. 既然她得到了提升, 那就跟以前的老板平起平坐了。

2. **raise v.** bring or collect together, manage to obtain; move to a higher position; elevate; breed and care for to maturity 筹集, 募捐; 抬起, 举起; 饲养

e.g. Jay Chou held a charity concert to raise funds for the earthquake victims. 周杰伦举行了一场“抗震救灾慈善募捐演唱会”。

Hong Xiuquan raised Taiping Army. 洪秀全招募了太平军。

Please raise your hand. 请举手。

I have to raise my family. 我得养家糊口。

II. Text Study 课文详解

1. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

Structure 结构

此句为“but”连接的并列句。并列句第一个分句中的频度副词“always”用在现在进行时里表示对牧师的不满。(详见本课Ⅲ)不定式“to have... repaired”表示“目的”。

Phrase 短语

○ have sth. done 请专业人士做某事

e. g. My hair is long. I will have it cut. 我的头发长了, 我要去理发了。

Something is wrong with my computer. I will have it repaired. 我的电脑坏了, 我要请人修电脑了。

2. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.

Structure 结构

此句为“and”连接的并列句。并列句的第一个分句内用“which”引导定语从句修饰“the big clock”。

Phrase 短语

○ used to do sth. 过去经常做某事, 以前常常做某事

e. g. Our company used to do business with theirs. 我们公司过去和他们的公司常有业务往来。

He is not what he used to be. 他已不是昔日的他了。

3. “We’ll **get used to** that, Bill.” said the vicar.

Phrase 短语

○ get/be used to (doing) sth. 适应于(做……); 习惯于(做……)(参看第2点)

e. g. Now I am used to the weather in Guangdong. 现在我适应了广东的天气。

Now I have got used to getting up at 7:00 in the morning. 现在我已经习惯于早上7:00起床。

4. One night, however, our vicar **woke up** with a start.

Phrase 短语

○ wake up 醒来(不及物动词短语, 后不跟宾语)

e. g. —When did you wake up this morning? 你今天早上几点醒的?

—I woke up at 7 o’clock. 我7:00醒的。

5. You’ve probably **woken up** everyone in the village as well.

Phrase 短语

○ wake sb. up 把某人叫醒; 及物动词短语。宾语为名词时可放在up前或后, 宾语为代词时须放在up前。课文中的代词宾语everyone因有in the village修饰故放在up后, 以避免头重脚轻。(参看第4点)

e. g. The alarm clock woke up the sleeping boy. 闹钟把正在睡觉的男孩给叫醒了。

My mother wakes me up at seven every day. 我妈妈每天7:00叫我起床。

6. Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o’clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it stopped.

Paraphrase 改写

When he looked at his watch, he saw that it was one o’clock. But the bell didn’t stop until it struck thirteen times.

Structure 结构

此句为“but”连接的并列句。并列句的第一个分句内用“that”引导宾语从句作动词“saw”