

新概念英语[新版]辅导丛书

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语 3

高材生学习笔记

Developing Skills 培养技能

词汇

句型

语法

听力

口语

阅读

6 in 1 一本书学透《新概念英语》

壹佳英语创作团队 编著

本书适合

- 已学完《新概念英语》第二册或任何一种中级以下水平综合英语教材的学习者
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化学工业出版社

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NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新概念英语 ③

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01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 (大的) (像猫似的) (动物)
 large, cat-like animals

• which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 animals。

2 (报道) (发现) (野生的) (美洲狮)
 When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma
 been spotted forty-five miles south of London.
 (认真地) 状语从句, they
 were not taken seriously 状。

• that 引导的同位语从句做 reports 的同位语, 解释说明报告的内容。

• spot *n.* 斑点, 地点

a white skirt with red spots 白底红点的裙子

She spotted her friend in the crowd. 她在人群中发现了她的朋友。

1

给出单词的基本释义, 省去查阅字典的烦恼, 真正做到无障碍阅读

2

句子成分标注清晰明了, 句型分析就这样一目了然, 好学易懂

3

知识点拓展, 句型深入解析彻底学透课文的每一句话



分词
分词

要放在被
分词短语
strawberry

I have a friend who is studying in Australia.
 我有个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。
 Who is the patient being operated on?

课文语法点归纳

分词作后置定语

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。单个分词作

分词短语作定语

awberries
who v

4

语法讲解与课文学习同步, 理论和实践紧密结合, 语法概念不枯燥, 知识点巩固更彻底



词汇
spot
claim
impr
难点

课后练习题答案

词汇练习

spotted: seen

accumulate: pile up

A

B

1. He is the man we have heard so much about.
2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

5

课后练习题答案, 帮你有效检测练习效果, 找出课文学习的盲点, 做到有的放矢

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Lesson



学习记录

学习日期 ___月___日

学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮



■ 课文话题

本课记叙在伦敦郊外搜寻美洲狮的事件。

你将要学习到的语言点是：take sth. seriously / be / feel obliged to do sth / cling to sth / in the possession of ...

■ 核心语法

分词作后置定语。I have a friend studying in Australia.

■ 重点词汇

spot和evidence.

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

1 Pumas ^(大的) are ^(像猫似的) large, ^(动物) cat-like ^(发现) animals which are found in ^(美国) America 定语从句.

- which 为指物的关系代词，引导定语从句，指代的是前面的先行词 animals。

2 When ^(报道) reports came into London Zoo that a ^(野生的) wild puma had ^(发现) been spotted forty-five miles south of London 状语从句, they ^(认真地) were not taken 请 seriously 状.

- that 引导的同位语从句做 reports 的同位语，解释说明报告的内容。
- spot *n.* 斑点，地点
a white skirt with red spots 白底红点的裙子
a nice spot for picnic 野餐的好去处
- spot *vt.* 看出，发现
She spotted her friend in the crowd. 她在人群中发现了她的朋友。

- take sth. seriously 认真对待

You can't take her promises seriously, for she never keeps her word.

她答应的事不必当真，因为她从来说话不算数。

3 However^(证据) 状, as the evidence began to accumulate^(累积) 状语从句, experts^(专家们) 主 from the Zoo^(迫使) 定 felt obliged to investigate^(调查) 谓.

- as 引导时间状语从句，表示从句和主句的两个动作交替进行或同时完成，意为：一边……，一边……；随着。

He hurried home, looking behind as he went. 他匆匆忙忙回家去，一边跑一边回头望。

As he grew older, he lost interest in everything except gardening.

随着他年纪越来越大，除了园艺以外，对一切都失去了兴趣。

- be/feel obliged to do sth. 被迫做某事

She was obliged to abandon that idea. 她不得不放弃那个想法。

He feels obliged to cancel the contract. 他认为有必要取消合同。

They were obliged to sell their house in order to pay their debts. 他们被迫卖房还债。

4 for the descriptions^(描述) given by people who claimed^(声称) to have seen the puma^(特别地) were extraordinarily similar^(状语从句).

- for 可以引导原因状语从句，对主句的内容做补充说明，不能置于句首。
- who 为指人的关系代词，引导定语从句，指代的是前面的先行词 people。
- to have done 为动词不定式的完成式，表示发生在主要动作之前的动作。这里 see 这一动作明显发生在 claim 动作之前，故使用 to have seen。

I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起，让你久等了。

5 The hunt^(搜寻) for the puma^(美洲狮) 主 began^(村庄) in a small village^(状) where a woman picking blackberries^(黑莓) saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her^(定语从句).

- where 为指代地点的关系副词，引导定语从句，指代的是前面的先行词 in a small village。
- picking blackberries 为现在分词短语做后置定语，修饰前面的 a woman。
- yard n. 院子，场地，码（1 码等于 3 英尺或 36 英寸或 0.9144 米）

6 It^(立即) 主 immediately^(状) ran away^(谓) when she saw it^(状语从句), and experts^(专家们) 主 confirmed^(证实) that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered^(除非) 谓.

- confirm vt. 证实，确认 后直接跟宾语或 that 引导的宾语从句。

I can confirm (that) he was there yesterday. 我可以证实他昨天在那儿。

I need to confirm my reservation. 我要确认我的预定。

- corner n. 角落，拐角

in the corner of a room 房间的角落 standing at a street corner 站在街角上

- corner vt. 使（某人或某物）走投无路，使陷入困境

The escaped prisoner was cornered at last. 那逃犯最后走投无路了。

7 The search^(研究) 主 proved^(证明) difficult^(表) for the puma was often observed^(观察) at one



(地点)
place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening. 状语从句.

8 Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. (痕迹) (兔子)

9 Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes. (印记) (灌木) (皮毛)

- a (great) number of 许多, 修饰可数名词复数
He conducted a great number of investigations. 他做了许多调查。
- cling to sth. 粘住, 附着, 坚持
The smell of smoke still clung to her clothes. 烟味仍附着在她衣服上不散。
She had clung to the belief that her son could come back one day.
她始终坚信她儿子总有一天会回来。
- cling (on) to sb./sth. 抓紧, 紧握, 紧抱
She clung on to her baby. 她紧紧抱住她的孩子。

10 Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree. (抱怨) (噪音) (商人) (出行)

complain v. 抱怨, 诉苦
常用于 complain (to sb.) (about/of sth.) 或 complain+ (that) 从句。
I'm going to complain to the manager about this. 我要就这件事给经理提意见。
complain of sth. 还表示“诉说(病情或疼痛)”
She left early, complaining of a headache. 她说自己头痛, 很早就离开了。

11 The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from? (专家) (充分地) (确信)

convince vt. 使某人确信, 使某人明白
用于 convince sb. of sth. 或 convince sb. +that 从句
We couldn't convince him of his mistake. 我们无法使他明白他的错。
I was convinced that he knew the truth. 我确信他知道事实。
说服
Your argument is too weak to convince me. 你的论点太薄弱了, 说服不了我。
What convinced them to vote for the president? 究竟是什么说服了他们投票给这位总统?

12 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. (逃脱) (所有物) (私人的)

- must have done 表示对于过去事实的推测，它的肯定程度要比 may, might 大得多，一般译为“肯定”，其否定形式用 can't/couldn't have done.

The road is wet. It must have rained last night. 路是湿的，昨天晚上肯定下雨了。

I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep. 我没听见电话铃响，我肯定睡着了。

- in the possession of 在……控制/支配下，被……拥有/占有

The land is in the possession of the merchant. 这块地为该商人所有。

in possession of 拥有

He is in possession of a large estate in the country. 他在乡下拥有一大块地产。

possess v. 拥有，占有

He possesses two cars for different usages, one of which is for travel while another for work. 他有两辆汽车，用途不同，一辆用于旅游而另外一辆则用于工作。

13 The hunt ^(搜寻) went on ^主 for several weeks ^谓, but ^(抓到) the puma ^主 was not caught ^谓.
It ^(使不安) is ^{形主} disturbing ^系 to think ^表 that a dangerous wild animal ^(野生的) is still at large ^主 in the quiet countryside ^主.

- at large 逍遥自在的，未捕获的

The criminal is still at large. 罪犯还是逍遥法外。

They wandered at large over the countryside. 他们在乡间随便地漫游。



课文语法点归纳

分词作后置定语

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。单个分词作定语一般放在被修饰词之前，分词短语作定语则要放在被修饰词的后面，作后置定语，相当于定语从句。本文例句中 picking strawberries 为现在分词短语，修饰 a woman，我们可将现在分词短语改为定语从句：...a woman who was picking strawberries saw "a large cat" only five yards away from her. 又如：

I have a friend studying in Australia.

我有个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。

Who is the patient being operated on?

正在接受手术的病人是谁？

The vessel carries goods exported to Europe.

船上装运的是出口欧洲的货物。



课后练习题答案

词汇练习

spotted: seen

accumulate: pile up

obliged to: bound to

claimed: stated

extraordinarily similar: surprisingly alike

immediately: at once

convinced: sure

难点练习

A

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

B

1. He is the man we have heard so much about.

2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

3. Who(m) did you receive a letter from?

4. This is the road we came by. 5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?



多项选择题

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

02 技能拓展训练



听力理解小练习

1 听MP3录音，然后把听到的单词或短语写在下面的横线上。

2 听下面5段小对话，然后为每个问题选出最佳的选项。

- A. He lent her his extra pen. B. He was afraid of losing his pen.
C. He offered her a pencil. D. He said he didn't have any extra ink.
- A. The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.
B. The teacher taught a new lesson.
C. The teacher postponed the class until Friday.
D. The teacher made the students write in class.
- A. It's going to attract a lot of students.
B. It's going to be a lot of fun.
C. It's going to require a lot of reading.
D. It's going to work out quite well.
- A. She agrees to lend him the car. B. She offers him the car.
C. She refuses to lend him the car. D. She is pleased to lend him the car.
- A. To the beach. B. To a movie theatre.
C. To a play. D. To a restaurant.



会话模仿小天地

多听几遍MP3录音，反复模仿外教朗读时的语音和语调。

- A:** Do you have anything subject to duty? 您有要交税的物品吗?
- B:** I don't know what's subject to duty. Do I have to pay duty on things for my own use? 我不知道什么东西要交税，个人用品也要交税吗?
- A:** No. You don't have to pay duty on personal belongings. 不，您的个人物品不必交税。
- B:** This is for my personal use. 这是我个人使用的物品。
- A:** You have a lot of gifts. You have to pay for these two items. 您有一些礼物，这两件要交税。

subject *n.* 主题；学科；对象；主语 *vt.* 使服从

belongings *n.* 所有物，财产



阅读理解小练习

The Winter Olympics is also called the White Olympics. At this time, many colourful stamps are published to mark the great Games. The first stamps marking the opening came out on January 25, 1932 in the United States for the 3rd White Olympics. From then on, publishing stamps during the White Olympics became a rule.

During the 4th Winter Olympic Games a group of stamps were published in Germany in November 1935. The five rings of Olympics were printed on the front of the sportswear. It was the first time that the symbol appeared on the stamps of the White Olympics.

In the 1950's the stamps of this kind became more colourful. When the White Olympics came, the host countries as well as the non-host countries published stamps to mark those Games.

China also published four stamps in February 1980, when the Chinese sportsmen began to march into the area of the White Olympics.

Japan is the only Asian country that has ever held the White Olympics. Altogether 14,500 million stamps were sold to raise money for this sports meet.

Different kinds of sports were printed on these small stamps. People can enjoy the beauty of the wonderful movement of some athletes.

阅读上面的短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

- The White Olympics and the Winter Olympics _____.
A. are of the same kind of Games
B. are of different kinds of Games
C. are both held in winter
D. are not both held in winter
- It was _____ that the world made it a rule to publish stamps to mark the great world Games.
A. after the 2nd white Olympics
B. after the 3rd White Olympics
C. after the 4th Winter Olympics
D. from the year 1950
- From the passage we know the symbol of five rings came into being _____.
A. in November 1935
B. in the 1950's
C. first in Germany
D. before the November of 1935
- The Japanese sold out 14,500 million stamps in order to raise money for _____.
A. an Asian Games
B. its own people
C. paying for its war
D. the world-wide Games
- So far the Olympics has not been held in _____.
A. the USA
B. Germany
C. China
D. Japan

Lesson 2



学习记录 学习日期____月____日
学习效果 ☆☆☆☆☆

Thirteen equals one 十三等于一

★★★★★

■ 课文话题

本课记叙教堂的钟打点报时错误的原因。

你将要学习到的语言点是：have been doing / You did give me a surprise.

■ 核心语法

have / has been doing 现在完成时，现在进行时，一般现在时表示习惯性的动作。I have been hoping to study abroad. / They always stay up till midnight.

■ 重点词汇

equal 和 raise.

01 学透课文精华



课文关键句精讲

- 1 Our vicar (郊区牧师) is 主 always 谓 raising (筹集) money 宾 for one cause or another 状, but 连 he 主 has 谓 never 状 managed 谓 to get enough money 宾 to have the church clock repaired 状.
(设法) (教堂) (修理)
- 2 The big 定 clock 主 which used to strike the hours day and night (敲响) was damaged (毁坏) many years ago 状 and 连 has been 系 silent (无声的) ever since 表 状.
定语从句 表
- 3 One night 状, however 状, our vicar 主 woke up (醒来) with a start (吃惊): the clock was striking the hours 解释分句!

4 Looking at his watch ^(表) 状, he 主 saw 谓 that it was one o'clock 宾语从句, but 连 the bell 主 struck 谓 thirteen times 状 before it stopped 状语从句.

5 Armed with a torch ^(手电筒) 状, the vicar 主 went up 谓 into the clock tower ^(塔) 状 to see what was going on 状.

6 In the torchlight ^(手电筒) 状, he 主 caught sight of ^(看见) 谓 a figure ^(人) 宾 whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer ^{(当地的) (杂货商)} 定语从句.

7 'Whatever are you doing up here Bill?' ^(惊奇) 宾语从句 asked 谓 the vicar 主 in surprise 状.

8 'I'm trying to repair the bell,' ^(试图) ^(修理) 宾语从句 answered 谓 Bill 主. ^(回答)

9 I've been coming up ^(来) 谓 here 状 night after night for weeks now 状.

have been doing 是现在完成进行时, 表示过去发生的动作一直延续到现在尚未结束或某一动作在现在以前这个阶段反复发生。have done 是现在完成时, 表示动作已完成, 并且对现在有一定影响。

We have been cleaning the classroom. 我们一直在打扫教室。

(动作一直延续到现在尚未结束)

He has been promising me to help you. 他一直答应我要帮助你。

(某一动作在现在以前这个阶段反复发生)

So far I have been to Beijing twice.

迄今为止我已经去过北京两次了。(动作已完成)

10 You see ^(希望) 插入语, I 主 was hoping 谓 to give you a surprise ^(惊奇) 宾.

11 'You certainly did give me a surprise ^(当然) ^(给) 宾语从句!' said 谓 the vicar 主. ^(惊奇) ^(说)

在肯定句中有时为了强调谓语动词, 也可使用助动词, 放在动词之前。

I do like studying English.

我确实喜欢学英语。

12 You 主've 谓 probably ^(可能) 状 woken up ^(唤醒) 谓 everyone 宾 in the village 定 as well 状.

13 Still 状, I 主'm 系 glad 表 the bell is working again ^(工作) ^(再) 宾语从句.

14 'That's the trouble, vicar,' ^(麻烦) 宾语从句 answered 谓 Bill 主. ^(回答)



- 15 It's ^(工作) working ^谓 all right ^状, but ^(担心) I'm afraid ^表 that at one o'clock it will ^(敲) strike ^(次) thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it ^(关于) ^{宾语从句}.
- 16 We'll get used to that, Bill ^(说) ^{宾语从句}, 'said ^谓 the vicar ^主.
- 17 ^(十三) Thirteen ^主 is not ^系 as good as ^表 one ^表, but ^(更好) it's ^主 better ^表 than nothing ^状.
- 18 Now ^状 let's ^谓 ^(下楼) go downstairs ^{宾补} and ^(茶) have ^谓 a cup of tea ^宾.

课文语法点归纳

have / has been doing 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示过去的动作一直持续到现在，并且还在继续着，常与 for 或 since 引导的时间状语连用。

I have been hoping to study abroad.

我一直想出国学习。

It has been raining almost everyday this week.

这个星期几乎天天都下雨。

现在进行时、一般现在时表示习惯性的动作

英语中，always、never 等表示非确定频度的副词，可以和现在进行时和一般现在时连用，表示习惯性的动作，即不断重复发生的事情。

I'm always hearing strange stories about him.

我常听说有关他的一些怪事。

They always stay up till midnight.

他们常到午夜才睡。

这类表示不断重复动作的非确定频度的副词有：

always	总是	constantly	持续不断地
continually	持续地	frequently	频繁地
forever	永远	hardly	几乎不
ever	曾经	never	从不
often	经常	rarely	很少
repeatedly	反复地		

课后练习题答案

词汇练习

vicar: priest, pastor repaired: fixed

damaged: broken silent: quiet

with a start: in surprise caught sight of: saw

关键句型练习

1. Whatever are you doing up here, Bill?
2. I'm trying to repair the bell.
3. I'm glad the bell is working again.
4. It's working all right.

难点练习

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. in a hurry | 2. in the end | 3. in sight |
| 4. in ink, in pencil | 5. in common | 6. in tears |

多项选择题

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

02 技能拓展训练



听力理解小练习

1 听MP3录音，然后把听到的单词或短语写在下面的横线上。

2 听下面5段小对话，然后为每个问题选出最佳的选项。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Policeman and driver.
C. Teacher and pupil. | B. Policeman and thief.
D. Director and actress. |
| 2. A. He is often late for meals.
C. He wrote to his family last month. | B. He is expecting a letter from abroad.
D. He is anxious to go back home. |
| 3. A. He is modest.
C. He is proud. | B. He is satisfied.
D. He is upset. |
| 4. A. Europe.
C. Canada. | B. Here.
D. California. |
| 5. A. The train is crowded.
C. The train is on time. | B. The train is late.
D. The train is out of order. |



会话模仿小天地

多听几遍MP3录音，反复模仿外教朗读时的语音和语调。

- A:** Whose idea is that? Few people can think that way. 这是谁的创意? 很少有人会想到这个问题。
- B:** It's Tom's brain child. He thought it up when he was reading an essay. 这是汤姆的创意。当他读一篇论文时想出了这个主意。
- A:** That was very smart of him to come up with such a splendid idea. 能想出这样的一个好创意，他真聪明。
- B:** Yeah. He's well-learned and full of dandy ideas. He reads a lot, you know? 是的，他学习很好，并且有许多好主意。他博览群书，你知道吗?
- A:** I know. He is a good student. 我知道。他是一个好学生。
- B:** Yeah. 是的。

splendid *a.* 极好的; 壮丽的, 豪华的, 辉煌的
dandy *a.* (口) 极好的 *n.* 花花公子, 好打扮的人