

# 自学籍导手册

(第二册)

周 洁 主编



商務中書館

# 新概念英语自学辅导手册

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# 前 言

为了帮助新概念英语学习者充分理解教材内容,提高自学成效,我们组织编写了这套《新概念英语自学辅导手册》。

本书共 4 册,分别与《新概念英语》1—4 册相对应,在内容和难度上它们环环相扣、循序渐进,但同时又各具特色、自成一体。为了符合新概念英语学习的特点,本书采取了分课讲解,与课文同步互动的编写形式。全书主要由课文注释、语法精析、重点难点和课后习题答案等内容组成。课文注释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;语法精析部分对课文中所涉及的重要词法和句法进行了说明阐释,为提高学习者的阅读理解和写作水平打好基础;课后习题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,有效地巩固和扩大学习者的词汇量。

本书的主编是北京新东方学校的资深名师,编委也具有多年新概念英语教学经验,他们把教材科学严谨、实用有趣的特点和英语学习的难点、重点全部融入到本辅导手册中,相信会对大家的学习起到事半功倍的效果。

编 者 2004年2月

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# Lesson 1 A Private Conversation

# 私人谈话

# 【课文注释】

# 1. Last week I went to the theatre.

【译文】上星期我去看戏剧了。

# 【用法】

1) 一般过去时常和表示过去时间的状语一起用,如: last week/summer, a year/two minutes/a while/etc. ago, in 1993/that year/the 1980's, at that time/moment, during the time/those years, yesterday, when 等 等。例如:

I saw Jane yesterday/last summer.我是昨天(去年夏天)见到简的。

This happened last Friday/many years ago. 这是上星期五/许多年前发生的事。

When did you learn about it? 这事你是什么时候知道的?

I played football every day when I was a boy. 我小时候天天踢足球。

一般过去时还可以和程度副词连用,用于谈论过去的情况。例如:

Lalways liked Anna. 我一向喜欢安娜。

We often talked together. 我们常常一起聊天。

We seldom argued. 我们很少争吵。

2) 在 theatre, cinema 等词之前一定要加定冠词 the。例如:

go to the theatre/cinema 去看戏/电影

go to the pictures/movies/films 去看电影

be at the theatre/cinema 在戏院看戏/在电影院看电影

go to the play 去看戏

# 2.I had a very good seat.

【译文】我的坐位很好。

### 【用法】seat v.

1) seat 为及物动词, 意为"使……就坐"。例如:
He seated the boy on the bed. 他让那个男孩坐在床上。

2) be seated 意为"坐着", 表示状态。例如:

He was seated on a stone chair in the woods. 他坐在森林里的一个石椅上。

- 3) "请坐下"可以说成: Seated, please./ Sit down, please./Please have a seat.
- 4) seat 还可表示"容纳……人"。例如:

The theater can seat 500 people. 这个剧院可容纳 500 人。

比较: sit 是不及物动词。sit down (坐下)表示的动作是非延续性的,不可同表示一段时间的状语连用。例如:

{She sat there for an hour.(丷)她在那儿坐了一个小时。

She sat down there for an hour. (X)

## 【辨析】seat, chair

- 1) seat 是坐位, 经常是不能移动; 通常用于电影院、戏院、教堂、汽车里, 学校、医院、火车里的坐位等。
- 2) chair 是椅子,是一件家具,有靠背、坐部,通常有四条腿,有时有扶手。例如: The seat of the chair is broken. 这把椅子的椅座坏了。

# 3. I did not enjoy it.

【译文】我没有从中得到乐趣。

【用法】enjoy 是及物动词,后面一定要跟宾语。

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

Most students enjoy asking questions in Chinese. 多数学生都喜欢用汉语提问。

2) 表示"享受;享有(利益、权利、荣誉等)",后面用名词或代词作宾语,它的主语始终是人,而宾语始终是事物,而不能是某人(固定短语 enjoy oneself 除外);没有被动形式。例如:

She has always enjoyed very good health. 她的身体一直都很健康。

注意 enjoy 后面很少接不好的字眼,因此在表达"他身体很不好"这类意思时不宜说: He enjoys very poor health. 而应说: He doesn't enjoy good health. / He suffers from very poor health.

3) 表达"玩得很高兴;过得很快活"时,后面一般要接反身代词。例如:

Did you enjoy yourself during the summer vacation? 你暑假过得好吗?

He enjoyed his holidays. 假期他过得很愉快。

- 4) 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。例如:

"I'm going to take a trip to Beijing tomorrow.""我明天要去北京旅行。"

"Enjoy yourself, then!" "祝你旅途愉快!"

(2) enjoy 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。例如:

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

注意 这句话不宜说成: I enjoyed my time very much during the summer holiday.

因为不能用 enjoy one's time 来表达"玩得很开心"之类意思,但可以用 have a good time 来表达。

# 4. The play was very interesting.

【译文】那出戏很有意思。

【用法】interesting 属于现在分词形式的形容词,意思是"使人感兴趣的",往往修饰事物,而不修饰人,而 interested 则只修饰人而不修饰事物。例如:

What an interesting film it is! 一部多么有趣的电影呀!

I am interested in English. 我对英语感兴趣。

## 5. They were talking loudly.

【译文】他们大声地说着话。

【辨析】aloud, loudly, loud

aloud 是副词,只有与 cry, shout 等发出声音的动词连用时,才有"大声地"的意思,如: Say it aloud, please. (请大声说。) loudly 是副词, loud 可作形容词或副词,表示"大声"和"响亮",但含有"喧闹"的意味,如: a loud laugh (一声大笑), He laughed loud. 他放声大笑。They talked loudly. 他们大声交谈着。

## 6.1 got very angry.

【译文】我非常生气。

# 【用法】

- 1) 该句中 got 相当于系动词, angry 是表语。
- 2) 注意表达"因……而生气"的搭配: be angry at sth., be angry with sb.。

# 7. They didn't pay any attention.

【译文】他们毫不在乎。

【用法】pay attention 后往往接介词 to。pay attention to (= attach significance to=lay weight to) 意为"重视"。带介词 to 的常用词组还有: lead to (带来,导致), devote to (致力于), give rise to (导致,造成), contribute...to (对……贡献)等。

### 8. In the end, I couldn't bear it.

【译文】最后,我忍无可忍了。

### 【用法】

- 1) in the end 意为 "最后", at the end of 意为 "在……的末梢", by the end of "到……结束时"
- 2) bear 意为 "容忍,忍受",同义词有 put up with (= stand = withstand)。

# 【辨析】finally, at last, in the end

这 3 个词或短语都有"最后"的意思。finally 指按照一定的顺序进行到最后; at last 指经过克服困难, 最终达到某种目的; in the end 指经过一系列变化后最终某事才发生。

# 9. It's none of your business.

【译文】这不关你的事。

# 【用法】none

- 1) 作代词表示"没有任何东西或人,一个也不(没有)"。例如:
  I can't have an apple because there is none in the house. 我没苹果可吃,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"。例如:

None of them came. 他们当中一个也没有来。

3) none 或 none of... 作主语时,谓语动词可以用单数形式,也可以用复数形式。如果强调"都不,全不"谓语动词多用复数形式,如果强调"一个也不,没有",谓语动词多用单数形式。例如:
He tried on ten hats, but none of them were attractive, 他试戴了 10 顶帽子,但它们全都不吸引人。

- 4) 有关的习语:
  - (1) none but 表示"除……以外谁也不/没有,只有"。例如:

None but a clever man would attempt such a thing. 只有聪明的人才能做出这样的事。

(2) none the less 表示"虽然如此,依然"。例如:

She has faults, none the less she is the best student of the class. 她有缺点,但仍不失为这班上最好的学生。

(3) none other than 表示 "(不是别人)就是"。例如:
The new arrival was none other than the Chairman, 刚到达的那个人就是主席。

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

# 【语法精析】

# 陈述句的词序

陈述句的词序一般是主语+谓语动词或主语+连系动词+表语。例如:

The sun rises red. 太阳升起红艳艳。

Mary is my fiancee. 玛丽是我的未婚妻。

但是在某些情况下,主语和谓语可以倒装。例如:

There exist different opinions on this question. 关于这个问题有不同的观点。(副词 there 居句首)

"What is the matter with you?" asked the doctor, "你哪儿不好?" 医生问。(直接引语之后)

# Simple Statement (简单句)

简单句是只包含一个独立分句的句子。简单句内只有一套主语+谓语的结构。

简单句 成分	位置	与词性的对应关系	例 旬
主语	谓语动词(或连系动词)之前	名词、代词、不定 式、动名词从句	I couldn't hear the actors.  I looked at the man and the woman angrily.
谓语	主语之后	谓语动词或连系动词	Last week I <u>went</u> to the theatre.  A young man and a young woman <u>were sitting</u> behind me and <u>talking</u> loudly.
宾语	及物动词或介词后	名词、代词、不定 式、动名词、从句	I didn't enjoy <u>it</u> . In the end, I couldn't bear <u>it</u> .
定语	名词或代词前后	形容词、现在分词、 定语从句、不定式、 名词、动名词	This is a <u>private</u> conversation.  I had a <u>very good</u> seat.
状语	位置灵活,往往时间 状语放在主语前,地 点状语放在句末。	副词、介词短语、 状语从句、不定式、 现在分词	They were talking <u>loudly</u> . I <u>usually</u> go to work at 8.
补语	主语或宾语后	形容词、名词	The play was <u>very interesting</u> . (主语补语也常被称为表语) I consider him <u>my best friend</u> . (宾补)

# 【重点难点】

# 形容词向副词的转变

1) 一般情况下,形容词后面加-ly就构成它的副词形式。例如:

strong-strongly

true-truely

neat-neatly

large-largely

awkward-awkwardly political-politically

2) 以辅音 + -y 结尾的形容词, 先把-y 改成-i, 再加-ly:

ordinary-ordinarily

steady-steadily

happy-happily

lucky-luckily

pretty-prettily

busy-busily

# 【课后习题答案】

# 摘要写作

The writer went to the theatre. Although the play was very interesting, he did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind him. They were talking loudly. The writer could not hear the actors and then became very angry. He turned round. "I can't hear a word!" he said. "But this is a private conversation!" the young man said. 关键句型

Α.

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Who?		Who?	<del></del>		
When?	Which?	Action	Which?	How?	Where?	When?
	What?		What?			
	I	got	very angry.			
	I	could not hear	the actors.			
	I	turned round.				
	I	looked at	the man and the woman	angrily.		
	They	did not pay	any attention.			
In the end,	I	could not bear	it.			
	1	turned round				again.
	I	can't hear	a word!			
	I said		angrily.			
	It	is	none of your business.			
	The young	said		rudely.		
	This is	•	a private con- versation!			

- B. 1.I enjoyed the film yesterday.
  - 2. I listened to the news carefully.
  - 3. The man played the piano well.
  - 4. 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

- 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

- I) 用作无人称动词的主语时,表示"时间,天气、距离"等。例如: It's quite early yet. 还挺早啊。
- 2) 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。例如:

This is my watch, it's a Swiss one. 这是我的表,它是瑞士产的。

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

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。 例如:

It's a big lie that he knows a dozen foreign languages. 说他懂十几种外语,那是瞎说。

4) 用作指示代词时,可指心目中或上下文的人物。例如:

"Who is making such a noise?" "It must be the children." "谁在吵闹?" "一定是孩子们。"

# 2. I never get up early on Sundays.

【译文】星期天我从来不早起。

### 【用法】

- 1) to get up (= rise) 意为"起床"。
- 2) on Sundays 意为"在每一个星期天",是一般现在时的时间状语,常与一般现在时连用。

另外,介词 on 一般用于表示某一天的时间短语中,如: on Monday 在星期一, on Sunday night 在星期六晚上。

当有 last, next 或 this, that 修饰表示时间的名词时, 介词 on 必须省略, 如: last night 昨天晚上, next Monday 下星期一。

### 3. I sometimes stay in bed until lunch time.

【译文】我有时睡懒觉睡到午饭时分。

### 【用法】

- 1) until
  - (1) prep.
    - ②表示"到……为止(= to the time of)","直到……时",只用于时间。例如:

We work from 6 o'clock in the morning until/till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. 我们从早晨6点一直工作

到下午两点(为止)。

⑤表示 "在……以前 (= before)", 常用在否定句中。例如:

He did not notice this matter until/till vesterday. 直到昨天他们才注意到这件事。

©表示强调,用于"It was not until...that..."、"直到······才·····"。例如:
It was not until yesterday that we learned it. 我们直到昨天才获悉此事。
此句也可用下列形式表示,这时,主、谓语要倒装。例如:
Not until yesterday did we learn it.

## (2) conj.

- ②表示"到·····时(为止),直到·····时(=up to the time when)"。例如: Let's wait until/till the rain stops. 让我们一直等到雨停时为止。
- ⑤表示"在……以前(=before);直到……",同否定句连用。例如: Don't open the door until the train stops. 火车未停,不要开门。
- ©表示强调"It was not until...that...","直到……才……"。例如:

  It was not until the old farmer came that we began the experiment. 直到老农场主来了以后,我们才开始这个实验。

此句也可用下列形式表示,这时主、谓语要倒装。例如:

Not until the old worker came did we begin the experiment.

- 2) 比较: sometimes (有时) some times (多次) some time (一段时间)
- 3) stay in bed 意为"睡在床上"。根据英语习惯,单数可数名词一般要有冠词或其他限定词,如: a book, his bed, Tom's chair 等等。但在一些固定词组中,单数可数名词也可单独使用,这时一般表示抽象意义,如: stay in bed 并不表示"呆在床上",而是"睡在床上"。又如: go to school (上学)。

# 4. Last Sunday I got up very late.

【译文】上星期天我起得很晚。

【用法】一般来说,时间短语常与介词搭配使用,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介词。例如:
  He is going to put on performances next month. 他下个月将去演出。
  She did some shopping last Tuesday. 上星期二她去购物了。
  I paid a visit to my aunt that day. 那天我去拜访我姑姑了。
- 2) 在 tomorrow, yesterday, the day after tomorrow, today, the day before yesterday 前不加介词。例如: I will tidy my room the day after tomorrow. 我后天整理我的房间。
- 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。例如: I looked after the patient all day. 我照顾这病人一整天。
  You can come any day. 你哪一天来都行。

Some day I will pass the exam. 总有一天我将通过考试。

# 5. "...I've just arrived by train, "she said.

【译文】"……我乘火车刚到,"她说。

### 【用法】

1) by 意为"乘坐", 其后接交通工具时, 一般不加冠词。例如:

by air 乘飞机

by land 由陆路

by bicycle/bike 骑自行车

by plane 乘飞机

by boat 乘船

by sea 由海路

by bus 乘公共汽车

by ship 乘船

by car 乘小汽车

by train 乘火车

由 bv 构成的其他词组:

by all means 尽可能地;一定,无论如何;有决心或有责任做某事

by any means 无论如何; 总而言之; 以任何手段

by chance 偶然; 意外地; 碰巧

by choice 由于选择;因为想要;出于自愿

by comparison 比较起来;比较地

by means of 用……; 凭借; 通过

by nature 生性; 本性上; 生来

by no (manner of) means 决不; 并没有

by oneself 单独地,独自地;独力地或全靠自己地

by far (用于修饰比较级和最高级,强调数量、程度等) ……得多: 最……

by turns (不用 by turn) 轮流地……; 一阵……一阵

by way of "经由,途经,取道"

「arrive at + 小地点

2) 表示"到达" √ arrive in + 大地点

| arrive on + platform/campus 等(较少用)

### 6. Dear me.

【译文】天哪。

### 【用法】dear

- 1)除表示"亲爱的,昂贵的"意思之外,还可表示感叹。此处"Dear me."这种感叹方式表示惊愕、困惑、同情等。还可以说"Oh, dear!"或"Dear, dear!"
- 2) 在情书中称呼经常是"My dearest"。
- 3) dear 还可作"贵的"意思解。例如:

The pencil-box is dear. 这个铅笔盒很贵。

# 【语法精析】

# 一、一般现在时(Simple Present)

一般现在时体现习惯性动作或一直存在的状态。句中常含有频率副词 always, often, frequently, usually, sometimes, rarely, never 或 every morning 这样的时间状语。频率副词在句中通常在行为动词之前,但在连系动词 be 之后。例如:

He always asks me a lot of questions. 他总是问我许多问题。

I sometimes stay in bed until lunch time. 有时我会睡懒觉睡到午饭时。

# 二、现在进行时 (Present Progressive)

1. 现在进行时体现现阶段正在发生的动作。句中常含有 now, at this moment, still 这样的时间状语。例如:

Now he is talking with Mr. Black. 现在他正和布莱克先生谈话。

I am writing a novel these days. 这些天我在写一本小说。

2. 去向动词 leave, go, come, arrive 的现在进行时可表示即将发生的动作。例如:

I am coming to see you. 我会去看你的。

He is leaving very soon. 他很快就要离开了。

比较下列两句:

He always comes late for work. 他总是上班迟到。

He is always coming late for work. 他最近上班总迟到。

第一句是对客观事实的陈述,但第二句含有很强的不满情绪。又如:

He always helps the old man. (客观) 他总是帮助老人。

He is always helping the old man. (富有感情色彩) 他总爱帮助老人。

3. 现在进行时表示现在正在发生的行为动作,其形式, is/are/am+现在分词。例如:

I'm still having breakfast. 我还在吃早饭呢。

What are you doing? 你在干什么?

- 4. 现在分词由动词原形加词尾-ing 构成, 其构成方法如下:
  - 1) 一般情况下直接加-ing:

go--going

stand—standing

ask—asking

see --- seeing

speak—speaking

repeat—repeating

2) 以不发音的 e 结尾去 e 再加-ing:

have—having

love—loving

take—taking

arrive—arriving

leave —leaving

write -writing

3) 动词是闭音节的单音节词或是以重读闭音节结尾的多音节词,而末尾只有一个辅音字母必须双写,然后再加-ing:

sit—sitting

shop—shopping

cut-cutting

stop-stopping

let—letting

swim-swimming

get-getting

run-running

put-putting

5. 一般不用进行时态的动词。

这类动词一般是表示人们心理活动、所有关系或感觉的动词。一般都是静态动词,故不能表示动作的短暂性或进行的意味。例如:

Are you believing what he says? (X)

常见的这类动词有:

- 1) 心理状态: know, understand, believe, remember, think, love, hate, like, prefer, appreciate, need, want 等:
- 2) 所有关系: own, have, possess, belong, cost, owe, bear(具有) 等;
- 3) 感觉: see, notice, recognize, perceive, seem, appear, seem, look, like, resemble, hear, smell, taste 等。

注意 时间频度副词(Adverbs of Frequency)的位置

时间频度副词有 often, always, never, ever, sometimes, rarely, seldom, frequently, usually, regularly, generally 等。

1) 在系动词 be 之后:

The shop is always opened at 7 o'clock. 商店总是 7:00 开门。

2) 在行为动词之前:

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