

NCE

# 新概念英语辅导材料

第 2 册

要 点 注 释  
词 汇 研 究  
同义词近义词辨析  
练 习 答 案

2

安徽科学技术出版社

# 新概念英语辅导材料

## 第 2 册

郭兴家 王福林 编

安徽科学技术出版社

责任编辑 任弘毅

封面设计 王国亮

新概念英语辅导材料

第2册

郭兴家 王福林 编

\*

安徽科学技术出版社出版发行

(合肥市跃进路1号)

新华书店经销

阜阳印刷总厂照相排字

巢湖地区印刷厂印制

\*

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张:10 字数:350,000

1986年12月第1版 1988年1月第6次印刷

印数: 260,001 ~ 360,000

**ISBN 7—5337—0006—6/H·6 定价: 2.10元**

# 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自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。

安徽科学技术出版社

# Lesson 1

## NOTES TO TEXT

1. **go to the theatre** 去看戏。

2. **got angry** got 是系动词, angry 作表语。

3. **I could not hear the actors**=I could not hear the words of the actors. 这是一种修饰格, 叫换喻。由存在着某种现实关系的一种事物代替另一种事物, 由一种概念来代替另一种概念, 这就叫换喻, 由于任何两个事物之间的现实关系是多种多样的, 所以换喻的种类也是多种多样的。换喻的例子俯拾即是。如:

I'm reading Lu Xun. 我在读鲁迅的作品 (Lu Xun=Lu Xun's works)。

He's listening to Beethoven. 他在听贝多芬的音乐作品 (Beethoven=Beethoven's musical works)。

Passing planes can be heard night and day. 日夜都听到来往的飞机声 (passing planes=the noise made by the passing planes)。

4. **turn round** 转过身来。round 是副词。

5. **pay attention** 给予注意。pay attention to...: 注意……。to 是介词。根据意思需要可在 attention 前加一形容词, 如: pay no (more, close) attention to...: 不(更, 密切)注意……

6. **I could not bear it** it 指上文的 They did not pay any attention.

7. **none of your business** 不关你的事。

## WORD STUDY

### TALK

**talk** *vi.*

1. 讲话。如:

The child is learning to talk. 这孩子正在学讲话。

They were talking loudly. 他们在大声讲话。

2. 谈论(常与 about 或 of 连用。about 比 of 更常用)。如:

What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?

We were talking of that matter just before you came in.  
就在你进来之前, 我们在谈论那件事。

3. 谈话(常与 to 连用)。如:

He is talking to a friend. 他在对一个朋友谈话。

When I'm talking to your father, I expect you to be quiet.  
在我跟你父亲谈话的时候, 我希望你不要作声。

### **talk** *vt.*

1. 讲, 谈。如:

I wish you'd talk sense. 我希望你讲理。

They were talking business all the evening. 整个晚上他们都在谈生意。

2. 说(语言)。如:

Do you talk French? 你会说法语吗?

### **talk** *n.*

1. 交谈。如:

I met Mrs Jones at the shop and had a long talk with her.  
我在商店遇到琼斯太太并与她交谈了很长时间。

2. 讲演, 报告, 讲课。如:

The teacher gave us a talk on modern art. 老师就现代艺术给我们作了一次讲演。

3. 话题。如:

His strange behaviour is the talk of the town. 他的古怪行为是镇上人的话题。

## *DISCRIMINATION OF ANALOGOUS WORDS*

**Talk, Tell, Speak, Say** 这是一组近义词。speak 和 talk 通常用作不及物动词, 都有“说话”的意思。在会议上正式发言用 speak, 其名词为 speech。随便漫谈用 talk, 其名词亦为 talk。tell

表示“讲述”或“告诉”，say 表示“说”，这是两个及物动词，可以跟直接引语或间接引语作为宾语，它们没有相应的名词。

Human beings can *talk*, but animals can't. 人会说话，而动物却不会。

They have been *talking* since two o'clock. 自从两点钟到现在他们一直在谈话。

注：“我想和你聊一聊。”应是：I want to have a *talk* with you. “我有话要和你谈。”可说：I want to *speak* to you. 或：I have a word *with* you.

He is *telling* an interesting story. 他在讲一个有趣的故事。

He's *told* me everything about it. 他把一切都向我说了。

I know of the man, but I've never *spoken* to him. 我知道这个人，不过从来没有和他说过话。

He *spoke* at the meeting. 他在会上发言了。

注：speak 在用作及物动词时，其宾语一般是语言或词语之类的词。如：

He *speaks* English very well. 他的英语说得很好。

He didn't *speak* a word. 他一句话也没说。

He *said* nothing. 他什么话也没说。

“My friend is an engineer,” he *said*. 他说：“我的朋友是位工程师。”

He *said* that his friend was an engineer. 他说他的朋友是位工程师。

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### CP & C (Comprehension Précis and Composition)

本书第1课至第24课的这部分练习均是用简单句回答问题。

The writer went to the theater 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. (55 words)

**KS** (Key Structures)

A. 划出两页七格表。在表的每格顶部写出号码和词语。抄写出短文中其余的句子来。把每个句子中的词按照表上所示的方式写在正确的格子里。

(表见第 5 页)

B. 你再用此表做这项练习，下面句子中的每个词组下面都划了线，但词序都不正确。把这些词用正确的次序按排在七格表内。看此例。

(表见第 6、7 页)

**SWE** (Supplementary Written Exercises)

- |   |              |   |              |   |              |    |              |    |              |    |              |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | ( <i>b</i> ) | 2 | ( <i>c</i> ) | 3 | ( <i>b</i> ) | 4  | ( <i>d</i> ) | 5  | ( <i>c</i> ) | 6  | ( <i>a</i> ) |
| 7 | ( <i>d</i> ) | 8 | ( <i>b</i> ) | 9 | ( <i>a</i> ) | 10 | ( <i>c</i> ) | 11 | ( <i>c</i> ) | 12 | ( <i>c</i> ) |



6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When?
	I	got angry		very		
	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			
	I	turned		round again		
	I I	can't hear said	a word	angrily		
	It	's	none of your business			
	the young man	said		rudely		
	This	is	a private conversation			

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When
	I	enjoyed	the film			yesterday
	I	listened to	the news	carefully		
	The man	played	the piano	well		
	The children	played	games	quietly	in their room	yesterday
	He	opened	the door	quietly		
	He	left		immediately		
	He	planted	a tree		in the corner of the garden	
	He	read	the letter	quickly	in his office	before lunch
	I	borrowed	a book		from the library	this morning
	The cook	spoilt	the soup			
	We	stayed			at home	on Sundays
(There are)	a lot of people				at the bus-stop	
	The little boy	ate	an apple	greedily	in the kitchen	this morning

(续表)

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	She	draws		beautifully		
	I	like	the music	very much		
	They	built	a new school		in our village	last year
	The match	ended			at four o'clock	
	She	received	a letter		from her brother	last week

## Lesson 2

### NOTES TO TEXT

1. **on Sundays** 每逢星期日。 **on Sunday** 在星期日。
2. **until lunch time** 是介词短语，作时间状语，修饰 **stay**。
3. **look out of...** 朝……外面看。
4. **what a day (it is)!** 多糟的天气！参阅第1册81课注3。
5. **I'm coming to see you** 这里的 **am coming** 在形式上是现在进行时，但不表示某动作正在进行，而表示将要发生或打算要进行的动作。有些动词用现在进行时的形式可表示将来发生的动作。如：come, go, leave, start, give 等。I'm leaving on Friday. 我打算在星期五动身。 We are going out at seven. 我们打算在七点出去。

6. **Dear me!** (或 **Oh, dear!** 或 **Dear, dear!**) 哎呀！呵！

### NOTES TO EXERCISES

A. 1. **go to bed hungry** 饿着肚子睡觉。 **go** 与 **hungry** 合在一起构成双重谓语，参阅第3册24课注11。

### WORD STUDY

#### HAVE

**have** (过去式 **had**, 过去分词 **had**)

1. 有 (表示所有，具有)。如：

I have a new car. 我有一辆新汽车。

He has many books. 他有许多书。

无生命的东西用 **have** (表示该东西当然具有的属性)。如：

May has thirty-one days. 5月有31天。

The house has five rooms. 这房子有5个房间。

2. 吃。如：

I had lunch at a restaurant. 我是在饭馆吃午饭的。

I'm having breakfast. 我正在吃早餐。

3. 喝。如:

He had a glass of whisky. 他喝了一杯威士忌。

I'd like to have some coffee. 我想喝点咖啡。

4. 度过。如:

Are you going to have a holiday next month? 你下月准备度假吗? (have a holiday 度假。不是度一天假。)

We had a good time last Sunday. 上星期我们过得很开心。

We had a bad day yesterday. 我们昨天过得不顺心。

5. 得到。如:

Last week I went to the theatre. I had a very good seat.  
上星期我去看戏。我搞到一个好座位。

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### CP & C

The writer always gets up late on Sundays. He got up late last Sunday. Then his aunt Lucy telephoned. She had arrived by train. She was coming to see him. "I'm still having breakfast," he said. His aunt was very surprised. It was one o'clock. (45 words)

KS A. 抄出这两段文字, 给出括弧内的词的正确形式:

1. are playing / play / is kicking / is running
2. are (you) doing / I'm leaving / are (you) leaving /  
come / go / listen / feel

B. 改写这些句子, 把括弧内的词填入正确的位置:

1. She rarely answers my letters.
2. We never work after six o'clock.
3. The shops always close on Sunday afternoons.
4. Do you always go to work by car?
5. Our teacher frequently collects our copybooks.
6. We sometimes spend our holidays abroad.

7. I often buy gramophone records.
8. Do you ever buy gramophone records?

**SD** 改写下列各句，每句都应以 what 开始：

1. What a wonderful garden!
2. What a surprise!
3. What a lot of trouble!
4. What wonderful actors!
5. What a hard-working woman!
6. What a tall building!
7. What a terrible film!
8. What a clever boy!
9. What a pretty girl!
10. What a strange fellow!

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

## Lesson 3

### NOTES TO TEXT

1. **Please send me a card** me 是间接宾语，a card 是直接宾语。下文中的 (taught) me a few words of Italian, (lent) me a book 同此。间接宾语也可摆在直接宾语后面，这时间接宾语用 to 或 for 引出。for (或 to) + 间接宾语，构成介词短语，在句中作状语。如：

I did not send my friends any cards. 或 I did not send any cards to my friends. 我没有寄任何明信片给我的朋友。

Will you do me a favor? 或 Will you do a favor for me? 请帮我一个忙好吗？

可跟间接宾语和直接宾语的常见动词有：

① give, show, send, bring, hand, tell, write, offer,

read, pass, lend, teach, pay.

② make, buy, order, do, fetch, get, sing, cook, find 等。

间接宾语用 to 引出还是用 for 引出是个搭配问题。上述第一类动词后的间接宾语可用 to 引出，第二类动词后的间接宾语可用 for 引出。

2. **friendly** 是形容词。注意：有些英语词以“ly”结尾，但作形容词用。如：costly 昂贵的，comradely 同志般的，daily 每天的，weekly 每星期的，manly 丈夫气的等。

3. **lent me a book** lend 是“借出”的意思，而 borrow 是“借入”意思。见本册第11课同义词辨析。

4. **make a decision** 作出决定。

## NOTES TO EXERCISES

KS 1. **over there** 那边。作定语，修饰 **post**。

2. **crash into**… 撞到……。

3. **be afraid of**… 害怕……。

4. **shout at**… 对……叫喊。

5. **be angry with**… 生……的气。

## WORD STUDY

### THINK ABOUT

**think about** (about 是介词)

1. 想。如：

What are you thinking about? 你在想什么？

We must not think about it any more. 我们不可以再想这事了。

2. 思考，考虑。如：

We're thinking about leaving tomorrow. 我们在考虑明天动身。

You can think about it and let me know your opinions tomorrow. 你可把这事考虑一下，明天把你的意见告诉我。

3. 回想。如:

I often thought about what you said last time I saw you.  
我常常回想上次见到你时你说的话。

She made up her mind as she thought about the miserable life in the old society. 她回想在旧社会的悲惨生活, 便毅然下了决心。

4. 对……感兴趣。如:

These children think about nothing but new toys. 这些孩子除了新玩具以外, 对什么都不感兴趣。(but: 除……之外)

## DISCRIMINATION OF SYNONYMS

**Holiday (Holidays), Leave, Vacation** 这三个词都有“假日(期)”的意思, 但含义和用法并不相同。holiday (holidays) 一般指“休假”, leave 指“请假”, 被批准后离开自己的工作的一段时间, 而 vacation 在英国指大学的寒暑假或法庭不工作的日子, 在美国可指任何假日(期)。如:

Tom and I are going to have a *holiday*. 我和汤姆准备去度假。(I. 83)

注: 凡例句引自本套教材的, 末尾括号注明其出处。如(I. 83)表示引自第1册第83课。

I've already had my *holiday* this year. 我今年已经度过假了。(I. 83)

During a *holiday* in Sweden, I found this note on my car. 在瑞典度假期间, 我在我的车子上发现了这张字条。(II. 16)

Postcards always spoil my *holidays*. 明信片总是弄得我过不好假日。(II. 3)

My *holidays* passed quickly, but I did not send any cards to my friends. 我的假日过的很快, 但是我一张明信片也没有寄给朋友。(II. 3)

注: have a (或 one's) holiday 度假, during a holiday 在一次假期中。这种用法的 holiday 总用单数形式, 但并不只是“一



天”假。复数形式的 holidays 泛指“假日”，如 summer holidays 暑假。但 ‘Sunday is a holiday.’ 中的 holiday 却是“一天”的假。

He stays at home on sick *leave*. 他请了病假呆在家里。

He asked for a six months' *leave*. 他请了6个月的假。

The students are planning how to spend their summer *vacation*. 这些大学生在计划着怎样过暑假。

Mr Fuller is on *vacation* now. 费勒先生在度假。

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### CP & C

Postcards always spoil the writer's holidays. He spent his holidays in Italy last summer. He thought about postcards every day. He did not send any cards to his friends. He bought thirty-seven cards on the last day. He stayed in his room all day. He did not write any cards. (50 words)

**KS A.** 阅读短文 Please Send Me a Card, 划出叙述作者在意大利度假期间的遭遇所用的动词。

went, visited (l. 2); sat (l. 3); taught (l. 4); lent, read (l. 5); did not understand, thought (ll. 6—7); passed (l. 8); did not send (l. 9); made, got (l. 10); bought (l. 11); spent (l. 12); did not write (l. 13).

注：以上括号中所指的是出现的行次。如 (l. 2) 表示出现于 Line 2。

C. 给出下面短文中括弧内动词的正确形式。每个词都必须是过去时：

died/left/spent/bought/went/stayed/listened/  
lent/kept/lost

**SD** 改写下列各句：

1. He paid some money to the shop-keeper.

2. He handed the prize to me.