

# NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH HANDBOOK

## 新概念英语 阅读手册

①下

郑孝通 编 (第二版)



中国科学技术大学出版社

《新概念英语》第四册辅导读物

*New Concept English Handbook*  
新概念英语阅读手册（下）

第 二 版

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1990·合肥

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## 出版者的话

郑孝通先生，浙江省嵊县人，早年毕业于上海圣约翰大学外文系。近十年来，一直在中国科学技术大学从事英语教学工作，有较丰富的教学经验，教学效果显著。郑先生十分重视词组、句型和功能单词的三点法教学，并将其教学经验著述成《英语学习三点法》一书问世。由于他的多种著述的出版，郑先生已成为我国广大大中学生和英语爱好者所熟知的英语教师。

《新概念英语》一书被介绍到我国以后，郑先生就积极从事“新概念英语”的教学工作。1984年，他曾将其教案整理成书，取名《新概念英语手册》，由中国科学技术大学生物医学工程协会内部印行1万册，很快销售一空。我社成立不久，即向郑先生约稿，并建议他对全书进行修订，由我社改名《新概念英语阅读手册》（以下简称《手册》）出版。该书于1987年1月问世后，便荣获“1987年全国优秀畅销书奖”，1988年3月，该书又被武汉市大学书店评选为该店“三月份十大畅销社科书”。三年来，《手册》已印行5次，共28万册。由于《手册》仅是《新概念英语》第二册和第三册的辅导读物，为了满足广大英语读者学习《新概念英语》第四册的需要，我社又约请郑先生编写《新概念英语阅读手册续篇》（以下简称《续篇》），并于1989年3月出版，仅一年有余，《续篇》也已印行3次，共4.5万册。《手册》和《续篇》的问世，已成为广大读者学习《新概念英语》的有益辅导读物。

鉴于《手册》和《续篇》都是《新概念英语》的辅导读物，为了更好地满足不同层次的读者分册购买的要求，为了弥补原版本中的某些不足之处，在征得郑先生的同意之后，出版社决定将《手册》和《续篇》合成一书，保留《新概念英语阅读手册》的书名和风格，分为上、中、下三册出版。其中：新版的上册即原《手册》的上半部，系《新概念英语》第二册辅导读物；新版的中册即原《手册》的下半部，系《新概念英语》第三册辅导读物；新版的下册即原《续篇》，系《新概念英语》第四册辅导读物。新版本采用激光照排、胶印、压塑封面版本。

郑先生一直重视词组和句型的教学工作。最近，他又将 [美] R. J. 狄克逊的 *Essential Idioms in English* 翻译成书，取名《英语惯用语选萃》（以下简称《选萃》）出版。《选萃》共 43 课，收录英语最基本、最常用的惯用语 455 条，每条惯用语附有若干个例句。全书分为初级、中级和高级三部分。其中：初级部分 11 课（含总复习 1 课）；中级部分 12 课（含总复习 1 课），高级部分 20 课（含总复习 2 课）。书末有附录、索引和总复习参考答案。应该说，该书对于我国大中学生和英语爱好者学好英语惯用语是十分有益的。

郑先生还十分重视功能单词及词族 (word families) 的教学工作。最近，他又从 [美] Linda Markstein 和 Louise Harasawa 合著的 *Expanding and Developing Reading Skills* 中节录有关词族的部分词汇及例句，编译成书，取名《英语词族大观》（以下简称《大观》）出版。《大观》分为中级和高级两部分，共收录 2200 个单词，每个单词配以 1 个例句。例句均为富有情景的美式英语，实用性强。该书有利于读者采取循环记忆的方法学习英语单词，实不失为学习英语单词行之有效的重要读本。

值此郑先生的《手册》、《选萃》和《大观》同时出版之际，我们谨将郑先生的其书其人作一简单介绍，同时，殷切地期望郑先生的著述和译作将能受到广大大中学生和英语爱好者的欢迎。

1990 年 8 月

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# 第 1 课

## 一、表达法

1. read of ; read about 读到关于

例: a) *About* this particular development, I *have read* very little.

b) I *read of* his death in the newspaper.

2. learn to; learn how to 学会如何去……

3. be handed down; be brought down, be passed down 流传下来

4. if (they had) any; if any 如果说有的话

例: But what *saga*, *if any*, did you happen to read of?

5. find out ; discover, obtain information about 发现, 了解关于

6. may also have used; It's probable that they also used 当时可能使用过

7. rot away; rot out, rot off 烂掉了

8. when even; when 即使 (even 是加强语气)

例: a) The future still remains  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when even} \\ \text{when} \end{array} \right\}$  all is lost. (即使一切都丢了)

b) I shall stand by you  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when} \\ \text{when even} \end{array} \right\}$  a whole town is against you. (即使满城人都反对你)

c) A liar is not believed  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when} \\ \text{when even} \end{array} \right\}$  he speaks the truth. (即使说了真话)

9. disapper without trace; be clean gone, vanish without a trace, be nowhere to be found, disappear completely 消失得一无踪迹

## 二、句型



may have 的否定形式是 may not have, 而非 may have not  
例: a) He *may have* done wrong in opening the letter.

b) He *may not* have arrived yet. (恐怕不至于)

这种结构称之为 potential present perfect (或然现在完成式)。在时态上, 若谈到过去情况, may have 的 may 仍用现在式。比较构词:

a) He may have done so.

b) He must have done so.

c) He cannot have done so.

d) He may not have done so.

} 都属推测, 差别甚微

### 三. 概念

关于 say, tell, speak, talk 的使用 (参阅本课习题 II.)

### 四、习题

#### I. 写出本课词组

1. 读到

2. 学会

3. 从……留传下来

4. 写下

5. 了解

6. 也许已经

7. 烂掉

8. 甚至

9. 消失得无影无踪

#### II. 练习

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (也许已经结婚过三次也说不定) long before you knew him.

2. "He \_\_\_\_\_" (恐怕不至于这样做吧), she said to him.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (说来也巧) the harvest was bad in 1958.

4. Mr. John \_\_\_\_\_ (碰巧是) a man of progressive views.

5. This helped them \_\_\_\_\_ (adopt) a correct attitude towards the masses.

6. We must help the comrades \_\_\_\_\_ (preserve) the style of plain living and hard struggle.

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ it in jest.

a. said

b. spoke

c. talked

d. recount as

8. He is \_\_\_\_\_ famous for his abstract paintings.  
a. esppecially                                  c. exceptionally  
b. specially                                      d. vary
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ steam heat nor running water.  
a. neither have                                c. neither were short of  
b. have neither                                d. haven't some
10. Criticism and self-criticism are useful \_\_\_\_\_ they help to correct our mistakes.  
a. because of      b. so      c. and      d. in that
11. (哪些字可以划掉) The policy of opening to the outside world which has been pursued (遵循) by the Chinese government is known to us all.
12. 准确使用: say, tell, speak, talk.  
a) No matter what he \_\_\_\_\_, I do not believe him.  
b) He \_\_\_\_\_ to nobody.  
c) With whom did you \_\_\_\_\_?  
d) He \_\_\_\_\_ with tears in his eyes.  
e) What are you \_\_\_\_\_ to yourself about?
13. This book was \_\_\_\_\_. (世代相传)
14. We could not \_\_\_\_\_ (弄清) where he came from.
15. This custom \_\_\_\_\_ (留传下来) since the 18th century.
16. There is very little water, \_\_\_\_\_. (如果有的话)
17. The soil in the forest is rich with (还有) dead leaves and branches that \_\_\_\_\_ (一直腐烂了) for centuries.
18. I would rather make a house \_\_\_\_\_.  
(用石头)
19. 课文中有 ancient men made tools of stone, especially flint, ...  
比较译文: 外语教学与研究出版社: 古代人用石头, 特别是燧石

制作工具，……

安徽科学技术出版社：古代人制作了石器，特别是燧石，……

其中有一句译文错译：因为译者不知道主动态 *make...of* 及被动态 *be made of* 的结构。

### Ⅲ. 正确使用 *say, tell, speak, talk*

*say* 是及物动词，有宾语，着重说的内容：Did he say *anything* to you?

*tell* 是及物动词，有双宾语。不用在直接引语：tell *me your name*, tell your name to me.

*speak* 一般不及物，（有时习惯固定搭配有宾语），着重指说的动作：

I want to *speak to you*.

He spoke  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{about} \\ \text{of} \end{array} \right\}$  you.

She  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{speaks English. (指语言, 有宾语形式)} \\ \text{speaks only a few words. (跟 word)} \\ \text{speaks her mind (跟 mind)} \\ \text{speaks the truth. (跟 truth)} \end{array} \right.$   
(tells)

*talk* 一般不及物，也是指说的动作。（也有习惯搭配后接宾语）：  
I want to *talk to you*.

They *talked about things*.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Can you talk English? (指语言)} \\ \text{Don't talk nonsense. (rubbish)} \\ \text{He doesn't talk reason.} \end{array} \right.$

一个小儿出生后一年，一般都能 *speak*，但不能 *say*，即说不成一句有什么内容的话。只说一、二个字的话，可称 *speak*，但不能称为 *talk*，*talk* 是指连续地说话，He *talked on and on*.

根据以上释义及结构填空：

1. Our professor will \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ he will be quite well tomorrow.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ us the story. (有两个宾语)

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours. (yesterday)
  5. What did he \_\_\_\_\_?
  6. I \_\_\_\_\_ him to study harder. (间引) He \_\_\_\_\_ me, "Study harder". (直引)
  7. I met Xiao Lin in the street yesterday and we stood and \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
  8. These comrades \_\_\_\_\_ very slowly, but they do not make mistakes.
  9. Go to Mr. Wang, he will \_\_\_\_\_ you all the facts.
  10. Last year he \_\_\_\_\_ two languages and now he \_\_\_\_\_ one.
  11. I beg your pardon, did you \_\_\_\_\_ me.
  12. We \_\_\_\_\_ about all kinds of interesting things this morning.
  13. A clock \_\_\_\_\_ the time. (这是习惯用语, 用专门搭配的字)
  14. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ this in English?  
(宾语是: this)
  15. My clock \_\_\_\_\_ five to four. (钟表示出具体时间)
- }
(对比)
16. Teacher, may I \_\_\_\_\_ to you?
  17. The word \_\_\_\_\_ by the student was not quite correct.
  18. The boy is standing at the door of the train, \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to his parents.
  19. Persons \_\_\_\_\_ good English must teach comrades to \_\_\_\_\_ English.
  20. He \_\_\_\_\_ everybody that he often gets up to \_\_\_\_\_ in class and \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.
  21. 改错: I said to him to do his homework.
  22. "Will you please tell me the right time?" "OK. My watch tells 10 o'clock". (本句有误)

23. Please talk something to the students. (本句有误)
24. "Get up early and don't be late!" he told me. (本句有误)
25. I'll speak it at (on) the first opportunity. (本句有误)
- 有机会
26. People are beginning to talk them. (本句有误)
27. We said far into the night. (本句有误)
28. I don't understand what you are saying about. (本句有误)
29. (硕士学位研究生入学试题) They may have to sit in the space-craft (太空船) for weeks with no one to talk.

## 第 2 课

### 一、表达法

1. you may wonder; you may find it perplexing 感到不解
2. make it impossible for us to; disable us from 使我们不能
3. flocks and herds; sheep and cattle 牛羊
4. if it were not for; but for, were it not for 若不是因为
5. owe a lot to; feel the necessity of gratitude to, be very much indebted to 对……表示十分感激
6. put together; if combined 假如合在一起的话  
例: His share (份额) was more than all the others *put together*.
7. only a fraction of; only a small part of 只是一小部分
8. insect eaters; insectivorous living creatures 食虫动物
9. do harm to; cause damage or injury to 对……伤害
10. be related to; be closely associated with 与……有密切关系
11. tell the difference; tell...apart 区别不同之处
12. at a glance; in one glance, at first sight 一眼就看到(出)
13. be engaged in; take part in 从事于
14. on our behalf; on our account 为我们
15. make a census of; take a census of 对……作一调查

16. something like; something approximating in amount 大约相等于……之数量. (somewhat, 约略)
17. football pitch; football ground 足球场
18. half the: 半数, 严格说 half the=half of the  
 例: a) It is *half a* mile from the Western Gate to the Bund.  
       b) *Half the* men became intoxicated. (不宜用 half a men)  
       c) *Half (of) the* workers were arrested.
19. be busy in; be busy (in 可省略), be busily engaged in 忙于
20. make more than the wildest guess at, make the most audacious guess at 对……作出最为大胆的猜测
21. be (not) content with; be (not) satisfied with (不)满足于
22. it has been estimated that; people have estimated that 有人曾作过估计
23. at least; at the least, at the lowest estimate, at the smallest concession or claim 至少, 至微  
 例: If you can not spare a hundred at the least, let me have twenty dollars.
24. at any rate; in any case, at all events, whatever may happen 无论如何  
 例: At any rate you'd better try.
25. be at a loss; not to know what to do 茫然  
 例: I was momentarily at a loss what to say.
26. at sight; on sight, as soon as (*sb* or *sth*) is seen 一见到就……  
 例: a) sink at sight (不加警告就击沉);  
       b) play at sight (一见乐谱就能演奏);  
       c) shoot at sight (一见可疑之人就开枪);  
       d) payable at sight (一见支票就付钱).
27. at a time; once, on each occasion separately 一次  
 at one time; during a period of time before 过去有一度

- 例: a) Hand the papers to me five *at a time*. (一次五页)  
 b) He ran up the stairs two *at a time*. (一次两级台阶)  
 c) *At one time* I used to go shopping every morning. (一度)

## 二、句型

1. not...as=not...much as (虽则……)

spiders are *not* insects, *as* many people think, ... = *much as* many people think that they are...

例: 抒情诗并不叙述故事情节, 虽则有些诗篇叙述故事情节。

The lyric does *not* tell a story, *as* some poems do.

2. why, you may wonder, *should* spiders be our friends? = you may wonder why spiders *are* our friends. why 作为疑问句引导词要谓语倒置, 但也有省略助动词的。

例: Why stay here, if you can get a better position elsewhere?

3. But for 可代用  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if it were not for} \\ \text{if it had not been for} \end{array} \right.$

例: a)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If it were not for} \\ \text{were it not for} \\ \text{But for} \end{array} \right\} \text{his idleness, he } \textit{would be} \text{ a good student.}$

b)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If it had not been for} \\ \text{Had it not been for} \\ \text{But for} \end{array} \right\} \text{your care, I } \textit{should have} \text{ died.}$

## 三、习题

### I. 解释词组

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. make it impossible for... to | 8. the least            |
| 2. flocks and herds             | 9. total weight         |
| 3. if it were not for           | 10. be related to       |
| 4. owe a lot to                 | 11. tell the difference |
| 5. put together                 | 12. at a glance         |
| 6. a fraction of                | 13. be engaged in       |
| 7. do harm to                   | 14. on one's behalf     |
|                                 | 15. make a census of    |

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 16. something like .     | 19. be content with       |
| 17. at least             | 20. It has been estimated |
| 18. make (more than) the | that                      |
| wildest guess at         |                           |

## II. 汉译英

1. 要不是共产党的正确领导，这家工厂早就倒闭 (close) 过了。
2. 我们应该把伟大的社会主义成就 (achievements) 归功于党的正确领导。
3. 一到合肥，我仍然有约莫五十元钱在身边，在旅途中我只花去一小部分钱。

## III. 用以上词组填空

1. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dreams; I want beautiful realities.
2. No one dared to raise \_\_\_\_\_ objection.  
(反对意见)
3. If I have improved in any way, I \_\_\_\_\_ it all \_\_\_\_\_ you.
4. The doctor saw \_\_\_\_\_ that the child had got the measles. (麻疹)
5. It is a hard and long struggle we \_\_\_\_\_.
6. These made \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ go on such a trip to London.
7. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ between these two colours?
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ 25 million washing machines are sold each year.
9. Will this cleaning fluid \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_ the furniture?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor's care, I should not be speaking to you now.

## IV. 改写

1. An accident made it impossible for him to play football.



= An accident \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ football.

2. I wonder why "in danger of life" and "in danger of death" mean the same.

= Why, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. We owe a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects.

= We feel \_\_\_\_\_ the birds and beasts  
who eat insects.

V. 观察 Spiders are not insects, as many people think.

外语教学与研究出版社：与许多人的认识相反，蜘蛛不是昆虫。  
(蜘蛛不是昆虫，而很多人认为它们是)

安徽科学技术出版社：蜘蛛并非象许多人所想象的那样是昆虫。

以上那句译文你认为不妥？或，都表达同一个意思，没有不妥之处。

## 第 3 课

### 一、表达法

1. give...good sport; give...suitable physical exercise 带给……  
合适的锻炼

2. be regarded; be valued 被重视

3. be not the case at all; be entirely different 压根就不同

4. it is true that...but; true, ...however (but), ...固然; .....  
可是.....

例: a) True, he is not clever, but he is very diligent.

b) It is true that this task is very difficult, however, we  
will fulfil it in time.

5. in a manner; in a way 以某种方式

6. at the thought; when one thinks about *sth* 当想到某件事

7. go out of one's way; to take trouble to do *sth* 费心; 特意;  
不辞辛劳去.....