

# NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH HANDBOOK

## 新概念英语 阅读手册

中

郑孝通 编 (第二版)



中国科学技术大学出版社

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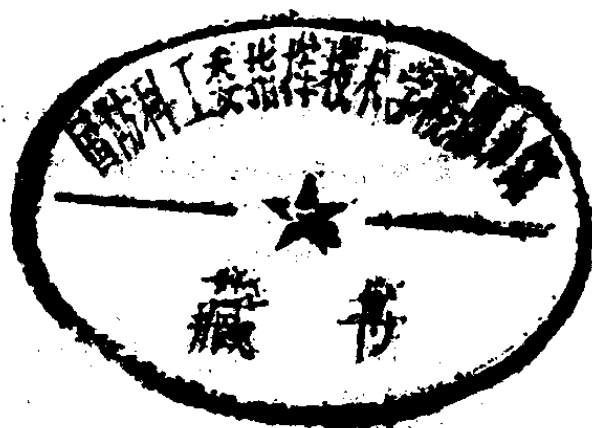
# 《新概念英语》第三册辅导读物

*New Concept English Handbook*

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1990·合肥

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**第二版**

**郑孝通 编**

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**中国科学技术大学出版社出版**

(安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号, 邮政编码: 230026)

**安徽地质印刷厂激光照排中心排版**

**中国科学技术大学印刷厂印刷**

**安徽省新华书店发行**

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开本: 787×1092/32 印张: 6.5 字数 200 千

1986 年 11 月第 1 版 1990 年 12 月第 2 版 1990 年 12 月第 6 次印刷

印数: 280001—300000

ISBN7-312-00219-6/H·32 定价: 2.90 元

Gr80/07

## 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、词组

reports came into; reports  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{reached} \\ \text{were passed on to} \cdots \text{报告} \\ \text{(消息传到} \cdots \cdots \text{)} \end{array} \right.$

south of (London); to the south of (London) 伦敦以南 (不在伦敦本区之南)

be spotted; be observed 被看见, 认出, 察觉。

be taken seriously; be dealt seriously 被认真对待, 被引起注意

felt obliged to; (be) 觉得不得不  $\cdots \cdots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was compelled to} \\ \text{was forced to} \\ \text{was constrained to} \end{array} \right. \}$  不

得不, 被形势所迫, 有时 obliged to 解释感激. I should *feel much obliged* if you would tell me.

claimed to have:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stated to have 声称已经} \cdots \cdots \\ = \text{claimed that they} \\ \text{had 可以用 that 从句} \end{array} \right.$

ran away; took (to) flight 逃跑

be cornered; driven into a corner 被逼陷入窘境

proved difficult:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(was) proved to be difficult.} \\ \text{proved to be difficult.} \end{array} \right. \}$  证明有困难

a trail of; a trace of  $\cdots$  的足迹, 的印子.

cling to; keep a firm hold on 紧紧地缠着  $\cdots$

complained of; expressed dissatisfaction of 抱怨

at night; at nightfall 在夜间

on a (fishing) trip; on a (fishing) excursion 外出进行垂钓活动

be fully convinced; firmly believed 深信

be reported missing from  $\cdots$ ; be reported to be missing from  $\cdots$   
据报  $\cdots \cdots$



must have been; surely this one was 想必是  
in the possession of; in (one's) possession 在某人的手中  
(为...所有)

不同于 { I am in possession of... 我拥有  
I take possession of ... 我拥有  
I get possession of... 我拥有  
I come into possession of 我拥有  
I enter into possession of 我拥有

managed to; succeeded in 想方设法成功地...

went on; continue 继续

It is disturbing to think; It is nauseating to think 用 that...  
想起来真讨厌

be at large; liberty without restraint. 自由逍遥无拘无束

“at large” 含意较多:

(在逃) The lion is at large (狮子未捕到) The prisoner is  
at large (犯人在逃)

(全体的)(一般的) The people at large (一般人民大众)  
(全体人民)

The public at large (一般人)(公众)

(详细) to talk at large (详说) = at length

an ambassador-at-large (无任所大使, 特使)

## 二、结构

1) saw a puma up a tree.

宾语

补语

John is up a tree. (进退两难)

表语 (= is in a dilemma)

was found clinging to (found 后随动词用 ing) 作主语补语

2) Where had it come from? (v+prep) 这个 where 是代词.

Where is your mother going? 这个 where 是疑问副词.

若 going to, 则 where 就是代词, 等于 what place.

## 第 2 课

### 一、词组

raise money; raise funds 筹款

for one cause or another; for one reason or another

strike the hours; give the (correct) time 报时

day and night; night and day

ever since; the whole period from specified time. 自…以来

wake up with a start; rouse suddenly from sleep 惊醒,

with a start = with a shock

armed with; furnished with, possessed of 拿了, 用了, 具有

what was going on; what was happening

caught sight of; saw suddenly, abruptly 很快看了一眼, 突然看见

up here; upstairs here 在这楼上

in surprise; in astonishment 吃惊地

I was hoping; I was expecting 本来想

night after night; night by night, nightly, many nights 每夜

give...a surprise; make...sit up 使……惊奇

have woken up; have woken 醒来

(the bell) is working; is operating 在走 (钟在敲)

that's the trouble; herein lies the trouble 问题就在于此

there is nothing I can do about it; I can do nothing about it.

我没办法

get used to; become used to 习惯于

as good as; almost 几乎是, practically 实际上是, tantamount to 等于 (不解释 “一样好”)

It is better than nothing:	{	better small fish than	
		empty fish. 聊胜于无	
		better than none.	
		a bit in the morning is	
		{	better than all day.

## 二、句型

二个常被忽视的句型:

1) **be always ing** 老是

He is always { getting into trouble.  
falling into trouble.

He is always listening to the radio.

2) 不要老是: **mustn't always be ing**

When a person is learning a foreign language, he  
**mustn't always be translating** everything into his own. 当一  
个人在学习外语时, **不要老是**把什么都译成自己的母语。  
(own 后面省略 language)

## 三、习题部分词组

{ have a great deal 可换 (nothing) in common 有许多  
共同之处=have a lot in common

in all; all told, in whole 总共

in a hurry; in great haste 急忙

be in debt; be involved in debts=run into debt 负债,

get into debt, fall into debt, incur debts

{ be in love with;

{ be imbued with affection for 钟情于

(be) in sight; in view 可看见

be in danger: { be at stake  
expose oneself to danger.  
处于危险境地

be in tears; be all tears 哭

## 第 1 课、第 2 课习题

1. The problem of moral education

• • •

- should be { \_\_\_\_\_ } seriously.  
(对待)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ effective after testing in the field. (1. were proved, 2. were proved to be, 3. proved, 4. have been proved)
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ dog will { leap over a wall. (狗急跳墙)  
do something desperate.  
(1. cornering, 2. conered, 3. cornered, 4. driven-to-corner)
4. 用“紧缠”“紧偎”“紧抱”等英语词组填空:  
a) The child \_\_\_\_\_ his mother as they walked round the park.  
b) The ivy (常青藤) \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
c) They \_\_\_\_\_ the hope that the Soviet Union should withdraw its armed forces from Afghanistan.
5. When I awoke. I \_\_\_\_\_ my watch. My watch was \_\_\_\_\_. I looked for the \_\_\_\_\_ watch. (miss, missed, missing, missinging)
6. In the recent battle in Grenada, thirty men were killed, but two hundred were \_\_\_\_\_. (失踪)
7. 错句:  
a) The son is in the possession of the house which belonged to his father.  
b) This building is in the (exclusive) possession of he.
8. 狄更斯“Hard Times”句:  
Mr Bounderby had \_\_\_\_\_ of a house and grounds about fifteen miles from the town. (1. taken possession, 2. been in a possession, 3. got the possession)
9. This picture \_\_\_\_\_ looks crude. (不知怎么)

弄的)

10. 用分词形式填写, 组成分词状语, (现在分词或过去分词)

1) 李白: “陌上赠美人”: 遥指红楼是妾家。\_\_\_\_\_ to a pink house beyond, she whispers, “That is my house.”

(point)

2) 李白: “静夜思”: 举头望明月, 低头思故乡。\_\_\_\_\_ myself to look, I found that it was moonlight. (lift)

\_\_\_\_\_ back again, I thought suddenly of home.

(sink)

3) 李煜: “乌夜啼”: 剪不断, 理还乱。\_\_\_\_\_, it breaks not; (snip)

\_\_\_\_\_, it entwines again. (unravel)

4) 英译中: He who teaches the deaf and dumb must be armed with patience. He is always being rude to the passengers.

11. 斜体字部分代用相应词组或用语:

a) I was wandering through the street when I *caught sight of* a tailor's shop. (马克·吐温《百万英镑》)( )

b) I'll see if I can't write something that will *make you sit up*. (J. 格尔斯霍赛)( )

c) Dictionaries are like watches, the worst *is better than none*. (S. 约翰逊)( )

d) (马克·吐温) That *was as good as* saying the night was done. ( )

e) (F. 罗斯福) There is no blinking at (不可忽视) the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests *are in great danger*. ( )

f) (奥·亨利) *There was clearly nothing left to do but...* (没法子) (只得)

12. 翻译下面以 “at large” 组成的句子:

a) He strolled like a gentleman *at large* into Hyde Park.

b) Mr. Jack simply took me for a prisoner *at large*.

c) ...He swafts (吹) a wreath of (缕) cigar smoke *at large*

across the hill. (萧伯纳)

d) If I see a bobby (警察), I'll hand him over, he is not fit to be *at large*.

e) ... "Are you *at large* or have you any other occupation?"

f) He had been out of touch with Forsyte family *at large* for 26 years.

## 第 3 课

### 一、词组

some time ago; sometime ago 前不久

make a discovery 发现。(被动式) a discovery was made

at one time; for a time 一度

be equipped with; be furnished with 备有

a great many; a considerable number of 有很多

dating from; dating back to 溯其年代自……始, 寄自……

be amazed to find; be surprised to know (to discover) 惊奇地发现

turn out to be; prove in the result 竟然是, 原来是

rest on; depend on 依靠, repose on 靠在

have been unable to; have been incapable of 一直未能

even then; at that very time. 当其时

### 二、辨异

at one time 一度——at a time 每次 (each time), statue 塑像——figure (有时塑像也可用 figure, 若印在布上的维纳斯像, 不能用 statue, 用 figure of Venus.) beneath 下面——under, below 二字可通用, 不过 beneath 是指在正下方, under, below 不在此例。(=underneath) indeed 的位置 (前, 后可用)

She was very graceful *indeed*. It becomes very fat *indeed*.

He is very ill *indeed*. The flowers are *indeed* beautiful.

That was a hard question *indeed*.

**despite** 尽管. 可写作 *despite of*, *in spite of*, *notwithstanding*.

### 三、若干句型

**I couldn't find out** 我弄不清 *find out* = *to learn by inquiry*,

打听, 弄清

安徒生: *If I had a suit made of this magic cloth, I could find out at once which men in my kingdom are unfit for the offices they hold.*

**注意:** *Special Difficulties* 所列两句

{ *I happened to find...*  
*It happened that I found...*

作“碰巧”解这两句可以互换. *it* 为形式主句, 代表后面的从句

例: *It (可插入 so) happened that he had heard of the place.*  
*He happened to have heard of the place.* } 碰巧他听说过这个地方。

*It so happened that I had no money with me.* (恰好我没带钱)  
在作为“发生”解, 有三个字不可组成被动态:

a) **happen**: *The accident happened at six o'clock.* (不可 *was happened*)

b) **occur**: *The accident occurred at six o'clock.* (不可 *was occurred*)

c) **take place**: (奥斯卡·王尔德句) *That such a change should have taken place was incredible to him.* 这种变化竟然会发生, 对他来说是难以置信的。

(禁用被动态: *should have been taken place*)

**注意:** *If you happen* 在疑问句或条件句中 *happen* 不解释“碰巧”或“发生”

这个 *happen* 并无特定含意, { 在疑问句中大致的意思是  
“恐怕”“大概”  
在条件句中大致的意思是  
“要是”(委婉语气)

例: { *Do you happen to know her telephone number?*  
*Do you happen to be free tonight, don't you?*

{ If you happen to meet Mr. Jack, tell him to come at once.  
{ If you happen to be in town, would you ask about it?

## 第 4 课

### 一、词组

manual work; physical labour 体力劳动 (mental work 之对)

far more...than; much more...than 比之……更多

are referred to as: 被称为, 若为主动态为 refer to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sb} \\ \text{sth} \end{array} \right\}$

as = are made allusion to as

human nature; human conduct,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{normal behavior of men} \end{array} \right\}$  人之常情

倒装 **such is** human nature = human nature is **such** 代词作表语, 常用倒装。

注意 such 前、中、后的用法:

前: Such is the circumstance that we have to fight to the bitter end.

中: His diligence was such that everybody held him in respect.

后: He shouted, such was his joy.

are willing to; are ready to, are prompt to 情愿

sacrifice...for; give up...for 为……而牺牲……

white collar worker; brain worker, mental worker 脑力劳动者, 职员

give rise to; cause 引起

curious situations; strange occurrence 怪事, 怪现象

in the case of (somebody); as far as (sb) is concerned (某人) 的具体情况 (为例)

was embarrassed; was disconcerted 感到窘



dressed in 穿着 (dressed 用 be, 即 dressed in = be dressed in  
这里是状语, 可放至句首, 故不需 be)

changed into; put on a garment (having removed another or  
others) 换上另一件衣服

changed *back* into 换回

took a shower; have a shower bath 淋浴

kept (his) secret; maintained secrecy for... (him) 保 (他  
的) 密

half as much as; half the same quantity of... 一半那么多

he feels that; he thinks that, he finds that... 他认为

rise in status; rise in social status 社会地位的提高

is (well) worth; is worthy of 值得

from now on; from now, from this time, from this out, af-  
ter this time, henceforth... 从今之后

all day; the whole day 终日, 整天

## 二、SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES:

Did you **suggest** this idea to him? 你有没有使他产生这种看法?  
(念头) 不是: 你向他提出, 或建议过这种看法吗?

例: The accident *suggested* these thoughts to the writer. 事故使作者  
产生了这些思想。

An idea *suggested itself* to me. 我想起了一个念头。

(否定句可插入 never) (或从未想起)

比较: Did you **propose** this idea to him? 你向他提出了这一看  
法了吗?

go to all that trouble. }  
go to so much trouble. } 尽找那种麻烦事干。如果说, 别为我麻烦  
啦。

Please don't { go to any trouble for me.  
put yourself to any trouble on  
account of me.

## 第 3 课、第 4 课习题

1. 用 storey, story, worship, warship 填入