

新概念英语学习丛书

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH LEARNING SERIES

新概念英语

背背佳

● 第二册 ●

谢晴晴 主编



英语背背佳
背背英语会更佳



首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念英语背背佳. 2/谢晴晴主编. —北京:首都师范大学出版社, 2009. 7

(新概念英语学习丛书)

ISBN 978-7-81119-706-8

I. 新… II. 谢… III. 英语—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 111932 号

新概念英语学习丛书

XIN GAINIAN YINGYU BEI BEI JIA(2)

新概念英语背背佳(2)

主 编 谢晴晴

副主编 周燕萍 刘 辰

首都师范大学出版社出版发行

地 址 北京西三环北路 105 号

邮 编 100048

电 话 68418523(总编室) 68982468(市场部)

网 址 cnuph.com.cn

E-mail master@cnuph.com.cn

北京正合鼎业印刷技术有限公司印刷

全国新华书店发行

版 次 2009 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次 2009 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 889mm×1194mm 1/48

印 张 5.625

字 数 165 千

定 价 11.80 元(附赠光盘)

策 划:刘 敏

责任编辑:丁晓山 余春辉

封面设计:刘庆海

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前 言

《新概念英语》是一套经典的英语学习教材，它把许许多多的英语学习者引入了英语的世界，使英语学习者轻松入门，渐入佳境。由于《新概念英语》在市场上的持续热销，与它配套的辅导书更是层出不穷，但是这些辅导书多以课文讲解、语法练习为主，忽视了对学习者背诵方面的训练。《新概念英语背背佳》突出背诵，具有很多同类书籍没有的优势。

一、此“背”非彼“背”

提到背书，人们会自然而然地感到枯燥、乏味、头痛、头晕（类似感冒症状）。那种私塾式的死记硬背，不仅对学习兴趣无益，更不利于知识的掌握。而理解后的记忆对于英语学习则是至关重要的。本书帮助学习者克服背诵过程中的痛苦，陪伴学习者共同走过这个艰苦但有益的过程，并使之趣味横生。本书让学习者自自然然地背，明明白白地背，津津乐道地背！

二、四大板块助您一臂之力

本书内容紧扣《新概念英语》学生用书的内容，每课都包含四个板块。这四个板块各具特色，相得益彰。

大意我先知：百字左右的文章大意使学习者在背诵前先对全文有个大概的了解，做到心中有数。并且有的文章很有趣，看过大意后，您肯定想去亲自领略一下原文的魅力。

原汁原味：这里为您呈现的是教材原文，并配有地道的美语录音。该部分对课文中重点词汇和短语进



行了加粗处理，使学习者在阅读时对于文章的重点、难点一目了然。学习者在背诵时，可模仿该部分的美语录音，不仅能锻炼听力，更能纠正某些不正确发音。

小解小译：每篇文章中的难句、长句、复杂句和重点句型都会在这里得到解析，并且大部分句子后都附有中文翻译，以帮助学习者铲除背诵过程中阅读理解方面的障碍，从而达到顺畅背记。

背后秀秀看：这是给学习者搭建的舞台，背过之后还要秀一秀。本板块给出了文章中的重点连词、时间状语，其他部分用横线代替，以便学习者自我检测背诵效果。

除了这四个板块之外，还有一个“背友小心得”栏目会不时出现。这个栏目不仅为您介绍背诵方法，教您如何排除困难，还为您加油鼓劲，语言亲切幽默，为您的背诵过程增添几分乐趣。

本书的编写团队是由有着丰富的新概念英语教学经验的教师组成，他们了解学习者的学习困难，熟悉新概念英语教材的精髓之处，所以书中释疑、点拨之处均能做到恰到好处。本书既可以作为英语学习书籍单独使用，也可与《新概念英语》教材配套使用。

总之，学习英语离不开一定量的背记。无论是单词，还是句型，抑或是名篇佳作，都是很好的开端，只要您相信英语背背佳，背背英语会更佳！



Contents

Lesson 1 A Private Conversation	1
Lesson 2 Breakfast or Lunch?.....	4
Lesson 3 Please Send Me a Card	7
Lesson 4 An Exciting Trip	9
Lesson 5 No Wrong Numbers.....	11
Lesson 6 Percy Buttons.....	13
Lesson 7 Too Late	15
Lesson 8 The Best and the Worst.....	17
Lesson 9 A Cold Welcome	19
Lesson 10 Not for Jazz.....	21
Lesson 11 One Good Turn Deserves Another.....	23
Lesson 12 Goodbye and Good Luck.....	25
Lesson 13 The Greenwood Boys	27
Lesson 14 Do You Speak English?	29
Lesson 15 Good News	31
Lesson 16 A Polite Request.....	33
Lesson 17 Always Young.....	35
Lesson 18 He Often Does This!.....	37
Lesson 19 Sold Out.....	39
Lesson 20 One Man in a Boat.....	42
Lesson 21 Mad or Not?.....	44
Lesson 22 A Glass Envelope.....	47
Lesson 23 A New House	49
Lesson 24 It Could Be Worse	51
Lesson 25 Do the English Speak English?	53
Lesson 26 The Best Art Critics	56
Lesson 27 A Wet Night	59



Lesson 28 No parking	62
Lesson 29 Taxi!	65
Lesson 30 Football or Polo?	68
Lesson 31 Success Story	71
Lesson 32 Shopping Made Easy	74
Lesson 33 Out of the Darkness	77
Lesson 34 Quick Work	79
Lesson 35 Stop Thief!	81
Lesson 36 Across the Channel	84
Lesson 37 The Olympic Games	87
Lesson 38 Everything Except the Weather	90
Lesson 39 Am I All Right?	92
Lesson 40 Food and Talk	94
Lesson 41 Do You Call That a Hat?	97
Lesson 42 Not Very Musical	100
Lesson 43 Over the South Pole	102
Lesson 44 Through the Forest	105
Lesson 45 A Clear Conscience	108
Lesson 46 Expensive and Uncomfortable	110
Lesson 47 A Thirsty Ghost	113
Lesson 48 Did You Want to Tell Me Something?	116
Lesson 49 The End of a Dream	119
Lesson 50 Taken for a Ride	122
Lesson 51 Reward for Virtue	125
Lesson 52 A Pretty Carpet	127
Lesson 53 Hot Snake	129
Lesson 54 Sticky Fingers	132
Lesson 55 Not a Gold Mine	135
Lesson 56 Faster Than Sound!	138
Lesson 57 Can I Help You, Madam?	141



Lesson 58 A Blessing in Disguise?	144
Lesson 59 In or Out?	147
Lesson 60 The Future	150
Lesson 61 Trouble with the Hubble	153
Lesson 62 After the Fire	156
Lesson 63 She Was Not Amused	159
Lesson 64 The Channel Tunnel	162
Lesson 65 Jumbo Versus the Police	165
Lesson 66 Sweet as Honey!	168
Lesson 67 Volcanoes	171
Lesson 68 Persistent	174
Lesson 69 But Not Murder!	177
Lesson 70 Red for Danger	179
Lesson 71 A Famous Clock	182
Lesson 72 A Car Called <i>Bluebird</i>	185
Lesson 73 The Record-holder	188
Lesson 74 Out of the Limelight	191
Lesson 75 SOS	194
Lesson 76 April Fools' Day	197
Lesson 77 A Successful Operation	200
Lesson 78 The Last One?	203
Lesson 79 By Air	206
Lesson 80 The Crystal Palace	209
Lesson 81 Escape	212
Lesson 82 Monster or Fish?	215
Lesson 83 After the Elections	218
Lesson 84 On Strike	221
Lesson 85 Never Too Old to Learn	224
Lesson 86 Out of Control	227
Lesson 87 A Perfect Alibi	230



Lesson 88 Trapped in a Mine.....	233
Lesson 89 A Slip of the Tongue	236
Lesson 90 What's for Supper?	239
Lesson 91 Three Men in a Basket.....	242
Lesson 92 Asking for Trouble.....	245
Lesson 93 A Noble Gift.....	248
Lesson 94 Future Champions.....	251
Lesson 95 A Fantasy	254
Lesson 96 The Dead Return.....	257



Lesson 1

A Private Conversation

大意我先知

我去剧院看戏，不料无端被一对年轻情侣打扰，我提出不满后，他们居然态度无礼，反怪我偷听了他们的“私人对话”。

原汁原味

Last week I **went to the theatre**. I had a very good seat. The play was very interesting. I did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were **sitting behind me**. They were talking loudly. 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**. I turned round again. "I can't hear a word!" I said angrily.

"**It's none of your business**," the young man said rudely. "This is a **private conversation!**" (101 words)

小解小译

(1) Last week I went to the theatre.

go to the theatre 在本句中译为“去看戏”，而非“去剧院”。这种“go to + 目的地”的表达方式常用来表



示一种行为，即“去做什么”。类似的表达有：go to hospital (去看病)，go to school (去上学)。

译文：上周，我去看戏。

(2) seat

n. 座位 (名词，多指飞机、火车、剧院等里面的座位)

vt. 安排坐下，使某人坐下 (及物动词，后接宾语)

seat & sit的区别

seat 及物动词，“安排……坐下”。

sit 不及物动词，“坐下”。

(3) I could not hear the actors.

could not hear the actors 的完整形式应是 could not hear the actor's words, 意为“听不见演员在说什么”。这里用 actors 代替其所说的话，即用具体代替抽象，是一种借喻的修辞表达方式。

译文：我听不见演员在说什么。

(4) "It's none of your business," the young man said rudely.

none of your business 意为“不关你的事”，口语中常用。

译文：“不关你的事儿，”那男的毫不客气地说。

背后秀秀看

Last week I went to the theatre. I _____

_____ seat. The play _____.

_____ . A young man _____

_____ . They _____.

I got _____ . I _____ .



_____. I looked _____
 _____. They _____. In
 the end, _____. I turned round again. "I
 _____!" I _____.
 "_____, " the young man said
 rudely. "_____!"

背友小心得

记忆的目标越明确，越具体，记忆的效果就会越好哩。



我在背诵时，强迫自己在1小时内，背诵一篇NCE2的课文，并且执意不忘掉它，真的会达到不错的记忆效果。Would you try it?



Lesson 2

Breakfast or Lunch?

大意我先知

周日我从不早起。上周日起床时窗外一片漆黑。这时姑妈来电话说要来看我，听说我在吃早餐，十分惊讶，原来我起床时已经一点了……

原汁原味

Lesson 2

It was Sunday. I never **get up early on Sundays**. I sometimes **stay in bed** until lunchtime. Last Sunday I got up very late. I **looked out of** the window. It was dark outside. "**What a day!**" I thought. "It's raining again." Just then, the telephone rang. It was my aunt Lucy. "I've just arrived **by train**," she said, "I'm coming to see you."

"**But** I'm still having breakfast." I said.

"**What** are you doing?" she asked.

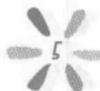
"I'm having breakfast," I repeated.

"**Dear me**," she said. "Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock!" (96 words)

小解小译

(1) What a day!

完整形式应是What a bad day it is!英语中的感叹句常用



what开头，后面跟一个名词或名词性短语，之后跟主语和谓语。

译文：多么倒霉的一天啊！

(2) I'm coming to see you.

这句话用现在进行时表示已经安排好即将要做的事。

译文：我这就过来看你。

(3) I've just arrived by train, ...

by train, 坐火车; by car, 坐小汽车; by ship, 坐船。

但如果加特指的交通工具，则要加冠词或其他限定词，如：My aunt arrived by the 1:15 train. (我姨妈坐1点15的火车来。)

(4) Dear me, ...

天哪！也是一个感叹句，口语中常用，可以表示惊愕、困惑、同情等。感叹句放在句首时，为了加强效果，通常会用倒装句。

背后秀秀看

It was Sunday. I _____ on Sundays. I sometimes _____ until lunchtime. Last Sunday I _____. I looked _____. It _____. " _____!" I thought. "It's _____." Just then, _____. It was _____. "I've _____," she said, "I'm _____." "But _____." I said. "What are you doing?" she asked.



"I'm _____," I _____.

"_____, " she said. "Do you _____
_____? It's one o'clock!"

背友小心得

背诵时，将一篇文章分成两部分分别背诵，有时会比通篇背下来用的时间更短，并达到更好的背诵效果哦！





Lesson 3

Please Send Me a Card

大意我先知

我去意大利度假，却总烦恼着给朋友寄明信片的事。最后终于待在旅馆里，对着买来的37张明信片坐了一整天，人没玩好，明信片也一张没写出来。

原汁原味

Postcards always **spoil my holidays**. Last summer, I went to Italy. I visited museums and sat in **public gardens**. A friendly waiter taught me a **few words of Italian**. Then he lent me a book. I read **a few lines**, but I did not understand a word. Every day I **thought about** postcards. My holidays passed quickly, but I did not send cards to my friends. **On the last day I made a big decision**. I got up early and bought thirty-seven cards. I spent **the whole day** in my room, but I did not write a single card! (99 words)

小解小译

(1) lent me a book

lend表示借出，用法包括lend sb sth; lend sth. to sb.。

lend后面可以用两个宾语：一、直接宾语（通常指物）；

二、间接宾语（通常指人）。Then he lent me a book.

book为直接宾语，me为间接宾语。与lend对应的是

borrow, 表示借入, 用法为 borrow sth. from sb.。

(2) friendly 友好的

虽然 friendly 以 -ly 结尾, 但它是形容词, 而不像很多 -ly 结尾的词那样是副词。类似的形容词还有 brotherly, fatherly, lovely 等。

(3) I did not understand a word.

意思等同于 I did not understand any words., 在第一课中也出现过 I can't hear a word., not 与不定冠词 a 搭配, 表示语气的加重。

译文: 我一个字也不懂。

(4) Every day I thought about postcards.

think about 指在某一期间一直在想着某事。

译文: 我每天都想着明信片的事。

背后秀秀看

Postcards always _____. Last summer, I
_____. I _____ and sat in _____.
A friendly waiter taught me _____. Then he
_____. I read a few _____, but I did not
_____. Every day I _____. My
holidays _____, but I did not _____
_____. On the last day I made _____.
I got up early and _____. I _____
_____ in my room, but I did not
_____!