

王焯 刘红艳 等 编

新概念英语 2

拓展阅读步步为赢

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

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内 容 提 要

本书与《新概念英语》(第2册)同步,对课文进行了精讲,同时为了弥补教材阅读资料不足、强化学生对课程知识的理解、拓展学生的知识面,又配有同步阅读练习题,并且对试题进行准确归纳和精确剖析,引导学生熟悉解题要领,逐渐掌握解题技巧,从而提高学生的解题能力和答题速度。书中还精选了题材广泛的小短篇,内容编排完全与原教材的结构设计同步,非常适合学生背诵。通过学习本书,希望能使读者在今后英语考试中正确的运用到所学的知识,从而真正的从中受益。

本书适用于学习《新概念英语》(第2册)的读者。

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前言 Preface

《新概念英语》在当今的英语图书市场影响很大,成为一套风靡全球的经典英语教程,同时受到了世界各地英语学习者的青睐,也在中国的英语学习者中赢得了无可比拟的盛誉。1997年推出的《新概念英语》(新版)教程,更加注重对学生英语听、说、读、写四项基本技能的培养,更加符合中国英语学习者的特点和学习习惯。

很多人在学习新概念英语的同时,也期待能有一套同步辅导书帮助他们更好地理解掌握新概念英语书中的内容。因此本套丛书也就应运而生。

阅读理解能力在整个英语学习的过程中占有特别重要的位置。阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要标志之一。而英语阅读能力的提高离不开大量广泛的阅读。

本书正是基于这程理念,根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量精选短文和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把课文精讲、阅读练习与强化阅读融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握更多更全面的知识。

本书采用符合学习者心理特点和逻辑思维方式的知识性材料,题材广泛,篇幅适中,极富启发性,它的核心点为强化训练,具体来说,本书有以下几方面的特色。

课文精讲:罗列出每篇课文出现的重点词汇与短语,并一一剖析,举出有说服力的例句,做到从课文到课外,更全面,更具体地掌握所学到的知识点。

同步阅读:本部分是以练习为中心。全面拓展学生的知识面,提供与课文相对应的练习题,并配有相应的答案与讲解。让学生在掌握知识之余,及时检验自己的学习效果,真正做到知己知彼。

强化阅读:精选了与教材难易程度相近且题材广泛的文章,非常

适合学生背诵,不仅能拓展更多的词汇,更能培养学生的语感。

希望学习者通过大量的阅读,不仅可以扩大知识面、开阔视野,而且可以提高阅读速度,在循序渐进中增强对文章的理解能力,提高获取信息的准确度。也希望确实练习完本书后,掌握正确的阅读方法和解题技巧,培养英语语言的综合运用能力和对英语阅读的信心,期盼本书能使学习者真正的从中受益。

本书由王焯、刘红艳编写,马云秀、王建军、王海娜、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、张娟娟、张静、李光全、李良、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等同志在资料收集和整理方面做了大量的工作,在此一并向他们表示感谢。

编 者

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Lesson

1

A private conversation

私人谈话

Part 1 课文精讲

1. Last week I went to the theatre. 上星期我去看戏。

该句中“Last week”指出事情发生的时间是上星期。所以课文的时态基本上应是过去时（包括过去进行时），直接引语部分的时态除外。由于“last week”表示过去，也可放句末，即“I went to the theatre last week”。

2. They did not pay any attention. 他们毫不理会。

句中 pay attention 后面常跟 to，意思是注意。

例句：Our teachers always pay attention to combining theory with practice.

我们的老师们经常注意理论联系实际。

Part 2 同步阅读

Books are our greatest friends. They tell us stories of every country in the world. They give us all kinds of knowledge.

Life is short, one cannot know and see everything in the world. With the help of books, one is able to know what happened thousands of years ago and what is happening in every part of the world now. Books give us not only knowledge but also pleasure. Reading good books is the best way of spending our free time. And many beautiful stories for children are interesting and full of wisdom.

All the great men love books. Knowledge from books help them



to succeed. Books are source of knowledge and knowledge is the source of success.

词汇注释

1. pleasure /'pleʒə/ *n.* 娱乐

2. wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ *n.* 智慧

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案

- One of the human's friends is _____.
A. a story B. books C. world itself
- Which sentence is NOT true?
A. Books give people all kinds of knowledge.
B. People can know what happened around the world with the help of the books.
C. Though life is not long, one can hear and see everything in the world.
- Many beautiful stories can make children _____.
A. happy and clever
B. successful and sad
C. unhappy and surprised
- The passage tells us the best way to _____ is reading good books.
A. do well in our lessons
B. spend our free time
C. make us happy
- _____ love books.
A. All the great men
B. All the children
C. Everyone from every part of the world

答案与讲解

- B** 文章第一句就指出了书籍是我们非常重要的朋友, 所以本题答案为 B。
- C** 信息句为: “Life is short, one cannot know and see everything in the word”。

3. **A** 根据 “And many beautiful stories for children are interesting and full of wisdom” 可知很多动听的故事对于孩子们来说是有趣的和充满智慧的，故本题要选 A。
4. **B** 由 “Reading good books is the best way of spending our free time” 可以得出答案。
5. **A** 信息句为：“All the great men love books”。

Part 3 强化阅读

Beijing will host the Olympics in 2008. Wang Tao used to be a movie fan, but now he enjoys playing sports. He gets up early every day. Then he does exercise. Doing exercise makes him healthy. He also has good hobbies. He is interested in collecting stamps and playing on the Internet. He took an active part in the volunteer activities for the 2008 Olympics. He wants to make friends with foreigners. He wants to take them to visit places of interest in China, such as the Great Wall, West Lake, Huangshan, etc.

■ 词汇注释

1. host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办

2. foreigner /'fɔ:riənə/ *n.* 外国人

Lesson

2

Breakfast or lunch?

早餐还是午餐?

Part 1 词汇注释

1. outside /'aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面

例句: There is no light outside of the gate.
大门外面没有灯。

2. repeat /ri'pi:t/ *v.* 重复

例句: He repeated her statement word for word.
他一字不差地重复她的话。

Part 2 同步阅读

Train No.	From	To	Departure time	Arrival time
11	Beijing	Shenyang	6:35	17:50
186	Chengdu	Taiyuan	22:50	5:05
185	Taiyuan	Chengdu	13:09	19:30
271	Tianjin	Beijing	8:35	10:21

词汇注释

1. departure /di'pɑ:tʃə/ *n.* 离开

2. arrival /ə'raɪvəl/ *n.* 到达

根据图表内容, 选择正确答案

1. The train from Beijing to Shenyang leaves at _____.

A. 5:05

B. 6:35

C. 8:35

2. We have to spend _____ on the train if we go to Shenyang from Beijing.
- A. 17 hours and 50 minutes
B. 6 hours and 35 minutes
C. 11 hours and 15 minutes
3. If you want to go to Chengdu from Taiyuan, you can take the _____ train.
- A. No. 11 B. No. 185 C. No. 186
4. The No. 186 train arrives in Taiyuan at _____.
- A. 10:50 a. m. B. 5:05 a. m. C. 5:05 p. m.
5. It takes _____ from Tianjin to Beijing by train.
- A. about two hours
B. about an hour
C. more than two hours

■ 答案与讲解

1. **B** 题干的意思是：北京到沈阳的火车几点开，通过图表可知是 6:35。
2. **C** 题干的意思是：假如我们坐火车，从北京到沈阳需要多长时间，根据图表可知开车时间是 6:35，到达时间是 17:50，所以共需要时间是 11 个小时 15 分钟。
3. **B** 题干的意思是：假如你打算从太原到成都，你需要坐的火车是哪列，所以答案为 B。
4. **B** 题干的意思是：186 次列车到达太原的时间是几点，根据图表可分析出应该是早上 5:05。
5. **A** 题干的意思是：从天津到北京需要多长时间，根据图表信息可知需要 1 小时 46 分，所以最符合题意的回答是 A。

Part 3 强化阅读

The Internet is very important in our daily life. On the Internet, we can learn news both at home and in the world. And we can also



learn all kinds of information. We can send e-mails to our friends by Internet. We can even make phone calls, go to net school, read many books and learn foreign languages alone. If you are free, we can enjoy music, watch sports and play chess and cards on the Internet. We can do shopping, have a chat with others and make friends with them.

■ 词汇注释

1. important /im'pɔ:tənt/ *adj.* 重要的
2. information /infə'meiʃən/ *n.* 信息, 消息

Lesson

3

Please send me a card

请给我寄一张明信片

Part 1 课文精讲

A friendly waiter taught me a few words of Italian.

一位好客的服务员教了我几句意大利语。

该句中 a few 的意思是：有一点。用于可数名词之前，表示肯定的意思。

例句：1. I only have a few pennies with me. 我身上只有几个便士。

2. I have collected a few stamps. 我已经收集了一些邮票。

Part 2 同步阅读

Nobody knew why Mrs. Williams was crying so loudly in her little garden. A neighbour came over and asked her what happened. She told him, "Someone picked many of the flowers in the garden just now. It must be a thief!" Just then a little boy came out holding a big bunch of flowers. He told Mrs. Williams that his mother was badly ill. "I'm very sorry, Mrs. Williams. I need money to pay for the medicine, so I picked your flowers to sell, so that I could have some money to save my mother." When she heard this, Mrs. Williams stopped crying and said to the boy that he could come to her garden and pick as many as he needed.

词汇注释

1. bunch /bʌntʃ/ n. 束, 捆

2. medicine /'medisin/ n. 药



根据短文内容判断下面句子的正 (T) 误 (F)

1. Nobody knew why Mrs. Williams was crying so loudly.
2. Somebody took away many of her flowers just now.
3. The little boy's father was ill.
4. He had little money to pay for the medicine.
5. Mrs. Williams was very kind.

■ 答案与讲解

1. **T** 文章第一句就是信息句。
2. **T** 由 She told him, "Someone picked many of the flowers in the garden just now..."，得知本题是正确的。
3. **F** 根据 "He told Mrs. Williams that his mother was badly ill"，得知生病的是小男孩的母亲，而不是父亲。
4. **F** 由文章内容得知小男孩没有钱给母亲买药，而不是有很少的钱。
5. **T** 根据文章最后一句话可以知道 Mrs. Williams 心肠很好，很善良。

Part 3 强化阅读

One day Mrs. Black wrote a letter to her friend, who was a doctor, inviting him to have dinner with her family. A few days later, the doctor wrote back, but she was not able to read his writing, because the letter was written carelessly. Anyway, her husband got an idea. He told her that a chemist maybe could read the doctor's writing. So Mrs. Black went to the chemist's shop. The chemist in the shop read the letter and then gave her a large bottle of medicine. Finally Mrs. Black still had no idea whether her friend would come to have dinner or not.

■ 词汇注释

1. chemist /'kemist/ *n.* 药剂师
2. finally /'faɪnəli/ *adv.* 最后