

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新概念英语 2

NCE Study Guide

学习辅导

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Practice
& Progress
实践与进步

湖南人民出版社

《新概念英语》学习辅导

2

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湖南人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《新概念英语》学习辅导. 1/李玉新, 陈宏俊主编.

长沙: 湖南人民出版社, 2001. 10

ISBN 7-5438-1592-3

I. 新... II. ①李... ②陈... III. 英语—自学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 069809 号

责任编辑: 仲夏

装帧设计: 廖铁

《新概念英语》学习辅导 2

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湖南人民出版社出版、发行

(长沙市展览馆路 66 号 邮编: 410005)

湖南省新华书店经销 湖南省出版发行学校印刷厂印刷

2001 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 14.25

字数: 280,000 印数: 1—10,000

ISBN7-5438-1592-3

G·344 定价: 17.50 元

前 言

《新概念英语》是由英国语言学家 L. G. Alexander 编写的一套适合中国学生自学的教材,在中国发行多年,深受广大读者的喜爱。该教材共分四册,在编写体系上,按照由浅入深的原则,帮助读者循序渐进的学英语。在编写内容上,该教材不但结构清晰、逻辑构思严密,而且课文内容妙趣横生、知识含量丰富。因此能够保证读者在提高语言能力的同时,开阔视野,扩大知识面。为了帮助更多的读者学习《新概念英语》,解决读者在自学过程中遇到的困难,我们组织了有多年《新概念英语》辅导经验的教师编写了这套辅导书。

这套书完全按照原教材教学大纲的要求进行编写。在写作结构上共分为四部分:

一、课文注释 对于课文部分的重点和难点进行了详细的解释和说明,帮助读者充分理解课文内容。

二、词汇详解 对于本课出现的重点词汇单独列出,每一个单词都给出音标、词性、词义和例句。所选例句具有代表性,体现了该单词在本课的具体用法。在此基础上,为帮助广大读者扩大词汇量,对于一些词还给出近义词、派生词,并介绍了该单词的构词法。旨在帮助读者举一反三,理解记忆更多的词汇。

三、语法精析 针对本课出现的重要语法项目进行分析说明。帮助读者掌握语法知识,并通过学习例句消化知识点。

四、练习参考答案与注释 在给出练习答案的同时给出了详细的注释,使读者不但知其然,而且知其所以然。彻底解决自学中的困难。

在学习教材时希望读者注意以下几点内容:

1. 充分利用本书课文联系语法的特点,在学习课文中掌握语法条例。

2. 学习词汇时多记忆些常用词组,并积极用所学词组造句。

3. 做关键句练习时,最好只看练习讲解,不看练习答案,待自己完成练习后再参考答案。

4. 大多数练习的答案不是惟一的,尤其是造句练习,大家要充分发挥自己的想象力,运用自己已学到的知识,做出多种合理答案。

本书在编写过程中参阅了大量的著作和资料,在此一并表示感谢。由于编写时间仓促和笔者水平有限,书中错误难免,还请读者多提宝贵意见。

编者

2001年6月

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Unit 1

Lesson 1 A private conversation

私人谈话

Answer to the Question:

Because a young man and a young woman sitting behind him were talking loudly and he couldn't hear the actors.

【课文注释】

1. **Last week I went to the theatre.** 上周我去看戏。to go to the theatre, 去看戏。to go to the cinema/a movie, 去看电影; to go to a concert, 去听音乐会。
2. **I did not enjoy it.** 我无法欣赏。to enjoy it, 欣赏、喜欢。enjoy 后可接名词或动名词 doing。例如: I enjoy chatting on the net. 我喜欢网上聊天。
3. **They were talking loudly.** 他们大声地说着话。to talk loudly, 大声地说话。loudly 意为“响亮地、大声地”。
4. **I got very angry.** 我非常地生气。got angry, 生气。be angry at, 因……而生气; be angry with 后一般接人, 意为“生(某人)的气”。
5. **I turned round,** 我转过身去, 回过头去。也可将 round 换成 around。
6. **They did not pay any attention.** 他们却毫不在乎。to pay attention (to) “注意”, 为固定搭配。例如: Pay attention to your table manner. 注意一下你吃饭的方式。
7. **In the end, I could not bear it.** 最后, 我忍无可忍。①in the end, 最后。注意要和 at the end of “在……的末尾”区别开来。例如: at the end of the month 在本月底。②I could not bear it. 我无法忍受。to

bear“忍受、忍耐”，相当于 to stand, to put up with。要注意此句中的 it 是指代上文中那对男女大声说话又不理会作者的愤怒目光。

8. **It's none of your business.** 不关你的事。Mind your own business. 管好你自己的事。

【词汇详解】

1. **to bear** [beə] *v.* bears, bearing, bore, borne 忍受: The writer can't bear the young man's rude behavior. 作者不能忍受这个年轻人的粗鲁行为。**be born in** 出生于: I was born in Shanghai in 1972. 我于 1972 年出生于上海。
2. **bear** [beə] *n.* 熊: I think bears are lovely animals. 我认为熊是可爱的动物。
3. **to enjoy** [in'dʒɔɪ] *v.* enjoys, enjoying, enjoyed, enjoyed 欣赏, 喜欢; 享受: to enjoy swimming 喜欢游泳。to enjoy life 享受生活。to enjoy oneself 过得快乐。
4. **enjoyment** [in'dʒɔɪmənt] *n.* 享乐, 愉快。

【语法精析】

简单句与词的序列

英语中的简单句,按其逻辑意义来说,通常由主语 subject 和谓语 predicate 两大部分构成的,即“主语 + 谓语”。例如:

主语	谓语
Henry	is the most hardworking one in the class.
All the men	have done their best.
Mr. Carter	will investigate further.
Jenny's paintings	were judged better than Tom's.
Smoking cigarettes	causes trouble in the lungs.

在剖析谓语的时候,我们通常把谓语部分剖析为谓语动词 predicate verb、宾语 object、补语 complement 和状语 adverbial。例如:

All the men have done their best.

主语 谓语动词 宾语

This is an interesting book.

主语 谓语动词 主语补语

【练习参考答案及注释】

Summary writing 摘要写作

Last week the writer went to the theatre. He didn't enjoy the play. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind him. They were talking loudly. The writer couldn't hear the actors. He turned round. "I can't hear a word!" he said. "This is a private conversation!" the young man said.

Key structures 关键句型练习

A

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When?
	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	is	none of your business			
	The young man	said		rudely.		
	This	is	a private conversation!			

B

When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How? <i>adv</i>	Where?	When?
	I	enjoyed	the film			yesterday
	I	listened to	the news	<u>carefully</u>		
	The man	played	the piano	<u>well</u>		
	The children	played	games	<u>quietly</u>	in their room	yesterday
	He	opened	the door	quietly		
	He	left		<u>immediately</u>		
	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	stay			at home	on sundays
	There	are	a lot of people		at the bus stop	
	The little boy	ate	an apple	<u>greedily</u>	in the kitchen	this morning
	She	draws		beautifully		
	I	like	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 →	

Multiple choice question 多项选择题

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. b 9. a 10. c 11. c
12. c

Sentence structure 句子结构

A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me.

Lesson 2 Breakfast or Lunch?

早餐还是午餐

Answer to the Question:

Because he is still having breakfast and it's already one o'clock.

【课文注释】

1. **I never get up early on Sundays.** 在星期天我从来不早起。①to get up 起床; to go to bed 上床睡觉; ②on Sundays 在每一个星期天。在星期几的前面用介词 on。
2. **I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.** 有时我要一直躺到吃午饭的时候(才起来)。①注意 sometimes 和 sometime 的区别。sometimes 的意思是“有时”,跟一般现在时一起用;而 sometime 的意思是“在(将来或过去)某个时间”。例如: Sometimes we go to the cinema and at other times we go for a walk. 有时,我们去看电影;而有时,我们去散步。I saw him sometime in May. 我在五月份的某个时候见到了他。I will speak to him about it sometime next week. 我将在下周的某个时间和他谈谈这件事情。②to stay in bed 呆在床上;卧床不起。③lunchtime 吃午饭时间; bedtime 睡觉时间。
3. **What a day!** 多么糟糕的天气! 这是一个省略的感叹句。完整的句子应该是 What a day it is! 英语中的感叹句常可用 what 和 how 引导, what 后使用名词或名词词组, how 后使用形容词或副词。例如: What a beautiful city it is! 多么漂亮的城市啊! How nice (it is) to meet you here! 在这里碰到你真是太好了!
4. **I'm coming to see you.** 我这就来看你。英语中有时可以用现在进行时来表示近期有计划或有安排要进行的动作。常有此种用法的动词有: come, go, leave, have 等。
5. **Dear me!** 天哪!

【词汇详解】

1. **to ring** [riŋ] *v.* rings, ringing, rang, rung (铃、电话等)响: Start work when the bell rings. 铃一响就开始干活。How long has that telephone been ringing? 电话铃响了多久? **to ring up** 给(某人)打电话: I'll ring you up tomorrow morning. 明天早晨我将给你打电话。Ring me up when you are in town. 你在城里时给我打电话。/ **to ring in one's ears** (话语等)还留在耳朵里,声犹在耳。
2. **ring** [riŋ] *n.* 戒指;环: She wore several diamond rings. 她戴了几枚钻石戒指。They formed a ring around the square. 他们绕着广场站成一圈。

【语法精析】

一般现在时和现在进行时

一般现在时用来表示日常的习惯活动,例如在例句(a)和(b)中。也可对一般事实的陈述,例如在(c)和(d)中。简而言之,一般现在时就是对经常性和习惯性动作的描述,当然它也可以用来表示过去和将来的习惯动作。(a) Ann takes a shower every day. 安每天都淋浴。(b) I usually eat lunch at the cafeteria. 我经常在自助餐厅吃午餐。(c) Babies cry. 孩子们哭了。(d) The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。(e) A square has four equal sides. 一个正方形有四条边。(f) The sky is blue. 天空是蓝色的。

现在进行时是表示正在发生的动作,即说话时动作正在发生中;虽然这个事件起点在过去,但我们强调的是现在的过程,当然此动作也可以延伸到将来。应识记结构: am, is, are + v. + ing. 例如:(a) She is watching TV. 她正在看电视。(b) I'm writing a letter to my parents. 我正在给我父母写信。(c) They are playing football. 他们正在踢足球。

【练习参考答案及注释】

Summary writing 摘要写作

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.

Key structures 关键句型练习

A

1. are playing, play, is kicking, is running
2. are...doing, 'm leaving, are...leaving, come, go, listen, feel

B

1. She rarely answers my letters.
2. We never work after six o'clock.
3. The shops always close on Saturday afternoons.
4. Do you always go to work by car?
5. Our teacher frequently collects our exercise books.
6. We sometimes spend our holidays abroad.
7. I often buy CDs.
8. Do you ever buy CDs?

SD Exercises 难点练习

1. What a wonderful garden (this is)!
2. What a surprise (this is)!
3. What a lot of trouble he is causing!
4. What wonderful actors (they are)!
5. What a hard-working woman (she is)!
6. What a tall building (it is)!
7. What a terrible film (it is)!

8. What a clever boy (you are)!

9. What a pretty girl (she is)!

10. What a strange guy (he is)!

Multiple choice questions 多项选择题

1. c 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. d 10. c 11. d

12. b

Sentence structure 句子结构

I've just arrived by train.