新概念英语 3

NCE Study Guide

学习辅导

主编 北京外国语大学
李玉新 张 静

Developing Skills

培养技能

湖南人民出版社

《新概念英语》学习辅导

3

主编　李玉新　张　静
主审　马建军
编者　卢晓明　于红萍
　　夏云珍　张来祥

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.3/李玉新,张静主编.
长沙:湖南人民出版社,2001.12
ISBN 7-5438-1593-1

Ⅰ.新... Ⅱ.①李...②张... 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 079501 号

责任编辑:仲 夏
装帧设计:廖 铁

《新概念英语》学习辅导 3
李玉新 张 静 主编
*
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 12 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:14.125
字数:275,000 印数:1-10,000
ISBN7-5438-1593-1
G·345 定价:18.50 元

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

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掌握英语。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》，解决读者在自学中过程中遇到的困难，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。

在本书编写过程中，得到大连理工大学马建军老师的帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促，加之笔者水平及经验有限，书中难免有错误及不当之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编　者

2001 年 12 月

目　录

Lesson 1　A Puma at Large 逃遁的美洲狮 …… 1
Lesson 2　Thirteen Equals One 十三等于一 …… 10
Lesson 3　An Unknown Goddess 无名女神 …… 19
Lesson 4　The Double Life of Alfred Bloggs
阿尔弗雷德·布洛格斯的双重生活 …… 28
Lesson 5　The Facts 确切数字…… 38
Lesson 6　Smash-and-grab 砸橱窗抢劫 …… 46
Lesson 7　Mutilated Ladies 残钞鉴别组…… 54
Lesson 8　A Famous Monastery 著名的修道院…… 60
Lesson 9　Flying Cats 飞猫 …… 67
Lesson 10　The Loss of The Titanic "泰坦尼克"号的沉没 …… 74
Lesson 11　Not Guilty 无罪 …… 80
Lesson 12　Life on Desert Island 荒岛生活 …… 87
Lesson 13　"It's Only Me""是我,别害怕" …… 93
Lesson 14　A Noble Gangster 贵族歹徒 …… 100
Lesson 15　Fifty Pence Worth of Trouble 五十便士的
麻烦 …… 108
Lesson 16　Mary Had a Little Lamp 玛丽有头小羔羊 …… 115
Lesson 17　The Longest Suspension Bridge in the World
世界上最长的吊桥 …… 122
Lesson 18　Electric Current in Modern Art
现代艺术中的电流 …… 129
Lesson 19　A Very Dear Cat 一只昂贵的宝贵猫 …… 136
Lesson 20　Pioneer Pilots 飞行员的先驱 …… 142
Lesson 21　Daniel Mendoza 丹尼尔·门多萨 …… 148

Lesson 22 By Heart 熟记台词 …… 156
Lesson 23 One Man's Meat Is Another Man's Poison
各有所爱 …… 164
Lesson 24 A Skeleton in the Cupboard "家丑" …… 171
Lesson 25 The Cutty Sark "卡蒂萨克"号帆船 …… 177
Lesson 26 Wanted: a Large Biscuit Tin 征购大饼干筒 …… 184
Lesson 27 Nothing to Sell and Nothing to Buy 不卖也不
买 …… 191
Lesson 28 Five Pounds too Dear 五镑也太贵…… 198
Lesson 29 Funny or Not? 可笑不可笑? …… 205
Lesson 30 The Death of a Ghost 幽灵之死 …… 212
Lesson 31 A Lovable Eccentric 可爱的古怪人 …… 219
Lesson 32 A Lost Ship 一艘沉船…… 227
Lesson 33 A Day to Remember 难忘的一天 …… 235
Lesson 34 A Happy Discovery 幸运的发现 …… 243
Lesson 35 Justice Was Done 伸张正义 …… 250
Lesson 36 A Chance in a Million 百万分之一的机遇 …… 257
Lesson 37 The Westhaven Express 开往韦斯特海温的
快车 …… 265
Lesson 38 The First Calendar 最早的日历…… 272
Lesson 39 Nothing to Worry About 不必担心 …… 279
Lesson 40 Who's Who 真假难辨 …… 287
Lesson 41 Illusions of Pastoral Peace 宁静田园生活的
遐想 …… 296
Lesson 42 Modern Cavemen 现代洞穴人 …… 302
Lesson 43 Fully Insured 全保险 …… 309
Lesson 44 Speed and Comfort 又快捷又舒适…… 316
Lesson 45 The Power of the Press 新闻报道的威力…… 323
Lesson 46 Do It Yourself 自己动手…… 330

Lesson 47　Too High a Price? 代价太高？ …… 337
Lesson 48　The Silent Village 沉默的村庄 …… 343
Lesson 49　The Ideal Servant 理想的仆人 …… 350
Lesson 50　New Year Resolutions 新年的决心 …… 357
Lesson 51　Predicting the Future 预测未来 …… 364
Lesson 52　Mud Is Mud 实事求是 …… 371
Lesson 53　In the Public Interest 为了公众的利益 …… 378
Lesson 54　Instinct or Cleverness? 是本能还是机智？ …… 385
Lesson 55　From the Earth:Greetings 来自地球的问候 …… 392
Lesson 56　Our Neighbour, the River 河流,我们的邻居 …… 399
Lesson 57　Back in the Old Country 重返故里 …… 407
Lesson 58　A Spot of Bother 一点儿小麻烦 …… 414
Lesson 59　Collecting 收藏 …… 421
Lesson 60　Too Early and Too Late 太早和太晚 …… 428
Key to Pre-unit Test 1 …… 435
Key to Pre-unit Test 2 …… 440

Lesson 1 A Puma at Large

逃遁的美洲狮

【课文注释】

1. **When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.** [译文] 当伦敦动物园接到报告说，在伦敦以南 45 公里处发现美洲狮时，这些报告并没有受到重视。*that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London* 是同位语从句，说明 reports 的内容；**take something seriously** 把……看得很重要，如：Why do you take a joke so seriously? 你对待玩笑何必那么认真？We mustn't ***take it lightly***. 我们对此切不可以掉以轻心。(take sth. lightly 意为"对……轻视")

2. **. . . experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.** [译文] 专家证实，除非被逼得走投无路，美洲狮是不会伤人的。本句是一个含有宾语从句的复合句，*that* 引导的从句作 confirm 的宾语，而该宾语从句又包括一个由 *unless* 引导的条件状语从句；**unless** "除非"，在此引导条件状语从句，相当于 *if not*，本句可改为：A puma will not attack a human being if it is not cornered. I won't believe what you said *unless* he tells me in person. 我不会相信你所说的，除非他亲自告诉我。**confirm** 意为"证实，确认"(to make certain)，如：We'll confirm this agreement in black and white as soon as possible. 我们将尽快以书面形式确认此协议。

3. **Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.** [译文] 无论它走到哪儿，一路上总会留下一串死鹿及死兔子之类的小动物。**Wherever** 相当于 *to/at any place*，

"到/在任何地方",在本句中引导地点状语从句,如:He goes wherever he can find a job. 哪儿能找到工作,他就去哪儿。Wherever 也可以引导让步状语从句,相当于 no matter where(无论何地),如 *Wherever* (*no matter where*) you go, your parents will be always missing you. 无论你到何处,你的父母将一直牵挂着你。

4. **As no puma had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.** [译文] 由于全国的动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮,因此这只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏者豢养的,不知怎么设法逃了出来。形容词 **missing** 是由动词 miss 发展而来,意为"丢失的"(lost, not to be found),如:One of the duties of the police is to try to find missing persons. 警察的职责之一就是设法找寻失踪的人。**miss** 与 lose 都可作"丢失"解,但其用法不同:如:我的护照丢了。我们可以说:My passport is *missing*. (不能用 *missed*) 或者:My passport is *lost*.

5. **It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.** [译文] 想到在宁静的乡间有一头危险的野兽仍在出没,真令人担心。这是一个 *it* 作形式主语的简单句,其真正主语是不定式短语,本句可改为:To think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside is disturbing. 英语中规定,不定式(短语)做主语时,往往将其移至谓语动词之后,it 作形式主语。如:It is essential to master a foreign language. 掌握一门语言是很重要的。

【词汇详解】

1. **spot** [spɔt] *v*. 看出,发现(to recognize) [例] I could not spot him in the crowd. 我在人群中认不出他。
2. **hunt** [hʌnt] *n*. 追猎;寻找(a search) [例] I found a job after a long hunt. 找了很久我才找到工作。hunt 也可以用作动词,如:

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

They hunted hard for the lost documents. 他们拼命寻找丢失的文件。

3. **corner** [ˈkɔːnə(r)] *v.* 使走投无路，使陷于困境(to place or drive into a corner; force into a difficult or threatening position) [例] The police finally cornered the thief. 警方逼住那个盗贼，使他无路可逃。The question cornered me. 这问题把我难住了。

4. **cling** [kliŋ] *v.* 粘着(to stick firmly)；紧握不放(to hold tightly) (clung-clung) (常与介词 to 搭配使用) [例] The child clung to its mother's sleeve. 孩子紧紧抓住母亲的袖子。

5. **convince** [kənˈvins] *v.* 说服，使相信(to persuade; cause to believe) (多与介词 of 连用，convince sb. of sth.) [例] The accused convinced the jury of his innocence. 被告说服陪审团他是无辜的。

6. **somehow** [ˈsʌmhau] *adv.* 不知怎么搞的(by some means; in some way not yet known or stated)；不知为什么(for some reason that is not clear) [例] He somehow dropped behind. 他不知怎么落后了。

7. **disturb** [disˈtəːb] *v.* 令人不安(to cause to become anxious) [例] May I disturb you for a moment? 我可以打扰您一下吗？

8. **at large** 不受控制的，逍遥自在的(at liberty) [例] The escaped prisoner was still at large. 逃犯仍然逍遥法外。at large 还可以作"详尽的"，等于 in detail，如：This book explains the words and expressions at large. 这本书就语法和词汇进行了详尽的讲解。

9. **feel obliged to do sth.** 感到有必要做某事(to feel it is necessary to do sth.) [例] The doctor felt obliged to tell his patient the truth. 医生感到有必要告诉病人实情。be obliged to 也可表示"感激"，在这里 to 是介词，如：I'm much obliged to you for your help. 我非常感激你的帮助。

【语法精析】

分词作后置定语

...a woman picking strawberries saw "a large cat" only five yards away from her.

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。单个分词作定语一般放在被修饰词之前，分词短语作定语则要放在被修饰词后面，作后置定语，相当于定语从句。本文例句中：*picking strawberries* 为现在分词短语，修饰 a woman，我们可将现在分词短语改为定语从句：... a woman *who was picking strawberries* saw "a large cat" only five yards away from her. 又如：I have a friend *studying in Australia*. 我有个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。Who is the patient *being operated on*? 正在做手术的病人是谁？The vessel carries goods *exported to Europe*. 船上装运的是出口欧洲的货物。

【练习参考答案与注释】

Summary writing 摘要写作

Points

1. Reports—London Zoo—puma spotted—5 miles south of London
2. Similar in nature
3. Woman picking blackberries saw it first
4. Puma moved from place to place
5. Left trail of dead deer & small animals
6. Paw prints—puma fur found as well
7. "Cat-like noises"—heard at night
8. Animal seen up a tree
9. Now experts convinced—animal was a puma

Summary

The reports received by London Zoo that a puma had been

spotted forty-five miles south of London were similar in nature. A woman picking blackberries saw it first, but the puma moved from place to place, leaving a trail of dead deer and small animals. Paw prints and puma fur were found as well. "Cat-like noises" were heard at night and the animal was seen up a tree. Now experts were convinced that the animal really was a puma.

Vocabulary 词汇

spotted(1.2)	seen, recognized 发现
accumulate(1.4)	pile up 积累
obliged to(1.5)	bound to 必须
claimed(1.6)	stated 声明
extraordinarily similar(1.6)	surprisingly alike 十分相似
immediately(1.8)	at once 立即
convinced(1.14)	sure 确信

Composition 作文

Mrs. Stone had spent the whole morning *picking blackberries in the countryside near her home.* It was nearly lunch time, so she decided *to return home for lunch*. She was just *picking up her basket* when she heard a noise in the bushes. Then she saw an animal which *looked like a cat.* She knew it was not a cat because it was so large. The animal suddenly *turned round to look at her* and she thought it was going to *come towards her and perhaps attack her*. She dropped her basket and *screamed loudly*. Hearing the sound, *the animal disappeared into the bushes*, after which Mrs. Stone picked up her basket and ran all the way home. She told her neighbours that *she had seen a puma in the countryside*, but they did not believe her. She also telephoned the police but they *didn't believe her either.*

Letter writing 书信写作

英文书信包括七个主要部分：

(一)*the heading* 信头

信头又叫 letterhead，包括发信人的地址(the address of the writer)和日期(date)，通常在信的右上角位置。在个人信件中，信内地址(the inside address)往往省略。

(二)*salutation* 称呼语

称呼语(本书称为 *beginning of the letter*)是写信人对收信人的称呼(a greeting to the addressee)。其位置在信的左上方，信内地址下面空两行处，通常用 *dear* ××来表示。

如果是亲密朋友间的信函，可直接在 dear 后面接名(the first name)；如是正式信函，则要用其姓(the surname)，并在其前冠以 Mr.(先生)，Ms.(女士)，Miss(小姐)，Mrs.(太太)，或 Professor 等。

如：Dear Bob，Dear Mr. White，Dear Dr. James.

如果是给公司或组织，机关团体的负责人或相关人员写信，在不知其姓名的情况下，可用 Dear Sir，Dear Madam，或者 Dear Sir or Madam 更为稳妥。

如果给许多人去信，则可用 Dear Sirs，Dear Gentlemen 或 Dear Madams。

(三)*body* 正文

信的正文是信的主体，表达写信人的意见，其通常包括：导言(introduction)，目的(purpose)和结论(conclusion)。

(四)*complimentary close* 结尾敬语

结尾敬语用来表达写信人的意愿和祝愿。

(五)*signature* 签名

(六)*postscript* 附言

postscript 又称为补述或再言，通常缩写为 p. s.，P. S.，或 PS。写完信后，如果需要补充，则可在信的后面加以补充。

address: _____
_____
_____
date:

beginning of the letter(Dear xx ,)

body:
introduction
purpose
conclusion

ending (Yours. . .)
signature

postscript (PS)

Key structures 关键句型

Simple, Compound and Complex Statements

简单句,并列句和复合句

A. Simple statement 简单句

只有一个谓语结构的独立分句叫做简单句。

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. 会谈在友好的气氛中进行。

B. Compound statement 并列句

并列句包含两个或两个以上的主谓结构,各分句之间是并列关系,通常用并列连词来引导,常见的并列连词有:and, or, yet , but, for, so, therefore, while, whereas(然而)等。

There's something in what you said, but I can't agree with you. 你说的有道理,但我还是不能同意你的观点。

C. Complex statement 复合句

一个分句不能独立存在,而是依附于另一分句,成为后者的一部分,这就构成了复合句。其中,不能独立存在的句子称为从句(subordinate clause),带有从句的分句称为主句(main clause)。复合句包括:主语从句,宾语从句,定语从句,状语从句,同位语从句等。常见的从属连词有:when, where, who, after, before, until,

what, which, because 等。

What he said is of little importance. 他说的不怎么重要。

I'm afraid I've put on a lot of weight these days. 恐怕这些日子我的体重又增加了不少。

Special difficulties 难点

—prepositions at the end of sentences 介词放在句尾

在下列情况下,介词可以放在句尾:

A. 在 wh-(what, when, where, why, who, etc.)引导的特殊疑问句中,介词可以置于句尾;

Who(m) are you talking about?

B. 某些关系从句中,介词可放于句尾:

a. 在由关系代词 that, whom, which 引导的定语从句中,介词可以后置于句尾,这些关系代词可以省略;

This is the film (which/that) I told you about.

但关系代词位于介词后作宾语,则不能省略。

This is the film about which I told you.

另外,关系代词 which 和 who 不能跟在介词后面。

This is the film about that I told you. (X)

b. 介词宾语作为关系代词放在从句的句首,则该名词从句以介词结尾。

I wonder what are you looking for.

Exercises 练习

A 1. at / for look at 看; look for 寻找

2. to go to some place 去……地方,如:go to school 上学

3. to send a letter to sb. 给某人寄信

4. in be born in 出生于……

5. on depend on 依靠,依赖

B 1. He is the man we have heard so much about.

2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

3. Who(m) did you receive a letter from?

4. This is the road we came by.

5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?

Multiple choice question 多项选择题

Comprehension 理解

1. d 见文章第一段"*experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.*"

2. a 文章中提到"*experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered*",而一位妇女在碰到美洲狮时,美洲狮并没有攻击她,由此,专家相信美洲狮存在于乡间。

3. c "*... where had it come from?*",专家们不知道美洲狮来于何处,与选项 c 吻合。

Structure 结构

4. c make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事,make 为使役动词,后面接动词原形。

5. d 本句中,said 后面接宾语从句,从句省略了连接词 that。

6. b 本句意思为:一被发现,美洲狮立刻就逃跑了。on 后面接动名词表示"一……立刻就……",与句子的谓语动词同时发生。句中的 it 指的是美洲狮,与 observe 是动宾关系,因而用被动语态。

7. d when 引导的时间状语从句作介词 except 的宾语。

8. d could have been 表示对过去的推测。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. c only 仅仅,等于 no more than。at least 为"至少"。

10. b *corner* 意为"使走投无路,使陷入困境",与 in a trap 一致。

11. b *on a fishing trip* 在去钓鱼的途中,*trip* 是"旅行",应该是以钓鱼为乐。

12. a a private collector 为"私人收藏者"。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com