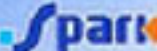


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高级英语 ADVANCED ENGLISH

修订本·第一册

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

含课后练习全部答案与详解

背景
导读

+

词汇
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Preface 前言

2004年,高等学校英语专业四、八级考试颁布了新的考试大纲。新大纲明确指出,自2005年开始,新的专业四、八级考试将更加重视对学生听、说、读、写、译等英语基本技能和词汇、句法、语篇三个层次的基本知识的考查,更加注重反映学生的语言综合应用能力,更加突出考试的专业特征和人文特征,增加人文知识和社会文化知识的考查。

《高级英语》(修订本)是由外语教育与研究出版社出版的供大学英语专业高年级学生使用的精读课教材,是一套深受广大师生欢迎、被全国很多高校普遍采用的优秀教材。该教材内容丰富、涉及面广,许多课文摘自英美原文,学生学习起来得到充分文化知识陶冶的同时,也会遇到不同程度的困难。

为了帮助广大英语专业学生在平时的教材学习中贯彻新的教学目标、适应新的考试要求,既全面、系统地提高自己综合的语言能力,又能和以后的考试结合起来,同步提高自己的应试能力,真正学好教材、学活教材,全面升华、激活我们的英语专业学习,我们力邀一批对英语专业教学改革、考试改革有着深刻理解并有着丰富教学经验的一线教师,潜心研究、科学设计,创新性地推出了这套《〈高级英语〉(修订本)课文辅导大全》系列丛书。

本系列课文辅导在编写、设计上充分体现了四大特色:

1. 教材课文学习与人文知识学习熔于一炉

每单元提供与本单元课文内容相关的多篇文化背景知识,让您在学习课文的同时,开阔视野、丰富知识、提高自身人文素养,从而将课本学习拓展成一个全面的人文知识学习。

2. 阅读理解能力与写作赏析能力双重提高

我们在讲解课文、提高您阅读能力的同时,从课文写作特点、写作风格等多个角度分析、评价,同步提高您的写作赏析能力。

3. 语言应用能力与应试能力的互动

我们在课文学习与讲解中全面提高学生综合语言应用能力,同时注意和以后的专业八级考试结合起来,应用、应试同步提高。

4. 课后习题答案讲解与系统知识梳理有机结合

对课后习题、练习册习题给出了权威、详细的答案解析,同时,举一反三,由此及彼,对相关的语言点、知识点系统梳理,互动提高。

本书是《〈高级英语〉(修订本)课文辅导大全》第一册。每单元结构及特色如下:

● 双语文化背景阅读

本部分提供中英文两种文化背景拓展,援引课文内出现的文化背景,介绍相关知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品等),帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

● 课文风格分析鉴赏

本部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

● 核心词汇与短语学习

本部分充分运用风靡全国的星火式记忆法,巧记速记课文中出现的核心词汇及短语。我们改变了一些课文辅导书大量堆砌单词和短语的死记硬背的方法,强调通过“图文结合记单词,语境结合记单词”的“双结合”教学理念,对于课文中出现的核心词汇及短语,通过图片助记、语境助记和一言辨异的方法帮助学生记忆。

● 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

● 习题答案权威讲解

本部分对课文后面的全部习题都给出了权威、详尽的答案,与此同时,本书的编者——在大学英语专业教学一线工作多年的名师——对部分习题进行了讲解,处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨。真正指点迷津,鱼渔兼授。

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The Middle Eastern Bazaar

文化背景阅读

1 Middle East (中东)

It's a geographic and cultural region located in southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa. The geopolitical term Middle East, first coined in 1902, originally referred to the Asian region south of the Black Sea between the Mediterranean Sea to the west and India to the east. In modern scholarship, the term refers collectively to the Asian countries of Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel (and the Israeli-occupied West Bank), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, and the African country of Egypt. A broader, more cultural definition might include the Muslim countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The area was viewed as midway between Europe and East Asia (traditionally called the Far East). The area is mostly arid with hot, dry summers and cool winters. It contains about 65 percent of the world's oil reserves, primarily in the states bordering the Persian Gulf. Oil is the region's main export. The first civilizations of the Middle East, which grew in the valleys of the Nile, Tigris, and Euphrates rivers, are among the oldest in the world. Alphabets, law codes, and cities all began in the Middle East, as did the world's three great monotheistic religions, Judaism (13th century BC), Christianity (1st century to 4th century AD) and Islam (7th century AD). Of the three, Islam continues to mark the region most profoundly. More than 90 percent of the people of the Middle East are Muslims.

“中东地区”或“中东”是指地中海东部与南部区域、从地中海东部到波斯湾的大片地区。16~17世纪欧洲国家向东方扩张时,按照距离西欧的远近,把东方国家的若干部分称为近东、中东、远东。“中东”不属于正式的地理术语。一般说来包括巴林、埃及、伊朗、伊拉克、以色列、约旦、科威特、黎巴嫩、阿曼、卡塔尔、沙特、叙利亚、阿联酋和也门,还有巴勒斯坦、马格里布国家(阿尔及利亚、利比亚、摩洛哥、突尼斯)以及苏丹、毛里塔尼亚和索马里。中东是三大宗教的发源地——最古老的犹太教、受其影响产生和发展起来的基督教以及受到前两

者影响而发展起来的伊斯兰教。中东地区民族成分十分复杂,有阿拉伯人、波斯人、犹太人、突厥人、库尔德人等,90%以上的人口都是穆斯林。从自然资源看,中东是“世界石油宝库”,拥有丰富的石油和天然气资源,石油储量占世界总储量的70%,是世界能源的供给中心。该地区的气候夏季干热,冬季温暖。该地区早期文明起源于尼罗河和幼发拉底河,为世界最古老的文明之一。

2 Gothic (哥特风格)

Gothic architecture and art structures (largely cathedrals and churches) and works of art were first created in France in the 12th century that spread throughout Western Europe through the 15th century, and in some locations into the 16th century. In architecture, it is a style featuring pointed arches and vaults in windows or doors, steeply pitched gables, and balanced thrusts in stone masonry. Stone sinews are visible in the structure. Stone curtain walls achieve great height. This is achieved with flying buttresses which direct the thrust of the heavy stone walls to prevent collapse. This style flourished in the 1200s through 1400s. Gothic Revival architecture peaked from the 1750s to about 1900. It became one of the preferred styles for church architecture in the United States. The style is elaborate and decorative. Some decorative elements include tracery, gargoyles, pinnacles, and stained glass windows. The Gothic novel takes shape mostly in England from 1790 to 1830 and falls within the category of Romantic literature. It acts, however, as a reaction against the rigidity and formality of other forms of Romantic literature. Gothic novels often rely on eerie medieval externals, such as old castles, monasteries and hidden trapdoors, for their symbolism.

艺术风格意义上的哥特,出现于12世纪晚期的法国巴黎附近,主要体现在建筑与绘画上。16世纪文艺复兴时期的建筑学评论在轻蔑地回顾先人作品时认为“这种风格即它的尖形拱棱状的穹隆和复杂的装饰等等,看上去是那么乏味和野蛮,以致只有曾经摧毁了古罗马文明的哥特人才能做得出来。”哥特风格由此得名。哥特风格借鉴了罗马技术,但又革新成完全对立的美学观点。哥特风格在建筑上(主要是教堂)主要运用飞檐扶壁,在墙面上开大幅的玻璃花窗,外观上高耸入云,内部空间兼具挑高的中庭带来的升腾感以及光线从玻璃花窗透射出的迷离感,建筑整体在视觉上既高昂伟岸,又优雅纤细。其内涵指向意义上的哥特——恐怖、黑暗、怪诞、野蛮,比如哥特小说,哥特音乐。十七、十八世纪哥特小说首先流行于英伦,描写发生在阴森恐怖的哥特式城堡中的复仇或志怪故事,后来又有了新的扩展。从上个世纪80年代起,同样源于英国,一类沉湎于黑暗阴郁感情的音乐,被称为哥特音乐,歌唱死亡、恐惧、黑暗,偶尔也会有宗教主题。

3 The Caravanserai (沙漠客栈)

Muslim civilization always has been mobile. In the harsh conditions and inhospitable countryside of most Islamic countries, travelers had a frequent need for places of rest and shelter in areas between the widely spaced cities and towns. This led to the construction of caravansaries. The word “caravanserai” is derived from the Persian “karwan”, which signifies a company of travelers in a serai (large inn). It is believed that these caravanserais, also known as “khans”, were originally an enclosure protecting a well which then developed into a unique type of architectural complex. The main function of a caravanserai was to receive travelers and merchandise, and therefore space within them was provided in order to store a variety of goods to be traded. These khans consist of courtyards to stable animals, rooms to lodge the travelers (manzil or funduq), and storage areas for their goods. The khans which survive today attest to the spread of civil and mercantile architecture which developed from the first centuries of Islam onward. In the city of Isfahan (Iran), Shah “Abbas” caravanserai has been turned into luxury hotel.

穆斯林有迁徙的传统,阿拉伯人及其征服者大多是游牧民族,而伊斯兰教的虔诚信徒们也常常要长途跋涉前往麦加朝圣。在艰苦荒凉的地区,人们需要休息的场所,沙漠客栈应运而生。Caravanserai 来源于波斯语 karwan,意为在 serai(大型客店)里的一群旅客。穆斯林统治者经常在交通要道上建造 serai 以维护商贸安全、政治统一和经济发展。这些客栈也被称为 khans(可汗),原本是保护水井的围栏,后来发展成为独特的建筑群,主要接待商旅货物,既有仓库存储货物,又有庭院厩栏,还有客房(manzil 或 funduq)。现存的沙漠客栈见证了从伊斯兰教诞生以来民商建筑的发展。在伊朗的伊斯法罕省,沙阿王朝时期的阿巴斯客栈现已变成了豪华旅馆。

课 文 赏 析

1 写作风格赏析

这是一篇精彩的记叙性散文,介绍了中东地区特有的集市景象,具有浓郁的异域色彩。

文章第一句“The Middle Eastern bazaar takes you back hundreds—even thousands—of years”拉开时间距离,为下面的描写作好了铺垫。作者从进入集市写起:哥特式的拱门,阴凉狭长的市场,熙攘的人群,嘈杂的声音,立即使读者仿佛身临其境。然后依次介绍了寂静悄然的布市、流光溢彩的铜匠铺以及地毯、调味品、食品、颜料、陶器和木器市场等,每个市场都有其独特之处。最后作者极为细致地描写了最令人难忘的榨油铺,屋里的装置和榨油的过程在其笔墨渲染之下显得新鲜奇特,趣味盎然。在写作手法上,文章最大的特点是词语的运用,形容词入木三分,如布摊主人的 measured tones,地毯上 delicate and intricate designs, 调料市场 pungent and

exotic smells, 榨油铺 is a vast sombre cavern of a room, 拉石碾的骆驼 muscular, massive and stately, 榨油的设备 vast ramshackle. 动词的运用也贴切到位, 如 fade away, penetrate, impinge, throw his weight 等。其中作者用笔别具一格之处在于, 有些词兼具名词和动词两种词性, 但日常常用做名词, 在文中用做动词, 从而对景象的刻画更为生动传神, 如 thread their way, line the roadway, honeycomb this bazaar, towers to the vaulted ceiling 以及 dwarfs the camels。当然, 名词也用得恰到好处, 如文章开头 the heat and glare 与句子后面 a cool, dark cavern, 冷热、明暗对仗工整。而最后的几个象声词, 木梁 creaking, 石碾 squeaking and rumbling, 还有骆驼不时的 grunts and sighs, 各种声音交织混杂, 掩卷之后, 仍然余音在耳, 绵延不绝。纵观全文, 作者以生花妙笔, 调动了读者的听觉、嗅觉、味觉、视觉和触觉感受, 再加上生动的修辞, 如暗喻、明喻、象声词、辅音韵等, 构筑了一篇视角精进独到、描写生动形象、文笔不落窠臼的文章, 确实值得认真细读。

2 课文内容概要

The text depicts a typical Middle Eastern bazaar with its rich exotic colors. In the first part (the 1st paragraph), we are thrown into the throngs of people to hear the din of the crowd and feel the coolness of the bazaar as contrasted to the heat and glare of the outside square. The bazaar consists of many different parts, of which the author selects the muted cloth market, the picturesque copper-smiths' market, the colorful carpet market, the spice market, the food market, and the dye market to introduce to the readers. The vaulted streets honeycomb the bazaar. Every here and there, through a door, you will find a courtyard full of sunlight in which camels chew their hay leisurely and the merchandise lies beside them. Then in the last part (the last two paragraphs) the author describes in detail the place to make linseed oil.

词 汇 学 习

1 生词双解

bazaar	[bə'zɑ:] <i>n.</i> (C) a market consisting of a street lined with shops and stalls, especially one in the Middle East 中东集市
stall	[stɔ:l] <i>n.</i> (C) a small shop with an open front, especially outdoors, where goods are sold 售货亭, 货摊
cavern	['kɑ:vən] <i>n.</i> (C) any large dark enclosed space; a large deep cave 大洞穴, 大山洞 (多指大而黑的洞)
tinkle	['tɪŋkl] <i>v.</i> to make light ringing sounds 发出叮当声
throng	['θrɒŋ] <i>n.</i> (C) (<i>literary</i>) a large group of people gathered or crowded closely together 一大群人, 人群
conceivable	[kən'si:vəbl] <i>adj.</i> that you can imagine or believe 可想象到的
din	[din] <i>n.</i> (U) a loud, unpleasant noise that lasts for a long time 喧闹声, 嘈杂声

Lesson 1

- vigorously** ['vɪgərəsli] *adv.* energetically; making tremendous vigor (physical strength) 精力旺盛地,用力地
- would-be** ['wʊld'bi:] *adj.* used to describe sb. who is hoping to become the type of person mentioned 将要成为的,希望成为的
- penetrate** ['penɪtreɪt] *v.* pass into, enter, pierce 进入,穿过,透过
- muted** ['mju:tɪd] *adj.* (of sounds) quiet; not as loud as usual (声音)柔和的,缓和的
- deaden** ['dedn] *v.* make (a noise or sensation) less intense; make insensitive 减缓...的感觉,减轻力量(强度)
- vaulted** ['vɔ:ltɪd] *adj.* made in the shape of an arch or a series of arches; having a ceiling or roof of this shape 拱形的,有拱顶的
- sepulchral** [sɪ'pʌlkɹəl] *adj.* looking or sounding sad and serious; making you think of death 坟墓的;阴森的,阴沉的
- trestle** ['tresl] *n.* (C) a wooden or metal structure with two pairs of sloping legs 支架,条凳
- guild** [gɪld] *n.* (C) an organization of people who do the same job or who have the same interests or aims (尤指中世纪的)行会,同业公会
- bang** [bæŋ] *v.* to hit sth. in a way that makes a loud noise (砰砰)猛击,猛撞
- impinge** [ɪm'pɪndʒ] *v.* to have a noticeable effect on sth. /sb., especially a bad one 对...产生作用,影响
- charcoal** [tʃɑ:kəʊl] *n.* (U) carbon prepared by imperfect burning; piece of charcoal used for drawing; charcoal drawing (木)炭;炭笔;木炭画
- kitchenware** ['kɪtʃɪnwə] *n.* used in shops or stores to describe objects that you use in a kitchen, such as pans, bowls, etc. 厨房用具(锅碗瓢盆等)
- profusion** [prə'fju:ʒ(ə)n] *n.* (*sing.*, U) a very large quantity of sth. 大量
- pungent** ['pʌndʒənt] *adj.* having a strong taste or smell (气味等)浓烈的,辛辣的
- sumptuous** [sʌmptjuəs] *adj.* (*formal*) very expensive and looking very impressive 豪华的,奢侈的
- pottery** ['pɒtəri] *n.* (U) pots, dishes, etc. made with clay that is baked in an oven, especially when they are made by hand 陶器
- honeycomb** ['hʌnɪkəʊm] *v.* make full of cavities, like a honeycomb 做成蜂窝状
- mosque** [mɒsk] *n.* (C) a building in which Muslims worship 清真寺,伊斯兰教寺院
- caravanserai** [kærəvænsəraɪ] *n.* (C) in the past, a place where travellers could stay in desert areas of Asia and Africa (在一些亚洲和非洲国家里,有大庭院可供沙漠商队过夜的)客栈,旅店
- disdainfully** [dɪs'deɪnfʊli] *adv.* thinking that sb. /sth. is not good enough to deserve your respect 轻蔑地
- bale** [beɪl] *n.* (C) a large amount of light material pressed tightly together

- and tied up (一)大捆, (一)大包
- merchandise** [ˈmɜ:tʃəndaɪz] *n.* (*formal*) goods that are bought or sold; goods that are for sale in a shop/store (总称)商品, 杂货
- linseed** [ˈlɪnsɪd] *n.* (U) seed of flax 亚麻籽
- sombre** [ˈsɒmbə(r)] *adj.* dark in colour; dull 暗淡的, 阴暗的
- revolve** [rɪˈvɒlv] *v.* to go in a circle around a central point (使)旋转, (使)绕转
- crush** [krʌʃ] *v.* to break sth. into small pieces or into a powder by pressing hard 压碎
- pulp** [ˈpʌlp] *n.* (*sing.*, U) a soft wet substance that is made especially by crushing sth. 柔软的浆状物
- extract** [ɪkˈstrækt] *v.* to remove or obtain a substance from sth. for example by using an industrial or a chemical process 提取, 提炼
- muscular** [ˈmʌskjʊlə(r)] *adj.* having large strong muscles 肌肉(发达)的
- ramshackle** [ˈræmʃækəl] *adj.* (of buildings, vehicles, furniture, etc.) in a very bad condition and needing repair (指房屋、车辆等)摇摇欲坠的, 破烂不堪的
- apparatus** [ˌæpəˈreɪtəs] *n.* (C) equipment used in a laboratory or hospital 器械, 设备
- pulley** [ˈpʊli] *n.* (C) wheel with a grooved rim around which a rope or cord is wrapped (when one end of the rope is pulled downward, the wheel spins and raises the opposite end) 滑车, 滑轮
- shovel** [ˈʃʌvəl] *v.* dig with a shovel; gather up as if with a shovel 用铲子铲, 用铁锹挖
- vat** [væt] *n.* (C) large container, tank, tub 大桶, 染缸
- nimbly** [ˈnɪmbli] *adv.* agilely; gracefully, lightly; keenly 敏捷地; 机敏地; 迅速的
- girder** [ˈgɪdə] *n.* (C) a long strong iron or steel bar used for building bridges and the framework of large buildings (桥梁和大建筑物的)主梁, 大梁
- creak** [ˈkri:k] *v.* squeak, make a harsh grating noise 吱吱嘎嘎作响
- groan** [grəʊn] *v.* make a low creaking sound when pressure or weight is applied 发吱嘎声
- trickle** [ˈtrɪkl] *n.* (C) a small flow of liquid 滴, 细流
- ooze** [u:z] *n.* (U) any thick messy substance 混浊的液体
- runnel** [ˈrʌn(ə)l] *n.* (C) a small stream or channel 小河, 细流
- earthwards** [ˈɜ:θwɔ:dz] *adv.* in the direction of earth 朝向地面
- taut** [tɔ:t] *adj.* stretched or pulled tight (指绳索、金属线等)拉紧的
- squeak** [skwi:k] *v.* make a short high-pitched sound 发出短促而尖厉的声音
- rumble** [ˈrʌmbl] *vi.* to make a long deep sound or series of sounds 发出隆隆声
- grind** [graɪnd] *vt.* to rub together, or to make hard objects rub together, often producing an unpleasant noise 摩擦

2 核心词汇

bazaar [bə'zɑ:] *n.* (C) ①(东方国家的)市集, 商店(集中区) ②(英、美等国)义卖(市场)

[助记] 原指伊朗、印度及其他东方国家的大集市, 音译“巴扎”。

glare [glɛə] *v.* ①瞪眼, 怒视 ②令人眩目的地照射, 闪耀 *n.* (C) ①(*sing.*)令人目眩的光, 强烈的阳光 ②(at)瞪眼, 怒视 ③炫耀, 张扬

[助记] [根] gl-与光有关:

“光的移动” → [生]	{	glare 发(强)光
		gleam 发(微)光
		glitter 发(金)光
		glisten(水)反光
“目光移动” → [生]	{	glance 瞥
		glimpse 瞥见

[语境] He didn't shout; he just glared at me silently. 他没有喊叫, 只是默默地怒视着我。

The sunlight glared on the ice. 阳光照到冰上发出耀眼的光芒。

[辨析] (1) { glare at 怒视
stare at 凝视

[辨析] (2) **glare, gleam, glitter, glisten**

- glare 指太阳等发强光。
- gleam 指月亮等发(微)光。
- glitter 指珠宝、星辰闪光。
- glisten 指光洁或湿润表面等闪闪发光, 闪闪发亮。



glisten ['glɪsn] *vi. / n.* (U) 闪耀

[语境] Her eyes glistened with tears. 她的眼睛里闪耀着泪光。

[辨析] 见 glare 条。

throng ['θrɒŋ] *n.* (C) 一大群人, 人群

v. (人群) 蜂拥, 挤满(某地)

[语境] She had to press through the throng to reach the stage. 她不得不穿过拥挤的人群走上舞台。

We pushed our way through the throng. 我们费力地挤过人群。

[搭配] be thronged with(某地)被…挤满: The lane was thronged with shoppers. 这条狭窄的街上挤满了购物的人群。

din [dɪn] [拟声词] *n.* (U) 喧闹声, 嘈杂声 *v.* 再三叮嘱, 反复强调, 三番五次告诫

[助记] 谐音: [汉] 丁(当) — 音译 → [英] ding, din (dun) 叮

[语境] I dinned it into him that he had to manage things differently. 我三番五次告诉他得改一改处理事情的方法了。

[搭配] din in someone's ears 喋喋不休地说

penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] *v.* ①刺入, 进入 ②看穿, 识破 ③渗透

[语境] The car's headlights couldn't penetrate the thick fog. 车前灯无法穿透浓雾。

He dressed up and had a false beard on, but soon, we penetrated his disguise. 他化了装, 戴了假胡须, 但我们不久就识破了他的伪装。

[搭配] penetrate through/into 穿过, 渗透: The rain had penetrated through his clothes. 雨水湿透了他的衣服。

deaden ['dedn] [dead(①死的 → ②麻木的, 无感觉的) + -en(使); 使…无感觉 →] *v.* ①减缓…的感觉, 减轻力量(强度) ②使钝

[语境] This drug will deaden the pain. 这种药可以止痛。

The thick walls deadened the noise from the street. 这道厚墙隔绝了街上的噪音。

overwhelm [ˌəʊvə'welm] [over+whelm (=turn): turn over 倾覆 → 压倒] **vt.** ①压倒,制服 ②淹没,覆盖

[语境] Our army overwhelmed the enemy. 我军击败了敌人。

He was overwhelmed with work. 他工作繁重。

be overwhelmed by/with grief 伤心至极

preliminary [pri'liminəri] [pre-(在前)+limin(界限)+-ary(…的) →] **adj.** 初步的,预备的 **n.** (常 *pl.*) 初步做法,起始行为

[助记] [数学] lim 极限 → [英] limit 界限 → [根] limin(=limit)

[语境] All this is preliminary to the main election struggle. 这一切只是进行大选较量的预备活动。

[辨异] preliminary, preceding, previous, prior

(1) preliminary 有别于后三词,多指为某事而做事先准备的,如:the preliminary meeting 预备会。

(2) preceding 指“此前的”,多用于指文章中某一处之前的,如:the preceding chapter 上一章。

(3) previous 多指时间发生在前的。

(4) prior 比 previous 多一层“优先”的意思。

bang [bæŋ] [拟声词] **v.** ①发出砰的一声,砰砰作响 ②(砰砰)猛击,猛撞 **n.** (C) ①砰砰的声音 ②猛击,猛撞

归类记忆卡片

slam 砰(如关门声)	
clash (金属等的)刺耳撞击声	
rattle 咔嚓声	roar 咆哮
snap 喀嚓折断	boom 隆隆声

[语境] The door banged open. 门砰地开了。

There is someone banging at the door. 有人砰砰地敲门。

We heard the bang of a gun. 我们听到一声枪响。

He fell down and got a bang on his head. 他摔倒了,脑袋砰地撞了一下地面。

clash [klæʃ] [拟声词] **n.** (C) [原义] ①(金属等)撞击 ②(金属等的)刺耳的撞击声 → [喻义] **vi.** ①(发生)冲突 ②不协调

[语境] We heard the clash of swords. 我们听到剑当地一声相击。

The two armies clashed on the border. 两军在边境交锋。

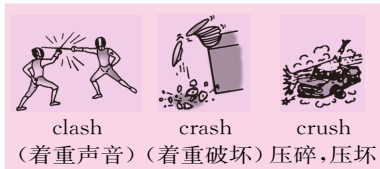
Our ideas clashed with theirs. 我们的意见和他们的格格不入。

Their swords clashed. 他们的剑砰然相击。

[辨异] clash, crash, crush

(1) clash 和 crash 均有“撞击”的含义;crash 指因坠下或猛冲而碰撞,着重破坏;clash 指金属制品等铿锵有声的撞击,着重声音。

(2) crush 压碎,碾碎,压坏。



impinge [im'pindʒ] [im-(=on/at)+pinge(=to strike)] **v.** 对…产生作用,影响

[助记] ~ct 常与~(n)g 交替而成异形同义词根,是因为~ct 原是拉丁语~ngere 之过去分词~ctus。

[根] tact(=touch) → tag, tang

类别:[熟] contact **v.** 与…接触 →