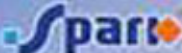


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课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

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备考专八与
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Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

文化背景阅读

① Hurricane Camille (卡米尔号飓风)

Hurricane Camille was the third tropical cyclone and the second hurricane of the 1969 Atlantic hurricane season. Camille was the second of three Category 5 hurricanes in the United States during the 20th century. It made landfall near the mouth of the Mississippi River on the night of August 17th, resulting in catastrophic damage. Camille was the only Atlantic hurricane with official winds reported to reach 190 mph until Allen in 1980. The storm formed on August 14th and rapidly deepened. It scraped the western edge of Cuba at Category 3 intensity. Camille strengthened further over the Gulf of Mexico and made landfall with a pressure of 909 mbar (hPa), estimated sustained winds of 190 mph (305 km/h), and a peak storm surge of 24 feet (7.3 m); by maximum sustained wind speeds, Camille was the strongest tropical cyclone which made a landfall recorded worldwide, and one of the only four tropical cyclones worldwide to ever reach 190 mph winds. The hurricane flattened nearly everything along the coast of the state of Mississippi, and caused additional flooding and deaths inland while crossing the Appalachian Mountains of Virginia. In total, Camille killed 259 people and caused \$1.42 billion in damages.

飓风和台风都是指风速达到 33 米/秒以上的热带气旋,只是因发生的地域不同,才有了不同的名称。出现在西北太平洋和我国南海的强烈热带气旋被称为“台风”;发生在大西洋、加勒比海和北太平洋东部的则称为“飓风”。飓风在一天之内就能释放出惊人的能量。它一般伴随强风和暴雨,严重威胁到人们的生命和财产安全,对民生、农业、经济等造成极大的冲击,是严重的自然灾害。经历过飓风肆虐的人们常常觉得大地就是在死亡前痛苦地挣扎。代号为卡米尔号的飓风就造成了这样的结果。1969 年 8 月 17 日,卡米尔号飓风咆哮着横扫海湾沿岸,猛烈地冲击了密西西比州的格尔夫波特附近的陆地。风速每小时 200 英

里的飓风摧枯拉朽，随之而来的暴雨更是变本加厉。狂暴的卡米尔号飓风过后，有 259 人死亡，财产损失达 14.2 亿美元。卡米尔号飓风掠过海湾登陆密西西比州时，大约有 7.5 万人逃离家园，奔向内陆高原地区。然而却有一些人并不打算加入这股逃难者的洪流。在密西西比州的帕斯克里斯蒂安城有一家利切利尔旅游宾馆，飓风已经在宾馆外面狂暴呼啸，而宾馆里的 25 位游客却作出了一个生死攸关的决定。他们决定举办飓风舞会，玩命寻刺激，然而好景不长，狂风大作，这家旅馆被彻底摧毁，有 23 人当即毙命。事后两位幸存者作了一句惊世评论，“我们本来就认为这是非常刺激的！”

2 Las Vegas (拉斯维加斯)

Las Vegas is the seat of Clark County in South Nevada. It is unique among US cities. Famous for luxury casinos and show palaces offering non-stop recreation on the “Strip”(拉斯维加斯大道) and in downtown Casino Center, the city has over the years become synonymous with glitter and glamour. Las Vegas since the late 1980s has acquired another identity as a center for business, finance, transportation, and services; still the “Entertainment Capital of the World”, it has actively and successfully cultivated a diversified economy. The Las Vegas resident can enjoy legalized gaming, yet more often will take advantage of the diverse range of cultural and recreational opportunities offered in the city and in the surrounding area.

夜夜狂欢的超级巨星秀场、刺激的拳击冠军争霸赛、灿烂炫目的赌场，吸引着全球的目光，这便是拉斯维加斯——荒漠中的不夜城。拉斯维加斯原本只是通往加州路上的一个绿洲，周围是一望无际的沙漠，它位于内华达州东南角，西南距洛杉矶 466 千米。20 世纪 30 年代，内华达州决定使赌博成为合法的行业，此令一出，几乎在一夜之间，市区的赌场纷纷成立。拉斯维加斯的“赌城”之名也就此传开。在这个多元化的城市里，除了小赌一番，还可以享受这个城市提供的非常豪华的度假酒店、世界一流的大型表演场地、廉价而丰盛的晚餐、世界级的高尔夫球场、离赌城不远的水上活动场所和儿童游乐场等。拉斯维加斯除了赌博业出名之外，快速办理婚礼也是一种特色，这是世界上结婚最快的地方，一天大约发出 230 张结婚证书，一年大约发出十万张结婚证书。近 50 年来拉斯维加斯一直是“世界结婚之都”。

3 The Salvation Army (救世军)

The Salvation Army is an international Christian charitable church. It was founded in 1865 by William Booth, with the aim of feeding and housing the poor of London. He adopted the name Salvation Army in 1878 and established the organization on a military pattern. Members are called soldiers, and officers earn ranks that range from lieutenant to brigadier (准将). Battling to provide social services, the

Salvation Army is more than 2 million members from all walks of life. Its Christian faith-based programs assist alcoholics, drug addicts, the homeless, the elderly, prison inmates, people in crisis, and the unemployed through offerings such as community centers, housing facilities, and rehabilitation(改造) centers. The organization also provides disaster relief services. Overall, it serves more than 30 million people a year. Headquartered in London, the Salvation Army now provides a wide variety of social services in more than 110 countries.

救世军是一个成立于 1865 年的基督教教派,以街头布道、慈善活动和社会服务著称。其国际总部位于英国伦敦维多利亚皇后街 101 号,在全世界有几千个分部,分布在 110 多个国家,据称有成员 200 多万人,其中以美国人居多。1865 年,英国原循道公会牧师卜维廉(William Booth)在下层群众聚居的伦敦东区创立基督徒布道团(The Christian Mission),1878 年定名为救世军。他们模仿军队的编制,教徒称军兵,传道人称军官,且有军阶、军衔、制服、军旗和军乐队。卜维廉任第一任救世军大将。救世军强调在拯救灵魂的同时,还要满足身体的需要,因此从建立起就一直致力于社会服务工作,举办各种慈善活动,如赈济贫民、开展灾后救援等。

课 文 赏 析

1 写作风格赏析

本文是一篇记叙文,按事件发展的先后顺序(chronological order)叙述了柯夏克一家人及一些朋友如何共同迎战飓风,与飓风英勇斗争的故事。整篇文章情节紧凑,节奏极快,读起来让人充满紧张感。语言上,文章口语化色彩强烈,多使用省略句、短句和简单句,在叙述飓风发威的过程时更是如此。以第 6、7 段为例: Rain fell steadily that afternoon; gray clouds scudded in from the Gulf on the rising wind. The family had an early supper. It grew dark before seven o'clock. Wind and rain now whipped the house. 这些短句能制造悬念,让人紧张得喘不过气来。为了突出这场飓风的凶猛可怕,作者在动词的使用上十分用心,选取了几个简短的单音节词,如 lash, whip, kill, smash, fling, shove, skim, seize, lap, crack, snap 等,把飓风的威力生动形象地展现在读者面前。

当然,写飓风的可怕更是为了凸显人类在突如其来的自然灾害面前的大无畏精神,所以作者十分注意刻画人们在迎战飓风时的表现及反应。如从开始时有条不紊的准备(methodical preparation),到飓风开始时一家人的排水战(struggle against the rapidly spreading water),到撤退不成后的万分惊恐(frightened and breathless)、沉默不语(no one spoke),再到对飓风的怨恨和愤怒(anger, silent rage),以及因无能为力而感到的懊恼(frustration)。特别是故事的主人公 John Koshak, Jr. 更是在飓风面前临危不惧,镇定从容,时刻为别人着想,十分感人。从修辞手法上,作者在

刻画飓风的威力时使用了明喻、暗喻、拟人等手法，十分生动形象。如明喻：The wind sounded like the roar of a train passing a few yards away. (Para. 13)把风声比喻成呼啸而过的列车发出的震耳欲聋的响声，突出其声音的巨大；暗喻：Wind and rain now whipped the house. (Para. 7)风雨袭击房子正如鞭子的抽打；而第 18 段中的 A moment later, the hurricane, in one mighty swipe, lifted the entire roof off the house and skimmed it 40 feet through the air. 及第 19 段中的 It seized a 600 000-gallon Gulfport oil tank and dumped it $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. 则使用了拟人的手法，飓风被描写成了一个强有力的巨人。

2 课文内容概要

This article describes the heroic struggle of the Koshaks and their friends against the forces of a devastating hurricane. In spite of the radio and television warnings of hurricane on Aug. 17th, 1969, John Koshak, Jr. was reluctant to abandon his home in Gulfport, Mississippi. He had consulted his parents and his friend Charlie and they all agreed that they would be safe here. That afternoon, the men began to make preparations. A neighbor and her two children joined them. Then wind began rising, and rain fell steadily. When the wind mounted to an overwhelming roar, the house began leaking and shaking. The Koshaks started a struggle against the spreading water. Then the power failed. The ceiling in the living room was falling piece by piece. Doors burst open and windows disintegrated. The spreading water rose above their ankles, and it was rising by the minute. John was terrified to find the water tasting salty—the sea had reached the house. He shouted to everyone to go out to the cars, which, however, would not start, for the electrical system was killed. As the water was too deep and the wind too strong to flee on foot, they scrambled back to the house and settled on the stairs. Watching the water rising and lapping at the steps, John felt a crushing guilt. After the roof blew off the house, they moved to their bedroom upstairs in the slashing rain. With two walls beginning to disintegrate, John ordered the others to go to the television room, which was farthest from the direction of the storm. The wind tore down one wall. A second wall moved. The house had moved 25 feet from its foundations. The world seemed to be breaking apart. Everyone was in a panic. When a third wall gave way, John grabbed a door and prepared to get the kids on it. Just at that terrifying moment, the wind slightly diminished, and the water stopped rising. The main thrust of Camille had passed. The Koshaks and their friends had survived. After the hurricane, the Koshaks quickly began reorganizing their lives. In spite of the fact that they had lost almost all their possessions, they were happy to come through it, just as Grandma Koshak later reflected: “When I think of it, I realize we lost nothing important.”

词汇学习

1 生词双解

hurricane	[ˈhʌrɪkən] <i>n.</i> (C) a storm that has very strong fast winds and that moves over water 飓风
lash	[læʃ] <i>v.</i> if the wind, sea, etc. lashes something, it hits it with violent force (风、雨、浪等)猛烈打击,猛烈冲击
pummel	[ˈpʌml] <i>v.</i> to hit someone or something many times quickly, especially with one's fists (尤指用拳头)连续地打
course	[kɔ:s] <i>n.</i> (C) a way of behaving; mode of conduct 行为,品行;做法
demolish	[dɪ'mɒlɪʃ] <i>vt.</i> to pull down, to tear down, or to smash to pieces (a building, etc.), to destroy 破坏,毁灭
gruff	[grʌf] <i>adj.</i> harsh and threatening in manner or appearance 粗鲁的
batten	[ˈbætŋ] <i>v.</i> to fasten with battens 用压条钉住(或固定)
methodically	[mɪ'θɒdɪkəlɪ] <i>adv.</i> orderly, systematically 秩序井然地,有条理地
main	[meɪn] <i>n.</i> (C) a principal pipe, or line in a distributing system for water, gas, electricity, etc. (自来水、煤气、电等的)总管道
bath tub	[ˈbɑ:θtʌb] <i>n.</i> (C) a relatively large open container that you fill with water and use to wash the body 浴缸
scud	[skʌd] <i>v.</i> to run or move swiftly; to glide or skim along easily 疾行,飞驰;掠过
mattress	[ˈmætrɪs] <i>n.</i> a casing of strong cloth or other fabric filled with cotton, hair, foam rubber, etc. 床垫;褥子
pane	[peɪn] <i>n.</i> (C) a piece of glass used in a window or door 门窗上的玻璃
overwhelming	[ˌəʊvə'welmlɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> having such a great effect on you that you feel confused and do not know how to react 压倒一切的,不可抵抗的
disintegrate	[dɪs'ɪntɪɡreɪt] <i>v.</i> to separate into parts or fragments; to break up; to disunite 粉碎,瓦解
blast	[blɑ:st] <i>n.</i> (C) a strong rush of (air or wind) 一股(气流);一阵(风)
fling	[flɪŋ] <i>v.</i> to throw something somewhere using a lot of force 投,抛,掷
shove	[ʃʌv] <i>vt.</i> to push somebody or something in a rough way 乱推,挤
douse	[daʊs] <i>v.</i> to cover something in water or other liquid 把...浸入液体里,使浸透
brigade	[brɪ'ɡeɪd] <i>n.</i> (C) a group of people who are organized to do something (担任特殊任务的)团,队
flee	[fli:] <i>v.</i> to run away, to escape from danger, unpleasantness, etc. 逃跑
scramble	[ˈskræmbəl] <i>v.</i> to climb up, down, or over something quickly and with

- difficulty, especially using your hands to help you 爬行,攀(登)
- litter** ['lɪtə] **n.** (C) a group of baby animals that a mother gives birth to at the same time (狗、猫等多产动物)一胎生下的幼崽
- shudder** ['ʃʌdə] **v.** to shake for a short time because you are afraid or cold, or because you think something is very unpleasant (由于恐惧或寒冷)震颤,战栗
- collapse** [kə'læps] **v.** suddenly fall down because its structure is weak or because it has been damaged 倒塌,崩溃
- clutch** [klʌtʃ] **v.** to hold or grasp eagerly or tightly 抓住,抓紧,攫住
- lap** [læp] **v.** if water laps something or laps against something such as the shore or a boat, it moves against it or hits it in small waves (海浪)轻轻拍击
- crush** [krʌʃ] **v.** to subdue, to overwhelm, to suppress 镇压,制服
- ferocity** [fə'rɒsəti] **n.** (U) violence or cruelty 凶恶,残暴
- swipe** [swaɪp] **n.** (C) (*colloq.*) a hard hit 重击,猛打
- skim** [skɪm] **v.** to cause to move along quickly, nearly touching a surface 从液体表面撇去;擦过
- maroon** [mə'ru:n] **v.** to be left in a place where there are no other people and where you cannot escape 被困于孤立无援且无法脱身的地方
- grade** [ɡreɪd] **v.** to arrange something in order according to their quality or rank 分等,分级
- breadth** [bredθ] **n.** (C) the distance from one side of something to the other 宽度
- devastate** [ˈdevəsteɪt] **v.** to lay waste; to make desolate; to ravage; to destroy 毁坏,摧毁,使荒废
- swath** [swɔ:θ] **n.** (C) the space or width covered with one cut of a scythe or other mowing device 刈幅(挥动镰刀所及的)面积
- dump** [dʌmp] **v.** to put something somewhere in a careless way 倾倒,卸下,丢下
- mooring** [ˈmɔ:ɪŋ] **n.** (usually *pl.*) the ropes, chains, anchors, etc. used to fasten a ship or boat to the land or the bottom of the sea 系泊设施
- beach** [bi:tʃ] **v.** to pull a boat onto the shore away from the water 使(船)靠岸
- snap** [snæp] **v.** to break with a suddenly sharp noise, or to make something break with a suddenly sharp noise 突然(或啪的一声)折断
- smash** [smæʃ] **v.** to break something into many pieces 破碎,粉碎
- perish** [ˈperɪʃ] **v.** to die, especially in a terrible or sudden way 毁灭,死亡
- huddle** [ˈhʌdl] **v.** if a group of people huddle together, they stay very close to each other, especially because they are cold or frightened 挤成一

	团,拥挤,互相紧贴
slashing	[ˈslæʃɪŋ] adj. severe, forceful and fierce 猛烈的
implore	[ɪmˈplɔː] v. to ask somebody to do something in a forceful, emotional way 恳求,哀求,乞求
bar	[bɑː] n. (C) a group of notes and rests, separated from other groups by vertical lines, into which a line of written music is divided 小节线(五线谱上的纵线把五线谱分成小节)
trail	[treɪl] v. to dimmer, to disappear gradually, etc. 减弱,减小
debris	[ˈdebriː] n. (C) the remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up 碎片,瓦砾
sanctuary	[ˈsæŋktjʊəri] n. (C, U) a refuge; a peaceful place that is safe and provides protection, especially for people who are in danger 避难所,庇护所
rage	[reɪdʒ] v. to feel intense anger 发怒,动怒
waver	[ˈweɪvə] v. to move back and forth very rapidly 摇晃
topple	[ˈtɒpl] v. to become unsteady and then fall over, or to make something do this (使某物)倒下,倒塌
lean-to	[ˈliːntoʊ] n. (C) a small roughly-made building that is built against the side of a larger building 单坡屋顶建筑
prop	[prɒp] v. to support something by leaning it against something, or by putting something else under, next to, or behind it 支撑
sprawl	[sprɔːl] v. to lie or sit with your arms and legs spread out in a careless way 伸开四肢躺(或坐)
tilt	[tɪlt] v. to move or make something move into a position where one side is higher than the other 倾斜,翘起
cower	[ˈkaʊə] v. to shrink away in fear 畏缩,退缩
slant	[slɑːnt] v. to slope or make something slope in a particular direction 倾斜,(使)变歪
hinge	[hɪndʒ] v. to attach with a hinge 装铰链
diminish	[dɪˈmɪnɪʃ] v. to decrease in size, extent, or range 减弱
recede	[rɪˈsiːd] v. if water recedes, it moves back from an area that it is covering (水)退去
thrust	[θrʌst] n. the act of applying force to propel something 推进力
strew	[struː] v. to scatter things around a large area 散(布),散播,被撒满(表面)
festoon	[feˈstjuːn] v. to decorate with strings of flowers 给...装饰花彩
coil	[kɔɪl] v. to wind or twist into a series of rings, or to make something do this 成卷状,盘绕,卷
canteen	[kænˈtiːn] n. (C) a place where food and drink are distributed in a

	disaster area (在灾区给灾民分发食物的) 赈灾处
staffer	[ˈstɑːfə] <i>n.</i> someone who is paid to work for an organization 职员
rake	[reɪk] <i>v.</i> to move from one side to the other very quickly 掠过
rampage	[ræmˈpeɪdʒ] <i>v.</i> to act violently, recklessly, or destructively 横冲直撞
wreckage	[ˈrekɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> (U) the parts of something such as a plane, ship, or building that are left after it has been destroyed in an accident 残骸
salvage	[ˈsælvɪdʒ] <i>v.</i> to save something from an accident or bad situation in which other things have already been damaged, destroyed, or lost 营救, 抢救
wrath	[rɑːθ] <i>n.</i> (U) intense anger 愤怒, 暴怒, 勃然大怒
the blues	<i>n.</i> (colloq.) a depressed, unhappy feeling 忧郁, 沮丧
afflict	[əˈflɪkt] <i>v.</i> to affect someone or something in an unpleasant way, and make them suffer 使痛苦, 折磨
weld	[weld] <i>v.</i> to join together by heating 焊接, 熔接
reflect	[rɪˈflekt] <i>v.</i> to think carefully about something 认真思考, 沉思

2 核心词汇

hurricane [ˈhʌrɪkən] [hurry (疾) + cane] *n.* (C) 飓风, 旋风(因为飓风是一种疾驰的极强烈的风暴) [△typhoon 台风]

[助记] [熟] hurry → [生] hurricane
△hurricane 系由 hurry (匆忙) 和 cane (甘蔗) 两字组成, 因为飓风常给当地的甘蔗地造成巨大损失。这种说法有些牵强, 却受到诗人和作家的青睐。英国诗人罗塞蒂就曾借助此意, 在《民谣和十四行诗》中写道:

The heavy rain it hurries again
the heaven and the hurricane.

大雨, 骤然卷起;
天空, 迎来飓风。

[语境] The hurricane left a trail of destruction behind it. 飓风过后满目疮痍。

lash [læʃ] *v.* ①鞭打 ②急速挥动, 急速扭动 ③(风、雨、浪等)猛烈打击, 猛烈冲击 *n.* (C) ①鞭打 ②鞭梢 ③眼睫毛

[语境] The tiger lashed its tail angrily. 老虎愤怒地摆动尾巴。

The waves are lashing against the rocks. 波浪冲击着岩石。

They lashed back at their enemy. 他们猛烈地反击敌人。

[搭配] lash out (at) ①猛烈抨击: He lashed out at the opposition's policies. 他猛烈抨击反对派的政策。②痛打 ③大量花费: Let's lash out and have champagne. 咱们挥霍一下, 喝香槟吧。

pummel [ˈpʌml] *v.* ①(用拳)接连地打, 打击 ②(在运动中)彻底失败

[语境] The child pummels his mother angrily as she carries him home. 那孩子因其母带他回家而生气地捶打着母亲。

She flew at him and pummeled his chest. 她冲向他并用拳头捶打他的胸部。

elevate [ˈelveɪt] [e(=ex-, out) + lev(高) + -ate(使...); 使高出... →] *vt.*

Lesson 1

①抬起, 升高 ②提高(嗓音), 振奋(精神) ③提升…的职位

[助记]

由此知彼: give → gift = sth. given

由彼知此: lev ← lift 提高, 升起

[熟] lift 提高, 升起

[根] lev 提高 → **[生]** elevate 提高

[根] lev/liev ①上升 → ②轻浮, 轻

→ **[生]** $\begin{cases} \text{levity 轻浮} \\ \text{alleviate 减轻} \\ \text{relieve 减轻} \end{cases}$

[语境] Materials are elevated to the top floor by a hoist. 材料由起重吊到楼顶。

The fresh morning air elevated him. 早晨清新的空气使他神清气爽。

[辨析] raise, lift, elevate

(1) raise 往往有使…到一定的高度的意思, 如升旗。

(2) lift 有时可与 raise 通用, 但更强调物体的沉重, 暗示举起时需要费些力气, 如举重。

(3) elevate 现在一般不常用, 通常只用于借喻性的说法中, 如(地位、形象)抬高、提升。如: He was elevated to president of the company. 他被提升为该公司总裁。

methodical [mə'thɒdɪkəl] **adj.** ①有条理的, 秩序井然的 ②讲究方法的

[助记] **[名]** method 方法, 条理, 顺序

→ $\begin{cases} \text{[形] methodical 有条理的} \\ \text{[副] methodically 有条不紊地} \end{cases}$

[语境] The methodical housekeeper performs tasks according to a schedule. 这位有条不紊的管家在管理其事务上严格遵循日程表。

a methodical teacher 一位讲究方法的教师

scud [skʌd] **v.** 疾行, 飞驰, 掠过

[助记] 派生: scuttle [skʌtəl] scud + shuttle 的缩略] **v./n.** 小跑

[语境] The yacht was scudding along before the wind. 那只帆船正乘风笔直疾驶。

Clouds scudded across the sky driven by high winds. 劲风吹着浮云掠过天空。

overwhelming [ˌəʊvə'welmɪŋ] **[over(越**

adj. ①压倒一切的, 不可抵抗的 ②巨大的

[语境] The resolution was approved in the UN Assembly by an overwhelming majority. 这一决议已在联合国大会上以压倒性多数通过。

There was overwhelming opposition to the tax increase. 反对增加税收的呼声非常强烈。

disintegrate [dɪs'ɪntɪɡreɪt] **[dis-(否定)**

v. 粉碎, 瓦解
[语境] The rock was disintegrated by frost and rain. 那块岩石受霜打雨淋而崩解。

The paper bag was so wet that the bottom disintegrated and all the groceries fell out. 这纸袋太湿了, 底部因此崩掉, 所有杂货都掉了出来。

fling [flɪŋ] **v.** (flung; flung) 投, 抛, 摔
n. (C) 恣情放纵, 尽情欢乐



[语境] The firemen flung the burning

chairs out of the window. 消防队员把燃烧着的椅子扔出窗外。

[搭配]

(1) fling off 猛冲, 直奔, 疾行: She flung off without saying goodbye. 她没有告别就匆匆走了。

(2) fling oneself into 投身于...: He flung himself into the election campaign. 他全力投入选举活动。

(3) have a fling 纵情欢乐: Ted had a fling during the summer vacation. 泰德在暑假里纵情玩乐了一番。

shove [ʃʌv] *n.* (C) 猛推 *v.* ① 乱推, 挤, 撞 ② 乱塞, 随意放 ③ 强使

[语境] We gave the car a good shove and moved it out of the mud. 我们用力把汽车一推, 把它从泥坑中推了出来。 She shoved the letter under the door. 她把信塞在门缝底下。

Police shoved the playwright and his wife into a van. 警察把那位剧作家与其妻子一起推上警车。

[搭配]

(1) shove off 动身, 离开: He put on his hat and shoved off for home. 他戴上帽子, 回家去了。

(2) when/if push comes to shove (口语) 一旦情况紧急时: If push comes to shove, you can sell the car. 一旦情况紧急, 你可以卖掉这辆车。

douse, dowse [daʊs] *v.* ① 用水浇灭(火) ② (with, in) 把...浸入液体里, 使浸透

[语境] douse her head in the shower 把头放在淋浴喷头下

[辨析] douse, dip

(1) **douse**: to cover something in water or other liquid 把...浸入液体里, 使浸透

(2) **dip**: to put something into a liquid and lift it out again 蘸, 浸入

brigade [brɪ'geɪd] *n.* (C) ① (军队中的) 旅 ② (担任特殊任务的) 团、队

归类记忆卡片 军队编制

army 军	division 师
brigade 旅	regiment 团
battalion 营	company 连
platoon 排	squad 班

[语境] The fire brigade had to be called out. 我们不得不把消防队喊来。

flee [fli:] *v.* (fled; fled) ① 逃离, 逃跑 ② 消失, 消散

[助记]

早已知: [名] sight → [动] see

不牢记: [名] flight 逃跑 → [动] flee

[语境] The robbers fled when they saw the police. 强盗看见警察便逃跑了。

一言辨异: flee, escape

The enemy soldiers were **fleeing** in all directions, but few of them could **escape**. 敌兵四处逃窜, 但很少能逃出去。

——“逃跑”(flee)未必能“逃脱”(escape)。

scramble ['skræmbl] *v.* ① 爬行, 攀爬 ② 杂乱蔓延 ③ 争夺, 抢夺 ④ 炒(蛋)
n. (sing.) ① 爬行, 攀登 ② 争夺, 抢夺



归类记忆卡片 四种“爬”

climb“上”	creep“静”
crawl“慢”	scramble“急”

[语境] People were scrambling madly for shelter. 人们疯了似地抢着往隐蔽处跑。

The reporters scrambled for the phones. 记者们争抢电话。

She scrambled eggs for breakfast. 她炒鸡蛋供早餐食用。

litter ['lɪtə] *n.* ①(U)废弃物(尤指在公共场所乱扔的废纸) ②(*sing.*) (一堆)杂乱的东西 ③(C)一胎生下的小动物 ④(U)(供动物睡眠或植物防冻的)干草 *vt.* ①乱扔东西于 ②使充满 ③(多产动物)产(仔) ④为(动物)铺草 *vi.* 乱扔废弃物



[语境] Pick up your litter after a picnic. 野餐后将丢在地上的杂物收拾好。

[搭配]

(1) in a litter (房间等)乱七八糟地: The room was in a litter with piles of books and newspapers. 房间里乱七八糟地堆满了书和报纸。

(2) litter... with... 乱扔...于...: Thoughtless vacationers had littered the beach with cigarette packages and beer cans. 粗心的度假者在沙滩上到处乱扔烟盒和啤酒罐。

[辨析] litter, rubbish, garbage

(1) litter 指四下乱丢的东西和杂物。
(2) rubbish 指残骸、废物等普通垃

圾,特意集中起来以便清除。

(3) garbage 专指厨房中的残羹剩饭等必须清除掉的垃圾。

shudder [ʃʌdə] *v.* 抽动,战栗,因恐惧或厌恶而发抖 *n.* (C)震颤,战栗,抖动

[助记] 归类: -er 增强原动词的反复动作或语势:

flicker [源于 flick] *v.* (使)摇曳; (使)闪烁(不定); (使)忽隐忽现

flutter [源于 flit] *v.* (鸟)振翼,拍(翅); (旗帜等)飘动,飘扬

glimmer [源于 gleam] *v.* 发出(闪烁的)微光; 隐约出现

shimmer [源于 shine] *v.* 发闪烁的微光

shudder [源于 shake] *v.* 战栗,颤抖

[语境] She shuddered at the sight of a stranger hiding behind the door. 看到门背后藏着个陌生人,她吓得直发抖。

The ghastly sight gave him the shudders. 那恐怖的景象使他感到恐惧。

collapse [kə'ləeps] [col- (= con-, together) + lapse (= slip)] *vi.* ①崩溃,倒塌 ②病倒,衰败 *n.* (U, C) ①崩溃 ②衰败

[助记] [根] lapse (= slip) → [生]

collapse *vi.* / *n.* 倒塌,塌下; elapse *v.* 消逝,过去

[语境] Their relationship has all but collapsed as a result of the affair. 经过这次的事他们之间的关系几乎完结。

His health collapsed because of overwork. 他的身体因工作过度而垮掉了。

The collapse of his health was brought on by undernourishment. 他的健康恶化是由营养不良造成的。

clutch [klʌtʃ] **vt.** 抓住, 攫住 **vi.** (at) 企图抓住

n. ① (pl.) 势力范围, 控制 ② (C) (汽车、机器等的) 离合器 ③ (sing.) (一把) 握住, 抓紧



[语境] A drowning man will clutch at a straw. 快溺死的人连一根稻草也要抓住。

Jimmy had a tight clutch on my arm during the scary parts of the movie. 看到电影中可怕的镜头时杰米紧紧地抓着我的手臂。

[搭配] in the clutches of 在...的掌握中或控制下; He fell into the clutches of the criminal gang. 他落入了犯罪集团的魔爪中。

[辨析] { clutch sth. 抓住, 抓紧
clutch at sth. 企图抓住

(a) He **clutched the ticket** in his hand. 他将票紧紧抓在手里。

(b) He **clutched at the branch** but couldn't reach it. 他想抓住树枝, 可是没够着。

gruff [grʌf] **adj.** ① 粗鲁的, 草率的 ② 板着脸孔的

[助记] 派生: **gruffness** **n.** 粗鲁

[语境] a gruff manner 粗暴的态度
Beneath his gruff exterior, he's really kind-hearted. 他外表粗鲁, 心地却十分善良。

crush [krʌʃ] **v.** ① 压碎, 碾碎, 弄皱 → ② [喻] 镇压, 制服, 压垮, 压倒

n. ① (C, U) 压碎 ② (U) 果汁饮料



[语境] The machine crushes wheat to make flour. 机器把小麦碾碎制成面粉。

The Prime Minister was determined to crush the enemies of the country. 首相决心摧毁国家的敌人。

ferocity [fə'rosəti] [feroc (= fierce) + -ity] **n.** (U) 凶恶, 残暴

[助记] 派生: **ferocious** **adj.** 凶恶的, 凶猛的

[语境] Even when he is quiet, there is a ferocity in his silence. 他即使不说话, 在沉默中也显凶恶。

swipe [swaɪp] [sweep 的变体] **v.** (at) 重击, 猛打 **vt.** 偷拿, 乘机窃取

n. (C) ① 重击, 猛打 ② 抨击, 谴责

[助记] [熟] sweep **v.** 横扫 → [生]

swipe [sweep 的变体] **v.** 挥击, 猛打
[语境] He swiped at the dog with his stick, but missed. 他用手杖向那条狗打去, 但没打中。

Who's swiped my calculator? 谁把我的计算器偷走了?

[搭配] give sb. a swipe round the ear 狠狠地给了某人一记耳光

skim [skɪm] **v.** ① 从液体表面撇去 ② 略读, 浏览 ③ 擦过, 滑过

[语境] She skims the milk to get cream. 她撇掉牛奶留下奶油。

I skimmed the play. 我浏览了这个剧本。

The birds skimmed the waves. 鸟儿掠过波浪。

[辨析] scan, skim

Skimming and **scanning** are two basic methods used in fast reading.

(1) **Scanning** means looking over a passage very quickly to find specific information such as a date, a name, or a particular word.

(2) **Skimming** means getting a quick, general view of the passage.

Lesson 1

We **scan** to locate particular information and we **skim** to gain a general impression.

maroon [mə'ru:n] *n./adj.* (U) 栗色(的), 褐紫红色(的) *v.* 使...孤立无援, 被困于孤立无援且无法脱身的地方 *n.* (船舶用做信号的)烟火, 鞭炮
[助记] 词源: maroon 源于法语中的 marron, 意思是“逃亡的黑奴”, 它又是美洲西班牙语 cimarron 的变形, 其意为“逃亡的奴隶”。在 1666 年, maroon 具有了自己的内涵, 而且开始被作为动词使用, 意思是“在荒野中迷失方向”, “被困于孤立无援且无法脱身的地方”这个意思就是从这里发展而来。

[语境] We were marooned by the flood. 我们被洪水所困。

Pirates used to maroon people on desert islands. 海盗过去常常把人们遗弃在荒岛。

devastate ['devəsteɪt] [de-(= thoroughly)+vast(= empty)+-ate(*v.*)] *v.* 摧毁, 破坏, 毁灭

[助记] [熟] waste *v.* 浪费; 荒废 → [根] vast 荒废, 毁灭 → [生] devastate *v.* 使荒废

△w-v 的形变类例: win → victory 胜利

[语境] The earthquake devastated a large part of the city. 地震毁坏了大部分城市。

The teacher's criticism devastated him. 老师的批评弄得他一蹶不振。

swathe [sweɪð] (*also* swath [swəθ]) *n.* (C) ①长布条 ②(用机器、镰刀等割的)一刈幅的草 ③大片土地

[语境] Acid rain is now affecting great swathes of Western Europe. 酸

雨现正影响着西欧的广大地区。

[搭配] cut a swathe through (大火、暴风雨等)把...夷为平地, 严重摧毁: The tornado cut a swathe through the town. 龙卷风把这个小镇夷为平地。

dump [dʌmp] [原义:堆,团] *n.* (C) ①垃圾废物堆(场), 脏乱的地方 → ②临时堆积处 → *v.* ①倾倒, 倾卸, 扔掉 ②丢弃, 摆脱, 推销 ③(向国外)倾销, 抛售 ④堆放, 大量放出

[助记] 以-ump 结尾的词共有“隆起, 凸起, 成团(块)状”之义。

类例: clump 丛, 簇; stump 树桩, 残根; hump 驼峰; bump 肿块, 隆起物; plump 使丰满, 使鼓起; chump 厚肉块; rump 臀部; lump 块, 肿块, 小块



[语境] The truck dumped three loads of gravel on the driveway. 那辆卡车把三车砂石倒在车道上。

dump goods upon the market 向市场倾销商品

[搭配] (down) in the dumps 沮丧的, 抑郁的; If we lose the match, I'm in the dumps. 如果我们输了这场比赛, 伤心的是我。

snap [snæp] [拟声词] *v.* ①(at) 猛咬 ②(使喀嚓)断裂, 绷断 ③拍照, 摄影 *n.* (C) ①(尤指关上或断裂的声音)啪

嗒声,喀嚓声 ②(尤指抢拍的)照片

[语境] The cat snapped up the meat. 这只猫一口咬住了肉。

The enormous fish snapped at the bait. 那条硕大的鱼一下子咬住了鱼饵。

A string of his violin snapped. 他的小提琴上有一根弦啪地断了。

He snapped children playing in the garden. 他给在院中玩的孩子拍照。

[搭配]

(1) snap out of 迅速从…中恢复过来; Will the economy snap out of the recession? 经济会从衰退中迅速恢复吗?

(2) snap up 抢购,抢先弄到手,迅速抓住(机会); The first customers snapped up the best bargains. 先到的顾客把最便宜的货抢购一空。

smash [smæʃ] [拟声词] **v.** ①(使)破碎,打碎,粉碎 ②猛撞,猛击,猛冲 ③击败,痛击,打破(世界纪录等) **n.** 轰动的演出,巨大的成功

[助记] 多义归类:

hit ①打中 → ②成功而风行一事物

smash ①打碎 → ②轰动的演出,巨大的成功

△ smash 为 smash hit 的简称。



[语境] He got drunk and began to smash things. 他喝醉了,开始砸东西。

Our tanks quickly smashed the enemy infantry. 我军坦克很快击败了敌人的步兵。

[搭配]

(1) smash down 撞倒,摧毁: When crossing the street, the old lady was smashed down by a bike. 过马路时老太太被一辆自行车撞倒了。

(2) smash up 撞毁,击毁: A luxurious car was smashed up on the free way. 高速公路上一辆豪华汽车被撞毁了。

(3) smash into 与…相撞: The car smashed into a wall. 汽车撞到了墙上。

perish [ˈperiʃ] **v.** ①(使)枯萎,(使)腐烂,夭折 ②毁灭,消亡 ③(橡胶、皮革等)失去弹性,老化

[助记] experience(经历)原义是从“危险、死亡”(peri)中“出来”(ex)。

[熟] experience → **[生]** peril **n.** 危险; perish **v.** 毁灭,消亡

[语境] Do you think radio drama will perish with the coming of television? 你认为随着电视的到来广播剧会消失吗?

The rubber hoses in the engine are perished and should be replaced. 发动机中的橡胶管已经老化,应该换了。

huddle [ˈhʌdl] **v.** 聚在一起,挤作一团 **n.** (C)杂乱

[语境] We all huddled around the radio to hear the news. 我们大家围聚在收音机旁听新闻广播。

The sheep huddled together at night. 羊在晚上挤成一团。

There was a huddle of people around the injured man. 有杂乱的一群人围

着受伤的人。

slash [slæʃ] [拟声词] **v.** ①挥砍, 劈刺 ②大幅度裁减或削减(某物) ③在(衣服)上开长缝作装饰 ④严厉批评 ⑤(雨)猛烈冲打 **n.** (C) ①砍, 抽 ②长的切口或裂口 ③衣服的开叉

[助记] 归类: -ash 往往可构成拟声词, 类例:

splash 溅水声; smash 破碎声; crash 破裂声; clash 碰撞声; flash 闪光

[语境] The hunter slashed at the bear with his knife. 猎人挥刀向熊猛砍过去。

The government has slashed back (on) its spending. 政府已经大大削减了开支。

The heavy rain slashed against the window. 大雨猛打窗户。

implore [ɪm'plɔː] **v.** 哀求, 恳求

[助记] [根] plore (to weep) → [生] implore **v.** 哀求; deplore **v.** 哀叹

[语境] They implored her to stay. 他们恳求她留下来。

trail [treɪl] **n.** ①(乡间或林中)小路, 小径 ②痕迹, 足迹, 踪迹 **vt.** 跟踪, 追踪 **vi.** ①拖, 下垂 ②(比赛中)落后, 失利, 失败 ③减弱, 减小

[语境] At the end of the first half Bolton were trailing by two goals to one. 上半场结束时, 博尔顿队以 2 比 1 落后。

[搭配]

(1) trail along 无精打采地(跟在后面)走: She trailed along behind her parents. 她无精打采地跟在父母后面走。

(2) trail away/off 逐渐减弱, 缩小: Her voice trailed away to a whisper. 她的声音越来越小, 变成了耳语。

[辨析] 详见 P170 Lesson 6 trace 条。

debris ['deɪbrɪː] [de-(= apart) + bris(= break); breaking into pieces →] **n.** (U) 残骸, 废墟, 破瓦残砾

[语境] After the earthquake there was a lot of debris everywhere. 地震过后, 到处是破瓦残砾。

sanctuary ['sæŋktjʊəri] [sancti (= sacred, holy) + -ary (n. 表处所)] **n.** (C, U) ①圣所, 圣地 ②庇护所, 避难所 ③动物保护区

[助记] [熟] saint → [根] sanct → [生] sanctify **v.** 使…神圣化; sanctuary **n.** 圣地

[语境] The escaped prisoner found sanctuary in the temple. 逃跑的囚犯在寺院里获得了庇护。

[辨析] asylum, sanctuary

asylum 和 sanctuary 都有“保护…免受伤害”的含义, sanctuary 是基督教徒所用的与 asylum 意义相同的词, 还可引申为使野生动物得到保护而设的“隔离区”。

rage [reɪdʒ] **n.** (U, C) ①狂怒, 盛怒 ②[the ~] 风靡一事物, 时尚 **v.** ①发怒, 动怒 ②(风、浪、战斗等) 猛烈进行

[语境] Suddenly, collecting antiques is all the rage. 收集古董突然盛行起来。The battle is said to have raged since Tuesday. 据说自星期二起战斗打得激烈了。

[搭配] be in/fly into a rage 勃然大怒

[辨析] 发怒的程度: anger < fury < rage

waver ['weɪvə] [-er 表示反复动作] **vi.** ①摇摆, 摇晃 ②减弱, 变得不稳固 ③犹豫不决, 踌躇

[语境] The feather wavered to the floor. 羽毛飘摇落地。