

高等学校“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与上海外语教育出版社出版的大学英语教材配套使用

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

COLLEGE ENGLISH

上海外国语大学 梁晓春 主编

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主审

全新版
new

大学 英语

综合教程

红膜 自测

4

- ◆ 文化背景阅读
- ◆ 课文风格赏析
- ◆ 核心词汇: 标注考试频率; 提供语境记忆
- ◆ 四、六级真题实战(含2005年1月最新试题)
- ◆ 附赠:《听说教程答案及最新时文阅读12篇》

新华出版社

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Well begun is half done.

好的开始是成功的一半。

新华出版社

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速成日语教程

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王志国 编

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梁晓春 主编

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P前言 Preface*

当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。由上海外国语大学的众多知名教师联合编写而成。紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语综合教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◇ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍。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。

◇ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此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

此部分收录了单元内出现的高频真题词汇及核心词汇,并在真题词

汇下加注考频。每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,且配有精美图片及经典例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

◆ 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。

◆ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◆ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,提高写作能力。

◆ 全真模拟综合演练

每个单元后的综合习题大演练是与本单元相关的历年真题及模拟题精选,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

◆ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

来信请寄:(250014)济南市历山路 138 号凯旋商务中心五楼 F 区
星火记忆研究所

来电请拨:(0531)2947458

网 址:www.sparkenglish.com

电子信箱:service@sparkenglish.com

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Unit 1

Fighting with the Forces of Nature



文化背景阅读

1. Napoleon Bonaparte(拿破仑·波拿巴) (1769~1821)

Emperor of the French, who consolidated and institutionalized many reforms of the French Revolution. One of the greatest military commanders of all time, he conquered most of Europe.

During 1802~1815, Napoleon tried to gain control of the whole of Europe. He had great success against all his enemies except Britain, whose navy under Nelson defeated the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar (特拉法加战役) in 1805, and whose army fought the Peninsular War(半岛战争) against him from 1808 to 1814, making him weaker in his other campaigns. In 1812 Napoleon lost half a million men when he invaded Russia in winter, and in 1814 the British, Russians, Prussians and Austrians entered Paris. They sent Napoleon to rule the island of Elba(厄尔巴岛) in the Mediterranean(地中海), but he collected an army around him and returned to Paris. He was soon defeated again, at the Battle of Waterloo(滑铁卢战役) in 1815, and was sent to the island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic, where he died in 1821.

2. Adolf Hitler(阿道夫·希特勒) (1889~1945)

German political and military leader and one of the 20th century's most powerful dictators. Hitler converted Germany into a fully militarized society and launched World War II in 1939. He made anti-Semitism a keystone of his propaganda and policies and built the Nazi Party(纳粹党) into a mass movement. He hoped to conquer the entire world, and for a time dominated most of Europe and much of North Africa. He instituted sterilization and euthanasia measures to enforce his idea of racial purity among the German people and slaughtered millions of Jews(犹太人), Sinti(辛提人) and Roma(洛玛人), Gypsies(吉卜赛人), Slavic peoples(斯拉夫人), and

many others, all of whom he considered inferior.

3. World War II(第二次世界大战)(1939~1945)

A war whose European operations took place between the Axis powers(轴心国)(Germany, Italy and Japan) and the Allies(同盟国)(Britain, France, and later the USSR and the USA). China and many other countries were also involved in the war, fighting against the aggression of Japan in Asia.

4. Weather Forecast in WW II(二战期间的天气预报)

When war broke out, weather forecasts for the public (and the free and open international exchange of weather information) were suppressed. But meteorological(气象学的) advice was made available to all levels of government and command. As in peacetime, it was the large extent of weather events which made them a formidable enemy. "Whenever the weather permitted" recurs in many commanders' reports.

Most commanders had met. Advisers, sometimes down to individual airfield and ship level. Each arm of the Forces had its own detailed requirements for combinations of elements such as tide, wind, sea, states, moonlight, daylight, visibility, cloud and icing. Often, because of the war and especially over the North Atlantic, essential data were missing. Also, technology had only recently allowed proper three-dimensional measurements of the atmosphere and then, only where there was air supremacy. Nevertheless, each commander received the best and most detailed weather advice possible for planning and for immediate operations. Meteorologists organised observing systems and telecommunications networks, arranged weather intelligence and, as staff officers, used their scientific understanding not only to make forecasts as accurate as possible but also to get them properly understood and evaluated. They improved the effective use of people and weapons systems.

Part I

Pre-Reading Task

(略)

Part II

Text A

一

课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文分别记叙了 1812 年法国皇帝拿破仑·波拿巴以及 1941 年纳粹德国元首阿道夫·希特勒入侵俄罗斯以及前苏联的军事行动。文章开始采用排比句式——



“He was prepared for the... He was prepared for the... But he was not prepared for the...”, 这一句式的应用使得后者——“Russia winter”在战争中的作用显得比较突出;除此之外,文章中所列事件都有力地例证了“天气”这一关键因素在这场战斗中的重要性。通篇文章采用对照手法,使两支侵略军在侵略活动中的异同之处更加明显。并以战争中时间和地点的变换为线索,真实再现了不同时期的两支入侵者在侵略行动中因忽视对自然因素的考虑而付出了惨重代价的历史镜头。最后,文章提出了两次战争带给人们的启示:任何军事行动都必须考虑到自然因素。

● 语篇结构分析(详见 Text organization 1 and 2)

● 课文内容概要

The passage shows us two invasions made in Russia by Napoleon in 1812 and Hitler in 1941. Both invaders were conceited about their military might, but owing to their ignorance to one of the important elements in their war—the raw, bitter bleak Russian winter, their invasion ended up in failure. The passage aims to reveal that the element of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

defend [di'fend] *vt.* ①保卫,防守 ②为...辩护,为...答辩

[助记] [动] defend → [名]

{ defendant *n.* 被告

{ defender *n.* 防御者;辩护者

[例句] defend one's country against the enemy 保卫祖国抵御敌人

He made a long speech defending his ideas. 他发表长篇演说为他的见解辩护。

defender [di'fendə] *n.* ①保卫者,防御者 ②辩护者

devastating ['devəsteɪtɪŋ] [de-(加强语气)+vast(=waste)+-ate(*v.*)+-ing]

a. 破坏性极大的,毁灭性的

[助记] [熟] waste 浪费;使荒废 →

[根] vast(=waste) → [生] devastate *v.* 使荒废

△ w 与 v 读音相近,它们在同源词中常相交替,如:

wine 葡萄酒 → vine 葡萄树

wade 跋涉 → invade [源自 wade in “跋涉而入”] 侵入

[例句] A devastating stormy would bring about great damage to the society. 破坏性极大的风暴往往会给社会带来巨大损害。

raw [rɔ:] *a.* ①未煮过的,生的 ②自然状态的,未加工过的 ③生疏无知的,未经训练的 ④阴冷的 【★】

[例句] His literary style is still rather raw. 他的文学风格还很不成熟。

That's a raw February morning. 那是二月里一个阴冷的早晨。

[搭配] in the raw ①处在自然状态的: The tiger lived in the raw. 那只老虎在

野生自然状态中生活。②裸体的：
They sunbathed in the raw. 他们裸露
着身体晒日光浴。

[翻译]“生”与“熟”

“生” { 生 肉—raw meat
生 苹果—unripe apples

“熟” { 熟 肉—cooked meat
熟 苹果—ripe apples

bleak [▲] [blik] a. ①寒冷刺骨的 ②凄凉的, 荒凉的 ③单调的, 令人索然无味的 【★】

[例句] The bleak winter wind made him shiver. 冬天刺骨的寒风使他哆嗦。

To many people a dictionary is a useful but bleak compendium. 在许多人看来, 词典是一种有用却又乏味的工具书。

launch [ləʊntʃ] vt. /n. ①发射(火箭、卫星等) ②使(船)下水 ③发动(战争等), 推出(产品) vi. 开始

[例句] Early Bird, the world's first commercial communication satellite, was launched from Cape Kennedy in Florida in 1965. 世界上第一个商用通信卫星——晨鸟——于1965年在佛罗里达州的肯尼迪角发射。

Launch the new perfume with prime-time commercials on the major networks. 依靠在主要的电视台播出黄金时段的广告来推出这种新型香水。

He launched into an elaborate explanation of his theory. 他开始详尽地阐述他的理论。

equal [ˈiːkwəl] a. (to) ①相等的 ②平等的 ③胜任的
n. (地位)相同的人, 对等的事物 vt. ①等于 ②比得上

[搭配]

(1) { be equal to sth. 与...相等
be equal to doing sth. 胜任...



(a) One li is equal to half a kilometer. 一华里等于半公里。

(b) He did not feel equal to receiving guests. 他身体不适, 不能接待客人。

(2) { equal sth. 与...相等
equal sb. in sth. 在...方面与某人匹敌

(a) Eights times eight equals sixty-four. 八乘八等于六十四。

(b) He equals me in strength, but not in intelligence. 他在体力上可以和我相比, 但智力上不行。

unequaled [ʌnˈiːkwəld] a. 无比的

[例句] He was struck by her unequalled beauty. 他被她的无与伦比的美貌所打动。

campaign [kæmˈpeɪn] n. ①战役 → ②(为达到某一特殊目的的社会、政治)运动 v. 发起或从事...运动 【★】

[助记] [熟] camp [原义:“原野”] n. 野营, 营地 vi. 设营, 宿营 → [生] campaign [原义“在原野(camp)上设营对阵”→] n. 战役

[例句] The government is waging a campaign against waste and extravagance, with the banquet, a mainstay of all public function in China, a prime target. 政府正在开展一场反铺张浪费的运动, 目标首先对准中国所有的团体活动主项: 摆筵席、搞宴请。

She has campaigned for equal rights for women. 她从事妇女平等运动。

border [ˈbɔːdə] n. ①边(沿) ②边界(地区), 国界 v. ①与...接壤, 交界 ②接近

[助记] aboard 原本仅指“上船”, 因为board最原始意义是“船舷”(ship's side)。

[熟] board (= ship's side) → [根] bord (= side) → [生] border(边缘)

[例句] They crossed the border into Mexico. 他们越过边境进入墨西哥。



France borders Germany. 法国与德国接壤。

The new housing estate borders on the motorway. 新住宅区紧接高速公路。

efficient [i'fɪjənt] [ef-(=ex-, 出)+fic (做)+-(i)ent(...的); (快速)做出的 →] *a.* 效率高的, 有能力的 【★】

[助记] 避免混淆:

[名] efficiency 效率

[形] efficient 效率高的

[名] effect 效果

[形] effective 有效的

(a) The machine is efficient. 这台机器效率高。

(b) She is very efficient as a secretary. 她非常胜任秘书的工作。

(c) This medicine is specially effective against polio. 该药对小儿麻痹症有特效。

conquest ['kɒŋkwɛst] *n.* (sing.) ①征服, 战胜, 克服 ②掠夺物 ③征服的土地(或人们)

[助记] [动] conquer →

[名] { conquest 攻取, 征服, 克服
conqueror 征服者, 战胜者

(a) be conquered by the enemy

(b) the conquest by the enemy

被敌人所征服

[例句] They succeeded in the conquest of the city. 他们征服了那座城市。

decisive [di'saɪsɪv] [decide 的形容词]

a. ①决定性的 ②坚定的, 果断的 【★】

[例句] He should give way to a younger, more decisive leader. 他应该让位于一个更年轻、更果断的领导人。

一言辨异: decided, decisive

Their reform is a **decided** victory, but whether it is a **decisive** one only time can tell. 他们的改革取得了成功, 但是否是决定性的胜利只能用时间来回答。

——decided 是 decide 的过去分词, 因而其义为“已经决定了的”、“明确的”、“无可争辩的”; decisive 则是“具有决定性的”。

retreat [ri'tri:t] *vi.* 撤退, 退却 【★】

[助记] treat 表示“对待”, 为什么 retreat 为“撤退”?

因为 treat 为 tract (拉) 的变体。retreat = retract 撤退

[搭配]

(1) force sb. to retreat 强迫某人撤退: The opposition groups forced the government to retreat on their proposed pay legislation. 反对派强制政府撤消他们提议的偿付法案。

(2) retreat from... to... 从...撤退到...: The defeated army had to retreat hastily from the field of battle to the coast. 败军被迫仓皇地从战场向海岸撤退。

bog [bɒg] *n.* 沼泽(地区) *v.* ①(使)陷入泥潭 ②(喻)阻碍, 陷入困境不能前进

[例句] Keep to the path—parts of the moor are bog. 沿着这条小路走——荒野上到处是沼泽地。

[搭配] be/get bogged down ①陷入泥潭 ②不能前进: Our discussions got bogged down in irrelevant detail. 我们的讨论纠缠在无关紧要的细节上。

engage [in'geɪdʒ] *vt.* ①使从事, 使忙于 ②吸引, 占用(时间、精力等) ③雇用, 聘用 ④使订婚 ⑤与...交战 *vi.* (in) 从事于, 参加 【★】

[例句] Wait a moment, he is engaged just now. 等一会儿, 他正忙着。

Reading engages all my spare time. 阅读占去了我所有的空余时间。

[搭配] 辨异:

(1) be engaged to sb. 与某人订婚: They

are engaged to each other. 他们俩订婚了。

(2) be engaged to do sth. 被雇用来做...: She was engaged to work in public relations. 她受雇从事公关工作。

(3) be engaged in doing sth. 忙于做..., 从事于... (= engage in, engage oneself in): She is engaged in writing her memoirs. 她正忙于写回忆录。

crucial ['kru:ʃəl] [cruc(=cross)+-ial; 处在“十字路口的”→] *a.* 至关重要的, 决定性的 【★】

[助记] [熟] cross(十字形) → [根] crus/cruc(=cross) → [生] crusade *n.* 十字军; crucial *a.* [根义] 处在“十字路口”的

[例句] The road of life is long, but only a few steps are crucial especially during some years when people are young. 人生的道路虽然漫长, 但在紧要处常常只有几步, 特别是当人年轻的时候。

The success of this experiment is crucial to the project as a whole. 这项试验的成功对整个计划是至关重要的。

gamble^ ['gæmbl] *vi./n.* 赌博

[助记] “赌博”始于麻将等“游戏”, gamble 亦由 game 而生。

[熟] game 游戏 → [生] gamble 赌博

[例句] Many people visit Las Vegas to gamble their hard-earned money. 许多人去拉斯维加斯用来之不易的钱进行赌博。

Her publishers knew they were taking a gamble when they agreed to publish such an unusual novel. 她的出版商知道在他们同意出版这样一部非同寻常的小说时, 他们实际上是在冒险。

[搭配] gamble on ①把赌注押在...上 ②做...投机生意; gamble away 赌掉, 输光

nightfall ['naɪtfa:l] *n.* 黄昏, 傍晚

[例句] We hope to be back by nightfall. 我们希望傍晚时能回来。

We gave up the search at nightfall. 我们在黄昏时放弃了搜寻。

occupation [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən] [occupy 的名词] *n.* [根义] 占 →

{ (空间) → 占据, 占领
{ (时间)(忙于, 从事 →) { ①工作, 职业
②日常活动, 消遣

[例句] That farm has been in the occupation of the same family for over a hundred years. 那家农场已被那个家庭占用了一百多年。

Please state your name, address, and occupation. 请说明你的姓名、住址和职业。

The old man became bored for lack of occupation. 这位老人因无所事事而感到无聊。

[辨异] **career, profession, occupation, vocation**

(1) career 意为“生涯, 经历”, 是一个概括性的词;

(2) profession 指的是需要经过良好的教育和专门的训练才能从事的职业, 如律师、医生、会计师等;

(3) occupation 是泛指“职业”, 无论是体力劳动还是脑力劳动都可以称为 occupation, 相当于 job;

(4) vocation 还可单指如教师和护理人员奉献性的职业。

truce [tru:s] *n.* 停战

[例句] Both sides agreed to call a truce. 双方同意宣布休战。

minus ['maɪnəs] *a.* ①负的, 减的 ②零下的 *prep.* ①减去 ②没有, 失去 ③零下, 减 *n.* ①负号, 减号 ②负数, 减数 ③缺点, 不利因素

[助记] [汉] 迷你(裙) — 谐音 → [英]



mini(skirt) → [根] min(i)(短小,少)

[根] min 少,减少 →

[生] { minus *a.* 减的,负的
diminish *v.* 减少

+ plus <i>prep. / a.</i> add <i>v.</i>	— minus <i>prep. / a.</i> subtract <i>v.</i>
A plus B is C. If you add A to B, you get C.	A minus B is C. If you subtract B from A, you get C.

[例句] The temperature was minus 10 degrees. 温度为零下 10 度。

Traffic noise is one of the minuses of living on a main road. 来往车辆的噪音是住在大马路边的不利条件之一。

cannon ['kænən]

n. 大炮, 加农炮, 火炮, 机关炮 [△ 现通常用 gun]



[助记] 该词由 cannonballs and cannon cane + -on (表示“大”之义) 构成, 原义是“大茎”, 由其形状引申为“大炮, 机关炮”。

[助记] 谐音: [英] cannon — 音译 → [汉] 加农(炮)

swollen ['swəʊlən] [swell(肿胀)的过去分词] *a.* ① 涨水的 ② 肿胀的 ③ 扩大的

[例句] The swollen river burst its banks. 涨起的河水决了堤。

Her foot was very swollen after her accident. 发生事故之后, 她的脚肿得很厉害。

stroke [straʊk] [strike 的名词] *n.* ① 击, 打, 敲 ② 钟声 ③ (网球、板球等的) 一抽, 一击, 一次, 一回, 一下 ④ (写字、绘画的) 一划, 一笔 ⑤ (病) 突然发作, 中风 *vt.* 轻抚, 抚摸 【★】

[助记]

已知: [动] sing → [名] song

则知: [动] strike → [名] stroke

(a) The clock is striking twelve. =

(b) It's on/at the stroke of twelve.

钟敲 12 响。

[例句] The stroke of midnight signaled the New Year's coming. 午夜钟声标志新年的来临。

The stroke, three years into his retirement from British Rail, left Abbinnett partially paralyzed on the left side of his face. 从英国铁路局退休 3 年后, 艾宾耐特中风了, 左半边脸失去了知觉。

[短语] at a/one stroke 一击, 一举, 一鼓作气 (= at a blow): You can't change people's opinion at a stroke. 你不可能一下子改变人们的想法。

tattered ['tætəd] *a.* ① 衣衫褴褛的 ② 被击溃的, 被粉碎的

[例句] a tattered old woman 一位衣衫褴褛的老妇人

They all make efforts to improve the administration's tattered relations with Capitol Hill. 他们都努力改善政府和美国国会之间破裂了的关系。

limp [limp] *vi.* 一瘸一拐地走, 跛行

[助记] 归类:

跛 { [形] lame 跛的, 瘸的
瘸 { [名] cripple 跛子, 瘸子
[动] { cripple 使跛
limp 跛行, 一瘸一拐地走

试译: The **cripple** who is **lame** in the left leg is **limping** on the way home.

[例句] The injured footballer limped slowly off the field. 受伤的足球队员跛着脚慢慢走出场地。

weaken ['wi:kən] *v.* ① (使) 虚弱 ② (使) 变弱

[例句] They watched her gradually weaken as the disease progressed. 他们观察到她随着病情变化身体也渐渐衰