

GMAT 单词独孤求败之旅——Day 1

1. 简单词 **husband** → 词根 -band-(变形: bound, bund, bon), 意味“联合”。
同词根则有以下:

① **abandon**, 放弃(不在开始); 放纵

记忆: a(不再)+band(联合)+on(动作持续发生) → 不再继续联合因此放弃

近义词: Abort(终止, 可能重新开始), give up, pause, abeyance(暂时终止, see hard to memorize list), abandon 表示放弃不再开始因为-on 表示放弃动作持续, indulgent(放纵的)

实例: abandon oneself to despair(自暴自弃), abandon oneself to pleasure(花天酒地)

② **bandage**, 绷带

记忆: band(连接)+age(名词后缀) → 绷带

实例: We put some ointment and a bandage on his knee.

③ **boundary**, 边界

记忆: bound(连接处→边界)+ary(名词后缀) → 边界

实例: Drug traffickers operate across national boundaries.

④ **abundant**, 富裕的

记忆: a(无)+bund(连接处→边界)+ant(形容词后缀) → 多得无边无界 → 富裕的, 充足的

近义词: ample, plentiful, fruitful

实例: There is an abundant supply of cheap labor.

⑤ **abound**, v. 富于

记忆: a(无)+bound(边界) → 无边界 → 富于

实例: This book abounds with revealing stories.

⑥ **bountiful**, 充足的

记忆: bount(边界)+ful(full 满) → 装满直到边界 → 丰富的

衍生: bounty 慷慨, 赏金(悬赏金)

实例: They paid bounties for people to give up their weapons.

⑦ **husbandry**, 畜牧业

记忆: (男主外 → 畜牧业)

实例: The basin favors the development of farming and animal husbandry.

⑧ **ribbon**, n. 带; (打印机的)色带

记忆: ri(=ring 环绕)+bbon(=band 带) → 可以环绕、扎起来的带子

实例: I covered the scroll in sealing wax, and affixed a red ribbon.

2. 简单词 abandon → 词根 -on- 动作、状态的持续

同词根则有以下:

① **wanton**, 肆无忌惮的, 放荡的

记忆: want(欲望)+on(状态的持续)→ 无尽的欲望→ 肆无忌惮的, 放荡的

实例: Wanton violence is now becoming a common feature in urban life.

② **don**, 穿上

记忆: d(=dress)+ on(状态的持续)→ 穿上是一种持续的状态

近义词: wear, put on

实例: The women of Zurich donned armour, marched to the Lindenhof and manned the battlements.

3. 简单词 hamburger → 词根 -burg-(ball, bow, bud, bub, bulb, bulg), 球状物; 城堡

同词根则有以下:

① **bud**, 芽, 花蕾, 发芽

记忆: 芽和花蕾都是球状物

近义词: sprout, burgeon

实例: The leaves were budding on the trees below.

② **burgeon**, 发芽

记忆: burge(球状物→bud 芽)+ on (动作持续)

近义词: sprout, bud

实例: Plants burgeon from every available space.

③ **bow**, 弓, 鞠躬

记忆: 拉满的弓是球状(圆弧)

实例: He bowed slightly before taking her bag.

④ **rainbow**, 彩虹

记忆: rain(雨水)+ bow (球状物) → 雨水产生的球状物

⑤ **bulb**, 灯泡

记忆: 灯泡是球状物

⑥ **balloon**, 气球

记忆: 气球也是球状物

⑦ **bulge**, 膨胀

记忆: bulg(球状物)+e → 像球状物一样膨胀

实例: He is 6ft with bulging muscles.

A bulge bracket bank

⑧ **burglar**, 盗贼

记忆: burg(球状物, 衍生为城堡)+lar(人)→进入城堡(盗窃)的人→盗贼, 在电影 *Hobbit* 中也多次出现这个词

衍生: burglary 盗窃行为

实例: He's been arrested for burglary.

4. 简单词 **battle** → 词根 -bat-, 打 同词根则有以下:

① **bate**, 减少, 减弱

记忆: bat(打)+e→在打击下减少、减弱

实例: The cruel landlord would bate him no rent.

② **abate**, 减少, (法令) 废止

记忆: a+vt 一般变为 vi, 表状态, a+bate(打, 压制)→被打压的状态→减轻

近义词: reduce, wane, abolish, lessen, decrease

实例: The medicine abates her pain.

③ **rebate**, 现金返还

记忆: re(返回)+bate(打)→打回来的钱

实例: You can claim a rebate on your tax.

④ **combative** 好斗的

记忆: com(一起)+bat(打)→好斗的

近义词: belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious

实例: He conducted the meeting in his usual combative style, refusing to admit any mistakes.

5. 简单词 **acid** → 词根 -acid- (变形: acer, acri), 酸 同词根则有以下:

① **exacerbate**, 使加重

记忆: ex(动词前缀)+acer(酸)+bate(打)→打得发酸→加重

实例: Longstanding poverty has been exacerbated by racial division.

② **acerbic** 尖酸的

记忆: acer(酸)+bic→尖酸的

实例: His comments are as acerbic as they have always been.

③ **acidify** 使酸化

记忆: acid+fy(...化) → 使酸化

实例: One long-term experiment found that both crab species grew slower in **acidified** waters and survival decreased.

④ **acrid** 尖刻的, 刺鼻的

记忆: acri+d → 酸的 → 尖刻的

实例: Her **acrid** remarks make her many enemies.

Traffic was snarled, and whiffs of **acrid** air stung the eyes.

⑤ **acrimonious** 尖酸的

记忆: acri(酸)+moni=money(钱)+ious → (为了钱)而产生的尖酸的争吵 → 尖酸的

实例: His parents went through an **acrimonious** divorce.

6. 简单词 **brief** → 词根 -brief- (变形: brief, brev, bridg, 来源于 bridge, 桥 → 本就是为缩短距离而建, bridg 缩短)

同词根则有以下:

① **abbreviate** 缩写, 简化

记忆: ab(to) + brev(简短) + iate(表动词) → 简化

近义词: simplify, abridge, condense

实例: Alexandre **abbreviated** his name to Alex.

② **abridge** 缩短, 删节

记忆: ab(=to, b 由于重复省略) + bridg(简短) → 简化

近义词: simplify, abbreviate, condense

实例: This book is an **abridged** edition.

③ **debrief** 简述, 汇报

记忆: de(加强动作) + brief(简短) → 简述, 汇报

实例: She prepared an operation re-engineering after her subordinate **debriefed** her.

7. 简单词 **error**

词根 -err- 漫游 → 因而走错, 错误

同根词:

① **erratic**, 反复无常的

记忆方法: err(漫游)+atic(形容词后缀) → 漫游即无规则的走来走去 → 行为, 动作的无规则, 反复无常

近义词: irregular, abnormal, capricious, mercurial

实例: He got arrested due to his **erratic** driving mode.

②aberrant, 异常的, 非典型的, 越轨的

记忆方法: ab(=to) + err(错误)+ant(形容词后缀)→导致错误的→异常的

近义词: anomalous, abnormal, irregular

实例: It reflects the aberrant personality of some American politicians towards China's continuous development and increasing power.

③erroneous, 错误的

记忆方法: err(错误)+oneous(形容词后缀)

近义词: incorrect, untrue, false, wrong

实例: They have arrived at some erroneous conclusions.

④unerring, 准确无误的;无偏差的

记忆方法: un(不)+erring(犯错误)→不犯错误的

近义词: infallible

实例: Mary had an unerring instinct for when people were lying to her.

8. 简单词 bet

词根 -bet- 打赌, 相信(因为相信才敢打赌)

同根词:

①abet 教唆, 煽动

记忆方法: ab(=to)+bet(相信)→一再使人相信→教唆, 煽动

近义词: agitate, demagogue, sedition, instigate

实例: We shall strike hard, without flinching, at terrorists and those who abet them.

9. 简单词 pedal

词根 -ped- 足, 孩子(同一词根的两个意思起源不同因而关联性不大, 须分别记忆)

同根词:

①pedestrian, 行人

记忆方法: ped(足)+estrian(名词后缀),这也是一个简单词

实例: If you're driving, you might fight the urge to run over those annoying pedestrians!

②biped, 两足的, 两足动物

记忆方法: bi(二)+ped(足)→两足动物

衍生: 类似的词还有 uniped(=soliped) 独脚的, quadruped (四足的), centipede(蜈蚣), multiped(多足的)

实例: Human beings are one example of bipeds.

③expedition 远征

记忆方法: ex(出)+ped(足)+ition(名词后缀)→走出去→ 远征

实例: Forty-three members of the expedition were killed.

④ **expedite** 使加速, 促进

记忆方法: ex(出)+ped(足)+ite(动词后缀)→把脚跨出去→加快

近义词: accelerate, precipitate

实例: We will try our best to expedite your strategic plans.

⑤ **expedient**, 方便的, 权宜之计的

记忆方法: 来源于 expedite, 加速而来的解决方法只是权宜之计→权宜之计的

实例: The simple expedient solution for the moment is to cut costs by reducing the number of employees but this cannot help in the long run.

⑥ **expeditious**, 迅速的

记忆方法: 同样来源于 expedite, 这里强调速度, 迅速的

实例: The manager's expeditious action only leads to simple expedient solution that is detrimental in the long term.

⑦ **impede**, 妨碍

记忆方法: im(入)+ped(足)→插入脚→制造妨碍, 和 expedite 一起记忆

实例: One shouldn't impede other's progress.

⑧ **pedagogue**, 教师, 好为人师者

记忆方法: ped(孩子)+agog(=lead 引导)→引导孩子的人, 教师

实例: De Gaulle was a born pedagogue who used the public platform and the television screen to great effect.

⑨ **pedagogics** 教育学

记忆方法: ped(孩子)+agog(=lead 引导)+ics(学科)→ 教育学

实例: The science of **Pedagogics** cannot be derived from a simple principle with such exactness as Logic and Ethics.

⑩ **pedant** 迂腐的教师

记忆方法: ped(孩子)+ant(表形容词,...的人)→ 教育孩子的人

实例: A man of talent is one thing , and a pedant another.

⑪ **pedology** 儿科学

记忆方法: ped(孩子)+logy(学科)

实例:

⑫ **pediatrics**, 儿科学

记忆方法: ped(孩子)+iatrics(医学)→ 儿科

实例: He received a Bachelor's degree of Pediatrics.

10. 简单词 **pedagogue**

词根 -agog-, 引导

同根词:

① **demagogue**, 煽动人心者

记忆方法: dem(人民, 参见 democracy) + agog(引导) → 引导人民者 → 煽动人心者

近义词: abet, sedition, instigation, agitation

实例: The demagogue has won people's support.

② **agog** 兴奋的, 渴望的

记忆方法: agog(引导) → 之所以被引导, 是因为有令人渴望的东西 → 兴奋的, 渴望的

实例: The employees are agog with rumors that the company will start its IPO soon.

11. 简单词 **agent**

词根 -ag- (变形: gent) 做, 代理做 (agent = ag (代理做) + ent (...人) → 帮忙做的人 → 代理人)

同根词:

① **agile**, 灵活的

记忆方法: ag(做) + ile(形容词后缀) → 什么都能做的 → 灵活的

近义词: nimble

实例: Building an agile company adaptive to changing conditions is the key way to create competitive advantage.

② **agitate** 鼓动

记忆方法: ag(做) + it + ate(动词词缀) → 反复做 → 鼓动

近义词: abet, demagogue, sedition, instigate

实例: Raising his voice and growing **agitated**, he replied that there was no Russia issue.

③ **reagent** 化学试剂

记忆方法: re(反复) + ag(做) + ent(名词后缀) → 用于反复作用, 反复试验的 → 试剂

实例: reagent paper, reagent bottle, etc.

④ **cogent** 让人信服的

记忆方法: co(共同) + gent = agent(做) → 大家一起做, 提高成功率 → 让人信服的

实例: She put forward some cogent reasons for abandoning the plan.

⑤ **transigent** 妥协的

记忆方法: transi(转换) + gent(做) → 换一种方法做 → 妥协

衍生: intransigent

实例: The teacher was intransigent about her most famous rule: no gum or candy in her classroom unless you'd brought enough to share with everybody.

⑥ **intransigence** 不妥协, 不让步

记忆方法: in(不)+transigence(妥协)→不妥协

实例: He often appeared angry and frustrated by the intransigence of both sides.

⑦ **protagonist** 主角, 提倡者

记忆方法: prot(在前)+agonist(做的人)→在前面的演员→主角, 衍生为提倡者

近义词: proponent

实例: 1. The chief protagonists in the competition are Visa and MasterCard, the world's leading credit card brands.

2. They are the main protagonists of their countries' integration into the world market.

12. 简单词 horrible

词根 - hor- 害怕

同根词

① **abhor** 极端厌恶

记忆方法: ab(to)+ hor→到恐惧的程度→极端厌恶

近义词: abhor>detest>hate>dislike, despise, loathe, scorn, resent, abominate, detest

实例: He was a man who abhorred violence and was deeply committed to reconciliation.

13. 简单词 test

词根- test- 测验, 证据

同根词

① **contest** 竞赛

记忆方法: con(共同)+test(比赛)→竞赛

实例: The latest opinion polls are predicting a very close contest.

② **protest** 抗议

记忆方法: pro(向前[提出])+test(证据)→提出证据→抗议

实例: They were protesting soaring prices.

③ **detest** 憎恨

记忆方法: de(离开)+test(证据, 作证)→不愿作证→相当怨恨

近义词: abhor>detest>hate>dislike, despise, loathe, scorn, resent, abominate, detest

实例: She detested being photographed.

④ **attest** 证明, 为...作证

记忆: at(to, 一直)+test(作证)→作证

实例: His beautifully illustrated book well attested his love of the university.

⑤testimony n.(法庭上证人的)证词;证明, 证据

记忆: testi(证据)+mon(训诫)+y→证词

实例: His testimony was an important element of the Prosecution case.

⑥testimonial (通常由雇主出示的)证明书, 纪念的

记忆: testi(证据)+mon(训诫)+ial(表形容词)→证明书

实例: She could hardly expect her employer to provide her with testimonials to her character and ability.

⑦testy adj.易怒的,脾气急躁的

记忆: test(证明)+y(表形容词)→ 在寻找证据证明的过程中总是急躁易怒的

近义词: impatient, irascible, irritable

实例: Lily's getting a little testy in her old age.

14. 简单词 **despite** → 词根 -spite-(spic, spise, spect) 看 (衍生为 恶意), despite=dis(不)+spite(看)→不看→不管,尽管
同词根则有以下:

①suspicious 可疑的

记忆: su(下面)+spic(看)+ious(形容词后缀)→在下面看的→怀疑

近义词: doubtful, wary, questionable

实例: The police inferred that they found her behavior rather suspicious.

②despise 轻视

记忆: de(离开)+spise(看)→看不起,轻视

近义词: (see abhor), 衍生:despicable

实例: Don't cheat at examination, or your classmates will despise you.

③perspicacious 明察秋毫的

记忆: per(全部)+spic(看)+acious(形容词后缀)→全部看到的→明察秋毫的

近义词: discerning, 衍生: perspicacity

实例: It is very perspicacious of you to find the cause of the trouble so quickly.

④conspicuous 明显的, 出色的

记忆: con(共同)+spic(看)+uous(形容词后缀)→大家都看得到的→明显的→出色的

近义词: apparent, obvious, outstanding, prominent

实例: He made himself conspicuous for his great contributions to the various operational changes in Toyota.

⑤ **auspicious** 有前途的, 吉兆的

记忆: au=eu(好的)+spic(看)+ious→看出好兆头的→有前途的, 好的

实例: His career as a professional trader has an auspicious start.

⑥ **prospect** 希望

记忆: pro(向前)+spect(看)→希望

衍生: prospective 预期的, prospectus 计划书

实例: Unfortunately, there is little prospect of seeing these big questions answered.

⑦ **circumspect** 谨慎的

记忆: circum(环绕)+spect(看)+ution→环绕着看→全部看透→谨慎的

近义词: cautious, prudent

实例: The banks should have been more circumspect in their dealings.

⑧ **speculation** 推测, 投机

记忆: spec(看)+ulation→推测

近义词: conjecture

实例: There is **speculation** that the attack was retribution for Russia's air raids on Islamist militants in Syria.

⑨ **retrospect** 回顾

记忆: retro(回)+spect(看)→回顾

实例: In retrospect, I wish that I had thought about alternative courses of action.

⑩ **spectrum** 光谱, 系列

记忆: spect(看)+trum→光谱(可见光, 不可见光)

实例: Politicians across the political spectrum have denounced the act.

⑪ **inspect** 检查

记忆: in(向内)+spect(看)→检查

实例: The captain wants to inspect your kit.

⑫ **spectacle** 眼镜; 奇观

记忆: spect(看)+acle→看→1. 用来看的→眼镜

2. 景象→奇观

衍生: spectacular

实例: 1. thick spectacle frames 2. It was a spectacle not to be missed.

⑬ **spiteful** 恶意的

记忆: spite(恶意, 一直凶狠的看着→恶意)+ful(表形容词)→恶意的

实例: We crept into our little sister's bedroom and spitefully defaced her pop posters.

⑭ **respite** n. 休息期间; 缓解, 暂缓; 延期; (刑罚的) 缓期执行

记忆: re(回,反)+spite(恶意,一直凶狠的看着→恶意)→ 将不好的事返回去→缓期→缓解

实例: 1. The drug brought a brief respite from the pain. 2. The judge granted the condemned man a respite to enable his attorneys to file an appeal.

15. 简单词 project → 词根 -ject- 投掷

同词根则有以下:

① inject 注射,注入

记忆: in(入)+ject(投掷)→放入→注射

实例: When they injected the animals with a virus that killed only those cells, the mice stopped sighing, the researchers discovered.

② reject 拒绝,不同意

记忆: re(反复)+ject(投掷)→反复把问题丢来丢去不解决→拒绝

近义词: decline, dispose, refuse, dissent

实例: Industry groups rejected that argument and said the delaying of such standards is by no means the basis for a lawsuit.

③ abject 可怜的(situation or quality), 卑贱的(people)

记忆: ab(to)+ject(扔)→扔到一边→可怜的

实例: The abject poverty was caused by lack of courage.

④ eject 投出

记忆: e(出)+ject(投掷)→投出

实例: Keona J. Johnson, a passenger, was ejected from the vehicle and pronounced dead at the scene.

⑤ deject 使灰心

记忆: de(离开)+ject(投掷)→被扔开→使人沮丧

近义词: discourage, demoralize, demotivate

实例: The news dejects me.

⑥ conjecture 推测

记忆: con(共同)+ject(投掷)+ure(名词后缀)→大家一起扔出(思想)→推测

近义词: guess, speculation

实例: That was a conjecture, not a fact.

⑦ projectile 抛射物

记忆: pro(向前)+ject(投掷)+ile→从武器里面抛出来的东西→抛射物

实例: The vertical and horizontal motions of a projectile can be treated independently.

⑧ **trajectory** n.[物]弹道,轨道;[几]轨线

记忆: tra(穿过,越过)+ject(扔,投,掷)+ory(表名词,物,场所)→ 物体扔出去后的越过的路径

实例: The missile deflected from its trajectory.

16. 简单词 **corrupt** → 词根 - rupt- 断 (corrupt=cor(一起)+rupt(断)→一起断,全断→腐败)

同词根则有以下:

① **rupture**, (内脏器官)折断

记忆: rupt(断)+ure→ 折断

实例: His stomach might rupture from all the acid.

② **erupt**, 爆发

记忆方法: e(出)+rupt(断)→断后喷出→爆发

实例: A rash, a volcano, applause, violence, all of these are things that are prone to erupt, meaning they suddenly become active.

③ **abrupt** 突然的

记忆方法: ab(to)+rupt→一下子就断了→突然的

实例: The recession brought an abrupt halt to this happiness.

17. 简单词 **scissors** 剪刀

词根 -sciss- (变形 sciss, scind, cide), 来源于 decide = de(加强)+cide(剪断)→一刀两断→下决心), cise

同根词

① **scission** 切割,分裂

记忆方法: sciss(剪开)+ion(名词后缀)

近义词: accelerate, precipitate

实例: We will try our best to expedite your strategic plans.

(2) **abscission** 切断,脱掉

记忆方法: ab(to,一直)+scission(切断)→切断

实例: Students worked with collaborative teams to develop innovative methods for quantifying leaf color change and **abscission** in campus trees.

(3) **rescind** 废除;撤销

记忆方法: re(一再)+scind(切)→一再地切→废除

实例: Trade Union leaders have demanded the government rescind the price rise.

(4) **suicide** 自杀

记忆方法: sui(自己)+cide(切断)→自杀

实例: commit suicide

(5) **excise** 消费税; 切除

记忆方法: ex(出)+cide/cise(切断)→切除

实例: 1. They are pressing the Chancellor to reduce excise duty on beer.

2. He launched a personal crusade to excise racist and sexist references in newspapers.

(6) **incise** 雕刻

记忆方法: in(入)+cise(切断)→雕刻

实例: After the surface is polished, a design is incised or painted.

(7) **incisive** 锋利的, 尖刻的(指犀利深入)

记忆方法: incis(=incise 雕刻)+ive(表形容词)→像雕刻一样刻进去→尖刻的

实例: His report on the operational fallacies is incisive and revealing.

18. 简单词 **condiment** 调味品

词根: -cond-, 隐藏= -hid-, 调味品正是用于隐藏坏味道的

同根词:

(1) **abscond** 潜逃

记忆方法: ab(to, 一直)+cond(隐藏)→潜逃

实例: He absconded with all the money stolen from the bank.

(2) **recondite** 深奥的

记忆方法: re(一再)+cond(隐藏)+ite(形容词后缀)→一再隐藏的→深奥的, 难懂的

近义词: abstruse, complicated, elusive

实例: We hear from mathematicians that bees have practically solved a recondite problem.

19. 简单词 **intrusive** 不请自来的, 唐突的

词根: -trus-(变形 trud) 推= push (intrusive = in(入)+trus(推)+ive(形容词)→推入的→不请自来的, 唐突的)

简单词:

(1) **abstruse** 深奥的

记忆方法: ab(to, 一直)+trus(推, 衍生为推理)→需要一直推理的→深奥的

近义词: recondite, complicated, elusive

实例: Einstein's theory of relativity is very abstruse.

(2) **protrusion** 伸出, 突出

记忆方法: pro(向前)+trus(推)+ion(名词后缀)→推出部分→突出

衍生: protrude

实例: He grabbed at a protrusion of rock with his right hand.

(3) **obtrusive** 突出的, 冒失的

记忆方法: ob(加强)+trus(推)+ive→突出的, 冒失的

近义词: impertinent

实例: These heaters are less obtrusive and are easy to store away in the summer.

20. 简单词 **contain** 包含

词根: -tain-(变形 tain, tin, ten) 拿住=hold

同根词:

(1) **attain** 获得

记忆方法: at(to, 一直)+tain(拿到)→获得

实例: On that day, China expected to be unshackled from its legal label as a “non-market economy” and attain “market-economy status”.

(2) **detain** 拘留

记忆方法: de(加强动作)+tain(拿住)→把人拿住

实例: The lawsuit alleges that detained immigrants awaiting court dates were forced to work for \$1 per day or for free, on threat of solitary confinement.

(3) **retain** 保留

记忆方法: re(反复)+tain(拿住)→保留

实例: The consistently low level indicates that employers are retaining workers and possibly looking to hire.

(4) **sustain** 维系, 支持

记忆方法: sus(在下)+tain(稳住)→支持, 维系

衍生: sustenance

实例: With evidence of sustained growth, the Federal Reserve is all but certain to raise interest rates at the Federal Open Market Committee meeting next week.

(5) **abstain** 戒绝(烟酒等), 弃权

记忆方法: abs(不再)+tain(拿住)→放弃

衍生: abstinence, abstemious

实例: Do you drink, smoke, or abstain?/Three members of the party abstained in the vote.

(6) **pertain** 是关于(pertain to = is about)→ pertinent 相关的

记忆方法: per(全部)+tain(拿住)→全部拿住→是相关的

衍生: pertinent

实例: His remarks did no pertain to the purpose of the meeting at all.

(7) **pertinacious** 坚定不移的, 固执的

记忆方法: per(彻底)+tin(拿住)+acious(多...的)→拿了很多而且拿了不放的→坚定不移的

实例: I can affirm that he is tenacious and pertinacious as are few.

(8) **retinue** n. 一批随员

记忆方法: re(一再)+tin(拿, 支撑)+ue→一直拿着我东西的人→随从人员

实例: Mind trainers are now part of a tennis star's retinue.

(9) **tenacious** 顽强的; 黏着力强的

记忆方法: ten(拿住, 支撑)+acious(表形容词, "有.....特征的, 多.....的, 易.....的")→

近义词: assiduous, sedulous, studious, persevering, industrious, persistent

实例: She is very tenacious and will work hard and long to achieve objectives.

(10) **tenet** 原则; 信条; 教义

记忆方法: ten(拿住, 支撑)+et→原则, 信条就是一个人一直坚持拿住的信念或者支撑他决策的理念

实例: The judge's ruling was based on the simple commonsense tenet that no man is above the law.

(11) **tenure** n. 占有(职位, 不动产等); 占有期; 终身职位

记忆方法: ten(拿住, 支撑)+ure(表抽象名词, 行为, 状态及其结果, 情况等)→占有就是对职位, 房产等拿着一直不放的状态或是行为

实例: 1. He was in the middle of his tenure as Oxford Professor of Poetry and at the height of his fame. 2. Junior staff have only a slim chance of getting tenure.

21. 简单词 **taint** 污点

词根: -taint- 污点, 污迹

简单词

(1) **untainted** 无污点的

记忆方法: un(不, 非)+taint(使变质, 使污染)+ed(过去分词作形容词)→无污点的

实例: My conscience stays untainted in spite of rumors and slanders from the outside.

22. 简单词 **accelerate** 加速

词根: -celer- 快, 速度

简单词:

(1) **decelerate** (使)减速

记忆方法: de(向下)+celer(速度)+ate→(使)减速

实例: The company's losses widened last year, and it is experiencing decelerating user growth in the face of intense competition from larger rivals such as Facebook.

(2) **celerity** 迅速

记忆方法: celer(快)+ity(表名词) → 快速

近义词: swiftness, rapidity, quickness, fleetness

实例: Celerity is the soul of warfare.

23. 简单词 **accept** 接受

词根: -cept-(变形 cept, ceiv, ceit, capt)拿=hold=-tain-

同根词:

(1) **conceive** 构思,想,怀孕

记忆方法: con(一起)+ceive(拿)→拿到一起来(想)→构思

实例: When the project was **conceived**, the United States was struggling to lift domestic oil supplies and push down prices.

(2) **conceit** 自大, 巧妙的比喻(由 conceive 衍生)

记忆方法: con(一起)+ceit(拿)→(自认为)全部都可以拿得到→自大

近义词: boastfulness, arrogance

实例: He knew, without conceit, that his work was awesome and extremely beneficial for the company.

(3) **deceive** 欺骗

记忆方法: de(向下,坏)+ceive(拿)→拿不好的东西给人→欺骗

衍生: deceitful

实例: A group of academics published research last week that showed how to **deceive** this system by injecting images into videos.

(4) **precept** 准则,戒律

记忆方法: pre(在前)+cept(拿)→在加入之前就接受的→戒律,准则

实例: the precepts of Buddhism

(5) **susceptible** 易受影响的; 易受感染的; 善感的

记忆方法: sus(在...下面)+cept(拿)+ible(可以...的,容易...的)→易被拿下的=易受影响的; 易受感染的; 善感的

实例: 1.Walking with weights makes the shoulders very susceptible to injury. 2.He was, she believes, unusually susceptible to women.

(6) **receptive** 善于接受的; 能容纳的

记忆方法: re(一再)+cept(拿)+ive(表形容词)→不停的拿→善于接受的,能容纳的

实例: The voters had seemed receptive to his ideas.