

GMAT 单词独孤求败打卡群——Day 19

501. 简单词 metabolism 新陈代谢

词根: -meta- 变化

同根词:

1. metaphor 隐喻, 暗喻

记忆方法: meta(变化)+phor(带来, 参见 aphorism)→带来变化的说法→隐喻

实例: Using metaphor, we say that computers have senses and a memory.

2. metamorphose 变形, 蜕变

记忆方法: meta(变化)+morpho(形态)+se→形态变化→蜕变

实例: The group is having to metamorphose from a loose collection of businesses into a fully integrated multinational.

502. 简单词 chief 首要的

词根:

同根词:

1. mischief 恶作剧, 损害, 麻烦

记忆方法: mis(不是)+chief(首要的, 重要的)→无伤大雅的整人→恶作剧

实例: He who is disposed for mischief will never want occasion.

503. 简单词 give 给

词根:

同根词:

1. misgiving 疑虑

记忆方法: mis(错)+giving(给予)→给错了→疑虑

实例: She had some misgivings about what she was about to do.

504. 简单词 monster 怪物

词根:

同根词:

1. monstrosity 庞然大物(怪物), 畸形

记忆方法:

实例: Most of the older buildings have been torn down and replaced by modern monstrosities

505. 简单词 mortal 凡人(会死的人)

词根: -mort- 死亡

变形: mort, mor

同根词:

1. morbid 病态的, 心理不健康的

记忆方法: morb=mort(死亡)+id→对死亡有兴趣的→心理不健康的, 发音记忆:"毛

病"

实例: Some people have a morbid fascination with crime.

2. moribund 垂死的

记忆方法: mori=mort(死亡)+bund=bound→死亡的边界→垂死的

实例: the moribund economy

3. immortalize 使不朽,使名垂千古

记忆方法: im(不)+mort(死亡)+alize→使不朽

4. mortality 死亡数目

记忆方法:

5. amortize 分期偿还

记忆方法: am=to +mort(死亡)+ize→逐渐偿还直到合约到期(死亡)为止

6. mortify 使屈辱

记忆方法: mort(死亡)+ify→使人想死→使屈辱

实例: If you say that something mortifies you, you mean that it offends or embarrasses you a great deal.

7. mortgage n.房屋抵押贷款 vt.抵押

记忆方法: mort(死)+gage(抵押品)→抵押品是不能动的,死的

实例: They had to mortgage their home to pay the bills.

506. 简单词 mote (参见难记词表) 斑点

词根:

同根词:

1. motley 杂色的,混杂的

记忆方法: mot(斑点)+ley→有斑点的→杂色的,混杂的

实例: The volunteers seem a motley crew.

507. 简单词 nebula (参见难记词表) 星云

词根:

同根词:

1. nebulous 星云的,衍生为模糊的

记忆方法:

实例: The notions we children were able to form of the great world beyond were exceedingly nebulous.

508. 简单词 anemia 贫血

词根: -nem- 血

同根词:

1. nemesis 天谴,报应

记忆方法: nem(血)+esis(理论)→血的理论→血债血偿→天谴

实例: Yet the imminent crisis in its balance of payments may be the President's nemesis.

509. 简单词 analgesic (参见难记词表) 镇痛剂

词根: -alg- 疼痛

同根词:

1. nostalgia 怀旧

记忆方法: nost(=home)+alg(疼痛)+ia(病)→思念家乡(衍生为过去)而疼痛→怀旧, 乡愁

实例: He might be influenced by nostalgia for his happy youth.

510. 简单词 nostalgia 念旧, 乡愁

词根: -nost- 家乡(home)

同根词:

1. nostrum 民间药物

记忆方法:

2. nostomania 思乡病

记忆方法:

511. 简单词 lacer 蕾丝

词根: -lace- 蕾丝本来就是指衣服中有很多孔洞, lacer 由此表示撕开, 划开

同根词:

1. lacerate 撕裂

记忆方法: lacer(撕开)+ate→撕开

衍生: laceration

实例: He had lacerations on his back and thighs.

512. 简单词 lag 落后

词根:

同根词:

1. laggard 落后者

记忆方法:

实例: In marketing, trading and many other subjects, we can classify the participants into several groups - innovators, early adopters, early majorities, late majorities, and finally laggards.

513. 简单词 line 线

词根:

同根词:

1. lineage 家族, 血统

记忆方法:

实例: They can trace their lineage directly back to the 18th century.

2. linen 亚麻布

记忆方法:

3. clothesline n. 晒衣绳

记忆方法: clothes(衣服)+line(绳子)→晒衣绳

实例: 1.He hung his clothes out to dry on the clothesline across the doorway.

514. 简单词 live 活着

词根: -liv- 活

变形: liv, lif

同根词:

1. livestock 家畜, 牲畜

记忆方法: live(活着的)+stock(储备)→牲畜

2. oblivion 无意识状态→衍生为消逝, 遗忘

记忆方法: ob(不)+liv(活)+ion→不活的状态→无意识状态

衍生: oblivious

实例: "1. Within the hour he had slipped once again into deep and dreamless oblivion.

2. It seems that the so-called new theory is likely to sink into oblivion."

3. prolific 多产的

记忆方法: pro(向前, 多)+lif=life+ic→很多生命的→多产的

近义词: fecund, fertile, exuberant 衍生: proliferate

515. 简单词 warm 温热的

词根:

同根词:

1. lukewarm 微温的

记忆方法: luke(微弱的)+warm(温热的)→微温的

实例: Wash your face with lukewarm water...

516. 简单词 magnificent 壮丽的

词根: -magn- 壮大的

变形: magn, mega

同根词:

1. magnate 富豪, 大企业家, 权贵

记忆方法:

实例: A multimillionaire media magnate has shocked his employees with his candor by telling them all that he's putting his business affairs on hold to enter an alcoholism - counseling program.

2. magnify 扩大

记忆方法:

3. magnitude 大小, 级数

记忆方法:

4. megalithic adj. <考古> 巨石造成的, 用巨石的

记忆方法: mega(巨大的)+lith(=stone 石头)+ic(表形容词)→巨大石头的

实例: a prehistoric megalithic structure

5. megabit n. 百万位, 兆位

记忆方法: mega(兆)+bit([计] 比特(二进位制信息单位))→兆位

实例: One megabit (Mb) is 124 kilobits.

517. 简单词 "1. marriage; 2. marine;" "1. 婚姻; 2. 海的, 海军;"

词根: "-marri-; -mari-" "1. 婚姻; 2. 海的;"

变形: marri, mari

同根词:

1. marital 婚姻的

记忆方法:

2. maritime 海的, 海运的

记忆方法:

实例: ...the largest maritime museum of its kind...

518. 简单词 marvelous 极好的

词根:

同根词:

1. marvel (at) 对...大为赞赏

记忆方法:

实例: Her fellow members marveled at her seemingly infinite energy.

519. 简单词 matriarch (参见 monarch) 母性统治

词根: -matr- 母亲的

变形: matr, matern

同根词:

1. matrix 母体, 矩阵

记忆方法:

2. matriculate 被大学录取

记忆方法: matri(母体)+culate→使得进入母体→被大学录取

实例: One needs to matriculate to get a bachelor degree.

3. maternal adj. 母亲的; 母亲般的; 母系的

记忆方法: matern(母性, 母亲)+al(表形容词)→ 母亲的, 母性的

实例: Maternal smoking can damage the unborn child.

520. 简单词 amazing 令人吃惊的

词根:

同根词:

1. maze 迷宫

记忆方法:

实例: The book tries to steer you through the maze of alternative therapies.

521. 简单词 millimeter 毫米

词根: -milli- 千分之一, 千

同根词:

1. millipede 千足虫

记忆方法:

2. milligram 毫克

记忆方法:

3. millennial 千年的

记忆方法: mill=milli(千)+enn=annum(年)+ial→千年的

522. 简单词 mimic 模仿

词根: -mim- 模仿

同根词:

1. mime 做手势, 做哑剧动作

记忆方法: mim(模仿)+e→哑剧就是需要模仿各种动作来表达意思

实例: Music, mime and strong visual imagery play a strong part in the productions.

2. mimeograph 油印机, 复写

记忆方法: mim(模仿)+eo+graph(写)→复写

3. mimicry 模仿, 拟态

记忆方法: mimi(模仿)+cry(叫喊)→模仿, 拟态

近义词: camouflage

实例: Language learning usually necessitates conscious mimicry.

523. 简单词 miracle 奇迹

词根: -mir- 惊奇(wonder), 幻想(mirror 镜子就是反射, 不真实的存在)

同根词:

1. mirage 海市蜃楼, 幻想

记忆方法: mir(惊奇, 幻想)+age→幻想出来的东西, 不真实的

实例: The objectivity of science is a mirage.

2 . miraculous adj. 奇迹般的; 不可思议的

记忆方法: mirac(=miracle)+ous(表形容词)→奇迹般的

实例: The change in Peter was miraculous.

524 . 简单词 mix 混合

词根: -mix-

变形: mix, misc

同根词:

1 . miscellaneous 杂七杂八的

记忆方法: misc=mix(混合)+ellaneous(多...的)→乱七八糟混合在一起的

2 . miscellany 大杂烩, 汇编

记忆方法:

3 . promiscuous 杂乱的, 淫乱的

记忆方法: pro(向前)+misc(混杂)+uous(多)→淫乱的, 杂乱的

实例: She is perceived as vain, spoilt and promiscuous.

525 . 简单词 create 创造

词根:

同根词:

1 . miscreant 恶棍

记忆方法: mis(错误的)+creant(创造出来的)→恶棍

实例: Local people demanded that the District Magistrate apprehend the miscreants.

526 . 简单词 mobile 移动, 汽车

词根: -mob- 移动

同根词:

1 . mob 暴民, 乌合之众

记忆方法:

2 . mobilize v. 动员; 鼓动

记忆方法: mobile(可运动的, 可移动的)+ize(表动词)→使运动, 移动→动员, 调动, 动用

实例: The purpose of the journey is to mobilise public opinion on the controversial issue.

527 . 简单词 "1. motion; 2. mote (参见难记词); "1. 运动; 2. 斑点"

词根: -mot- "1. 运动; 2. 斑点"

同根词:

1 . motive 动机, 运动的

记忆方法:

2 . motif 主题,中心思想

记忆方法: 艺术,文学作品的动机即是其主题

实例: Alienation is a central motif in her novels.

3 . locomotion n.运动;移动; 运动力

记忆方法: loco(机车)+motion(运动)→ 车运动→ 移动

实例: Flight is the form of locomotion that puts the greatest demands on muscles.

4 . motility n.运动性,自动力;机动性

记忆方法: mot(运动)+ility(表名词, 性质)→运动性

实例: All of these cells exhibit motility .

5 . motorist n.汽车驾驶员;乘汽车旅行的人

记忆方法: motor(机动车的)+ist(表名词,...的人)→汽车上的人→汽车驾驶员/乘汽车旅行的人

实例: The route took us through scenery quite inaccessible to the motorist.

6 . mottle 斑点,使有斑点

记忆方法:

实例: Mottles are caused by poor ink or uneven absorption characteristics in the paper.

528 .简单词 mourn 哀悼,哀痛

词根:

同根词:

1 . mournful 哀痛的

记忆方法:

实例: He looked mournful, even near to tears.

529 .简单词 music 音乐

词根: -mus- Muse 缪斯女神(创作女神)→创作,灵感,沉思

同根词:

1 . muse 沉思,灵感

记忆方法:

实例: His muse had deserted him, and he could no longer write.

530 .简单词 neonatal (参见 nature) 新生儿的

词根: -neo- 新的

同根词:

1 . neologism 新词,旧词新意

记忆方法: neo(新)+log(说)+ism→新的说话方法→新词,旧词新意

实例: The newspaper used the neologism 'dinks', Double Income No Kids.

2 . neolithic 新石器时代的

记忆方法: neo(新)+lith(石头)+ic→新石器时代的
反义词: paleolithic

3. neophyte 初学者

记忆方法: neo(新的)+phyte(向前,发音类似 fight)→new fighter→新手
实例: He self-claimed to be a neophyte at politics.

531. 简单词 nephew 侄子

词根: -nep- 亲属
同根词:

1. nepotism 裙带关系,重用亲属

记忆方法: nepo(亲属)+tism→重用亲属

532. 简单词 noise 噪音

词根:
同根词:

1. noisome 令人不愉快的

记忆方法:
实例: His noisome reputation for corruption had already begun to spread.

533. 简单词 conclude 得出结论

词根: -clud- 关闭=close(conclude 共同关闭→关闭讨论→得出结论)
同根词:

1. occlude 闭塞,封闭

记忆方法: oc(加强)+clude(关闭)→闭塞,封闭
实例: This method can occlude the invalid user and greatly improve the security of the software.

2. preclude 预先排除

记忆方法: pre(在前)+clude(关闭)→预先排除
实例: We try to preclude any possibility of misunderstanding.

3. recluse 隐居者, 遁世者, 隐士

记忆方法: re(回)+cluse(闭关)→回到家中闭关=隐居者
衍生: reclusive

实例: His widow became a virtual recluse for the remainder of her life.

4. seclude 使隔开, 使隔绝, 使隐退

记忆方法: se(分开)+clude(关闭)→使隔绝→使隐退
实例: She would seclude herself from the world forever.

534. 简单词 omen 凶兆

词根:
同根词:

1 . ominous 凶兆的

记忆方法:

反义词: auspicious

535 .简单词 omnificent (参见 factory) 无所不能的

词根: -omni- 全

同根词:

1 . omnipotent 全能的

记忆方法: omni(全)+potent(潜能)→无所不能的

2 . omnipresent 无处不在的

记忆方法: omni(全)+present(在场的)→无所不在的

3 . omnivorous 杂食的

记忆方法: omni(全)+vor(吃,参见 devour)+ous→所有都吃的→杂食的

536 .简单词 open 打开的

词根:

同根词:

1 . open-ended 开放式的,无限度的

记忆方法: open(打开的)+end(结局,界限)→开放的结局,无限度的

实例: open-ended questions

2 . openhanded 大方的

记忆方法:

实例: The wholesale houses are not openhanded with credit for unproved shops.

537 .简单词 opinion 意见

词根:

同根词:

1 . opinionated 固执己见的

记忆方法:

近义词: obdurate, obstinate

实例: Your article is full of some of the most opinionated rubbish I have ever read.

538 .简单词 press 压

词根: -press- 挤压

同根词:

1 . oppressive 压迫的

记忆方法: op(加强)+press(压)+ive→压迫的

实例: The new laws will be just as oppressive as those they replace.

2 . repress v.抑制; 镇压

记忆方法: re(回,向后)+press(压)→压回去

衍生: repressed 被压抑的, 被抑制的

实例: People who repress emotions risk having nightmares.

3. depressed 情绪低落的, 沮丧的; 不景气的, 萧条的

记忆方法: de(向下)+press(压)+ed(过分表形容词, 状态)

衍生: depression 忧郁, 萧条

实例: 1. He seems somewhat depressed. 2. When depressed, they dramatically overindulge in chocolate and sweets. 3. The construction industry is no longer as depressed as it was.

4. suppress 镇压, 压制

记忆方法: sup(下面)+press(挤压)→挤下去=镇压

衍生: suppression 名词

实例: He was prepared to suppress rebellion by shooting down protestors.

5. compression 压缩

记忆方法: com(全)+press(挤压)+ion(表名词)→全部挤压在一起=压缩

实例: The compression and density make this a difficult book to read, but it richly rewards the effort.

6. pressing 紧迫的

记忆方法: press 的现在分词形式

近义词: urgent

实例: There is a pressing need to modernize our electoral system.

539. 简单词 out 在外面

词根: out- 前缀, 在外面

同根词:

1. outbreak 爆发

记忆方法: out+break(v)→n(名词), 意思相当于 break out

2. outburst 爆发

记忆方法: out+burst(爆炸)→n

3. outcry 尖叫

记忆方法: out+cry→n

4. outgrowth 产物(强调自然产生的结果)

记忆方法:

实例: This big shop is an outgrowth of my little shop I started three years ago.

5. outlandish 异国风味的, 稀奇古怪的

记忆方法: out(在外)+land(国土)+ish→异国风味的

实例: This idea is not as outlandish as it sounds.

6. outmoded 过时的

记忆方法:

7. outspoken 直言不讳的

记忆方法:

实例: She is an outspoken critic of the school system in this city.

8. outwardly 表面上地

记忆方法:

实例: Outwardly this looked like the beginning of a terrific programme but the stage was actually set for a major disaster.

540. 简单词 haul 拖,拉

词根:

同根词:

1. overhaul 彻底检查,全面修订,赶上并超过

记忆方法: over(翻转)+haul(拉)→把东西拉过来然后翻转→彻底检查; over(超过)+haul(拉)→拉过来并且超过→赶上并超过

实例: "1. The government said it wanted to overhaul the employment training scheme to make it cost effective.

2. Argentina need to beat Peru by at least four goals to overhaul Brazil and reach the final itself."

难记词:

501. hermit 隐士

记忆方法: 联想记忆: her +mit=MIT→她在 MIT→隐士

衍生: hermitage

实例: The hermit followed an ascetic life - style.

502. hermetic 密封的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: hermet=hermit(隐士,衍生为密封)+ic→密封的

实例: This would permit air to enter, breaking the hermetic seal of the jar.

503. heyday 全盛时期

记忆方法: 联想记忆: hey(你好)+day(日子)→大家都给你打招呼的日子→全盛时期

实例: In its heyday, the studio's boast was that it had more stars than there are in heaven

504 .hiatus 縫隙, 间断

记忆方法: 联想记忆: hi+at+us→通过縫隙对我们说 hi→縫隙

实例: Diplomatic efforts to reach a settlement resume today after a two-week hiatus.

505 .hispanic 拉美裔美国籍的

记忆方法: 常见词

实例: A Hispanic person is a citizen of the United States of America who originally came from Latin America, or whose family originally came from Latin America.

506 .hoary 灰白的, 老旧的

记忆方法: 常见词

实例: hoary hair=grey hair

507 .hogwash 猪食, 衍生为废话

记忆方法: hog 猪+wash(洗)→猪食, 衍生为废话

实例: The government report about the murder was nothing but hogwash.

508 .hokum 废话

记忆方法: 联想记忆: hok=hog+um→猪发出的嗯嗯声音→废话

实例: The book is enjoyable hokum.

509 .hone 磨, 磨练

记忆方法: 常见词

实例: Leading companies spend time and money on honing the skills of senior managers.

510 .hood 外衣的风帽, 面罩, 衍生为罩子

记忆方法: 常见词, 发音记忆: 发音类似"护的"→保护罩

实例: She is wearing a red cloak with a hood.

511 .hook 钩子, 勾住

记忆方法: 常见词

实例: One of his jackets hung from a hook.

512 .horticulture 园艺

记忆方法: hort 源于古拉丁语的 hortus, 这是古罗马时代在城郊分给公民的小地块, 罗马公民可以各自种些蔬菜、果树、花木+culture(培养)→园艺

实例: It is forbidden to occupy basic farmland to develop horticulture or dig ponds to breed fish.

513 .hound 猎狗, 猎犬

记忆方法: 联想记忆: 来源于 hunt, 柯南道尔的小说福尔摩斯中就有一部叫做 "The Hound of the Baskervilles"(巴斯克维尔的猎犬)

514 .hue 色彩=color, 大声抗议

记忆方法: hue 表示色彩是常见意义, 表示大声抗议可以用发音记忆: 发音类似吹口哨声音→大声抗议

实例: 1. The same hue will look different in different light. 2. Just as the show ended, he heard a huge hue and cry outside.

515 .hum 哼唱, 发出嗡嗡声

记忆方法: 拟声词

实例: The birds sang, the bees hummed.

516 .hurtle 猛冲

记忆方法: 联想记忆: hurtle 容易导致 hurt, 而且 turtle cannot hurtle

实例: A pretty young girl came hurtling down the stairs.

517 .hut 小屋

记忆方法: 常见词

实例: The hut isn't safe; it was just flung together.

518 .hype 炒作, 天花乱坠的广告宣传

记忆方法: hype 本来就是超过的词根, 单独使用表示过量的宣传

实例: My products aren't based on advertising hype, they sell by word of mouth.

519 .maculate 有斑点的, 弄脏

记忆方法: 联想记忆: macu=mark(标记, 斑点)→maculate 有斑点的

近义词: mottle

实例: If your little sister has a maculate appearance, she either needs a good wipe with a damp towel or you should take her to the doctor straight away.

520 .mural 墙壁的, 壁画

记忆方法: mur(墙壁=wall)+al→墙壁的

实例: One of the walls enclosing the park is decorated with a huge mural showing Hollywood stars.

521 .muck 污秽物

记忆方法: 联想记忆: 和 mud 一起记忆

实例: This congealed muck was interfering with the filter.

522 .impale/empale 刺穿

记忆方法: pale 除了常用的苍白之意外, 还有用于做围栏的木杆, 因此 impale/empale 才有刺穿的意思

实例: Researchers observed one bird impale a rodent on a cactus.

523 .pecuniary 金钱的

记忆方法: 来源于拉丁语, pecu=money

实例: She denies obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.

524 .pious 虔诚的, 孝顺的

记忆方法: 常见词

衍生: piety 反义词: impious→impiety

实例: 1. What we need is not manifestos of pious intentions, but real action. 2. He had to leave his home because of impiety.

525 .importune 纠缠, 强求

记忆方法: 联想记忆: import(进口)+tune=opportunity(机会)→告诉你有机会→纠缠, 强求

实例: One can no longer walk the streets without seeing beggars importuning people who pass by.

526 .imposter 冒名顶替者

记忆方法: 联想记忆: im(进入)+post(职位)+er(人)→进入别人岗位的人→冒名顶替者

实例: No imposter could deceive him; someone had put him up to all their tricks.

527 .infatuation 迷恋

记忆方法: 联想记忆: in(进入)+fat(胖→油蒙心)+ation→迷恋

实例: It isn't love, it's just a passing infatuation.

528 .fringe 边缘, 刘海, 穗

记忆方法: 常见词

实例: the fringe of a sword

529 .innuendo 暗示, 含沙射影

记忆方法: 联想记忆: innu(在里面)+endo(做)→在里面做的→暗示, 含沙射影

实例: The report was based on rumors, speculation, and innuendo.

530 .insomnia 失眠症

记忆方法: 常见词, in(无法)+somnia(睡眠=sleep)+ia(疾病)→失眠症

531 .tandem 串联的, 一前一后的, 同时发生的

记忆方法: in tandem, 最早是两匹马前后拉的车, 衍生为双人自行车, 串联

实例: All these factors have been working in tandem.

532 .trepid 惊恐的, 不安的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: trap→trepid 一朝被蛇咬十年怕井绳

衍生: intrepid

实例: Starting at 4pm from the Community Center, many intrepid adventurers set out on our Treasure Hunt.

533 . tepid adj. 微温的;不冷不热的;不热情的;半心半意的

记忆方法: 发音记忆: 读音似'抬屁的'→ 俗话说'抬屁股走人'→ 做事爱理不理的, 不冷不热的, 不热情的

实例: The play was greeted with tepid applause.

534 . torpid 迟钝的,有气无力的

记忆方法: 发音记忆: "拖屁的"→所以表示拖拖拉拉的

实例: He just walked and his mind drifted slowly like a torpid stream.

535 . inured 习惯的(多指不好的事情)

记忆方法: 联想记忆: in(进入)+ured=used→习惯的

实例: Doctors become inured to death.

536 . ion 离子

记忆方法: 复习下化学: 因失去或得到一个或以上电子而带有正电(阳离子)或负电(阴离子)的原子或基团

衍生: ionization (电离化)

实例: The hydrated proton has been included in the calculations as one ion.

537 . iota 希腊第九个字母(类似于 i), 衍生为少量

实例: There is not an iota of truth in his story.

538 . ire 怒火

记忆方法: 联想记忆: fire→ire

实例: Their ire was directed mainly at the government.

539 . jaundice 黄疸, 偏见

记忆方法: 英文的 yellow 来源于 jaune, 法语, 黄色的, 这里 jaun=jaune→黄疸, 衍生为偏见

衍生: jaundiced 有偏见的

实例: The financial markets are taking a jaundiced view of the Government's motives.

540 . jerk 猛然移动

记忆方法: 联想记忆: knee-jerk reaction 是一个非常常用的词组

实例: The car jerked to a halt.