

GMAT 单词独孤求败之旅——Day 2

24. 简单词 exceed 超过

词根: -ceed- (变形 ceed /cede(动词词根), cess(名词、形容词词根) 走出→超越,超过
同根词:

(1) antecede vt. 先行于(=is before)

记忆方法: ante(先于)+cede(走)→走在前面→先行于

衍生: antecedent (adj, 在...之前的), antecessor(n. 前辈)

实例: The fallacies in the mass-production that anteceded lean manufacturing provided inspiration to the birth to the later.

(2) cede 割让

记忆方法: cede(走)→let go→割让

衍生: cession (n. 割让)

实例: The general had promised to cede power by February

(3) concede (勉强)承认,给予(权利)

记忆方法: con(一起)+cede(走)→一起走了→勉强承认了

衍生: concession (n. 承认)

实例: He finally conceded that she was right.

(4) precede 先行于= antecede,优于

记忆方法: pre(先于)+cede(走)→走在前面→先行于

衍生: precedent (先例), predecessor = antecessor

实例: This trial could setup an important precedent for dealing with a large number of similar cases later on.

(5) recede 后退

记忆方法: re(向后)+cede(走)→后退

衍生: recession (n. 衰退), recess (休会 (记忆法:退后的程度少些))

实例: The conference broke for a recess.

(6) incessant 不间断的

记忆方法: in(在里面)+cess(走)+ant(形容词词根)→在里面一直走→不停的

近义词: uninterrupted, ceaseless, continual, constant, endless, perpetual

实例: The noise of bombs and guns was incessant.

(7) secede vi 脱离

记忆方法: se(分离)+cede(走)→脱离

实例: Singapore seceded from Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state.

(8) accede 同意

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+cede(走)→一直走(在一起)→同意

近义词: agree, assent, consent

实例: He should have acceded with our demands at the outset.

(9) accessible 可理解的(understandable), 可到达的(approachable)

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+cess(走)+ible(能)→能走到一起的)→能理解的, 能到达的

实例: McMaster immediately expressed a desire to run a less hierarchical organization and be more accessible to his staff.

Washington Times Apr 10, 2017

(10) predecessor 前辈

记忆方法: prede(在前)+cess(走)+or(人)→走在前面的人→前辈

实例: Next, a talk about Trump's effort to roll back some of his predecessor's climate change regulations.

Seattle Times Apr 10, 2017

(11) successive adj. 连续的, 相继的; 继承的; 接二连三的

记忆方法: suc(<sub 在下面)+cess(走)+ive(表形容词)→走在下面→走在后面→相继的, 连续的

实例: In Tokyo share prices have plummeted for the sixth successive day.

(12) successor n. 接替的人或事物; 继承人, 继任者

记忆方法: suc(在下面)+cess(走)+or(表名词, 人)→ 接替的人或事物

实例: He set out several principles that he hopes will guide his successors.

(13) unprecedented adj. 前所未有的, 无前例的; 空前的; 无比的

记忆方法: un(不, 非)+precedented(在前的, 在先的)→空前的, 史无前例的

实例: The situation is unprecedented in modern times.

25. claim 呼喊, 要求, 宣告

词根: -claim- (变形 -clam-) 呼喊

同根词:

(1) acclaim 欢呼

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+claim(喊)→一直喊→欢呼

实例: The film met with considerable critical and public acclaim.

(2) clamor 喧嚣

记忆方法: clam(= claim 呼喊)+or(表名词)→ 喧嚣

实例: He raised his hand to stop the clamor.

(3) exclaim 呼喊

记忆方法: ex(出)+claim(喊)→呼喊

衍生: exclamation (n. 感叹)

实例: He exclaims that it must be a typing error.

(4) reclaim 取回, 开垦

记忆方法: re(回)+claim(喊)→取回

实例: 1. He came back to reclaim his honor.

2. The Netherlands has been reclaiming farmlands from water.

(5) proclaim 宣布, 声称

记忆方法: pro(向前)+claim(喊)→宣布, 声称

实例: Britain proudly proclaims that it is a nation of animal lovers.

(6) declaim 朗诵, 抨击

记忆方法: de(向下, 加强)+claim → 大声喊 → 朗诵, 抨击

实例: He raised his right fist and declaimed: 'Liar and cheat!'

(7) disclaim 否认

记忆方法: dis(不)+claim(喊)→喊不是的 → 否认

衍生: disclaimer - 免责声明

实例: She disclaimed any knowledge of her husband's business.

26. 简单词 climate 环境

词根: -climate-

(1) acclimate (使)习惯于

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+climate(环境)→(使)适应环境

衍生: acclimate to sth/doing sth (使)适应环境

实例: He was helped by a couple of friends to acclimate to living in the US.

27. 简单词 culture 文化

词根: -cult- 培养

简单词

(1) acculturate (使)适应文化

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+culture(文化) +ate(表动词)→使适应文化

实例: Schools help acculturate the second generation of the immigrants.

(2) inculcate 反复灌输

记忆方法: in(进入)+culc=cult(培养)+ate→反复灌输

实例: The aim is to inculcate business people with an appreciation of different cultures.

28. 简单词 custom 风俗

词根: -custom 风俗, 习惯

同根词:

(1) accustom (使)适应风俗 (be accustomed to doing sth)

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+custom(风俗) +ate(表动词) → 使适应风俗, 习惯

实例: I have been accustomed to the life here.

29. 简单词 module 模块, 课程的单元

词根: -mod- 模式(=mode), 方式(manner)

同根词

(1) modify 修改

记忆方法: mod(模式)+ify(...化)→模式化, 规范化→修改

实例: The books depict a North American landscape that is ravaged by ecological disaster and inhabited by a genetically modified race of quasi-humans, the Crakers.

(2) commodity 大宗商品

记忆方法: com(共同)+mod(模式)+ity(名词后缀)→共同模式的产品→大宗商品(同质的产品, 例如小麦, 大豆, 金属等)

实例: The Rhine is an important shipping route for commodities including grains, minerals, coal and oil products including heating oil.

(3) moderate 有节制的, 中等的

记忆方法: moder(=mod. 模式)+ate(形容词后缀)→有模式的, 有规范的→有节制的, 能够模块化的都不是什么稀奇的→中等的

实例: She is a successful fashion industry executive, she grew up on Long Island and considers herself a moderate Republican.

(4) modest 谦虚的

记忆方法: mod(模式)+est(最) → 说话做事有分寸→谦虚的

实例: He lost the popular vote in the 2016 election and his electoral-college plurality was more modest than many of those won by earlier presidents.

(5) mold 模子, 霉菌, 铸造

记忆方法: mold=mod(模式) → 用模式制造出来的→模子

衍生: molder

实例: 1. The sweatful practice sessions mold mighty football teams. 2. Melted metal is poured into a mold to harden into shape.

(6) **accommodate** 为...提供食宿, 使适应

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+com(共同的)+mod(模式)+ate(动词后缀)→使得进入相同的模式
→调和, 使适应

实例: This place is used to accommodate the tourists./It took a while for the team to accommodate his view.

30. 简单词 **complex** 复杂的

根词: -plex- (变形: plic) 重叠

同根词:

(1) **complicated** 复杂的

记忆方法: com(一起)+plic(重叠)→重叠在一起→复杂的

近义词: intricate, complex, entangled, knotty

实例: "As the election year opens, particularly the presidential elections, it becomes more complicated for any type of international negotiation."
Seattle Times Apr 12, 2017

(2) **duplicate** 复制品

记忆方法: du(二)+plic(重叠)+cate→能重叠在一切的两样东西→复制品

近义词: copy

实例: "It felt like an opportunity to explore something in VR that's dreamlike, instead of an effort at duplicating reality."
Los Angeles Times Apr 11, 2017

(3) **duplicity** 表里不一, 欺骗

记忆方法: 也是两样东西重叠→指一会说这, 一会说那, 前后不一, 注意和 duplicate 区分

实例: His duplicity caused us to distrust him.

(4) **replicate** 重现

记忆方法: re(重新)+plic(重叠)+ate→重新制作可重叠的东西→重现

衍生: replica 复制品

实例: Tesla is spending heavily on research and development, and perhaps its technology will be difficult or impossible for others to replicate.

(5) **implicate** 牵连, 含蓄表明

记忆方法: im(入)+plic(重叠)+ate→进入重叠之中→不明说→含蓄表明 (中国人经常一句话好几种说法→含蓄)

实例: He was forced to resign when one of his subordinates was implicated into a financial scandal.

(6) **explicate** 直说

记忆方法: ex(出)+plic(重叠)+ate→在重叠外说→明说

实例: As a biographer of Albert Einstein and Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Isaacson knows how to explicate and celebrate genius: revered, long-dead genius.
New York Times

(7) **implicit/ explicit** 含蓄的/直截了当的

记忆方法: im(入)+plic(重叠)+it→进入重叠之中→不明说→含蓄表明
ex(出)+plic(重叠)+it→从重叠之中出来→直截了当的

实例: President Donald Trump ordered a review of banking rules with the implicit aim of loosening them.

Researchers observing the subjects will also intervene to ask explicit questions about what's motivating certain emotions as they book travel.

(8) **explicable** 可解释的

记忆方法: ex(出)+plic(折叠)+able(表形容词)→可解释的

近义词: explainable

实例: Everything in nature, including the origins of living things, should be explicable by comprehensible laws.

(9) **accomplice** 共犯

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+com(共同)+plic(重叠)→重叠在一起的复杂关系→共犯

实例: He became an unwitting accomplice in the crime.

(10) **complicity** 合谋

记忆方法: com(共同)+plic(重叠, 纠缠)+ity(名词结尾)→共同纠缠一起→合谋, 注意和 complicated, complexion 区分

实例: A number of police was sentenced to death due to their complicity in the murder.

(11) **perplexed** 困惑的

记忆方法: per(全部)+plex(重叠, 纠缠)→到处纠缠在一起→复杂的, 令人费解的

实例: She is perplexed about what to do for her daughter.

(12) **complexion** 肤色, 特质

记忆方法: com(一起)+plex(折叠)+ion(表名词)→肤色和特质全部是基因折叠出来的结果

实例: 1. ...those with acne or oily complexions.

2. Every time the political complexion of the government changed, so did the defense policy

31. 简单词 1. current; 2. Cure.

词根: -cur- (变形: cour) 1. 流动, 当前; 2. 治愈.

(1) **excursive** 离题的

记忆方法: ex(出)+cur(跑)+sive→跑题的

近义词: digressive, discursive

实例: His speech is filled with excursive statements.

(2) **excursion** 远足, 跑题

记忆方法: ex(出)+cur(跑)+sion→跑出去→远足

实例: In Bermuda, Sam's father took him on an excursion to a coral barrier.

(3) **cursory** 粗略的

记忆方法: cur(跑, 快速做)+ory→快速做完的→粗略的

近义词: hasty, superficial

实例: I only took a cursory reading to the letter.

(4) **procurator** 代理人(主要是法律的代理人, 检察官, 或者较高级职位的代理)

记忆方法: pro(向前)+cur(跑)+ator(人)→向前跑的人→代理人

实例: A procurator is an administrative official with legal powers, especially in the former Soviet Union, the Roman Catholic Church, or the ancient Roman Empire.

(5) **scurry** vi. 快跑, 仓皇奔跑

记忆方法: scur(=cur 跑)+ry(表动词)→仓皇快跑

实例: The rats scurry around, searching for scraps of food in the rubbish.

(6) **scurrilous** 说话粗鄙的, 下流的, 嘴损的

记忆方法: scurri(仓皇的跑)+lous(表形容词)→不雅的→说话粗俗不雅的

近义词: abusive

实例: She was frightened by an utterly false accusation and an utterly scurrilous threat.

(7) **concur** 同时出现, 意见一致(concur with)

记忆方法: con(共同)+cur(发生)→同时出现

实例: Local feeling does not necessarily concur with the press.

(8) **recur** 再次出现

记忆方法: re(再)+cur(发生)→再次出现

实例: The weather patterns — warmth in the Pacific Northwest is another one — tend to recur in different El Niño years.

(9) **accurate** 精确的

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+cur(关心)+ate(形容词后缀)→一直关心的→弄得精确的→精确的

实例: Colleges and universities are required to provide timely, accurate and complete information on enrollment status.

(10) **curious** 好奇的

记忆方法: cur(关心)+ious→非常关心的→好奇的

衍生: curiosity (...osity 指多的状态)

实例: Am I asking at least three to five smart questions that convey I'm intellectually curious and will add value to the organization?

(11) **curator** 博物馆馆长

记忆方法: cur(关心)+ator(人)→关心照看的人→博物馆馆长

实例: He is curator of fossil fishes at the Natural History Museum.

(12) **curatorial** 管理者的

记忆方法: curator(博物馆馆长)+ial(表形容词)→管理者的

实例: the museum's curatorial team

(13) **cursive** 草书的

记忆方法: curs(跑)+ive→快速写的→草书的

实例: Chinese cursive writing is very difficult to read.

(14) **discursive** 东拉西扯的, 离题的

记忆方法: dis(分开)+curs(跑)→散乱的, 离题的

实例: His own toast was discursive and overlong, though rather touching.

(15) **obscure** 模糊的, 遮掩

记忆方法: obs(不)+cure(关心)→不关心→模糊的

实例: 1. The origin of the custom is obscure. 2. One wall of the parliament building is now almost completely obscured by a huge banner.

(16) **precursor** 先驱

记忆方法: pre(在前)+curs(跑)+or(人)→先驱者

实例: He said that the deal should not be seen as a precursor to a merger.

(17) **procure** 取得, 获得

记忆方法: pro(向前)+cure(跑)→取得, 获得

衍生: procurement

实例: It remained very difficult to procure food, fuel and other daily necessities.

(18) **recourse** n. 求援; 追索权; 依赖; 所依靠的物[人]

记忆方法: re(回)+cour(跑)+se→跑回来→求助

实例: Your only recourse is legal action.

(19) **intercourse** n. 交流 [生] 交合

记忆方法: inter(在...之间)+course(跑, 发生)→在...之间跑→交流

实例: 1. The magazine becomes a cultural medium of intercourse between the two peoples.

2. There was close intercourse between them.

(20) **courser** n. 猎狗, 打猎者, <诗>骏马

记忆方法: cour(跑, 快速做)+er(表名词, 表物或人)→ 猎狗就是快速跑去找到猎物

近义词: hound

实例: Once in a winter, a hunter went to hunt with his courser.

(21) **scour** 冲刷; 擦亮; 四处搜索

记忆方法: s(快速)+cour(跑, 快速做)→ 冲刷就是快速的刷→四处搜寻也是快速地找

实例: Rescue crews had scoured an area of 30 square miles.

(22) **scourge** 灾难, 使痛苦

记忆方法: s(快速)+cour(跑, 快速做)+ge→ 用鞭子抽打让人快速做→ 灾难, 使痛苦

实例: 1. The cruel captain used a scourge on his disobedient sailor. 2. the best chance in 20 years to end the scourge of terrorism.

(23) **succor** 救助, 帮助

记忆方法: suc(<sub 在下面>)+cor(跑)→在下面跑→有人在私底下为你奔走→帮忙, 救助

实例: I have learned to succor the unfortunate.

32. 简单词 **cause** 原因

词根: -caus- (变形: cus) 原因

同根词

(1) **excuse** 借口

记忆方法: ex(出)+cuse(理由)→无理由的理由→借口

近义词: digressive, excursive

实例: There are plenty of reasons for enjoying a healthier diet, and just as many excuses for not.

(2) **accuse** 控告, 指控

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+cuse(理由)→一直要理由→指控

衍生: accusation

实例: After the deadly attacks, Christians accused the government of failing to protect churches.

33. 简单词 **ace** 一流的

词根: -ac- 尖端(就像扑克牌的 A →尖端)

同根词

(1) **acme** 顶点

记忆方法: ac(尖端)+me→顶点

近义词: apex(见难记词表), zenith(见难记词表), summit, apogee(见难记词表)

实例: His work is considered the acme of cinematic art.

(2) **acute** 敏锐的, 医学上急性的(chronic 的反义词)

记忆方法: ac(尖端)+te→位于顶端的人→敏锐的

衍生: acumen

实例: 1. The war has aggravated an acute economic crisis. 2. In the dark my sense of hearing becomes so acute. 3. I was laid up in bed with acute rheumatism.

34. 简单词 quiet 安静

词根: -quie-(变形: qui) 安静

同根词:

(1) **acquiesce** 默许,勉强同意

记忆方法: ac(to,一直)+quie(安静)+sce→安静的接受→默许

衍生: acquiescent(贬义词,唯唯诺诺,总是同意别人的)

实例: 1. He has gradually acquiesced to the decision of his parents.
2. I loath to appear acquiescent.

(2) **quiescence** 静止

记忆方法: quie(安静)+scence→静止

实例: a quiescent Southern seaside town

(3) **disquiet** 使不安,不安

记忆方法: dis(不)+quiet(安静)→不安静

实例: There is growing public disquiet about the cost of such policing

(4) **tranquil** 安静的;平静的;宁静的

记忆方法: tran(=across 穿)+quil(安静)→灵魂在安静中穿越→平静的,宁静的

近义词: serene, calm, peaceful

实例: The tranquil atmosphere of the resort allows guests to feel totally at home.

(5) **tranquility** n. 平静;安静;安宁;平稳

记忆方法: tranquil(平静的)+ity(名词后缀)→平静,安宁

实例: While it has lost its tranquility, the area has gained in liveliness.

(6) **requiem** n. (天主教)安魂弥撒;安魂曲;挽歌

记忆方法: re(一再)+quie(安静)+em→不停寻回灵魂的安静→安魂曲,安魂曲

实例: Behind me, the Washington Symphony Orchestra is playing Mozart's Requiem.

35. 简单词 require 要求

词根: -quire- (变形: qui, quis) 寻求

简单词:

(1) **requisite** 必须的

记忆方法: re(一, 再)+quis(寻求)+ite→对于必须的东西是需要一再寻求的

实例: Mathematics in this view is cut-and-dried and calls for nothing so much as mastery of the requisite algorithms, and unlimited patience.

(2) **prerequisite** 先决条件

记忆方法: pre(先, 前)+requisite(必须的)→先决条件

实例: The story I heard as a kid from a single parent family was that education was a non-negotiable prerequisite for anything else.

(3) **acquisitive** 贪得无厌的

记忆方法: ac(to, 一直)+quis(要求)+itive(形容词后缀)→不停要求→贪得无厌的

近义词: ravening, greedy, covetous, rapacious

实例: We live in an acquisitive society.

(4) **inquire** 询问

记忆方法: in(入)+quire(寻求)→向里面寻求答案→询问, 探索

衍生: inquisitive (刨根问底的)

实例: I did inquire again about it and follow it up.

(5) **perquisite** 固定津贴, 特权

记忆方法: per(全)+qui(要求)+site→全要→(工资外的)财务补贴, 特权

实例: One of the perquisites of his employment is the cost-free long distance call.

(6) **disquisition** 专题论文, 专题演讲

记忆方法: dis(分开)+quis(寻求)+ition→到处问→探究→专题论文

实例: She launched into an authoritative disquisition about contracts.

(7) **exquisite** 精致的, 高雅的

记忆方法: ex(出)+qui(要求)+site→在 site 上要求出来的→精致的, 高雅的

实例: Some of the instrumentation is exquisite, particularly for harp and flute.

(8) **requite** 报答

记忆方法: re(一再)+qui(要求)+te→别人对己有恩, 一再要求予以报答

实例: 1. to requite like for like 以恩报恩, 以牙还牙。2. to requite kindness with ingratitude 以怨报德

(9) **unrequited** adj. (尤指爱情) 得不到回应或报答的

记忆方法: un(不, 非, 没有)+requited(报酬, 回报)→没有回报的

实例: 1. Wickedness does not go altogether unrequited. 恶有恶报 2. She fell in an unrequited love with the artist.

36. 简单词 second 第二

词根: -sec-(变形: sequ, secut) 跟随, 顺序(第二名就是紧跟第一的)

简单词:

(1) sequence 顺序

记忆方法: sequ(顺序)+ence(表名词)→顺序

实例: This meant there was less funding from industry to sequence the rye genome, which is about 2½ times the size of the human genome.

(2) sequent 接踵而来的

记忆方法: sequ(跟随)+ent(表形容词)→跟随而来的

实例: Spatially localized place and grid codes might therefore be a manifestation of a general circuit mechanism for encoding sequential relationships between behaviourally relevant events.

(3) subsequence 后果

记忆方法: sub(在...之后)+sequ+ence(名词词缀)→在后跟随而来的→后果

衍生: subsequent 接踵而至的

实例: A literary coincidence compounded of a discreditable priority and an honorable subsequence.

(4) obsequious 谄媚的

记忆方法: ob(=ab, to 一直)+sequ(跟随)+ious(形容词后缀)→一直跟在后面→拍马屁的, 谄媚的

近义词: fawning, adulating

实例: He looked at the two ladies with an obsequious air.

(5) consecutive 连续的, 连贯的

记忆方法: con(共同)+secut(跟随)+ive→一个接着一个的→连贯的

实例: Photographs taken at the same time on two consecutive sunny days can be quite different from one another.

(6) prosecute 检举, 指控

记忆方法: pro(在前)+secut(跟随, follow)+e→follow what has done before→检举

实例: The police have decided not to prosecute because the evidence is not strong enough.

(7) persecute 迫害

记忆方法: per(彻底)+secut(跟随)+e→彻底跟着→迫害

实例: He and his family have been persecuted by the authorities for their beliefs.

37. 简单词 adapt 使适应

词根: -apt-(变形: ept) 能力

同根词:

(1) **adept** 熟练地

记忆方法: ad(to, 一直)+ept(能力)→一直锻炼出来的能力→熟练的

实例: He is also adept at "erasing" small mistakes with judicious use of cleaning fluid to dissolve a wax dribble.

(2) **aptitude** 能力

记忆方法: apt(能力)+ itude(表名词)→ 能力

实例: In school, she vexed her teachers with her pinball energy, but impressed them with her aptitude and ambition.

(3) **inapt** 无能的, 不熟练的, 不恰当的

记忆方法: in(不, 非)+apt(能力)→没有能力的

实例: He always makes inapt remarks.

38. 简单词 dictionary 词典

词根: -dict- 说→命令

同根词:

(1) **predict** 预测

记忆方法: pre(向将来)+dict(说)→预测

实例: He said it was hard to predict how audiences would react once they were asked to pay for interactions with live streamers.

(2) **indict** 指控

记忆方法: in(入)+dict(说)→把人说入(监狱)→指控

实例: Authorities say he and three others were indicted for computer hacking, economic espionage and other crimes.

(3) **contradict** 和...矛盾

记忆方法: contra(相反)+dict(说)→相矛盾

实例: He did not contradict her but he did not confirm it, either.

(4) **dictation** 听写

记忆方法: dict(说)+ ation(表名词)→听写就是别人说着你写

实例: Keep in mind that with many dictation apps, a recording of your voice is uploaded to the company's servers for software-based transcription.

(5) **dictator** 独裁者

记忆方法: dict(命令)+ator(人)→只是下命令的人→独裁者

实例: Park is the daughter of late dictator Park Chung-hee, one of the most divisive figures in South Korean history.

(6) interdict 禁止

记忆方法: inter(相互)+dict(说)→互相说话交头接耳是不行的→禁止

实例: Armies can be brought in to interdict the shipment of drugs.

(7) abdicate 退位

记忆方法: ab(不)+dict(命令)→不能命令→退位

实例: The last French king was Louis Philippe, who abdicated in 1848.

(8) addict 使上瘾

记忆方法: ad(to,一直)+dict(命令)→一再命令→权利令人上瘾→使上瘾(毒品等)

实例: He apologised, and then he broke down and cried and said he was addicted to drugs.

(9) dictum 格言

记忆方法: dict(说)+um→格言

近义词: proverb, adage, axiom, aphorism

实例: ...the dictum that it is preferable to be roughly right than precisely wrong...

(10) predicate 谓语, 断言, 取决于(on)

记忆方法: pre(在前)+dic(说)+ate→在事前就说→断言,取决于(predicate on)

实例: 1. Most religions predicate life after death. 2. In general, a grammatical clause contains a subject and a predicate. 3. Financial success is usually predicated on having money or being able to obtain it.

(11) predicament 困境

记忆方法: 由于 predicate 因此进入困境(predicament)

实例: If you are in a predicament, you are in an unpleasant situation that is difficult to get out of.

(12) valedictory adj.(尤在正式场合)告别的, 告辞的. n 告别演说, 告别辞

记忆方法: vale(拉丁语 再见, 再会)+ dict(说)+ory(表名词或形容词)→再见时说的话→告别的, 告辞的→告别演说

实例: He made a valedictory address after two years as chairman.

39. 简单词 equal 相等的

词根: -equ- 相等

同根词:

(1) equivocate 支支吾吾,模棱两可地说

记忆方法: equ(相等)+voc(说,来源于 voice)+ate(动词后缀)→同样的意思绕来绕去地说→支支吾吾

衍生: equivocal 模棱两可的, 不清楚的

实例: Don't equivocate about what you expect the team to accomplish and what the priorities are.

(2) **adequate** 适合的

记忆方法: ad(to, 一直)+equ(相等)+ate→一直(和所需的)相等→适合的, 足够的

近义词: satisfactory, sufficient, ample, enough

实例: Nor are they an adequate predictor of whether someone will offend again.

(3) **equivalent** 等值的

记忆方法: equ(相等)+val(价值,来源于 value)+ent(表形容词)→等值的

实例: Samsung is South Korea's largest business group and its revenue is equivalent to about a fifth of the country's GDP.

(4) **equanimous** 安静的, 镇静的

记忆方法: equ(相等)+anim(生命,精神,来源于 animal)+ous→众生平等→镇静,凡是不慌不忙

近义词: sedate, composed, collected, imperturbable

实例: What would you give for them to be more focused, healthier, more equanimous, more motivated, more productive, and friendlier?

(5) **equable** 平稳的, 温和的

记忆方法: equ(相等)+able(能...的,易...的)→可相等的→平稳的

实例: He has an equable temperament.

40. 简单词 **aqueous** 水的

词根: -aqu- 水(和 equ 一起记忆了), ous 后缀表示充满的
同根词:

(1) **aquatic** 水生的

记忆方法: aqu(水)+atic(表形容词)→水生的

实例: aquatic plants/aquatic sports

(2) **aquarium** 水族馆

记忆方法: aqu(水)+rium(...地方,参见 auditorium)→有水的地方→水族馆

实例: According to the Association of Zoos and Aquariums there are more than 10,000 zoos around the world.

(3) **aqueduct** 水渠

记忆方法: aqu(水)+duct(引导, 参见 introduce)→水渠

实例: California is the land of milk and honey but it's also the realm of hundreds of dams, canals, aqueducts and reservoirs.

(4) **opaque** 不透明的

记忆方法: op(不)+aque(水)→不像水一样是透明的→不透明的

衍生: opacity

实例: You can always use opaque glass if you need to block a street view.

41. 简单词 postpone 推迟

词根: -post- 在后面

同根词:

(1) **preposterous** 不合理的, 荒谬的

记忆方法: pre(在前)+post(在后)+erous→又在前又在后→荒唐的

实例: The implication that marital infidelity enhances a leader's credibility is preposterous.

(2) **posthumous** 死后的

记忆方法: post(在后)+hum(土)→死后的

实例: The Swedish author wrote the first three thrillers, which became an international and posthumous phenomenon.

(3) **posterity** 后代, 后裔

记忆方法: post(在后)+erity(表名词)→后代

实例: Their music has been preserved for posterity .