

GMAT 单词独孤求败之旅——Day 3

42. 简单词 here 这儿

词根: -here- 这儿

同根词:

(1) adhere 粘着, adhere to 坚持

记忆方法: ad(to)+here(这儿)→一直在这儿→黏住

衍生: adhesion

实例: YouTube will then evaluate whether the channel is adhering to its guidelines before letting it carry adverts.

(2) inherent 固有的

记忆方法: in(内部)+here(这儿)→自身内部→与生俱来的,固有的

实例: This process has an inherent fallacy.

(3) coherent 一致的

记忆方法: co(一起)+here(这儿)→全在这儿→一致的

实例: His comment is coherent to the lecture he delivered yesterday.

43. 简单词 monitor 管理,班长

词根: -mon- 本意为单个,衍生意义是统治,因此这个词根有这两个意思

简单词:

(1) monk 和尚

记忆方法: mon(单独)+k → 独身一人(不能结婚)→僧侣

实例: China considers the monk, who fled to India in 1959 amid an uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet, a separatist seeking Tibet's independence.

(2) monastery 寺庙

记忆方法: mon(单独)+as+tery(名词词缀,表示行为或者地点) → monk 所在的地点 → 寺庙,修道院

实例: A monastery is the building where monks live while they're practicing their religion.

(3) monarch 独裁者

记忆方法: mon(单独)+arch(统治)→独裁者

近义词: dictator

实例: King John, the third of England's Angevin monarchs, claimed lands in France to which the French also laid claim.

(4) monolithic 巨石的

记忆方法: mono(单独的)+lith(石头)+ic → 单独的石头 → 巨石的

实例: The professional military always influences U.S. foreign policy, and military minds are hardly monolithic in their views.

(5) monologue 独白, 长篇大论

记忆方法: mono(单独的)+logue(说话) → 独白

实例: I thought there would be a sort of TED Talk in the middle of the show somewhere — maybe an eight-minute monologue.

(6) monotonous 单调的

记忆方法: mono(单独)+ton(声音)+ous(表形容词) → 单调的

近义词: dull, repetitious, 衍生: monotony (n.)

实例: One particular day, I was attempting to buckle down and knock out several hours of important, but monotonous work.

(7) admonish 劝告, 告诫

记忆方法: ad(一直)+mon(管理)+ish(表动词) → 一直管理 → 告诫, 劝告

近义词: scold, caution, 衍生: admonition

实例: He was admonished for taking risks of his health.

(8) premonition (不详的)预感, 预兆

记忆方法: pre(先, 前)+mon(管理)+ition(表名词) → 在前警告的 → 预兆

实例: Tom had a real, genuine premonition of bad news.

(9) sermonize 说教

记忆方法: ser=se(分开)+moni(管理)+ize(表动词) → 说教

实例: The film attempts neither to dramatize nor sermonize.

44. 简单词 monarch 独裁

词根: -arch-(变形: arc) 弓 → 拱形 → 统治(古代统治者才能用拱形的豪华大门) → 古老简单词:

(1) archer 弓箭手

记忆方法: arch(弓)+er(人) → 弓箭手

实例: Trump and his entourage will pass a painting showing Russian archers slaughtering their enemies in medieval battle.

(2) archery 箭术

记忆方法: archer(弓)+y(表名词) → 箭术

实例: If you like to shoot arrows at a target with a bow, you're a fan of archery.

(3) architecture 建筑学

记忆方法: arch(拱形)+tecture → 研究拱形的 → 建筑学

实例: The computing architecture still in use today was first described by the mathematician John von Neumann and his colleagues in 1945.

(4) **arcade** 商场, 游乐中心; 拱廊, 连拱廊

记忆方法: arc(拱形)+ade(表名词, 表示"状态, 物品";)→拱形廊道→拱廊→室内商场

实例: One can walk in the shade of the arcade when the sun is hot.

(5) **arcs** 弧, 弧线(arc 的名词复数); 弧形物

记忆方法: arc(表示弓形)→弧形从弓形演变而来

实例: A rainbow arced gracefully over the town.

(6) **hierarchy** [计]分层, 层次; 等级制度

记忆方法: hier(=holy 神圣的)+archy(统治)→等级统治

实例: Like most other American companies with a rigid hierarchy, this company provides workers and managers with strictly defined duties.

(7) **anarchic** 无政府主义的, 无序的

记忆方法: an(无)+arch(统治)+ic→无统治的→无政府主义的

实例: This was clearly portrayed by his anarchic attitudes and complete disrespect towards authority.

(8) **patriarch/ matriarch** 家长/女族长

记忆方法: patri(父亲的)+arch(统治)/matri(母亲的)+arch(统治)

实例: 1. Ochs wants to restore his finances by marrying into a recently ennobled, nouveau-riche family whose patriarch, Faninal, is supplying the Empress's army in the Netherlands.

2. "In difficult times, musicals cheer you up," agrees Jane Asher, whose role as a Parisian matriarch sees her sporting a French accent on stage.

(9) **archeology** 考古学

记忆方法: arch(古老)+ology(学科)→考古学

实例: This type of dating technology is typically used in archeology to gauge the age of artifacts from the distant past.

(10) **archetype** 原型

记忆方法: arche(古老)+type(类型)→原型

实例: Once I stepped into the costume of a well-worn cultural archetype, I got used to hearing other people's theories about my life.

(11) **archaic** 古老的

记忆方法: arch(古老)+ic →古老的

实例: Archaic practices such as these are usually put forward by people of limited outlook.

(12) arcane 古老的

记忆方法: arc(古老)+ane→古老而神秘的

实例: The technique at one time was arcane in the minds of most chemists.

(13) archive 档案

记忆方法: arch(古老)+ive(表形容词)→古老的文件→档案

衍生: archival

实例: It means that there will be no copies archived for historical purposes.

(14) archipelago 群岛

记忆方法: arch(古老)+pelago(浮游物)→古老的浮游物堆积形成→群岛

实例: ...the Azores, a rugged, volcanic archipelago of nine islands.

(15) oligarchy 寡头统治

记忆方法: olig(少数)+archy(统治)→寡头统治

实例: Athens was suffering under the rule of an oligarchy that had no concern for the people's welfare.

(16) overarching 支配一切的,首要的

记忆方法: over(在...之上)+arch(统治)+ing→首要的

实例: Home ownership has been an overarching and innate desire of the British.

45. 简单词 option 选择,期权

词根: -opt-(变形: opsis)选择,还有一个意思是视力

同根词:

(1) adopt 采纳,收养

记忆方法: ad(一直)+opt(选择)→反复选出来的→采纳,收养

实例: She struggles with the pressures of being both an abandoned orphan and an adopted child treated as precious by her white parents.

(2) optional 可选择的; 随意的

记忆方法: option(选择)+al(表形容词)→可选择的

实例: He said to rely on your child's doctor to let you know when antibiotics are necessary and when they are optional.

(3) synopsis 摘要

记忆方法: syn(共同)+opsis(选择)→共同选择出来的→摘要

衍生: synoptic 摘要的

实例: For each title there is a brief synopsis of the book.

(4) optic 眼睛的,视觉的

记忆方法: opt(视力)+ic(表形容词)→视力的

实例: Sunlight can also come in on fibre-optic cables.

(5) optics 光学

记忆方法: optic(眼睛的)+s→光学就是研究光和我们眼睛是如何看见事物的学科

实例: If such materials became generally available to the optics industry the payoffs from such a breakthrough would be enormous.

(6) myopic 近视的,目光短浅的

记忆方法: my(我的)+opic(眼光)→近视的(多数中国学生都是近视眼)

实例: The Government still has a myopic attitude to spending.

(7) optician 眼睛商

记忆方法: optic(视力)+ian(表名词, ...的人)→拯救你视力的人

实例: Some may need specialist treatment at the optician's.

46. 简单词 adorn (参见难记词表) 装饰

词根: -orn- 装饰

同根词:

(1) ornate 华美的

记忆方法: orn(装饰)+ate→华美的

实例: Eventually, they reached a pair of ornately carved doors.

(2) ornament 装饰,装饰物

记忆方法: orn(装饰)+a+ment(表名词)→装饰

实例: It is, in fact, the most exuberant, elaborate, and ornamented of all plumed birds.

(3) suborn 收买(以做假证)

记忆方法: sub(在下面)+orn(装饰)→在下面装饰→把钱放在桌子底下送出去→收买

实例: He was charged with conspiracy to suborn witnesses.

47. 简单词 universe 宇宙

词根: -vers-(变形: verse, vert, veer) 旋转(uni(独一)+verse(转)→旋转(运动)着的一切→宇宙)

同根词:

(1) averse 反对的 (a strong feeling of dislike)

记忆方法: a(不)+verse(转)→不再转→反对的

实例: The management is not averse to the idea of operational re-engineering but we still need to work hard to acquire its full support.

(2) versed 熟练的, 精通的

记忆方法: vers(转→钻研)→熟练的

近义词: adroit

实例: He is well versed in many styles of jazz.

(3) conversant 熟练的, 熟悉的

记忆方法: converse(谈话, 联想 conversation)→谈久了就熟悉了→熟悉的

近义词: familiar

实例: Those in business are not, on the whole, conversant with basic scientific principles.

(4) adverse 不利的, 反对的(something harmful)

记忆方法: ad(一直)+verse(转)→一直都在转→转晕了→不利的

注意: Adverse and averse are both turn-offs, but adverse is something harmful, and averse is a strong feeling of dislike. Rainstorms can cause adverse conditions, and many people are averse to rain.

实例: Lack of money will have an adverse effect on the initiative.

(5) diversity 多样性

记忆方法: di(分开)+vers(转)+ity→分开转的→不同的→多样性

实例: When there's diversity, there's variety.

(6) versatile 多用途的, 多才多艺的

记忆方法: vers(转)+atile(容易的)→容易转的→多用途的, 多才多艺的

实例: Never before has computing been so versatile.

(7) inverse 相反的

记忆方法: in(反)+verse(转)→相反方向转→相反的

实例: There is often an inverse relationship between the degree of hierarchy in an organization and its efficiency.

(8) traverse 横越, 横贯

记忆方法: tra(=tran 横过, 穿过)+vers(转)+e→横越

实例: I traversed the narrow pedestrian bridge.

(9) revert 恢复(以前的状态, 制度或者行为)

记忆方法: re(回到+vert(转)→转回→恢复

实例: Her boss became increasingly depressed and reverted to smoking heavily.

(10) invert 倒转

记忆方法: in(反)+vert(转)→反过来转→翻转

实例: The global chart was unusual in sloping up, down, then upwards again, like an inverted S on its back, or an elephant raising its trunk. (Economist Sep 15, 2016)

(11) avert 防止, 避免

记忆方法: a(不)+vert(转)→防止

实例: Talks with the teachers' union over the weekend have averted a strike.

(12) divert 转移; 转移注意力

记忆方法: di(分开)+vert(转)→转移注意力

实例: Big institutional investors are also diverting more money to the hedge fund firms that use computer-driven hedge fund strategies. (New York Times Nov 14, 2016)

(13) advert 提到, =advertisement

记忆方法: 联想 advertisement

实例: An advert for Calvin Klein underwear featuring 73-year-old Lauren Hutton looks set to reignite the debate about ageism in the fashion industry. (BBC, Apr 20, 2017)

(14) advertent 注意的

记忆方法: ad(一直)+vert(转)+ent→注意的, 留意的(advertisement 也是为了让人注意)

衍生: inadvertent

实例: The inadvertent convert didn't advert to how to avert the diverted culvert.

(15) extroverted 性格外向的

记忆方法: extro(外)+vert(转)→外向的

实例: Some young people who were easy-going and extroverted as children become self-conscious in early adolescence.

(16) introverted 性格内向的

记忆方法: intro(内)+vert(转)→内向的

实例: The world which the book inhabits seems too self-consciously literary, too introverted.

(17) veer 使改变方向; (谈话、行为或思想)离开主题

记忆方法: veer 转

实例: He is unlikely to veer from his boss's strongly held views.

(18) vertex <数>(三角形、圆锥等的)顶; (三角形、多边形等的)角的顶点

记忆方法: vert(旋转)+ex→顶点

实例: the vertex of a mountain.

(19) vertical 垂直的, 竖立的

记忆方法: vert(转)+ical(表形容词,...的)→转直→垂直的

实例: The gadget can be attached to any vertical surface.

(20) vertigo 眩晕, 头晕

记忆方法: vert(转)+i(我)+go(走)→我一边走一边转→结果就是眩晕

实例: If you have vertigo it seems as if the whole room is spinning round you.

(21) verve 气魄, 神韵, 热情, 活力

记忆方法: verv(转)+e→转动→热情, 活力→气魄, 神韵

实例: It was a performance of verve and vitality.

(22) vortex 漩涡; (动乱, 争论等的) 中心

记忆方法: vort(=vert 转)+ex→水不停转形成漩涡; 风不停转形成旋风→动乱, 争论不停转→舆论的漩涡, 无法控制的处境

实例: When marriages break down children are swept into the vortex of their parents' embittered emotions.

48. 简单词 vocabulary 词汇

词根: -voc- (变形: vok, voci) 说话

同根:

(1) vocal 声音的

记忆方法: voc(说话)+al(表形容词)→说话的, 声音的

实例: Emily rails against her father when he attempts to curb her more vocal expressions of religious independence.

(2) convoke 召集

记忆方法: con(一起)+voc(叫)→叫到一起→召集

实例: The king convoke parliament to cope with the impending danger.

(3) advocate 支持者

记忆方法: ad(一直)+voc(说话)+ate→一直为其说话→支持

实例: The practice, putatively aimed at identifying ineligible voters, stemmed from a controversial Ohio law that civil rights advocates considered a vestige of Jim Crow.

(4) evoke 唤醒

记忆方法: e(出)+voke(叫)→叫出→唤醒

实例: The piece even evokes the Baroque form of the chaconne, in which variations are spun over a repeated harmonic sequence.

(5) revoke 取消, 撤回

记忆方法: re(返回)+voke(叫)→叫回→撤销

实例: The government revoked her husband's license.

(6) provoke 触怒

记忆方法: pro(向前)+voke(叫)→触怒

衍生: provocative

实例: If one firm goes under it could provoke a cascade of bankruptcies.

(7) invoke 请求, 调用

记忆方法: in(入)+voke(叫)→叫入→调用

衍生: invocation 乞求, 祈祷

实例: She invoked several eminent scholars to back up her argument./...invocation of divine guidance...

(8) vocation 职业

记忆方法: voc(说话)+ation(表名词)→绝大部分的职业都需要不停的说话

实例: Unless you can find someone to pay you to sip fancy tropical drinks on the beach, your vocation is not likely to be a "vacation."

(9) avocation 副业

记忆方法: a(副的)+vocation(职业)→副业

实例: Make authorship your avocation, not your vocation.

(10) revocable 可废除的

记忆方法: revoc=voke(撤销, 取消)+able→可被取消的, 可被废除的

实例: If a credit is opened without the word "irrevocable", it can be considered revocable.

(11) equivocal 模棱两可的

记忆方法: equi(相等)+voc(说)+al→同样的意思来来去去的说→模棱两可的

衍生: equivocate

实例: On matters of principle we should be clear-cut in attitude, and by no means be equivocal.

(12) vociferous 吵吵嚷嚷的

记忆方法: voci(=vok 出声, 叫喊)+fer(=bring/carry, 表示"带来, 拿来")+ous(表形容词)→带来叫喊声的→大声叫喊的→吵吵嚷嚷的

实例: He was a vociferous opponent of Conservatism.

49. 简单词 estimate 估计

词根: -est-(变形: ess, est, esth, aest) 感觉(estimate→感觉出来的→估计)

简单词:

(1) esthetics 美学

记忆方法: esth(感觉)+etics(学问)→感觉的学问→美学

衍生: aesthetic 美学的, 审美的/ aesthetician 审美学家

实例: Often you can tell a person's esthetic, or sense of what she thinks is beautiful, by stepping into her home and seeing how it's decorated.

(2) anesthesia 感觉缺失; 麻醉

记忆方法: an(无)+esthes(感觉)+ia(表名词, 病)→ 没有感觉的病→感觉缺失

衍生: anesthetic adj. 感觉缺失的; 麻木的

实例: Anesthesia is a drug that numbs part of your body or makes you unconscious so that you don't experience pain during a procedure like surgery.

(3) intestine [解]肠; 内部的

记忆方法: int(=within 在...之内)+est(感觉)+ine(表名词/形容词, 属性相关的)→在身体内的有感觉的存在→肠

实例: This vitamin is absorbed through the walls of the small intestine.

50. 简单词 fable 寓言

词根: -fable- 说

简单词:

(1) affable 和蔼可亲的

记忆方法: af(=ad, 一直)+fable(说话)→一直说话的→亲切的

近义词: friendly, amiable, sociable, approachable

实例: He was normally mild-mannered, affable, and untalkative.

(2) ineffable 妙不可言的

记忆方法: in(不能)+effable(说出的)→无法说出的, 妙不可言的

实例: One thing all great leaders share is that ineffable quality that psychologists call "achievement motivation."

51. 简单词 factory 工厂

词根: -fact-(变形: fact/fac, fect/fec, fic, fig, feat/feit, feign)做

简单词:

(1) artifact 人工制品

记忆方法: arti(艺术→技巧)+fact(做)→用技巧做出的→人工制品

衍生: artificial 人工的

实例: The company diverted construction so the artifacts weren't disturbed, a plan that the State Historic Preservation Office concurred with.

(2) artifice 技巧, 诡计

记忆方法: arti(艺术→技巧)+fice(做)→ 诡计

近义词: scheme, device, trick, foul

实例: His remorse is just an artifice to gain sympathy.

(3) facile 容易的

记忆方法: fac(做)+ile(容易的)→容易做的,容易的

实例: The subject of proprietary trading is too complex for facile summarization.

(4) factor 因素,动力

记忆方法: fac(做)+tor→能促进人做的东西→因素,动力

实例: Here are some factors to keep in mind.

(5) faction 派系,小团体

记忆方法: fact(做)+ion→(一帮人)在一起做→派系

实例: There are multiple rival factions within the organization, dramatically decreasing the efficiency of innovation.

(6) benefactor 捐助者,恩人

记忆方法: bene(好)+fact(做)+or(人)→做好事的人→捐助者,恩人

实例: He became a benefactor of disease control and prevention in his later stage of life.

(7) olfactory 嗅觉的

记忆方法: ol(=oil) +fact(做)+ory→制造汽油的→刺鼻气味→嗅觉的 (olfaction:嗅觉)

实例: Human mind constantly depend on objects which are taken from visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory and tactile means.

(8) affection 喜爱(爱戴,关怀)

记忆方法: af(一直)+fect(做)ion→一直做是因为喜爱之情→喜爱

实例: His charismatic leadership helped him gain affection from all the employees.

(9) affect 影响,假装

记忆方法: af(一直)+fect(做)→影响→做过了,过犹不及→假装

实例: 1. The new technology affects the survivorship of the traditional industry. 2. He listened to them, affecting an amused interest.

(10) affected 假装的,做作的

记忆方法: af(一直)+fect(做)+ed→一直做→过犹不及→假装的

实例: She had an affected air and a disdainful look.

(11) disaffected 不满的,愤愤不平的

记忆方法: 注意和 affected 区分

实例: Environmental issues provided a rallying point for people disaffected with the government.

(12) affectation 假装

记忆方法: af(一直)+fect(做)ation→一直做→过犹不及→假装,矫情, 注意和 affection 区分

实例: She raised her eyebrows with the affectation of surprise.

(13) defect 缺点

记忆方法: de(向下)+fect(做)→缺点

衍生: defective 有缺点的

实例: A report has pointed out the defects of the present system.

(14) deficit 亏空,赤字

记忆方法: de(向下)+fic(做)→亏空

衍生: deficient 有亏空的

实例: If an account or organization is **in deficit**, more money has been spent than has been received.

(15) fiction 小说

记忆方法: fic(做)+tion(表名词)→凭空创造出来的→小说

实例: "Truth is better than **fiction**, and we are strong believers in that." (*New York Times*)

(16) fictitious 假想的,编造的

记忆方法: fict(做)+itious(多...的)→编造的

实例: We're interested in the source of these **fictitious** rumours.

(17) officious 爱管闲事的

记忆方法: 来源于 office→办公室小人→爱管闲事的

实例: They wouldn't welcome any officious interference from the union.

(18) proficient 熟练的,精通的

记忆方法: pro(向前)+fic(做)+ient→做在别人前面→熟练的,精通的

实例: She's proficient in several languages.

(19) efficacious 有效的

记忆方法: ef(出)+fic(做)+acious(多...的)→做出很多的→有效的

实例: Despite these challenges, **efficacious** public health interventions are available to prevent thousands of Generation Zika-related disabilities and deaths. (*US News, Aug 10, 2016*)

(20) suffice 足够,使充分

记忆方法: sufficient 的动词

实例: A cover letter should never exceed one page; often a far shorter letter will **suffice**.

(21) deficient 不足的;亏空的

记忆方法: deficit 赤字, 亏空

实例: An educational system which fails to teach basic arithmetic is seriously **deficient**.

(22) sacrifice 牺牲,牺牲品

记忆方法: sacri(神)+fic(做)→为神做的东西→牺牲

实例: As such the truth is **sacrificed** for the twin purposes of political expediency and serving America's longtime obsession with "black crime." (*Salon April 21, 2017*)

(23) figurehead 傀儡

记忆方法: figure(画像,来源于 fig 做)+head(头)→像画像一样的头领→傀儡

实例: The party's president had become merely a figurehead.

(24) disfigure 损毁外形

记忆方法: dis(分开)+figure(头像,来源于 fig 坐)→毁损外形

实例: Many of the wounded had been badly disfigured.

(25) figment 虚构的事物

记忆方法: fig(做)+ment→做出来的东西→虚构的事物

实例: The person vanished as silently as if it had simply been a figment of her imagination.

(26) figurative 比喻的, 具象的

记忆方法: figur(=fig 做)+ative(形容词)→具体做出来的东西→具象的

实例: His career spanned some 50 years and encompassed both abstract and **figurative** painting.

(27) feat 功绩, 技术

记忆方法: 武功里面的招式就翻译为 feat,为 fac 的变形

实例: This bridge is a brilliant **feat** of engineering.

(28) defeat 击败

记忆方法: de(向下,除去)+feat(功绩)→除去功绩→击败

实例: As he acknowledged **defeat** for the healthcare bill, Trump said Republicans would likely pivot to tax reform. (*Reuters, March 24, 2017*)

(29) counterfeit 仿制品,仿制的

记忆方法: counter(相反)+feit(做)→反过来做,联想从别人的成品逆向拆解→仿制

近义词: artificial, fake, copied, imitative

实例: He admitted possessing and delivering **counterfeit** currency.

(30) forfeit (因违规)丧失,失去

记忆方法: for(放弃) +feit(做)→做了某事而失去→(因违规)丧失

实例: The murderers **forfeit** their own right to life.

(31) feign 假装

记忆方法: feigh(做)→假装

实例: You might **feign** indifference when you hear about some gossip, but you're probably dying to know.

(32) fickle (爱情, 友谊等) 变化无常的

记忆方法: 来源于 figment → 空想出来的通常变化无常

近义词: mercurial, erratic, irregular, capricious

实例: Fluctuating prices usually base on a fickle public's demand.

(33) surfeit 过量, 过度(尤指饮食而不适; vt./vi. 吃得过多, 吃腻)

记忆方法: sur(超过)+feit(做) → 做得过多 → 吃得过多

实例: 1. **A surfeit of food makes one sick.** 2. Steve **surfeited himself on jam tarts.**

52. 简单词 filial 子女的(见难记词表)

词根: -fili- 1. 子女的; 2. 线条

同根词:

(1) affiliate 隶属于, 加入, 子公司

记忆方法: af(一直)+fili(子女的)+ate → 成为子女的 → 隶属于, 加入

实例: He is not affiliated with any political party.

(2) filigree 金银细工

记忆方法: fili(线)+gree(=grain 颗粒) → 线+颗粒 → 金银细工

实例: The word filigree is used to refer to delicate ornamental designs made with gold or silver wire.

(3) filibuster 阻碍(议案)通过

记忆方法: fili(线)+buster(称呼不喜欢的男子) → 这个讨厌的家伙用线拉布 → 阻碍

实例: A group of senators plan to filibuster the measure of changing the current tax laws.

53. 简单词 firm 确定的

词根: -firm- 确定, 稳定

同根词:

(1) affirmative 肯定的

记忆方法: af(一直)+firm(确定)+ative → 反复确定的 → 肯定的

实例: He was desperately eager for **an affirmative answer.**

(2) infirm 虚弱的

记忆方法: in(不)+firm(坚定) → 虚弱的

实例: We need to care for the elder and **infirm.**

(3) confirm 确定

记忆方法: con(共同)+firm(确定) → 确认

实例: What I found both **confirmed** and shook my perspective.

54. 简单词 conflict 争吵

词根: -flict- 打, 折磨

简单词:

(1) affliction 痛苦, 折磨

记忆方法: af(一直)+flict(折磨)+ion→痛苦, 折磨

实例: Now he was **in deep affliction** for the loss of his brother.

(2) inflict 折磨

记忆方法: in(入)+flict(折磨)→折磨

注意: Both *afflict* and *inflict* cause pain, but *afflict* means to cause suffering or unhappiness, something a disease does, but *inflict* means to force pain or suffering, like if you smack someone upside the head.

实例: The risk is that the GOP's "rescue mission" will **inflict** collateral damage on what's working and cause new problems. (*Seattle Times*, Mar 12, 2017)

55. 简单词 influence 影响

词根: -flu- 流动

同根词:

(1) fluent 流利的, 液态的

记忆方法: flu(流动)+ent(表形容词)→流动的→流利的

实例: She will be polite and genteel and speak **fluent** French, Latin, Swahili, Greek and one language that is mostly clicks and glottal stops. (*Washington Post*, April 18, 2017)

(2) confluent 汇聚的

记忆方法: con(一起)+flu(流动)+ent→流到一起的→汇聚的

实例: A confluent small-pox had in all directions flowed over his face.

(3) superfluous 多余的

记忆方法: super(超过)+flu(流动)→流得过多的→多余的

实例: He got rid of many superfluous operations and thus dramatically increased the efficacy of the manufacturing processes.

(4) fluctuate 波动

记忆方法: flu(流动)+ctuate→波动

实例: Peabody says that its business plan uses projections that natural gas will **fluctuate** between \$3.05 and \$3.50 per thousand cubic feet — above current prices. (*Washington times*, Mar 17, 2017)

(5) influenza 流行性感

记忆方法: influen(ce)+za(疾病)→影响力的疾病→流行性感

实例: Every year new strains of influenza develop.

(6) affluent 富裕的

记忆方法: af(一直)+flu(流)+ent→一直流的→富得流油的→富裕的

实例: Most hold green cards and H-1B visas, and are far more **affluent** and educated than the average American. (New York Times, Apr 23, 2017)

(7) diffluent 分流的

记忆方法: dif(不同)+flu(流)+ent→分流的

实例: diffluent rivers

(8) effluent 发出的,流出的; (注入河里等的)污水

记忆方法: ef(=ex 出)+flu(流动)+ent(表形容词)→流出来的

实例: The effluent from the factory was dumped into the river.

56. 简单词 gravity 重力

词根: -grav-(变形: grav, grief, griev) 重

同根词:

(1) grievous 严重的,庄严的

记忆方法: griev=grav(重)+ous→庄严的

近义词: solemn, serious

实例: Their loss would be a **grievous blow** to our engineering industries.

(2) grief 悲痛

记忆方法: 悲痛是沉重的

实例: Their grief soon gave way to anger.

(3) grieve 使伤心

记忆方法: griev(重)+e(表动词)→伤心是沉重的

衍生: grievance

实例: He was deeply grieved by the sufferings of the common people.

(4) aggravate 使恶化,使加重

记忆方法: ag(一直)+grav(重)+ate(表动词)→使加重

近义词: exacerbate, deteriorate, degenerate, exasperate

衍生: aggravation 加重, 恼怒

实例: Stress and lack of sleep can aggravate the situation.

(5) gravel 沙砾, 碎石

记忆方法: grav(重)+el(表名词,表人或物)→ 碎石是被重物压碎的

实例: She heard the crunch of tires on the gravel driveway.

(6) gravitate vi. 受重力作用;被吸引

记忆方法: grav(重)+itate(表动词)→ 受重力作用→ 被吸引

实例: Traditionally young Asians in Britain have gravitated towards medicine, law and engineering.

57. 简单词 progress 进步

词根: -gress- 走

同根词:

(1) congress 国会

记忆方法: con(一起)+gress(走)→国会

实例: Mr Temer has promised to send a draft reform bill to **congress** this year. (*Economist*, Dec 1, 2016)

(2) digress v. 离题

记忆方法: di(分开)+gress(走)→离题

衍生: n. digression /excursion/discursion

实例: She always digresses when telling a story.

(3) transgress 超越, 违背

记忆方法: trans(越过)+gress(走)→超越→超越道德准则→违背

实例: Never ever relent, always treat people the way you would like to be treated, and never **transgress** your values at any point. (*New York Times*, Sep 25, 2015)

(4) aggress 攻击, 挑衅 (aggressive adj 挑衅的, 有进取心的)

记忆方法: ag(一直)+gress(走)→一直走向别人→挑衅

衍生: aggressive, provocative, hostile, militant, offensive

实例: Police also heckled protesters, tearing down their banners calling for real democracy, and it at times became unclear who was **aggressing** on whom. (*Time*, Dec 1, 2014)

(5) regressive 退步的, 退化的

记忆方法: regress(倒退)+ive(表形容词...的)→倒退的, 退步的

近义词: recessive

实例: Many considered the changes to the welfare laws a regressive step.

58. 简单词 segregate 分离

词根: -greg- 集体

同根词:

(1) aggregate 聚集, 汇总的

记忆方法: ag(一直)+greg(group)+ate→形成集体→聚集

实例: England have beaten the Welsh three times in succession with an aggregate score of 83-12.

(2) congregate 聚集, 集合

记忆方法: con(共同)+greg(group)+ate→一起形成集体→集合

实例: Youngsters love to congregate here in the evenings outside cinemas showing American films.

(3) gregarious 群居的, 爱好社交的

记忆方法: greg(group)+arious(多...的)→群居的, 爱好社交的

实例: She is such a gregarious and outgoing person.

(4) egregious 极坏的, 异乎寻常的

记忆方法: e(出)+grop(群体)+ious(表形容词)→超出群体的→异乎寻常的

实例: No sane response is possible to an **egregious** lie except silence, and silence lets the lie win. (*New Yorker*, *Arp* 6, 2017)

59. 简单词 diagram 图表

词根: -dia- 对着的, 穿过

同根词:

(1) diagonal 对角线

记忆方法: dia(对着)+gon(角)+al(物)→对着角的线→对角线

实例: The darkest squares along the main **diagonal** represent spots of closest interaction. (*Nature*)

(2) diameter 直径

记忆方法: dia(对着)+meter(=measure 测量)→对着测量出来的→直径

实例: It's good to know where the diameter of a circular object is if you have to split a cookie between two 5-year-old kids.

(3) diagnosis 诊断

记忆方法: dia(对着(病人))+gno(知道=know)+sis→面对着病人知道其病情→诊断

实例: If cells or tissues are instead removed for **diagnosis** and treatment, that is considered part of the patient's general consent for treatment. (*Washington Times*, *Apr* 20, 2017)

(4) dialect 方言, 专业术语

记忆方法: dia(对着)+lect(说)→对着(同乡人)说→方言

实例: If the language you speak in your region is different in vocabulary, grammar and accent than the main form of the language, you speak a dialect.

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