

GMAT 单词独孤求败之旅——Day 4

60. 简单词 dialogue 对话

词根: -log-(变形: log, loc, loq) 说

同根词:

(1) analogy 类比

记忆方法: ana(类似)+log(说)→类推, 类比

实例: It is often compared to companies from Silicon Valley: the “Uber of education” is one faddish **analogy**. (Economist, Jan 26, 2017)

(2) analogue n. 相似物; 相似的情况, 对应的人

记忆方法: ana(类似)+logue(说)→说出来类似→相似物, 相似的情况

实例: No model can ever be a perfect analogue of nature itself.

(3) Prologue 前序

记忆方法: pro(在前)+logue(说)→前序

实例: Like many adventure tales of the time, “Pym” begins with an elaborate **prologue** meant to convince readers that the story to follow is true. (New Yorker, Apr 17, 2017)

(4) epilogue 后序

记忆方法: epi(在后)+logue(说)→后序

实例: When the economy slows, tax revenue will decline which will become a self-perpetuating cycle with a rather negative **epilogue**. (Forbes, Dec 29, 2014)

(5) apology 道歉

记忆方法: apo(离开, 见难记词表中的 apogee)+log(说)→退一步说→道歉

实例: “I greatly appreciate his **apology** and I think the feelings he expressed were sincere,” she said. (Washington Times, Apr 21, 2017)

(6) apologue 寓言

记忆方法: apo(离开, 见难记词表中的 apogee)+logue(说)→事情发生后说→寓言

实例: This 40-minute symphony is known by the title of its first movement: “Apologue: Of Rage and Remembrance.” (New York Times, Mar 19, 2014)

(7) philology 语言学

记忆方法: philo(喜爱)+logy(说)→喜欢研究说的学问→语言学

实例: Philology is the study of words, especially the history and development of the words in a particular language or group of languages.

(8) circumlocution 迂回的说

记忆方法: circum(环绕)+loc(说)+ution→绕着弯子说

实例: Even without government **circumlocution**, enough was fuzzy about the deal to have investors worried. (*Economist*, Jun 14, 2012)

(9) elocution 演说术

记忆方法: e(出)+loc(说)+ution→演说术

衍生: eloquent 雄辩的

实例: Sher delivers an eloquent performance in which words are caressed, sentences are elucidated, and the art of **elocution** is grandly paraded. (*Los Angeles Times*, Nov 30, 2016)

(10) loquacious 多嘴的

记忆方法: loq(说)+uacious→不停的说→多嘴的

实例: You can also call them chatty or gabby, but either way, they're loquacious.

(11) colloquial 口语的

记忆方法: col(共同)+loqu(说)→大家都说的→口语的

实例: Colloquial language is casual and conversational: it's the difference between "What are you going to do?" and "Whatchagonnado?"

(12) tautological 同义反复的

记忆方法: tauto(相同)+logical(表形容词,...学科的)→对同一件事说同样的几句话→同义反复的

实例: "Safe" and "reliable" are tautological.

61. 简单词 diagnosis 诊断

词根: -gno- (变形: gno, gni, cogn(来源于 recognize), connois, connais) 知道

同根词:

(1) ignore 忽略

记忆方法: i(不)+gno(知道)+re→不知道是因为忽略了

实例: Early columns discussed the potential for a stock-market crash and why so many of us ignore the huge financial risk of living too long. (*Seattle Times*, Apr 22, 2017)

(2) ignorant 无知的

记忆方法: i(不)+gno(知道)+rant→无知的

实例: "Trump is so ignorant that he's ignorant of his own ignorance," he said. (*The Guardian*, Apr 25, 2017)

(3) agnostic 不可知论者,不可知论的

记忆方法: a(不)+gno(知道)+stic→不可知论的

实例: An agnostic believes that it is not possible to know whether God exists or not.

(4) prognosis 前景

记忆方法: pro(向前)+gno(知道)+sis→前景

实例: The prognosis for the economy is uncertain.

(5) cognitive 认知的; 认识的

记忆方法: cogn(知道)+itive(表形容词)→知道的→认知的

实例: As children grow older, their cognitive processes become sharper.

(6) Connoisseur n. 鉴赏家, 鉴定家; 行家, 内行, 权威

记忆方法: connoiss(=cogn 知道)+eur(表名词,...的人)→知道的人

实例: Sarah tells me you're something of an art connoisseur.

(7) reconnaissance 侦察或观测(尤指为军事目的), (执行侦察任务的)巡逻队\飞行队等;

勘探; 选点; 勘查

记忆方法: re(一再)+connais(=cogn 认出)+ance(表名词)→不停尝试去辨认→侦查, 勘察

实例: The helicopter was returning from a reconnaissance mission.

62. 简单词 agony 痛苦(见难记词表)

词根: -agon- 斗争(struggle)

同根词:

(1) agonize 使痛苦

记忆方法: agon(斗争)+ize(表动词, 使.....)→斗争必然带来痛苦

实例: Perhaps he was agonizing over the moral issues involved.

(2) antagonize 使成为对手, 使对立

记忆方法: ant(对抗)+agon(斗争)+ize→使得相互对抗斗争→使对立

衍生: antagonistic 对抗的

实例: "If the foreign policy of the United States ends up **antagonizing** vast numbers of nations then how do you win a popularity contest?" (The Guardian, Apr 28, 2017)

63. 简单词 acrobat 杂技演员

词根: -acro- acro(高点)+bat(打)→在高处打→杂技演员(见过 Adobe Acrobat 这个软件么? 知道 adobe 和 acrobat 的意思么?)

同根词:

(1) acronym 首字母缩写

记忆方法: acro(高点)+nym(=name)→把名字的第一个字母提出来→首字母缩写

实例: An acronym is a word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase, especially when this is used as a name.

(2) acrophobia 恐高症

记忆方法: acro(高)+phobia(恐惧)→恐高症

实例: She has acrophobia and always becomes dizzy in a high - rise elevator.

64. 简单词 acrophobia 恐高症

词根: -phob- 恐惧、厌恶

简单词:

(1) phobia 恐惧, 恐惧症

记忆方法: phob(dislike)+ia(病)→恐惧症

实例: The woman has a phobia about taking a plane.

(2) xenophobia 仇外, 排外

记忆方法: xeno(外来的, 外国的, 陌生人)+phobia(恐惧, 厌恶)→对外来的事物, 人仇恨
→仇外, 排外

实例: They are nationalist to the point of xenophobia.

(3) hydrophobia

记忆方法: hydro(水)+phob(dislike)+ia(病)=狂犬病

近义词: rabies

实例: He had symptoms of **hydrophobia** — the sight of water, the thought of swallowing, caused excruciating throat spasms. (*New York Times*, Nov 4, 2014)

(4) Sinophobe 排华的

记忆方法: sino(中国的, 例如 Sinopec 中石油)+phobe(恐惧)→恐惧中国→排华的

实例: He should nonetheless hold his nerve against the knee - jerk Sinophobe, especially in the case of trade.

(5) agoraphobia 对开阔地恐惧症

记忆方法: agora(=agr 土地, 参见 agriculture)+phobia(恐惧)→对大地, 即开阔地方, 恐惧

实例: Agoraphobia is the fear of open or public places.

(6) claustrophobia 幽闭恐惧症

记忆方法: clause(语法中的从句, 指收到限制的句子→限制)+phobia(恐惧)→幽闭恐惧症

实例: Someone who suffers from claustrophobia feels very uncomfortable or anxious when they are in small or enclosed places.

65. 简单词 alien 外国的

词根: -ali-其他的(other)

同根词:

(1) alienate 使疏远

记忆方法: alien(外国的)+ate→把别人当做外国人→疏远

实例: Very talented children may feel alienated from the others in their class.

(2) alias 化名

记忆方法: ali(别的)+as→别的(名字)→化名

实例: The name Darren was an alias he used to avoid the police.

(3) alienable 可转让的

记忆方法: ali(别的)+able(可...的)→可给别人的→可转让的

实例: Saying something is alienable is equivalent to say that it is transferrable to the others.

66. 简单词 1. lecture; 2. select; 3. legal; 讲座/ 选择/ 法律的

词根: -lect-; -leg-; -lig-;(变形: lect, leg, lig) 1. 说; 2. 选择; 3. 法律;

同根词:

(1) legible 可读的

记忆方法: leg(说)+ible(可...的)→可说出的→易读的

反义词: illegible

实例: My handwriting isn't very legible.

(2) allege 断言

记忆方法: al(一直)+leg(说)→断言

近义词: assert, proclaim, insist, declare

实例: She alleged that there was rampant drug use among the male members of the group.

(3) allegory 寓言(强调讽刺意味)

记忆方法: al(一直)+leg(说)+ory→寓言

近义词: fable, parable, apologue

实例: The play is being widely read as an allegory of imperialist conquest.

(4) elect 选举

记忆方法: e(出)+lect(选择)→选出→选举

实例: The Ivanka Trump brand also applied for nine new trademarks in Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Canada and the U.S. after her father was **elected** president. (*Seattle Times*, Apr 21, 2017)

(5) collect 收集

记忆方法: col(共同)+lect(选择)→把相同的选出来放在一起→收集

衍生: collected 镇定的

实例: The company plans to **collect** information about how people use the cars as they move about their daily lives. (*Washington Times*, Apr 25, 2017)

(6) **recollect** 记起, 想起, 回忆

记忆方法: re(再,重新)+collect(收集)→ 重新收集记忆

衍生: recollection

实例: He tried to recollect things and drown himself in them.

(7) **neglect** 忽略

记忆方法: neg(不)+lect(选择)→ 不选择是因为忽略了

实例: An eclectic collection of objects, ideas, or beliefs is wide-ranging and comes from many different sources.

(8) **eclectic** 兼收并蓄的

记忆方法: ec(出)+lect(选择)+ic→ 选择出的→ 兼收并蓄的

实例: She has very eclectic tastes in literature.

(9) **delegate** 代表;委派;授权

记忆方法: de(加强)+leg(选出)+ate→ 选出来作为代表→ 代表,授权

实例: Her management style relies on **delegating** responsibility to trusted workers. (*Los Angeles Times* Apr 30, 2017)

(10) **eligible** adj. 合适的;在(法律上或道德上)合格的

记忆方法: e(出)+lig(选择)+ible(表形容词)→ 选出来的→ 合适的,合格的

近义词: qualified, suitable

实例: You could be eligible for a university scholarship.

(11) **legitimate** 合法的

记忆方法: leg(法律)+itimate→ 合法的

实例: If no one objects to the **legitimate** Ivanka Trump trademarks provisionally approved during the Mar-a-Lago summit, they will be officially registered after 90 days. (*Seattle Times* Apr 21, 2017)

(12) **delectable** 令人愉快的,美味的

记忆方法: de(强调)+lect(选择)+able(能够)→ 能够让人选择的→ 令人愉快的

实例: the delectable smell of freshly baked bread

(13) **intelligible** 可理解的

记忆方法: inter(中间)+lig(选)+ible(可以)→ 可以从中间选择出来的,是因为可以理解→ 可以理解的

实例: The capacity to recognize syntax, to organize and deploy words into **intelligible** sentences, is innate in the human mind. (*The Lives of a Cell*)

(14) elegant 优美的

记忆方法: e(出)+leg(选择)+ant→选择出来的→精致的, 优美的
以理解的

实例: Over the years, she met other Jews and in time her **elegant** Palermo apartment became a point of reference for the community during the holidays. (*New York Times* Apr 24, 2017)

(15) predilection 偏好

记忆方法: predi(在前)+lect(选择)+ion→之前就选好的→偏好

实例: He has a predilection for rich food.

(16) relegate 降级, 贬谪; 转移

记忆方法: re(反)+leg(法律)+ate 表动词→反法律的人被放逐, 降级

实例: 1. Might it not be better to relegate the King to a purely ceremonial function?
2. She likes to relegate difficult questions to her colleagues.

67. 简单词 elevator 电梯

词根: -lev-(变形: liev) 举起, 变轻(raise, lighten)

同根词:

(1) alleviate 减轻(痛苦)

记忆方法: al(一直)+lev(变轻)+iate→减轻

近义词: assuage, mitigate, pacify, soothe, allay, attenuate

实例: Department of Justice, reached in 2015, to alleviate unsafe conditions in the jails. (*Los Angeles Times* Apr 29, 2017)

(2) elevate 提升

记忆方法: e(出)+lev(举起)+ate→提升

实例: That would push the earnings of the S&P 500 companies up 10 to 15 percent, justifying **elevated** valuation levels. (*Reuters*, Apr 13, 2017)

(3) relieve 减轻, 缓和

记忆方法: re(反复)+liev(=lev 变轻)→减轻

实例: Hiring a company **relieves** you of employer responsibilities, especially paying taxes and obtaining unemployment insurance coverage. (*Seattle Times* May 1, 2017)

(4) levy 征税, 征兵

记忆方法: lev(举起)→把钱(人)举起来, 征税(兵)了

实例: levy of tax

(5) levity 轻浮, 轻率

记忆方法: lev(变轻)→轻率

实例: Your levity is unseemly at this time.

68. 简单词 rely 依赖

词根: -ly-(变形: -li-)联合,约束(bind);躺
同根词:

(1) liable 有责任的

记忆方法: li(约束)+able→有约束的→有责任的

衍生: liability 责任,负债

实例: The court ruled he could not be held personally liable for his wife's debts.

(2) reliable 可靠的

记忆方法: reli=rely+able→可靠的

- 实例: When judging a partner's ability to be satisfying in the long run, the only **reliable** benchmark is his willingness to learn to please you. (*The Guardian* May 1, 2017)

(3) ally 联盟

记忆方法: al(一直)+ly(联合)→联盟

实例: If you have an ally, you have someone who is on your side, like a more experienced teammate who is your ally in convincing the coach to give you more playing time.

(4) underlying adj. 潜在的,;基础的;表面下的

记忆方法: under(下面)+lying(lie 的现在分词形式)→underlie 位于或存在于(某物)之下;
构成...的基础(或起因)→ 潜在的, 表面下的

实例: I think that the underlying problem is education, unemployment and bad housing.

(5) alliance n. ((国家、政党等的)结盟, 同盟; 联姻)

记忆方法: al(向)+li(联合)+ance(表名词,表行为或该行为的性质或状态)→ 联合→结盟

实例: The two parties were still too much apart to form an alliance.

69. 简单词 local 当地的

词根: -loc- 地方

同根词:

(1) allocate 分派

记忆方法: al(to)+loc(地方)+ate→把(东西)分到各个地方→分派

实例: You usually hear about the government allocating funds for education or the military, but you may personally allocate some of your allowance to buying comic books.

(2) locomotive 火车头,运动的

记忆方法: loc(地方)+motive(运动)→在各个地方运动→运动的,火车头

实例: A locomotive is a train car that pulls the other cars along the track.

70. 简单词 lot 份额

词根: -lot-份额

同根词:

(1) allot 分派

记忆方法: al(to)+lot(份额)→把份额给到→分派

衍生: allotment

实例: The seats are allotted to the candidates who have won the most votes.

(2) plot 把...分为小块(衍生为绘图,情节,密谋,绘图就是一块一块绘制,而情节就是一块块构成的)

记忆方法: p+lot(份额)→把...分为小块

实例: A plot is a scheme, a story, a map charting progress, or a piece of land (as for a garden). To plot is to devise the secret plan, order the events of the story, or track your movement on the map.

71. 简单词 luxury 奢侈的,奢侈品

词根: lux-(变形: lux, lure, lus, lu, lur) 光→引诱,奢侈

同根词:

(1) lure 引诱,魅力,鱼饵

记忆方法: lure(光) →引诱

实例: They did not realise that they were being lured into a trap.

(2) allure 吸引,引诱

记忆方法: al(to,一直)+lure→引诱

近义词: tempt, attract

实例: the allure of the big city

(3) lust 肉欲,强烈的欲望

记忆方法: lure(光) →引诱→强烈的欲望

实例: The mobs became driven by a crazed blood-lust to take the city.

(4) luscious 美味的,性感的

记忆方法: lus=lust+cious(多...的)→欲望(食欲,性欲)多的→美味的,性感的

实例: What I like most about Gabby is her luscious lips.

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(9) translucent 半透明的

记忆方法: trans(透过)+luc(光亮)+ent→透过光亮的→半透明的

衍生: translucence

实例: The building is roofed entirely with translucent corrugated plastic.

(10) lubricate 润滑

记忆方法: lub(光)+ricate→使发光→润滑

实例: Mineral oils are used to lubricate machinery.

(11) lucrative 赚钱的

记忆方法: luc(光→钱财, 奢侈)+rative→赚钱的

实例: Thousands of ex-army officers have found lucrative jobs in private security firms.

(12) luminous 发光的

记忆方法: lu(光)+minous→发光的

实例: This is one of the most luminous and unstable stars in our Galaxy.

(13) luminary n. 发光体, 杰出人物, 泰斗

记忆方法: lu(光)+minous→发光的

实例: If you refer to someone as a luminary, you mean that they are an expert in a particular subject or activity.

(14) lucid 清楚的, 明了易懂的

记忆方法: luc(光)+id→清楚

实例: His prose is always lucid and compelling.

(15) elucidate 阐明

记忆方法: e(出)+lucid(清楚)+ate→清楚说出→阐明

实例: The note help to elucidate the most difficult parts of the text.

(16) illuminate 照明

记忆方法: il(=in 进入)+lumin(光)+ate→照明

实例: The black sky was illuminated by forked lightning.

(17) lackluster 无生气的,无光泽的

记忆方法: lack(缺乏)+luster(光)→无光彩的

实例: He does not want a dull lackluster life and hence prepares to start his own business.

(18) luxuriant 茂盛的

记忆方法: lux(光,奢侈)+uriant→繁茂的

近义词: lush

实例: There were two very large oak trees in front of our house with wide spreading branches and luxuriant foliage.

(19) luxurious 奢侈的

记忆方法: lux(光,奢侈)+urious(多...的)>奢侈的

实例: Their honeymoon was two days in Las Vegas at a luxurious hotel called Le Mirage.

(20) lurid 可怕的,骇人听闻的(暴力,性爱)

记忆方法: lur(引诱)+rid(抛弃)→应该被抛弃的引诱→可怕的

实例: Some reports have contained lurid accounts of deaths and mutilations.

(21) lush 茂盛的

记忆方法: lus(光)+h→阳光充足植物自然茂盛

近义词: luxuriant

实例: The beautifully landscaped gardens sprawl with lush vegetation.

(22) deluxe 高级的; 豪华的

记忆方法: de(法语词缀,表强调)+lux(光)+e→ 强调有光的→ 就上单词可知, 有光的都可引申为豪华的

实例: I liked the deluxe edition, but I could afford only a second best.

72. 简单词 ludic(见难记词表) 顽皮的

词根: -lud-玩弄

同根词:

(1) allude 暗指, 影射

记忆方法: al(to)+lude(玩弄)→玩弄人即拿别人开涮而不直接骂人→暗指

衍生: allusive

实例: She also alluded to her rival's past marital troubles.

(2) elude 逃避→因而错过,得不到

记忆方法: e(出)+lude(玩耍)→贪玩而跑出→逃避

实例: 1. The two men managed to elude the police for six weeks. 2. Finally he remembered the tiny detail that had eluded him the night before.

(3) elusive 难懂的, 难找的

记忆方法: elude 衍生而来, elude 后变得难找了→难找到答案, 即难懂

近义词: abstruse, complicated, recondite

实例: A solution to the problem of toxic waste is proving elusive.

(4) illusive 幻影的, 错觉的

记忆方法: il(=in 进入)+lus(玩)+ive→进入玩乐中→幻影的

实例: illusive advertisement (虚假广告)

(5) ludicrous 荒谬的

记忆方法: ludic(顽皮的)+rous→顽皮过头→荒谬的

近义词: ridiculous

实例: It was ludicrous to think that the plan could succeed.

(5) prelude 前奏

记忆方法: pre(在前)+lude(玩)→玩在前面→前奏

实例: Indeed, teachers often use iCivics games as a **prelude** to more topical class conversations.

(6) postlude 后奏, 终曲

记忆方法: post(在后)+lude(玩)→终曲

实例: Schumann rewards the pianist with a touching piano **postlude** to his cycle, reworking material from the opening song. (New York Times, Mar 10, 2016)

(7) collude 共谋

记忆方法: col(一起)+lude(玩)→共谋

近义词: conspire, complot

实例: Several people had colluded in the murder.

(9) delude 迷惑, 哄骗

记忆方法: de(向下, 向不好的方向)+lude(玩弄)→想不好的方向玩弄→迷惑

近义词: mislead, betray, fool, deceive, 衍生: delusion (错觉)

实例: Don't be deluded into thinking that we are out of danger yet.

73. 简单词 pollute 污染

词根: -lut-洗(wash)(pollute=pol(=per 到处)+lut(洗)→洗得到处都是→污染)

(变形: lut, luv, lug)

同根词:

(1) dilute 稀释

记忆方法: di(分开)+lute(洗)→分开洗→冲淡

实例: "By including rent-controlled units in their partnership, defendants are **diluting** the stock of affordable housing available to District residents," the lawsuit says. (Washington Post, Apr 25, 2017)

(2) ablution 沐浴, 宗教洗礼

记忆方法: ab(to 一直)+lut(洗)→一直洗→沐浴

实例:

(3) antediluvian 圣经上大洪水之前, 上古的

记忆方法: ante(先于)+diluv=dilute(冲洗)→大冲洗(洪水)之前

实例:

(4) deluge 大暴雨, 洪水

记忆方法: de(向下)+luge(冲洗)→大暴雨, 洪水

实例: This has brought a deluge of criticism.

(5) alluvial adj.(河流、洪水) 冲积的, 淤积的

记忆方法: al(加强)+luv(洗, 冲)+ial(表形容词)→ 冲击的, 淤积的

实例: Alluvial soils usually grow the best crops.

74. 简单词 lunar 月亮的

词根: -lun-月亮的

同根词:

(1) lunatic 疯狂的

记忆方法: 狼人在满月的时候变化→lun(月亮)+atic→疯狂的

实例: He pleads for sanity in a lunatic world.

75. 简单词 alter 改变

词根: -alt- 其他(other) (alter→改变即变为其他)

同根词:

(1) alternative 别的选择

记忆方法: alter(other)+native→其他的选项

实例: They had a right to seek alternative employment.

(2) alternate 交替(v), 交替的(adj)

记忆方法: alter(other)+nate→其他的选项交替

实例: Her aggressive moods alternated with gentle or more co-operative states.

(3) alternator 交流发电机

记忆方法: alternat(=alternate 交替)+or (表名词, 物体)→交流发电机

实例: An alternator is a device, used especially in a car, that creates an electrical current that changes direction as it flows.

(4) altruism 利他主义

记忆方法: alt(other)+ruism(主义)→为他人的主义→利他主义

实例: The strength of altruism lies in the fact that altruistic acts undeniably occur in any society and that moral codes universally advocate altruism or benevolence and condemn selfishness.

(5) altercation 争吵

记忆方法: alter(改变)+cate→(观点)改来改去→争吵

近义词: quarrel, dispute, scrap, argufy

实例: altercation with sb. about sth.

(6) alteration n. 变化, 改变; 变更

记忆方法: alter(改变)+ation(表名词)→ 改变, 变化

实例: An indefinite alteration had come over his whole person and manner.

76. 简单词 mass 大量

词根: -mass- 大量

同根词:

(1) amass 收集, 聚集

记忆方法: a(=to)+mass(大量)→收集, 聚集

实例: How had he amassed his fortune?

(2) massacre 大屠杀

记忆方法: mass(大量)+acre→被大量杀死

实例: Macron is visiting the site of a Nazi **massacre** later Friday.

(3) massive adj. 巨大的; 庞大的

记忆方法: mass(大量, 大多, 块)+ive(表形容词)→ 大量的, 大多, 大块的

实例: There was evidence of massive fraud.

77. 简单词 dexterity (见难记词表) 灵巧

词根: -dexter- 右边

同根词:

(1) dexterous 敏捷的

记忆方法: dextr(=dexter 灵巧的)+ous(形容词)→两手都能用的, 灵巧的

实例: As people grow older they generally become less dexterous.

(2) ambidextrous 两手都能用的, 灵巧的, 两面派的

记忆方法: ambi(两)+dextrous(灵巧的)→两手都能用的, 灵巧的

实例: Someone who is ambidextrous can use both their right hand and their left hand equally skilfully.

78. 简单词 ambidextrous 两手都能用的

词根: -ambi-(变形: ambi, amphi)两

同根词:

(1) ambiguous 模棱两可的

记忆方法: ambi(两)+gu=gues+ous→两面都猜→不清不楚, 模棱两可

近义词: equivocal

实例: This agreement is very ambiguous and open to various interpretations.

(2) ambivalent 矛盾的, 拿不定主意的

记忆方法: ambi(两)+val(价值=value)+ent→两种价值中拿不定主意

实例: As a group, they are ambivalent about whether the quality of online content would suffer if companies could not charge for it—34% think so while 30% do not; and the remaining 36% have no firm opinion.

(3) amphibian 两栖动物

记忆方法: amphi(两)+bi(生物)+an→两栖动物

实例: An amphibian is a cold-blooded vertebrate animal that is born in water and breathes with gills.

79. 简单词 animal 动物

词根: -anim- 生命

同根词:

(1) animate 使有生气(vt), 活泼的(adj)

记忆方法: anim(生命)+ate→使有生命

实例: 1. all aspects of the material world, animate and inanimate
2. There was precious little about the cricket to animate the crowd.

(2) animation 动画

记忆方法: anim(生命)+ation→制作出来的生命→动画

实例: They put their own money in to hiring an **animation** company for a pilot episode, which is already online.

(3) inanimate 无生命的

记忆方法: in(无)+animate(有生命的)→无生命的

实例: There's nothing wrong with using the possessive whose for **inanimate** objects.

(4) unanimous 意见一致的

记忆方法: un(=uni 一)+animous(生命)→同一生命的→意见一致的

实例: Political leaders are not **unanimous** in the belief that, in the name of solidarity, they must endorse Macron. (New Yorker Times, May 1, 2017)

(5) animosity 憎恨

记忆方法: anim(生命,精神)+osity(多的状态, 参看 curiosity)→太多的生命→物极必反→憎恨

近义词: hatred, hostility, enmity

实例: There's a long history of animosity between the two nations.

(6) magnanimous 心胸博大的

记忆方法: magn(巨大)+anim(生命)+ous→大的生命的→心胸博大

实例: You were right, and we were wrong,' he said magnanimously.

(7) longanimous 忍耐的

记忆方法: long(长)+animous(生命的)→持续的生命一定是有忍耐力的→忍耐的

近义词: resilient, forbearing

实例: So that there may be fitly said to be a longanimity, which is commonly also ascribed to God as a magnanimity. (The advancement of learning)

(8) pusillanimous 胆怯的

记忆方法: pussil(=pussy 自己查)+animous(生命的)→胆怯的

实例: The authorities have been too pusillanimous in merely condemning the violence.

80. 简单词 amateur(见难记词表) 业余爱好者

词根:-am- 来源于 amour→爱

同根词:

(1) amiable 友善的

记忆方法: am(爱)+iable→有爱的→友善的

近义词: affable, friendly, sociable, approachable

实例: She had been surprised at how amiable and polite he had seemed.

(2) amity 友好,和睦

记忆方法: am(爱)+ity→友好

实例: He wished to live in amity with his neighbor.

(3) enmity 敌意

记忆方法: en(进入)+m(=am 爱)→过多的爱→恨意,敌意

近义词: hatred, hostility, animosity

实例: There is an historical enmity between the two countries.

81. 简单词 normal 正常的

词根: -norm-(变形: norm, nom) 规则, 名称

同根词:

(1) abnormal 不正常的

记忆方法: ab(不)+normal(正常的)→不正常的

近义词: aberrant, erratic, irregular, anomalous

实例: Or it may just be a fluke, the result of **abnormal** development in the womb.
(Washington Times, May 2, 2017)

(2) anomalous 不正常的

记忆方法: a(不)+nomal(标准,正常)+ous→不正常的

近义词: abnormal, aberrant, erratic, irregular

衍生: anomaly

实例: For years this anomalous behaviour has baffled scientists.

(3) autonomous 自治的

记忆方法: auto(自己)+nom(规则)+ous→自己订规则→自治的

实例: This is a highly decentralized company, with each of its subsidiaries operating autonomously.

(4) nominate 提名

记忆方法: nomin(=nom 名字)+ate(表动词)→提名

实例: She's **nominated** for solo shows in Bristol and Oxford.

(5) ignominious 不光彩的,耻辱的

记忆方法: ig(不)+nom(名字)+ious→不好的名字→耻辱的

近义词: disgraceful, dishonorable, filthy

实例: ignominious defeat/failure