

## GMAT 单词独孤求败之旅——Day 5

### 82. 简单词 acronym 首字母缩写

词根: -nym-名字

同根词:

#### (1) anonymous 匿名的

记忆方法: an(无)+nym(名字)+ous→匿名的

实例: Mr. Page acknowledged to CNN that he was the **anonymous** person but said he was never recruited.

#### (2) antonym 反义词

记忆方法: ant(对抗)+nym(名字)→反义词

实例: word of the night was “empathy,” which liberals would be quick to read as an **antonym** of “Trump” and conservatives as code for Trump-bashing. (Los Angeles Times, Feb 27, 2017)

#### (3) synonym 同义词

记忆方法: syn(共同)+nym(名字)→同义词

衍生: synonymous

实例: I think probably **synonyms** are compassion and lovingkindness in the Buddhist tradition and forgiveness almost. (Washington Times, Apr 14, 2017)

### 83. 简单词 biology 生物学

词根: -bio-生物

同根词:

#### (1) antibiotic 抗菌的, 抗生素

记忆方法: anti(对抗)+bio(生物)+ic→抗菌的, 抗生素

实例: An antibiotic is a substance used to kill bacteria.

#### (2) biography 传记

记忆方法: bio(生物)+graph(写作)→传记

实例: A biography is an account of somebody's life written by somebody else, complete with details of the most important parts.

#### (3) autobiography 自传

记忆方法: auto(自动)+biography(传记)→自传

实例: Furious over his maintaining what she called a “counterproductive” strategy, she fled with her children to the family’s seaside villa and began writing her **autobiography**. (New York Times, May 3, 2017)

#### (4) biocide 杀虫剂

记忆方法: bio(生物)+cide(剪断)→杀虫剂

实例: The application of gaseous ozone as ( biocide ) is a questionable practice.

#### (5) symbiotic 共生的

记忆方法: sym(一起,共)+bio(生命)+tic(形容词后缀)→一起生存的

实例: We refer to fungi that have a symbiotic relationship with the trees of these northwestern forests.

### 84. 简单词 principle 原则,原理

词根: -cip-(变形: cip, cup) 抓住(hold)(principle=prin(主要的,来源于 prime)+cip(抓住)+le→抓住主要的→原则,原理

同根词:

#### (1) principle 主要的

记忆方法: prin(主要的)+cip(抓住)+al→抓住主要的

实例: “We count very heavily on principles of behavior rather than loads of rules,” Buffett said. (Washington Times, May 6, 2017)

#### (2) anticipate 预测

记忆方法: anti(=ante 前)+cip(抓住)+ate→抓住未来→预测

实例: Your dog might be waiting by the door, anticipating his next walk or squirrel chase.

#### (3) municipal 市政的

记忆方法: muni(社区)+cip(抓住)→抓住社区的→市政的

实例: The **municipal** government says it is trying to eradicate an "urban disease".

#### (4) participate 参与

记忆方法: part(部分)+cip(抓住)+ate→抓住成为一部分→参与

实例: They’re also working to get donations to sponsor kids who want to **participate**.

#### (5) emancipate 解放

记忆方法: e(出)+man(人,手)+cip(抓住)+ate→把抓住的人放出→解放

实例: For the female warriors like Taylor, the prospect of **emancipating** such victims is electrifying.

#### (6) incipient 最初的,开始的

记忆方法: in(进入)+cip(抓住)+ient→刚刚抓住要点→开始的

实例: This is just the incipient economic recovery.

**(7) reciprocal 相互的;互惠的;倒数的,彼此相反的**

记忆方法: 1. re(再, 重复)+cip(拿)+pro(向前)+cal(表示形容词...的)→一再拿东西给对方的=互相的, 互惠的; 2. re(相反)+cip(拿)+pro(向前)+cal(表形容词)→拿相反的→倒数的  
近义词: mutual

衍生: reciprocity

实例: 1. Our relationship is based on reciprocal respect. 2. (mathematics) the reciprocal of  $\frac{2}{3}$  is  $\frac{3}{2}$ ; the multiplicative inverse of 7 is  $\frac{1}{7}$ .

**(8) recipient 接受者, 容器**

记忆方法: re(再, 重复)+cip(拿)+ient(表示名词, ...的人或物)→一再拿的人=接受者, 容器(实际为 receive 的一个名词, cip+ient 视为 ceive 的变体)

实例: A suppressed immune system puts a transplant recipient at risk of other infections.

**(9) recuperate v.(身体)恢复;弥补**

记忆方法: re(回)+cup(拿)+er+ate(表动词)→(健康)拿回来→恢复, 弥补, 复原

衍生: recuperation n.

实例: I went away to the country to recuperate.

**85. 简单词 antique 古老的, 古董**

词根: -antiqu- 古老

同根词:

**(1) antiquated 陈旧的, 过时的**

记忆方法: antiqu(古老)+ate(表动词)+ed→古老的

近义词: primitive

实例: Many machines are so antiquated they are not worth saving.

**(2) antiquity 古物**

记忆方法: antiqu(古老)+ity(表名词)→古物

实例: ...famous monuments of classical antiquity...

**(3) antiquarian 古物研究者, 古物的**

记忆方法: antiqu(古老)+arian(人)→古物研究者

实例: an antiquarian bookseller

**86. 简单词 1. pass; 2. passive; 1. 经过; 2. 被动的;**

词根: -pass-(变形: path)

1. 通过, 经过;

2. 感情(feeling)-由通路衍生, 头脑中的通路即为感情 (passive=pass(感情)+ive→感情用事)

→被动的);

3. 感情又衍生为痛苦(suffering), 疾病(illness);

同根词:

(1) path 小路, 小径

记忆方法: 常见词

(2) compass 指南针, 做事的范围

记忆方法: com(共同)+pass(经过)→一起经过→做事的范围, 衍生为指南针

实例: Long before we had GPS (Global Positioning System) devices, people used a magnetic instrument called a compass for navigation.

(3) encompass 包围

记忆方法: en(进入)+compass(做事的范围)→包围

实例: The course will encompass physics, chemistry and biology.

(4) passage 通过, 通路, 书的一章(节)

记忆方法: 常见词

(5) trespass 侵犯, 侵入私人领地

记忆方法: tres=trans(越过)+pass(通路)→横穿而过→侵犯

实例: They got prosecuted for trespass.

(6) passport 护照

记忆方法: 常见词

(7) impasse 死路

记忆方法: im(不, 非)+pass(通路)+e→不通路

近义词: corner

实例: The company says it has reached an impasse in negotiations with the union.

(8) passion 激情

记忆方法: 常见词

(9) impassive 无动于衷的

记忆方法: im(无)+pass(感情)+ive→无感情的, 无动于衷的

近义词: apathetic, unsympathic, unemotional, stoic

实例: The lawyer looked impassively at him and said nothing.

(10) impassioned 充满激情的

记忆方法: Im(进入)+passion(激情)+ed→充满激情的, 注意和 impassive 区分

实例: He made an impassioned appeal for peace.

(11) apathetic 冷漠

记忆方法: a(无)+path(感情)+etic→无感情的, 冷漠的

近义词: impassive, unsympathic, unemotional, stoic

实例: Even the most apathetic students are beginning to sit up and listen.

#### (12) sympathy 同情

记忆方法: sym(共同)+pathy(感情)→共同的感情→同情

实例: For that reason, his **sympathies** lay with the Southern elites.

#### (13) compassionate 有同情心的

记忆方法: com(共同)+pass(感情)+ate→有共同感情的→有同情心的

实例: My father was a deeply compassionate man.

#### (14) empathy 同感, 共鸣, 移情

记忆方法: em(进入)+pathy(感情)→投入感情→移情, 同感(和同情比, 更强调对那种感觉的理解, 感同身受)

实例: His experience gave him empathy to the hardships endured by those who started their own businesses.

#### (15) pathetic 可怜的, 软弱的

记忆方法: path(感情)+etic→动感情的→可怜的

近义词: abject

实例: 1. The animal gave a pathetic little whimper. 2. What pathetic excuses!

#### (16) pathology 病理学

记忆方法: path(病)+ology(学科)→病理学

实例: Pathology is the study of the way diseases and illnesses develop.

#### (17) pathos 感伤力(常用语形容文字电影等)

记忆方法: path(感情)+os→表达感情的

实例: With touching pathos he described the pangs of hunger.

### 87. 简单词: plummet (见难记词表) plummet (见难记词表)

词根: -plum-(变形: plum, plom) 铅

同根词:

#### (1) aplomb 沉着, 镇静

记忆方法: a(=ab, to 一直)+plom(铅)→一直像铅锤一样, 沉着

近义词: calm, poise

实例: The whole company executed the plan with aplomb under this extremely difficult situation.

#### (2) plumb 用铅锤测量, 探究, 正好, 恰好

记忆方法: 用铅锤测量, 衍生为深入探究, 也衍生为, 恰好

实例: 1. She never abandoned her attempts to plumb my innermost emotions.  
2. The hotel is set plumb in the middle of the high street.

**88. 简单词 platform 平台**

词根: -plat-(变形: plat, plac, plaz) 平坦

同根词:

**(1) plateau 高原**

记忆方法: 常见词

**(2) platitude 陈词滥调, 套话**

记忆方法: plat(平坦)+itude(状态)→(语言)平坦的状态→陈词滥调

实例: His speech is basically a platitude, outlining many known problems with few solutions.

**(3) plate 盘子, 电镀**

记忆方法: 常见词

**(4) placid 平和的**

记忆方法: plac(平坦→平和)

实例: She was a placid child who rarely cried.

**(5) plaza 广场**

记忆方法: 常见词

**89. 简单词 explode 爆炸**

词根: -plod-大声音(big noise) explode=(ex 出+plod(大声音))

同根词:

**(1) plod 吃力的走**

记忆方法: plod(大声音)→(走路)发出大声音→吃力地走

实例: Aircraft production continued to plod along at an agonizingly slow pace.

**(2) implode 向内爆炸, 崩溃**

记忆方法: im(入)+plode(大声音)→向内爆炸

实例: They described the possibility that the party may implode in opposition.

**90. 简单词 supply 提供**

词根: -ply-折叠, 重复(fold)→衍生为供应 (supply=sup(下面)+ply(供应)→在下面供应→提供)

同根词:

**(1) reply 回复**

记忆方法: re(回)+ply(供应)→供应回去→回复

实例: Most Twitter users, though, don't bother to click on Trump's individual tweets to see the thousands of **replies** each receives. (Washington Times, May 8, 2017)

## (2) imply 暗示

记忆方法: im(入)+ply(折)→折叠入→反反复复不明说→暗示

实例: That **implies** no radical change in policies for now, which will be positive for markets. (Returns, May 8, 2017)

## (3) apply 申请

记忆方法: ap(to, 一直)+ply(折)→申请就是把(信)折叠寄出

实例: The countries were chosen because they present terrorism risks and the ban **applies** to everyone in those countries regardless of religion, it says. (Washington Times, May 9, 2017)

## (4) ply (不断)供应;从事;往返于

记忆方法: ply 表示供给的意思,而当其表示其词根另一个意思折叠就表示往返于

- 实例: 1. Elsie, who had been told that Maria wasn't well, plied her with food.  
2. It's illegal for unmarked minicabs to ply for hire.  
3. Ferry boats ply regularly between all the resorts on the lake.

## (5) comply 遵守

记忆方法: com(共同)+ply(折叠,重合)→折叠在一起→同意,遵守

衍生: complaisant(顺从的,乐于助人的), compliant(顺从的)

实例: There are calls for his resignation, but there is no sign yet that he will comply.

## (6) pliant 易弯的,顺从的

记忆方法: pli=ply(折叠,弯曲)+ant

近义词: obedient, acquiescent

实例: Our colleague is proud and stubborn, you know, under that pliant exterior.

## (7) compliant 恭维,问候

记忆方法: Our colleague is proud and stubborn, you know, under that pliant exterior.

实例: You can do no harm by paying a woman compliments.

## (8) pliable 容易弯曲的

记忆方法: pli(折叠,弯曲)+able(容易...的)→容易弯曲的

实例: As your baby grows bigger, his bones become less pliable.

## 91. 简单词 push 推

词根: -push-(变形: peal, pel, pulse)推

同根词:

**(1) appeal 上诉, 吸引**

记忆方法: ap(一直)+peal(推=push)→一直推→上诉

- 实例: 1. The Prime Minister appealed to young people to use their vote.  
2. We intend to appeal the verdict.  
3. On the other hand, the idea appealed to him.

**(2) repeal vt/n. 撤销, 废除**

记忆方法: re(再)+peal(推)→再次推开=否定, 放弃, 撤销

实例: He plans to repeal a number of current policies.

**(3) repel 击退, 拒绝**

记忆方法: re(回)+pel(推)→推回, 拒绝

实例: They have fifty thousand troops along the border ready to repel any attack.

**(4) expel 驱逐**

记忆方法: ex(出)+pel(推)→推出→驱逐, 赶走

衍生: expulsion

实例: A student activist, he was **expelled** from law school in the 1970s after leading a protest against Ms Park's father, strongman President Park Chung-Hee. (BBC, May 8, 2017)

**(5) propel 推进**

记忆方法: pro(向前)+pel(推)→推进

衍生: 衍生: propulsion

实例: Those dislocations helped **propel** Mr. Trump to power. (New York Times, Apr 11, 2017)

**(6) compel 强迫**

记忆方法: com(一起)+pel(推)→强迫

近义词: force, oblige, coerce

实例: I felt morally compelled to help.

**(7) compelling 强迫的, 吸引人的, 令人信服的**

记忆方法: compel(强迫)+ing→强迫的→被迫相信, 被迫注意→令人信服, 吸引人

实例: 1. The factual evidence makes a suicide verdict the most compelling answer to his death. 2. You know your argument for backpacking across Europe is compelling when your parents not only let you go but also pay for all your expenses.

**(8) dispel 去除**

记忆方法: dis(无)+pel(推)→推不见→去除

实例: The President is attempting to dispel the notion that he has neglected the economy.

**(9) impel 推动, 促成**

记忆方法: im(入)+pel(推)→推入→推动

实例: His competence, knowledge, and courage act as whole to impel him to take more risks.

#### (10) pulse 脉搏, 脉冲

记忆方法: puls(推)→推动→脉动

实例: They made frequent checks on his respiration, pulse and blood.

#### (11) impulse 冲动

记忆方法: im(内)+pulse(推动)→在内(心)推动→冲动

实例: You should think rationally and avoid impulsive decisions.

#### (12) repulse 击退, 拒绝

记忆方法: re(回)+pulse(推)→推回, 拒绝=repel

衍生: repulsive 拒绝的, 反感的

实例: 1. The armed forces were prepared to repulse any attacks.  
2. She found the idea deeply repulsive.

#### (13) compulsory 必须做的, 强制的

记忆方法: com(共同)+puls(推)→强迫的, 必须做的

注意: 和 compelling 另外两个意思区分

实例: Many young men are trying to get away from compulsory military conscription.

#### (14) compulsive 强制的, 强迫的

记忆方法: com(共同)+puls(推)→强迫的, 必须做的

实例: Emir is a friendly, hard-driving guide with an almost **compulsive** passion for helping people catch fish. (New York Times, Apr 5, 2017)

### 92. 简单词 peace 和平

词根: -peace-(变形: peace, pease, paci)和平

同根词:

#### (1) appease 安抚

记忆方法: ap(一直)+pease(和平)→安抚

实例: He tried to appease the crying child by giving him candy.

#### (2) pacify 安抚

记忆方法: paci(和平)+fy→安抚

近义词: alleviate, soothe, assuage, allay

实例: She shrieked again, refusing to be pacified.

### 93. 简单词 comprehend 理解

词根: -prehend-(变形: prent) 抓住 hold

同根词:

(1) apprehend 逮捕→担心→理解

记忆方法: ap(一直)+prehend(抓住)→逮捕,担心,衍生为理解

衍生: apprehension 忧虑,逮捕,理解

实例: 1. Police say the 44-year-old suspect drove off, but was **apprehended** on East Allegheny Avenue. 2. You also apprehend a concept when you understand it, grasping or capturing its meaning.

(2) comprehensible 可理解的

记忆方法: compresend+ible→可以理解的

实例: an idea comprehensible to the average mind

(3) comprehensive 综合的

记忆方法: com(全部)+prehend(抓住)→全都抓住的→内容广泛的,综合的

实例: If you get the comprehensive treatment at a spa, it might include massage, manicure and a facial.

(4) apprehensive 忧虑的,理解的

记忆方法: apprehens (=apprehend 担心,理解)+ive(表形容词)→担心的,理解的

实例: People are still apprehensive about the risks of the project.

(5) prehensile 能抓住的,有洞察力的

记忆方法: prehens(抓)+ile(容易)→能够抓住的,衍生为有洞察力的

实例: 1. the prehensile tail of a monkey 2. Poets are those strangely prehensile men.

(6) reprehend <正>责备

记忆方法: re(不好的)+prehend(抓住)→抓住缺点→指责

衍生: reprehensible

实例: His conduct deserves to be reprehended.

(7) apprentice n.学徒,徒弟 vt.使...做学徒

记忆方法: ap(加强)+prent(=prehend 抓住)+ice→通过学习抓住技术的人→学徒

实例: I started off as an apprentice and worked my way up.

94. 简单词 prove 证明

词根: -prove-(变形: prob) 验证 test

同根词:

(1) approval 批准

记忆方法: ap(一直)+prov(验证)+al→一直得到验证→批准

实例: It's probably not a good idea to mail the invitations for your beach party until you've gotten official approval for the enormous bonfire you're planning to light.

### (2) disprove 反驳

记忆方法: dis(不)+prove(验证)→得不到验证→反驳

实例: The main fear in the community is that the MMR triggers autism - a link that continues to be **disproved** by large, reputable medical studies. (Washington Times, May 1, 2017)

### (3) probe 探测

记忆方法: prob(检验)+e→检验, 探测

实例: If you go into business with someone, you might probe her finances to make sure that she has a good track record.

### (4) probable 很可能的

记忆方法: prob(检验)+able→得到检验的→很有可能的

实例: "Is it possible that Tesla will produce 500,000 cars in the next two or three years? Yes. Is it **probable**? No."

### (5) probate 遗嘱; 检验

记忆方法: prob(检验)+ate(表动词)→检验

实例: Probate cases can go on for two years or more.

### (6) probative 检验的

记忆方法: probate(检验)+ive(表形容词)→

实例: Evidence should only be excluded if its probative value was outweighed by its prejudicial effect.

### (7) approbate 通过许可

记忆方法: ap(一直)+prob(验证)→一直得到验证→通过, 许可(prob=prov, approbate 类似 approve)

衍生: approbation

实例: approbate an act

### (8) opprobrium 责难, 责骂

记忆方法: op(反)+prob(验证)+rium→验证不过关→责骂

实例: His political opinions have attracted the opprobrium of the Left.

### (9) reprobate 道德败坏的人, 恶棍

记忆方法: re(反, 相反)+ prob(验证)+ ate(表名词, 人)→ 经不起验证的人→道德败坏的人

衍生: reprobation n. 斥责

实例: 1. He has always been a bit of a reprobate. 2. Nearly everyone had something to say in reprobation of the views suggested by Owen.

(10) **probity** 正直, 诚实

记忆方法: prob(验证→正直)+ity(表名词)→ 正直, 诚实

实例: Probity and purity will command respect everywhere.

95. 简单词 **private** 私人的

词根: -priv- (变形: priv, prim, prin, pris, prig) 单个, 首个

同根词:

(1) **privilege** 特权

记忆方法: priv(单独, 首个)+leg(法律)→法律赋予的单个人的超出他人的(首要)权利→特权

实例: When asked if she thinks affordable healthcare is a right or a **privilege** for U.S. citizens, McCullough said it was a "definitely" a **privilege**. (Los Angeles Times, May 15 2018)

(2) **deprive** 夺取

记忆方法: de(除去)+prive(单个)→从个人身上拿走→剥夺

实例: This law will deprive people of the most basic rights.

(3) **privacy** 个人隐私

记忆方法: priv(单独)+acy(表名词)→单独一个人的事

实例: The dark, below-street-level interior also lends a cloak of **privacy**. (Washington Post, May 11, 2017)

(4) **prime** 首要的

记忆方法: prim(首个)+e→首要的

实例: If something is in its prime, it is at its best.

(5) **privatize** 使私有化;使归私有

记忆方法: privat(=private 私有的)+ize(表动词,使...化)→使私有化

实例: The government's first effort to privatize a company has been a roaring success.

(6) **primitive** 原始的

记忆方法: prim(首个)+itive(表形容词)→首个的→原始的

近义词: antique

实例: It retains a rather **primitive** anatomy while evolving in parallel with the branch of the human family tree that eventually results in modern humans.

(7) **primordial** 原始的, 出生的

记忆方法: prim(首个)+ordi(顺序)+al→首个的,原始的

实例: Primordial, an adjective, describes something that has been around forever, like cockroaches.

(8) primeval 原始的

记忆方法: prim(首个)+ev(时代)+ial→原始的

实例: Use primeval when you want to suggest something has existed from the beginning. The Big Bang? Dinosaur bones? Ancient trees? Yep — primeval.

(8) pristine 原始的, 崭新的

记忆方法: pris(首个)+tine→首次的, 崭新的

实例: This book is in pristine condition.

(9) prig 自命不凡者

记忆方法: prig=prim(首要)→认为自己是首要→自命不凡者

近义词: snob, arrogant 衍生: priggish

实例: Buffoons, ninnies and **prigs** are not the stuff of historical curiosity.

(10) prim 循规蹈矩的, 古板的→衍生为整洁的

记忆方法: 守规矩是基本的

实例: We tend to imagine that the Victorians were very prim and proper.

(12) primacy 首位, 第一位

记忆方法: prim(首要)+acy(表名词, 状态)→首位

实例: He embraces the belief in the primacy of the family.

(13) privation(必需品)匮乏

记忆方法: priv(单个)+ation→生活用品食品等都只剩下一个→匮乏

实例: They endured five years of privation during the second world war.

(14) primate 灵长目动物的; 首要的

记忆方法: prim(首个)+er(表名词, 物)→第一本书 → 入门书, 启蒙读物

实例: 14 per cent of primate species are highly endangered.

(15) primer 启蒙读本; 入门书

记忆方法: priv(单个)+y(表形容词)→个人的, 私人的→允许知情的

实例: I borrowed from the library a primer of phonetics.

(16) privy 允许知情的

记忆方法: priv(单个)+y(表形容词)→个人的, 私人的→允许知情的

实例: Only three people, including a policeman, will be privy to the facts.

96. 简单词 agriculture 农业

词根: -agr-(变形: agr, ar, egr, agora, agrar) 土地

同根词:

(1) agronomy 农业经济学

记忆方法: agr(土地)+onomy(=economy)→农业经济学

实例: He eventually earned his doctorate in **agronomy** from the University of Nebraska.

(2) agrarian 土地的

记忆方法: agrar(土地)+ian(表形容词)→土地的

近义词: agricultural

实例: America has highly developed agrarian economy.

(3) peregrination 游历

记忆方法: per(全)+egr(土地=agr)+nation→所有土地都去→游历

实例: He experienced different cultures during his peregrination.

(3) arable 适合耕种的

记忆方法: ar(土地=agr)+able→可耕种的

实例: The soil proved too infertile to sustain real pasture or arable crops.

97. 简单词 arboreal(参见难词表)树木的

词根: -abor-树木

同根词:

(1) arboretum 植物园

记忆方法: arbor(树木)+etum→植物园

实例: The arboretum is full of exotic flowers and rare herbs.

(2) arboriculture 树木的栽培

记忆方法: arbor(树木)+culture(培育)→树木的栽培

实例: One charity that aims to promote the **arboriculture** additions to urban environments is UK-based Trees for Cities. (BBC, Oct 31, 2016)

98. 简单词 democracy 民主

词根: -crasy-(变形: cracy, crat) 统治(democracy=demo 人民+crasy(统治))

(1) plutocracy

记忆方法: pluto(冥王, 司财富)+crasy(统治)→财阀统治

实例: He is the most prolific of the debunkers of the plutocracy.

(2) autocracy 独裁

记忆方法: auto(自己)+crasy(统治)→独裁

实例: She ceded all power to her son-in-law who now runs the country as an autocracy.

### (3) aristocracy 贵族统治

记忆方法: aristo(贵族,参见难记词表 aristocrat)+crasy(统治)→贵族统治

实例: A century ago the aristocracy were truly lords of the earth.

### (4) bureaucracy 官僚

记忆方法: bureau(官僚)+crasy(统治)→官僚

实例: While the position demands either scientific background or problem-solving skills in a big **bureaucracy**, this advocate said, "he's not either of those." (Science Magazine)

### (5) technocrat 技术专家,专家政治论者,技术统治论者

记忆方法: techno(技术)+crat(统治)→技术统治

实例: He is a distant technocrat who is unable to connect with ordinary voters.

## 99. 简单词 ardor 热情

词根: -ard- 热情

同根词:

### (1) ardent 热情洋溢的

记忆方法: ard(热情)+ent→热情洋溢的

实例: He's been one of the most ardent supporters of the administration's policy.

### (2) arduous 费劲的,险峻的

记忆方法: ard(热情)+uous(多...的)→需要大量热情去做的→困难的

近义词: hard, difficult, laborious

实例: This project is far more arduous than he originally expected.