

## GMAT 单词独孤求败之旅——Day 6

### 100. 简单词 romantic 浪漫的

词根: -roma-(变形: roma, aroma)香气(还可以联想 rosemary 迷迭香来记忆)  
同根词:

#### (1) aromatic 芳香的

记忆方法: aroma(香气)+tic→芳香的

近义词: redolent, fragrant, balmy

实例: Aromatic capsules are great for easing the discomfort of a stuffy nose.

### 101. 简单词 arrogant 自大的

词根: -rog-要求, 询问(ask)(arrogant=ar(一再)+rog(要求)+ant→一再要求别人的→自大的)  
同根词:

#### (1) arrogate 霸占, 越权

记忆方法: ar(一再)+rog(要求)→霸占

实例: He arrogated the privilege to himself alone.

#### (2) abrogate 废除

记忆方法: ab(不)+rog(要留)+ate→要求不要→废除

实例: If someone in a position of authority abrogates something such as a law, agreement, or practice, they put an end to it.

#### (3) interrogate 讯问, 审问

记忆方法: inter(互动)+rog(询问)→讯问, 审讯

实例: The judge interrogated every person involved.

#### (4) rogation 祈祷

记忆方法: rog(询问)+ation→祈祷就是询问上天

实例: It was the first of the **Rogation** days, which an Anglican may see, in his book of common-prayer, noted as days of abstinence.

#### (5) derogate 贬低, (法律)删减

记忆方法: de(向下)+rog(问)+ate→向下问→贬低, 减少

衍生: derogatory

实例: 1. Such conduct will derogate from your reputation.

2. The parties may not derogate from or vary the effect of this article.

#### (6) subrogate 取代, 替代品

记忆方法: sub(下面)+rog(要求)→要求替代

实例: Maybe I can subrogate him to come down to take up the matter.

**(7) prerogative 特权**

记忆方法: pre(提前)+rog(要求)+ative→提前就要到的权利→特权

实例: Any attempt to encroach upon presidential prerogatives in this domain was quickly and firmly resisted.

**(8) rogue 无赖,流氓(强调好捣蛋)**

记忆方法: rog(要求)+ue→要求别人的人→敲诈别人的人→无赖

实例: A rogue is a man who behaves in a dishonest or criminal way.

**102. 简单词: art**

词根: -art- 艺术→技巧 (参见 artificial)

同根词:

**(1) articulate 发音清楚的讲话,清楚地表达自己的意思**

记忆方法: art(技巧)+culate→有技巧地(说话)

实例: The child was unable to offer an articulate description of what she had witnessed.

**103. 简单词 certain**

词根: --certain-

同根词:

**(1) ascertain 确定**

记忆方法: ac(一直)+certain(确定)→确定

实例: You might have to go to the bank to ascertain if there is any money in your account.

**104. 简单词 disperse 驱散,分开**

词根: -spers-散开

同根词:

**(1) asperse 诽谤,中伤,洒水**

记忆方法: a(不好的)+spers(分散)→不好的散开出去→诽谤

近义词: calumniate, deface, sully, defame

实例: I will not cast any aspersions on your hearts, but your heads certainly do you no credit.

**(2) intersperse 点缀**

记忆方法: inter(在中间)+spers(散开)→点缀

实例: Portraits of Christ **interspersed** with family photos on the walls of Gonzalez's small, tidy living room help her keep a positive attitude.

### (3) sparse 稀疏的; 稀少的

记忆方法: spars(散开)+e→散开的→稀疏的, 稀少的

实例: The available selection of Asian American actors must have been as sparse as the roles available for them to play.

## 105. 简单词 spirit 精神

词根: -spir-呼吸

同根词:

### (1) aspire 抽吸

记忆方法: as(一直)+spir(呼吸)+ate→一直(帮助)呼吸→抽吸

实例: He sings in a strong and aspirate voice, and favors legato phrasing.

### (2) inspire 吸入, 激发(灵感)

记忆方法: in(入)+spir(呼吸)→吸入→吸入精神→激发灵感

实例: The Olympics often inspire people to take up a sport, but they can also inspire patriotism.

### (3) expire 到期, 过世

记忆方法: ex(出)+spire(呼吸)→没了呼吸→结束, 过世

实例: When you expire, you will be dead.

### (4) conspire 密谋

记忆方法: con(一起)+spir(呼吸)→一起呼吸→密谋

实例: Six men were accused of **conspiring** to corrupt public officials and gain insider information on a £2bn extension to the underground. (BBC, May 16, 2017)

### (5) respire 呼吸, 重新呼吸, 松口气

记忆方法: re(重新)+spir(呼吸)→重新呼吸

实例: With that eagerness did I run every morning at sunrise to respire the perfumed air in the countryside.

### (6) perspiration 汗水

记忆方法: per(彻底)+spir(呼吸)+ation→彻底呼吸→大量运动过后→汗水

实例: His hands were wet with perspiration.

## 难记词

### (1) abeyance 暂时终止

记忆方法: a(不)+bey=obey(服从)+ance(名词后缀)→不服从就终止→终止(暂时的,服从为止)

实例: The question is in abeyance until we know more about it.

## (2) abolish 废除

记忆方法: ab(to)+ol=oil +ish→ turn to oil → 废除

实例: First Minister Carwyn Jones said "it would be difficult to conceive" a scenario where fees are **abolished** in England but not Wales. (BBC, May 12, 2017)

## (3) absurd 荒谬的

记忆方法: ab(to,直到) + surd (发音类似"数的",这个词根是"无理数"的意思)→ 直到无理→荒谬的

近义词: ludicrous, ridiculous, unreasonable

实例: Thinking you can wear flip flops and a bikini to the North Pole is an absurd idea, for example.

## (4) apex 顶点,顶峰

记忆方法: 可以利用阿尔卑斯山 Alps 来记忆(发音)→实际上拉丁语种 alp 就是顶端

近义词: acme, zenith, summit, apogee, crest

实例: He reached the apex of power in his 60s.

## (5) apogee 最高点,最远点

记忆方法: 来源于拉丁文, apo=away from(参见 apology) + gee (=earth, 参考 geography)→最远点,最高点

近义词: acme, zenith, summit, apex, crest

实例: The farthest point on lunar orbit is called apogee.

## (6) zenith 顶点,顶峰

记忆方法: 读音记忆:ze("这")+nith(你死)→从这里掉下来就死→顶点

实例: His career reaches its zenith.

## (7) unctuous 虚情假意的,油滑的

记忆方法: uncture 油膏,因此 unctuous 油滑的→虚情假意的

实例: This is the kind of unctuous tone I have often heard in the diplomatic parties.

## (8) impertinence 粗鲁,无礼

记忆方法: pertinence 的意思是相关, impertinence 却是粗鲁的意思,要单独记忆

近义词: impudence

实例: You have to be sure your teacher has a good sense of humor before you criticize the way he dresses, otherwise you might be scolded for your impertinence.

## (9) impudence 粗鲁,无礼

记忆方法: 联想记忆: im(没有)+pud(+pudding)+ence→没有吃到布丁,变得粗鲁无理

实例: She had the impudence to wear the other's clothes.

#### (10) adorn 装饰

记忆方法: ad(一直)+orn(装饰)

实例: The family living room is **adorned** with some of the most impressive trophies, including many for first-place finishes.

### 106. 简单词 sense 感觉

词根: -sens-(变形: -sent-)感觉, 感情

同根词:

#### (1) assent 同意

记忆方法: as(一直, 一样)+sent(感觉)→一样的感觉→赞同

近义词: agree, accede, assent

实例: Some British leaders express hope that Europe will **assent** to a deal that allows finance to carry on, even as Britain leaves the single market. (New York Times, May 11, 2017)

#### (2) resent 厌恶, 怨恨

记忆方法: re(反)+sent(感觉)→不好的感觉→怨恨

近义词: abhor, detest, hate, dislike, despise, loathe, scorn, abominate

实例: She resents the teacher for being so tough on her.

#### (3) dissent 反对, 不同意

记忆方法: dis(不)+sent(感觉)→不同的感觉→不同意

近义词: disagree, reject, decline, dispose, refuse

实例: He is the toughest military ruler yet and has responded harshly to any dissent.

#### (4) sentimental 多愁善感的

记忆方法: sentiment(感情)+al(表形容词)→感情多的→多愁善感的

实例: Call a person sentimental if he or she is led more by emotions than by reason.

#### (5) sensible 明智的; 合乎情理的; 通情达理的

记忆方法: sens(感觉)+ible(表形容词)→敏感的

实例: You can improve your chances of profit by sensible planning.

#### (6) sensitive 敏感的

记忆方法: sens(感觉)+itive(表形容词)→感觉敏感的

实例: Sensitive describes something or someone who reacts quickly and strongly. It's often something to protect — like baby skin, government documents, or a fragile ecosystem.

#### (7) commonsense 常识

记忆方法: common(普通的)+sens(感觉)+e→普通人都会有的感觉→常识

实例: It lacks any perspective or commonsense.

#### (8) consensus 一致意见

记忆方法: con(一致)+sens(感觉)+us→感觉一致→一致意见

实例: Democracy is not about ruling and loyalty; it is about **consensus** and governing.  
(Washintong Post, May 16, 2017)

#### (9) presentiment 预感

记忆方法: pre(先, 前)+sentiment(感觉)→预感

实例: I had a presentiment that he represented a danger to me.

#### (10) scent 香味, 气味

记忆方法: scent 可感觉的→香味, 气味

实例: A slight breeze rose, wafting the heavy scent of flowers past her.

#### (11) sentinel 岗哨, 哨兵

记忆方法: sent(感觉)+in+el(表名词, 人或物)→感觉灵敏的人或物→哨兵, 哨岗

实例: We gave the watchword, and the sentinel let us pass.

### 107. 简单词 sentence 句子

词根: -senten-(变形:-sentent-)句子

同根词:

#### (1) sententious 说教的; 卖弄文采的

记忆方法: sentent(=sentence 句子)+ious(表形容词, 多...的)→多句子的→话多的→爱说教的, 卖弄文采的

实例: Generally his ideas were expressed in sententious phrase, spoken in low voice .

### 108. 简单词 assert 插入

词根:-sert-插

同根词:

#### (1) assert 主张, 断言

记忆方法: as(一直)+sert(插)→主张, 断言

近义词: allege, declare, insist, proclaim

实例: You might assert an opinion, your innocence, or even your authority over someone else.

### 109. 简单词 sit/side 坐下/旁边

词根: -sit-(变形: sid, sad, sed) 1. 坐; 2. 旁边

同根词:

**(1) reside 居住**

记忆方法: re(反复)+side(坐)→反复坐下来→居住

实例: The President of the United States resides at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, in a little shack called the White House.

**(2) preside 主持**

记忆方法: pre(在前面)+side(坐)→坐在前面→主持

注意: 和 precede 区分

实例: A few days before his big day, he presided over the Royal Plowing Ceremony, in which sacred oxen forecast the year's crops.

**(3) assiduous 勤勉的**

记忆方法: as(一直)+sid(坐)+uous(多)→一直坐下来(工作)的→勤勉的

近义词: sedulous, diligent

实例: The book was the result of ten years' assiduous research.

**(4) subside 平息, 缓和**

记忆方法: sub(下面)+side(坐)→坐下去=压下去→平息

实例: Violence has subsided following two days of riots.

**(5) subsidiary 附带的, 附属的, 次要的, 子公司**

记忆方法: sub(在下面)+sid(在旁边)+iary(表示形容词)→下面旁边的→不是主要的→附带的

近义词: accompanying

实例: We offer accounting as a subsidiary course.

**(6) subsidy 补贴; 津贴; 助学金; 奖金**

记忆方法: sub(下面)+sid(旁边)+y→下面旁边的→不是主要收入→补贴

实例: European farmers are planning a massive demonstration against farm subsidy cuts.

**(7) saddle 马鞍, 使承担**

记忆方法: sadd(坐)+le→马鞍就是用来坐的

实例: 1. He ran to the door and vaulted into the saddle. 2. He claimed he was a successful investor even as he was saddled with debts.

**(8) sedate 安静的, 从容的, 严肃的**

记忆方法: sed(坐)+ate→一直坐着的→安静的, 从容的

近义词: equanimous, composed, collected, imperturbable

实例: Her London life was sedate, almost mundane.

难记词:

**(11) adroit 熟练的**

记忆方法: adro 发音类似"我捉"+it(它)-捉住一样东西是需要技能的→熟练地

近义词: versed, 反义词: maladroit(笨拙的)

实例: He is an adroit negotiator.

**(12) filial 子女的**

记忆方法: 来源于拉丁语, filius(儿子), filia(女儿)→词根为 fili

实例: Do you encourage her gift to the exclusion of all other interests, setting yourself up for years of **filial** resentment and therapy bills?

**(13) pejorative 贬义的**

记忆方法: perjor(=make worse, 记忆方法 per(全,坏(物极必反))+jor(=joy,欢乐)→坏的欢乐→make worse, 因此

实例: Until very recently, fidgeting was invariably an activity with a **pejorative** connotation.

**(14) agony 痛苦**

记忆方法: "爱过你" → agon 这个词根表示斗争

实例:

**(15) alacrity 活泼,爽快**

记忆方法: alac 发音像"I like", 因而有欣然应许之意

实例: He agreed to help us with alacrity

**(16) ludicrous 顽皮的**

记忆方法: ludic 来源于拉丁语,顽皮的→词根 lud=play

实例: it is ludicrous to call a cottage a mansion.

**(17) aloof**

记忆方法: a(不)+loof=look→不看→不看不管,即冷漠

实例: The Emperor kept himself aloof from the people.

**(18) amalgam 汞合金,混合物**

记忆方法: am + alg(=all) + am(两个 am 合并)→混合物

衍生: amalgamate 混合

实例: In other words, American literature is to our eyes a curious amalgam of familiar and strange.

**(19) amateur 业余爱好者**

记忆方法: amat(来源于拉丁语,爱)+eur(人)→业余爱好者

近义词: dilettante

实例: With extra players on each team and **amateur** talent everywhere, it was a long way

from a world-class exhibition.

### 110. 简单词 sort 分类

词根: -sort-分类

同根词:

#### (1) assort 分类,和...合拍(匹配),和...是一类

记忆方法: as(一直)+sort(类别)→分类,是一类

实例: He cannot assort with people in his own age.

#### (2) consort 和...一类(鬼混), 配偶

记忆方法: as(一直)+sort(类别)→分类,是一类

衍生: consortium 联盟,财团

实例: He regularly consorted with known drug-dealers.

### 111. 简单词 consume 消费

词根: -sume-拿去=take

同根词:

#### (1) assume 假定

记忆方法: as(加强)+sume(拿起)→拿起→假定 (联想 conjecture)

实例: "It's also first steps, over time, toward governments trusting Airbnb to **assume** more responsibility for regulating their hosts." (New York Times, May 1, 2017)

#### (2) resume 重新开始

记忆方法: re(重新)+sume(拿起)→重新拿起

实例: He hopes to clear his name and **resume** his career.

#### (3) presume 假定

记忆方法: pre(在前面)+sume(拿)→放在前面→假定

注意: *Assume* and *presume* both mean to believe something before it happens, but when you *assume* you're not really sure. If someone bangs on your door in the middle of the night, you might *assume* it's your crazy neighbor. If your neighbor knocks on your door every night at 6:30, at 6:29 you can *presume* she's coming over in a minute.

实例: If you are presumed to be the fastest runner, don't get too cocky — that word implies that you haven't actually raced yet.

#### (4) sumptuous 豪华的

记忆方法: sump(拿)+tuous(多)→拿出来多的→奢华的

实例: She produces elegant wedding gowns in a variety of sumptuous fabrics.

**(5) consuming** 强烈的, 令人沉迷的

记忆方法: consume 是消费, 因为喜欢强烈, 沉迷才一直消费

实例: He has developed a consuming passion for chess.

**(6) unassuming** 低调的; 谦逊的; 不招摇的

记忆方法: un(不, 无, 非, 没有)+ as(加强动作)+sum(=sume 拿, 取)+ing(现在分词表形容词)→ 不拿架子的→ 谦逊的, 低调的

近义词: genuine, meek, sincere, modest, unpretentious, humble

实例: He's a man of few words, very polite and unassuming.

**112. 简单词 sure 确定**

词根: -sur-确定

同根词:

**(1) assure** 保证

记忆方法: as(一直, 加强)+sur(确定)→ 保证

实例: I **assure** you it's temporary. I **assure** you it's transitory. The American people will not sustain this attitude," he said. (The Guardian, May 21, 2017)

**(2) ensure** 保证

记忆方法: en(放在形容词前, 表使...)+sur(确定)+e→ 保证

注意: assure / ensure / insure

Although these three often show up at the same party, giving hugs, they're not the same, thank you very much. To assure is to tell someone everything's ok, to ensure is to make certain, and to insure is to protect financially. Have it straight now? Are you sure?

实例: The first minister will say Wales needs two Labour governments to **ensure** the economy works "for everyone". (BBC, May 21, 2017)

难记词:

**(20) dilettante** 业余爱好者; 一知半解者(贬义)

记忆方法: dilet=delight(高兴)+tante→ 和 amateur 类似, 爱/高兴→ 业余爱好, 然而爱程度高些, 因此 amateur 中性而 dilettante 为贬义

近义词: amateur

实例: He is a master of that area even if he is a dilettante.

**(21) dexterity** 灵巧

记忆方法: dexter(右边)→ 一般人右手较为灵活→ 灵巧

实例: The test assessed his manual **dexterity**, math skills, and sociability, and concluded that he should become a database developer, a podiatrist, or a nurse. (New Yorker, May 19, 2017)

**(22) ameliorate 改善**

记忆方法: a(to)+meli(=better)+orate→改善

实例: To ameliorate is to step in and make a bad situation better.

**(23) anecdote 奇闻,轶事**

记忆方法: anec(还未出版)+dote(给予)→还未出版就讲出来的→轶事

实例: The book was released earlier this month and features some 250 posts from the site, including emotional personal **anecdotes**.

**(24) anguish 痛苦**

记忆方法: 联想 anger→愤怒最后痛苦

实例: Women who worked with him paid it in humiliation and psychological **anguish**.

**(25) languid 懒散的,无精打采的**

记忆方法: 发音记忆:"langui"-懒鬼, -langu-就是懒的词根

实例: Time spent at Jumby Bay can be as energetic or as languid as you wish.

**(26) sanguine 有血色的,乐观的**

记忆方法: sangui=blood(发音记忆"山鬼"→love blood)→有血色的,乐观的

实例: If you're sanguine about a situation, that means you're optimistic that everything's going to work out fine.

**(27) plummet 铅锤, 突然落下**

记忆方法: plum=lead 铅→plummet 为铅锤,突然落下

实例: In 2016, fuel prices on the open market **plummeted** even more, enabling the Pentagon to build an even bigger surplus in the working-capital fund. (Washington Post, May 20, 2017)

**(28) prudence 拘谨 (更多是性方面的)**

记忆方法: 现在最火的保险公司 prudential 就是从 prudence 来的

衍生: prudery, prudish

近义词: cautiousness, rigor 反义词: imprudence, 参见 impertinence

实例: White House officials may once again understand that gravity, **prudence**, probity and diplomacy are valuable and essential qualities in a president. (The Guardian, May 20, 2017)

**(29) arboreal 树木的**

记忆方法: 记忆: arbor 树木, 来源于 arg (参见 agriculture)→arbor(树木长在土地上)

实例: Arboreal animals live in trees.

**(30) aristocrat 贵族**

记忆方法: 记忆: aris=arise + to→arise to 贵族

实例: An aristocrat is someone from the ruling class, usually those with nobility, money, or both.

**113. 简单词 tone 声调**

词根: -ton-(变形: ton, tound, tun) 声调→高声调"当~~"→吃惊

同根词:

**(1) astonish 使吃惊**

记忆方法: as(一直,加强)+ton(吃惊)+ish→使吃惊

实例: Things that might astonish you: the discovery of life on another planet, a death-defying performance, and the number of dinosaurs a six-year old child can name.

**(2) astound 使吃惊**

记忆方法: as(一直,加强)+tound(吃惊)→使吃惊

实例: To astonish is to amaze and astound.

**(3) stun 击昏**

记忆方法: s+tun(吃惊)→使吃惊→击昏

衍生: stunning 极好的, 类似于 awesome

实例: Many cinema-goers were stunned by the film's violent and tragic end.

**(4) atone 弥补**

记忆方法: a(不)+tone(声调)→不发声(而去做)→弥补

近义词: repent

实例: Jesus is called the lamb of God because God sent his son to **atone** for our sins.

**(5) detonation 爆炸; 爆炸声; 爆发**

记忆方法: de(强调)+ton(声调)+ation→发出很大的声音→爆炸

实例: Nuclear weapons cause massive detonations, and cities sometimes plan a careful detonation of an abandoned building in order to make room for a new structure.

**(6) intonation 声调, 语调**

记忆方法: in(入)+ton(声调)+ation→内部发出的声音

实例: His voice had a very slight German intonation.

**(7) overtone 暗示, 弦外之音**

记忆方法: over(在...上)+tone(声调)→弦外之音

实例: It's a quite profound story, with powerful religious overtones.

**(8) undertone 低声, 言下之意**

记忆方法: under(在下面)+tone(语调; 色调)→语调在下面→低声, 言下之意

实例: 1. Well-dressed clients were talking in polite undertones as they ate. 2. His soft words contained an undertone of warning.

**114. 简单词 phone 电话**

词根: -pho-(变形: pha, phe)说话

同根词:

(1) prophet 预言家, 先知

记忆方法: pro(未来的)+phet(说出)→说出未来的人→先知

衍生: prophecy n. 预言; prophesy vt. 预言

实例: The faithful revered him then as a prophet.

(2) euphemism 委婉语

记忆方法: eu(优秀,从发音可以记忆)+phem(说)+ism→坏的换成好的说→委婉语

实例: A euphemism is a polite word or expression that is used to refer to things which people may find upsetting or embarrassing to talk about, for example sex, the human body, or death.

(3) symphony 交响乐

记忆方法: sym(共同)+phony(声音)→一起发声→交响乐

实例: A symphony is the name of a type of classical music (a long, complex sonata) and the large orchestra that plays that music.

(4) euphony 好听的声音

记忆方法: eu(好)+phony(声音)→好听的声音

实例: Such euphony is hard to resist.

(5) cacophony 难听的声音

记忆方法: caco(坏,象声词,卡壳)+phony(声音)→难听的声音

实例: From its cacophony of sound, the room has suddenly become very still.

(6) phonograph 留声机

记忆方法: phon(声音)+graph(写,画)→记录声音的→留声机

实例: Put a record on the phonograph and let's have some music.

115. 简单词 attitude 态度

词根: -tude-状态

同根词:

(1) altitude 高度

记忆方法: alt(高, tall 变化而来)+tude(状态)→高的状态→高度

实例: The high altitude of the Himalayan mountain range slowed the progress of the hikers.

(2) plentitude 充足

记忆方法: plenti=plenty(充足)+tude(状态)→充足

实例: Despite its **plentitude**, this light is hard to see because it is diffuse throughout the sky

and is outshone by brighter foreground sources. (Scientific American, May 28, 2015)

### (3) certitude 确定

记忆方法: cert(确定)+tude→确定的态度

实例: Their equality of opportunity, of income and of wealth suffered along with the destruction of whole ways of life and moral, familial, and sexual **certitudes**. (Salon, May 8, 2017)

### (4) fortitude 坚韧

记忆方法: fort(坚固)+tude→坚韧

实例: Eating fried worms might require a lot of intestinal fortitude.

### (5) gratitude 感谢的态度

记忆方法: grat(grateful 感谢)+tude→感谢的态度

实例: I've been thinking about my family in Iraq, feeling a heavy **gratitude** that my life is here and not there.

### (6) verisimilitude 逼真

记忆方法: veri(真)+simil(=similar)+tude→真的非常相似→逼真

实例: At the required level of visual verisimilitude, computer animation is costly.

难记词:

### (31) ardor 热情

记忆方法: ard 燃烧+or→热情

近义词: passion, zeal

实例: Not even the rising wind had any power to damp her ardour as she flew along the causeway.

### (32) arid/ avid 干旱的, 贫瘠的, 无趣的/热情的

记忆方法: 三个单词, arid, acid, avid 放在一起记忆, arid(rid→丢弃→需要丢弃掉的, 干旱而贫瘠), vid=vivid(热情的)

实例: 1. The scientists were developing new strains of crops that can withstand arid conditions.

2. If you're an avid reader, it means you read as much as you can, whenever you can.

### (33) fragrant/ flagrant 芳香的/恶臭的; 臭名远扬的; 恶名昭著的

记忆方法: 两个词一起记忆, fragrant, r=rose 而 flagrant, l=舀粪的勺子

实例: 1. The forest was cool and fragrant, and the walk through it calmed my spirits.

2. That is clearly an unauthorised and flagrant abuse of the facilities of this House and an unauthorised use of taxpayers' money.

### (34) redolent 让人想起的, 有香味的

记忆方法: red(=re 重新)+olent(有味道的-ol=oil 有刺鼻气味, 联想 olfactory 记忆)→让人

想念的气味→让人想起的

实例: The air was redolent of cannabis.

**(35) balmy 有香气的**

记忆方法: balm(香油)

实例: The sun had lost its fierce heat and the air was golden and balmy.

**(36) ascetic 禁欲的, 苦行僧的**

记忆方法: a(不)+sce(发音类似"色")→不好色的→禁欲的

衍生: celibate

实例: The monks lived a very ascetic life.

**(37) assuage 减轻**

记忆方法: as(一直)+suage=suger(甜的)→变甜→减轻

近义词: alleviate, mitigate, pacify, soothe, ameliorate

实例: My physical hunger could be quite quickly assuaged, my mental starvation was a different matter.

**(38) astute 敏捷的**

记忆方法: 发音记忆: as(好像)+tu(兔)→像兔子一样→敏捷的

实例: They would think me, if not a genius, then at least astute.

**(39) atrocity 残暴, 暴行**

记忆方法: 发音记忆: atro(发音类似"我抽")→残忍

衍生: atrocious 残暴的; 反义词: benign

实例: It was not until half a century later in the 1990s that these atrocities came to light and created an international scandal.

**(40) truculent 无理好斗的**

记忆方法: 联想记忆: tru(联想 true 真的)+cu(读音联想'哭')+lent(读音联想'弄')→真的被弄哭了→因为尖刻好斗伤得很致命

近义词: impertinent, imprudent

实例: If you say that someone is truculent, you mean that they are bad-tempered and aggressive