

GMAT 单词独孤求败打卡群——Day 7

116. 简单词 detrimental 有害的/ try 尝试/ triple 三

词根: -tri-(变形: trit, try) 1. 摩擦(detrimental=de(不好)+tri(摩擦)+mental→磨损坏了→有害的); 2. 尝试; 3. 三.

同根词:

(1) attrition 摩擦, 磨损

记忆方法: at(to, 一直)+trit(摩擦)→摩擦, 磨损

实例: The rebels have declared a ceasefire in their war of attrition against the government.

(2) trite 陈词滥调的

记忆方法: 磨损了的话

实例: A love song with lyrics about holding hands in the sunshine? Totally trite.

(3) triteness 平凡, 陈腐

记忆方法: trite(陈腐的)+ness(表名词)→陈腐→太多陈腐的就变成平凡的了

实例: Apart from its triteness and emptiness, the paragraph above is bad because of the structure of its sentences, with their mechanical symmetry and singsong.

(4) detritus 碎石, 碎屑

记忆方法: de(强调)+trit(磨损)+us→磨损后剩下的→碎石

实例: There aren't many things more depressing than walking on a beautiful beach and discovering a stretch of it that's covered in detritus.

(5) tribulation 苦难; 灾难

记忆方法: 联想记忆: tri(摩擦)+bul(胀满, 包裹)+ation(表名词)→充满苦难的状态→苦难, 灾难

实例: 1. Even in our awful tribulation we were quite optimistic. 2. Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation. (John Kennedy)

(6) trivial 琐碎的, 无价值的; 平常的, 平凡的; 不重要的

记忆方法: tri(摩擦)+vi(道路)+al(表形容词)→在道路上发生的摩擦都是些琐碎不重要的事

近义词: frivolous, paltry, puny, slight, inane

实例: The director tried to wave aside these issues as trivial details that could be settled later.

(7) trivialize vt. <贬>使显得琐碎[不重要、不难等], 轻视

记忆方法: trivial(琐碎的, 不重要的)+ize(表动词)→使不重要

实例: It never ceases to amaze me how the business world continues to trivialize the world's environmental problems.

(8) trifle vt. 浪费(时间或金钱); 虚度; 不认真对待 n. 琐事; 少量

记忆方法: tri(摩擦)+fle(表动词)→摩擦必然是浪费时间与金钱的

实例: 1. Don't lose your temper over such a trifle. 2. People may consider small problems nothing and ignore them, but your health is something you should never trifle with.

(9) trifling 微不足道的; 轻浮的

记忆方法: trifle 的现在分词作名词

实例: According to Alibaba the proportion of Ali-loan's lending that goes bad is a trifling 0.35%, which suggests that the service could be expanded fast.

(10) trial n. 试验; [法] 审讯

记忆方法: 来源 try 表示尝试, 而 tri 本身也是摩擦的词根(参见 detrimental), 因此 tri(摩擦)+al→表示审讯

实例: 1. They have been treated with this drug in clinical trials. 2. New evidence showed the police lied at the trial.

(11) retrial n. 试验; [法] 审讯

记忆方法: 来源于 try 表示尝试, 而 tri 本身也是摩擦的词根(参见 detrimental), 因此 tri(摩擦)+al→表示审讯

实例: The judge ordered a retrial because of irregularities.

(12) tribunal n. 审理委员会; 特别法庭; 法官席; 裁决

记忆方法: 来源于 trial

实例: If the clubs cannot conclude a deal, an independent tribunal will decide.

(13) trying 难对付的; 令人厌烦的; 令人恼火的

记忆方法: trying 不停地尝试去对付→难对付的→难对付自然令人烦

实例: Support from those closest to you is vital in these trying times.

(14) tribal adj. 部落的, 部族的; 种族的

记忆方法: 为 tribe 之形容词, tri(三倍)+be→部落就是有三倍又三倍的人数组成

实例: The country was torn apart by fierce tribal hostilities.

117. 简单词 contribute 贡献

词根: -tribute- tribut 给予=give

同根词:

(1) attribute to 归因于

记忆方法: at(to)+tribute(给予)→给予到→归因于

实例: But these now seem to be more frequent—something its leaders attribute to climate change.

(2) retribution 报应

记忆方法: re(返回)+tribute(给予)→送回→应得的惩罚

实例: He didn't want any further involvement for fear of retribution.

(3) tribute (pay tribute to) 致敬, 颂词

实例: He paid tribute to the organizing committee.

(4) tributary adj.(需向...)进贡的; 附庸的; 辅助的; 支流的

记忆方法: tribut(给予)+ary(表形容词/名词)→给予→进贡→通常是附庸国要给宗祖国进贡→衍生为辅助的; 支流的

实例: The Missouri River is the chief tributary of the Mississippi.

118. 简单词 audience 听众

词根: -audi-(变形: audi, aur) 听

同根词:

(1) audacious 大胆的, 鲁莽的

记忆方法: aud(听)+acious(多...的)→多次(偷)听→大胆, 鲁莽

实例: He formed an audacious plan to win the presidency.

(2) audible 听得到的

记忆方法: audi(听)+ble(表形容词, ...的)→听得到的

实例:

(3) audit 审计

记忆方法: 由旁听衍生而来

实例:

(4) auditorium 大礼堂

记忆方法: audi(听)+rium(...地方, 参见 aquarium)→听(演讲)的地方→大礼堂

实例:

(5) auditory 听觉的

记忆方法: audi(听)+tory→听觉的

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

(6) aural 听觉的

记忆方法: aur(听)+al(表形容词)→听觉的

实例: The opera was an aural as well as a visual delight.

119. 简单词 august 八月, 有威严的

词根: -aug-(变形: aug, aux, auc) 增加(八月是水果丰收的时节→aug 增加), 威严
同根词:

(1) augment 增加

记忆方法: aug(增加)+ment→增加

实例: While searching for a way to augment the passive income, he started a part-time business.

(2) auction 拍卖

记忆方法: auc(增加)+tion→拍卖就只是从低往高拍: 增加→拍卖

实例: In an auction, items are sold without price tags—whichever bids the highest gets to buy it, whether it's a painting, a car, or a set of old dishes.

(3) auxiliary 辅助的

记忆方法: aux(增加)+iliary(...的)→起到增加作用的→辅助的

实例: The government's first concern was to augment the army and auxiliary forces.

(4) inaugurate 为...办理就职典礼

记忆方法: in(进入)+augur(威严)+ate→是进入威严的状态→进入重要的职位

实例: The new President will be inaugurated on January 20.

120. 简单词 vague 不清楚的

词根: -vag- 游荡

同根词:

(1) extravagant 浪费的

记忆方法: extra(额外)+vag(游荡)+ant→花额外的(钱)在外游荡→浪费的

实例: The coronation was an occasion for extravagant myth and sentiment.

(2) vagrant 流浪者

记忆方法: vag(游荡)+rant→流浪者

实例: He lived on the street as a vagrant.

(3) vagabond 流浪者, 游手好闲者

记忆方法: vaga(=vag 游走, 漫游)+bond(联系)→四处游走的人→流浪汉

近义词: beggar

实例: She had no mind for the vagabond life of the poor relation.

121. 简单词 authority 权威

词根: -auth-(变形: -aug-)权威

同根词:

(1) authentic 真正的

记忆方法: auth(权威)+entic→权威认证的→真正的

近义词: genuine

实例: She has authentic charm whereas most people simply have nice manners.

(2) august 威严的

记忆方法: aug(权威)+ust→权威的

实例: Being so near the august person of the Empress, he was overcome with awe.

122. 简单词 guard 守卫

词根: -guard-(变形: gard) 守卫

(1) vanguard 先锋, 先驱

记忆方法: van(=avant 在前面)+guard(守卫)→守卫在前沿→先锋

实例: He is a vanguard in this profession.

(2) avant-garde 先锋的, 前卫的

记忆方法: avant(在前)+gard(=guard)→先锋的

实例: avant-garde music

(3) garrison 守备部队

记忆方法: garr(=gard, guard)+ison(表名词)→守备部队

实例: A garrison is a group of soldiers whose task is to guard the town or building where they live.

123. 简单词 devour 吞食

词根: -vour-(变形: vor)吃

同根词:

(1) voracious 贪吃的

记忆方法: vor(吃)+acious(多)→贪吃的

实例: She's a voracious reader of all kinds of love stories.

(2) herbivorous 食草的

记忆方法: herb(草)+vor(吃)+ous→食草的

实例: "Spiders kill large numbers of **herbivorous** insects - and by doing so they help to protect the plants from herbivore damage," said Dr Nyffeler. (BBC, Mar 15, 2017)

(3) carnivorous 食肉的

记忆方法: carn(肉体的)+vor(吃)+ous→食肉的

实例: The U.S. is still a hugely **carnivorous** society, helped by generous government subsidies that keep the price of animal-based foods artificially low. (Salon, Oct 17, 2016)

124. 简单词 **carnivorous** 食肉的

词根: -carn-(变形: carn)肉体的

同根词:

(1) **carnal** 肉体的, 肉欲的

记忆方法: carn(肉体的)+al(表形容词)→ 肉体的

近义词: corporeal

实例: The festival, whose roots lie in a tradition of **carnal** indulgence before the austere Catholic season of Lent, officially ends next Wednesday. (Returns, Feb 24, 2017)

(2) **incarnate** 具体体现, 现身的, 现形的

记忆方法: in(进入)+carn(肉身)+ate→ 具体体现, 现形

实例: Why should God become incarnate as a male?

(3) **carnival** 嘉年华

记忆方法: 嘉年华的中文是由此音译而来, carn(肉)+val(节日)→ 肉的节日→ 嘉年华

实例: A carnival is a public festival during which people play music and sometimes dance in the streets

(4) **carnage** 大屠杀

记忆方法: carn(肉)+age→ 过去发生的大量肉的事件→ 大屠杀

实例: After the horrific **carnage** unleashed by the terrorist attack in Manchester, England, some of the reactions were inexplicable. (Washington Times, May 24, 2017)

(5) **cannibalistic** 食人肉的, 同类相食的

记忆方法: cannibal(食人肉者, 同类相食者)+istic(表形容词)→ 食人肉的, 同类相食的

实例: This is the jargon through which the essentially **cannibalistic** nature of the gig economy is dressed up as an aesthetic. (The New York, Mar 22, 2017)

(6) **carcass** 人或动物的)尸体, 残骸

记忆方法: carc(=carn 肉)+ass(表名词)→ 尸体, 残骸

实例: A cluster of vultures crouched on the carcass of a dead buffalo.

125. 简单词 **avoid** 避开

词根: -void- 空(变形: van/wan/vain (来源于 want 想要, 之所以想要正是因为没有-empty), vac(例如 vacation), vast/wast (来源于 waste 浪费→ 掏空即浪费))

同根词:

(1) void 空虚的, 虚空

记忆方法: void 词根即是空之意

实例: He stared into the dark void where the battle had been fought.

(2) devoid 缺乏的

记忆方法: de(加强)+void(空)→缺乏的

实例: His comment is devoid of logic.

(4) vanish 消失

记忆方法: van(空)+ish(表动词)→使成为空

实例: If the final House bill doesn't meet those targets, the filibuster protections will **vanish** unless the House approves a new version that does. (Seattle Times, May 20, 2017)

(5) vanity 虚荣

记忆方法: van(空)+ity(表名词)→心里空空→虚荣

实例: A man's vanity is actually in proportion to his ignorance.

(6) vain 徒然的, 虚荣的, 空虚的

记忆方法: 词根 vain 表示空→徒然的, 虚荣的

实例: A vain attempt or action is one that fails to achieve what was intended.

(7) vainglorious 自以为了不起的

记忆方法: vain(空)+glori(光荣)→虚无的光荣→自以为是, 爱慕虚荣的

实例: He is **vainglorious**, easily manipulated, hyperemotional, mercurial, petty, an "unconstrained, unbridled present hedonist" and a person who seems detached from reality.

(Salon, April 10, 2017)

(8) wan 苍白的, 没有血色的; 病弱的

记忆方法: wan=van(空)→(血)空→苍白的, 无力的

同义词: ashen

实例: Despite his weariness, Brand mustered a wan smile.

(9) wane 衰落, 月亮亏

记忆方法: wan=van(空)→变空→减少, 衰落

衍生: waning 渐亏的

实例: Things that wax and wane grow larger and smaller, like the moon.

(10) devastate 毁坏

记忆方法: de(加强)+vast(=wast, 空)+ate→变为空无一物→毁坏

实例: Then he showed us his scarred arm and told us the story of how his family was **devastated** in January 2013. (The New York, May 24, 2017)

(11) wastage 废料

记忆方法: wast(浪费)+age(表名词)→废料

实例: There was a lot of wastage and many wrong decisions were hastily taken.

(12) Wastrel 败家子

记忆方法: wast(浪费)+r+el→败家的人

实例: Your brother who spends money as quickly as he gets it, always wearing new clothes and taking friends out for expensive dinners? You might call him a wastrel, meaning he spends his money foolishly.

126. 简单词 vow 誓言

词根: -vow- 誓言(变形: vow, vou)

同根词:

(1) avow 公开宣布

记忆方法: a(=to)+vow(誓言)→去发布誓言

近义词: declare

实例: a public statement avowing neutrality

(2) devout 虔诚的

记忆方法: de(强调)+vout=vow(发誓)→虔诚的

实例: She was a devout Christian.

(3) vouchsafe vt. 给予, 赐予; 允诺

记忆方法: vouch(誓言, 保证=vow)+ safe(安全)→担保安全→给予, 赐予, 允诺

实例: As we approached the summit of the mountain we were vouchsafed a rare vision.

127. 简单词 awful 可怕的, 糟糕的

词根: -awe- 敬畏

同根词:

(1) awesome 可怕的(口语:极好的, 参考 stunning)

记忆方法: awe(敬畏)+some(...的)→可怕的

实例: Depending on who you ask, this is either awesome or cringe worthy.

128. 简单词 injure 伤害

词根: -jur- 法律 (law)(injure=in(不)+jure(法律)→伤害人是非法的), 衍生为发誓(vow)

同根词:

(1) jural 法律的

记忆方法: jur(法律)+al(表形容词)→法律的

近义词: juristic

实例: Each State Legislature is a little political academy for the advancement of jural science and art.

(2) jury 陪审团

记忆方法: jur(法律)+y(表名词,...人)→法律相关的人

衍生: juror 陪审团员

实例: If you get summoned for jury duty and get picked as one of the 12 members of the jury, you'll help decide if someone guilty or not.

(3) perjury 伪证

记忆方法: per(全→物极必反→假,坏)+jury(法律)→伪证

实例: This witness has committed perjury and no reliance can be placed on her evidence.

(4) abjure 发誓戒绝

记忆方法: ab(离开)+jure(发誓)→发誓离开→发誓戒绝

实例: The conqueror tried to make the natives abjure their religion.

(5) conjure 变魔术

记忆方法: con(一起)+jure(发誓)→祈祷,衍生为变魔术

实例: conjure a career from thin air (白手起家)

(6) jurisprudence 法学

记忆方法: juris(法律)+prudence(谨慎)→法学

实例: Jurisprudence is the study of law and the principles on which laws are based.

129. 简单词 negative 否定的

词根: -neg-否定

同根词:

(1) negate 取消,否定

记忆方法: neg(否定)+ate→取消,否定

实例: Our actions often negate our principles.

(2) negligible 可以忽略的

记忆方法: neg(否定)+lig(选择)+ible(能)→能不用选择的→可被忽略的

实例: "The inclusion of smaller producing non-OPEC countries such as Turkmenistan, Egypt and the Ivory Coast would be a negligible boost, in our view," Deutsche said. (Returns, May 23, 2017)

(3) negligent 疏忽的

记忆方法: neg(否定)+lig(选择)+ent→没有选择的→疏忽的

实例: The jury determined that the airline was negligent in training and supervising the crew.

(4) abnegation 放弃(主要是信仰,教条)→衍生为自我克制

记忆方法: ab(to 一直)+negation(取消)→取消,放弃

实例: "1. Men with that capacity for self - abnegation do not reach a Presidency.
2. They discussed the abnegation of God."

(5) renegade 叛徒

记忆方法: re(重新)+neg(否定)+ade(个人,集体)→重新否认从属于集体→叛徒

近义词: traitor, betrayer, apostasy

实例: When he was doing underground work he was arrested because a renegade informed against him.

(6) renege 食言, 违约; 放弃

记忆方法: re(反)+neg(否定)+e→反过来否认→食言, 违约

实例: You said you'd come, why did you renege on your promise?

130. 简单词 eraser 橡皮擦

词根: -ras- 刮擦(scrape) (变形: ras, raz)

同根词:

(1) abrasive 不友好的

记忆方法: ab(一直)+rase(磨平)→一直在磨人家→不友好的

衍生: abrasion, abrase(磨平)

实例: His abrasive manner has won him an unenviable notoriety.

(2) raze 夷为平地

记忆方法: ras(刮擦)+e(表动词)→把地面刮擦了

实例: Towns were virtually razed to the ground during the war.

(3) irascible 易怒的

记忆方法: ir(=ire 怒火,参见难记词表)+rasc=rase(刮擦)+ible(能够,容易...)→容易和别人产生摩擦的→易怒的

实例: He had an irascible temper.

(4) razor 剃刀,刮面刀

记忆方法: raz(刮擦)+or(表名词,物品)→剃刀

实例: If you need to shave, you'll want to use a razor.

(5) raspy adj.刺耳的,焦躁的,易怒的

记忆方法: ras(刮擦)+py(表形容词)→刺耳的,焦躁的,易怒的

实例: Her voice was raspy with nicotine and whiskey.

131. 简单词 solve 解决

词根: -solve- 溶解, 解决, 松开(变形: solv, solu)

同根词:

(1) absolve 免除责任

记忆方法: ab(加强)+solve(解决)→强力解决→免除责任

实例: If a report or investigation absolves someone from blame or responsibility, it formally states that he or she is not guilty or is not to blame.

(2) solvent 有偿债能力的

记忆方法: solv(解决)+ent→有能力解决的→有偿债能力的

衍生: solvency 偿债能力

实例: I don't know how we managed to remain solvent.

(3) resolve 决心

记忆方法: re(反复)+solve(解决)→只有下定决心才能解决问题

实例: After the divorce she resolved never to marry again.

(4) dissolve 溶解

记忆方法: dis(分开)+solve(溶解)→溶解

实例: Heat gently until the sugar dissolves.

(5) dissolute adj. 放荡的, 淫乱的

记忆方法: dis(分开)+solut(溶解)+e→溶解开来→没有限制的→放荡的, 淫乱的

衍生: dissolution n.

实例: You can't deny that he has been an idle, worthless, dissolute and dishonorable rogue.

(6) soluble adj. [化] 可溶的; 可以解决的; 可以解释的

记忆方法: solu(溶解, 解决)+ble(表形容词)→可以溶解的, 可以解决的

实例: Vitamin C is water soluble.

132. 简单词 use 使用

词根: -use- 使用(变形: use, us)

同根词:

(1) abuse 滥用, 恶言

记忆方法: ab(不)+use(使用)→不好好使用→滥用→滥用言语即恶言

实例: Many children suffer racial abuse at school.

(2) peruse 研读

记忆方法: per(彻底)+use(使用)→用彻底→研读

实例: We perused the company's financial statements for the past five years.

(3) usurp 篡夺; 侵占

记忆方法: us(=use 用)+urp(=Up)→use up→用尽→侵占

实例: The vice - president is trying to usurp the president's authority.

难记词:

(41) vicissitudes 变迁兴衰

记忆方法: vic(变化的词根)+sit(坐)+tude(态度)→变化+静(坐而来)→由变而静又由静而变,反复更替→万物的兴衰变迁

实例: When you talk of the vicissitudes of life, you're referring to the difficult times that we all go through: sickness, job loss, and other unwelcome episodes. No one can escape the vicissitudes of life.

(42) stern 严厉的

记忆方法: 发音记忆:"死等"→很严厉

实例: The coaches were **stern**, urging the players not to back down and to hit anyone who hit them.

(43) austere 简朴的, 严厉的

记忆方法: au(=eu 好)+stere=stern(严厉的)→严厉的,朴素的

近义词: stern, simple, frugal

实例: A particular test will be whether he is willing and able to nudge Germany toward a less **austere** and constraining economic approach to southern Europe. (Washington Post, May 7, 2017)

(44) frugal 简朴的

记忆方法: 发音记忆:"腐乳够"→腐乳就够→节省的,简朴的

实例: He said there's a perception that they're spoiled and entitled when, in reality, they are more **frugal** and financially cautious than their parents' generation.

(45) devour 吞食

记忆方法: de(下去)+vour(吃=vor)→吞食

实例: Amazon is **devouring** business that once belonged to an ecosystem of smaller competitors. (New York Times, Sep 26, 2017)

(46) avarice 贪婪

记忆方法: av(一直)+var=vor(吃)→一直吃的→贪婪

实例: The plaque read: "This species became extinct through the **avarice** and thoughtlessness of man."

(47) awkward 不灵巧的

记忆方法: awk(来自拉丁语, turned the wrong way)+ward(方向, 例如 backward)

近义词: maladroit, inept, clumsy, gauche

实例: You could feel socially awkward, like when you forget the host's name. Or, you may feel physically awkward, like when you trip on your way to the podium.

(48) gauche 不善交际的

记忆方法: 来源于法语 gauche(左边)→右手灵活(dexterity)而左手笨拙, 另外这个词的发音很像“狗屎”笨得像狗屎

近义词: awkward, maladroit, inept, clumsy

实例: "Social media is supporting this change. Posting pictures of what you just bought is **gauche**; posting pictures of something you're doing is fine." (The Guardian, May 13, 2017)

(49) axiom 公理

记忆方法: 同 atom 原子一起记忆

实例: An axiom is a statement that everyone believes is true, such as "supply equals demand" or "the only constant is change."

(50) abash 使害羞

记忆方法: ab(不)+ash(灰, 灰白)→(脸色)不白即为红→使害羞

衍生: unabashed

实例: With an **abashed** look on his face, Mr. Comey walked up to Mr. Trump.

(51) ashen 灰白的

记忆方法: ash(灰白)+en→灰白的

实例: Your best friend might look ashen when he hears that his favorite baseball team traded its star player.

(52) abdomen 腹部

记忆方法: 联想记忆: bd(两个大肚子的人)+men

实例: If the doctor asks if your abdomen hurts, the doctor wants to know if you have any pain in your belly area.

(53) abide 容忍

记忆方法: 联想记忆: a(一个人)+bid(投标)→一个人投标对于拍卖官是痛苦的, 必须容忍

近义词: tolerate, endure

实例: I can't abide people who can't make up their minds.

(54) abominate 痛恨

记忆方法: ab(to 加强)+omen(凶兆)+ate→就像看到凶兆一样→痛恨

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

实例: For my part, I **abominate** all honourable respectable toils, trials, and tribulations of every kind whatsoever. (Time, Oct. 18, 2016)

(55) abut 与...连接

记忆方法: ab(to)+but(=end)→边缘靠在一起→连接

实例: His garden abuts on mine.

(56) abyss 深渊

记忆方法: 发音记忆: "我必死"→深渊

衍生: abysmal

实例: Making a momentous life decision with great uncertainty, like enrolling in clown college, might feel like jumping into the abyss.

(57) accost 搭讪, 招呼

记忆方法: ac(to)+cost(花钱)→和人搭讪是要花钱的→搭讪

实例: A man had accosted me in the street.

(58) adage 格言

记忆方法: ad(to)+age(年纪)→有年纪的话→格言

实例: The coins are a tribute to Franklin's **adage**, "a penny saved, is a penny earned."
(Washington Times, May 23, 2017)

(59) adamant 坚定的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: adam(亚当)+ant(蚂蚁)→两者都很坚定

实例: If you stubbornly refuse to change your mind about something, you are adamant about it.

(60) fray/flay 磨损→吵架/剥皮

记忆方法: fray 用 ray 镭射去照→磨损, 而 flay, 先 lay 躺下来方便剥皮

实例: 1. Fray is all about friction—a frayed rope has been rubbed so much its fibers are wearing away. 2. In preparation for the project he executed many drawings of male musculature, some so detailed that they can only have been based on **flayed** bodies.
(Nature, Apr 23, 2012)

(61) aftermath (不幸事件的)余波

记忆方法: 联想记忆: after(在之后)+math(数学)→数学考试之后→不幸事件的余波

实例: The aftermath of a car crash might include a broken fender, a sprained rib, and a lecture from a police officer.

(62) gape 目瞪口呆的看, 张开

记忆方法: 联想 grape(葡萄)→眼睛张开得很大, 像葡萄一样

实例: What are all these people gaping at?

(63) ailment 疾病(尤其指微恙)

记忆方法: a(to)+il=ill+ment(to ill)→小病

实例: Patients who often complain of minor ailments might have something more important on their minds

(64) aliment 食品, 营养品

记忆方法: 和 ailment 一起记忆, 因为生病(ailment)→需要营养品(aliment)

实例: Authorities say a veterinarian who saw the animals said nearly all had some ailments, including upper respiratory infections, malnutrition and dehydration.

(65) alimony 赡养费

记忆方法: ali=aliment(营养, 也可以用 ali 阿里巴巴 alipay 来记忆)+mony(=money)→赡养费

实例: When a couple gets divorced, the court might order the one spouse to pay alimony to the other, which is like an allowance for basic expenses like food and shelter.

(66) allegiance 忠诚

记忆方法: 要注意和 allege 的意思区分 (allege 宣称(在还没有得到证据前)), 发音记忆 al+"立正死"→忠诚

实例: Their allegiance to the system — their belief in its essential fairness and desirability — exceeds their unhappiness with the immediate election results.

(67) ambience/ambiance 气氛, 环境

记忆方法: ambi(两侧, ambiguous 含混不清的→ambi 两者分不清)+ience/iance→两侧→环境

实例: Ambience is another word for atmosphere in the sense of the mood a place or setting has.

(68) amulet 护身符

记忆方法: 发音记忆: a(一个)+mulet(木头)→护身符

近义词: talisman

实例: They wore elaborate headdresses, their languid, elongated eyes closed, their bare chests draped with carved chains and amulets. (Interpreter of Maladies)

(69) analgesic 止痛剂, 镇静剂

记忆方法: an(无)+alg(疼痛, 联想 algorithm 算法→让人头疼)+estic→止痛, 镇静

实例: An analgesic is a medicine that takes away physical pain.

(70) anathema 极度讨厌的人/物

记忆方法: ana(远离)+the(the one-神)+ma→远离神的人/物→极度讨厌的人/物

实例: Violence was anathema to them.