

GMAT 单词独孤求败打卡群——Day 8

133. 简单词 accent 口音

词根: -cent- =sing/song, 表示"唱, 歌"

同根词:

(1) accentuate 强调

记忆方法: ac(=to)+cent(唱)+uate(表动词)→一直唱→强调

实例: That said, China's portfolio of overseas energy finance is heavily concentrated in fossil fuel operations that accentuate climate change, especially in coal.

134. 简单词 cliff 峭壁, 悬崖

词根: -clif- (变形: clif, cliv) 斜坡(slope)

同根词:

(1) acclivity 向上的斜坡

记忆方法: ac(向上)+cliv(斜坡)→向上的斜坡

实例: An acclivity is an uphill slope, so you'll have to pedal a little harder to get to the top.

(2) declivity 向下的斜坡

记忆方法: de(向下)+cliv(斜坡)→向下的斜坡

实例: If you're standing at the top of a hill looking down to the bottom, you're staring down a declivity, a downward slope of any kind.

(3) proclivity 倾向

记忆方法: pro(向前)+cliv(斜坡)→倾向

近义词: tendency, aptitude, inclination

实例: He has a proclivity toward violence.

135. 简单词 collar 领子

词根: -col- 脖子

同根词:

(1) accolade 荣誉

记忆方法: ac(to)+col(脖子)+ade→挂在脖子上的→荣誉

实例: The Nobel prize has become the ultimate accolade in the sciences.

136. 简单词 increase 增加

词根: -crease- (变形: crease, crue, cre) 增加

同根词:

(1) accrue 自然增长

记忆方法: ac(加强)+crue=crease(增加)→自然增长

实例: If you do not pay within 28 days, interest will accrue.

(2) increment n.增加量;增长额;加薪

记忆方法: incre(=increase 增加)+ment(表名词)→增加, 加薪

实例: 1. Each increment of knowledge tells us more of our world. 2. Many teachers qualify for an annual increment.

137. 简单词 quit 放弃

词根: -quit- 自由(放弃工作就是获得自由!)

同根词:

(1) acquit 开释

记忆方法: ac(加强)+quit(自由)→给予自由→开释

衍生: acquittal

实例: He was acquitted of disorderly behavior by magistrates.

(2) ubiquitous 无处不在的

记忆方法: ubi(=where)+quit(自由)+ous(多)→在任何地方都有自由的→无处不在的

衍生: ubiquity

实例: It seemed difficult for the celebrity couple to get rid of the ubiquitous paparazzi.

(3) iniquitous 邪恶的,不公正的

记忆方法: ini(不)+quit(自由)+ous→不自由的→不公正的

实例: an iniquitous deal

138. 简单词 add 增加

词根: -add-

同根词:

(1) addle 使昏乱

记忆方法: add(增加)+le→增加过多→使糊涂

实例: The shock has addled his brain.

(2) addendum 附录

记忆方法: add(增加)+end(最后)+um→增加在最后→附录

复数: addenda

实例: When you make an addendum to a document, you are adding text to the end.

139. 简单词 join 参与

词根: -join- join, junct, jux 参与即与人连接, join 衍生出来的词根为 junct 连接

同根词:

(1) adjunct 附属的

记忆方法: ad(to)+junct(连接)→连接的, 附属的

实例: Physical therapy is an important adjunct to drug treatments.

(2) juncture 结合, 时间的结合点→关键时刻

记忆方法: junct(连接)+ure(表名词)→结合

实例: At a particular juncture means at a particular point in time, especially when it is a very important time in a process or series of events.

(3) disjunct 分离的

记忆方法: dis(分开)+junct(连接)→分离的

实例:

(4) juxtaposition 并排

记忆方法: juxta=junct+position→并排

实例: This juxtaposition of brutal reality and lyrical beauty runs through Park's stories.

(5) adjoining adj. 毗连的, 邻近的

记忆方法: ad(=to)+join(参与)+ing→比邻的

近义词: neighboring, adjacent, contiguous

实例: The population overflowed into the adjoining territory.

(6) disjointed adj. 脱离开, 不连贯的

记忆方法: disjoin(使分开, 使分离)+t+ed(表形容词)→脱离开→不连贯的

实例: ...our increasingly fragmented and disjointed society...

(7) enjoin vt. 命令

记忆方法: en(进入)+join(连接, 链接)→进入链接的→可以命令

实例: She enjoined me strictly not to tell anyone else.

(8) rejoinder n. 回答, 反驳

记忆方法: re(反)+join(结合, 连接)+der()→反过来连接→反驳, 答辩

实例: She always has a witty rejoinder to any question.

(9) subjunctive adj. 虚拟语气的 n. 虚拟语气

记忆方法: sub(在下面)+junct(结合, 连接)+ive(表形容词)→在下面连接→不太肯定是否关联→虚拟

实例: In "if I were you" the verb "were" is in the subjunctive.

140. 简单词 dynamic 有活力的

词根: dynam (变形: dyn, dym) 活力, 力(power)

同根词:

(1) dynamics n. 动力学, 力学; 相互作用

记忆方法: dynam(力量)+ics(表名词, 学说)→力量学说→动力学

实例: the dynamics of the social system.

(2) aerodynamic 空气动力的

记忆方法: aero(空气)+dynamic(动力的)→空气动力的

实例: Some people argue that cars today are more aerodynamic and therefore less deadly to insects.

(3) dynasty n. 王朝; 朝代

记忆方法: dynast(动力)+y(表名词)→一个朝代要想延续需要极大地动力→王朝, 朝代

实例: The Tang Dynasty was the golden age of classical Chinese poetry.

141. 简单词 confident 有信心的

词根: -fid- 信心(trust, faith)

同根词:

(1) fidelity 忠诚

记忆方法: fid(相信)+elity→忠诚

实例: Dogs are famous for their fidelity.

(2) diffident 自卑的

记忆方法: dif(不)+fid(信心)→无信心的→自卑

实例: His manner is almost diffident, yet he's steadfast in his purposefulness.

(3) affidavit 宣誓书

记忆方法: af(加强)+fid(信心)+avit→一直说自己有信心→宣誓书

实例: I gave an affidavit to the judge about the accident I witnessed.

(4) confide in sb 吐露心事

记忆方法: con(全部)+fid(相信)→吐露

实例: I knew she had some fundamental problems in her marriage because she had confided in me a year earlier.

142. 简单词 infinite 无限的

词根: -fin- 限制

同根词:

(1) definite 明确的

记忆方法: de(加强)+fin(限制)+ite→限制明确的→明确的

实例: there is no more definite way to get into trouble with a police officer than speeding in front of the police station with a broken taillight.

(2) affinity 亲密关系

记忆方法: af(加强,一直)+fin(限制)→一直限制在一起→关系密切

实例: He has a close affinity with the landscape he knew when he was growing up.

143. 简单词 fray (参见难记词表) 磨损,打架

词根: fray 磨损,打架

同根词:

(1) affray (公共场所)吵架

记忆方法: af(加强)+fray(吵架)→吵架

实例: An affray is a noisy and violent fight, especially in a public place.

(2) defray 支付

记忆方法: de(强调)+fray(磨损)→一直磨损→支付

实例: The government has committed billions toward defraying the costs of the war.

144. 简单词 front 前面

词根: front 前面

同根词:

(1) affront 侮辱

记忆方法: af(一直)+front(前面)→一直站在别人前面→侮辱,冒犯

实例: It's an affront to human dignity to keep someone alive like this.

(2) confront 对抗

记忆方法: con(一起)+front(在前面)→对抗

实例: They underestimated the magnitude of the task confronting them.

(3) effrontery 厚颜无耻的,无礼的

记忆方法: ef(出)+front(前面)+ery→(有好处)冲到别人前面的→厚颜无耻的

实例: One could only gasp at the sheer effrontery of the man.

145. 简单词 foot 脚

词根: foot (变形: foot,feet,fet) 脚

同根词:

(1) afoot 徒步的,在进行中的

记忆方法: af(一直)+foot(脚)→徒步的,在进行的

实例: The preparation of the reform is afoot.

(2) fetter 脚镣; 束缚

记忆方法: fet=feet+ter→上在脚上的→脚镣, 衍生为束缚

实例: The company tries to build a private trust which would not be fettered by bureaucracy.

(3) unfetter v. 解放

记忆方法: un(不, 非)+fetter(给...上脚镣, 束缚)→不束缚→解放

实例: Unfettered corporate and advertiser control of the media are real and are bad for democracy.

146. 简单词 gape (参见难记词表) 张开, 目瞪口呆地看

词根: gape 张开

同根词:

(1) agape 张口吃惊的

记忆方法: a(加强)+gape(张开)→张口吃惊地

实例: He looked at the results with his mouth agape.

147. 简单词 grand 宏大的

词根: -grand- (变形: grandi) 大

同根词:

(1) aggrandize 增加(权利), 夸大

记忆方法: ag(加强)+grand(大)+ize(表动词)→使加强大

实例: The dictator sought to aggrandize himself by new conquests.

(2) grandiose 宏大的(强调华而不实, 浮夸的)

记忆方法: grandi(大)+ose(表形容词, 多.....的)→宏大的

实例: Not one of his grandiose plans has even begun.

148. 简单词 ghost 鬼魂

词根: -ghost- (变形: ghost, ghastr, ghoul) 鬼魂

同根词:

(1) aghast 惊骇的

记忆方法: a(to)+ghost(鬼魂)→鬼魂出来吓人

实例: His colleagues were aghast at the sackings.

(2) ghastliness 可怕

记忆方法: ghastrli(鬼魂)+ness(表名词)→鬼魂可怕

实例: His mother is alarmed at the ghastliness of his face.

(3) ghoul 食尸鬼, 衍生为以他人的痛苦为乐

记忆方法: 人都死了还被贵吃→以他人的痛苦为乐

衍生: ghoulish

实例: They are there only to satisfy their ghoulish curiosity.

149. 简单词 light 轻, 灯

词根: -light- 轻, 灯

同根词:

(1) alight 落下(vi), 亮着的(adj)

记忆方法: a(to)+light(轻/灯)→轻轻落下/亮着的

实例: "1. Two persons alighted from the vehicle. 2. The fire is still alight."

(2) blight 凋萎, 损毁

记忆方法: b(记成"不")+light(轻松)→损毁, 凋零

实例: An embarrassing blunder nearly blighted his career before it got off the ground.

(3) plight 困境

记忆方法: p(记成"不")+light(轻松)→一点不轻松→困境

实例: the worsening plight of Third World countries plagued by debts

(4) highlight vt. 使突出; 强调

记忆方法: high(高的)+light(光)→打高光使为了突出重要的→使突出, 最重要的部分

实例: Two events have highlighted the tensions in recent days.

150. 简单词 cave 洞穴

词根: -cave- (变形: -cove-) 洞穴, 凹室

同根词:

(1) cove 海湾, 河湾, 山凹

记忆方法: from cave, 海湾即是海岸线凹进去的地方

实例: A cove is a small, sheltered part of an ocean's coast.

(2) alcove 凹室

记忆方法: al(=all)+cove(凹室)→凹室

实例: The alcoves on either side of the fire were bookshelves.

(3) cavern 大山洞

记忆方法: cave(洞穴)+rn→大山洞

衍生: cavernous

实例: The work space is a bare and cavernous warehouse.

(4) excavate 挖开

记忆方法: ex(出)+cav(洞穴)+ate→弄出洞穴→挖开

实例: They plan to excavate a large hole.

151. 简单词 lay 躺下,放

词根: -lay- 躺下,放

同根词:

(1) allay 减轻

记忆方法: al(all)+lay(躺下)→全身躺下→舒缓,减轻

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

实例: He did what he could to allay his wife's fears.

(2) layoff n. 停工, 停止活动; 临时解雇

记忆方法: lay(放置)+off(停止,结束)→放下手头活→停工→解雇

实例: 1.It will close more than 200 stores nationwide resulting in the layoffs of an estimated 2,000 employees.

(3) overlay v./n. 覆盖; 镀金

记忆方法: over(在...上面)+lay(铺放)→覆盖, 镀金, 遮掩

实例: 1.The floor was overlaid with rugs of oriental design. 2.Silver overlay is bonded to the entire surface.

(4) relay 接替人员, 接力比赛; 传递

记忆方法: re(向后)+lay(放)→向后放→接力, 传递

实例: 1.Messengers will relay your letters. 2.Britain's prospects of beating the United States in the relay looked poor.

152. 简单词 literature 文学

词根: -liter- 字母, 语言

同根词:

(1) literal 照字面意思的

记忆方法: liter(字母)+al(表形容词)→字母表面的意思

实例: To describe something as literal is to say that it is exactly what it seems to be.

(2) literate 有文化的

记忆方法: liter(字母)+ate(表形容词)→

实例: If you're literate you can read and write, and since you're reading this, that's what you are.

(3) illiterate 文盲的

记忆方法: il(不)+liter(文字)+ate→不识字的

衍生: illiteracy

实例: One way to spread a political message to the people, many of whom were illiterate, was song.

(4) obliterate 涂去, 擦去 衍生为毁灭

记忆方法: ob(不)+liter(文字)+ate→去掉文字→擦去

实例: "1. There was time enough to obliterate memories of how things once were for him. 2. Whole villages were obliterated by fire."

(5) alliteration 头韵

记忆方法: al(to, 加强)+liter(字母, 语言)+ation→在头一个字母(音节)加强→头韵

实例: Alliteration is the use of the same consonant at the beginning of each stressed syllable in a line of verse.

(6) litany 连祷, 冗长的文字

记忆方法: lit(字母, 语言)+any(多)→冗长的文字

实例: She remained in the doorway, listening to his litany of complaints against her client.

(7) literariness 文学性

记忆方法:

实例: Yet the heavy morality color affects the literariness of these works.

153. 简单词 ambulance 救护车

词根: -ambu- (变形: ambu, ampu, ambul, amble) 移动

同根词:

(1) ambulate 移动

记忆方法: ampul(移动)+ate(表动词)→移动

实例: The patient was allowed to ambulate in his room.

(2) amputate 截肢

记忆方法: ampu(移动)+tate→把(肢体)移开 +联想 ambulance→截肢

实例: To save his life, doctors amputated his legs.

(3) preamble 序言, 开场白

记忆方法: pre(在前)+amble(移动)→走在前面的→序言

实例: 'I would like you to return to the villa as soon as possible,' she said without preamble.

(4) ramble n./vi. 漫步, 漫谈, 漫游

记忆方法: r(古罗马时代开始 r 字母经常表示与狗相关的)+amble(移动)→狗最喜欢散步→漫步, 漫游

实例: This is the best season for a ramble in the suburbs.

(5) perambulate 巡行, 漫无目的地游走

记忆方法: per(全部)+ambul(走)+ate(表示动词)→全部走过=巡行, 漫无目的地游走

近义词: perambulation(n.)

实例: Selectmen are required by law to perambulate the bounds every five years

154. 简单词 hydrogen 氢

词根: -hydro- (变形: hydr) 水(水即是氢氧化合物)

同根词:

(1) hydrate 水化物,使水合

记忆方法: hydr(水)+ate(表动词和名词)→变成水

实例: A hydrate is a chemical compound that contains water.

(2) carbohydrate 碳水化合物

记忆方法: carbo(碳)+hydrate(水化物)→碳水化合物

实例: The word carbohydrate refers to a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen that is a major source of energy for animals.

(3) hydrant 水龙头

记忆方法: hydr(水)+ant(表名词)→水龙头

实例: The administrative trials agency already handles thousands of police summonses for offenses such as littering or obstructing a fire hydrant.

(4) anhydrous 无水的

记忆方法: an(无)+hydro(水)→无水的

实例: The plant, which produces pepperoni, precooked hamburger, sausage crumbles and meatballs, uses anhydrous ammonia as a refrigerant.

(5) dehydrate 脱水

记忆方法: de(去掉)+hydr(水)→脱水

实例: Normally specimens have to be dehydrated.

155. 简单词 annum 年

词根: -ann- (变形: ann, enn) 年

同根词:

(1) annals 编年史

记忆方法: ann(年)+al(表名词)→编年史

实例: He has become a legend in the annals of military history.

(2) anniversary 周年纪念

记忆方法: ann(年)+ever(永远,纪念)+ary→周年纪念

实例: She underwrote a video celebrating the museum's 30th anniversary, a piece that Sterling let her preview.

(3) perennial 多年的,长久的

记忆方法: per(全)+enn(年)+ial→全年的,多年的→长久的

实例: There's a perennial shortage of competent engineers.

(4) annuity 年金,养老金

记忆方法: ann(年)+uity(连续)→年金

实例: An annuity is money that comes from an investment and is paid out regularly over a fixed period of time.

(5) biennial 每两年一次的

记忆方法: bi(双)+enn(年)+ial→每两年一次的

实例: a biennial event happens once every two years

(6) millennium n.一千年;千年期

记忆方法: mill(一千)+enn(一年)+ium(表名词)→一千年

实例: The whole world was counting down to the new millennium.

156. 简单词 connect 连接

词根: -nect- (变形: nect, nex) 捆(bind);

同根词:

(1) annex 附加,吞并

记忆方法: an(to)+nex(捆)→捆在一起→附加,吞并

实例: Hitler was determined to annex Austria to Germany.

(2) nexus 连接,事物联系

记忆方法: nex(连接)+us(表名词)→连接

实例: A nexus is a connection or series of connections within a particular situation or system.

157. 简单词 null 空

词根: -null- (变形: null, nil, nihil) 空

同根词:

(1) annihilate 消灭

记忆方法: an(to)+ nihil(=null 空)+ate→清空,歼灭

实例: The enemy was warned to capitulate or face annihilation.

(2) nihilism 虚无主义

记忆方法: nihil(空)+ism(表名词,...的主义)→虚无主义

实例: The philosophy of those long - hairs leans towards nihilism.

(3) nullify 使无效

记忆方法: null(空)+ify(表动词)→使落空→使无效

实例: He may be able to nullify that disadvantage by offering a wider variety of produce.

(4) annul vt. 宣告无效; 取消; 使消失

记忆方法: an(加强)+nul(没有)→ 没有效果→ 无效, 消失

实例: The marriage was annulled last month.

158. 简单词 note 注释

词根: -not- 注释, 注意

同根词:

(1) annotate 注解

记忆方法: an(to)+not(note)+ate→ 注解

实例: I like to annotate when I read.

(2) notorious 臭名昭著的

记忆方法: not(注意)+orious(多...的)→ 收到很多人注意的→ 臭名昭著的

实例: a notorious computer hacker

(3) connotation n. 内涵; 言外之意; [逻辑学] 内涵(用来界定一个概念的属性)

记忆方法: con(共同, 全部)+not(注释)+ation(表名词)→ 知道注释全部的意思→ 内涵

实例: A good dictionary will give us the connotation of a word as well as its denotation.

(4) denotation 指示; [逻辑学] 外延, 属于某个概念的所以事物形成的类

记忆方法: de(强调)+not(注释)+ation→ 指示

实例: A good dictionary will give us the connotation of a word as well as its denotation.

159. 简单词 anthropology (参见难记词表) 人类学

词根: -anthrop- 人类

同根词:

(1) philanthropist 慈善家

记忆方法: phil(喜爱)+anthrop(人类)+ist→ 喜爱人类的人→ 慈善家

近义词: benefactor

实例: Instead, she portrayed herself as a philanthropist, eager to help old friends down on their luck.

(2) misanthropist 讨厌人类者

记忆方法: mis(不)+anthrop(人类)→ 不喜欢人的人

实例: Cake for "Misanthropists" distributed flyers, pointing to her position on migrants as their motive.

(3) anthropoid 类人猿

记忆方法: anthrop(人类)+oid(oid analogous 类似物)→ 类人猿

实例: Man evolved from the anthropoid ape.

160. 简单词 thesis 理论

词根: -thes- 放, 观点

同根词:

(1) antithesis 对比, 对立面

记忆方法: anti(对抗)+thesis(理论)→相对抗的理论→对比, 对照

衍生: antithetical

实例: the antithesis between instinct and reason

(2) synthesize vt. 综合; 人工合成

记忆方法: syn(共同)+thes(放, 观点)+ize(表动词)→放在一起→综合

衍生: synthesis n.

实例: A vitamin is a chemical compound that cannot be synthesized by the human body.

161. 简单词 aphorism (参见难记词表) 格言

词根: -phor- 带来(bring)

同根词:

(1) euphoria 幸福感

记忆方法: eu(优秀, 从发音可以记忆)+phor(带来)+ia(状态)→带来好东西的状态→幸福感

实例: After the euphoria of yesterday's celebrations, the company will come down to earth today.

(2) dysphoria 烦躁不安

记忆方法: dys(不好)+phor(带来)+ia(状态, 病)→烦躁不安

实例: The patients' pain and dysphoria were alleviated.

162. 简单词 stand 站立

词根: -stat- (变形: stat, stin, stall, stit, stag) 站立

同根词:

(1) static 静止的

记忆方法: stat(站立)+ic→站立的→静止的

近义词: stationary

实例: Economists predict that house prices will remain static for a long period.

(2) status 状态, 地位

记忆方法: stat(站立)+us→状态

实例: Will the West use its influence to maintain the status quo and not disrupt the flow of oil?

(3) apostasy 叛教

记忆方法: apo(远离)+stasy=stat(站立)→在远处站立→不再参与(教会活动)→叛教

近义词: traitor, betrayer, renegade

实例: If someone is accused of apostasy, they are accused of abandoning their religious faith, political loyalties, or principles.

(4) obstinate 固执的

记忆方法: ob(相反)+stin(站立)→和别人反着站→固执的

近义词: obdurate, opinionated

实例: She's too obstinate to let anyone help her.

(5) extant 现存的

记忆方法: ex(出)+stant(站立)→可以站出来的→现存的

实例: Two fourteenth-century manuscripts of this text are still extant.

(6) install 安装

记忆方法: in(入)+stall(站立)→站入→安装

实例: Security cameras have been installed in the city centre.

(7) forestall 预先阻止, 先发制人

记忆方法: fore(在...前)+stall(站立)→预先阻止

实例: Large numbers of police were in the square to forestall any demonstrations.

(8) stagnant 不流动的, 停滞的

记忆方法: stagn(=stand 站)+ant(形容词, 表状态)→站着的→不流动的

近义词: still, sluggish, inactive

实例: He is seeking advice on how to revive the stagnant economy.

难记词:

(71). anthem 赞美诗, 圣歌

记忆方法: an(to)+the(the one 神)+m→赞美诗

实例: National Anthem 国歌

(72). anthology 诗集

记忆方法: antho(=flower 花)+logy(collection)→ a collection of verses about flowers→诗集

实例: an anthology of American literature

(73). anthropology 人类学

记忆方法: anthrop(人类, 和 antho 一起记, o 是花, 而 rop 是人)+logy(学说)→人类学

实例: He received a doctorate in anthropology in 1976, also from American University.

(74). antic 傻里傻气的, 古怪的

记忆方法: anti(反抗)+c→不用于常人的

实例: I call him an antic old man.

(75). aperture 缝隙, 相机光圈

记忆方法: apert(来源于拉丁语, 打开的 opened)→缝隙

近义词: crack, crevice, cleft

实例: The telescope has an aperture of 2.4 metres.

(76). pert 活泼的, 敢说的, 诱人的

记忆方法: pert 来源于 apert(open)→敢说的, 多用于形容女子活泼, 泼辣

实例: 1. He was a pert little blonde of about six years. 2. But there is more to him than his pert bottom and hairy chest.

(77). aphorism 格言

记忆方法: a(to)+phor(带来 bring)+ism(行为, 现象)→带来(思想)→格言

近义词: dictum, adage, proverb

实例: He developed an aphorism, New York is over-eager to get rich.

(78). apocalypse 天启, 世界末日

记忆方法: apo(远离→未来)+calypse(发音类似 collapse)→未来的灾难→天启, 世界末日

实例: Perhaps the most conspicuous flaw in reports of ecological apocalypse is lack of information.

(79). apparition 幽灵

记忆方法: 由 appear 衍生而来, appar=appear→幽灵

近义词: phantom, ghost, fantasm

实例: He saw the apparition of his dead wife.

(80). appellate 上诉的

记忆方法: 由 appeal(上诉)衍生而来, appell=appeal 上诉的

近义词: appellor(上诉人)

实例: appellate court 可上诉的法院→高等法院

(81). aria 咏叹调

记忆方法: 来源于 air

实例: An aria is a song for one of the leading singers in an opera or choral work.

(82). arraign 传讯

记忆方法: ar(to)+raign=reason→to reason→被叫到法院去 reason→传讯

实例: She was arraigned today on charges of assault.

(83). arsenal 军工厂

记忆方法: 和球队同名

实例: It wouldn't be wise to let your enemies get a hold of the keys to your arsenal.

(84). asinine 愚蠢的

记忆方法: asin=ass(驴子,屁股)+nine(像...一样的)→驴子似的,愚蠢的

实例: If you want to call someone a jerk while sounding smart yourself, asinine is your go-to word.

(85). asphalt 沥青

记忆方法:

实例: Your neighbor might decide to coat his driveway in asphalt.

(86). stigma 污点

记忆方法: 原指在罪犯或奴隶身上烙入皮肤的烙印

实例: Bed-wetting can lead to a social stigma for a six year old, while chewing tobacco might have the same effect for a sixty year old.

(87). sunder 分开

记忆方法: 和 under 区分

实例: A frequent line in a wedding ceremony is, "What God has joined together, let no man tear asunder."

(88). asylum 避难所

记忆方法: a(不)+ sylum(来源于希腊语 sulon=right of seizure)→没有抓捕的权利→避难所, 游戏 Warcraft 3 中有 arcane asylum (神秘圣地)

近义词: refuge

实例: If a government offers to protect people who have fled war or hardship in their own country, it gives them asylum.

(89). trump 王牌, 法宝

记忆方法: 联想富豪 Donald Trump 或者从 triumph(巨大胜利,成就)记忆

实例: To trump is to outrank or defeat someone or something, often in a highly public way.

(90). attic 阁楼

记忆方法: 和 attire 一起记忆, attire(服装)放在 attic

实例: He just moves into his garage attic and spies on the life he left.

(91). aura 气质

记忆方法: aurora 女神是非常有气质 aura

实例: She has an aura of authority

(92). aureole 光环

记忆方法: 和 aura 一起记忆→气质产生光环

实例: In art, the circle of light painted or drawn around the heads of religious figures to indicate their divine nature is called an aureole.

(93). aurora 极光

记忆方法: 古羅馬神話里的黎明女神

衍生: auroral 极光的, 灿烂的

实例: An aurora consists of bands of light in the sky along the north and south poles.

(94). autopsy 验尸

记忆方法: auto(自己)+psy(看)→看自己→验尸

近义词: necropsy

实例: An autopsy is scheduled Monday afternoon to determine the cause and manner of death.

(95). necropsy 验尸

记忆方法: necro(医学词根,表示坏死)+psy(看)→验尸

实例: A necropsy is a surgical examination of a dead body, most commonly a dead animal, in order to learn why the animal died.

(96). avalanche 雪崩

记忆方法: ava +lanche(读音近似)

实例: This alpine villages was destroyed in an avalanche.

(97). avuncular 伯父的,有长者风范的

记忆方法: avan(来源于拉丁语,长者,联想 advance)

实例: He was now playing the role of disinterested host and avuncular mentor.

(98). aye 是的,对

记忆方法: 很口语化的词,常在英美剧中听到

实例:

(99). azure 蔚蓝色的

记忆方法: Côte d'Azur 法国蔚蓝海岸

实例: azure sky

(100). baffle 使困惑

记忆方法: 发音记忆: "拜服"→因为让人困惑所以让人拜服

实例: I was constantly ill, with a baffling array of symptoms.

(101). ballad 歌谣

记忆方法: 联想记忆: ball+ad→像球一样一代一代传下来

实例: You can find ballads in a variety of musical styles, from country-western to rock n' roll.

(102). banal 陈腐的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: ban(禁止)+al→改被禁止的→陈腐的

实例: Bland, banal music tinkled discreetly from hidden loudspeakers.

(103). bane 祸根,痛苦之源

记忆方法: 联想记忆: ban(禁止)+e→该被禁止的,除了陈腐(banal)以外还有祸根

实例: Rain is the bane of holiday-makers.

(104). reave 撕开,掠夺

记忆方法: 联想记忆: -eave 表示使用肢体,leave 离开因为用腿(l),而 reave 撕开是因为用手(r)

过去分词 reft

实例: An attacking army might storm through a village and reave from all of the houses in it.

(105). stow 装,妥善保存

记忆方法: 发音记忆:"石头"→装起来,妥善保存

实例: I helped her stow her bags in the boot of the car.

(106). bland 平淡无奇的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: blank 空白→bland 平淡无奇的

实例: It sounds like an advert: easy on the ear but bland and forgettable.

(107). blatant 公然的,吵闹的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: 英语用 blah,blah 形容一个人不停地说废话→blatant 变成吵闹的→衍生为公然的

实例: Outsiders will continue to suffer the most blatant discrimination.

(108). blunder 因为粗心,无知而犯错误

记忆方法: 联想记忆: 来源于 blind→犯错误

实例: I think he made a tactical blunder by announcing it so far ahead of time.

(109). bolster 支持

记忆方法: 发音记忆: 发音类似于 boast 吹牛→吹牛是为了支持

实例: When you cheer up a friend who's feeling down, you bolster them.

(110). boor 农民,粗鲁的人

记忆方法: 联想记忆: poor→boor

衍生: boorish

实例: A boor is a crude, rude person. Boors lack sophistication and manners.

(111). brag 吹嘘

记忆方法:

衍生: braggart 自夸者

实例: When you're bragging, you're boasting.

(112). brandish 挥舞

记忆方法: 联想记忆: brand(商标)→挥舞(商标)

实例: The clown was brandishing an ax, according to a Facebook post accompanied by a blurry photograph.

(113). brisk 轻快的, 生意红火的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: b(无)+risk(风险)→无风险所以人人都干→轻快, 红火

实例: "1. Taking a brisk walk can often induce a feeling of well-being. 2. Its sales had been brisk since July."

(114). bristle 动物的鬃毛, 人的胡须茬→毛发竖立

记忆方法:

实例: It makes the hairs at the nape of the neck bristle.

(115). bungle 搞砸

记忆方法: 联想记忆: be+ungle=ugly

实例: That last stupid bungle of his is the end.

(116). buoyant 轻快地, 漂浮的→心情愉快的, 经济繁荣的, 股票上涨的

记忆方法: 联想记忆: buoy=boy+ant→像男孩子样的, 轻快的, 漂浮的→繁荣的

实例: It takes a very buoyant personality to cope with constant rejection.

(117). burnish 磨, 刨光

记忆方法: burn(燃烧)+ish→金属的打磨需要先燃烧

实例: His appointment was approved unanimously by the Senate, burnishing his reputation as a man above partisanship.

(118). bustle 喧闹, 忙乱

记忆方法: 联想记忆: 来源于 bus→大街上巴士你来我往的场景

实例: hustle and bustle 熙熙攘攘