

GMAT 单词独孤求败打卡群——Day 9

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.

9 . steadfast 坚定的; 固定的; 不动摇的; 不变的

记忆方法: stead(=stand 站)+fast(快)→又快又稳地站好→坚定的, 不动摇的

近义词: changeless

实例: Her steadfast belief never left her for one moment.

10 . stature 身高,衍生为声望

记忆方法: stat(站立)+ure→身高

实例: It's more than his physical stature that makes him remarkable. /Who can deny his stature as the world's greatest cellist?

11 . stadium n.运动场; 体育场

记忆方法: stad(站立)+ium(表名词, 场所)→运动场就是运动员, 观众站立的地方

实例: 1.The city fathers have just given final approval to a new stadium. 2.The stadium has been fitted with seating for over eighty thousand spectators.

12 . substantiate 证实; 使具体(实体)化

记忆方法: substant=substance(物质)+iate→提供物证→证实

实例: Winson offered little evidence to substantiate his claims.

13 . superstitious 迷信的

记忆方法: super(在...上面)+stit(站,放)+ious(表形容词)→存放在人类理智上面→迷信的

衍生: superstition

实例: He was extremely superstitious and believed the color green brought bad luck.

14 . reconstitute 重建, 加水使复原

记忆方法: re(再)+constitute(建立)→重建

实例: The major methods used to reconstitute the company are acquisition of companies and merging.

15 . destitute 贫乏的,穷困的

记忆方法: de(去掉, 没有)+stitut(站立)+e→无法站立=贫穷

近义词: deficient, devoid,

实例: They were destitute of necessities of life.

16 . prostitute 妓女, 卖淫, 买赢的, 出卖(名誉)

记忆方法: pro(向前)+stitute(站立)→站在路边的(女人)=卖淫, 妓女

实例: She was arrested and charged with being a common prostitute

17 . restitute 归还, 复原

记忆方法: re(再)+stitute(站立)→再一次站立起来=复原

衍生: restitution n. 归还, 复原, 赔偿

实例: The court ordered the people living in the house to restitute it to its rightful owners.

18 . substitute n. 代替者; 替补 vt. & vi. 代替, 替换, 代用

记忆方法: sub(在下面)+stitute(放)→放在下面→作替代

实例: 1. She is seeking a substitute for the very man whose departure made her cry.
2. The whole thing staggers me.

19 . stagger vi. 蹒跚; 犹豫; →使人吃惊得蹒跚起来→令人吃惊

记忆方法: stag(=stand 站)+→站着不走→犹豫, 蹒跚→衍生为令人吃惊

实例: He lost his balance, staggered back against the rail and toppled over.

20 . staggering adj. 难以置信的, 令人震惊的

记忆方法: stagger 现在分词做形容词

近义词: astounding, incredible

实例: Profits have shot up by a staggering 25 %.

21 . staid adj. 古板的, 保守的

记忆方法: sta(站)+id(表形容词, 如...的)→站着的不动的→沉着的, 一本正经的

实例: Her thoughts were staid and solemnly adapted to only one condition.

22 . stalwart 忠实拥护者, 忠实的, 健壮的

记忆方法: stal(=sta 站立)+wart=wall(墙)→像墙一样不动摇→忠实拥护者, 健壮的

实例: I knew I was never in any danger with my stalwart bodyguard around me.

23 . stanch vt. 使(伤口)止血; 止(血); 使不漏

记忆方法: stan(站立)+ch→让血液站住不流出来→止血

实例: 1. Sophia stanch the blood with a cloth. 2. The government tried to stanch recent price declines in the market.

24 . staunch adj. 坚定的, 坚固的; 忠诚的, 可靠的

记忆方法: staun(=stan 站立)+ch→站住不动摇→坚定的, 坚固的→忠诚的

实例: He's a staunch supporter of controls on government spending.

25 . stale 陈腐的

记忆方法: stal(站立)+e→站着不动的→陈腐的

实例: Their daily diet consisted of a lump of stale bread, a bowl of rice and stale water.

26 . stalemate 僵局,(国际象棋)和棋

记忆方法: stale(站立)+mate(象棋里面的将军)→僵局,和棋

实例: He said the war had reached a stalemate and that a political accord was the only solution.

163 .简单词 pale 苍白的

词根: -pal- 苍白 (变形: pall)

同根词:

1 . appal 使害怕

记忆方法: ap(to,一直表强调)+pal(苍白)→使脸色苍白→使害怕

实例: His ignorance appals me.

2 . pallid 苍白的,平淡无味的

记忆方法: pall(苍白)+id(表形容词)→苍白的,平淡无味的

实例: He provided a pallid account of the future of transport.

164 .简单词 "1. prepare;2. parity;" "1. 准备; 2. 平等;"

词根: -par- "1. 准备 ;2. 平等 ;"

同根词:

1 . apparatus 设备,机构

记忆方法: ap(to,一直)+par(准备)+atus→一直准备好的东西→设备,机构

实例: One of the boys had to be rescued by firemen wearing breathing apparatus.

2 . parade 游行

记忆方法: par(准备)+ade→本为军队训练场(准备打仗的地方)→衍生为游行

实例: The city has a parade every 4th of July.

3 . disparage 轻视

记忆方法: dis(不)+par(公平)+age→不再公平看待→轻视

近义词: belittle

实例: The tax cut is widely disparaged by senators from both parties as a budget gimmick.

4 . nonpareil 无可匹敌的

记忆方法: non(不可)+par(对等)+iel→无可匹敌的

实例: the nonpareil venture capitalist of silicon valley

5 . disparate 完全不同的

记忆方法: dis(不)+par(平等)+ate→完全不一样的

实例: The nine republics are immensely disparate in size, culture and wealth.

165 .简单词 pose 姿势

词根: -pos- 放(put)→姿势,职位 (变形: pos,posit(来源于 position))

同根词:

1 . posture 姿势

记忆方法: 简单词

衍生: postural 姿势的

实例: Children can develop bad postural habits from quite an early age.

2 . dispose 处理

记忆方法: dis(分开)+pose(放)→安排,处理

实例: Your idea at least disposes of the immediate problem.

3 . depose 罢免

记忆方法: de(向下)+pose(放)→下放,罢免

实例: the deposed dictator

4 . deposit 沉积

记忆方法: de(向下)+pos(放)→放下来的→沉积

实例: rich deposits of gold in the hills

5 . deposition 1) 沉积(物); 2)性情, 性格

记忆方法: "deposit(沉积物)+ion(表名词)→ 沉积

dis(分开)+post(放)+ ion(表名词)→ 分开放置→ 安排,配置→ 引申为性情, 性格"

实例: 1.This leads to calcium deposition in the blood-vessels. 2. He was a man of decisive action and an adventurous disposition.

6 . expose 暴露

记忆方法: ex(出)+pose(放)→放出→暴露

衍生: exposition 展览会

实例: Potatoes turn green when exposed to light.

7 . compose 组成

记忆方法: com(共同)+pose(放)→放在一起→组成

实例: The legal system is composed of people, and people make mistakes.

8 . decompose 分解

记忆方法: de(分,离)+compose(组成)→分解

实例: A partly decomposed body was found late Saturday.

9 . composed 镇静的

记忆方法:

近义词: equanimous, sedate, collected, imperturbable

实例: The speaker was an experienced man, composed and steady.

10 . apposite 恰当的

记忆方法: 和 opposite 一起记忆, ap=to

近义词: appropriate

实例: She thought in both languages, and selected the most apposite phrase from either.

11 . poseur 装模作样的人

记忆方法: pose+eur(人)→做 pose 做多的人→装模作样的

实例: He had been railed against by them as a prig and a poseur.

12 . posit 假定

记忆方法: pos(放)+it→放出来→假定

近义词: assume, postulate

实例: Most religions posit the existence of life after death.

13 . predispose 使倾向于

记忆方法: pre(在前)+dispose(处理)→预先处理→使倾向于

衍生: predisposition 倾向

实例: There is evidence to suggest that certain factors predispose some individuals to criminal behavior.

14 . repository n. 仓库; 贮藏室; 博物馆; 智囊团, 知识库

记忆方法: re(一再)+posit(放)+ory(表名词, 场所范围)→一再不停放东西的地方→仓库→容器→智囊团

实例: 1. A church in Moscow became a repository for police files. 2. The repository of all important knowledge in a small town was the chief barman of the local pub. 3. She was a repository of all his secrets.

15 . proposition n. 命题, 建议

记忆方法: pro(前)+post(放)+ion(表名词)→往前放→把主张说出来

近义词: 衍生: propose v.

实例: 1. Making easy money has always been an attractive proposition. 2. As a business proposition, it's a non-starter.

16 . supposition n. 猜测; 推测; 假定; 猜想

记忆方法: sup(在下面, 随后)+posit(放)+ion(表名词)→放在下面→推测, 假定

实例: The police are working on the supposition that he was murdered.

17 . superimpose vt. 添加; 附加; 重叠

记忆方法: super(在...上面)+impose(强加)→强加在上面

实例: Westerners should not superimpose its value judgment on China.

18 . juxtapose vt.(为强调不同点)把...并置, 把...并列

记忆方法: juxta(=next 贴近的)+pose(放)→ 贴近放→ 把...并列

实例: When you juxtapose the two, you can see the difference.

19 . presuppose vt.预先假定;假设;以...为先决条件

记忆方法: pre(预先,事前)+suppose(假定,推测)→预先假定

实例: All your arguments presuppose that he's a rational, intelligent man.

166 .简单词 arm 手臂

词根: -arm- 手臂,衍生为武器(army)

同根词:

1 . armed 武装的

记忆方法: arm 做动词的过去分词形式

实例: The Minister was kidnapped by armed men on his way to the airport.

2 . disarm 解除武装

记忆方法: dis(去,除)+arm(武装)→解除武装

实例: Captured soldiers were disarmed and put into camps.

3 . armada 舰队

记忆方法: arm(武装)+ada→舰队

实例: an armada of US naval vessels

4 . armistice 休战

记忆方法: armi(武装)+stic=stac(站立)→武装站立住→停战

实例: The two nations signed an armistice.

167 .简单词 rear 后面

词根: -rear- 后面

同根词:

1 . arrear 欠款

记忆方法: ar(to)+rear(后面)→排到最后支付→欠款

实例: The bill of the little household, which had been settled weekly, first fell into arrear.

168 .简单词 skew 斜的

词根: -skew- 斜的

同根词:

1 . askew 歪斜的

记忆方法: as(to)+skew(斜的)→歪斜的

实例: His glasses had been knocked askew by the blow.

2 . askance 歪斜的, 怀疑地

记忆方法: 来源于 askew

实例: They have always looked askance at the western notion of democracy.

169 .简单词 physician 内科医生

词根: -phys- 身体

同根词:

1 . physical 身体的

记忆方法: phys(身体)+cal(表形容词)→身体的

实例: She was in constant physical pain.

2 . physiology 生理学

记忆方法: physi(身体)+ology(表名词, 学科)→身体有关的学科

实例: The session may cover the background anatomy and physiology necessary for the understanding of diseases treated on the ward.

3 . asphyxiate 使窒息

记忆方法: as(无)+phyx(physical 身体)+iate→无身体即无呼吸→使窒息

同义词: suffocate

实例: He died in his bath, asphyxiated by the fumes from a gas water-heater.

170 .简单词 astronaut 宇航员

词根: -naut- navy 变体, 航行 (变形: naus)

同根词:

1 . nausea 晕船, 想吐

记忆方法: naus(航行)+ea(表疾病)→航行中的疾病

衍生: nauseate

实例: She could not eat anything without feeling nauseated.

2 . nautical 海上的

记忆方法: naut(航行)+ical(表形容词)→航行中的

实例: Have the nautical chart at your fingertips, and you'll be able to steer your ship.

171 .简单词 stigma (参见难记词表) 污点

词根: -stigma- 标记(mark)

同根词:

1 . astigmatic 散光的

记忆方法: a(无)+stigma(标记)→无标记的→散光的

实例: astigmatic eyes

2 . stigmatize vt. 使受耻辱, 指责, 污辱

记忆方法: stigma(斑点)+tize(=ize 表动词)→ 使给斑点→使给污点→ 使受耻辱

实例: They are often stigmatized by the rest of society as lazy and dirty.

172 . 简单词 sunder (参见难记词表) 分开

词根: sunder 分开

同根词:

1 . asunder 分开的

记忆方法: as(=to)+sunder(分开)→分开的

实例: The crisis is tearing Wall Street asunder.

173 . 简单词 triumph 巨大的胜利

词根: -triumph- 胜利, 营养 (变形: trophy)

同根词:

1 . atrophy 萎缩

记忆方法: a(不)+trophy=triumph(胜利, 营养)→没有营养→萎缩

实例: When a muscle or other part of the body atrophies, it decreases in size or strength, often as a result of an illness.

2 . trophy n. 纪念品, 战利品

记忆方法: trophy=triumph(胜利, 营养)→胜利了需要纪念品

实例: 1. His name was inscribed on the trophy. 2. His office was lined with animal heads, trophies of his hunting hobby.

174 . 简单词 attend 参加

词根: -tend- 延伸(stretch), 拉

同根词:

1 . contend 竞争

记忆方法: con(一起)+tend(伸展)→竞争

衍生: contentious 引起争论的, 好争论的

实例: Three armed groups are contending for power.

-tenu- 由 tend 衍生而来, 细(thin)

2 . attentive 留意的

记忆方法: 来源于 attention

实例: He wishes the government would be more attentive to detail in their response.

3 . attenuate 减轻, 使变薄

记忆方法: at(to, 一直)+tenu(细)+ate→变细, 减轻

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

实例: You could never eliminate risk, but preparation and training could attenuate it.

4. tenuous 薄的, 少的

记忆方法: tenu(细)+ous(多)→细很多→薄的, 稀少的

实例: The cultural and historical links between the many provinces were seen to be very tenuous.

5. extenuate 拉长

记忆方法: ex(出)+tenu(细)+ate→变细→掩饰, 减轻(主要针对罪过)

实例: Nothing can extenuate such appalling behavior.

6. portend 预示

记忆方法: por=pro(向前)+tend(延伸)→向前延伸→预示

实例: These signs portended the approach of a violent revolutionary storm.

7. retentive 有记性的, 记性强的

记忆方法: re(回, 向后)+tent(伸展)+ive(表形容词)→可以向后伸展的=记得住过去的→记性强的

实例: He is a scholar who has wide learning and a retentive memory.

8. tendentious adj.(指演说、文章等)有偏见的; 倾向的

记忆方法: tendency n. 倾向, 趋势之形容词

实例: His analysis was rooted in a somewhat tendentious reading of French history.

9. tender adj. 纤弱的; 嫩的; 温柔的; 温和的; 亲切的

记忆方法: tend(伸展, 趋向)+er→像伸出的幼芽→嫩的

实例: He had become attracted to the game at the tender age of seven.

10. tendril n.(植物的)卷须; 卷须状物, 卷发

记忆方法: tend(伸展, 趋向)+il→卷须及卷发都是伸展的且具有趋向性的

实例: Tendrils of hair strayed to the edge of her pillow.

11. tensile adj. 可伸展的; 可拉长的

记忆方法: tens(伸展, 趋向)+ile(表形容词)→可伸展的, 有趋向性的→拉力的, 张力的

近义词: flexible

实例: Certain materials can be manufactured with a high tensile strength.

175. 简单词 tune 曲调

词根:

同根词:

1. attune 调音, 调和

记忆方法: at(to, 一直)+tune(曲调)→调音, 调节

实例: When the women attune to the song, they sing it out loud.

176. 简单词 revenge 复仇

词根: -venge- 惩罚(punish), 衍生为报复 (变形: venge, vende)

同根词:

1. avenge 为...复仇

记忆方法: a(to)+venge(复仇)→复仇

实例: He has devoted the past five years to avenging his daughter's death.

2. vengeful 复仇的, 记仇的

记忆方法: venge(复仇)+ful(表形容词)→复仇的

实例: He is a vengeful person.

3. vengeance 复仇

记忆方法: venge(复仇)+ance(表名词)→复仇

实例: He swore vengeance on everyone involved in the murder.

4. vendetta n. 家族世仇; 族间仇杀

记忆方法: vende(报仇)+tta→家族间的仇恨; 来源于意大利语→《罗密欧与朱丽叶》两人的家族就是有 vendetta

实例: For years he pursued a vendetta against the Morris family.

177. 简单词 barrier 栅栏, 屏障

词根: -barr- 栅栏, 屏障 (变形: barr, bar)

同根词:

1. barrage 密集炮火, 火力网

记忆方法: barr(拦阻)+age→用来拦阻的物品→密集炮火, 拦河坝

实例: The artillery barrage on the city center was the heaviest since the ceasefire.

2. barricade 路障

记忆方法: barr(拦阻)+cade→障碍

实例: Large areas of the city have been closed off by barricades set up by the demonstrators.

3. embargo 禁运

记忆方法: em(进入)+bar(屏障)+go(走)→进入屏障不许走

实例: The United Nations imposed an arms embargo against the country.

178. 简单词 dazzle 眩晕

词根:

同根词:

1. bedazzle 使眩晕

记忆方法: be+vi→vt 表示使...

实例: be bedazzled by the lake and the green hills

179. 简单词 bedazzle 使眩晕

词根: be+vi→vt 使得

同根词:

1. befriend 与人友好

记忆方法: be+friend→与人友好

实例: They befriended me when I first arrived in Boston as a student.

2. beleaguer 围攻

记忆方法: be+league 社团, 同盟→同盟一起(进攻)→围攻

实例: You should not be beleaguered with annoyance and control your own emotion.

3. belie 证明...虚假, 掩饰记忆方法: "be+lie(撒谎)→使得...成为谎言→证明...虚假
使得...撒谎→掩盖"

实例: 1. The facts of the situation belie his testimony. 2. The gentle lower slopes belie the true nature of the mountain.

4. bewail 痛哭

记忆方法: be+wail(流泪)→痛哭

实例:

5. belittle 轻视

记忆方法: be+little→轻视

实例: We mustn't belittle her outstanding achievement.

6. bereave 使失去

记忆方法: be+reave(抢夺, 参见难记词表)→使得...被抢夺→使失去

近义词: bereavement 丧失情人, 失亲之痛

实例: Indignation bereft him of speech.

7. bestow 赠给, 授予

记忆方法: be+stow(保存)→使得...被保存→赠与

实例: The Queen has bestowed a knighthood on him.

8 . bewilder 使疯狂,使迷惑

记忆方法: be+wilder(狂野的)→使疯狂

实例: So many questions bewilder me.

9 . belabor 毒打,责骂

记忆方法: be+labor(劳动)→使其劳动→体罚→毒打,责骂

实例: He seems to be looking for a man of straw to belabor.

10 . bemoan 惋惜

记忆方法: be+moan(叹息)→为...叹息→惋惜

实例: Universities and other research establishments bemoan their lack of funds.

11 . befall 降临

记忆方法: be+fall(落下)→使落下→降临

实例: They were unaware of the fate that was to befall them.

12 . begrudge 嫉妒,勉强做

记忆方法: be+grudge(不满,妒忌,参见难记词表)

实例: She did not begrudge the money spent on her children's education.

13 . behold 注视

记忆方法: be+hold(控制住)→把眼睛控制住→注视

实例: And the low cliffs, covered in gum trees, were a pleasure to behold.

14 . beseech 乞求,恳求

记忆方法: be+seech=seek(寻求)→恳求

近义词: implore, entreat

实例: I was crouching over these poor men, who were looking-up to me, eyes raised, beseeching.

15 . beset 被包围(主要指麻烦,困难)

记忆方法: be+set(设置)→设置好条条框框→被麻烦包围

实例: The country is beset by severe economic problems

16 . besiege 围攻

记忆方法: be+siege(包围)→围攻

实例: She was besieged by the press and the public.

17 . besmirch 弄脏,玷污

记忆方法: be+smirch(弄脏,玷污,参见难记词表)

实例: He has accused local people of trying to besmirch his reputation.

18 . betoken 预示

记忆方法: be+token(象征,预兆)→象征,预示

实例: 1. The president alone betokened the national identity. 2. Dark clouds betoken a storm.

19. betroth 订婚约(多用于被动)

记忆方法: be+troth(誓言)→订婚

实例: The couple was betrothed with the family's approval.

难记词:

119. babble 含糊不清地说,喋喋不休

联想记忆: 来源于 bubble(泡沫)→联想泡沫不断破碎发出的声音→含糊不清地说)

实例: I have no idea what he was babbling on about.

120. badger 獾

来源于 badge(标记)→獾这种动物头上有特殊的标记(两条黑条纹中间是白色的条纹)

实例: It was through him that Mr Jackson became hooked on watching the badgers in their natural habitat.

121. badinage 玩笑

联想记忆: bad in age →带有岁数的坏东西→玩笑

实例: light-hearted badinage 轻松打趣

122. banter 玩笑

联想记忆: banker 爱开玩笑 banter

实例: The soldiers bantered with him as though he was a kid brother.

123. baleful 恶毒的

bale(包,捆,灾祸)→有害的,恶毒的

近义词: baneful

实例: a baleful look

124. balk 畏缩不前

联想记忆: 看到恶狗 barking→balk 退缩不前

实例: Many people would balk at setting up a new business during a recession.

125. barb 倒刺,尖锐的话

联想记忆: barbecue 烧烤,烧烤用的烤架就是倒刺

实例: His jeering remarks had hidden barbs, and just went to prove how little he cared either way.

126. bare 光秃秃的,暴露

常见词

实例: She was wearing only a thin robe over a flimsy nightdress, and her feet were bare.

127 . bard 诗人

联想记忆: 联想前面的 barb→说尖锐话的人→诗人

实例: I can be a bard, a philosopher, an actor.

128 . barter 易货

常见词

实例: They have been bartering wheat for cotton and timber.

129 . bask 晒太阳

来源于 bathe(洗澡→阳光浴)

实例: Lizards were basking in the morning sun.

130 . bawdy 下流的

发音记忆: 发音=body, 总是想着身体→下流的

实例: The woman was lively, even bawdy, but there was something reserved, steely, behind her levity.

131 . beam 本意光束, 衍生为笑了

实例: 'Welcome back,' she beamed.

132 . beatific 幸福的

联想记忆: beatif=beautif→因为美丽所以感到幸福

实例: All parents wish their children could have a safe and beatific life.

133 . beaver 海狸

实例: A prime beaver pelt was worth \$ 6 to \$ 8 a pound.

134 . grudge 不满, 嫉妒

联想记忆: 来源于 garage→在车库, 汽修厂中工作难免有各式各样的不满和怨言.

衍生: grudging 勉强的

实例: He appears to have a grudge against certain colleagues.

135 . behemoth 庞然大物(贬义)

联想记忆: he be moth→他成为蛾子, 人一样大的蛾子→庞然大物

实例: The city is a sprawling behemoth with no heart.

136 . bequeath 将...遗赠给

联想记忆: be+qu+earth→入土后→遗赠

实例: He bequeathed all his silver to his children.

137 . berserk 狂暴的

有一部很好的漫画,剑风传奇(又译烙印战士),其英文名字就是 berserk, 狂战士.

实例: But how can our uppermost tier go so berserk?

138 . smirch 弄脏,玷污

联想记忆: sm=smoke+irch=itch(痒)→用烟熏把人弄痒→弄脏,玷污

实例: Their faces were pallid and smirched with blood.

139 . bestial 野蛮的

联想记忆: best=beast(野兽)+ial→野蛮的

实例: A statement on Amman Radio spoke of bestial aggression and a horrible massacre.

140 . troth 誓言,婚约

联想记忆: troth 来源于 truth,真实的→誓言

实例: They plighted their troth for the rest of their days.

141 . bicker 争吵

联想记忆: bitter(苦的)是 bicker 后的结果

实例: I went into medicine to care for patients, not to waste time bickering over budgets.

142 . embitter 使受苦

em(进入)+bitter(苦的)→使受苦

实例: The loss of all his money embitter the old man.

143 . bigotry 偏见,偏执

联想记忆: big+o+try→大大的试一次,我们知道做事应从小做起,大大的做是因为有偏见.

实例: Bigotry is the possession or expression of strong, unreasonable prejudices or opinions.

144 . bile 胆汁,坏脾气,怒火

联想记忆: 看到 bill→坏脾气

衍生为 bilious(胆汁的,脾气大的)

实例: He aims his bile at religion, drugs, and politics.

145 . bilk 诈骗

联想记忆: bilk=bill kill→诈骗

实例: They are charged with bilking investors out of millions of dollars.

146 . billow (布制品)鼓起; (烟或云)翻滚, 巨浪

联想记忆: bill+low→在账单的海洋下→巨浪, 也可以用 below 来记忆

实例: 1. The curtains billowed in the breeze. 2. They saw thick plumes of smoke billowing from factory chimneys.

147. bleak 昏暗的, 荒凉的

联想记忆: b(无)+leak(漏)→漏光了→荒凉的

实例: Many predicted a bleak future.

148. bleary 视线模糊的, 朦胧的

联想记忆: 利用 blur(模糊不清的事物)来记忆

实例: I checked the clock, squinting through bleary eyes.

149. blemish 污点, 缺点

联想记忆: ble=bleed 出血+mish=miss→失了准头, 出血了→产生小块污点

实例: Every piece is closely scrutinized, and if there is the slightest blemish on it, it is rejected.

150. bliss 巨大的幸福, 福佑

联想记忆: 来源于 bless

近义词: blissful(幸福的), blithe(快乐的)

实例: She clings to a romantic fantasy of wedded bliss.

151. bloat 肿起来, 胀大

联想记忆: blow(打)→bloat(肿)

实例: As a result, during the boom, banks were allowed to bloat.

152. blunt 直率的, 迟钝的

常见词, 经常用 sorry to be blunt 表示恕我直言

实例: The blunt truth of ...

153. brunt 首当其冲, 受到主要冲击(bear/take the brunt)

联想记忆: 和 blunt 一起记忆, 太过 blunt 的人经常受到 brunt

实例: Young people are bearing the brunt of unemployment.

154. bluster 咆哮

联想记忆: 和 buster 一起, you buster, don't bluster

实例: He was still blustering, but there was panic in his eyes.

155. bode 预示

来源于德语

实例: These signs bode bad news.

156. bog 沼泽; 使陷入泥沼

dog 落入 bog

近义词: swamp, marsh

实例: Don't walk across that field, it's a bog.

157. bogeyman 可怕的人,怪物

联想记忆: bog+ey=eye+man→沼泽中有一个眼睛的人→可怕的人

实例: Fear grows in darkness; if you think there's a bogeyman around, turn on the light.

158. boggle 踌躇,犹豫,和 at 搭配

联想记忆: bog 看到前面是沼泽自然要犹豫,踌躇该怎么做

实例: The mind boggles at the possibilities that could be in store for us.

159. bogus 假的,伪造的,冒牌货

联想记忆: bogus→bugs→全是 bug 的假冒伪劣品

实例: He said these figures were bogus and totally inaccurate.

160. bohemian 波西米亚人,放荡不羁的文化人

中文就是由读音直译过来的

实例: He was never merely flamboyant or vulgarly bohemian.

161. boon 给生活带来方便的东西

来源于法语的 bon(=good)

实例: It is for this reason that television proves such a boon to so many people.

162. bourgeois 中产阶级的(贬义 pejorative)-市井的,马列主义中的资本主义的

联想记忆: bourg=burg(球状物,汉堡)+eois→吃汉堡的→资本主义的,中产阶级的

实例: His privileged bourgeois family insisted on a good education.

163. bowdlerize 删除(书,电影)中不合适的部分

来源于人名, 联想记忆(bow,弓,鞠躬)+dle=del(删除)+erize→删除(作者害怕因此鞠躬)

实例: bowdlerize a novel

164. bravado 虚张声势

来源于 bravo(喝彩声,来源于意大利语)

实例: His stories about his trading results were more bravado than fact.

165. brawn n. 强壮的肌肉

联想记忆: 和 brain 一起记忆

实例: This is a job that needs both brain and brawn.

166. brindle 斑点

发音记忆: brin=bring+dle 发音类似"痘"→斑点

近义词: mote

实例: Brindle is a coat coloring pattern in animals and it is sometimes described as "tiger striped", although the brindle pattern is more subtle than that of a tiger's coat.

167. brink 边缘

联想记忆: brin=bring+k=kill→bring one to a position to kill→所以经常表示危险的边缘

近义词: brim, rim, edge

实例: Their economy is teetering on the brink of collapse.

168. brittle 易碎的

联想记忆: bri=bring +ittle=little→easy to become little→易碎的

近义词: fragile

实例: This may help to undermine the brittle truce that currently exists.

169. broach 谈及,提起

联想记忆: br=bring+oach=ouch(啊呀)→带来叫声→带来谈话→提起

实例: Eventually I broached the subject of her early life.