

2025雅思词汇 · 语境高分版

语境例句+同反派生+常用搭配，识词→用词→得分

版本亮点

作为系列中“应试提分”的进阶款，聚焦“语境化记词、实现从认词到得分”：为每个高频词配套《剑桥雅思》与官方材料的语境原句与常用短语搭配，并补充同义/反义及重点派生词，明确语义边界与搭配惯例，解决“认识但不会用”的痛点。配合替换/改写与段落仿写训练，完成从记住到会用的闭环迁移，将词汇有效转化为稳定得分能力。



PDF更新 / APP同步

词汇的尽头，是语感的自由 —— 从真题抓考点，从理解记单词，从你的节奏定方案

2025 雅思词汇系列 · 总前言

当下不少考生陷入“背词难提分”的困境：机考双栏阅读里认不出高频词，翻页错过关键信息；听力被同义替换“听懂却选不对”；口语有观点却卡在场景词——归根结底，是缺少贴合雅思新考查与机考形态的词汇资源。雅思词汇的核心是“场景适配+机考适配”：选对既能对接四科需求、又能匹配机考节奏的精准词及配套的APP/方式，才是高效提分的关键。此套“雅思词汇系列”，正为破解这些新痛点而来。

一、内容优势：精准破新题，告别无效背词

为什么选我们？因为我们把内容牢牢锚定在雅思最新趋势上，直击备考核心难点。

1. 锚定机考高频考点：以《剑桥雅思》最新真题语料与官方指南为核，融合NGSL/NAWL权威资源，结合AI大模型对近年机考数据的分析，优先锁定阅读双栏常见学术词、听力同义替换词、口语高频场景衔接词，剔除低频冷词。

2. 释义精准，秒懂易记：每个词条聚焦雅思高频考查方向；搭配场景说明，帮你掌握词汇在机考阅读长难句、听力对话中的应用逻辑，真正实现“记词即破题”。

3. 覆盖备考全周期，分版精细化应对：基础全景版搭建完整场景词体系，打牢底座；高频冲刺版聚焦机考核心高频词，高效提分；词根速记版词根串联，快速突破记忆瓶颈；语境高分版：以真实语境攻克同义替换与派生，强化口语/写作输出。不同阶段各取所需，全程匹配备考节奏，避免“一书用到底”的适配难题。

二、形式优势：顺应机考新形态，学习更轻更快

形式的紧凑清晰与功能的便捷，让备考效率翻倍，在机考场景下“跑得更快”。

（一）紧凑而清晰的PDF：以“义项与释义双精”实现极致紧凑词表，排版清晰，阅读舒适感极佳。易打印、好携带，通勤也能高效刷词。

（二）APP × PDF 同步学习

1. 网页端即开即用：移动与桌面多端同步，流体式呈现利于“快速浏览+反复记忆”。日常背词即“机考预训练”，熟悉机考屏幕阅读与键盘操作，考场适配更自然。

2. 标准美音多人朗读，一边听背一边内化语感，同步提升听力辨词能力；从“记住词”到“理解用法”，再到“听说读写联动”，形成沉浸式闭环，让词汇积累更高效。

无论你在冲刺高分，还是力求稳过线，这套“内容对新题、形式适机考”的雅思词汇系列，都会助你跨过词汇关。选择它，就是选择“精准记词，高效提分”——让备考更有方向，离目标分数更近一步。

词通留学英语教研组

词汇版本一览表：

—— 理解各版本的特点，发挥其最大价值

版本	词汇量	词汇来源/选词原则	适用人群/备考阶段	建议使用路径
基础全景版	4250	雅思基本词库：依托《剑桥雅思》真题与官方材料，参照NGSL/NAWL，结合专家经验，按雅思场景二次筛选，去重归并派生词。	初次系统备考或需“打底建体系”；≥10-12周。	按首字母分批（A-D / E-H / I-L…）逐段刷词；每日80-120词，隔2天回看上一字母段；每周复盘标星词，随后与“冲刺/词根/语境”并联巩固。
高频冲刺版	2272	高密度清单：聚焦阅读与写作中最常见的词元，并可外延至其派生的雅思高频词。	有基础、需集中提分；4-8周。	仍按首字母清单推进；每日清单+10分钟同义替换快测；与“语境高分版”1:1交替，把当日词立刻用进例句/段落。
词根速记版	3300	同根同缀串联：由400+词根/词缀组织同族词；来源于全景版，仅保留与雅思场景强相关的派生；每条给出基本词义，提升“记一通一串”的扩散效率。	记忆效率偏低或需快速扩容/抗遗忘；全程并行（建议每日20-30分钟）。	在当前首字母段内精练词根簇（每日若干）→回到同字母段的“全景/冲刺/语境”对照用法，做形近/义近/易混小测；周末整理易混派生清单。
语境高分版	2272	与“高频冲刺版”词目1:1重合；为每个高频词提供完整语境；补充同/反义与常见派生，帮助从“记住”过渡到“会用”。	已过一轮词表，需提升“会用”与输出稳定；4-8周。	跟随首字母批次，与“冲刺版”当天同字母段配套；先做替换/改写（句→段），再做口语复述/写作迁移；每完成一字母段，复盘该段的高频搭配与常见改写。

abandon: v. ①抛弃, 离弃; ②放弃, 中止(想法、活动等)

记 abandon = a- (离开) + bandon (控制/约束) → 放弃

配 abandon hope (放弃希望 | abandon project (放弃项目)

例 Many students abandoned hope of finishing the project on time. (许多学生放弃了按时完成项目的希望。)

同 desert (抛弃), forsake (遗弃), relinquish (放弃)

反 keep (保留), maintain (维持), retain (保有)

派 abandonment (放弃)

abide: v. ①容忍, 忍受; ②遵守, 遵循(协定等); ③逗留, 居留

记 abide = a- (在) + bide (等待) → 忍受/遵守

配 abide law (遵守法律 | abide rule (遵守规则)

例 Citizens must abide the law to maintain social order. (公民必须遵守法律以维持社会秩序。)

同 tolerate (忍受), endure (忍耐), comply (遵守)

反 resist (抗拒), reject (拒绝)

ability: n. ①能力; ②才能, 本领

记 ability = able (能) + -ity (名词后缀) → 能力

配 demonstrate ability (展示能力 | develop ability (培养能力)

例 She demonstrated her ability to solve complex problems quickly. (她展示了迅速解决复杂问题的能力。)

同 capacity (能力), competence (才干), skill (技巧)

反 inability (无能), incapacity (无力)

派 able (有能力的)

abnormal: adj. 不正常的, 反常的

记 abnormal = ab- (离开/偏离) + normal (正常的) → 不正常的

配 abnormal growth (异常增长 | abnormal behavior (反常行为)

例 Doctors noticed abnormal growth in the child's development. (医生注意到孩子发育过程中的异常增长。)

同 unusual (反常的), irregular (不规则的), atypical (非典型的)

反 normal (正常的), regular (规律的)

派 abnormality (异常)

abolish: v. 废除, 取消(法律等)

记 abolish = ab- (离开) + olere (养育/成长) → 废除

配 abolish slavery (废除奴隶制 | abolish law (废除法律)

例 The government decided to abolish outdated discriminatory laws. (政府决定废除过时的歧视性法律。)

同 eliminate (废除), annul (取消), repeal (撤销)

反 establish (建立), institute (设立), enact (制定)

派 abolition (废除)

abolition: n. (法律、习俗等)废除, 废止

记 abolition = abolish (废除) + -tion (名词) → 废除

配 abolition movement (废奴运动 | abolition of tax (废除税收)

例 The abolition of slavery was a turning point in history. (废除奴隶制是历史上的转折点。)

同 elimination (废除), annulment (取消), repeal (撤销)

反 establishment (建立), institution (设立)

派 abolish (废除)

abortive: adj. 失败的, 无结果的, 流产的

记 abortive = abort (流产) + -ive (…的) → 失败的

配 abortive attempt (失败的尝试 | abortive plan (未成功的计划)

例 Their abortive attempt to launch the product disappointed investors. (他们未能成功推出产品的尝试让投资者失望。)

同 failed (失败的), futile (徒劳的), useless (无用的)

反 successful (成功的), effective (有效的)

派 abort (堕胎), abortion (堕胎)

abridge: v. 缩短, 删节(文章等)

记 abridge = a- (加强) + bridge (桥/跨越) → 缩短/删节

abridge: v. 缩短, 删节(文章等)

配 abridge text (删节文本 | abridge rights (削减权利)

例 The editor decided to abridge the long novel for publication. (编辑决定删节这部长篇小说以便出版。)

同 shorten (缩短), condense (删节), curtail (削减)

反 expand (扩展), lengthen (延长)

派 abridgment (删节)

abrogate: v. 废除, 撤销(法律、协议等)

记 abrogate = ab- (去掉) + rog- (要求) + -ate (动词) → 废除

配 abrogate treaty (废除条约 | abrogate law (废止法律)

例 The new government decided to abrogate the unfair treaty. (新政府决定废除不公平的条约。)

同 repeal (废除), annul (取消), abolish (废止)

反 establish (建立), enact (制定)

派 abrogation (废除)

abrupt: adj. ①突然的, 意外的; ②(言行等)唐突的, 鲁莽的

记 abrupt = ab- (离开) + rupt (断裂) → 突然的

配 abrupt change (突然的变化 | abrupt ending (突然的结局)

例 The meeting came to an abrupt ending due to conflict. (会议因冲突而突然结束。)

同 sudden (突然的), unexpected (意外的), hasty (仓促的)

反 gradual (逐渐的), slow (缓慢的)

派 abruptness (唐突), abruption (突然中断)

absent: adj. ①缺席的, 不在场的; ②缺乏的, 不存在; ③心不在焉

记 absent = ab- (离开) + sent (存在/在场) → 缺席的

配 absent student (缺席学生 | absent mind (心不在焉)

例 Several absent students missed the important lecture today. (几名缺席的学生错过了今天的重要讲座。)

同 away (缺席的), missing (不在的)

反 present (在场的), attending (出席的)

派 absence (缺席)

absolute: adj. ①绝对的, 完全的; ②确实的, 无疑的

记 absolute = ab- (离开) + solut (松开) + -e → 绝对的

配 absolute power (绝对权力 | absolute truth (绝对真理)

例 The dictator claimed to hold absolute power in the country. (独裁者声称在国家中拥有绝对权力。)

同 complete (完全的), total (彻底的), unconditional (无条件的)

反 partial (部分的), relative (相对的)

派 absoluteness (绝对性)

absorb: v. ①吸收(水、光等); ②吸引, 全神贯注

记 absorb = ab- (向内) + sorb (吸收) → 吸收

配 absorb knowledge (吸收知识 | absorb shock (吸收冲击)

例 Plants absorb sunlight to produce food through photosynthesis. (植物通过光合作用吸收阳光制造食物。)

同 soak up (吸收), take in (吸纳), assimilate (同化)

反 release (释放), emit (散发)

派 absorption (吸收), absorbent (能吸收的)

abstract: adj. 抽象的; n. 摘要, 梗概; v. ①写摘要; ②提取, 抽取

记 abstract = ab- (离开) + tract (拉) → 抽象的

配 abstract concept (抽象概念 | abstract art (抽象艺术)

例 The professor explained an abstract concept in simple terms. (教授用简单的语言解释了一个抽象概念。)

同 theoretical (抽象的), conceptual (概念的), summary (摘要)

反 concrete (具体的), real (真实的)

派 abstraction (抽象), abstractness (抽象性)

absurd: adj. 荒谬的, 可笑的

记 absurd = ab- (离开) + surd (理性/声音) → 荒谬的

absurd : <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的, 可笑的
配 absurd idea (荒谬的想法 absurd situation (荒唐的情境)) 例 It is <u>absurd</u> to expect success without any effort. (指望不付出努力就成功是荒谬的。) 同 ridiculous (荒谬的), unreasonable (不合理的), illogical (不合逻辑的) 反 reasonable (合理的), sensible (明智的) 派 absurdity (荒谬)
abundant : <i>adj.</i> 大量的, 充裕的
记 abundant = ab- (充满) + und (流动) + -ant (形容词后缀) → 丰富的 配 abundant food (丰富的食物 abundant supply (充足的供应)) 例 The harvest provided an <u>abundant</u> supply of fresh vegetables. (这次收获提供了充足的新鲜蔬菜。) 同 plentiful (丰富的), ample (充裕的), bountiful (大量的) 反 scarce (稀少的), insufficient (不足的) 派 abundance (丰富)
academic : <i>adj.</i> ①学院的, 教学的; ②纯理论的, 学术的
记 academic = academy (学院) + -ic (形容词后缀) → 学术的 配 academic research (学术研究 academic achievement (学术成就)) 例 <u>Academic</u> research requires careful analysis and critical thinking. (学术研究需要仔细分析和批判性思维。) 同 scholarly (学术的), educational (教育的) 反 practical (实用的), nonacademic (非学术的) 派 academy (学院), academia (学术界)
accede : <i>v.</i> 同意(请求、建议等)
记 accede = ac- (加强) + cede (走) → 同意 配 accede to request (同意请求 accede to power (就任权力)) 例 The manager <u>acceded</u> to the employee's request for leave. (经理同意了员工的请假请求。) 同 agree (同意), consent (允准) 反 refuse (拒绝), decline (拒绝) 派 accession (就任, 加入)
accelerate : <i>v.</i> 加速, 加快
记 accelerate = ac- (加强) + celer (迅速) + -ate (动词后缀) → 加速 配 accelerate growth (加速增长 accelerate progress (加快进展)) 例 The new policy will <u>accelerate</u> progress in renewable energy. (新政策将加快可再生能源的发展。) 同 speed up (加速), hasten (促进), quicken (加快) 反 slow down (减速), delay (延迟) 派 acceleration (加速)
access : <i>n.</i> ①通道, 入口; ②机会, 权利; <i>v.</i> 进入, 使用
记 access = ac- (向) + cess (走) → 进入 配 access information (获取信息 access market (进入市场)) 例 Students need easy <u>access</u> to online learning resources. (学生需要便捷地获取在线学习资源。) 同 entry (进入), approach (接近), admission (准入) 反 exit (出口), egress (外出) 派 accessible (可接近的), accession (进入)
accident : <i>n.</i> ①交通事故; ②意外, 偶然
记 accident = ac- (加强) + cid (落下) + -ent (名词后缀) → 事故 配 traffic accident (交通事故 fatal accident (致命事故)) 例 The driver was injured in a serious traffic <u>accident</u>. (司机在一起严重交通事故中受伤。) 同 mishap (事故), crash (撞车) 反 intention (故意), design (计划) 派 accidental (偶然的)
accommodate : <i>v.</i> ①提供(膳宿等), 帮助; ②顺应, 适应(新情况)
记 accommodate = ac- (加强) + commod (方便/适合) + -ate (动词后缀) →

accommodate : <i>v.</i> ①提供(膳宿等), 帮助; ②顺应, 适应(新情况)
容纳/适应 配 accommodate guests (招待客人 accommodate change (适应变化)) 例 The hotel can <u>accommodate</u> over 500 guests. (这家酒店可容纳500多位客人。) 同 house (容纳), lodge (供给住宿), adapt (适应) 反 reject (拒绝), inconvenience (使不便) 派 accommodation (住宿)
accompany : <i>v.</i> ①陪伴, 陪同; ②伴随, 同时发生
记 accompany = ac- (一起) + company (同伴) → 陪伴 配 accompany friend (陪伴朋友 accompany music (伴奏音乐)) 例 She <u>accompanied</u> her friend to the hospital yesterday. (她昨天陪朋友去了医院。) 同 escort (陪伴), attend (随行), follow (跟随) 反 abandon (抛弃), desert (遗弃) 派 accompaniment (伴奏)
accomplish : <i>v.</i> 达到, 完成(目的或任务等)
记 accomplish = ac- (加强) + compl (完成) + -ish (动词后缀) → 完成 配 accomplish goal (实现目标 accomplish task (完成任务)) 例 She <u>accomplished</u> all her goals through hard work. (她通过努力实现了所有目标。) 同 achieve (完成), attain (达成), realize (实现) 反 fail (失败), abandon (放弃) 派 accomplishment (成就), accomplished (有成就的)
accord : <i>v.</i> 与…一致, 符合; <i>n.</i> ①一致, 符合; ②协议, 条约
记 accord = ac- (加强) + cord (心) → 一致 配 in accord (一致 peace accord (和平协议)) 例 The two countries signed a peace <u>accord</u> last year. (两国去年签署了和平协议。) 同 agreement (一致), harmony (和谐) 反 discord (不和), conflict (冲突) 派 accordance (一致)
account : <i>n.</i> ①账户, 账目; ②原因, 解释; <i>v.</i> 占, 构成(比例)
记 account = ac- (加强) + count (计算) → 账户/说明 配 open account (开设账户 detailed account (详细说明)) 例 He gave a detailed <u>account</u> of the incident. (他详细说明了该事件。) 同 record (记录), report (报告), explanation (解释) 派 accountable (负责任的), accountant (会计), accounting (会计学)
accountant : <i>n.</i> 会计员, 会计师
记 accountant = account (账) + -ant (人) → 会计 配 professional accountant (专业会计 chief accountant (总会计师)) 例 She works as a professional <u>accountant</u> in a big company. (她在一家大公司担任专业会计。) 同 bookkeeper (会计), auditor (审计员) 派 account (账目)
accrue : <i>v.</i> (钱或利息)逐渐增长, 增加
记 accrue = ac- (加强) + crue (增加) → 增加 配 accrue interest (产生利息 accrue benefit (积累好处)) 例 The bank savings will <u>accrue</u> interest over time. (银行存款会随着时间产生利息。) 同 accumulate (积累), grow (增长) 反 lose (失去), diminish (减少) 派 accrual (自然增加)
accumulate : <i>v.</i> 积累, 积聚
记 accumulate = ac- (加强) + cumul (堆积) + -ate (动词后缀) → 积累 配 accumulate wealth (积累财富 accumulate experience (积累经验)) 例 He managed to <u>accumulate</u> a lot of wealth through business. (他通过生意积

accumulate: *v.* 积累, 积聚

累了大量财富。)

同 amass (积累), collect (收集), gather (聚集)

反 disperse (分散), scatter (散开)

派 accumulation (积累)

accurate: *adj.* 准确的, 精确的

记 accurate = ac- (加强) + cur (关心/照顾) + -ate (形容词后缀) → 精确的

配 accurate description (准确描述) | accurate data (准确数据)

例 The map provides an accurate description of the region. (地图准确描述了该地区。)

同 precise (精确的), exact (确切的), correct (正确的)

反 inaccurate (不准确的), wrong (错误的)

派 accuracy (准确)

accuse: *v.* ①指责, 谴责; ②(向法庭)控告, 指控

记 accuse = ac- (向) + cuse (理由/原因) → 指控

配 accuse of crime (控告犯罪) | accuse of lying (指责撒谎)

例 She was accused of lying during the interview. (她在面试时被指责撒谎。)

同 blame (责备), charge (指控)

反 defend (辩护), absolve (赦免)

派 accusation (指控)

achieve: *v.* 完成(任务), 实现(目标)

记 achieve = a- (加强) + chief (首要) → 完成/实现

配 achieve success (取得成功) | achieve goal (实现目标)

例 He achieved success through hard work and determination. (他通过努力和决心取得了成功。)

同 accomplish (完成), attain (获得), realize (实现)

反 fail (失败), lose (失去)

派 achievement (成就), achiever (成功者)

acknowledge: *v.* ①承认, 认可(事实等); ②感谢, 鸣谢

记 acknowledge = ac- (加强) + know (知道) + -ledge (动词后缀) → 承认

配 acknowledge fact (承认事实) | acknowledge receipt (确认收到)

例 He acknowledged receipt of the package yesterday. (他昨天确认收到了包裹。)

同 admit (承认), recognize (认知), accept (接受)

反 deny (否认), ignore (忽视), reject (拒绝)

派 acknowledgment (承认)

acquaint: *v.* 使熟悉, 使了解

记 acquaint = ac- (使) + quaint (知道/熟悉) → 使熟悉

配 acquaint with (使熟悉) | acquaint oneself (了解)

例 New employees must acquaint themselves with company rules. (新员工必须熟悉公司的规章制度。)

同 familiarize (使熟悉), inform (告知)

反 confuse (使困惑), mislead (误导)

派 acquaintance (熟人), acquainted (熟悉的)

acquire: *v.* ①(努力)获得, 得到; ②购得, 获得

记 acquire = ac- (加强) + quire (寻求/获得) → 获得

配 acquire knowledge (获得知识) | acquire skills (掌握技能)

例 Students acquire knowledge through reading and discussion. (学生通过阅读和讨论获得知识。)

同 obtain (获得), gain (取得), attain (达到)

反 lose (失去), forfeit (丧失)

派 acquisition (获得), acquisitive (贪得无厌的)

acquisition: *n.* ①(知识等的)获得, 得到; ②收购, 购置物

记 acquisition = acquire (获得) + -ition (名词后缀) → 获得/收购

配 language acquisition (语言习得) | acquisition of company (收购公司)

例 Language acquisition is a natural process for children. (语言习得是儿童的自然过程。)

acquisition: *n.* ①(知识等的)获得, 得到; ②收购, 购置物

同 purchase (收购), attainment (获得), obtaining (取得)

反 loss (失去), deprivation (剥夺)

派 acquire (获得), acquisitive (贪得无厌的)

activate: *v.* 激活, 启动

记 activate = activ(e) (积极的) + -ate (动词后缀) → 激活

配 activate account (激活账户) | activate system (启动系统)

例 You need to activate your account before using it. (你需要在使用前激活账户。)

同 start (启动), trigger (触发), initiate (激活)

反 deactivate (关闭), stop (停止)

派 activation (激活), active (活跃的)

acute: *adj.* ①(情况)严重的; ②敏锐的; ③尖的; ④(病)急性的

记 acute = acu (尖/锐) + -te (形容词后缀) → 尖锐的/剧烈的

配 acute pain (剧痛) | acute problem (严重问题)

例 He was admitted to hospital with acute chest pain. (他因剧烈的胸痛住进了医院。)

同 sharp (尖锐的), severe (严重的), keen (敏锐的)

反 dull (迟钝的), mild (轻微的)

派 acuteness (敏锐), acumen (敏锐)

adapt: *v.* ①使适合, 适应(新情况); ②改编, 改写

记 adapt = ad- (向) + apt (适合) → 适应

配 adapt quickly (快速适应) | adapt environment (适应环境)

例 Humans can adapt quickly to changing environments. (人类能迅速适应不断变化的环境。)

同 adjust (调整), modify (改造), accommodate (适应)

反 resist (抗拒), oppose (反对)

派 adaptation (适应), adaptable (能适应的)

additional: *adj.* 附加的, 额外的

记 additional = addition (添加) + -al (形容词后缀) → 额外的

配 additional information (额外信息) | additional cost (额外费用)

例 Please provide additional information in your application. (请在申请中提供额外信息。)

同 extra (额外的), supplementary (补充的)

反 less (较少的), reduced (减少的)

派 addition (附加), add (增加)

additive: *n.* 添加剂, 添加物

记 additive = add (加) + -itive (形容词后缀) → 添加剂的

配 food additive (食品添加剂) | chemical additive (化学添加剂)

例 Food additives must be clearly labeled on the package. (食品添加剂必须在包装上明确标注。)

同 supplement (添加剂), ingredient (成分)

派 addition (添加), add (增加)

address: *n.* ①地址, 网址; ②演讲; *v.* ①演讲; ②处理, 解决

记 address = ad- (向) + dress (直指/引导) → 地址/演说

配 home address (家庭地址) | address problem (解决问题)

例 The mayor promised to address the housing problem. (市长承诺解决住房问题。)

同 speech (演讲), direct (处理), residence (住址)

反 ignore (忽视), avoid (回避)

派 addressee (收件人), addresser (发件人)

adequate: *adj.* 足够的, 合格的

记 adequate = ad- (向) + equ (平等/相等) + -ate (形容词后缀) → 足够的

配 adequate supply (充足供应) | adequate preparation (充分准备)

例 The team had adequate preparation before the competition. (团队在比赛前做了充分准备。)

同 sufficient (足够的), enough (充足的), ample (充裕的)

adequate: <i>adj.</i> 足够的, 合格的
反 inadequate (不足的), insufficient (不够的)
派 adequacy (足够), adequateness (适当)
adhere: <i>v.</i> ①黏附, 附着; ②支持, 遵守(观点、规定等)
记 adhere = ad- (向) + here (粘) → 坚持/粘附
配 adhere rule (遵守规则) adhere surface (粘附表面)
例 Students must <u>adhere</u> to the school's dress code. (学生必须遵守学校的着装规定。)
同 stick (粘附), cling (依附), comply (遵守)
反 detach (分离), abandon (放弃)
派 adherence (坚持), adherent (信徒)
adjacent: <i>adj.</i> 邻近的, 毗邻的
记 adjacent = ad- (向) + jac (投掷/放置) + -ent (形容词后缀) → 毗邻的
配 adjacent building (相邻建筑) adjacent room (邻近房间)
例 The hotel room is <u>adjacent</u> to the swimming pool. (酒店房间紧邻游泳池。)
同 neighboring (邻近的), adjoining (相邻的), nearby (附近的)
反 distant (遥远的), remote (偏远的)
派 adjacency (毗邻)
adjoin: <i>v.</i> 邻接, 毗连
记 adjoin = ad- (向) + join (连接) → 毗连
配 adjoin property (毗邻地产) adjoin land (相邻土地)
例 Their house <u>adjoins</u> the local park. (他们的房子紧邻当地公园。)
同 border (毗连), connect (连接)
反 separate (分开), divide (分隔)
adjust: <i>v.</i> ①调整, 调节; ②使适应, 习惯
记 adjust = ad- (向) + just (正确) → 调整
配 adjust speed (调整速度) adjust plan (调整计划)
例 The teacher <u>adjusted</u> the plan according to the students' needs. (老师根据学生需要调整了计划。)
同 modify (调整), alter (改变), regulate (调节)
反 upset (扰乱), disturb (打乱)
派 adjustment (调整)
administer: <i>v.</i> ①管理, 治理(公司等); ②给予, 施用(药物等)
记 administer = ad- (向) + minister (服务/管理) → 管理/执行
配 administer medicine (投药) administer program (管理项目)
例 The nurse <u>administered</u> medicine to the patient. (护士给病人投了药。)
同 manage (管理), supervise (监督), direct (指挥)
反 neglect (忽视), ignore (忽略)
派 administration (管理), administrator (管理者)
admire: <i>v.</i> ①钦佩, 仰慕(某人); ②欣赏(某事物)
记 admire = ad- (向) + mir (惊奇) + -e → 钦佩
配 admire greatly (十分钦佩) admire beauty (欣赏美丽)
例 Tourists <u>admire</u> the beauty of the ancient temple. (游客们欣赏古庙的美丽。)
同 respect (尊敬), appreciate (欣赏), adore (钦佩)
反 despise (鄙视), dislike (不喜欢)
派 admiration (钦佩), admirable (令人钦佩的)
admission: <i>n.</i> ①承认(过错); ②准许进入, 录取; ③入场费
记 admission = ad- (向) + miss (送) + -ion (名词后缀) → 进入/承认
配 free admission (免费入场) hospital admission (住院)
例 The museum offers free <u>admission</u> on Sundays. (博物馆周日免费入场。)
同 entry (进入), acceptance (接纳), confession (承认)
反 exclusion (排除), denial (否认)
派 admit (承认), admissible (可接受的)

adolescent: <i>adj.</i> 青少年的; <i>n.</i> 青少年
记 adolescent = ad- (向) + olesc (成长) + -ent (形容词后缀) → 青春期的
配 adolescent behavior (青少年行为) adolescent problem (青春期的问题)
例 Adolescent behavior is often influenced by peer pressure. (青少年行为常受同伴压力影响。)
同 teenager (青少年), youth (年轻人)
反 adult (成人), grown-up (成年人)
派 adolescence (青春期), adulthood (成年)
adopt: <i>v.</i> ①采用, 采纳(建议等); ②收养, 领养(小孩)
记 adopt = ad- (向) + opt (选择) → 收养/采用
配 adopt child (收养孩子) adopt policy (采纳政策)
例 The couple decided to <u>adopt</u> a child. (这对夫妇决定收养一个孩子。)
同 accept (采纳), embrace (采用), foster (收养)
反 abandon (放弃), reject (拒绝)
派 adoption (收养), adoptive (收养的)
adore: <i>v.</i> ①热爱, 爱慕(某人); ②喜爱, 喜欢(某事物)
记 adore = ad- (向) + or (口/说) + -e → 崇拜
配 adore greatly (非常喜爱) adore child (疼爱孩子)
例 The mother <u>adores</u> her child deeply. (母亲深深疼爱着她的孩子。)
同 love (热爱), worship (崇拜), admire (钦佩)
反 hate (憎恨), despise (鄙视)
派 adoration (崇拜), adorable (可爱的)
adorn: <i>v.</i> 装饰, 装扮
记 adorn = ad- (加强) + orn (装饰) → 装饰
配 adorn wall (装饰墙壁) adorn room (装点房间)
例 Flowers <u>adorned</u> the room for the wedding. (鲜花装点了婚礼的房间。)
同 decorate (装饰), embellish (美化), beautify (美饰)
反 spoil (破坏), deface (损坏)
派 adornment (装饰)
adventure: <i>n.</i> 冒险, 奇遇; <i>v.</i> 冒险
记 adventure = ad- (向) + vent (来) + -ure (名词后缀) → 冒险
配 exciting adventure (刺激冒险) great adventure (伟大冒险)
例 They went on an exciting <u>adventure</u> to the mountains. (他们去山里进行了一次刺激的冒险。)
同 expedition (冒险), exploration (探险), venture (奇遇)
反 safety (安全), security (安稳)
派 adventurous (冒险的), adventurer (冒险者)
adversary: <i>n.</i> (辩论、战斗中的)对手, 敌手
记 adversary = ad- (向) + vers- (转) + -ary (名词后缀) → 对手
配 political adversary (政治对手) strong adversary (强大对手)
例 The politician faced a strong <u>adversary</u> in the debate. (这位政客在辩论中面对强大的对手。)
同 opponent (对手), enemy (敌人), rival (竞争者)
反 ally (盟友), friend (朋友)
派 adverse (不利的), adversity (逆境)
adverse: <i>adj.</i> 不利的, 有害的
记 adverse = ad- (相反) + vers (转) + -e → 不利的
配 adverse effect (不利影响) adverse condition (不利条件)
例 Smoking has many <u>adverse</u> effects on health. (吸烟对健康有许多不利影响。)
同 unfavorable (不利的), harmful (有害的), hostile (敌对的)
反 favorable (有利的), beneficial (有益的)
派 adversity (逆境), adversary (对手)
advertise: <i>v.</i> 做广告, 宣传
记 advertise = ad- (向) + vert (转) + -ise (动词后缀) → 做广告
配 advertise product (宣传产品) advertise service (宣传服务)
例 The company advertised its new product online. (公司在网上宣传了新产

advertise: *v.* 做广告, 宣传

品。)

同 promote (宣传), publicize (广告), announce (宣布)

反 conceal (隐藏), suppress (压制)

派 advertisement (广告), advertiser (广告商)

advisable: *adj.* 明智的, 可取的

记 advisable = advise (建议) + -able (能…的) → 可取的

配 highly advisable (非常可取) | advisable measure (可取的措施)

例 It is advisable to start revision early. (提早复习是明智的。)

同 recommended (明智的), prudent (谨慎的)

反 unwise (不明智的), imprudent (轻率的)

派 advice (建议), advise (劝告)

advocate: *v.* 提倡, 拥护; *n.* 提倡者, 拥护者

记 advocate = ad- (向) + voc (叫/说) + -ate (动词后缀) → 提倡

配 advocate reform (提倡改革) | strong advocate (坚定的拥护者)

例 She is a strong advocate of women's rights. (她是妇女权利的坚定拥护者。)

同 support (支持), promote (提倡), recommend (主张)

反 oppose (反对), resist (抵制)

派 advocacy (拥护), advocator (提倡者)

affectionate: *adj.* 深情的, 充满爱的

记 affectionate = affection (感情) + -ate (形容词后缀) → 深情的

配 affectionate smile (充满感情的微笑) | affectionate relationship (亲密关系)

例 She gave her dog an affectionate hug. (她深情地拥抱了她的狗。)

同 loving (充满爱意的), tender (温柔的), caring (关怀的)

反 cold (冷漠的), indifferent (漠不关心的)

派 affection (感情), affect (影响)

affiliate: *v.* ①使隶属, 并入; ②加入, 为…工作; *n.* 附属机构

记 affiliate = af- (加强) + fil (子/线) + -ate (动词后缀) → 附属

配 affiliate company (附属公司) | affiliate program (加盟项目)

例 The university is affiliated with several research institutions. (这所大学隶属于几个研究机构。)

同 associate (隶属), partner (合作伙伴)

反 separate (分离), detach (分开)

派 affiliation (隶属)

affirm: *v.* 确认, 断言, 申明

记 affirm = af- (加强) + firm (坚定) → 断言

配 affirm belief (确认信念) | affirm decision (确认决定)

例 The leader affirmed his commitment to peace. (领导人确认了他对和平的承诺。)

同 confirm (确认), assert (断言), declare (声明)

反 deny (否认), reject (拒绝)

派 affirmation (肯定), affirmative (肯定的)

aggravate: *v.* ①加重, 恶化(伤病、局势等); ②激怒, 惹恼

记 aggravate = ag- (加强) + grav (重) + -ate (动词后缀) → 加重

配 aggravate situation (加剧局势) | aggravate injury (恶化伤势)

例 His comments only aggravated the tense situation. (他的言论只会加剧紧张局势。)

同 worsen (恶化), intensify (加剧)

反 improve (改善), alleviate (缓解)

派 aggravation (恶化)

aggregate: *n.* 合计, 总数; *adj.* 总计的, 总数的; *v.* 合计, 总计

记 aggregate = ag- (加强) + greg- (群体) + -ate (动词/形容词后缀) → 聚合

配 aggregate demand (总需求) | aggregate score (总分)

例 The aggregate score determined the winner of the competition. (总分决定了比赛的获胜者。)

aggregate: *n.* 合计, 总数; *adj.* 总计的, 总数的; *v.* 合计, 总计

同 total (总计), sum (合计), whole (整体)

反 individual (个体的), separate (单独的)

派 aggregation (聚合)

aggressive: *adj.* ①挑衅的, 好斗的; ②进取的, 有闯劲的

记 aggressive = aggress (侵略) + -ive (形容词后缀) → 好斗的

配 aggressive behavior (攻击性行为) | aggressive strategy (激进策略)

例 The company adopted an aggressive strategy to expand. (公司采取了激进的扩张策略。)

同 hostile (挑衅的), assertive (咄咄逼人的), forceful (强势的)

反 gentle (温和的), passive (被动的)

派 aggression (侵略), aggressor (侵略者)

aggressor: *n.* 侵略者, 挑衅者

记 aggressor = ag- (加强) + gress- (走) + -or (人) → 侵略者

配 main aggressor (主要侵略者) | foreign aggressor (外国侵略者)

例 The aggressor was condemned by the international community. (侵略者受到国际社会的谴责。)

同 attacker (侵略者), assailant (攻击者)

反 defender (防御者), protector (保护者)

派 aggression (侵略), aggressive (好斗的)

agitate: *v.* ①煽动, 鼓动; ②使不安, 使焦虑; ③搅动(液体)

记 agitate = ag (做/驱动) + -itate (动词后缀) → 鼓动/煽动

配 agitate strongly (强烈煽动) | agitate for reform (鼓动改革)

例 The group agitated for social reform. (该团体鼓动进行社会改革。)

同 disturb (搅动), upset (使不安), provoke (挑动)

反 calm (平息), soothe (安抚)

派 agitation (煽动)

agreeable: *adj.* ①(人)和蔼可亲的; ②(事物)可接受的; ③同意的

记 agreeable = agree (同意/令人愉快) + -able (能…的) → 令人愉快的/可接受的

配 agreeable weather (宜人的天气) | agreeable personality (令人愉快的性格)

例 We enjoyed the agreeable weather during the trip. (旅行中我们享受了宜人的天气。)

同 pleasant (令人愉快的), pleasing (合意的)

反 unpleasant (令人不快的), disagreeable (不合意的)

派 agreement (协议), agree (同意)

agreement: *n.* ①协议, 契约; ②同意, 意见一致

记 agreement = agree (同意) + -ment (名词后缀) → 协议

配 peace agreement (和平协议) | written agreement (书面协议)

例 The two countries signed a peace agreement. (两国签署了一份和平协议。)

同 pact (协议), contract (合同), accord (一致)

反 disagreement (分歧), conflict (冲突)

派 agree (同意), agreeable (愉快的)

ailment: *n.* 轻病, 小恙

记 ailment = ail (生病) + -ment (名词) → 疾病

配 minor ailment (小病) | common ailment (常见病)

例 He visited the doctor for a minor ailment. (他因小病去看了医生。)

同 illness (疾病), sickness (病症), disorder (失调)

反 health (健康), wellness (安康)

派 ailing (生病的)

alert: *n.* 警报; *v.* 报警, 使注意; *adj.* 警觉的, 机敏的

记 alert = a- (使) + lert (守望) → 警觉的

配 remain alert (保持警惕) | alert signal (警报信号)

例 Soldiers must remain alert during patrol. (士兵在巡逻时必须保持警惕。)

同 watchful (警觉的), attentive (注意的), vigilant (警惕的)

反 careless (粗心的), inattentive (不注意的)

alert: <i>n.</i> 警报; <i>v.</i> 报警, 使注意; <i>adj.</i> 警觉的, 机敏的
派 alertness (警觉), alerter (警报器)
alienate: <i>v.</i> 使疏远, 离间
记 alienate = alien (外部的) + -ate (动词后缀) → 疏远
配 alienate friend (疏远朋友) alienate supporter (疏远支持者)
例 His rude words alienated his close friends. (他的粗鲁言辞疏远了亲密朋友。)
同 isolate (疏远), estrange (离间), divide (分裂)
反 unite (团结), reconcile (和解)
派 alien (外星人, 外国人), alienation (疏远)
alignment: <i>n.</i> 对齐, 调准
记 alignment = align (排列) + -ment (名词) → 对齐
配 proper alignment (正确对齐) strategic alignment (战略一致性)
例 Proper <u>alignment</u> of the wheels improves driving safety. (车轮的正确对齐提高了行车安全。)
同 arrangement (排列), positioning (对齐)
反 disorder (混乱), misalignment (错位)
派 align (对齐)
allergy: <i>n.</i> (食物、药物等)过敏症, 敏感
记 allergy = aller- (其他) + -gy (反应) → 过敏
配 food allergy (食物过敏) dust allergy (尘螨过敏)
例 Dust <u>allergy</u> is common among children. (尘螨过敏在儿童中很常见。)
同 reaction (过敏), sensitivity (敏感)
反 immunity (免疫)
派 allergic (过敏的)
alliance: <i>n.</i> 联盟, 同盟
记 alliance = ally (联合) + -ance (名词后缀) → 联盟
配 military alliance (军事同盟) political alliance (政治联盟)
例 The countries formed a strong military <u>alliance</u> . (这些国家组成了强大的军事同盟。)
同 union (联盟), association (同盟), coalition (联合)
反 separation (分离), division (分裂)
派 ally (盟友), allegiance (忠诚)
allocate: <i>v.</i> 分配, 分派
记 allocate = al- (向) + loc (地方) + -ate (动词后缀) → 分配
配 allocate funds (分配资金) allocate resource (分配资源)
例 The government allocated funds for education. (政府为教育分配了资金。)
同 assign (分配), distribute (分发)
反 withhold (扣留), retain (保留)
派 allocation (分配)
allot: <i>v.</i> 分配, 分派(钱财、任务等)
记 allot = al- (全部) + lot (分配) → 分配
配 allot time (分配时间) allot share (分配份额)
例 The teacher allotted extra time for the exam. (老师为考试分配了额外时间。)
同 assign (分派), apportion (分配)
反 withhold (扣留), retain (保留)
派 allotment (分配)
ally: <i>n.</i> 盟友, 支持者; <i>v.</i> 结盟, 支持
记 ally = al- (向) + ly (绑/结合) → 同盟者
配 close ally (亲密盟友) military ally (军事盟友)
例 The country is a close <u>ally</u> of the United States. (这个国家是美国的亲密盟友。)
同 partner (盟友), associate (同伴), supporter (支持者)
反 enemy (敌人), opponent (对手)
派 alliance (联盟), allied (同盟的)

alongside: <i>prep. adv.</i> ①在…旁边, 沿着; ②一起, 同时
记 alongside = along (沿着) + side (边) → 在旁边
配 work alongside (并肩工作) stand alongside (并肩站立)
例 The nurse worked <u>alongside</u> doctors in the hospital. (护士在医院与医生并肩工作。)
同 beside (在旁边), together with (与…一起)
反 apart (分开), away (远离)
alter: <i>v.</i> 改变, 更改
配 alter plan (改变计划) alter clothes (改衣服)
例 They decided to <u>alter</u> their travel plan. (他们决定改变旅行计划。)
同 change (改变), modify (修改), adjust (调整)
反 maintain (保持), preserve (维持)
派 alteration (更改), alternative (可替代的), alterable (可更改的)
alternate: <i>adj.</i> 轮流的, 交替的; <i>v.</i> 轮流, 交替
记 alternate = alter (其他) + -nate (动词/形容词后缀) → 交替
配 alternate days (隔日) alternate route (替代路线)
例 The doctor advised him to exercise on <u>alternate</u> days. (医生建议他隔日锻炼。)
同 rotate (轮流), interchange (交替)
反 keep (保持), continue (继续)
派 alternation (交替), alternative (替代的)
altitude: <i>n.</i> ①高度, 海拔; ②(pl.) 高处, 高地
记 altitude = alt (高) + -itude (名词后缀) → 高度
配 high altitude (高海拔) altitude sickness (高原反应)
例 The climbers suffered from <u>altitude</u> sickness. (登山者出现了高原反应。)
同 height (高度), elevation (海拔)
反 depth (深度), lowland (低地)
amateur: <i>adj.</i> 业余的; <i>n.</i> 业余爱好者
记 amateur = amat (爱) + -eur (人) → 业余爱好者
配 amateur player (业余选手) amateur photographer (业余摄影师)
例 He is an <u>amateur</u> photographer in his spare time. (他业余时间是一名摄影爱好者。)
同 nonprofessional (业余的), novice (新手), beginner (初学者)
反 professional (专业的), expert (专家)
派 amateurish (外行的), amateurism (业余性)
amaze: <i>v.</i> 使吃惊, 使惊愕
记 amaze = a- (使) + maze (困惑) → 使惊讶
配 amaze audience (使观众惊奇) amaze greatly (大为惊奇)
例 The magician amazed the audience with his tricks. (魔术师用他的把戏让观众惊奇。)
同 astonish (使惊讶), surprise (使惊奇), astound (震惊)
反 bore (使厌烦), tire (使疲倦)
派 amazement (惊奇)
ambassador: <i>n.</i> 大使, 使节
记 ambassador = amb- (周围) + pass (走) + -ador (人) → 大使
配 foreign ambassador (外国大使) ambassador to UN (驻联合国大使)
例 The <u>ambassador</u> attended an international conference. (大使出席了一次国际会议。)
同 envoy (大使), diplomat (外交官)
派 ambassadorship (大使职位), ambassadorial (大使的)
ambiguous: <i>adj.</i> 模棱两可的, 不明确的
记 ambiguous = ambi- (双/周围) + gu (驱动) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 模棱两可的
配 ambiguous statement (模棱两可的陈述) ambiguous answer (含糊回答)
例 His <u>ambiguous</u> statement confused the audience. (他含糊的陈述让听众困惑。)
同 vague (模糊的), unclear (不明确的), equivocal (含糊的)

ambiguous: <i>adj.</i> 模棱两可的, 不明确的	
反	clear (清楚的), definite (明确的)
派	ambiguity (含糊)
ambition: <i>n.</i> ①雄心, 野心; ②理想, 目标	
记	ambition = ambi- (周围) + it (走) + -ion (名词后缀) → 雄心
配	great ambition (远大抱负 political ambition (政治野心)
例	She has great <u>ambition</u> to become a scientist. (她有远大抱负要成为一名科学家。)
同	aspiration (抱负), goal (目标), desire (志向)
反	indifference (冷漠), laziness (懒惰)
派	ambitious (有雄心的)
ambitious: <i>adj.</i> ①有野心的, 有抱负的; ②艰巨的, 大规模的	
记	ambitious = ambition (雄心) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 有雄心的
配	ambitious plan (雄心勃勃的计划 ambitious student (有抱负的学生)
例	The <u>ambitious</u> student studied day and night. (这个有抱负的学生日夜学习。)
同	aspiring (有抱负的), enterprising (有进取心的)
反	unambitious (无抱负的), modest (谦虚的)
派	ambition (雄心)
amend: <i>v.</i> 修改, 修订(文件等)	
记	amend = a- (使) + mend (修理) → 修正
配	amend law (修改法律 amend mistake (改正错误)
例	The government decided to <u>amend</u> the tax law. (政府决定修改税法。)
同	correct (修正), revise (修订), alter (修改)
反	worsen (恶化), damage (破坏)
派	amendment (修正), amends (赔偿)
amiable: <i>adj.</i> 和蔼可亲的, 亲切友好的	
记	amiable = ami (爱) + -able (能…的) → 和蔼可亲的
配	amiable personality (和蔼的性格 amiable smile (亲切的微笑)
例	She welcomed us with an <u>amiable</u> smile. (她以亲切的微笑欢迎我们。)
同	friendly (和蔼的), pleasant (亲切的), kind (友善的)
反	unfriendly (不友好的), hostile (敌对的)
派	amiability (和蔼), amiableness (和蔼可亲)
amicable: <i>adj.</i> (关系)友好的, 友善的	
记	amicable = amic- (友好) + -able (…的) → 友好的
配	amicable relationship (友好关系 amicable settlement (友好解决)
例	The two countries reached an <u>amicable</u> settlement. (两国达成了友好解决。)
同	peaceful (友好的), friendly (和睦的), harmonious (和谐的)
反	hostile (敌对的), unfriendly (不友好的)
派	amicability (友好), amicableness (友善)
ammunition: <i>n.</i> 弹药, 军火	
记	ammunition = ammo- (武器) + -nition (名词后缀) → 弹药
配	live ammunition (实弹 supply ammunition (提供弹药)
例	The soldiers carried live <u>ammunition</u> during training. (士兵在训练时携带实弹。)
同	bullets (弹药), munitions (军火)
amplify: <i>v.</i> ①放大, 增强(声音等); ②阐发, 提供详情	
记	amplify = ampl (大) + -ify (使…) → 放大
配	amplify voice (放大声音 amplify signal (放大信号)
例	The microphone <u>amplified</u> her voice clearly. (麦克风清晰地放大了她的声音。)
同	increase (放大), intensify (增强), enlarge (扩大)
反	reduce (减少), weaken (削弱)
派	amplification (放大), amplifier (放大器)

amuse: <i>v.</i> ①逗乐, 逗笑; ②娱乐, 消遣	
记	amuse = a- (使) + muse (沉思/娱乐) → 使娱乐
配	amuse children (逗乐孩子 amuse oneself (自娱自乐)
例	He amused the children with funny stories. (他用有趣的故事逗乐孩子们。)
同	entertain (娱乐), delight (逗乐), please (取悦)
反	bore (使厌烦), annoy (惹恼)
派	amusement (娱乐)
analogy: <i>n.</i> ①相似, 类似; ②类推, 比拟	
记	analogy = ana- (相似) + logy (学/比) → 类比
配	close analogy (密切类比 useful analogy (有用的类比)
例	The professor drew a useful <u>analogy</u> to explain DNA. (教授做了一个有用的类比来解释DNA。)
同	comparison (类比), similarity (相似)
反	difference (差异), contrast (对比)
派	analogous (类似的)
analysis: <i>n.</i> 分析, 分解	
记	analysis = ana- (分开) + lys (松) + -is (名词后缀) → 分析
配	detailed analysis (详细分析 statistical analysis (统计分析)
例	The report included a detailed <u>analysis</u> of the results. (报告包含了结果的详细分析。)
同	examination (分析), study (研究)
反	synthesis (综合)
派	analyse (分析), analyst (分析师), analytical (分析的)
analyze: <i>v.</i> 分析, 分解(=analyse)	
记	analyze = ana- (分开) + lyze (松开) → 分析
配	analyze thoroughly (彻底分析 analyze carefully (仔细分析)
例	Students must <u>analyze</u> the text carefully in the exam. (学生在考试中必须仔细分析课文。)
同	examine (分析), inspect (检查), interpret (解读)
反	ignore (忽视), overlook (忽略)
派	analysis (分析), analytical (分析的)
ancestor: <i>n.</i> 祖宗, 祖先	
记	ancestor = ante- (前) + cess (走) + -or (人) → 祖先
配	distant ancestor (远祖 common ancestor (共同祖先)
例	Humans and apes share a common <u>ancestor</u> . (人类和猿类有共同祖先。)
同	forefather (祖先), predecessor (先辈)
反	descendant (后代)
派	ancestry (家系), ancestral (祖先的)
anecdote: <i>n.</i> 轶事, 趣闻	
记	anecdote = an- (不) + ekdotos (已出版的) → 轶事
配	funny anecdote (有趣的轶事 personal anecdote (个人轶事)
例	The speaker told a funny <u>anecdote</u> to start. (演讲者讲了一个有趣的轶事开场。)
同	story (轶事), tale (故事)
派	anecdotal (轶事的), anecdotist (轶事作者)
angular: <i>adj.</i> ①尖的, 有尖角的; ②骨瘦如柴的	
记	angular = angul- (角) + -ar (…的) → 有角的
配	angular shape (有棱角的形状 angular face (棱角分明的脸)
例	The artist painted her with an <u>angular</u> face. (艺术家画了她一张棱角分明的脸。)
同	sharp (有角的), pointed (尖锐的)
反	round (圆的), smooth (平滑的)
派	angle (角), angularity (角状)
animate: <i>v.</i> 使具活力, 使有生气; <i>adj.</i> 有活力的, 有生气的	
记	animate = anim (生命) + -ate (动词后缀) → 赋予生命
配	animate character (赋予角色生命 animate object (使物体生动)

animate : <i>v.</i> 使具活力, 使有生气; <i>adj.</i> 有活力的, 有生气的
例 Technology can <u>animate</u> characters in movies. (技术能让电影中的角色栩栩如生。) 同 enliven (使有生气), inspire (鼓舞), energize (激励) 反 deaden (使呆滞), kill (杀死) 派 animation (动画), animacy (有生性)
anniversary : <i>n.</i> 周年纪念日
记 anniversary = anni (年) + vers (转) + -ary (名词后缀) → 周年 配 wedding anniversary (结婚纪念日 first anniversary (一周年)) 例 They celebrated their wedding <u>anniversary</u> at a restaurant. (他们在餐厅庆祝结婚纪念日。) 同 commemoration (周年纪念), celebration (庆典) 派 annual (每年的)
announce : <i>v.</i> ①宣布, 宣告; ②(机场、电台等)广播, 通知
记 announce = an- (向) + nounce (报告/说) → 宣布 配 announce decision (宣布决定 announce result (公布结果)) 例 The school will <u>announce</u> the results tomorrow. (学校将在明天公布结果。) 同 declare (宣布), proclaim (声明), notify (通知) 反 conceal (隐藏), withhold (隐瞒) 派 announcement (公告), announcer (播音员)
annoy : <i>v.</i> ①使恼怒, 使生气; ②打搅, 骚扰
记 annoy = an- (向) + noy (麻烦) → 使恼怒 配 annoy people (惹恼别人 annoy greatly (大大惹恼)) 例 The loud noise <u>annoyed</u> the neighbors. (噪音惹恼了邻居。) 同 irritate (惹恼), bother (打搅), disturb (打搅) 反 please (使高兴), delight (使愉快) 派 annoyance (烦恼)
antagonism : <i>n.</i> 敌对, 对抗
记 antagonism = anti- (反对) + agon- (斗争) + -ism (状态) → 敌对 配 strong antagonism (强烈对立 class antagonism (阶级对立)) 例 There was strong <u>antagonism</u> between the two groups. (两群体之间存在强烈对立。) 同 hostility (敌对), opposition (对立) 反 friendship (友谊), harmony (和谐) 派 antagonist (对手), antagonistic (敌对的)
antibiotic : <i>n.</i> 抗生素, 抗菌素; <i>adj.</i> 抗生的, 抗菌的
记 antibiotic = anti- (抗) + bio- (生命) + -tic (…的) → 抗生素 配 take antibiotic (服用抗生素 antibiotic treatment (抗生素治疗)) 例 The doctor prescribed an <u>antibiotic</u> for the infection. (医生为感染开了抗生素。) 同 medicine (抗生素), drug (药物)
anticipate : <i>v.</i> 预料, 预期
记 anticipate = anti- (前) + cip (取) + -ate (动词后缀) → 预料 配 anticipate change (预料变化 anticipate demand (预测需求)) 例 The company <u>anticipates</u> high demand for its products. (公司预计产品的需求量很高。) 同 expect (预期), foresee (预见), predict (预测) 反 doubt (怀疑), ignore (忽视) 派 anticipation (预期), anticipatory (预期的)
antique : <i>adj.</i> ①古老的, 古董的; ②过时的; <i>n.</i> 古董, 文物
记 antique = antiq (古老) + -ue (形容词/名词后缀) → 古董/古老的 配 antique shop (古董店 antique furniture (古董家具)) 例 They bought <u>antique</u> furniture at the market. (他们在市场上买了古董家具。) 同 ancient (古老的), old (古董的) 反 modern (现代的), new (新的)

antique : <i>adj.</i> ①古老的, 古董的; ②过时的; <i>n.</i> 古董, 文物
派 antiquity (古代), antiqueness (古老)
antonym : <i>n.</i> [语] 反义词
记 antonym = anti- (反) + nym (名字) → 反义词 配 exact antonym (完全反义词 antonym pair (反义词对)) 例 "Hot" is the <u>antonym</u> of "cold." ("Hot"是"cold"的反义词。) 同 opposite (反义词) 反 synonym (同义词)
anxiety : <i>n.</i> ①焦虑, 忧虑; ②渴望
记 anxiety = anx (焦虑) + -ety (名词后缀) → 焦虑 配 feel anxiety (感到焦虑 reduce anxiety (减轻焦虑)) 例 Meditation can help reduce <u>anxiety</u>. (冥想可以帮助减轻焦虑。) 同 worry (担忧), concern (忧虑), unease (不安) 反 calm (平静), ease (轻松), relaxation (放松) 派 anxious (焦虑的)
anxious : <i>adj.</i> ①焦虑的, 忧虑的; ②渴望的
记 anxious = anx (焦虑) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 焦虑的 配 anxious moment (焦虑时刻 anxious look (焦虑的表情)) 例 She had an <u>anxious</u> look before the interview. (她在面试前神情焦虑。) 同 worried (焦虑的), uneasy (不安的), concerned (关切的) 反 calm (平静的), relaxed (放松的) 派 anxiety (焦虑)
apologize : <i>v.</i> 道歉, 谢罪 (= apologise)
记 apologize = apo- (离开) + log (说) + -ize (动词后缀) → 道歉 配 sincerely apologize (真诚道歉 apologize publicly (公开道歉)) 例 He apologized publicly for his mistake. (他为自己的错误公开道歉。) 同 say sorry (道歉), confess (认错) 反 blame (指责), accuse (指控) 派 apology (道歉), apologetic (歉意的)
apparatus : <i>n.</i> ①仪器, 设备; ②(政府的)机构
记 apparatus = appar (准备) + -atus (名词后缀) → 装置/设备 配 breathing apparatus (呼吸器械 scientific apparatus (科学仪器)) 例 Firefighters used breathing <u>apparatus</u> during the rescue. (消防员在救援中使用了呼吸器。) 同 equipment (设备), device (装置), machinery (机器)
apparent : <i>adj.</i> ①明显的, 显而易见的; ②貌似, 表面上的
记 apparent = ap- (向) + par (出现) + -ent (形容词后缀) → 明显的 配 apparent reason (明显原因 apparent difference (明显差异)) 例 There was no <u>apparent</u> reason for his absence. (他缺席没有明显原因。) 同 obvious (明显的), evident (显然的), clear (清楚的) 反 hidden (隐藏的), obscure (模糊的)
appeal : <i>n. v.</i> ①上诉, 申诉; ②呼吁, 恳求; ③吸引(力), 感染(力)
记 appeal = ap- (向) + peal (呼喊) → 呼吁/上诉 配 appeal decision (上诉决定 emotional appeal (情感诉求)) 例 The lawyer made an <u>appeal</u> against the court's decision. (律师对法院判决提出上诉。) 同 request (请求), attract (吸引), plead (恳求) 反 repel (驱逐), refuse (拒绝) 派 appealing (吸引人的), appellate (上诉的)
appendix : <i>n.</i> ①(书末的)附录; ②阑尾
记 appendix = append (附加) + -ix (名词后缀) → 附录/阑尾 配 medical appendix (阑尾 book appendix (书的附录)) 例 The <u>appendix</u> of the book contains useful references. (书的附录包含有用的参考资料。) 同 supplement (附录), addendum (附加物)

appendix: <i>n.</i> ①(书末的)附录; ②阑尾
派 appendices (附录)
appetite: <i>n.</i> ①食欲, 胃口; ②欲望, 渴望
记 appetite = ap- (向) + petit (寻求) → 食欲
配 lose appetite (失去食欲) big appetite (食欲旺盛)
例 He lost his <u>appetite</u> due to illness. (他因生病失去了食欲。)
同 hunger (食欲), craving (渴望), desire (欲望)
反 aversion (厌恶), distaste (反感)
派 appetitive (食欲的)
applaud: <i>v.</i> ①鼓掌, 欢呼; ②称赞, 赞许
记 applaud = ap- (加强) + plaud (鼓掌) → 鼓掌
配 applaud loudly (大声鼓掌) applaud performance (为表演鼓掌)
例 The audience <u>applauded</u> loudly after the show. (演出结束后观众热烈鼓掌。)
同 clap (鼓掌), praise (称赞)
反 boo (嘘声), criticize (批评)
派 applause (鼓掌)
applicant: <i>n.</i> (求职或入学等)申请人
记 applicant = apply (申请) + -ant (人) → 申请人
配 job applicant (求职者) college applicant (大学申请者)
例 There were many job <u>applicants</u> this year. (今年有许多求职者。)
同 candidate (申请人), contender (应聘者)
派 application (申请), apply (申请)
application: <i>n.</i> ①申请, 申请表; ②应用, 运用; ③勤奋, 专心
记 application = apply (申请) + -ation (名词后缀) → 应用/申请
配 job application (求职申请) software application (软件应用)
例 He submitted a job <u>application</u> last week. (他上周提交了求职申请。)
同 use (应用), request (申请)
派 applicant (申请人), apply (申请)
apply: <i>v.</i> ①申请, 请求; ②应用, 使用
记 apply = ap- (向) + ply (折/卷) → 应用/申请
配 apply knowledge (应用知识) apply rule (应用规则)
例 Students must <u>apply</u> theory to practice. (学生必须将理论应用于实践。)
同 utilize (应用), request (申请)
反 ignore (忽视), neglect (忽略)
派 application (应用), applicant (申请人)
appoint: <i>v.</i> ①任命, 委任; ②约会, 确定(时间、地点)
记 appoint = ap- (向) + point (指) → 任命
配 appoint manager (任命经理) appoint judge (任命法官)
例 The president <u>appointed</u> a new judge. (总统任命了一位新法官。)
同 designate (任命), assign (指定), nominate (提名)
反 dismiss (解雇), remove (免职)
派 appointment (任命), appointee (被任命者)
appreciate: <i>v.</i> ①欣赏, 重视; ②感激, 感谢; ③理解, 领会
记 appreciate = ap- (加强) + preci (价值) + -ate (动词后缀) → 欣赏/感激
配 appreciate greatly (非常感激) appreciate art (欣赏艺术)
例 I really <u>appreciate</u> your help with this project. (我非常感激你在这个项目上的帮助。)
同 value (欣赏), recognize (感激), respect (重视)
反 disregard (忽视), neglect (漠视)
派 appreciation (欣赏), appreciative (感激的)
apprentice: <i>n.</i> 学徒, 徒弟; <i>v.</i> 当学徒
记 apprentice = ap- (加强) + prentice (学徒) → 学徒
配 apprentice carpenter (学徒木匠) apprentice program (学徒项目)
例 He worked as an <u>apprentice</u> carpenter. (他当过木匠学徒。)

apprentice: <i>n.</i> 学徒, 徒弟; <i>v.</i> 当学徒
同 trainee (学徒), learner (学员), beginner (初学者)
反 master (师傅), expert (专家)
派 apprenticeship (学徒期)
approach: <i>v.</i> (时空等)接近, 靠近; <i>n.</i> ①接近, 靠近; ②方式, 方法
记 approach = ap- (向) + proach (接近) → 接近
配 new approach (新方法) approach problem (处理问题)
例 The teacher used a new <u>approach</u> to teaching. (老师采用了一种新方法教学。)
同 method (方法), strategy (途径), move (方式)
反 avoidance (回避), retreat (退却)
派 approachable (可接近的)
appropriate: <i>adj.</i> 适合的, 恰当的; <i>v.</i> 拨款, 挪用
记 appropriate = ap- (加强) + propri (自己的) + -ate (动词/形容词后缀) → 挪用/适当的
配 appropriate action (适当行动) appropriate behavior (合适行为)
例 The manager took <u>appropriate</u> action immediately. (经理立刻采取了适当行动。)
同 suitable (合适的), proper (恰当的), fitting (适宜的)
反 inappropriate (不适合的), improper (不恰当的)
派 appropriation (挪用), appropriateness (适当)
approve: <i>v.</i> 同意, 批准
记 approve = ap- (加强) + prove (证明) → 批准/赞成
配 approve plan (批准计划) approve request (批准请求)
例 The board approved the new budget request. (董事会批准了新的预算请求。)
同 accept (批准), endorse (赞成), authorize (同意)
反 reject (拒绝), disapprove (不赞同)
派 approval (批准), approver (批准者)
approximate: <i>adj.</i> 近似的, 大约的; <i>v.</i> 近似, 接近
记 approximate = ap- (向) + proxim (接近) + -ate (动词/形容词后缀) → 接近
配 approximate value (大致数值) approximate time (大概时间)
例 The <u>approximate</u> value of the car is \$10,000. (这辆车的大致价值是1万美元。)
同 near (大约的), close (接近的)
反 exact (精确的), precise (准确的)
派 approximation (近似)
apt: <i>adj.</i> ①恰当的, 适当的; ②易于, 有…倾向
配 apt remark (恰当的评论) apt example (恰当的例子)
例 His comment was an <u>apt</u> example of irony. (他的评论是讽刺的恰当例子。)
同 suitable (合适的), likely (可能的), clever (聪明的)
反 unsuitable (不合适的), inappropriate (不适当的)
派 aptitude (资质), aptness (倾向)
aptitude: <i>n.</i> 天资, 天赋
记 aptitude = apt (适合) + -itude (性质) → 天资
配 natural aptitude (天赋) aptitude test (能力测试)
例 He showed a natural <u>aptitude</u> for music. (他展现了音乐天赋。)
同 talent (天赋), ability (能力), gift (禀赋)
反 inability (无能), incapacity (无力)
派 apt (资质)
arbitrary: <i>adj.</i> ①任意的, 随心所欲; ②专横的, 专制的
记 arbitrary = arbit (判断) + -ary (形容词后缀) → 武断的
配 arbitrary decision (武断决定) arbitrary rule (专横规定)
例 The manager made an <u>arbitrary</u> decision without discussion. (经理在没有讨论的情况下做了武断决定。)

arbitrary: <i>adj.</i> ①任意的, 随心所欲; ②专横的, 专制的
同 random (任意的), capricious (随意的) 反 systematic (系统的), rational (合理的) 派 arbitrariness (武断), arbitration (仲裁)
arbitrator: <i>n.</i> 仲裁人, 公断人(或机构)
记 arbitrator = arbitrate (仲裁) + -or (人) → 仲裁者 配 independent arbitrator (独立仲裁员 neutral arbitrator (中立仲裁员) 例 A neutral <u>arbitrator</u> resolved the dispute. (一位中立仲裁员解决了争端。) 同 mediator (仲裁人), judge (裁判员) 反 disputant (争执者) 派 arbitration (仲裁), arbiter (裁决者)
archaeology: <i>n.</i> 考古学
记 archaeology = archaeo- (古代) + logy (学科) → 考古学 配 study archaeology (研究考古学 archaeology site (考古遗址) 例 <u>Archaeology</u> reveals secrets of ancient civilizations. (考古学揭示了古代文明的秘密。) 同 study of antiquities (考古学) 派 archaeologist (考古学家)
architect: <i>n.</i> ①建筑师, 设计师; ②缔造者, 创造者
记 architect = archi- (首/主要) + tect (建造者) → 建筑师 配 famous architect (著名建筑师 chief architect (总建筑师) 例 The famous <u>architect</u> designed the new museum. (这位著名建筑师设计了新博物馆。) 同 designer (建筑师), planner (设计师) 派 architecture (建筑学), architectural (建筑的)
ardent: <i>adj.</i> 热烈的, 激情的
记 ardent = ard- (燃烧) + -ent (…的) → 热情的 配 ardent supporter (热心支持者 ardent love (炽热的爱) 例 He is an <u>ardent</u> supporter of education reform. (他是教育改革的热心支持者。) 同 passionate (热情的), fervent (炽热的), eager (渴望的) 反 indifferent (冷漠的), apathetic (无动于衷的) 派 ardor (热情)
arduous: <i>adj.</i> 艰难的, 费力的
记 arduous = ardu- (困难) + -ous (…的) → 艰难的 配 arduous task (艰巨任务 arduous journey (艰难旅程) 例 The workers completed the <u>arduous</u> task in time. (工人们及时完成了艰巨的任务。) 同 difficult (艰难的), laborious (费力的), strenuous (艰苦的) 反 easy (容易的), effortless (轻松的) 派 arduousness (艰苦)
aristocracy: <i>n.</i> 贵族(阶层)
记 aristocracy = aristo- (贵族) + cracy (统治) → 贵族统治 配 wealthy aristocracy (富裕贵族 ruling aristocracy (统治贵族) 例 The ruling <u>aristocracy</u> controlled the land. (统治贵族控制了土地。) 同 nobility (贵族), elite (上层阶级) 反 commoners (平民), masses (大众) 派 aristocrat (贵族), aristocratic (贵族的)
arithmetic: <i>n.</i> 算术, 算法
记 arithmetic = arithm (数) + -etic (形容词/名词后缀) → 算术 配 basic arithmetic (基础算术 arithmetic operation (算术运算) 例 Children learn basic <u>arithmetic</u> in primary school. (孩子们在小学学习基础算术。) 同 math (算术), calculation (计算) 派 arithmetical (算术的)

arouse: <i>v.</i> ①激起, 引起(情感等); ②唤醒, 睡醒
记 arouse = a- (使) + rouse (唤醒) → 唤起 配 arouse interest (激发兴趣 arouse suspicion (引起怀疑) 例 The teacher's story aroused the students' interest. (老师的故事激发了学生的兴趣。) 同 awaken (唤醒), stimulate (激发), provoke (激起) 反 calm (平息), suppress (压制) 派 arousal (唤起)
arrange: <i>v.</i> ①整理, 布置; ②安排, 筹备
记 arrange = ar- (加强) + range (排列) → 安排 配 arrange meeting (安排会议 arrange trip (安排旅行) 例 She arranged a meeting with her supervisor. (她安排了与导师的会议。) 同 organize (安排), order (整理), plan (计划) 反 disorganize (打乱), confuse (混乱) 派 arrangement (安排), arranger (安排者)
arrest: <i>v.</i> ①逮捕, 拘留; ②阻止, 抑制; ③吸引(注意)
记 arrest = ar- (加强) + rest (停止) → 逮捕 配 arrest criminal (逮捕罪犯 arrest suspect (逮捕嫌疑人) 例 The police <u>arrested</u> the suspect immediately. (警方立即逮捕了嫌疑人。) 同 capture (逮捕), detain (拘留), seize (抓住) 反 release (释放), free (解放) 派 arrestee (被捕者), arrestor (逮捕者), arrestable (可逮捕的)
arrogant: <i>adj.</i> 傲慢的, 自大的
记 arrogant = arrog (自大) + -ant (形容词后缀) → 傲慢的 配 arrogant attitude (傲慢态度 arrogant person (傲慢的人) 例 The <u>arrogant</u> student ignored the teacher's advice. (这个傲慢的学生无视老师的建议。) 同 proud (傲慢的), conceited (自大的), haughty (高傲的) 反 humble (谦虚的), modest (谦逊的) 派 arrogance (傲慢)
artificial: <i>adj.</i> ①人造的, 仿造的; ②假装的, 虚伪的
记 artificial = arti- (技巧) + fic (做) + -ial (形容词后缀) → 人造的 配 artificial intelligence (人工智能 artificial flower (人造花) 例 Artificial intelligence is shaping the future of technology. (人工智能正在塑造未来科技。) 同 man-made (人工的), synthetic (合成的) 反 natural (自然的), genuine (真实的) 派 artificiality (不自然), artifice (诡计)
ascend: <i>v.</i> ①上升, 升高; ②攀登, 登上
记 ascend = as- (向上) + scend (爬/攀) → 上升 配 ascend mountain (登山 ascend throne (登上王位) 例 The climbers <u>ascended</u> the mountain slowly. (登山者缓慢登上山峰。) 同 climb (上升), rise (升高), mount (登上) 反 descend (下降), fall (跌落) 派 ascent (上升), ascendant (上升的)
ascertain: <i>v.</i> 查明, 弄清
记 ascertain = as- (使) + certain (确定) → 查明 配 ascertain fact (查明事实 ascertain truth (查明真相) 例 Investigators worked to <u>ascertain</u> the cause of the fire. (调查人员努力查明火灾原因。) 同 determine (查明), find out (弄清), discover (发现) 反 ignore (忽视), neglect (疏忽) 派 ascertainment (查明)
ascribe: <i>v.</i> 归因于, 归咎于
记 ascribe = a- (向) + scribe (写) → 归因于 配 ascribe blame (归咎 ascribe success (归功) 例 He ascribed his success to hard work. (他把自己的成功归功于努力。)

ascribe : <i>v.</i> 归因于, 归咎于	
同	attribute (归因于), assign (归咎于)
反	deny (否认), disassociate (脱离)
派	ascription (归因)
assault : <i>v.</i> 殴打, 袭击; <i>n.</i> ①殴打; ②(军队)攻击, 突袭	
记	assault = as- (向) + sault/salire (跳) → 攻击, 袭击
配	physical assault (人身攻击 sexual assault (性侵犯))
例	He was arrested for committing sexual <u>assault</u> . (他因性侵犯被捕。)
同	attack (攻击), strike (袭击)
反	defend (防御), protect (保护)
派	assaulter (攻击者), assaultive (好攻击的)
assemble : <i>v.</i> ①聚集, 集合; ②装配, 组装(机器等)	
记	assemble = as- (向) + semble (聚集) → 集合
配	assemble team (组建团队 assemble furniture (组装家具))
例	Workers assembled the furniture in the factory. (工人在工厂组装家具。)
同	gather (集合), collect (聚集), convene (召集)
反	disperse (分散), scatter (分散)
派	assembly (集会), assembler (装配工)
assert : <i>v.</i> ①断言, 声称; ②维护, 坚持(权利等)	
记	assert = as- (向) + sert/serere (加入, 插入) → 断言
配	assert right (主张权利 assert strongly (强烈断言))
例	He <u>asserted</u> his right to speak freely. (他主张自己自由发言的权利。)
同	declare (断言), affirm (肯定), maintain (坚持)
反	deny (否认), refute (反驳)
派	assertion (断言), assertive (自信坚定的)
assess : <i>v.</i> ①评估, 评定(性质等); ②估算, 核定(数量、价值)	
记	assess = as- (向) + sess/sedere (坐) → 评估
配	assess damage (评估损失 assess value (评估价值))
例	The insurance company <u>assessed</u> the damage quickly. (保险公司迅速评估了损失。)
同	evaluate (评估), judge (判断), appraise (估价)
反	ignore (忽视), neglect (忽略)
派	assessment (评估), assessor (评估员)
assist : <i>v.</i> 帮助, 协助, 援助	
记	assist = as- (向) + sist (站) → 帮助
配	assist patient (帮助病人 assist teacher (协助老师))
例	The nurse <u>assisted</u> the patient with medicine. (护士帮助病人用药。)
同	help (帮助), aid (援助), support (支持)
反	hinder (阻碍), obstruct (阻挠)
派	assistance (帮助), assistant (助手)
associate : <i>v.</i> ①关联, 相关; ②交往, 联合; <i>n.</i> 同事, 同伴; <i>adj.</i> 副的	
记	associate = as- (向) + soci (同伴) + -ate (动词后缀) → 联想, 结交
配	associate closely (紧密联系 business associate (商业伙伴))
例	He is a close business <u>associate</u> of mine. (他是我的一位亲密商业伙伴。)
同	connect (联系), link (联想), partner (合伙人)
反	separate (分离), disconnect (断开)
派	association (协会), associative (联想的)
assorted : <i>adj.</i> 各种各样的, 混杂的	
记	assorted = as- (加强) + sort (分类) + -ed (形容词后缀) → 各种各样的
配	assorted goods (各种各样的商品 assorted colors (各种颜色))
例	The shop sells <u>assorted</u> goods from different countries. (这家商店出售来自不同国家的各种商品。)
同	mixed (各种各样的), varied (多样的)
反	uniform (单一的), identical (相同的)
派	assort (分类), assortment (各类)

assume : <i>v.</i> ①假定, 以为; ②承担(责任), 就职	
记	assume = as- (向) + sume/sumere (取) → 假设, 承担
配	assume responsibility (承担责任 assume role (担任角色))
例	She assumed responsibility for the mistake. (她承担了这个错误的责任。)
同	suppose (假设), presume (认为), undertake (承担)
反	doubt (怀疑), reject (拒绝)
派	assumption (假设), assumptive (假定的)
assumption : <i>n.</i> ①假定, 假设; ②(责权的)承担, 获得	
记	assumption = as- (向) + sum (取) + -ption (名词后缀) → 假设
配	false assumption (错误假设 reasonable assumption (合理假设))
例	His decision was based on a false <u>assumption</u> . (他的决定基于一个错误的假设。)
同	belief (假设), presumption (设想)
反	fact (事实), certainty (确定)
派	assume (假定), assumptive (假定的)
assure : <i>v.</i> 向...保证, 使确信, 使放心	
记	assure = as- (向) + sure (确定) → 保证
配	assure safety (保证安全 assure success (确保成功))
例	The teacher assured the students of their success. (老师向学生保证他们会成功。)
同	guarantee (保证), confirm (确认), ensure (确保)
反	doubt (怀疑), deny (否认)
派	assurance (保证), assurer (保证人)
astonish : <i>v.</i> 使惊讶, 使吃惊	
记	astonish = a- (加强) + ston/tonare (雷鸣) + -ish (动词后缀) → 使惊讶
配	astonish greatly (大为惊奇 astonish audience (使观众惊讶))
例	The magician <u>astonished</u> the audience with his trick. (魔术师用把戏让观众惊讶。)
同	amaze (使惊讶), astound (使震惊)
反	bore (使厌烦), tire (使疲倦)
派	astonishment (惊讶)
astound : <i>v.</i> 使震惊, 使大吃一惊	
记	astound = a- (加强) + stound (震惊) → 使震惊
配	astound completely (完全震惊 astound crowd (震惊人群))
例	His performance <u>astounded</u> the crowd. (他的表演震惊了观众。)
同	amaze (使震惊), astonish (使惊讶)
反	bore (使厌烦), calm (使平静)
astray : <i>adv.</i> 误入歧途地, 迷路	
记	astray = a- (离开) + stray (迷路) → 迷路地
配	go astray (迷路 lead astray (引入歧途))
例	The hikers went <u>astray</u> in the forest. (徒步者在森林中迷路了。)
同	off course (迷路的), lost (迷失的)
反	on track (在正轨的), guided (有指导的)
astronomer : <i>n.</i> 天文学家	
记	astronomer = astro- (星) + nom (法则) + -er (人) → 天文学家
配	famous astronomer (著名天文学家 professional astronomer (职业天文学家))
例	The <u>astronomer</u> discovered a new planet. (天文学家发现了一颗新行星。)
同	stargazer (天文学家), scientist (科学家)
派	astronomy (天文学), astronomical (天文学的)
athlete : <i>n.</i> 运动员, 田径运动员	
记	athlete = athl (比赛) + -ete (人) → 运动员
配	professional athlete (职业运动员 Olympic athlete (奥运选手))
例	The <u>athlete</u> won a gold medal at the Olympics. (这位运动员在奥运会上赢得了金牌。)
同	sportsman (运动员), player (选手)

athlete: <i>n.</i> 运动员, 田径运动员
派 athletic (运动的), athletics (田径)
atmosphere: <i>n.</i> ①大气层, 大气圈; ②气氛, 氛围
记 atmosphere = atmo- (气) + sphere (球) → 大气层
配 friendly atmosphere (友好氛围 earth's atmosphere (地球大气层)
例 The earth's <u>atmosphere</u> protects us from harmful radiation. (地球大气层保护我们免受有害辐射。)
同 air (大气), mood (氛围), environment (环境)
反 vacuum (真空), emptiness (空虚)
派 atmospheric (大气的), atmospherics (大气干扰)
attack: <i>v. n.</i> ①(暴力或武装的)攻击, 袭击; ②非难, 抨击
记 attack = at- (向) + tack/tach (钉住) → 攻击
配 terrorist attack (恐怖袭击 sudden attack (突然袭击)
例 The city was shocked by the terrorist <u>attack</u> . (这座城市因恐怖袭击而震惊。)
同 assault (攻击), strike (打击), charge (冲击)
反 defend (防御), protect (保护)
派 attacker (攻击者), attackable (可攻击的)
attain: <i>v.</i> ①(经努力)获得, 完成; ②达到(某水平等)
记 attain = at- (向) + tain (握住) → 达到
配 attain goal (实现目标 attain success (取得成功)
例 She <u>attained</u> her goals through hard work. (她通过努力实现了目标。)
同 achieve (达到), accomplish (完成), reach (实现)
反 fail (失败), lose (失去)
派 attainment (成就), attainable (可达到的)
attempt: <i>v. n.</i> 尝试, 努力
记 attempt = at- (向) + tempt (尝试) → 尝试
配 attempt escape (企图逃跑 attempt murder (企图谋杀)
例 The prisoner <u>attempted</u> to escape from jail. (囚犯企图越狱。)
同 try (尝试), endeavor (努力), effort (努力)
反 quit (放弃), neglect (忽视)
attend: <i>v.</i> ①出席, 参加; ②照料, 护理; ③注意, 专心
记 attend = at- (向) + tend (伸) → 出席
配 attend meeting (参加会议 attend school (上学)
例 Many people <u>attended</u> the meeting yesterday. (昨天许多人参加了会议。)
同 be present (出席), participate (参加)
反 miss (错过), ignore (忽视)
派 attendance (出席), attendant (服务员), attention (注意)
attentive: <i>adj.</i> ①专心的, 注意的; ②关心的, 殷勤的
记 attentive = at- (向) + tent (伸) + -ive (形容词后缀) → 专心的
配 attentive student (专心学生 attentive listener (专心听众)
例 The teacher praised her for being <u>attentive</u> in class. (老师表扬她上课专心。)
同 alert (专心的), watchful (注意的), mindful (留心的)
反 inattentive (不专心的), careless (粗心的)
派 attention (注意), attentiveness (专注)
attitude: <i>n.</i> ①态度, 看法; ②姿势
记 attitude = atti (姿态) + -tude (状态) → 态度
配 positive attitude (积极态度 negative attitude (消极态度)
例 A positive <u>attitude</u> leads to better results. (积极态度会带来更好的结果。)
同 viewpoint (态度), opinion (看法), stance (立场)
反 indifference (漠不关心)
派 attitudinal (态度的)
attorney: <i>n.</i> 律师, (业务)代理人
记 attorney = at- (向) + torn/turner (转向) + -ey (人) → 律师

attorney: <i>n.</i> 律师, (业务)代理人
配 defense attorney (辩护律师 district attorney (地区检察官)
例 The defense <u>attorney</u> argued strongly in court. (辩护律师在法庭上激烈辩护。)
同 lawyer (律师), advocate (辩护人), counselor (法律顾问)
派 attorneyship (律师职业)
attract: <i>v.</i> 吸引, 引起注意(或兴趣)
记 attract = at- (向) + tract (拉) → 吸引
配 attract attention (吸引注意 attract tourists (吸引游客)
例 The city <u>attracts</u> tourists with its beautiful scenery. (这座城市以美丽的风景吸引游客。)
同 draw (吸引), allure (诱惑), entice (引诱)
反 repel (排斥), discourage (阻止)
派 attraction (吸引), attractive (有吸引力的)
attribute: <i>n.</i> 属性, 特征; <i>v.</i> 导致, 归因于
记 attribute = at- (向) + tribut (给予) + -e → 归因于
配 attribute success (归因成功 attribute quality (品质特征)
例 He <u>attributes</u> his success to hard work. (他把自己的成功归因于努力。)
同 quality (特征), trait (属性), characteristic (特性)
派 attribution (归因), attributable (可归因的)
auction: <i>v.</i> 拍卖; <i>n.</i> 拍卖会
记 auction = auct (增加) + -ion (名词后缀) → 拍卖
配 public auction (公开拍卖 charity auction (慈善拍卖)
例 The painting was sold at a charity <u>auction</u> . (这幅画在慈善拍卖会上卖出。)
同 sale (拍卖), bidding (竞买)
派 auctioneer (拍卖人)
auditorium: <i>n.</i> ①礼堂, 会堂; ②听众席, 观众席
记 auditorium = audi (听) + -orium (场所) → 礼堂
配 large auditorium (大礼堂 school auditorium (学校礼堂)
例 The concert was held in the school <u>auditorium</u> . (音乐会在学校礼堂举行。)
同 hall (礼堂), theater (剧场)
派 auditor (审计员)
authorize: <i>v.</i> 授权, 批准
记 authorize = author (作者) + -ize (动词后缀) → 授权
配 authorize payment (授权付款 authorize entry (允许进入)
例 The manager authorized the payment yesterday. (经理昨天授权了付款。)
同 permit (授权), empower (允许), approve (批准)
反 forbid (禁止), deny (拒绝)
派 authorization (授权), authority (权威)
automate: <i>v.</i> 使自动化
记 automate = auto (自我) + mate/matus (操作) → 自动化
配 automate process (自动化流程 automate system (系统自动化)
例 The company decided to <u>automate</u> production lines. (公司决定使生产线自动化。)
同 mechanize (自动化), computerize (电脑化)
反 manualize (人工操作)
派 automation (自动化)
automatic: <i>adj.</i> ①自动的; ②无意识的, 不假思索的
记 automatic = auto (自我) + matic (做) → 自动的
配 automatic control (自动控制 automatic response (自动反应)
例 The door has an <u>automatic</u> control system. (这扇门有自动控制系统。)
同 mechanical (自动的), self-operating (自运转的)
反 manual (手动的)
派 automation (自动化), automatism (自动性)

autonomous: <i>adj.</i> 自治的, 自主的
记 autonomous = auto (自我) + nom (法则) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 自治的 配 autonomous system (自主系统 autonomous region (自治区) 例 The country established a new <u>autonomous</u> region. (该国建立了一个新的自治区。) 同 independent (自主的), self-governing (自治的) 反 dependent (依赖的), subordinate (从属的) 派 autonomy (自治)
autonomy: <i>n.</i> 自治, 自治权
记 autonomy = auto (自我) + nom (法则) + -y (名词后缀) → 自治 配 gain autonomy (获得自治权 full autonomy (完全自治) 例 The region gained full <u>autonomy</u> last year. (该地区去年获得完全自治权。) 同 independence (自治), self-rule (自我管理) 反 dependence (依赖), subordination (从属) 派 autonomous (自治的)
auxiliary: <i>adj.</i> 辅助的, 备用的; <i>n.</i> 辅助者
记 auxiliary = aux (增加, 帮助) + -iliary (形容词后缀) → 辅助的 配 auxiliary staff (辅助人员 auxiliary power (辅助电源) 例 The <u>auxiliary</u> staff supported the main team. (辅助人员支持了主力团队。) 同 supplementary (辅助的), supportive (支持的) 反 main (主要的), primary (首要的)
avail: <i>n.</i> 效用, 利益; <i>v.</i> 有用于, 有益于
记 avail = a- (向) + vail/valere (价值) → 有益于 配 avail opportunity (利用机会 avail oneself (利用) 例 She <u>availed</u> herself of the chance to study abroad. (她利用机会出国留学。) 同 use (利用), benefit (益处) 反 uselessness (无用), disadvantage (不利) 派 availability (可用性), available (可获得的)
avenge: <i>v.</i> 报仇, 报复
记 avenge = a- (向) + venge (惩罚) → 报仇 配 avenge death (为死报仇 avenge defeat (报复失败) 例 He vowed to <u>avenge</u> his father's death. (他发誓要为父亲的死报仇。) 同 revenge (报仇), retaliate (复仇) 反 forgive (原谅), pardon (宽恕) 派 vengeance (复仇), avenger (复仇者)
aviation: <i>n.</i> 航空, 飞机制造业
记 aviation = avi (鸟) + -ation (名词后缀) → 航空 配 civil aviation (民用航空 aviation industry (航空业) 例 Civil <u>aviation</u> has grown rapidly in Asia. (亚洲民航业快速发展。) 同 flight (航空), aeronautics (航空学) 派 aviator (飞行员)
aware: <i>adj.</i> 知道的, 意识到的
记 aware = a- (向) + ware (知道) → 意识到 配 fully aware (充分意识到 aware danger (意识到危险) 例 He is fully <u>aware</u> of the risks involved. (他充分意识到所涉及的风险。) 同 conscious (意识到的), mindful (留心的) 反 unaware (未察觉的), ignorant (无知的) 派 awareness (意识), unaware (无意识的)
awe: <i>n.</i> 敬畏, 惊叹; <i>v.</i> 使敬畏, 使惊叹
配 in awe (敬畏 inspire awe (引发敬畏) 例 The students stood in <u>awe</u> of their teacher. (学生们对老师充满敬畏。) 同 wonder (敬畏), admiration (钦佩), reverence (尊敬) 反 contempt (轻视), disdain (鄙视) 派 awesome (令人敬畏的)

awkward: <i>adj.</i> ①尴尬的; ②(动作)笨拙的; ③(物)难用的, 不便的
记 awkward = awk (笨拙的, 源自古英语) + -ward (方向) → 朝向笨拙 → 尴尬的 配 awkward situation (尴尬局面 awkward silence (尴尬的沉默) 例 There was an <u>awkward</u> silence after the question. (问题之后出现了尴尬的沉默。) 同 clumsy (笨拙的), uncomfortable (尴尬的), inconvenient (不便的) 反 graceful (优雅的), skillful (熟练的) 派 awkwardness (笨拙)
bachelor: <i>n.</i> ①未婚男子, 单身汉; ②学士学位 (Bachelor)
配 bachelor degree (学士学位 eligible bachelor (黄金单身汉) 例 He earned a <u>bachelor</u> degree in engineering. (他获得了工程学学士学位。) 同 unmarried man (单身男子), graduate (学士) 反 husband (丈夫), married man (已婚男子) 派 bachelorette (单身女子), bachelorship (学士身份)
bacterium: <i>n.</i> 细菌 (pl.) bacteria
记 bacterium = bacter- (细菌) + -ium (名词后缀) → 细菌 配 harmful bacterium (有害细菌 single bacterium (单个细菌) 例 The doctor explained how a <u>bacterium</u> causes disease. (医生解释了细菌如何引起疾病。) 同 microbe (细菌), germ (病菌) 派 bacteria (细菌)
badge: <i>n.</i> ①徽章(胸针、校徽等); ②标记, 象征
配 police badge (警徽 name badge (姓名牌) 例 The officer showed his police <u>badge</u>. (警官出示了他的警徽。) 同 emblem (徽章), symbol (标志)
baffle: <i>v.</i> 使困惑, 难住
记 baffle = baff- (阻碍) + -le (动词后缀) → 使困惑 配 baffle completely (完全困惑 baffle audience (使观众困惑) 例 The question baffled the students completely. (这个问题让学生们完全困惑。) 同 confuse (使困惑), puzzle (难住), perplex (使迷惑) 反 clarify (澄清), enlighten (启发) 派 bafflement (困惑)
baggage: <i>n.</i> 行李 (= luggage)
记 baggage = bag (包) + -age (集合物) → 行李 配 carry baggage (携带行李 baggage claim (行李提取) 例 We waited at the <u>baggage</u> claim area. (我们在行李提取区等候。) 同 luggage (行李), belongings (行李物品) 派 bag (袋子)
bait: <i>n.</i> 诱饵, 诱惑物; <i>v.</i> 上饵
配 fishing bait (鱼饵 take bait (上钩) 例 The fish took the <u>bait</u> quickly. (鱼很快上钩了。) 同 lure (诱饵), decoy (圈套), enticement (诱惑) 反 repulsion (排斥)
balcony: <i>n.</i> ①阳台; ②(剧院等的)楼厅, 楼座
记 balcony = balcon (平台) + -y (名词后缀) → 阳台 配 hotel balcony (酒店阳台 stand on balcony (站在阳台上) 例 She stood on the <u>balcony</u> to enjoy the view. (她站在阳台上欣赏风景。) 同 terrace (阳台), veranda (走廊)
balloon: <i>n.</i> 气球; <i>v.</i> 膨胀, 激增
记 balloon = ball (球) + -oon (小/增大) → 气球 配 hot-air balloon (热气球 balloon ride (乘热气球) 例 They enjoyed a hot-air <u>balloon</u> ride. (他们享受了一次热气球之旅。) 同 airship (气球), blimp (飞艇)

ballroom: <i>n.</i> 舞厅
记 ballroom = ball (舞会) + room (房间) → 舞厅 配 grand ballroom (大舞厅 ballroom dance (交谊舞) 例 The wedding was held in a grand <u>ballroom</u>. (婚礼在一个大舞厅举行。) 同 dance hall (舞厅)
bandage: <i>n.</i> 绷带; <i>v.</i> 用绷带包扎
记 bandage = band (带) + -age (集合/物品) → 绷带 配 wrap bandage (缠绷带 adhesive bandage (创可贴) 例 The nurse wrapped a <u>bandage</u> around his arm. (护士在他手臂上缠上绷带。) 同 dressing (绷带), wrap (包扎物) 派 band (带子)
bankrupt: <i>adj.</i> 破产的, 倒闭的; <i>v.</i> 使破产; <i>n.</i> 破产者
记 bankrupt = bank (银行) + rupt (破裂) → 破产 配 declare bankrupt (宣布破产 go bankrupt (破产) 例 The company went <u>bankrupt</u> after heavy losses. (公司因巨额亏损而破产。) 同 insolvent (破产的), ruined (破败的) 反 solvent (有偿付能力的), wealthy (富有的) 派 bankruptcy (破产)
banquet: <i>n.</i> 宴会, 盛宴; <i>v.</i> 宴情, 参加宴会
记 banquet = banqu- (长凳, 引申为宴会) + -et (小) → 宴会 配 wedding banquet (婚宴 state banquet (国宴) 例 They attended a grand wedding <u>banquet</u>. (他们参加了一场盛大的婚宴。) 同 feast (宴会), dinner (晚宴) 派 banqueter (宴会参加者)
bargain: <i>n.</i> ①减价品, 便宜货; ②协议, 交易; <i>v.</i> 商谈, 讨价还价
记 bargain = bar (障碍) + gain (获得) → 讨价还价 配 good bargain (划算的交易 bargain price (特价) 例 She bought the shoes at a <u>bargain</u> price. (她以特价买下了这双鞋。) 同 deal (交易), agreement (协议) 反 rip-off (敲诈), overcharge (过高收费) 派 bargainer (讨价还价者)
barometer: <i>n.</i> 气压计, 晴雨表
记 barometer = baro- (压力) + meter (测量器) → 气压计 配 economic barometer (经济晴雨表 barometer reading (气压计读数) 例 Stock prices are often seen as an economic <u>barometer</u>. (股价常被视为经济晴雨表。) 同 gauge (气压计), indicator (指标) 派 barometric (气压的)
barrier: <i>n.</i> ①栅栏, 屏障; ②障碍, 阻碍
记 barrier = barr- (障碍) + -ier (物) → 障碍物 配 cultural barrier (文化障碍 language barrier (语言障碍) 例 Language <u>barriers</u> make communication difficult. (语言障碍使交流变得困难。) 同 obstacle (障碍), fence (屏障) 反 passage (通道), opening (开口)
battery: <i>n.</i> ①电池; ②一套, 一组, 一系列
记 battery = batter (打击) + -y (集合) → 电池/炮台 配 rechargeable battery (可充电电池 battery life (电池寿命) 例 The phone <u>battery</u> lasts all day. (手机电池能用一整天。) 同 cell (电池), assault (殴打) 派 batter (击球者)
beforehand: <i>adv.</i> 预先, 事先
记 beforehand = before (之前) + hand (手) → 事先

beforehand: <i>adv.</i> 预先, 事先
配 prepare beforehand (事先准备 know beforehand (事先知道) 例 Please prepare the documents <u>beforehand</u>. (请事先准备好文件。) 同 earlier (事先), in advance (提前) 反 afterwards (事后), later (后来)
behavior: <i>n.</i> 行为, 举止
记 behavior = behave (表现) + -ior (名词后缀) → 行为 配 human behavior (人类行为 strange behavior (奇怪行为) 例 The teacher noticed the student's strange <u>behavior</u>. (老师注意到学生的奇怪行为。) 同 conduct (行为), manners (举止) 反 misconduct (不当行为) 派 behave (行为), behavioral (行为的)
beneficial: <i>adj.</i> 有益的, 有利的
记 beneficial = bene- (好) + fic (做) + -ial (形容词后缀) → 有益的 配 beneficial effect (有益效果 beneficial relationship (有利关系) 例 Regular exercise is <u>beneficial</u> to health. (经常锻炼有益健康。) 同 helpful (有益的), advantageous (有利的), favorable (有益的) 反 harmful (有害的), detrimental (不利的) 派 benefit (利益), beneficiary (受益人)
beneficiary: <i>n.</i> 受益人, 受惠者
记 beneficiary = bene- (好) + fic- (做) + -iary (人) → 受益人 配 sole beneficiary (唯一受益人 beneficiary rights (受益人权利) 例 She was the sole <u>beneficiary</u> of his will. (她是他遗嘱中的唯一受益人。) 同 recipient (受益人), heir (继承人) 反 donor (捐赠者), benefactor (施惠者) 派 benefit (利益), benefactor (施惠者)
benefit: <i>n.</i> ①益处, 好处; ②(pl.) 津贴, 救济金; <i>v.</i> 使受益
记 benefit = bene- (好) + fit (做) → 好处 配 mutual benefit (共同利益 health benefit (健康益处) 例 Exercise provides many health <u>benefits</u>. (锻炼带来许多健康益处。) 同 advantage (好处), profit (利益), gain (收益) 反 drawback (缺点), disadvantage (劣势) 派 beneficial (有益的), beneficiary (受益人)
benevolent: <i>adj.</i> 仁慈的, 慈善的
记 benevolent = bene- (好) + vol- (意愿) + -ent (…的) → 仁慈的 配 benevolent smile (仁慈的微笑 benevolent organization (慈善组织) 例 The king was known as a <u>benevolent</u> ruler. (这位国王以仁慈的统治者著称。) 同 kind (仁慈的), charitable (慈善的), generous (慷慨的) 反 cruel (残忍的), malevolent (恶意的) 派 benevolence (仁慈)
bestow: <i>v.</i> 给予, 授予, 赠与
记 bestow = be- (使) + stow (放置) → 赠与 配 bestow honor (授予荣誉 bestow gift (赠予礼物) 例 The university <u>bestowed</u> an honorary degree on her. (大学授予她荣誉学位。) 同 grant (授予), confer (给予), present (赠予) 反 withhold (扣留), deprive (剥夺) 派 bestowal (赠与), bestower (赠与者)
bewilder: <i>v.</i> 使迷惑, 使糊涂
记 bewilder = be- (使) + wild (迷失) + -er (动词后缀) → 使困惑 配 bewilder completely (完全困惑 bewilder question (令人困惑的问题) 例 The difficult question <u>bewildered</u> the students. (这个难题让学生们困惑。) 同 confuse (使困惑), perplex (使迷惑), baffle (使糊涂) 反 clarify (澄清), enlighten (启发)

bewilder : <i>v.</i> 使迷惑, 使糊涂
派 bewilderment (迷惑)
biography : <i>n.</i> 传记, 生平
记 biography = bio- (生命) + graphy (写) → 传记
配 write biography (写传记) biography book (传记书)
例 She wrote a biography of a famous leader. (她写了一位著名领导人的传记。)
同 life story (传记), memoir (回忆录)
派 biographer (传记作者), biographical (传记的)
biologist : <i>n.</i> 生物学家
记 biologist = bio- (生命) + log (学) + -ist (人) → 生物学家
配 marine biologist (海洋生物学家) research biologist (研究生物学家)
例 The marine biologist studied coral reefs. (海洋生物学家研究珊瑚礁。)
同 scientist (生物学家)
派 biology (生物学), biological (生物的)
blacksmith : <i>n.</i> 铁匠
记 blacksmith = black (黑) + smith (铁匠) → 铁匠
配 village blacksmith (村铁匠) skilled blacksmith (熟练铁匠)
例 The village blacksmith repaired the tools. (村里的铁匠修理工具。)
同 smith (铁匠), forger (锻工)
blame : <i>v.</i> 责备, 归咎于; <i>n.</i> (过错的) 责任, 责备
配 take blame (承担责任) blame others (责怪别人)
例 He took the blame for the mistake. (他为错误承担责任。)
同 accuse (责备), fault (归咎于), condemn (谴责)
反 praise (赞扬), commend (称赞)
派 blameworthy (该责备的), blameless (无可指责的)
blaze : <i>n.</i> 火焰, 烈火; <i>v.</i> 燃烧, 发亮光
配 blazing fire (熊熊烈火) blaze up (燃烧起来)
例 The forest blaze lasted for days. (森林大火持续了数天。)
同 flame (火焰), flare (烈火)
反 extinguish (熄灭), darkness (黑暗)
bleach : <i>v.</i> 漂白, 使变白; <i>n.</i> 漂白剂
配 bleach cloth (漂白布) bleach hair (漂白发)
例 She bleached her hair last summer. (她去年夏天漂了头发。)
同 whiten (漂白), decolorize (褪色)
反 darken (弄黑), stain (弄脏)
派 bleacher (漂白剂/漂白工)
blend : <i>v.</i> 混合, 调和; <i>n.</i> 融合, 混合物
配 blend colors (混合颜色) blend in (融合)
例 The artist blended colors beautifully on the canvas. (艺术家在画布上美妙地融合了颜色。)
同 mix (混合), combine (结合), merge (融合)
反 separate (分开), divide (分裂)
派 blender (搅拌机)
bloom : <i>n.</i> 花朵; <i>v.</i> ①开花; ②(经济或人)繁荣, 茁壮成长
配 flowers bloom (花开) bloom beautifully (美丽绽放)
例 The roses bloom beautifully in spring. (玫瑰在春天美丽绽放。)
同 blossom (开花), flourish (繁荣)
反 fade (凋谢), wither (枯萎)
派 bloomer (开花植物)
blossom : <i>n.</i> 花, 花朵; <i>v.</i> ①开花; ②成长, 变得健康(或自信)
配 cherry blossom (樱花) blossom tree (开花的树)
例 The cherry blossoms are in full bloom. (樱花正盛开。)
同 flower (花), bloom (开花), flourish (繁荣)

blossom : <i>n.</i> 花, 花朵; <i>v.</i> ①开花; ②成长, 变得健康(或自信)
反 fade (凋谢), wither (枯萎)
blot : <i>n.</i> 污渍, 污点
配 ink blot (墨迹) blot out (遮盖)
例 He tried to blot out the bad memory. (他试图抹去那段糟糕的记忆。)
同 stain (污点), spot (斑点), smear (污迹)
反 clean (清洁), erase (擦掉)
派 blotch (斑点), blotter (吸墨纸)
blunder : <i>n.</i> 愚蠢的错误, 疏忽; <i>v.</i> 犯愚蠢的错误, 失误
配 make blunder (犯大错) political blunder (政治错误)
例 He made a serious blunder during the speech. (他在演讲中犯了严重错误。)
同 mistake (错误), error (失误), slip (疏忽)
反 accuracy (准确), success (成功)
派 blunderer (犯错者)
blunt : <i>adj.</i> ①钝的, 不锋利; ②(言谈)生硬的; <i>v.</i> 变钝, 使迟钝
配 blunt knife (钝刀) blunt remark (直言不讳的话)
例 The knife was too blunt to cut bread. (刀太钝, 切不了面包。)
同 dull (钝的), straightforward (直率的)
反 sharp (锋利的), subtle (委婉的)
派 bluntness (迟钝)
boast : <i>v.</i> <i>n.</i> 自夸, 炫耀
配 boast achievement (夸耀成就) boast about (吹嘘)
例 He boasted about his exam results. (他吹嘘自己的考试成绩。)
同 brag (自夸), flaunt (炫耀), praise oneself (自吹)
反 humble (谦逊), deprecate (贬低)
派 boaster (自夸者), boastful (自夸的)
bodyguard : <i>n.</i> 保镖, 警卫(队)
记 bodyguard = body (身体) + guard (保护) → 保镖
配 personal bodyguard (私人保镖) royal bodyguard (皇家护卫)
例 The president was protected by bodyguards . (总统由保镖保护。)
同 protector (保镖), guard (护卫)
派 body (身体)
boom : <i>n.</i> ①轰鸣声; ②激增, 繁荣; <i>v.</i> ①轰鸣; ②激增, 繁荣
配 economic boom (经济繁荣) baby boom (婴儿潮)
例 The country experienced an economic boom . (该国经历了经济繁荣。)
同 expansion (繁荣), bang (轰鸣)
反 collapse (衰退), recession (萧条)
派 boomer (繁荣的人/物), booming (繁荣)
boost : <i>v.</i> <i>n.</i> 推动, 使增长
配 boost confidence (增强信心) boost sales (促进销售)
例 The coach's words boosted the team's confidence. (教练的话增强了队伍的信心。)
同 increase (增加), promote (促进), enhance (提升)
反 reduce (减少), hinder (阻碍)
派 booster (促进者)
bother : <i>v.</i> 打扰, 麻烦; <i>n.</i> 麻烦, 困难
配 bother much (过于打扰) bother question (烦扰问题)
例 Sorry to bother you with so many questions. (抱歉用这么多问题打扰你。)
同 annoy (打扰), trouble (麻烦)
反 comfort (安慰), please (取悦)
派 bothersome (麻烦的)
bound : <i>n.</i> 界限, 范围; <i>v.</i> 约束, 限制; <i>adj.</i> 受约束的
配 bound book (精装书) bound together (绑在一起)

bound: <i>n.</i> 界限, 范围; <i>v.</i> 约束, 限制; <i>adj.</i> 受约束的
例 They were <u>bound</u> together by shared goals. (他们因共同目标而紧密相连。) 同 limit (界限), destined (注定的) 反 free (自由的), unbound (不受约束的) 派 boundary (边界)
boycott: <i>v.</i> 抵制购买(或参加); <i>n.</i> 抵制
配 boycott product (抵制产品 boycott campaign (抵制活动)) 例 They launched a campaign to <u>boycott</u> foreign goods. (他们发起抵制洋货的运动。) 同 refuse (抵制), reject (拒绝), ban (禁止) 反 support (支持), approve (赞同)
brace: <i>n.</i> 支架, 托架; <i>v.</i> ①支撑, 顶住; ②(为困难)作准备
配 neck brace (颈托 brace for (做好准备)) 例 He wore a neck <u>brace</u> after the accident. (他在事故后戴了颈托。) 同 support (支撑), strengthen (加固) 反 weaken (削弱), undermine (破坏) 派 bracelet (手镯), bracer (护臂)
breach: <i>n.</i> ①违背, 违犯; ②缺口; <i>v.</i> ①违背, 违犯; ②打开缺口
配 breach contract (违反合同 security breach (安全漏洞)) 例 The company was fined for <u>breaching</u> the contract. (公司因违反合同被罚款。) 同 violation (违反), gap (裂缝), break (破裂) 反 compliance (遵守), agreement (协议) 派 breacher (违背者)
breadth: <i>n.</i> ①宽度, 幅度; ②(知识等)广度, 范围
记 breadth = bread (宽) + -th (名词后缀) → 宽度 配 full breadth (全部宽度 breadth of knowledge (知识广度)) 例 The course covers the full <u>breadth</u> of the subject. (课程涵盖了该学科的全部广度。) 同 width (宽度), extent (幅度) 反 narrowness (狭窄) 派 broad (宽的)
breed: <i>v.</i> ①繁殖; ②饲养, 培育; ③酿成, 引起; <i>n.</i> 品种, 种类
配 dog breed (犬种 breed cattle (繁殖牛)) 例 They <u>breed</u> cattle on the farm. (他们在农场繁殖牛。) 同 reproduce (繁殖), cultivate (培育), type (品种) 反 kill (杀死), halt (阻止) 派 breeder (饲养者), breeding (繁殖)
bribe: <i>v.</i> 行贿, 收买; <i>n.</i> 贿赂
配 accept bribe (收受贿赂 offer bribe (行贿)) 例 The official was arrested for accepting a <u>bribe</u>. (官员因收受贿赂被捕。) 同 payoff (贿赂), inducement (贿金) 反 integrity (廉洁), honesty (诚实) 派 bribery (贿赂), briber (行贿者)
brighten: <i>v.</i> ①发光, 发亮; ②使快活, 有希望
记 brighten = bright (明亮) + -en (动词后缀) → 变亮 配 brighten mood (让心情变好 brighten day (让一天变亮)) 例 Her smile <u>brightened</u> his day. (她的笑容让他的一天明亮起来。) 同 lighten (照亮), cheer (使高兴) 反 darken (变暗), sadden (使悲伤) 派 bright (明亮的), brightness (明亮)
brilliant: <i>adj.</i> ①明亮的, 灿烂的; ②聪颖的, 杰出的
记 brilliant = brilli (光辉) + -ant (形容词后缀) → 杰出的 配 brilliant idea (绝妙主意 brilliant performance (精彩表演))

brilliant: <i>adj.</i> ①明亮的, 灿烂的; ②聪颖的, 杰出的
例 He had a <u>brilliant</u> idea during the meeting. (他在会议中提出了一个绝妙主意。) 同 bright (明亮的), intelligent (聪明的), excellent (杰出的) 反 dull (暗淡的), stupid (愚蠢的) 派 brilliance (才华), bright (聪明的)
brittle: <i>adj.</i> 易碎的, 脆弱的
配 brittle glass (脆玻璃 brittle bones (易碎的骨头)) 例 The old man had <u>brittle</u> bones. (老人骨头易碎。) 同 fragile (脆弱的), breakable (易碎的) 反 strong (坚固的), tough (结实的) 派 brittleness (脆弱)
broadcast: <i>n.</i> 广播(或电视)节目; <i>v.</i> 广播, 播放
记 broadcast = broad (宽) + cast (投掷) → 广播 配 live broadcast (现场直播 broadcast news (播报新闻)) 例 The event was shown in a live <u>broadcast</u>. (这场活动通过现场直播播出。) 同 transmit (广播), air (播出), announce (宣布) 反 conceal (隐藏), suppress (压制) 派 broadcaster (广播员)
broaden: <i>v.</i> 拓宽, 扩大
记 broaden = broad (宽) + -en (动词后缀) → 扩大 配 broaden horizon (开阔视野 broaden knowledge (拓宽知识)) 例 Traveling abroad <u>broadened</u> his horizons. (出国旅行开阔了他的视野。) 同 expand (扩大), widen (拓宽), extend (延伸) 反 narrow (缩小), contract (收缩) 派 broad (宽的), broadness (宽广), breadth (宽度)
brochure: <i>n.</i> 小册子, 手册
配 travel brochure (旅游手册 product brochure (产品手册)) 例 She picked up a travel <u>brochure</u> at the agency. (她在旅行社拿了一本旅游手册。) 同 pamphlet (小册子), leaflet (传单)
brood: <i>n.</i> 一窝幼鸟; <i>v.</i> ①孵蛋; ②沉思, 忧思
配 brood hen (母鸡孵蛋 brood over (忧思)) 例 She <u>brooded</u> over her past mistakes. (她为过去的错误忧思。) 同 offspring (一窝), dwell (沉思) 派 broodiness (沉思)
bruise: <i>n.</i> 青肿, 淤伤; <i>v.</i> ①瘀伤, 打青; ②(心理)挫伤, 打击
配 slight bruise (轻微淤青 bruise easily (容易淤青)) 例 He got a slight <u>bruise</u> on his arm. (他手臂上有轻微淤青。) 同 injury (瘀伤), contusion (挫伤) 反 heal (痊愈) 派 bruiser (打架的人)
brute: <i>n.</i> 残酷的人, 野兽
配 brute force (蛮力 brute strength (强壮的体力)) 例 He used <u>brute</u> force to open the door. (他用蛮力打开了门。) 同 beast (畜生), savage (野蛮人) 反 gentleman (绅士), civilized (文明的) 派 brutal (残忍的), brutality (残忍)
budget: <i>n.</i> 预算; <i>v.</i> 编预算
记 budget = budg (保证) + -et (名词后缀) → 预算 配 annual budget (年度预算 budget cut (预算削减)) 例 The government announced a <u>budget</u> cut. (政府宣布了预算削减。) 同 plan (预算), allocation (经费) 反 extravagance (奢侈), waste (浪费) 派 budgeting (预算)

bulk: <i>n.</i> 大体积, 大数量
配 bulk order (大宗订单 bulk of (大部分)) 例 The <u>bulk</u> of the work is finished. (大部分工作完成了。) 同 mass (大部分), majority (大块头) 反 fragment (碎片), minority (少数) 派 bulky (庞大的), bulkiness (庞大)
bulletin: <i>n.</i> ①公告, 公报; ②新闻简报
记 bulletin = bullet (简报) + -in (名词后缀) → 公告 配 bulletin board (公告栏 news bulletin (新闻简报)) 例 The news <u>bulletin</u> was broadcast nationwide. (新闻简报在全国播出。) 同 notice (公告), report (公报)
bump: <i>v.</i> 碰撞, 冲撞; <i>n.</i> ①碰撞(声); ②肿块, 凸块
配 bump head (撞头 bump into (偶遇)) 例 She <u>bumped</u> into an old friend at the market. (她在市场偶遇老朋友。) 同 collision (碰撞), lump (肿块) 反 smooth (平滑) 派 bumper (保险杠), bumpiness (颠簸)
bundle: <i>n.</i> 捆, 包, 束; <i>v.</i> 捆扎, 打包
记 bundle = bund (捆) + -le (名词后缀) → 捆 配 bundle of clothes (一捆衣服 bundle together (捆在一起)) 例 He carried a <u>bundle</u> of clothes. (他抱着一捆衣服。) 同 pack (捆), package (包裹) 派 bundler (捆扎者)
burdensome: <i>adj.</i> 沉重的, 难于负担的
记 burdensome = burden (负担) + -some (形容词后缀, 表示“有…性质的”) → 繁重的 配 burdensome duty (繁重职责 burdensome debt (沉重债务)) 例 The new tax was <u>burdensome</u> for citizens. (新税收对市民而言负担沉重。) 同 heavy (繁重的), troublesome (麻烦的) 反 easy (轻松的), effortless (不费力的) 派 burden (负担)
bureaucracy: <i>n.</i> 官僚机构, 官僚作风
记 bureaucracy = bureau (办公室) + cracy (统治) → 官僚政治 配 complex bureaucracy (复杂的官僚制度 government bureaucracy (政府官僚机构)) 例 The complex <u>bureaucracy</u> slowed progress. (复杂的官僚制度拖慢了进展。) 同 administration (官僚主义), red tape (繁文缛节) 反 efficiency (高效) 派 bureaucrat (官僚), bureaucratic (官僚的)
by-product: <i>n.</i> 副产品, 副作用
记 by-product = by (次要) + product (产品) → 副产品 配 useful by-product (有用副产品 industrial by-product (工业副产品)) 例 Cheese is a <u>by-product</u> of milk. (奶酪是牛奶的副产品。) 同 secondary result (副产品), derivative (衍生物) 反 main product (主产品)
cabinet: <i>n.</i> ①橱柜, 陈列柜; ②(政府)内阁
记 cabinet = cabin (小屋) + -et (小) → 小橱柜 配 kitchen cabinet (厨房橱柜 government cabinet (内阁)) 例 The government <u>cabinet</u> announced new policies. (政府内阁宣布了新政策。) 同 cupboard (橱柜), council (内阁)
cafeteria: <i>n.</i> 自助餐厅
记 cafeteria = cafe (咖啡馆) + -teria (场所) → 自助餐厅 配 school cafeteria (学校食堂 company cafeteria (公司食堂))

cafeteria: <i>n.</i> 自助餐厅
例 We ate lunch at the school <u>cafeteria</u>. (我们在学校食堂吃午餐。) 同 canteen (自助餐厅), dining hall (食堂)
calculate: <i>v.</i> ①[数] 计算; ②预估, 推测
记 calculate = calcul (石头/计算) + -ate (动词后缀) → 计算 配 calculate cost (计算成本 calculate risk (计算风险)) 例 He calculated the total cost of the trip. (他计算了旅行的总成本。) 同 compute (计算), reckon (推算) 反 guess (猜测) 派 calculation (计算), calculator (计算器)
calendar: <i>n.</i> ①日历, 历书; ②日程表, 记事表
记 calendar = calend (月份) + -ar (名词后缀) → 日历 配 wall calendar (挂历 desk calendar (台历)) 例 She marked the date on her wall <u>calendar</u>. (她在挂历上标记了日期。) 同 schedule (日历), timetable (日程表) 派 calendrical (历法的)
calorie: <i>n.</i> 卡路里(热量单位), 大卡
记 calorie = calor (热) + -ie (名词后缀) → 卡路里 配 calorie intake (热量摄入 low-calorie (低热量)) 例 He reduced his daily <u>calorie</u> intake to lose weight. (他减少了每天的热量摄入以减肥。) 同 unit of energy (卡路里) 派 caloric (热量的)
campaign: <i>n.</i> ①战役; ②(政治)运动, 竞选; <i>v.</i> 发起运动
记 campaign = camp (营地) + -aign (行动) → 战役 配 election campaign (竞选活动 advertising campaign (广告活动)) 例 The election <u>campaign</u> lasted three months. (竞选活动持续了三个月。) 同 movement (运动), drive (活动), crusade (斗争) 反 inaction (不作为), idleness (无所事事) 派 campaigner (活动家)
candidate: <i>n.</i> ①(求职、竞选等)候选人; ②考生, 应试者
记 candidate = candid (白净/诚实) + -ate (人) → 候选人 配 job candidate (求职者 presidential candidate (总统候选人)) 例 The job <u>candidate</u> answered all questions confidently. (求职者自信地回答了所有问题。) 同 applicant (候选人), nominee (提名者) 派 candidature (候选人资格)
canteen: <i>n.</i> (大学等的)食堂, 餐厅
配 school canteen (学校食堂 army canteen (军队食堂)) 例 We had lunch at the school <u>canteen</u>. (我们在学校食堂吃午饭。) 同 cafeteria (食堂), flask (水壶)
capability: <i>n.</i> 能力, 才能
记 capability = cap (抓住) + ability (能力) → 能力 配 technical capability (技术能力 full capability (全部能力)) 例 The machine has the <u>capability</u> to process data fast. (机器有快速处理数据的能力。) 同 ability (能力), competence (才干) 反 inability (无能), incapacity (无力) 派 capable (有能力的), capacity (能力)
capacity: <i>n.</i> ①容量, 容积; ②(人)能力; ③(工厂)生产力
记 capacity = cap (抓住) + -acity (性质) → 容量 配 storage capacity (存储容量 seating capacity (座位数)) 例 The theater has a seating <u>capacity</u> of 500. (这家剧院有500个座位。) 同 ability (能力), volume (容量), capability (才能) 反 inability (无能), incapacity (无力)

capacity: <i>n.</i> ①容量, 容积; ②(人)能力; ③(工厂)生产力
派 capable (有能力的), capability (能力)
caption: <i>n.</i> (图片等的)说明文字, 标题
记 caption = capt- (抓住, 拿) + -ion (名词后缀) → 标题
配 photo caption (照片说明) caption text (字幕文字)
例 The photo had a funny <u>caption</u> . (这张照片有一个有趣的说明。)
同 heading (标题), subtitle (字幕)
captive: <i>n.</i> 俘虏, 囚徒; <i>adj.</i> 被捕的, 被监禁的
记 captive = capt (抓) + -ive (形容词后缀) → 俘虏的
配 captive animal (被圈养的动物) captive audience (被迫的听众)
例 The zoo keeps many <u>captive</u> animals. (动物园圈养了许多动物。)
同 prisoner (俘虏), hostage (人质)
反 captor (捕获者), free (自由的)
派 captivity (囚禁)
capture: <i>v.</i> ①捕获, 抓住; ②赢得, 获得; <i>n.</i> 俘虏, 战利品
记 capture = capt (抓) + -ure (名词后缀) → 捕获
配 capture moment (捕捉瞬间) capture prisoner (俘虏犯人)
例 The camera captured a beautiful sunset. (相机捕捉到美丽的日落。)
同 seize (捕获), catch (抓住), arrest (逮捕)
反 release (释放), free (解放)
派 captor (捕获者), captive (俘虏), captivity (囚禁)
cardinal: <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 基本的; <i>n.</i> 红衣主教
记 cardinal = cardin (主要) + -al (形容词/名词后缀) → 主要的, 枢机主教
配 cardinal rule (基本规则) cardinal number (基数)
例 Honesty is the <u>cardinal</u> rule of friendship. (诚实是友谊的基本规则。)
同 chief (主要的), fundamental (基本的)
反 minor (次要的), trivial (琐碎的)
派 cardinalship (红衣主教职位)
carrier: <i>n.</i> ①搬运者, 运载工具; ②载体, 媒介; ③通信/航空公司
记 carrier = carri (运送) + -er (人) → 运输者
配 aircraft carrier (航空母舰) mobile carrier (移动运营商)
例 The aircraft <u>carrier</u> sailed into the harbor. (航空母舰驶入港口。)
同 transporter (运输工具), messenger (信使)
派 carry (运送), carriage (运送工具)
cartoon: <i>n.</i> 漫画, 卡通
记 cartoon = cart (车) + -oon (大) → 漫画
配 cartoon character (卡通人物) watch cartoon (看动画片)
例 Children like to watch <u>cartoons</u> on TV. (孩子们喜欢在电视上看动画片。)
同 animation (卡通), caricature (讽刺画)
派 cartoonist (漫画家)
carve: <i>v.</i> ①雕刻; ②把(熟肉)切成块
配 carve stone (雕刻石头) carve name (刻名字)
例 He carved his name into the tree. (他把自己的名字刻在树上。)
同 sculpt (雕刻), cut (刻), shape (塑造)
反 destroy (毁坏), ruin (毁掉)
派 carver (雕刻者)
cashier: <i>n.</i> 出纳员, 收银员
记 cashier = cash (现金) + -ier (人) → 出纳员
配 bank cashier (银行出纳) supermarket cashier (超市收银员)
例 The <u>cashier</u> gave him change. (收银员找给他零钱。)
同 teller (收银员), clerk (出纳员)
派 cash (现金)
casual: <i>adj.</i> ①非正式, 随便的; ②临时的; ③偶然的, 碰巧的
记 casual = cas- (落下) + -ual (形容词后缀) → 偶然的

casual: <i>adj.</i> ①非正式, 随便的; ②临时的; ③偶然的, 碰巧的
配 casual clothes (便装) casual meeting (非正式会议)
例 He wore <u>casual</u> clothes to the party. (他穿着便装参加聚会。)
同 informal (随意的), relaxed (漫不经心的)
反 formal (正式的), serious (严肃的)
派 casualty (伤亡者), casualness (随意)
casualty: <i>n.</i> 伤亡者, 损失
记 casualty = casual (偶然的) + -ty (名词后缀) → 伤亡
配 war casualty (战争伤亡) accident casualty (事故伤亡)
例 The war caused many <u>casualties</u> . (战争造成了许多伤亡。)
同 victim (伤亡者), fatality (死者)
反 survivor (幸存者)
派 casual (偶然的), casualties (伤亡)
catalyst: <i>n.</i> [化] 催化剂, 刺激因素
记 catalyst = cata- (向下) + lyst (分解) → 催化剂
配 chemical catalyst (化学催化剂) catalyst for change (变革的催化剂)
例 Education is a <u>catalyst</u> for social progress. (教育是社会进步的催化剂。)
同 promoter (催化剂), stimulus (刺激物)
反 inhibitor (抑制剂)
派 catalytic (催化的)
catastrophe: <i>n.</i> 灾难, 灾祸
记 catastrophe = cata- (向下) + strophe (转折) → 灾难
配 natural catastrophe (自然灾害) financial catastrophe (金融灾难)
例 The hurricane caused a financial <u>catastrophe</u> . (飓风造成了金融灾难。)
同 disaster (灾难), calamity (大祸)
反 success (成功), blessing (好运)
派 catastrophic (灾难性的)
category: <i>n.</i> 类别, 种类
记 category = cata- (向下) + -gory (说话/类别) → 类别
配 product category (产品类别) social category (社会类别)
例 This book falls into the fiction <u>category</u> . (这本书属于小说类别。)
同 class (类别), type (种类), division (分类)
派 categorical (绝对的), categorization (分类)
cater: <i>v.</i> ①迎合, 满足; ②提供饮食, 承办酒席
配 cater event (承办活动) cater need (满足需要)
例 The restaurant <u>catered</u> the wedding banquet. (餐厅承办了婚宴。)
同 provide (提供), serve (供应)
反 neglect (忽视), refuse (拒绝)
派 caterer (餐饮服务商)
cathedral: <i>n.</i> 大教堂
记 cathedral = cath- (主要) + -edral (教堂) → 大教堂
配 Gothic cathedral (哥特式大教堂) grand cathedral (宏伟大教堂)
例 They visited a Gothic <u>cathedral</u> in Paris. (他们参观了巴黎的一座哥特式大教堂。)
同 church (大教堂), temple (圣殿)
catholic: <i>adj.</i> ①天主教的; ②包罗万象的, 广泛的
记 catholic = cathol- (普遍) + -ic (形容词后缀) → 普遍的
配 Catholic church (天主教堂) Catholic faith (天主教信仰)
例 He practices the <u>Catholic</u> faith. (他信奉天主教。)
同 universal (普遍的), Roman Catholic (天主教的)
派 Catholicism (天主教), Catholicity (普遍性)
cautious: <i>adj.</i> 小心的, 谨慎的
记 cautious = caution (小心) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 小心的
配 cautious approach (谨慎的方法) cautious investor (谨慎的投资者)
例 The <u>cautious</u> investor avoided risky stocks. (谨慎的投资者避免高风险股票)

cautious: <i>adj.</i> 小心的, 谨慎的
。) 同 careful (谨慎的), prudent (小心的), wary (警惕的) 反 careless (粗心的), reckless (鲁莽的) 派 caution (谨慎), cautionary (警示的)
cavity: <i>n.</i> (牙齿等的)洞, 窟窿
记 cavity = cav- (洞) + -ity (性质) → 空洞 配 tooth cavity (蛀牙) body cavity (体腔) 例 The dentist filled a tooth <u>cavity</u>. (牙医补了一颗蛀牙。) 同 hole (空洞), hollow (腔) 反 solid (实心) 派 cavitary (腔的)
cease: <i>v.</i> 停止, 终止
配 cease fire (停火) cease operation (停止运作) 例 The two countries agreed to <u>cease</u> fire. (两国同意停火。) 同 stop (停止), halt (中止), end (终止) 反 continue (继续), persist (坚持) 派 cessation (停止), ceaseless (不停止的)
celebrate: <i>v.</i> ①庆祝, 庆贺; ②赞美, 颂扬
记 celebrate = celebr- (著名) + -ate (动词后缀) → 庆祝 配 celebrate birthday (庆祝生日) celebrate victory (庆祝胜利) 例 They celebrated victory with a party. (他们举行派对庆祝胜利。) 同 commemorate (庆祝), honor (纪念), rejoice (欢庆) 反 ignore (忽视), forget (忘记) 派 celebration (庆祝), celebrity (名人), celebratory (庆祝的)
cement: <i>n.</i> 水泥, 黏合剂; <i>v.</i> ①粘合, 粘牢; ②巩固, 加强
配 cement floor (水泥地) cement factory (水泥厂) 例 The workers poured <u>cement</u> for the new road. (工人为新路浇筑了水泥。) 同 concrete (水泥), bond (结合) 反 separate (分离), break (断裂) 派 cementation (胶结), cementitious (水泥的)
censor: <i>v.</i> 审查, 检查; <i>n.</i> (电影等的)审查官, 检查员
记 censor = cens- (检查) + -or (人) → 审查员 配 censor film (审查电影) government censor (政府审查员) 例 The government <u>censored</u> the controversial film. (政府审查了这部有争议的电影。) 同 suppress (审查), cut (删除) 反 approve (批准), allow (允许) 派 censorship (审查制度), censorial (审查的), censorious (吹毛求疵的)
centigrade: <i>adj.</i> 摄氏温度的, 百分度的; <i>n.</i> 摄氏温度
记 centigrade = centi- (百分之一) + grade (等级) → 摄氏度 配 20 degrees centigrade (20摄氏度) centigrade scale (摄氏温标) 例 The temperature is about 20 degrees <u>centigrade</u>. (气温大约是20摄氏度。) 同 Celsius (摄氏度) 反 Fahrenheit (华氏度)
ceremonial: <i>adj.</i> 仪式的, 礼仪的; <i>n.</i> 仪式, 礼节
记 ceremonial = ceremony (仪式) + -al (…的) → 仪式的 配 ceremonial dress (礼服) ceremonial event (仪式性活动) 例 The ambassador wore a <u>ceremonial</u> dress. (大使穿着礼服。) 同 ritual (仪式的), formal (正式的) 反 casual (随意的), informal (非正式的) 派 ceremony (仪式), ceremonious (隆重的)
ceremony: <i>n.</i> ①典礼, 仪式; ②礼节, 礼仪
记 ceremony = cerem- (正式) + -ony (名词后缀) → 仪式 配 wedding ceremony (婚礼) graduation ceremony (毕业典礼)

ceremony: <i>n.</i> ①典礼, 仪式; ②礼节, 礼仪
例 They attended the graduation <u>ceremony</u> together. (他们一起参加了毕业典礼。) 同 ritual (仪式), celebration (典礼) 派 ceremonial (礼仪的), ceremonious (隆重的)
certainty: <i>n.</i> ①确信, 确定; ②确实的事, 一定的事
记 certainty = certain (确定) + -ty (名词后缀) → 确定性 配 absolute certainty (绝对确定) moral certainty (道德上的确信) 例 She answered with absolute <u>certainty</u>. (她肯定无疑地回答。) 同 sureness (确定性), confidence (确信) 反 uncertainty (不确定), doubt (怀疑) 派 certain (确定的)
certificate: <i>n.</i> 证明, 证书
记 certificate = cert- (确定) + -ificate (名词后缀) → 证书 配 birth certificate (出生证) medical certificate (健康证明) 例 You need a birth <u>certificate</u> to apply. (申请需要出生证。) 同 document (证书), diploma (文凭) 派 certification (认证), certify (证明)
certify: <i>v.</i> ①(尤指书面)证明, 证实; ②颁发合格证书
记 certify = cert- (确定) + -ify (动词后缀) → 证明 配 certify document (证明文件) certify officially (正式认证) 例 The lawyer <u>certified</u> the document. (律师认证了该文件。) 同 verify (证明), validate (确认) 反 deny (否认), invalidate (使无效) 派 certification (认证), certificate (证书), certifiable (可证明的)
challenge: <i>n.</i> ①挑战, 艰巨任务; ②质疑, 异议; <i>v.</i> ①挑战; ②质疑
记 challenge = challeng- (呼唤) + -e (名词后缀) → 挑战 配 face challenge (面临挑战) great challenge (巨大挑战) 例 He faced the <u>challenge</u> with courage. (他勇敢面对挑战。) 同 test (挑战), difficulty (难题), dispute (质疑) 反 agreement (同意), acceptance (接受) 派 challenger (挑战者)
chamber: <i>n.</i> ①会议厅; ②房间, 卧室; ③议会, 议院; ④(体内)腔
配 chamber music (室内乐) chamber hall (大厅) 例 The musicians played <u>chamber</u> music in the hall. (音乐家们在大厅演奏室内乐。) 同 room (房间), hall (大厅)
champion: <i>n.</i> ①冠军, 优胜者; ②支持者, 拥护者; <i>v.</i> 支持, 拥护
配 world champion (世界冠军) defend champion (卫冕冠军) 例 She became the world <u>champion</u> in tennis. (她成为网球世界冠军。) 同 winner (冠军), defender (捍卫者), advocate (拥护者) 反 loser (失败者), opponent (对手) 派 championship (冠军赛)
channel: <i>n.</i> ①海峡, 水道, 沟渠; ②途径, 渠道; ③频道, 波段
配 TV channel (电视频道) communication channel (沟通渠道) 例 I switched to another TV <u>channel</u>. (我换了另一个电视频道。) 同 passage (通道), route (渠道), medium (媒介) 反 blockage (堵塞), obstruction (障碍) 派 channelize (开沟/导流)
chapter: <i>n.</i> (书的)章, 篇, 回
配 book chapter (书的章节) final chapter (最后一章) 例 The last <u>chapter</u> of the book was exciting. (书的最后一章很精彩。) 同 section (章节), division (篇章)

characterize: <i>v.</i> ①有...特点, 是...的特征; ②描绘, 刻画
记 characterize = character (特征) + -ize (动词后缀) → 使具有...特征 配 characterize as (描述为 characterize clearly (清楚地描述)) 例 The novel is characterized as romantic. (这部小说被描述为浪漫。) 同 depict (刻画), describe (描述) 反 confuse (混淆), obscure (模糊) 派 character (性格/特征), characterization (刻画)
charge: <i>v.</i> ①要价, 收费; ②指控, 起诉; ③充电; <i>n.</i> ①费用; ②指控
配 face charge (面临指控 charge fee (收取费用)) 例 The shop <u>charges</u> a small fee for delivery. (商店收取少量运费。) 同 accuse (指控), fee (费用), load (充电) 反 discharge (释放), acquit (宣判无罪) 派 charger (充电器/冲锋者), chargeable (可起诉/可充电的)
charity: <i>n.</i> ①慈善事业; ②赈济, 援助
记 charity = char- (爱) + -ity (名词后缀) → 慈善 配 charity event (慈善活动 charity fund (慈善基金)) 例 The <u>charity</u> event raised money for schools. (慈善活动为学校筹集了资金。) 同 donation (慈善), generosity (善心), organization (慈善机构) 反 selfishness (自私), greed (贪婪) 派 charitable (慈善的)
charm: <i>n.</i> 魅力, 吸引力; <i>v.</i> 迷住, 吸引
配 natural charm (天生魅力 charm bracelet (魅力手链)) 例 The actor has natural <u>charm</u> on stage. (演员在舞台上天生的魅力。) 同 allure (魅力), attraction (吸引), enchantment (迷人) 反 repulsion (反感), ugliness (丑陋) 派 charmer (迷人者), charmless (无魅力的)
chart: <i>n.</i> ①图表; ②航海图; <i>v.</i> 绘制...的地图
配 bar chart (条形图 chart result (图表结果)) 例 The bar <u>chart</u> shows population growth. (条形图显示了人口增长。) 同 diagram (图表), graph (图形), map (地图) 派 chartist (图表家)
chase: <i>v. n.</i> ①追赶, 追捕; ②追求, 争取(机会等)
配 chase dream (追逐梦想 chase thief (追小偷)) 例 The police chased the thief down the street. (警察沿街追赶小偷。) 同 pursue (追逐), hunt (追捕), follow (跟随) 反 escape (逃脱), flee (逃跑) 派 chaser (追逐者), chaseable (可追的)
cherish: <i>v.</i> ①珍爱, 钟爱; ②怀有(希望、回忆等)
配 cherish memory (珍惜回忆 cherish friendship (珍惜友谊)) 例 She <u>cherished</u> the memory of her childhood. (她珍惜童年的回忆。) 同 treasure (珍惜), value (重视), appreciate (感激) 反 neglect (忽视), despise (轻视) 派 cherishable (值得珍惜的)
circuit: <i>n.</i> ①电路, 回路; ②环行, 巡回
记 circuit = circ- (环绕) + -uit (路径) → 电路 配 electric circuit (电路 circuit board (电路板)) 例 The electrician repaired the electric <u>circuit</u>. (电工修理了电路。) 同 path (回路), route (环行) 派 circuitry (电路系统)
circulate: <i>v.</i> ①(血液等)循环, 流转; ②(信息等)散布, 传播
记 circulate = circ- (环绕) + -ulate (动词后缀) → 循环 配 circulate blood (循环血液 circulate widely (广泛传播)) 例 The news circulated widely in the town. (消息在镇上广泛传播。) 同 flow (流通), spread (传播), move around (循环)

circulate: <i>v.</i> ①(血液等)循环, 流转; ②(信息等)散布, 传播
反 stagnate (停滞), halt (停止) 派 circulation (流通), circulatory (循环的)
circumstance: <i>n.</i> 环境, 条件状况
记 circumstance = circum- (周围) + stance (站立) → 环境, 情况 配 special circumstance (特殊情况 under circumstance (在情况下)) 例 We cannot meet under these <u>circumstances</u>. (在这种情况下我们不能见面。) 同 situation (情况), condition (环境) 派 circumstantial (依情况而定的)
citizenship: <i>n.</i> 公民身份, 公民权
记 citizenship = citizen (公民) + -ship (身份) → 公民身份 配 citizenship right (公民权利 gain citizenship (获得国籍)) 例 She gained <u>citizenship</u> after living abroad for years. (她在国外生活多年后获得国籍。) 同 nationality (国籍), membership (公民身份) 派 citizen (公民)
claim: <i>v.</i> ①声称, 断言; ②索取, 认领; <i>n.</i> 声明
配 claim responsibility (声称负责 claim compensation (索赔)) 例 He <u>claimed</u> responsibility for the mistake. (他声称对错误负责。) 同 assert (声称), demand (要求), right (权利) 反 deny (否认), reject (拒绝) 派 claimant (索赔人), claimable (可要求的)
clarify: <i>v.</i> 澄清, 阐明
记 clarify = clar- (清楚) + -ify (动词后缀) → 澄清 配 clarify meaning (澄清含义 clarify position (澄清立场)) 例 He <u>clarified</u> his position during the debate. (他在辩论中澄清了自己的立场。) 同 explain (澄清), illuminate (阐明) 反 confuse (使困惑), obscure (使模糊) 派 clarification (澄清), clarity (清晰)
clash: <i>v. n.</i> ①冲突, 打斗; ②争执, 争论; ③(颜色等)不协调
配 violent clash (激烈冲突 clash opinion (意见冲突)) 例 Police <u>clashed</u> with protesters in the square. (警方在广场与抗议者发生冲突。) 同 conflict (冲突), fight (争执) 反 agreement (同意), harmony (和谐)
classic: <i>adj.</i> ①经典的; ②典型的, 代表性的; <i>n.</i> (pl.)杰作, 名著
配 classic novel (经典小说 classic example (典型例子)) 例 Pride and Prejudice is a <u>classic</u> novel. (《傲慢与偏见》是经典小说。) 同 timeless (经典的), exemplary (典范的) 反 modern (现代的), contemporary (当代的) 派 classical (古典的), classicism (古典主义)
classify: <i>v.</i> 分类, 分级
记 classify = class (类别) + -ify (动词后缀) → 分类 配 classify documents (分类文件 classify species (分类物种)) 例 Scientists <u>classify</u> species into groups. (科学家将物种分类成群。) 同 categorize (分类), sort (归类) 反 confuse (混淆), disorder (混乱) 派 classification (分类), classifier (分类器)
clench: <i>v.</i> 握紧, 抓牢
配 clench fist (握紧拳头 clench teeth (咬紧牙齿)) 例 He <u>clenched</u> his fists in anger. (他愤怒地握紧拳头。) 同 grip (握紧), tighten (攥紧) 反 release (松开), loosen (放开)

clientele : <i>n.</i> (商店、公司等)顾客, 客户, 主顾
记 cliente = client (客户) + -ele (集合) → 客户群 配 wealthy clientele (富裕客户群 loyal clientele (忠实客户群) 例 The store has a wealthy <u>clientele</u>. (这家商店有一群富裕的客户。) 同 customers (客户群), patrons (顾客群) 派 client (客户)
climate : <i>n.</i> ①气候; ②社会风气, 环境
记 climate = clim- (攀登) + -ate (名词后缀) → 气候 配 tropical climate (热带气候 climate change (气候变化) 例 <u>Climate</u> change is a global concern. (气候变化是全球关注的问题。) 同 weather (气候), environment (环境) 派 climatic (气候的)
climax : <i>n.</i> (事情或剧情等)高潮, 顶点; <i>v.</i> 达到高潮
记 climax = cli- (倾斜) + max (最大) → 高潮 配 story climax (故事高潮 reach climax (达到高潮) 例 The story reached its <u>climax</u> at the end. (故事在结尾达到了高潮。) 同 peak (高潮), summit (顶点), culmination (顶峰) 反 nadir (最低点), bottom (底部) 派 climactic (高潮的)
cling : <i>v.</i> ①粘住, 附着; ②坚持, 不愿放弃
记 cling = clin- (倾斜) + -ing (动词后缀) → 抓紧 配 cling tightly (紧紧抓住 cling to hope (坚持希望) 例 The child clung to his mother's hand. (孩子紧紧抓住母亲的手。) 同 stick (依附), hold (紧握) 反 release (放开), let go (放手) 派 clinger (依附者), clingy (黏人的)
clue : <i>n.</i> ①(破案)线索; ②提示, 暗示
配 important clue (重要线索 clue to mystery (谜团线索) 例 The police found a <u>clue</u> to the case. (警方找到案件的线索。) 同 hint (线索), indication (提示)
clumsy : <i>adj.</i> ①(言行)笨拙的, 拙劣的; ②(物品)粗糙的, 粗陋的
记 clumsy = clum- (块状) + -sy (形容词后缀) → 笨拙 配 clumsy movement (笨拙动作 clumsy excuse (拙劣借口) 例 He made a <u>clumsy</u> attempt to fix it. (他笨拙地试图修好它。) 同 awkward (笨拙的), unskillful (不灵巧的) 反 skillful (熟练的), graceful (优雅的) 派 clumsiness (笨拙)
cluster : <i>n.</i> 群, 簇, 组; <i>v.</i> 群聚, 聚集
配 star cluster (星团 cluster together (聚集在一起) 例 The children <u>clustered</u> together in the corner. (孩子们挤在角落里。) 同 group (群), bunch (簇) 反 individual (个体)
clutch : <i>v.</i> 抓住, 抱紧; <i>n.</i> (汽车)离合器
配 clutch bag (手拿包 clutch tightly (紧紧抓住) 例 She <u>clutched</u> the baby tightly in her arms. (她紧紧抱着婴儿。) 同 grasp (抓住), grip (紧握) 反 release (放开), let go (松手)
coherent : <i>adj.</i> 有条理的, 合乎逻辑
记 coherent = co- (共同) + herent (粘着) → 连贯 配 coherent speech (连贯的演讲 coherent structure (连贯结构) 例 She made a <u>coherent</u> speech on the topic. (她就这个主题做了连贯的演讲。) 同 logical (连贯的), consistent (一致的) 反 incoherent (不连贯的), illogical (不合逻辑的) 派 coherence (连贯), cohere (连贯)

cohesive : <i>adj.</i> 凝聚的, 粘合的
记 cohesive = co- (共同) + hesive (粘着) → 粘合的 配 cohesive group (有凝聚力的群体 cohesive force (凝聚力) 例 The class is a very <u>cohesive</u> group. (这个班级是一个很有凝聚力的群体。) 同 united (凝聚的), adhesive (粘着的) 反 disjointed (分离的), incoherent (不连贯的) 派 cohesion (凝聚), cohere (凝聚)
coinage : <i>n.</i> 金属货币, 货币制度
记 coinage = coin (硬币) + -age (行为或结果) → 造币 配 ancient coinage (古代铸币 new coinage (新铸币) 例 Ancient <u>coinage</u> reveals much about history. (古代铸币揭示了很多历史。) 同 currency (货币), money (钱币) 派 coin (硬币)
coincide : <i>v.</i> ①(事情)同时发生; ②(意见等)一致, 相符
记 coincide = co- (共同) + incide (落下) → 同时发生 配 coincide exactly (完全一致 coincide with (与…同时发生) 例 His arrival <u>coincided</u> with her departure. (他的到来与她的离开同时发生。) 同 concur (一致), agree (符合) 反 differ (不同), disagree (分歧) 派 coincidence (巧合), coincident (同时发生的)
coincident : <i>adj.</i> ①同时发生的; ②一致的, 相符的
记 coincident = co- (共同) + incident (事件) → 同时的 配 coincident event (同时发生的事件 coincident views (一致的观点) 例 Their opinions are <u>coincident</u> on this issue. (他们在这个问题上的看法一致。) 同 simultaneous (同时发生的), concurrent (一致的) 反 different (不同的), separate (分开的) 派 coincidence (巧合), coincide (一致)
collaborate : <i>v.</i> ①合作, 协作; ②通敌, 勾结
记 collaborate = co- (共同) + laborate (劳动) → 合作 配 collaborate closely (密切合作 collaborate project (合作项目) 例 The two companies will <u>collaborate</u> on the project. (两家公司将在该项目上合作。) 同 cooperate (合作), team up (协作) 反 oppose (反对), resist (抵抗) 派 collaboration (合作), collaborator (合作者)
collapse : <i>v.</i> ①倒塌, 坍塌; ②(重病)晕倒; ③(体系)崩溃, 瓦解
记 collapse = col- (一起) + lapse (落下) → 倒塌 配 sudden collapse (突然倒塌 collapse building (建筑物倒塌) 例 The old bridge <u>collapsed</u> during the storm. (老桥在暴风雨中倒塌。) 同 fall (倒塌), crumble (崩溃), breakdown (崩溃) 反 rise (上升), success (成功) 派 collapsible (可折叠的)
colleague : <i>n.</i> 同事, 同僚
记 colleague = col- (共同) + league (同伴) → 同事 配 work colleague (同事 respected colleague (受尊敬的同事) 例 She is my closest <u>colleague</u> at work. (她是我工作中最亲密的同事。) 同 coworker (同事), associate (同僚)
collective : <i>adj.</i> 集体的, 共同的; <i>n.</i> 集体企业
记 collective = collect (收集) + -ive (形容词后缀) → 集体的 配 collective effort (集体努力 collective decision (集体决定) 例 Success came from <u>collective</u> effort. (成功源自集体努力。) 同 group (集体的), shared (共同的) 反 individual (个人的) 派 collection (集体), collect (收集)

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