

2025托福词汇 · 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 ETS/TPO 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 托福词汇系列 · 总前言

托福备考中，不少考生陷入“背词无数却难提分”的困境：阅读认不出学科核心词，错失逻辑线索；听力讲座被专业术语绊住，关键信息抓不全；学术写作想论证观点，却找不到精准表达——根源在于缺少贴合新考情的词汇资源。此套“托福词汇系列”，专为破解这些痛点而来。

一、词汇核心优势：锚定新考情，击破学术壁垒

词汇内容紧扣托福新趋势，直击备考难点，让每一个词都成为提分助力：

1. 聚焦高频考点：以《托福官方指南》及近年真题为依托，结合 AI 分析考试语料，优先锁定高频学科词汇，剔除低频冷词，确保背过的词都对接考点。

2. 释义精准，秒懂易记：每个词条聚焦托福高频考查方向；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. 分版覆盖全周期：基础版搭建词汇体系，筑牢根基；冲刺版聚焦口语学术场景与写作高频词，助力短期提效；语境版通过真题例句强化应用。各阶段按需选用。

二、PDF x APP 增效优势：顺接机考，双效提分

以“极简 PDF + 专属在线 APP”构成闭环学习，背词更高效、适配更顺畅。

（一）紧凑而清晰的 PDF：快节奏备考搭档

“义项与释义双精”实现高密度但清爽的词表；版式干净、可快速扫读，易打印、好携带，碎片时间也能高效刷词。

（二）在线 APP：深度学习 + 机考预适应

1. 网页端即开即用：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. 双语权威释义：中文 PDF 快速入门，配合牛津/柯林斯英中解析，逐步吃透英文语义与用法；起初或感吃力，但收获的是对词义与语言的深层理解。

3. 同反义词增强：结合韦氏收录与 ETS 推荐的同/反义词，直击替换考点与表达输出的需求，阅读听力更敏锐，口写更精准。

4. 多口音朗读：单词、释义、例句等均有多人多口音（美、英等）专业朗读，可闭眼听背，非视觉场景也能积累；提前适应听力口音，减少考场信息抓取失误。

无论你在冲刺高分，还是力求稳过线，这套“词汇精准对接考点、PDF+APP 双效提分”的系列，都会帮助你跨过词汇关。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	4475	以 ETS 官方指南、TPO 等权威资料为依据，甄选托福高频核心词；参考业内公认词汇资源，覆盖听读写说核心场景，去重归并派生词，形成核心基本词库。	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	2216	面向核心高频词速通：聚焦阅读考点与学术表达中最常出现、最能提分的精准词汇；以“更少更精、直击考点”为原则，适配短期提效与考前冲刺。	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/段落与口写输出。
词根速记版	3500	同根同缀串联：将同根/前后缀词族打包记忆，“记一个通一串”，显著提升记忆效率；来源于全景版。	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	2216	与“高频冲刺版”词目重合；从词表入门升级到常用短语与搭配、例句语境与同反/派生的必备网络；助力从“记住”到“会用”的应试迁移。	已过一轮词表，需提升“会用”和输出稳定；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)

abashed: *adj.* 尴尬的, 羞愧的

记 abashed = a- (加强) + bash (羞愧) + ed (形容词后缀) → 羞愧的

配 feel abashed (感到窘迫) | look abashed (显得尴尬)

例 He looked abashed when he forgot his speech in public. (他在公众场合忘词时显得十分尴尬。)

同 embarrassed (尴尬的), ashamed (羞愧的)

反 confident (自信的), composed (镇定的)

派 abash (使羞愧)

abate: *v.* 减弱, 减轻, 减少

记 abate = a- (加强) + bate (减少) → 减少

配 abate pollution (减轻污染) | abate pain (缓解疼痛)

例 The government introduced measures to abate air pollution in cities. (政府出台措施以减轻城市空气污染。)

同 diminish (减少), lessen (减轻), subside (减弱)

反 increase (增加), intensify (增强), escalate (升级)

派 abatement (减少)

abdicate: *v.* 退位, 放弃(职责)

记 abdicate = ab- (离开) + dic (说) + ate (动词后缀) → 退位

配 abdicate responsibility (推卸责任) | abdicate throne (退位)

例 The king decided to abdicate the throne to his son. (国王决定将王位让给他的儿子。)

同 resign (退位), renounce (放弃), relinquish (放弃)

反 claim (声称), seize (夺取)

派 abdication (退位)

abduct: *v.* 绑架, 劫持, 诱拐

记 abduct = ab- (离开) + duct (引导) → 绑架

配 abduct child (绑架儿童) | abduct victim (劫持受害者)

例 The police rescued a child who had been abducted yesterday. (警方解救了一名昨日被绑架的儿童。)

同 kidnap (绑架), seize (劫持), snatch (掳走)

反 release (释放), free (解放)

派 abduction (绑架), abductor (绑架者)

abhor: *v.* (尤指道德原因)痛恨, 憎恶

记 abhor = ab- (远离) + hor (恐惧) → 憎恶

配 abhor violence (憎恶暴力) | abhor cruelty (痛恨残忍)

例 Many people abhor violence and advocate peaceful solutions. (许多人憎恶暴力, 提倡和平解决方案。)

同 hate (憎恶), loathe (厌恶), detest (讨厌)

反 love (爱), admire (钦佩)

派 abhorrence (憎恶), abhorrent (令人憎恶的)

abhorrent: *adj.* 令人厌恶的, 令人憎恶的

记 abhorrent = ab- (远离) + horr (害怕) + ent (形容词后缀) → 可恨的

配 morally abhorrent (在道德上令人厌恶的) | abhorrent practice (令人憎恶的做法)

例 Slavery is regarded as morally abhorrent in modern society. (奴隶制度在现代社会被视为令人厌恶。)

同 hateful (可恶的), repugnant (令人厌恶的), detestable (令人憎恨的)

反 admirable (令人钦佩的), pleasant (令人愉快的)

派 abhor (憎恶), abhorrence (憎恶)

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)

ablaze: *adj.* 着火的, 熊熊燃烧的, 闪耀的

记 ablaze = a- (加强) + blaze (火焰) → 着火的

配 set ablaze (燃烧) | city ablaze (城市燃烧)

例 Several buildings were set ablaze during the violent protest. (暴力抗议中几座建筑被点燃。)

同 alight (燃烧的), aflame (着火的), radiant (光彩夺目的)

反 dark (黑暗的), extinguished (熄灭的)

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)

aboriginal: *adj.* 土著的, 土生土长的; *n.* 土著居民, 土生生物

记 aboriginal = ab- (离开) + origin (起源) + al (形容词后缀) → 土著的

配 aboriginal people (土著人) | aboriginal culture (土著文化)

例 The museum preserves aboriginal culture through exhibitions and events. (博物馆通过展览和活动保存土著文化。)

同 native (土著的), indigenous (本地的)

反 foreign (外国的), alien (外来的)

派 aborigine (土著人)

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

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)

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)

absolve: *v.* 赦免, 宣告...无罪

记 absolve = ab- (离开) + solve (解开) → 免除

absolve : <i>v.</i> 赦免, 宣告...无罪
配 absolve guilt (免除罪责 absolve responsibility (免除责任)) 例 The court absolved him of any responsibility for the accident. (法院免除了他对事故的任何责任。) 同 pardon (赦免), forgive (宽恕), acquit (宣告无罪) 反 blame (责备), condemn (谴责) 派 absolution (赦免)
absorb : <i>v.</i> 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)
absorbing : <i>adj.</i> 吸引人的, 引人入胜的
记 absorbing = ab- (加强) + sorb (吸收) + ing (形容词后缀) → 吸引人的 配 absorbing story (引人入胜的故事 absorbing game (有趣的游戏)) 例 The novel is so absorbing that I finished it overnight. (这本小说太吸引人, 我一夜就读完了。) 同 engaging (引人入胜的), fascinating (迷人的), captivating (吸引人的) 反 boring (无聊的), dull (乏味的)
abstain : <i>v.</i> ①自制, 戒除(烟酒); ②(投票时)弃权
记 abstain = ab- (离开) + stain (抓住) → 戒除 配 abstain from alcohol (戒酒 abstain from vote (弃权)) 例 He decided to abstain from alcohol for health reasons. (他因健康原因决定戒酒。) 同 refrain (戒除), avoid (避免) 反 indulge (沉溺), partake (参与) 派 abstinence (节制), abstainer (戒绝者)
abstinence : <i>n.</i> (饮食、烟酒等)节制, 禁欲
记 abstinence = ab- (离开) + tin (抓住) + ence (名词后缀) → 节制 配 abstinence from smoking (戒烟 sexual abstinence (禁欲)) 例 Abstinence from smoking reduces the risk of lung disease. (戒烟能降低患肺癌的风险。) 同 self-denial (节制), sobriety (禁欲) 反 indulgence (放纵), excess (过度) 派 abstain (戒绝), abstinent (节制的)
abstract : <i>adj.</i> 抽象的; <i>n.</i> 摘要, 梗概; <i>v.</i> 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)
abstruse : <i>adj.</i> 深奥的, 难解的
记 abstruse = ab- (离开) + trus (推) + e (形容词后缀) → 深奥的 配 abstruse theory (深奥的理论 abstruse argument (难懂的论点)) 例 The article was filled with abstruse theories of philosophy. (文章充满了深奥的哲学理论。) 同 obscure (深奥的), complex (复杂的) 反 clear (清晰的), simple (简单的) 派 abstruseness (深奥), abstrusity (难解)
absurd : <i>adj.</i> 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 absurd 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 abundant 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)
abuse : <i>v. n.</i> ①滥用; ②虐待; ③辱骂, 诋毁
记 abuse = ab- (错误地) + use (使用) → 滥用 配 drug abuse (药物滥用 child abuse (虐待儿童)) 例 Child abuse is a serious issue that society must address. (虐待儿童是社会必须解决的严重问题。) 同 misuse (滥用), mistreat (虐待), insult (辱骂) 反 respect (尊重), praise (赞美) 派 abusive (辱骂的), abuser (施虐者)
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 accelerate 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)
accentuate : <i>v.</i> 着重, 强调
记 accentuate = ac- (加强) + cent (唱) + uate (动词后缀) → 强调 配 accentuate feature (强调特征 accentuate difference (凸显差异)) 例 The new lighting accentuates the beauty of the building. (新的灯光凸显了建筑的美感。) 同 emphasize (强调), highlight (突出) 反 ignore (忽视), understate (轻描淡写) 派 accent (口音, 强调)
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 access 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)
accidental : <i>adj.</i> 意外的, 偶然的
记 accidental = accident (事故) + -al (形容词后缀) → 意外的 配 accidental discovery (偶然发现 accidental injury (意外受伤)) 例 Penicillin was an accidental discovery that changed medicine. (青霉素是一项改变医学的偶然发现。) 同 unintended (偶然的), chance (意外的) 反 deliberate (故意的), intentional (有意的) 派 accident (意外)
acclaim : <i>v.</i> 喝彩, 称赞; <i>n.</i> 喝彩声, 称赞
记 acclaim = ac- (加强) + claim (呼喊) → 称赞

acclaim: <i>v.</i> 喝彩, 称赞; <i>n.</i> 喝彩声, 称赞
配 win acclaim (赢得赞誉 critical acclaim (评论界的赞赏)) 例 The film won critical <u>acclaim</u> at the international festival. (这部电影在国际电影节赢得了评论界的赞赏。) 同 praise (称赞), applaud (喝彩), honor (荣誉) 反 blame (责备), criticize (批评) 派 acclamation (喝彩)
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) → 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)
accomplice: <i>n.</i> 共犯, 帮凶, 同谋
记 accomplice = ac- (加强) + com- (一起) + plic (折叠) + e (名词后缀) → 共犯 配 crime accomplice (犯罪同伙 willing accomplice (自愿帮凶)) 例 The police arrested the <u>accomplice</u> of the bank robber. (警方逮捕了银行劫匪的同伙。) 同 partner (同伙), associate (同伴) 反 opponent (对手), enemy (敌人)
accomplished: <i>adj.</i> 才华高的, 有造诣的, 熟练的
记 accomplished = ac- (加强) + com- (一起) + plish (完成) + ed (形容词后缀) → 完成的 配 accomplished musician (有成就的音乐家 accomplished writer (有造诣的作家)) 例 He is an <u>accomplished</u> musician admired worldwide. (他是一位受世界钦佩的有成就的音乐家。) 同 skilled (熟练的), proficient (精通的), talented (有才华的) 反 unskilled (不熟练的), incompetent (无能的) 派 accomplishment (成就), accomplish (完成)
accost: <i>v.</i> 搭讪, (唐突地)走近谈话
记 accost = ac- (加强) + cost (站立) → 搭讪 配 accost stranger (搭讪陌生人 accost passerby (拦截路人)) 例 A reporter <u>accosted</u> the celebrity outside the theater. (一名记者在剧院外拦住了那位名人。) 同 approach (搭讪), confront (上前) 反 avoid (回避), evade (逃避)
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)
accuse: <i>v.</i> 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)
accustomed: <i>adj.</i> ①习惯于, 适应的; ②通常的, 惯常的
记 accustomed = accustom (使习惯) + -ed (形容词后缀) → 习惯的

accustomed: <i>adj.</i> ①习惯于, 适应的; ②通常的, 惯常的
配 be accustomed to (习惯于 become accustomed (变得习惯)) 例 He is <u>accustomed</u> to working late at night. (他习惯了深夜工作。) 同 used to (习惯的), familiar (熟悉的) 反 unaccustomed (不习惯的), unfamiliar (陌生的) 派 accustom (使习惯)
achieve: <i>v.</i> 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)
acid: <i>n.</i> 酸; <i>adj.</i> ①(饮料等)酸的; ②(言辞)尖酸的
配 acid rain (酸雨 strong acid (强酸)) 例 Acid rain has caused serious damage to ancient buildings. (酸雨对古代建筑造成了严重破坏。) 同 sour (酸的), sharp (尖锐的), biting (刻薄的) 反 alkaline (碱性的), mild (温和的) 派 acidity (酸性), acidic (酸的)
acknowledge: <i>v.</i> 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)
acquire: <i>v.</i> 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 <u>acquire</u> 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)
acquisitive: <i>adj.</i> 贪得的, 想获得的
记 acquisitive = ac- (加强) + quis (寻求) + itive (形容词后缀) → 贪得无厌的 配 acquisitive nature (贪得无厌的本性 acquisitive society (贪婪的社会)) 例 His <u>acquisitive</u> nature made him unpopular among peers. (他的贪得无厌让同龄人不喜欢他。) 同 greedy (贪婪的), grasping (贪心的) 反 generous (慷慨的), selfless (无私的) 派 acquire (获得), acquisition (获得)
acquit: <i>v.</i> 无罪释放, 宣判…无罪
记 acquit = ac- (加强) + quit (放弃) → 宣判无罪 配 acquit charges (宣判无罪 acquit oneself (表现出色)) 例 The court acquitted him of all charges. (法院宣判他所有指控无罪。) 同 absolve (宣告无罪), exonerate (开脱) 反 convict (定罪), blame (责备) 派 acquittal (宣判无罪)
acrid: <i>adj.</i> (气、味) 辛辣的, 刺激的
记 acrid = acr (尖锐) + id (形容词后缀) → 辛辣的 配 acrid smell (刺鼻气味 acrid smoke (辛辣烟雾)) 例 The <u>acrid</u> smoke from the fire filled the room. (火灾产生的刺鼻烟雾充满了

acrid: <i>adj.</i> (气、味) 辛辣的, 刺激的
例 房间。)
同 bitter (辛辣的), pungent (刺鼻的), harsh (刺耳的)
反 mild (温和的), pleasant (宜人的)
派 acridity (辛辣), acridness (刺鼻)
acrimonious: <i>adj.</i> (言辞、辩论)尖刻的, 激烈的
记 acrimonious = acri (尖) + monious (形容词后缀) → 尖刻的
配 acrimonious debate (激烈的辩论 acrimonious divorce (充满敌意的离婚)
例 The <u>acrimonious</u> debate continued for several hours. (激烈的辩论持续了好几个小时。)
同 bitter (尖刻的), harsh (刻薄的)
反 gentle (温和的), kind (友善的)
派 acrimony (尖刻)
acrimony: <i>n.</i> (态度、言辞)尖刻, 讥讽
记 acrimony = acri (尖) + mony (名词后缀) → 尖刻
配 bitter acrimony (激烈的敌意 political acrimony (政治敌意)
例 The negotiations ended in <u>acrimony</u> and distrust. (谈判以敌意和不信任告终。)
同 bitterness (尖刻), hostility (敌意)
反 harmony (和谐), goodwill (善意)
派 acrimonious (尖刻的)
action: <i>n.</i> ①行为, 行动; ②诉讼, 起诉; ③战斗, 作战
记 action = act (行动) + -ion (名词后缀) → 行动
配 take action (采取行动 immediate action (立即行动)
例 The teacher took <u>action</u> to stop the bullying. (老师采取了行动制止霸凌行为。)
同 deed (行动), measure (措施), move (举措)
反 inaction (不作为), passivity (被动)
派 act (行动), activate (激活)
active: <i>adj.</i> ①积极的, 主动的; ②活跃的; ③(事物)活动的
记 active = act (做) + -ive (形容词后缀) → 积极的
配 active participation (积极参与 physically active (身体活跃的)
例 <u>Active</u> participation in class helps students learn better. (课堂积极参与有助于学生更好地学习。)
同 energetic (积极的), dynamic (有活力的), lively (活跃的)
反 inactive (不活跃的), passive (被动的)
派 activity (活动), activist (积极分子)
actual: <i>adj.</i> 真实的, 实际的
记 actual = act (做) + -ual (形容词后缀) → 实际的
配 actual result (实际结果 actual cost (实际成本)
例 The <u>actual</u> cost was higher than expected. (实际成本比预期高。)
同 real (真实的), genuine (真正的), factual (事实的)
反 fake (假的), false (虚假的)
派 actuality (现实), actualization (实现)
acute: <i>adj.</i> 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 <u>acute</u> 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)
adage: <i>n.</i> 谚语, 格言
记 adage = ad- (加强) + age (名词后缀) → 格言
配 old adage (古老格言 popular adage (流行格言)
例 The old <u>adage</u> says honesty is the best policy. (古老的格言说诚实是上策。)

adage: <i>n.</i> 谚语, 格言
同 proverb (谚语), saying (格言)
adapt: <i>v.</i> 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 <u>adapt</u> 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)
adaptable: <i>adj.</i> 有适应能力的, 能适应的
记 adaptable = adapt (适应) + able (能…的) → 可适应的
配 highly adaptable (高度适应性 adaptable species (适应性强的物种)
例 Children are highly <u>adaptable</u> to new situations. (孩子对新环境有很强的适应性。)
同 flexible (灵活的), adjustable (可调整的), versatile (多才多艺的)
反 rigid (死板的), inflexible (不灵活的)
派 adapt (适应), adaptation (适应)
adaptation: <i>n.</i> ①适应性; ②改编, 改写本
记 adaptation = adapt (适应) + -ation (名词后缀) → 适应
配 cultural adaptation (文化适应 film adaptation (电影改编)
例 The film <u>adaptation</u> of the novel was successful. (这部小说的电影改编很成功。)
同 adjustment (适应), modification (改编)
派 adapt (适应), adaptable (能适应的)
addict: <i>n.</i> ①(吸毒)瘾君子; ②对…入迷的人; <i>v.</i> 沉迷, 上瘾
记 addict = ad- (向) + dict (说/命令) → 使沉溺
配 drug addict (吸毒成瘾者 gambling addict (赌瘾者)
例 The drug <u>addict</u> was sent to rehabilitation. (吸毒成瘾者被送去康复。)
同 devotee (沉迷者), enthusiast (狂热者)
派 addiction (瘾), addicted (上瘾的)
adept: <i>adj.</i> 熟练的, 擅长的; <i>n.</i> 内行, 能手
记 adept = ad- (加强) + ept (能力) → 熟练的
配 adept worker (熟练工人 adept negotiator (熟练的谈判者)
例 She is an <u>adept</u> negotiator with years of experience. (她是一位有多年经验的熟练谈判者。)
同 skillful (熟练的), expert (专家的), proficient (精通的)
反 inept (笨拙的), unskilled (不熟练的)
派 adeptness (熟练)
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)
adherent: <i>n.</i> (政党/思想)拥护者, 信徒; <i>adj.</i> 附着的, 粘着的
记 adherent = ad- (朝向) + her (粘附) + ent (名词/形容词后缀) → 追随者
配 loyal adherent (忠实拥护者 political adherent (政治追随者)
例 He is a loyal <u>adherent</u> of the new leader. (他是新领导的忠实拥护者。)
同 supporter (拥护者), follower (追随者)
反 opponent (反对者), adversary (敌人)
派 adhere (坚持), adherence (坚持)

adhesive: <i>n.</i> 黏合剂, 胶黏剂; <i>adj.</i> 黏合的, 黏附的	
记	adhesive = ad- (加强) + hes- (粘) + -ive (…的) → 粘性的
配	adhesive tape (胶带) adhesive substance (粘合剂)
例	The package was sealed with strong <u>adhesive</u> tape. (包裹用强力胶带封好。)
同	glue (胶黏的), sticky (粘的)
派	adhesion (粘附)
adjacent: <i>adj.</i> 邻近的, 毗连的	
记	adjacent = ad- (向) + jac (投掷/放置) + -ent (形容词后缀) → 毗连的
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)
adjourn: <i>v.</i> 休会, 休庭, 延期	
记	adjourn = ad- (朝向) + jour (日) → 休会
配	adjourn meeting (休会) adjourn trial (延期审理)
例	The judge decided to <u>adjourn</u> the trial until Monday. (法官决定将审判延期到周一。)
同	suspend (休会), postpone (延期), delay (推迟)
反	continue (继续), resume (恢复)
派	adjournment (休会)
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)
admirable: <i>adj.</i> 可钦佩的, 值得赞赏	
记	admirable = ad- (向) + mir- (惊奇) + -able (可…的) → 令人钦佩的
配	admirable quality (令人钦佩的品质) admirable effort (令人敬佩的努力)
例	His <u>admirable</u> effort impressed the teachers. (他令人敬佩的努力打动了老师们。)
同	commendable (值得赞赏的), praiseworthy (值得称赞的)
反	deplorable (应受谴责的), shameful (可耻的)
派	admiration (钦佩), admire (钦佩)
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)
admit: <i>v.</i> ①承认(过错等); ②准许(入场, 入学等)	
记	admit = ad- (向) + mit (送) → 承认/允许进入
配	admit truth (承认真相) admit mistake (承认错误)
例	He admitted his mistake during the meeting. (他在会议中承认了错误。)
同	acknowledge (承认), allow (允许), confess (坦白)

admit: <i>v.</i> ①承认(过错等); ②准许(入场, 入学等)	
反	deny (否认), refuse (拒绝)
派	admission (承认), admissible (可接受的)
admonish: <i>v.</i> 劝告, 告诫, 责备	
记	admonish = ad- (朝向) + mon (警告) + ish (动词后缀) → 警告
配	admonish child (训诫孩子) admonish strongly (严厉告诫)
例	The teacher <u>admonished</u> the child for being late. (老师训诫孩子迟到。)
同	warn (警告), caution (告诫), rebuke (训诫)
反	praise (赞扬), approve (赞成)
派	admonition (警告), admonishment (训诫)
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)
adroit: <i>adj.</i> (待人接物)机敏的, 干练的	
记	adroit = ad- (朝向) + droit (右边, 法语) → 灵巧的
配	adroit handling (灵巧的处理) adroit speaker (口才好的演讲者)
例	He gave an <u>adroit</u> handling of the issue. (他对该问题做了灵巧的处理。)
同	skillful (熟练的), dexterous (灵巧的), clever (聪明的)
反	clumsy (笨拙的), awkward (尴尬的)
派	adroitness (机敏)
advance: <i>n.</i> 进步, 发展; <i>v.</i> ①前进, 发展; ②促进, 推进; <i>adj.</i> 预先	
记	advance = ad- (向前) + vance (走) → 前进
配	make advance (取得进展) advance payment (预付款)
例	The team made great <u>advances</u> in medical research. (团队在医学研究方面取得重大进展。)
同	progress (进步), proceed (前进), promote (促进)
反	retreat (撤退), withdraw (后退)
派	advancement (进步), advanced (先进的)
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)
adversity: <i>n.</i> 困境, 逆境, 厄运	
记	adversity = adverse (不利的) + -ity (名词后缀) → 逆境
配	face adversity (面对逆境) overcome adversity (克服逆境)
例	She overcame <u>adversity</u> through hard work and determination. (她通过努力和决心克服了逆境。)
同	hardship (逆境), difficulty (困境), misfortune (不幸)
反	prosperity (繁荣), success (成功)
派	adverse (不利的), adversary (敌手)

advice: <i>n.</i> 劝告, 建议
记 advice = ad- (向) + vice (看/见) → 忠告
配 give advice (提出建议 seek advice (寻求建议)
例 The teacher gave useful <u>advice</u> to her students. (老师给学生们提出了有用的建议。)
同 guidance (建议), counsel (劝告)
反 misinformation (错误信息), misguidance (误导)
派 advisable (明智的), advise (劝告)

advisable: <i>adj.</i> 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 <u>advisable</u> 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)

advise: <i>v.</i> ①劝告, 建议; ②通知, 正式告知
记 advise = ad- (向) + vise (看/见) → 建议
配 advise against (劝阻 advise strongly (强烈建议)
例 The doctor advised against smoking. (医生劝阻吸烟。)
同 recommend (建议), counsel (劝告), urge (敦促)
反 discourage (劝阻), dissuade (劝止)
派 advice (建议), advisory (咨询的)

advocate: <i>v.</i> 提倡, 拥护; <i>n.</i> 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 <u>advocate</u> 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)

affable: <i>adj.</i> 和蔼可亲的, 友善的
记 affable = af- (朝向) + fab (说) + le (形容词后缀) → 和蔼的
配 affable manner (和蔼的态度 affable personality (亲切的性格)
例 The professor's affable manner made students feel comfortable. (教授的和蔼态度让学生感到自在。)
同 friendly (和蔼的), amiable (亲切的), genial (友善的)
反 unfriendly (不友好的), rude (粗鲁的)
派 affability (和蔼)

affect: <i>v.</i> ①影响, 使改变; ②感动, 使悲伤(或怜悯等)
记 affect = af- (加强) + fect (做/产生影响) → 影响
配 deeply affect (深深影响 affect performance (影响表现)
例 Stress can deeply <u>affect</u> a student's performance in exams. (压力会深深影响学生在考试中的表现。)
同 influence (影响), impact (作用), sway (左右)
反 avoid (避免), neglect (忽视)
派 affection (感情), affectionate (深情的)

affection: <i>n.</i> ①喜爱, 钟爱; ②(pl.) 爱情
记 affection = affect (影响/感情) + -ion (名词后缀) → 感情
配 deep affection (深厚感情 show affection (表达感情)
例 The child showed deep <u>affection</u> for his mother. (孩子对母亲表现出深厚的感情。)
同 love (爱), fondness (喜爱), attachment (依恋)
反 hatred (憎恨), dislike (厌恶)
派 affect (影响), affectionate (深情的)

affectionate: <i>adj.</i> 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)

affectionate: <i>adj.</i> 深情的, 充满爱的
例 She gave her dog an <u>affectionate</u> 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)

affinity: <i>n.</i> 密切关系, 亲和力
记 affinity = af- (朝向) + fin (边界) + ity (名词后缀) → 亲密关系
配 strong affinity (强烈的亲和力 natural affinity (天然亲和力)
例 She has a natural <u>affinity</u> for children. (她对孩子有一种天然的亲和力。)
同 attraction (吸引), closeness (亲近), similarity (相似)
反 aversion (反感), dislike (厌恶)

affirm: <i>v.</i> 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 <u>affirmed</u> 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)

afflict: <i>v.</i> 折磨, 使痛苦
记 afflict = af- (朝向) + flict (打击) → 折磨
配 afflict badly (严重折磨 afflict people (使人痛苦)
例 Many diseases still <u>afflict</u> poor communities worldwide. (许多疾病仍然折磨着世界贫困社区。)
同 distress (折磨), trouble (使痛苦), torment (使受难)
反 comfort (安慰), relieve (缓解)
派 affliction (折磨)

affluent: <i>adj.</i> 富裕的, 充足的
记 affluent = af- (加强) + flu (流) + -ent (形容词后缀) → 富裕的
配 affluent society (富裕社会 affluent family (富裕家庭)
例 She grew up in an <u>affluent</u> family. (她在一个富裕家庭中长大。)
同 wealthy (富裕的), rich (有钱的), prosperous (繁荣的)
反 poor (贫穷的), needy (贫困的)
派 affluence (富裕)

afford: <i>v.</i> ①买得起, 承担得起(后果); ②提供, 给予
记 afford = af- (加强) + ford (供应/提供) → 负担得起
配 afford cost (支付得起费用 afford time (抽得出时间)
例 Many families cannot <u>afford</u> the cost of higher education. (许多家庭支付不起高等教育的费用。)
同 manage (买得起), provide (给予)
反 lack (缺乏), need (需要)
派 affordable (负担得起的)

aggravate: <i>v.</i> 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: <i>n.</i> 合计, 总数; <i>adj.</i> 总计的, 总数的; <i>v.</i> 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 <u>aggregate</u> score determined the winner of the competition. (总分决定了比赛的获胜者。)
total (总计), sum (合计), whole (整体)

aggregate: <i>n.</i> 合计, 总数; <i>adj.</i> 总计的, 总数的; <i>v.</i> 合计, 总计	
同	
反	individual (个体的), separate (单独的)
派	aggregation (聚合)
aggression: <i>n.</i> 侵略, 攻击性	
记	aggression = ag- (向) + gress- (走) + -ion (名词后缀) → 侵略
配	military aggression (军事侵略 show aggression (表现出敌意))
例	Military <u>aggression</u> threatens regional peace. (军事侵略威胁地区和平。)
同	hostility (侵略), attack (攻击), violence (暴力)
反	peace (和平), harmony (和谐)
派	aggressive (好斗的), aggressor (侵略者)
aggressive: <i>adj.</i> 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 <u>aggressive</u> 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)
agile: <i>adj.</i> (动作)敏捷的, (思维)机敏的	
记	agile = ag (驱动) + ile (形容词后缀) → 敏捷的
配	agile movement (敏捷的动作 agile mind (灵活的头脑))
例	The gymnast showed <u>agile</u> movements during the performance. (体操运动员在表演中展示了敏捷的动作。)
同	nimble (敏捷的), quick (灵活的), brisk (轻快的)
反	clumsy (笨拙的), slow (迟缓的)
派	agility (敏捷)
agility: <i>n.</i> 敏捷性, 机敏	
记	agility = agil (敏捷) + ity (名词后缀) → 敏捷
配	physical agility (身体敏捷 mental agility (思维敏捷))
例	Mental <u>agility</u> is crucial in problem-solving tasks. (思维敏捷在解决问题中至关重要。)
同	nimbleness (敏捷), quickness (灵活)
反	clumsiness (笨拙), slowness (迟缓)
派	agile (敏捷的)
agitate: <i>v.</i> 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)
agonize: <i>v.</i> 使痛苦, 挣扎, 焦虑	
记	agonize = agon- (痛苦) + -ize (动词后缀) → 痛苦
配	agonize over (为…痛苦 agonize decision (痛苦抉择))
例	She continued to <u>agonize</u> over the difficult decision. (她一直为这个艰难的决定痛苦不已。)
同	worry (苦恼), struggle (挣扎), suffer (受苦)
反	relax (放松), enjoy (享受)
派	agony (痛苦)
agreeable: <i>adj.</i> 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 <u>agreeable</u> 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)

agreeable: <i>adj.</i> ①(人)和蔼可亲的; ②(事物)可接受的; ③同意的	
反	unpleasant (令人不快的), disagreeable (不合意的)
派	agreement (协议), agree (同意)
aim: <i>n.</i> 目的, 目标; <i>v.</i> ①打算, 旨在; ②针对, 瞄准	
配	aim high (志存高远 aim target (瞄准目标))
例	She <u>aims</u> high in her academic career. (她在学术生涯中志存高远。)
同	goal (目标), objective (目的), target (靶子)
反	neglect (忽视), avoidance (回避)
alert: <i>n.</i> 警报; <i>v.</i> 报警, 使注意; <i>adj.</i> 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 <u>alert</u> 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)
派	alertness (警觉), alerter (警报器)
algebra: <i>n.</i> 代数, 代数学	
配	study algebra (学习代数 algebra equation (代数方程))
例	<u>Algebra</u> is an important branch of mathematics. (代数是数学的重要分支。)
同	mathematics (代数学)
派	algebraic (代数的)
alien: <i>adj.</i> ①外星的, 外国的; ②陌生, 异样的; <i>n.</i> 外星/外国人	
记	alien = ali- (其他) + -en (形容词/名词后缀) → 外国的/外星人
配	alien culture (异域文化 alien species (外来物种))
例	The <u>alien</u> species harmed local ecosystems. (外来物种破坏了当地生态系统。)
同	foreign (外来的), strange (陌生的)
反	native (本地的), local (本土的)
派	alienation (疏远), alienate (疏远)
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)
alkali: <i>n.</i> 碱	
记	alkali = alka (碱) + li (元素符号) → 碱
配	strong alkali (强碱 alkali solution (碱性溶液))
例	The experiment required a strong <u>alkali</u> solution. (实验需要强碱溶液。)
同	base (碱), lye (碱液)
反	acid (酸)
派	alkaline (碱性的)
allege: <i>v.</i> (无证据地)断言, 声称	
记	allege = al- (向) + lege (派遣/委托) → 声称
配	allege crime (声称犯罪 allege fraud (指控欺诈))
例	The report alleged fraud in the election process. (报告指控选举过程存在欺诈。)
同	assert (声称), claim (断言)
反	deny (否认), refute (反驳)
派	allegation (指控)
allegiance: <i>n.</i> 效忠, 忠诚	
记	allegiance = alleg (盟约) + iance (名词后缀) → 忠诚
配	swear allegiance (宣誓效忠 allegiance to country (对国家效忠))

allegiance: <i>n.</i> 效忠, 忠诚
例 Soldiers swear <u>allegiance</u> to their country. (士兵们向国家宣誓效忠。) 同 loyalty (忠诚), devotion (献身), fidelity (效忠) 反 betrayal (背叛), treachery (叛变) 派 ally (盟友), alliance (联盟)
alleviate: <i>v.</i> 减轻, 缓和(痛苦、问题等)
记 alleviate = al- (向) + levi (轻) + -ate (动词后缀) → 减轻 配 alleviate pain (减轻疼痛 alleviate poverty (减轻贫困) 例 New policies aim to <u>alleviate</u> poverty in rural areas. (新政策旨在减轻农村地区的贫困。) 同 relieve (缓解), ease (减轻), lessen (减弱) 反 worsen (恶化), intensify (加剧) 派 alleviation (减轻)
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)
allude: <i>v.</i> 间接提到, 暗指
记 allude = al- (向) + lud- (玩) → 暗指 配 allude indirectly (间接提及 allude speech (暗指讲话) 例 The speaker alluded indirectly to the corruption scandal. (演讲者间接提及了腐败丑闻。) 同 refer (暗指), hint (暗示), suggest (提及) 反 ignore (忽视), omit (省略) 派 allusion (暗示)
allure: <i>n.</i> 引诱力, 吸引力; <i>v.</i> 引诱, 吸引
记 allure = al- (向) + lure (引诱) → 吸引 配 great allure (巨大吸引力 sexual allure (性感魅力) 例 The city's cultural <u>allure</u> attracts millions of tourists. (这座城市的文化魅力吸引了数百万游客。) 同 attract (诱惑), charm (吸引), tempt (引诱) 反 repel (驱逐), disgust (使厌恶)
allusion: <i>n.</i> 暗示, 间接提到
记 allusion = allus (提及) + ion (名词后缀) → 典故 配 literary allusion (文学典故 historical allusion (历史典故) 例 The poem contains several literary <u>allusions</u>. (这首诗包含几个文学典故。) 同 reference (典故), hint (暗示), mention (提及) 反 silence (沉默), statement (声明) 派 allude (暗示)
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)

ally: <i>n.</i> 盟友, 支持者; <i>v.</i> 结盟, 支持
派 alliance (联盟), allied (同盟的)
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)
alternative: <i>n.</i> 可供选择, 替换物; <i>adj.</i> 备选的, 替代的
记 alternative = alternate (交替) + -ive (形容词后缀) → 替代的 配 alternative method (替代方法 alternative energy (替代能源) 例 Wind power is an <u>alternative</u> energy source. (风能是一种替代能源。) 同 option (选择), substitute (替代), choice (选项) 反 necessity (必需品), requirement (必需) 派 alternation (交替), alternate (交替的)
altruism: <i>n.</i> 利他主义, 无私
记 altruism = altr (他人) + uism (主义) → 利他主义 配 pure altruism (纯粹利他主义 altruism spirit (利他精神) 例 True <u>altruism</u> means helping others without reward. (真正的利他主义意味着无私帮助他人。) 同 selflessness (无私), generosity (慷慨) 反 selfishness (自私), greed (贪婪) 派 altruistic (利他的)
aluminum: <i>n.</i> 铝 (= aluminium)
记 aluminum = alumin (铝) + -um (元素名词后缀) → 铝 配 aluminum foil (铝箔 aluminum can (铝罐) 例 The food was wrapped in <u>aluminum</u> foil. (食物用铝箔包裹。) 同 metal (铝), element (元素) 派 aluminous (含铝的), aluminium (铝)
alumnus: <i>n.</i> 男校友, 毕业生 (pl. alumni)
记 alumnus = alumn- (养育) + -us (名词后缀) → 校友 (男性) 配 distinguished alumnus (杰出校友 university alumnus (大学校友) 例 He is a distinguished <u>alumnus</u> of Harvard University. (他是哈佛大学的杰出校友。) 同 graduate (校友), former student (毕业生) 派 alumni (校友), alumna (女校友)
amalgamate: <i>v.</i> 使合并, 联合
记 amalgamate = amalga (混合) + ate (动词后缀) → 合并 配 amalgamate companies (合并公司 amalgamate resources (整合资源) 例 The two firms decided to <u>amalgamate</u> into one. (这两家公司决定合并为一家。) 同 merge (合并), unite (结合), combine (融合) 反 separate (分开), divide (分裂) 派 amalgamation (合并)
amass: <i>v.</i> 积聚, 积累
记 amass = a- (加强) + mass (大量) → 积累 配 amass fortune (积累财富 amass knowledge (积累知识)

amass : <i>v.</i> 积聚, 积累	
例	He managed to <u>amass</u> a fortune through investments. (他通过投资积累了一笔财富。)
同	accumulate (积累), collect (收集), gather (聚集)
反	disperse (分散), scatter (散开)
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)
amazed : <i>adj.</i> 大为惊奇的, 惊讶的	
记	amazed = amaze (使惊讶) + ed (形容词后缀) → 惊讶的
配	amazed look (惊讶的表情 feel amazed (感到惊讶)
例	She looked <u>amazed</u> at the beautiful scenery. (她对美丽的景色感到惊讶。)
同	astonished (惊讶的), surprised (惊奇的)
反	unimpressed (无动于衷的), indifferent (冷漠的)
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)
反	clear (清楚的), definite (明确的)
派	ambiguity (含糊)
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)
amenable : <i>adj.</i> 顺从的, 服从的	
记	amenable = amen (顺从) + able (能…的) → 顺从的
配	amenable child (听话的孩子 amenable law (顺从法律)
例	The child was <u>amenable</u> to his teacher's advice. (孩子听从了老师的建议。)
同	cooperative (顺从的), compliant (服从的), responsive (响应的)
反	resistant (抗拒的), uncooperative (不合作的)
派	amenability (顺从), amenableness (服从性)
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)
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)
	hostile (敌对的), unfriendly (不友好的)

amicable : <i>adj.</i> (关系)友好的, 友善的	
反	
派	amicability (友好), amicableness (友善)
amount : <i>n.</i> 总数, 总额; <i>v.</i> ①总计, 共计; ②等于, 相当于	
记	amount = a- (向) + mount (山/上升) → 数量
配	large amount (大量 small amount (少量)
例	He donated a large <u>amount</u> of money to charity. (他捐了大量的钱给慈善事业。)
同	quantity (数量), sum (总额), total (总计)
反	lack (缺乏), nothing (没有)
ample : <i>adj.</i> ①大量的, 充裕的; ②宽敞的	
记	ample = ampl (大/多) + -e → 丰富的
配	ample opportunity (充足的机会 ample evidence (充分的证据)
例	The lawyer presented <u>ample</u> evidence in court. (律师在法庭上出示了充分证据。)
同	plentiful (充足的), abundant (丰富的), sufficient (足够的)
反	scarce (稀少的), insufficient (不足的)
派	ampleness (充足), amplitude (幅度)
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)
analogous : <i>adj.</i> 相似的, 类似的	
记	analogous = ana- (相似) + log (说/比) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 类似的
配	analogous case (类似情况 analogous situation (相似情况)
例	The teacher explained using an <u>analogous</u> case. (老师用一个类似的情况来解释。)
同	comparable (类似的), similar (相似的)
反	different (不同的), dissimilar (不相似的)
派	analogy (类比), analogue (类似物)
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)
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)
angle : <i>n.</i> ①[数] 角, 角度; ②观点, 立场; <i>v.</i> 钓鱼	
配	right angle (直角 different angle (不同角度)
例	The photo was taken from a different <u>angle</u> . (这张照片是从不同角度拍摄的。)
同	corner (角), viewpoint (角度)
反	center (中心)
派	angular (有角的), angulate (成角的)

anguish: *n.* (精神或身体) 极度痛苦, 剧痛

记 anguish = ang (痛苦) + -uish (名词后缀) → 痛苦

配 deep anguish (深切痛苦) | mental anguish (精神痛苦)

例 He suffered deep anguish after the loss. (失去后他经历了深切的痛苦。)

同 agony (痛苦), torment (折磨), grief (悲痛)

反 comfort (舒适), relief (解脱)

animated: *adj.* 生机勃勃的, 活跃的

记 animated = anim (生命) + ated (形容词后缀) → 有生命的

配 animated film (动画电影) | animated discussion (热烈讨论)

例 We watched an animated film together last night. (我们昨晚一起看了动画片。)

同 lively (活泼的), energetic (有活力的), spirited (生气勃勃的)

反 dull (沉闷的), lifeless (无生气的)

annex: *v.* 占领, 并吞(土地等); *n.* 附加物, (文件的)附录

记 annex = an- (向) + nex (连接) → 附加

配 annex territory (吞并领土) | annex building (附属建筑)

例 The country annexed neighboring territory. (该国吞并了邻国领土。)

同 append (附加), attach (合并), occupy (兼并)

反 detach (分离), separate (分开)

派 annexation (吞并), annexational (并吞的)

annihilate: *v.* 歼灭, 毁灭

记 annihilate = an- (无) + nihil (无) + ate (动词后缀) → 消灭

配 annihilate enemy (歼灭敌人) | annihilate completely (彻底消灭)

例 The army tried to annihilate the enemy forces. (军队试图歼灭敌军。)

同 destroy (毁灭), eradicate (根除), eliminate (消灭)

反 create (创造), build (建造)

派 annihilation (湮灭), annihilative (消灭的)

annotate: *v.* 注释. 给...作注释或评注

记 annotate = an- (加强) + not (标记) + ate (动词后缀) → 注释

配 annotate text (给文本加注释) | annotate book (注释书籍)

例 The teacher asked students to annotate the poem. (老师要求学生给诗歌加注释。)

同 comment (注释), note (标注)

派 annotation (注释)

announce: *v.* 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 announce 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: *v.* ①使恼怒, 使生气; ②搅搅, 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 annoyed the neighbors. (噪音惹恼了邻居。)

同 irritate (惹恼), bother (打扰), disturb (打扰)

反 please (使高兴), delight (使愉快)

派 annoyance (烦恼)

annual: *adj.* ①每年的, 一年一次的; ②全年的; *n.* 年刊, 年鉴

记 annual = annu (年) + -al (形容词后缀) → 每年的

配 annual meeting (年度会议) | annual report (年度报告)

例 The company held its annual meeting yesterday. (公司昨天召开了年度会议。)

同 yearly (每年的), once-a-year (年度的)

派 annuity (年金), anniversary (周年)

annul: *v.* 废除, 宣告无效(婚姻、契约等)

记 annul = an- (无) + nul (无) → 废除

配 annul marriage (宣布婚姻无效) | annul contract (废除合同)

例 The court annulled the invalid contract. (法院废除了无效合同。)

同 cancel (废除), nullify (使无效), invalidate (废止)

反 validate (验证), confirm (确认)

派 annulment (废止)

anomalous: *adj.* 异常的, 反常的

记 anomalous = an- (无) + omal (正常) + ous (形容词后缀) → 异常的

配 anomalous result (异常结果) | anomalous situation (反常情况)

例 Scientists studied the anomalous results carefully. (科学家仔细研究了异常结果。)

同 abnormal (异常的), irregular (不规则的)

反 normal (正常的), regular (规律的)

派 anomaly (反常)

anomaly: *n.* 异常, 反常事物

记 anomaly = an- (无) + omaly (正常) → 异常

配 rare anomaly (罕见异常) | genetic anomaly (基因异常)

例 Doctors found a genetic anomaly in the child. (医生在孩子身上发现了基因异常。)

同 irregularity (异常), deviation (偏差), abnormality (反常)

反 normality (正常), regularity (规律)

派 anomalous (反常的)

anonymous: *adj.* 匿名的, 无名的

记 anonymous = an- (无) + onym (名字) + -ous (形容词后缀) → 匿名的

配 anonymous letter (匿名信) | anonymous donor (匿名捐赠者)

例 The charity received a donation from an anonymous donor. (慈善机构收到一位匿名捐赠者的捐款。)

同 unnamed (匿名的), unidentified (不具名的)

反 named (有名的), identified (确认的)

派 anonymity (匿名), anonym (匿名者)

antagonism: *n.* 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 antagonism 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)

antagonist: *n.* 对手, 敌手

记 antagonist = anti- (反) + agon- (斗争) + -ist (人) → 对手

配 main antagonist (主要反派) | antagonist role (反派角色)

例 The antagonist in the story was finally defeated. (故事中的反派最终被打败了。)

同 opponent (对手), adversary (敌手), rival (对抗者)

反 ally (盟友), supporter (支持者)

派 antagonism (对立), antagonistic (敌对的)

antique: *adj.* ①古老的, 古董的; ②过时的; *n.* 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 antique 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)

派 antiquity (古代), antiqueness (古老)

antiquity: *n.* 古老, 古董

记 antiquity = antiqu (古老) + ity (名词后缀) → 古代

配 from antiquity (自古以来 | Greek antiquity (希腊古代))

例 The ruins date back to Greek antiquity. (这些遗迹可以追溯到希腊古代。)

同 ancient times (古代), relic (古物)

反 modernity (现代), present (现在)

派 antique (古物)

anxious: *adj.* ①焦虑的, 忧虑的; ②渴望的

记 anxious = anxi (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 anxious 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)

apathetic: *adj.* 冷漠的, 无动于衷的

记 apathetic = a- (无) + path (感情) + etic (形容词后缀) → 冷漠的

配 apathetic attitude (冷漠态度 | apathetic response (冷漠回应))

例 The voters showed an apathetic response to the election. (选民对选举表现冷漠回应。)

同 indifferent (冷漠的), unconcerned (不关心的)

反 enthusiastic (热情的), interested (感兴趣的)

派 apathy (冷漠)

apex: *n.* 顶点, 最高点

配 reach apex (到达顶点 | apex of career (事业巅峰))

例 He reached the apex of his career in politics. (他到达了政治生涯的巅峰。)

同 peak (顶点), summit (顶峰), climax (高潮)

反 base (底部), bottom (底层)

apologize: *v.* 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)

apparel: *n.* 服装, 衣服; *v.* 给…穿衣

记 apparel = ap- (加强) + par (准备) + el (名词后缀) → 服装

配 sports apparel (运动服装 | fashion apparel (时尚服饰))

例 The store sells sports and fashion apparel. (这家商店出售运动服装和时尚服饰。)

同 clothing (服装), attire (衣着), garment (衣物)

appeal: *n. v.* 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 appeal 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)

appear: *v.* ①出现, 显现; ②似乎, 好像

记 appear = ap- (向) + pear (出现) → 出现

配 suddenly appear (突然出现 | appear likely (看起来可能))

例 A rainbow appeared suddenly after the rain. (雨后彩虹突然出现。)

同 emerge (出现), show (显现), seem (似乎)

反 disappear (消失), vanish (消逝)

派 appearance (出现), apparition (幽灵)

applaud: *v.* 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 applauded 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)

application: *n.* 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 application 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)

appraise: *v.* 评价, 评估

记 appraise = ap- (加强) + praise (评价) → 评估

配 appraise value (评估价值 | appraise property (评估房产))

例 Experts appraised the value of the painting. (专家评估了这幅画的价值。)

同 evaluate (评估), assess (鉴定)

反 ignore (忽视), neglect (忽略)

派 appraisal (评价)

appreciate: *v.* 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 appreciate 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)

apprehend: *v.* ①理解, 领会; ②逮捕, 拘押

记 apprehend = ap- (向) + prehend (抓住) → 逮捕/理解

配 apprehend suspect (逮捕嫌疑人 | apprehend criminal (逮捕罪犯))

例 The police apprehended the suspect at the scene. (警方在现场逮捕了嫌疑人。)

同 arrest (逮捕), capture (抓住), understand (理解)

反 release (释放), free (释放)

派 apprehension (理解), apprehensive (忧虑的)

apprehension: *n.* ①理解, 领会; ②逮捕, 拘押; ③担心, 恐惧

记 apprehension = apprehend (抓住) + -ion (名词后缀) → 忧虑/逮捕

配 fear apprehension (恐惧担忧 | growing apprehension (日益担忧))

例 There was growing apprehension about the crisis. (人们对危机日益担忧。)

同 anxiety (忧虑), fear (恐惧), dread (担心)

反 calmness (平静), confidence (自信)

派 apprehend (理解), apprehensive (忧虑的)

apprentice: *n.* 学徒, 徒弟; *v.* 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 apprentice carpenter. (他当过木匠学徒。)

同 trainee (学徒), learner (学员), beginner (初学者)

反 master (师傅), expert (专家)

派 apprenticeship (学徒期)

appropriate: *adj.* 适合的, 恰当的; *v.* 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 appropriate action immediately. (经理立刻采取了适当

appropriate: <i>adj.</i> 适合的, 恰当的; <i>v.</i> 拨款, 挪用
记 同 反 派 行动。) suitable (合适的), proper (恰当的), fitting (适宜的) inappropriate (不适合的), improper (不恰当的) appropriation (挪用), appropriateness (适当)
approve: <i>v.</i> 同意, 批准
记 配 例 同 反 派 approve = ap- (加强) + prove (证明) → 批准/赞成 approve plan (批准计划 approve request (批准请求) The board approved the new budget request. (董事会批准了新的预算请求。) accept (批准), endorse (赞成), authorize (同意) reject (拒绝), disapprove (不赞同) 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 配 例 同 反 派 approximate = ap- (向) + proxim (接近) + -ate (动词/形容词后缀) → 接近 approximate value (大致数值 approximate time (大概时间) The <u>approximate</u> value of the car is \$10,000. (这辆车的大致价值是1万美美元。) near (大约的), close (接近的) exact (精确的), precise (准确的) approximation (近似)
apt: <i>adj.</i> ①恰当的, 适当的; ②易于, 有…倾向
配 例 同 反 派 apt remark (恰当的评论 apt example (恰当的例子) His comment was an <u>apt</u> example of irony. (他的评论是讽刺的恰当例子。) suitable (合适的), likely (可能的), clever (聪明的) unsuitable (不合适的), inappropriate (不适当的) aptitude (资质), aptness (倾向)
aptitude: <i>n.</i> 天资, 天赋
记 配 例 同 反 派 aptitude = apt (适合) + -itude (性质) → 天资 natural aptitude (天赋 aptitude test (能力测试) He showed a natural <u>aptitude</u> for music. (他展现了音乐天赋。) talent (天赋), ability (能力), gift (禀赋) inability (无能), incapacity (无力) apt (资质)
arable: <i>adj.</i> 耕作的, 可耕的
记 配 例 同 反 arable = ar (耕作) + able (能…的) → 可耕种的 arable land (可耕地 arable farming (耕作农业) Farmers cultivate crops on <u>arable</u> land. (农民在可耕地上种植作物。) cultivable (可耕的), farmable (适于耕种的) barren (贫瘠的), infertile (不毛的)
arbitration: <i>n.</i> 仲裁, 公断
记 配 例 同 反 派 arbitration = arbitrate (仲裁) + -ion (名词) → 仲裁 international arbitration (国际仲裁 arbitration process (仲裁程序) The case went to international <u>arbitration</u>. (该案进入国际仲裁程序。) mediation (仲裁), settlement (调解) dispute (争端), disagreement (分歧) arbiter (仲裁人), arbitrator (仲裁人)
arbitrator: <i>n.</i> 仲裁人, 公断人(或机构)
记 配 例 同 反 派 arbitrator = arbitrate (仲裁) + -or (人) → 仲裁者 independent arbitrator (独立仲裁员 neutral arbitrator (中立仲裁员) A neutral <u>arbitrator</u> resolved the dispute. (一位中立仲裁员解决了争端。) mediator (仲裁人), judge (裁判员) disputant (争执者) arbitration (仲裁), arbiter (裁决者)

archaic: <i>adj.</i> 古代的, 陈旧的, 过时的
记 配 例 同 反 派 archaic = archa (古老) + ic (形容词后缀) → 古老的 archaic word (古老词汇 archaic law (过时法律) The contract used many <u>archaic</u> words. (合同使用了许多古老的词汇。) old-fashioned (古老的), outdated (过时的) modern (现代的), new (新的) archaism (古语)
ardent: <i>adj.</i> 热烈的, 激情的
记 配 例 同 反 派 ardent = ard- (燃烧) + -ent (…的) → 热情的 ardent supporter (热心支持者 ardent love (炽热的爱) He is an <u>ardent</u> supporter of education reform. (他是教育改革的热心支持者。) passionate (热情的), fervent (炽热的), eager (渴望的) indifferent (冷漠的), apathetic (无动于衷的) ardor (热情)
ardor: <i>n.</i> 激情, 热情
记 配 例 同 反 派 ardor = ard (燃烧) + or (名词后缀) → 热情 youthful ardor (青春热情 patriotic ardor (爱国热情) The young soldiers were full of patriotic <u>ardor</u>. (年轻的士兵充满爱国热情。) passion (热情), enthusiasm (狂热), zeal (热忱) indifference (冷漠), apathy (冷淡) ardent (热情的)
arduous: <i>adj.</i> 艰难的, 费力的
记 配 例 同 反 派 arduous = ardu- (困难) + -ous (…的) → 艰难的 arduous task (艰巨任务 arduous journey (艰难旅程) The workers completed the <u>arduous</u> task in time. (工人们及时完成了艰巨的任务。) difficult (艰难的), laborious (费力的), strenuous (艰苦的) easy (容易的), effortless (轻松的) arduousness (艰苦)
aristocrat: <i>n.</i> 贵族
记 配 例 同 反 派 aristocrat = aristo- (最好的) + -crat (统治者) → 贵族 French aristocrat (法国贵族 wealthy aristocrat (富有贵族) The French <u>aristocrat</u> owned vast estates. (这位法国贵族拥有大片庄园。) noble (贵族), lord (贵族成员) commoner (平民) aristocracy (贵族), aristocratic (贵族的)
armament: <i>n.</i> 军备, 武器
记 配 例 同 反 派 armament = arm (武器) + ament (名词后缀) → 武装 nuclear armament (核武装 military armament (军事武器) The country increased its military <u>armament</u>. (该国增加了军事武器装备。) weapons (军备), arms (武器装备) disarmament (裁军) arm (武器), army (军队)
armor: <i>n.</i> 盔甲, 装甲; <i>v.</i> 为…装甲
配 例 同 派 body armor (防弹衣 ancient armor (古代盔甲) The soldier wore body <u>armor</u> for protection. (士兵穿着防弹衣以保护自己。) protection (盔甲), shield (护甲) arm (武装), armament (军备)
aroma: <i>n.</i> 芳香, 香味
配 例 同 pleasant aroma (宜人香气 aroma of coffee (咖啡香气) The kitchen was filled with the <u>aroma</u> of coffee. (厨房里弥漫着咖啡的香气。) fragrance (香气), scent (气味), odor (香味)

aroma: <i>n.</i> 芳香, 香味	
反	stench (恶臭), stink (臭味)
派	aromatic (芳香的)
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)
arrogance: <i>n.</i> 傲慢, 自大	
记	arrogance = arrog- (傲慢) + -ance (性质) → 傲慢
配	show arrogance (表现傲慢) sheer arrogance (极度傲慢)
例	His sheer <u>arrogance</u> offended many people. (他的极度傲慢冒犯了许多人。)
同	pride (傲慢), conceit (自大), haughtiness (骄傲)
反	humility (谦逊), modesty (谦虚)
派	arrogant (傲慢的)
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)
article: <i>n.</i> ①文章, 论文; ②(协议等的)条款; ③物件, 物品	
记	article = artic (关节/部分) + -le (名词后缀) → 文章/条款
配	news article (新闻文章) journal article (期刊文章)
例	She wrote a news <u>article</u> for the local paper. (她为当地报纸写了一篇新闻文章。)
同	essay (文章), item (物品), piece (作品)
派	articulate (清晰表达), articulation (关节; 发音), articular (关节的)
articulate: <i>v.</i> ①口齿清楚; ②清楚表达; <i>adj.</i> 口齿伶俐, 善于表达	
记	articulate = articul (关节/清楚表达) + -ate (动词/形容词后缀) → 清晰表达
配	articulate clearly (清晰表达) articulate speaker (口齿清晰的演讲者)
例	He is able to <u>articulate</u> his ideas clearly. (他能清晰地表达自己的想法。)
同	express (清楚表达), eloquent (口才好的)
反	inarticulate (口齿不清的), unclear (不清楚的)
派	articulation (关节; 表达), articulacy (口才)
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	<u>Artificial</u> 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)

artificial: <i>adj.</i> ①人造的, 仿造的; ②假装的, 虚伪的	
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)
ascent: <i>n.</i> ①上升, 升高; ②上坡路, 登高	
记	ascent = as- (向上) + cent (爬) → 上升
配	rapid ascent (迅速上升) ascent to power (上台)
例	His rapid <u>ascent</u> to power surprised everyone. (他迅速上台让所有人吃惊。)
同	rise (上升), climb (攀登)
反	descent (下降), drop (下落)
派	ascend (上升), ascendant (上升的)
aspect: <i>n.</i> ①(问题等的)方面, 层面; ②外观, 外表	
记	aspect = a- (向) + spect (看) → 方面/外观
配	important aspect (重要方面) cultural aspect (文化方面)
例	The report covered all important <u>aspects</u> of the issue. (报告涵盖了问题的所有重要方面。)
同	feature (方面), characteristic (特点), appearance (外表)
反	whole (整体)
派	aspectual (体貌的)
aspere: <i>v.</i> 诽谤, 中伤	
记	aspere = as- (加强) + perse (散布) → 诽谤
配	aspere reputation (诽谤名誉) asperse character (诋毁人格)
例	They tried to <u>aspere</u> his good reputation. (他们试图诽谤他的好名声。)
同	slander (诽谤), defame (中伤)
反	praise (赞扬), commend (称赞)
派	aspersion (诽谤)
aspersion: <i>n.</i> 诽谤, 中伤	
记	aspersion = as- (加强) + sperse (散布) + ion (名词后缀) → 诽谤
配	cast aspersion (造谣中伤) unfair aspersion (不公正的诽谤)
例	The article cast <u>aspersions</u> on his character. (文章中伤了他的品格。)
同	slander (诽谤), insult (中伤)
反	compliment (赞美), praise (赞扬)
派	aspere (诽谤)
aspiration: <i>n.</i> 抱负, 愿望	
记	aspiration = aspire (渴望) + -ation (名词后缀) → 志向/抱负
配	high aspiration (远大抱负) career aspiration (职业抱负)
例	She has high <u>aspirations</u> to study abroad. (她有远大抱负要出国留学。)
同	ambition (抱负), goal (目标), desire (志向)
反	indifference (冷漠), apathy (无动于衷)
派	aspire (渴望), aspirational (有抱负的), aspirant (有抱负者)
aspire: <i>v.</i> 渴望, 有志于	
记	aspire = a- (向) + spire (呼吸) → 渴望
配	aspire success (渴望成功) aspire position (渴望职位)
例	Many students <u>aspire</u> to study at top universities. (许多学生渴望进入顶尖大学学习。)
同	aim (渴望), strive (追求), desire (期望)
反	reject (拒绝), neglect (忽视)
派	aspiration (渴望), aspirant (有抱负者), aspirational (有抱负的)

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)

assembly: <i>n.</i> ①集会, 集合; ②装配, 组装(机器等); ③(美)议会	
记	assembly = as- (向) + semble (聚集) + -y (名词后缀) → 集会
配	general assembly (大会 school assembly (学校集会))
例	The general <u>assembly</u> voted on the new law. (大会对新法律进行了投票。)
同	gathering (集会), meeting (会议)
反	dispersal (分散), scattering (散开)
派	assemble (集合), assemblage (集合体)

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)

asset: <i>n.</i> ①(pl.) 资产, 财产; ②优点, 有价值的人(或事物)	
记	asset = as- (向) + set (固定, 安置) → 资产
配	valuable asset (有价值的资产 national asset (国家财富))
例	Education is the most valuable <u>asset</u> for the young. (教育是年轻人最宝贵的财富。)
同	property (资产), advantage (优势), resource (资源)
反	liability (负债), disadvantage (劣势)

assimilate: <i>v.</i> ①同化, 融入(社会等); ②理解, 吸收(思想等)	
记	assimilate = as- (向) + simil (相似) + -ate (动词后缀) → 同化
配	assimilate culture (同化文化 assimilate knowledge (吸收知识))
例	Immigrants often <u>assimilate</u> into local culture. (移民常常同化到当地文化中。)
同	absorb (吸收), integrate (同化), incorporate (融入)
反	reject (拒绝), exclude (排斥)
派	assimilation (同化), assimilative (同化的)

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)

assist: <i>v.</i> 帮助, 协助, 援助	
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)

association: <i>n.</i> ①协会, 社团; ②关联, 联合	
记	association = as- (向) + soci (同伴) + -ation (名词后缀) → 协会
配	student association (学生协会 trade association (行业协会))
例	He joined the student <u>association</u> at college. (他加入了大学的学生会。)
同	organization (协会), connection (联系), union (联盟)
反	separation (分离), division (分裂)
派	associate (同事), associative (联想的)

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)

astronomy: <i>n.</i> 天文学	
记	astronomy = astro- (星) + nom (法则) + -y (学科) → 天文学
配	study astronomy (学习天文学 astronomy class (天文学课程))
例	He decided to study <u>astronomy</u> at college. (他决定在大学学习天文学。)
同	study of stars (天文学)
派	astronomer (天文学家), astronomical (天文学的)

astute: <i>adj.</i> 精明的, 狡猾的	
记	astute = astu (机敏) + te (形容词后缀) → 精明的

astute: *adj.* 精明的, 狡猾的

配 astute observer (敏锐的观察者 | astute decision (精明的决定)

例 The manager made an astute decision. (经理做出了精明的决定。)

同 shrewd (精明的), clever (聰明的), sharp (敏锐的)

反 foolish (愚蠢的), ignorant (无知的)

派 astuteness (机敏)

atheism: *n.* 无神论

记 atheism = a- (无) + theism (神学) → 无神论

配 militant atheism (激进无神论 | modern atheism (现代无神论)

例 Modern atheism rejects belief in God. (现代无神论否认对上帝的信仰。)

同 disbelief (无神论), secularism (世俗主义)

反 theism (有神论), faith (信仰)

派 atheist (无神论者), atheistic (无神论的)

athlete: *n.* 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 athlete 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)

派 athletic (运动的), athletics (田径)

atmosphere: *n.* 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 atmosphere 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)

atom: *n.* ①原子, 微粒; ②微量

记 atom = a- (不) + tom (切) → 原子

配 split atom (分裂原子 | hydrogen atom (氢原子)

例 Scientists split the atom to release energy. (科学家分裂原子释放能量。)

同 particle (原子), molecule (分子)

派 atomic (原子的), atomism (原子论), atomize (使原子化)

attachment: *n.* ①(文件、机器等)附件; ②依恋, 爱慕

记 attachment = at- (向) + tach (钉住) + -ment (名词后缀) → 附件

配 emotional attachment (情感依恋 | file attachment (文件附件)

例 She has a strong emotional attachment to her hometown. (她对家乡有强烈的情感依恋。)

同 connection (连接), bond (依附)

反 detachment (分离), separation (分开)

派 attach (附着), attachable (可附加的)

attainment: *n.* 成就, 达到

记 attainment = attain (达到) + ment (名词后缀) → 成就

配 academic attainment (学术成就 | high attainment (高成就)

例 Education is key to high attainment. (教育是高成就的关键。)

同 achievement (成就), fulfillment (完成)

反 failure (失败), loss (失去)

派 attain (达到), attainable (可达到的)

attend: *v.* 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 attended 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)

attendant: *n.* ①乘务员; ②侍从, 陪护者; *adj.* 随之而来的

记 attendant = at- (向) + tend (伸) + -ant (人) → 服务员

配 flight attendant (空乘人员 | faithful attendant (忠实随从)

例 The flight attendant served drinks to passengers. (空乘人员为乘客提供饮料。)

同 helper (服务员), assistant (侍者)

反 master (主人)

派 attend (照料), attendance (出席), attention (注意)

attorney: *n.* 律师, (业务)代理人

记 attorney = at- (向) + torn/turner (转向) + -ey (人) → 律师

配 defense attorney (辩护律师 | district attorney (地区检察官)

例 The defense attorney 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)

attribute: *n.* 属性, 特征; *v.* 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 attributes 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)

attrition: *n.* 磨损, (给敌人造成的)削弱, 消耗

记 attrition = attrit (磨损) + ion (名词后缀) → 消耗

配 staff attrition (人员流失 | natural attrition (自然减员)

例 The company faces high staff attrition rates. (公司面临高员工流失率。)

同 reduction (削减), weakening (消耗)

反 strengthening (增强), increase (增加)

audience: *n.* 观众, 听众, 读者

记 audience = audi (听) + -ence (名词后缀) → 听众

配 live audience (现场观众 | target audience (目标观众)

例 The live audience applauded the performance. (现场观众为表演鼓掌。)

同 spectators (观众), listeners (听众)

audit: *v.* ①审计, 查帐; ②(课程)旁听; *n.* 审计

记 audit = audi (听) + -it (做) → 审计

配 financial audit (财务审计 | annual audit (年度审计)

例 The company underwent a financial audit last year. (公司去年进行了财务审计。)

同 inspection (审计), review (查账), examination (检查)

反 neglect (忽视)

派 auditor (审计员), auditing (审计)

audition: *n.* 试演, 试唱, 试音

记 audition = audi (听) + tion (名词后缀) → 试音

配 singing audition (歌唱试镜 | audition tape (试镜录像)

例 She attended a singing audition for the competition. (她参加了比赛的歌唱试镜。)

同 trial (试演), test (试镜)

auditor: *n.* 审计员

记 auditor = audi (听) + -tor (人) → 审计员

配 external auditor (外部审计员 | internal auditor (内部审计员)

例 The external auditor reviewed the accounts. (外部审计员审查了账目。)

同 inspector (审计员), examiner (检查员)

派 audit (审计), auditorium (礼堂)

auditorium: *n.* 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)

auditorium: <i>n.</i> ①礼堂, 会堂; ②听众席, 观众席
例 同 派 The concert was held in the school <u>auditorium</u>. (音乐会在学校礼堂举行。) hall (礼堂), theater (剧场) auditor (审计员)
augment: <i>v.</i> (数量、大小等)增加, 提高, 扩大
记 配 例 augment = aug (增加) + -ment (动词后缀) → 增加 augment income (增加收入 augment capacity (扩大容量) The company plans to <u>augment</u> its production capacity. (公司计划扩大生产能力。)
同 反 派 increase (增加), enlarge (扩大), enhance (增强) diminish (减少), reduce (缩小) augmentation (增加)
aura: <i>n.</i> 气氛, 氛围, 气质
配 例 同 positive aura (积极气场 spiritual aura (精神气场) The leader had a positive <u>aura</u> around him. (这位领导身上有积极的气场。) atmosphere (气氛), vibe (氛围), ambience (氛围)
auspice: <i>n.</i> ①赞助, 主办; ②吉兆
记 配 例 auspice = auspic- (预兆) + -e (名词) → 保护 under auspice (在…赞助下 auspice organization (主办机构) The event was held under the <u>auspices</u> of UNESCO. (活动在联合国教科文组织的赞助下举行。)
同 反 派 guidance (支持), sponsorship (赞助) opposition (反对) auspices (赞助)
auspicious: <i>adj.</i> 吉利的, 吉兆的
记 配 例 auspicious = aus- (鸟) + spic (看) + ious (形容词后缀) → 吉利的 auspicious sign (吉兆 auspicious occasion (吉庆时刻) The wedding was held on an <u>auspicious</u> day. (婚礼在一个吉日举行。)
同 反 派 favorable (吉利的), promising (有希望的) ominous (不祥的), unfavorable (不利的) auspice (吉兆), auspiciousness (吉祥)
austerity: <i>n.</i> 朴素, 节俭, 苦行
记 配 例 austerity = auster (严厉) + ity (名词后缀) → 朴素 economic austerity (经济紧缩 policy of austerity (紧缩政策) The government introduced a policy of <u>austerity</u>. (政府出台了紧缩政策。)
同 反 派 severity (严格), frugality (节俭) luxury (奢华), extravagance (奢侈) austere (严峻的)
authentic: <i>adj.</i> ①真正的, 真品; ②真实的, 可靠的
记 配 例 authentic = authen (真实) + -tic (形容词后缀) → 真实的 authentic document (真实文件 authentic experience (真实体验) The museum displays <u>authentic</u> historical documents. (博物馆展出真实的历史文件。)
同 反 派 genuine (真实的), real (真正的), true (确实的) fake (假的), false (虚假的) authenticity (真实性)
authorize: <i>v.</i> 授权, 批准
记 配 例 authorize = author (作者) + -ize (动词后缀) → 授权 authorize payment (授权付款 authorize entry (允许进入) The manager authorized the payment yesterday. (经理昨天授权了付款。)
同 反 派 permit (授权), empower (允许), approve (批准) forbid (禁止), deny (拒绝) authorization (授权), authority (权威)

autonomy: <i>n.</i> 自治, 自治权
记 配 例 autonomy = auto (自我) + nom (法则) + -y (名词后缀) → 自治 gain autonomy (获得自治权 full autonomy (完全自治) The region gained full <u>autonomy</u> last year. (该地区去年获得完全自治权。)
同 反 派 independence (自治), self-rule (自我管理) dependence (依赖), subordination (从属) autonomous (自治的)
avalanche: <i>n.</i> 雪崩
记 配 例 avalanche = aval (下降) + anche (名词后缀) → 雪崩 snow avalanche (雪崩 avalanche warning (雪崩预警) The climbers were caught in a snow <u>avalanche</u>. (登山者被困在雪崩中。)
同 landslide (雪崩), downfall (崩塌)
avaricious: <i>adj.</i> 贪婪的, 贪得无厌的
记 配 例 avaricious = avar (贪婪) + icious (形容词后缀) → 贪婪的 avaricious nature (贪婪本性 avaricious behavior (贪婪行为) His <u>avaricious</u> nature ruined his reputation. (他的贪婪本性毁了名声。)
同 反 派 greedy (贪婪的), grasping (贪心的) generous (慷慨的), charitable (仁慈的) avarice (贪婪)
avert: <i>v.</i> ①防止, 避免(危险等); ②转移目光, 背过脸
记 配 例 avert = a- (离开) + vert (转) → 避开 avert crisis (避免危机 avert accident (避免事故) The quick action <u>averted</u> a major crisis. (迅速的行动避免了一场重大危机。)
同 反 avoid (避免), prevent (防止), turn away (转移) confront (面对), face (直面)
aviator: <i>n.</i> 飞行员, 飞机驾驶员
记 配 例 aviator = avi (鸟) + ator (人) → 飞行员 famous aviator (著名飞行员 pioneer aviator (先驱飞行员) The famous <u>aviator</u> set a new record. (这位著名飞行员创造了新纪录。)
同 派 pilot (飞行员) aviation (航空)
avoid: <i>v.</i> ①避免, 防止; ②回避, 躲避
记 配 例 avoid = a- (离开) + void (空) → 避免 avoid mistake (避免错误 avoid risk (避免风险) Students should <u>avoid</u> mistakes in the exam. (学生应避免考试中的错误。)
同 反 派 evoke (避免), escape (逃避), shun (回避) confront (面对), encounter (遭遇) avoidance (避免), avoidable (可避免的)
avow: <i>v.</i> 声明, 公开宣称
记 配 例 avow = a- (加强) + vow (誓言) → 公开声明 avow love (公开表白 avow loyalty (宣示忠诚) He <u>avowed</u> his love for her. (他公开表白了对她的爱。)
同 反 派 declare (公开声明), affirm (断言) deny (否认), repudiate (否定) avowal (声明)
awe: <i>n.</i> 敬畏, 惊叹; <i>v.</i> 使敬畏, 使惊叹
配 例 同 in awe (敬畏 inspire awe (引发敬畏) The students stood in awe of their teacher. (学生们对老师充满敬畏。) wonder (敬畏), admiration (钦佩), reverence (尊敬)
反 派 contempt (轻视), disdain (鄙视) 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

awkward: <i>adj.</i> ①尴尬的; ②(动作)笨拙的; ③(物)难用的, 不便的
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)

balmy: <i>adj.</i> (天气)温暖舒适的
配 balmy weather (温和的天气 balmy breeze (温暖的微风) 例 We enjoyed the <u>balmy</u> breeze by the sea. (我们享受着海边温暖的微风。) 同 mild (温和的), gentle (柔和的), pleasant (宜人的) 反 harsh (严酷的), severe (剧烈的)

barometer: <i>n.</i> 气压计, 晴雨表
同 gauge (气压计), indicator (指标) 派 barometric (气压的)
barren: <i>adj.</i> ①(土地)贫瘠的, 荒芜的; ②不孕的, 不结果
记 barren = barr- (不毛的) + -en (形容词后缀) → 贫瘠的 配 barren land (贫瘠土地 barren desert (荒芜沙漠) 例 The explorers crossed the <u>barren</u> desert. (探险者穿越了荒芜的沙漠。) 同 infertile (贫瘠的), desolate (荒芜的) 反 fertile (肥沃的), productive (多产的) 派 barrenness (贫瘠)
barricade: <i>n.</i> 路障, 街垒; <i>v.</i> 设路障, 阻挡
记 barricade = barr (阻挡) + icade (名词后缀) → 路障 配 set up barricade (设路障 police barricade (警察路障) 例 Protesters set up <u>barricades</u> in the street. (抗议者在街上设起路障。) 同 barrier (路障), blockade (封锁) 反 passage (通道), opening (开口)
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)
barter: <i>v.</i> 物物交换, 交换(货物)
配 barter trade (易货贸易 barter system (以物易物制度) 例 Villagers used <u>barter</u> trade instead of money. (村民用易货贸易代替货币。) 同 exchange (以物易物), trade (交易) 反 buy (购买), purchase (采购)
bashful: <i>adj.</i> 害羞的, 腼腆的
记 bashful = bash (害羞) + ful (充满) → 害羞的 配 bashful smile (害羞的微笑 bashful child (害羞的孩子) 例 The <u>bashful</u> child hid behind his mother. (害羞的孩子躲在母亲身后。) 同 shy (害羞的), timid (胆小的) 反 confident (自信的), bold (大胆的) 派 bashfulness (害羞)
basin: <i>n.</i> ①盆, 水盆; ②盆地, 流域
配 river basin (流域 wash basin (洗脸盆) 例 The Nile River <u>basin</u> is fertile. (尼罗河流域很肥沃。) 同 bowl (盆), container (容器), valley (流域)
bask: <i>v.</i> 晒太阳, 沐浴...之中
配 bask in sun (晒太阳 bask glory (享受荣耀) 例 The cat <u>basked</u> in the warm sunlight. (猫在温暖的阳光下晒太阳。) 同 enjoy (享受), sunbathe (晒太阳) 反 suffer (遭受), endure (忍受)
baste: <i>v.</i> (烹调时)浇卤汁于(肉上等)
配 baste meat (浇肉汁 baste turkey (给火鸡抹汁) 例 She <u>basted</u> the turkey during roasting. (她在烤火鸡时不断浇汁。) 同 sew (暂缝), moisten (涂油汁)
batter: <i>v.</i> 连续猛击, 殴打; <i>n.</i> ①(做糕饼的)面糊; ②击球手
记 batter = bat (击打) + -er (反复动作) → 连续击打 配 cake batter (蛋糕糊 batter the door (猛击门) 例 She poured the cake <u>batter</u> into the pan. (她把蛋糕糊倒进烤盘里。) 同 hitter (击球员), mixture (面糊) 派 battery (电池)

bear: <i>v.</i> ①忍受, 容忍; ②承量, 负责; ③生育, 开花结果; <i>n.</i> 熊
配 bear weight (承受重量 bear responsibility (承担责任) 例 He had to <u>bear</u> responsibility for the mistake. (他不得不承担这个错误的责任。) 同 carry (携带), endure (忍受), tolerate (忍耐) 反 abandon (放弃), refuse (拒绝) 派 bearer (持有人), bearing (举止)
beat: <i>v.</i> ①敲打, 捶打; ②打败, 胜过; ③(心脏)跳动; <i>n.</i> 节拍
配 beat drum (击鼓 beat record (打破纪录) 例 The athlete <u>beat</u> the world record. (运动员打破了世界纪录。) 同 strike (打), defeat (击败), rhythm (节拍) 反 lose (输), surrender (投降)
becoming: <i>adj.</i> ①(服饰等)合适的, 相配的; ②(行为)得体的
记 becoming = be- (变得) + com (完全) + ing (形容词后缀) → 合适的 配 becoming dress (合适的衣服 becoming manner (得体的举止) 例 She wore a <u>becoming</u> dress to the party. (她穿着一件得体的衣服去参加聚会。) 同 suitable (合适的), fitting (得体的) 反 unsuitable (不合适的), inappropriate (不恰当的) 派 become (成为)
beforehand: <i>adv.</i> 预先, 事先
记 beforehand = before (之前) + hand (手) → 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)
befuddle: <i>v.</i> 使迷惑, 使困惑
记 befuddle = be- (加强) + fuddle (迷惑) → 使迷惑 配 befuddle mind (使头脑糊涂 befuddle completely (彻底迷惑) 例 The strange question befuddled the students. (这个奇怪的问题让学生们糊涂了。) 同 confuse (使迷惑), bewilder (使困惑), puzzle (使困惑) 反 clarify (澄清), enlighten (启发) 派 befuddlement (迷惑)
beget: <i>v.</i> 导致, 引发, 产生
记 beget = be- (产生) + get (得到) → 产生 配 beget child (生孩子 beget trouble (招致麻烦) 例 Violence only <u>begets</u> more violence. (暴力只会招致更多暴力。) 同 cause (引起), produce (产生) 反 stop (停止), prevent (阻止)
begrudge: <i>v.</i> ①嫉妒, 不满; ②勉强给, 吝啬
记 begrudge = be- (坏) + grudge (怨恨) → 嫉妒 配 begrudge money (舍不得钱 begrudge success (嫉妒成功) 例 He begrudged his colleague's success. (他嫉妒同事的成功。) 同 envy (嫉妒), resent (不满) 反 give (给予), grant (允许)
beguile: <i>v.</i> 哄骗, 欺骗
记 beguile = be- (使) + guile (欺骗) → 诱骗 配 beguile time (消磨时间 beguile viewer (迷住观众) 例 The movie beguiled viewers with its story. (这部电影用剧情迷住了观众。) 同 deceive (欺骗), charm (吸引) 反 repel (驱逐), disenchant (使醒悟) 派 beguilement (欺骗), beguiler (骗子)

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)

belie: <i>v.</i> 掩饰, 遮掩
记 belie = be- (使) + lie (假) → 掩饰
配 belie hope (辜负希望 belie claim (掩盖事实))
例 His actions <u>belie</u> his words of honesty. (他的行为掩盖了他诚实的言辞。)
同 contradict (掩饰), misrepresent (歪曲)
反 reveal (揭示), show (显示)

believer: <i>n.</i> 信徒, 相信...者
记 believer = believe (相信) + er (人) → 信徒
配 true believer (真正的信徒 religious believer (宗教信徒))
例 He is a true <u>believer</u> in freedom. (他是真正的自由信仰者。)
同 follower (信徒), adherent (信仰者)
反 skeptic (怀疑者), atheist (无神论者)
派 believe (信徒), belief (信念)

belligerent: <i>adj.</i> 好斗的, 交战的; <i>n.</i> 交战国, 交战团体
记 belligerent = belli (战争) + gerent (携带者) → 好战的
配 belligerent nation (交战国 belligerent attitude (好战态度))
例 The <u>belligerent</u> nation refused to negotiate. (交战国拒绝谈判。)
同 hostile (好斗的), aggressive (挑衅的)
反 peaceful (和平的), friendly (友好的)
派 belligerence (交战), belligerency (交战状态)

benefactor: <i>n.</i> 捐助者, 施主
记 benefactor = bene- (好) + fact (做) + -or (人) → 恩人
配 generous benefactor (慷慨的捐助者 anonymous benefactor (匿名捐助者))
例 An anonymous <u>benefactor</u> donated a large sum. (一位匿名捐助者捐赠了一大笔钱。)
同 supporter (捐助者), patron (赞助人)
反 opponent (反对者), foe (敌人)
派 benefit (利益), beneficial (有益的), beneficiary (受益人)

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)

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)

benevolent: <i>adj.</i> 仁慈的, 慈善的
反 cruel (残忍的), malevolent (恶意的)
派 benevolence (仁慈)

benign: <i>adj.</i> ①(肿瘤)良性的, ②(气候)良好的; ③慈祥的, 温和的
记 benign = bene- (好) + -gn (生育/产生) → 良性的
配 benign tumor (良性肿瘤 benign climate (温和气候))
例 The doctor confirmed it was a <u>benign</u> tumor. (医生确认这是良性肿瘤。)
同 gentle (温和的), harmless (无害的), kind (仁慈的)
反 malignant (恶性的), harmful (有害的)
派 benignity (仁慈)

bent: <i>adj.</i> ①弯曲的; ②坚决的; <i>n.</i> 天赋特长, 爱好
记 bent = bend (弯曲) + -t (过去分词) → 弯曲的
配 bent pipe (弯曲的管子 bent figure (弯腰的人影))
例 He walked with a <u>bent</u> figure. (他弯着腰走路。)
同 curved (弯曲的), inclined (倾向的)
反 straight (笔直的), upright (正直的)
派 bend (弯曲), bendable (可弯曲的)

bequest: <i>n.</i> 遗产, 遗赠
记 bequest = be- (给予) + quest (寻求) → 遗赠
配 charitable bequest (慈善遗赠 family bequest (家族遗产))
例 She left a charitable <u>bequest</u> in her will. (她在遗嘱中留下了慈善遗产。)
同 legacy (遗赠), inheritance (遗产)
派 bequeath (遗赠), legatee (受遗赠人)

berate: <i>v.</i> 痛斥, 训斥
记 berate = be- (加强) + rate (责骂) → 严责
配 berate harshly (严厉斥责 berate publicly (公开责骂))
例 The coach berated the players for poor performance. (教练因表现差斥责了球员们。)
同 scold (责骂), rebuke (训斥)
反 praise (赞扬), commend (称赞)

bereave: <i>v.</i> 使丧失亲友, 剥夺
记 bereave = be- (剥夺) + reave (夺取) → 使丧失
配 bereave family (丧亲家庭 bereave widow (失去丈夫的寡妇))
例 The bereaved family received comfort from friends. (丧亲家庭得到了朋友们的安慰。)
同 deprive (使丧失), orphan (使失去亲人)
反 enrich (使富有), bless (祝福)
派 bereavement (丧亲之痛)

beset: <i>v.</i> 困扰, 烦扰
记 beset = be- (加强) + set (放置) → 困扰
配 beset problem (困扰问题 beset by difficulties (被困难困扰))
例 The project was <u>beset</u> by many difficulties. (这个项目受到许多困难困扰。)
同 surround (困扰), harass (围攻), plague (折磨)
反 free (解脱), release (解放)

besiege: <i>v.</i> 围攻, 困扰
记 besiege = be- (围绕) + siege (围攻) → 围攻
配 besiege city (围攻城市 besiege fortress (围攻堡垒))
例 The army besieged the city for months. (军队围攻这座城市数月。)
同 surround (包围), blockade (封锁)
反 release (解围), free (解放)
派 besieger (围攻者), besiegement (围攻)

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)

bestow : <i>v.</i> 给予, 授予, 赠与
。) 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)
beverage : <i>n.</i> 饮料
记 beverage = bever (饮) + -age (名词后缀) → 饮料 配 soft beverage (软饮料 beverage industry (饮料行业)) 例 The company produces various kinds of <u>beverages</u>. (这家公司生产各种饮料。) 同 drink (饮料), refreshment (饮品)

blemish : <i>n.</i> 斑点, 瑕疵; <i>v.</i> 玷污, 损害
配 facial blemish (面部瑕疵 skin blemish (皮肤瑕疵)) 例 The cream helps reduce skin <u>blemishes</u>. (这款护肤霜有助于减少皮肤瑕疵。) 同 flaw (瑕疵), defect (缺点), imperfection (不完美) 反 perfection (完美), purity (纯净)

bombastic: <i>adj.</i> 夸夸其谈的, 词藻华丽空洞的
实质内容。) 同 pompous (夸大的), grandiloquent (浮夸的) 反 simple (朴素的), plain (简单的) 派 bombast (夸大)
bonanza: <i>n.</i> 财运, 鸿运
记 bonanza = bon (好) + anza (奖励) → 富矿 配 economic bonanza (经济繁荣) gold bonanza (金矿热潮) 例 The oil discovery was a <u>bonanza</u> for the country. (石油发现是该国的繁荣契机。) 同 windfall (意外之财), jackpot (横财) 反 loss (损失)
bondage: <i>n.</i> 奴役, 束缚
记 bondage = bond (束缚) + age (状态) → 奴役 配 slavery bondage (奴役束缚) bondage of fear (恐惧的束缚) 例 The people lived in <u>bondage</u> for centuries. (人们在奴役下生活了几个世纪。) 同 slavery (奴役), captivity (囚禁) 反 freedom (自由), liberty (解放) 派 bond (奴役)
bonus: <i>n.</i> 红利, 奖金, 津贴
配 annual bonus (年终奖金) big bonus (丰厚奖金) 例 Employees received a big annual <u>bonus</u> . (员工们获得了丰厚的年终奖金。) 同 reward (奖金), benefit (好处) 反 penalty (惩罚), loss (损失)
boost: <i>v. 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 <u>boosted</u> 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)
boring: <i>adj.</i> 没趣的, 令人厌倦(或厌烦)的
记 boring = bore (钻孔/无聊) + -ing (形容词后缀) → 无聊的 配 boring class (无聊的课) boring job (无聊的工作) 例 The lecture was long and <u>boring</u> . (这堂课又长又无聊。) 同 dull (无聊的), tedious (乏味的) 反 interesting (有趣的), exciting (令人兴奋的) 派 bore (使厌烦)
botany: <i>n.</i> 植物学
记 botany = botan- (植物) + -y (学科) → 植物学 配 study botany (研究植物学) botany class (植物学课) 例 She decided to study <u>botany</u> in college. (她决定在大学学习植物学。) 同 plant science (植物学) 派 botanical (植物学的), botanist (植物学家)
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) 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)
bow: <i>n.</i> ①弓; ②鞠躬; <i>v.</i> 鞠躬, 点头
配 bow tie (领结) bow deeply (鞠躬) 例 He <u>bowed</u> deeply to show respect. (他深深鞠躬以示尊敬。)

bow: <i>n.</i> ①弓; ②鞠躬; <i>v.</i> 鞠躬, 点头
同 bend (鞠躬), curve (弓) 反 straighten (伸直) 派 bowman (弓箭手)
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)
brain: <i>n.</i> ①大脑; ②(pl.) 脑力, 智力
配 human brain (人脑) brain damage (脑损伤) 例 The human <u>brain</u> controls all body functions. (人脑控制着所有身体功能。) 同 intellect (头脑), mind (智慧) 派 brainy (聪明的), brainless (愚蠢的)
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)
breakdown: <i>n.</i> ①(机械)故障; ②(谈判)破裂, 失败; ③(精神)崩溃
记 breakdown = break (打破) + down (向下) → 故障 配 mental breakdown (精神崩溃) machine breakdown (机器故障) 例 He suffered a mental <u>breakdown</u> after the crisis. (危机后他精神崩溃了。) 同 collapse (崩溃), failure (失败), malfunction (故障) 反 success (成功), recovery (恢复) 派 break (崩溃)
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)
breeze: <i>n.</i> ①微风; ②容易的事; <i>v.</i> 轻盈而行
配 gentle breeze (微风) cool breeze (凉风) 例 A gentle <u>breeze</u> blew through the trees. (一阵微风吹过树林。) 同 wind (微风), gust (阵风) 反 storm (暴风雨) 派 breezy (微风的)
brew: <i>v.</i> ①酿制(啤酒); ②沏, 煮(茶或咖啡); ③酝酿(坏事)
配 brew coffee (煮咖啡) brew tea (泡茶) 例 She <u>brewed</u> a pot of coffee in the morning. (她早上煮了一壶咖啡。) 同 prepare (酿造), concoct (调制) 派 brewer (酿酒师), brewery (酿酒厂)
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)

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