麟渡兮字彙

麟渡兮老師編著

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To my dear wife, Weitzern

麟渡兮老師部落格:http://zdcgre.blogspot.tw/

麟渡兮老師臉書:http://goo.gl/zR4GVo

麟渡兮老師 YouTube: http://goo.gl/hySZjk

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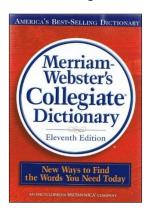
第一章 GRE 參考字典

工欲善其事,必先利其器。

一個好老師再怎麼會教,也只能陪伴同學十數堂課,但好的字典卻能伴我們一生。不僅在準備語言考試時有用,甚至未來面臨到學術論文閱讀、寫作時,字典都是我們最忠實可靠的朋友。然而,字典何其多,要怎麼挑選怎麼使用呢?不同的情境下,我們會用到不同的字典,以下是我針對 GRE 備考在字典上的建議:

第一:讀英英字典,"儘可能地"降低中文對學習字彙的干擾。

GRE 是一個語言考試,出題機構是"美國"的 ETS (教育測驗服務機構),命題教授是"美國人",他們不懂中文,他們對單字的理解是"不帶有中文干擾的",所以我們最好透過英英字典學習,最好是美國人自己編的字典,最好是美國大學生(因為美國大學生念研究所也得考 GRE)普遍使用的字典,這個答案經過反覆地檢驗,就是 Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition (後簡稱 MW)。



圖一、MW 紙本字典封面 (紅皮書)

所謂"儘可能地降低中文對學習字彙的干擾"指的是"不要只讀英漢字典",注意我說的是"只",如果你慣於使用英漢字典,但能多讀 MW 的解釋,那也可以,或更好的是:以 MW 為主,英漢字典為輔。英漢字典的好處在於讓我們"快速"取得某單字對應的"最接近中文概念",這在名詞解釋上最有好處,例如:

guava (n) any of several tropical American shrubs or small trees (genus *Psidium*) of the myrtle family; especially: a shrubby tree (*P. guajava*) widely cultivated for its sweet acid yellow or pink fruit

你猜出來這是什麼了嗎?大概很困難,但我一說"芭樂"你馬上就懂了。但可惜 GRE 不考 guava 這種芭樂字。有些 GRE 字沒有很好的"中文概念"能對應,硬套一個"接近"的中文,反而容易造成誤解,如 cynical 大家都會翻"憤世嫉俗的",但只背這個中文意思而不看英文解釋會把此字誤以為是"憤怒"那方面的意思,但其實此字最重要的概念是"自私",MW 是這樣解釋的:

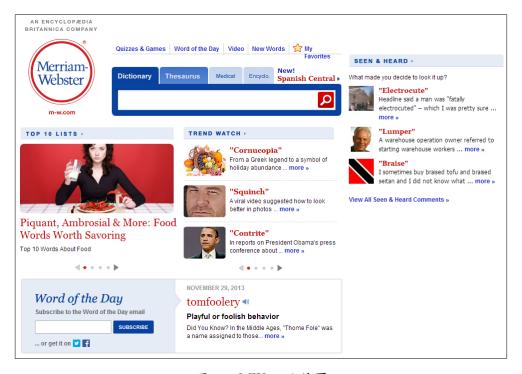
cynical (a) having or showing the attitude or temper of a <u>cynic</u>: based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by <u>self-interest</u>

關鍵在於 self-interest (自利,自私自利那個"自利")一字,簡單說就是 selfish,這是"憤世嫉俗"所翻不出來的,但美國人就是這樣"想"這個字,這樣"用"這個字。網路版 MW 字典貼心地給了更白話的解釋:

cynical (a) <u>selfish</u> and <u>dishonest</u> in a way that shows no concern about treating other people fairly

看到了嗎?關鍵字還是自私 (selfish) 還多了一個 dishonest,這個字是徹底的負面字,cynic 這種人的態度是 cynical,他們的人生觀是"全天下人都自私自利,只為了自己好",他們的座右銘可能是"人不為己,天誅地滅",這樣的人活於世上,當然怨東怨西快樂不起來,於是"憤世嫉俗",這樣就明白了吧,但注意這是透過"英文解釋"搭配理解後的成果。

如上所述,請同學們務必把 GRE 的"聖經"字典 MW 當作手邊書,遇到不會的單字就查,養成一種 "不確定"就查 MW 的習慣,你會發現很多你以為自己會的單字,其實你並不會,這些字是 GRE 最喜歡考的,因為最有鑑別度。比如說,你知道 school 不是 "學校"而是 "學派"嗎?你知道 inform 不是 "告知"而是 "形塑"嗎?查了 MW,你就什麼都知道了。



圖二、MW 網站首頁

我推薦使用網路版: http://m-w.com/, 而非紙本版,因為最即時的更新都在網路上,比如說紙本版沒有例句,但網路版有。紙本版無法聽發音,網路版可以。MW 對字彙量小者一開始會顯得無法親近,因為它常常是用 GRE 單字解釋 GRE 單字 (我戲稱為用 "文言文"解釋 "文言文"),同學們只好再從解釋裡抓出不會的單字查,往往又遇到 GRE 單字,結果查一個字要搞十幾分鐘,相當麻煩。然而,這也正是

MW 適合 GRE 考生之處,它讓你在單字的交叉解釋之間形成了"同義字網路",知道這個字和那個字是有關連的,是一國的,這正是"句子等價題"的考試形式。本書的編排即以"同反義字組"為脈絡,與 MW 解釋形成最佳組合。MW 編輯也意識到非母語人士對"文言文解釋文言文"的困擾,於是今年在網路版推出相當於"白話文解釋"的 quick definition,有別於原本"文言"的 full definition。



圖三、MW 解釋範例: cynical

另外推薦手機上網的同學使用 MW 的免費 app: http://goo.gl/1DVMUV,在 Android、iPhone、iPad 等系統皆可使用。同學們在背單字的同時,務必點單字右方的小喇叭聽發音,儘管 GRE 不考聽力,但聲音 (即單字發音)的刺激也是記憶重要的一環,背單字也順便練聽力和發音,到了美國後你會發現知識份子圈圈裡滿口 GRE 單字、寫的也多是 GRE 單字,也許你早就背的滾瓜爛熟,只是不會唸或聽不懂,美國人還是認為"你不會"。溝通是語言的最基本功能,而"聽說"是溝通的輸入、輸出,有志於真正學好英文的同學,一定要把聽說念好。GRE 單字裡一堆法文字,你會念嗎?單字的重音在哪裡?你會很意外你一直以來都是念錯的。

試著念念看下面幾個 GRE 單字,然後去查 MW 聽發音:

naivete (n) "天真"。
indefatigable (a) "不知疲倦的"。
self-righteous (a) "自以為是的"。
quixotic (a) "不切實際的"。

MW 有其特有的符號系統,請務必熟悉 (本書編排與其一致):

- (1) 大寫字母表示 "同義字",如圖三 cynical 第一個解釋告訴我們 CAPTIOUS、PEEVISH 是 cynical 的同義字。
- (2) 角括弧 <> 裡放的是單字用法,通常不成一個句子。

同義字 (synonyms) 分析是 MW 的強項,如在 inconstant, fickle, capricious, mercurial, unstable 這幾個條目下都能找到這樣的分析:

Synonym Discussion of INCONSTANT

INCONSTANT, FICKLE, CAPRICIOUS, MERCURIAL, UNSTABLE mean lacking firmness or steadiness (as in purpose or devotion).

INCONSTANT implies an incapacity for steadiness and an inherent tendency to change <an inconstant friend>. FICKLE suggests unreliability because of perverse changeability and incapacity for steadfastness <performers discover how fickle fans can be>. CAPRICIOUS suggests motivation by sudden whim or fancy and stresses unpredictability <an utterly capricious critic>. MERCURIAL implies a rapid changeability in mood <made anxious by her boss's mercurial temperament>. UNSTABLE implies an incapacity for remaining in a fixed position or steady course and applies especially to a lack of emotional balance <too unstable to hold a job>.

圖四、MW 同義字分析範例: inconstant 系列字

它們其實是從另一本 MW 字典 The Merriam-Webster Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms 中節錄出來的,這些精彩的分析告訴你在美國人心目中這些 "所謂的" 同義字其實是有細微差異的。但 GRE 考題不會考到這麼細膩,我們以欣賞角度觀之即可,只要知道 inconstant, fickle, capricious, mercurial, unstable 屬於 "不穩定" 家族即可。同樣地,對於 MW 列出的同反義字,因為是字典的關係,所以會鉅細靡遺地列出,同學們要練就 "天不怕地不怕"的膽量,快速掃過或忽略都可以。最重要最常考的同反義字經過篩選過已列入本書,請大家放心。

Related to INCONSTANT

Synonyms

capricious, changeable, changeful, flickery, fluctuating, fluid, inconsistent, fickle, mercurial, mutable, skittish, temperamental, uncertain, unpredictable, unsettled, unstable, unsteady, variable, volatile

Antonyms

certain, changeless, constant, immutable, invariable, predictable, settled, stable, stationary, steady, unchangeable, unchanging, unvarying

Related Words

aimless, arbitrary, desultory, erratic, haphazard, hit-ormiss, irregular, random, scattered, slapdash, stray; ambivalent, hesitating, shaky, shilly-shally, shilly-shallying, vacillating, wavering; dicey, undependable, unreliable, untrustworthy; adaptable, mobile, protean, versatile

Near Antonyms

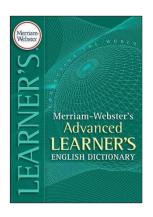
equable, even, uniform; abiding, durable, lasting, permanent, persistent; dependable, reliable, sure, tried, tried-and-true, true, trustworthy, trusty

圖五、"鉅細靡遺的" MW 同反義字列表: inconstant

第二:不要只讀一本字典,最好同時讀好幾本字典。

字典是人編的,而人會犯錯。字典是編輯對單字"主觀的"理解,所以每本字典對同一個單字都有著"類似、卻不盡相同"的定義。若我們可以同時讀好幾本字典,那麼每本字典都犯錯的機會就微乎其微了,有時候某本字典的說法"不合胃口",那麼就看別本吧。除了 MW Collegiate 字典以外,還有一本 MW 系列的姊妹作:Meriam-Webster's Advanced Learner's English Dictionary (後簡稱 AL) 可參考。網

址:http://learnersdictionary.com/。這本字典完全以"白話文"解釋單字,且例句豐富,恰好可以補 MW 紙本字典的不足。



圖六、AL 字典封面 (綠皮書)

另外推薦一個新的字典網站: Vocabulary.com (http://vocabulary.com/),此網站的特色是字體大、查詢迅速快,含字源解釋和發音。其英文解釋相當白話易懂,彷彿有一個字彙老師當面和你聊天。右側有此單字在各媒體期刊中的引用,依領域分類。



圖七、Vocabulary.com 首頁

同時瀏覽多本字典的理想不見得要在多個網站間切來換去,有個好用的工具叫 <靈格斯字典>。與 其說是字典,其實是 "字典介面",軟體安裝後可同時載入多個 "字典文字檔",查詢某個單字時,所有 字典的解釋都會條列其下,相當方便。軟體小而輕巧,我非常推薦。

靈格斯字典 (Lingoes): http://www.lingoes.cn/

字典文字檔:http://goo.gl/a0Ohxk



圖八、靈格斯字典介面: capricious

第二章 構詞法則

第一節 字首

• 字首規則一: ad-(to) 與 "同化"作用。

解說:ad-為萬用字首,概念是"去做"什麼,本身無意義 (如同 to),目的是帶出後面的"動詞字根"。 第二個字母 d 往往被後面所接的子音"同化"成"a+重複子音"的形式,這種現象在 a 開頭的動詞單字 裡相當常見。

例子: appease (v) "使平復"。來自 ad-+peace (再轉動詞)。

assuage (v) "緩和"。來自 ad-+suage。

alleviate (v) "舒緩"。來自 ad- + lev- (light) + i + ate (動詞結尾)。

其中 app-, ass-, all- 都是 ad- 受到後面子音"同化"後的產物。

除了字首 ad- 有同化作用外,其他字首如 in- (not)、dis- (not)、per- (through) 也有同化作用,如

例子: illegal (a) "不合法的"。來自 in- (not) + legal。

different (a) "不同的"。來自 dis-(not) + fer-(carry) + ent (形容詞結尾)。

pellucid (a) "清晰的"。來自 per- (intensifier) + lucid。

• 字首規則二:imp-(小屁孩) 與 "異化"作用。

解說:字首 in- 有好多意思,除了大家所熟悉的 not 以外,也可以 inside 或同 en- 做"使役動詞"的概念,還有底下規則三會講到的 intensifier。當字首 in- 後面遇到如 b 或 p 的字音時,由於"發音上的需要",in- 會"異化"成 im-,所謂發音上的需要是因為 b, p 等子音為"爆破音",嘴巴要先閉上再往外噴氣發音,所以 in- 的 n 就"麻煩"了,因為嘴巴閉不起來。in- 變成 im- 就"恰恰好"先閉後開,這樣的"異化"作用來自發音的方便性。有一個 GRE 單字叫 imp (n)"頑童",記法是"I'm P."(我是頑童,我是小 P 孩),因此課堂上我將 imp- 開頭的字戲稱作"小屁孩"。

例子: <u>imp</u>roper (a) "不恰當的"。來自 im-= in- (not) + proper。 <u>imb</u>ibe (v) "喝"。來自 im-= in- (inside) + bib (drink) + e (動詞結尾)。

• 字首規則三:任何字首都可能做"不帶意思的"intensifier,做加強語氣用。

解說:這個規則往往造成讀者混淆,如大部分的時候字首 in- 都做 not 的意思,但有時候它卻搖身一變成了 "沒有意思的"強調結構,這對習慣利用字首判斷單字的 "正負號"是一大致命傷。幸好這樣的字並不多,我們必須特別把這些"例外"給記下來。又如同規則一的 pellucid 的 per- 也是"加強語氣"的用法。另外一個常見的否定字首 de- (down, away) 也有"加強語氣"的用法。

例子:in<u>de</u>fatigable (a) "不知疲倦的"。來自 in- (not) + de- (intensifier) + fatig(ue) + able (形容詞結尾) dis<u>in</u>genuous (a) "不真誠的"。來自 dis- (not) + in- (intensifier) + gen (born) + u + ous (形容詞結尾

注意此兩字的前兩字首:in-、de-和 dis-、in-本身都有 not 的意思,但不會有"字首負負得正"的情形(從邏輯上想,若負負得正,為什麼不乾脆不加字首來得簡潔呢?),這裡提供一個記法:若第一個字首表 not 的話,第二個字首就"只能"是加強語氣了。這兩個字都是超級常考的 GRE 單字,正因為intensifier 的攪局,其"正負意涵"容易判斷錯誤,故 ETS 特別喜歡考。請記下:indefatigable (a) "不知疲倦的"為正面字,是"勤勞"字組的成員,而 disingenuous (a) "不真誠的"為負面字,是"虚假、做作"字組的成員。

第二節 字根 (兼談字源)

字根是一門系統性的學問,市面上不乏字根的好書,我推薦劉毅所編著的〈英文字根字典〉。課堂上我會講解"最重要的"一些字根,直接融入 GRE 單字教學,不再另外討論。事實上,同學們學習英語的過程多少都累積了許多字根知識,只是缺乏系統整理和組織連貫,我的建議是手邊有本參考書,要用的時候查得到,剩下的就靠課堂聽講作複習,沒聽過的再特別抄筆記背下來即可。字根的威力在於"以簡馭繁",學了一個有用的字根,就等於學了"一串"單字,而且這些字是能邏輯理解的,我們不是"死記"而是"理解"。倘若發揮得當,這是非常高效率的單字記憶法。遇到不懂得單字時,也有機會透過"字根字首"的拆解去猜測單字的涵義或至少是單字的"正反意涵"(通常是字首)。然而,有些時候,單獨的字根拆解完畢後,還須經過另一層"連結"才能推得單字的真正涵義,這就需要聽課了,如auspicious (a)"吉利的"為什麼來自 au-= av- (bird) + spic- (see) + ious (形容詞尾) 呢?原來古人占卜吉內的方式之一是"看鳥飛行的方向",於是 auspicious 一字取其"吉"的偏義至今。類似這樣的字根字首學習,就需要有人帶領。

一般而言,好的字典會針對字源 (etymology) 作講解,裡頭通常會包含字根字首的拆解。字源是 "單字的歷史演進"也是 "單字背後的故事"。字源不等於字根字首,但字源包含字根字首,事實上有些 單字根本沒有字根字首,但通常有字源 (極少數字是 origin unknown),可能是一個典故、地名、人名等 都有可能。有些單字的字源淵遠流長,演變到最後已經"認不得"了,或是字根極為罕見,除了這個字以外,其他地方都用不到,像這樣的字根或字源會被我排除在教學之外,因為那無法幫助記憶更多字, 反而增加了學生負擔,我們還有"諧音"、"聯想"等方式來幫助我們,最後實在是沒辦法了才是死記。

MW 對單字字源 (origin) 的解釋如:

Origin of IMBIBE:

Middle English *enbiben* to absorb, cause to absorb, from Latin *imbibere* to drink in, absorb, from *in-+ bibere* to drink—more at POTABLE

First Known Use: 14th century

另外推薦 Online Etymology Dictionary (線上字源字典),裡頭也有詳盡的字源解釋。少數時候,不同字典對某個單字的字源解釋也不盡相同,這就牽涉到學術問題了,這不是我在本書或字彙班裡所要關注的,我希望是字根字首、字源是"實用的",對我們記憶單字有幫助的,我們好好學下來,不太有幫助的,看過就好,反而會造成負擔、困擾的,則一定要丟棄。有的時候,只要說法講得通,能幫助記憶,儘管與字典的拆解不一致,我仍然認為是有學習價值的,因為它"有用"。

<英文字根字典>: http://www.books.com.tw/products/0010564571

Online Etymology Dictionary: http://www.etymonline.com/

第三節 字尾

字尾的作用在於表現"詞性"(part of speech, POS, part 為"角色", speech 是"語言", 一個字的詞性即其"在語言中扮演的角色")。一般說來,台灣同學在學習英文的過程中,對此並不陌生。大部分的字尾沒有意義,只表達詞性,但少數字尾帶有意義,請特別注意。

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• 表動詞的字尾有:
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-y (如-fy,來自 fac-,表使役動詞。)
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-e

-t

以上三個用 yet 來記。

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-er (如 consider "考慮"、malinger "裝病以逃避工作", -er 結尾不一定是名詞。)
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- -ish (如 fin<u>ish</u>,-ish 另可做形容詞。)
- -en (表使役動詞, en-當字首也是使役動詞, 如 enlighten "啟蒙"。)
- -ate (如 equivocate "欺騙",-ate 另可做形容詞。)

• 表名詞的字尾有:

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-ness (如 disinterested<u>ness</u> "公正"。)
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- -tion (如 equivocation "欺騙"。)
- -ism (不一定翻作"主義",如 aut<u>ism</u>"自閉"、anachron<u>ism</u>"過時"。)
- -v (如 calumnv "誹謗"。)
- -ment (如 detachment "超然、公正")。
- -ity (字根為拉丁文的名詞,如 levity "輕浮"。)
- -el, -ella, -ette, -ling (表"小", 帶有貶低之意), 如:

novel"小說",九流十家,第十家是小說家,不入流。

umbrella "雨傘",雨傘是"小小的"陰影 (umber-, shadow)。

cigarette "香菸",香菸是"小"雪茄 (cigar)。

cassette "卡匣", 卡匣是"小"盒子 (case)。

duckling"小鴨"。

fledgling"幼鳥",幼鳥是剛"長羽毛"(fledge)的鳥。

• 表形容詞的字尾有:

- -al (如 equivocal "模稜兩可的"。)
- -ic (如 sto<u>ic</u> "對...不在乎的"。)
- -id (如 av<u>id</u> "熱情的"。)
- -ous (如 callous "漠不關心的"。)
- -ish (如 imp<u>ish</u> "頑皮的"。)

- -ate (如 dispassionate "不受情緒影響的"。)
- -ine (表"動物的",如 equine "馬的"、canine "狗的"、feline "貓的"。)
- -ful (表 "充滿"、"多",來自 full of,如 tactful "處事圓融的"。)
- 表副詞的字尾有:
 - -ly (少數-ly 非副詞,請見如下說明)
 - (1) 名詞 +-ly = 形容詞,如 friendly "友善的"、costly "昂貴的"。
 - (2) -ly 結尾為名詞的字: anomaly "不一樣的事物"。

第三章 形音義要點

第一節 字形規則

• 字形規則一:大寫 A 的形狀像個 "尖塔",帶有 "尖"、"高"、"刺"的意思。

例子:

<u>a</u>cute (a) "敏銳的" (銳利是 "尖" 的概念)。

apex (n) "高峰" ("高"的概念)。

acupuncture (n) "針灸" ("刺" 的概念)。

第二節 字音規則

• 字音規則一:字母a表"大",字母i表"小"。

解說:

因為發母音 a 時,嘴巴會張得"大大"的,所以帶有 a 的單字可能會有"大"的意思。同理,發母音 i 時,嘴巴是微張,故帶有 i 的單字,可能有"小"的意思。

例子:

amplify (v) "放大"。

<u>arduous</u>(a)"艱鉅的"(巨"大"的任務)。

diminish (v) "縮小"。

字音規則二:母音 a, e, i, o, u 可互換,單、雙母音也可互換。

解說:

母音轉換從 $a \to e \to i \to o \to u$ 為 "弱化"作用,但我們不必記這麼細,只要知道母音皆可互換,單母音 (a,e,i,o,u) 和雙母音 $(如\ ee,oo\ \mbox{\em 9})$ 可互換即可,這個規則主要用於辨識 "字根" 變形。

例子:

字根 f<u>a</u>c-= f<u>e</u>c-= f<u>i</u>c- (make)。如 af<u>fec</u>tation (n) "做作"、<u>fic</u>tion (n) "虚假"。

字根 spec-= spic-(see)。如 specious (a) "似是而非的"、auspicious (a) "吉利的"。

brief(a)"簡潔的"→ brevity(n)"簡潔"。形容詞為雙母音,轉為名詞變單母音。

clear (a) "清楚的" → clarity (n) "清楚"。形容詞為雙母音,轉為名詞變單母音。

• 字音規則三:發音位置接近的子音可互換。

解說:

口腔發音位置相近的子音可以相互轉換,如b,p,m,f(用勺欠口厂來記)可互換或t,d,n,l(用 勺太弓为來記)可互換等等,同樣地我們不必記這麼細,這個規則的用途仍然是用於辨識 "字根"變形。

• 字音規則四:u,v,w三者可互換。

解說:

早期英語 u, v 是不分的,而 w 字形上寫做 "兩個 v",字音上念做 "兩個 u"(double u),可見這三個字母密不可分。同樣地,這個規則用於辨識 "字根" 變形。

例子:

g*awk*y (a) "笨拙的"。

gauche (a) "笨拙的"。

其中w,u互换 (規則四)、k, ch 互换 (規則三)。

第四章 如何使用本書

第一節 符號系統

例一

apathetic [ˌæpə'θεtɪk] (a) 漠不關心的 (不在乎的)
 (MW1) not having or showing much emotion or interest
 (MW2) having little or no interest or concern: INDIFFERENT
 [源] a- (not) + path- (feel), 漠不關心就是"沒有感覺"。
 [衍] apathy ['æpəθɪ] (n) "漢不關心"。

[例] Young people are becoming increasingly apathetic.

例二

ingenuous [ɪn'dʒɛnjʊəs] (a) 天真的

(MW) showing <u>innocent</u> or childlike simplicity and candidness <her *ingenuous* thirst for experience>

[源] in-(加)+gen-(born),天真是與"生"俱來的。

[反] <u>dis</u>ingenuous [ˌdɪsɪnˈdʒɛnjʊəs] (a) lacking in candor also: giving a <u>false</u> appearance of simple <u>frankness</u>: CALCULATING "不真誠的、算計的"。

[例] An ingenuous country girl works very hard to earn money in the big city.

[形] **ingenious** [ɪn'dʒinɪəs] (a) marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception or execution <an **ingenious** contraption>"聰明的、精巧的"。 此字可用 <u>gen</u>ius (n) "天才"來記。

[記] 你 (U) 天真我 (I) 聰明。

字組整理表範例				
漠不關心 (-)	無憂無慮 (+)	行動務實 (+)		
apathetic (a)	nonchalant (a)	activism (n)		
impassive (a)	insouciant (a)	pragmatism (n)		
indifferent (a)				
aloof (a)				
stoic (a)				
cavalier (a)				

單字:以粗體表示。重要字首、字根、字尾或字形重點加底線標出。部分單字加上 KK 音標,附上 詞性,中文解釋僅供參考 (幫助同學快速抓住單字含意)。

英文解釋:出自 Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary 網路版,以 (MW)表示,部分單字再細分為 (MW1): MW 之白話文解釋 (僅網路版字典有)及 (MW2):文言文解釋 (同紙本字典),解釋用字較深,常帶有"同義字"補充,以"冒號後大寫字母"表示,例一中 apathetic 的同義字為 indifferent,例二中 disingenuous 的同義字為 calculating。重點概念於解釋中加底線標出。 角括弧 <> 中為單字用法,通常不成句子,單字以粗斜體表示。

單字補充:

[源](字源):字根字首拆解,關於單字的歷史。

[典](典故):單字背後的故事。

[衍](衍生字):通常為詞性變化,以粗體表示。

[反](反義字):正反字組是 GRE 填空題必考重點。

[例] (例句):第一次背單字請務必細讀例句,瞭解單字使用的上下文語境。

[形](字形比較):將類似字形的單字做比較,避免單字量擴大時容易搞混。

[記](記法):各式能幫助記憶單字的方法,如諧音、聯想等。

第二節 閱讀本書的建議

本書請讀三遍以上:

第一遍:

即課堂講解,請仔細聽講、做筆記,回家後"趁熱"複習 (利用課堂錄音、課堂筆記),務必將本書每個字、每個例句都仔細讀過。

第二编:

快速瀏覽粗體字部分,包含:單字、中英文解釋、反義字、衍生字。例句、字源、比較等細節 不用看。

第三遍:

針對自己不熟的單字 (看到英文,無法反映出"大概"中文意思) 重複第二遍所做的工作,利用字組整理表加深正反意涵概念。

考前之夜與考試當天:利用字組表複習即可。

正確的心理建設:

GRE 單字是永遠背不完的 (沒有固定範圍),"牢牢掌握" 背過的單字遠比 "過目即忘式"的到處亂背單字有效。熟讀 <麟渡兮字彙> 和康老師的字彙講義,可確保約 80-90%的 GRE 字彙量,雖不完美,但夠了。永遠要有在考場遇到不會單字的心理準備,沒什麼好害怕的,看不懂單字不代表拿不到分數,良好的、受過訓練的"知識性猜測"(an educated guess) 如字根字首、正反意涵、删去法、上下文推理等技巧仍能使我們得分。

第三節 練功與打怪

人的大腦是絕佳的記憶機器,若開發得當,其容量、能力遠超乎你的想像。背單字的過程就像練武, 將字彙一個字一個字"輸入"腦袋(練功)的同時也要提供"輸出"管道(打怪),有進有出的源源活水 將會打通你的單字任督二脈,讓你從誤入 GRE 叢林的小白兔搖身一變成為武功蓋世的一代宗師。

所謂的"打怪"就是大量閱讀,但要閱讀什麼呢?閱讀像 GRE 填空、閱讀題一樣 dense 的文章。高密度 (dense) 的文章以最簡短的字數表達最豐富的意見,這是一種"高效率"的資訊傳達方式,是知識累積、科學發展的基調,有志到美國攻讀碩博士的同學務必弄清楚這點。而 GRE 單字往往具有這種"高效率"傳達特質,因此所謂 dense 的文章多半也充斥著 GRE 單字,再加上同學們的文法基礎、句型分析能力不足,造成這類 dense 文章一來難讀 (不習慣) 二來難懂 (理解能力不夠)。

理解能力可以靠聽課、與人討論加強,但習慣問題就要靠個人累積了。推薦的"打怪"讀物為 The Economist (英)、The New York Times (美)。其實 dense 的文章還有很多,但我們時間有限,所以不需貪心,把範圍縮小這二個新聞媒體即可,它們恰好一英一美,文章內容涵蓋政治、經濟、科技、人文、評論等,各位可挑自己喜歡、熟悉的領域看,這些文章的特色是用字精簡、結構漂亮,GRE 單字俯拾即是。事實上,許多 GRE 填空題便是從這兩個來源改寫而成的 (見 <麟渡兮填空> 附錄)。

如果你有充裕的時間 (超過半年以上) 準備 GRE,我的建議是一面背單字的同時,"每天晚上"(讀累了就睡覺) 至少讀一則文章的 "標題"和其中 "二到三個段落",將其中看不懂的單字用 MW 字典查出後背下來,如果有看到學過的 GRE 單字,特別注意人家是 "怎麼用"這些字的,某 GRE 動詞的主詞是誰、受詞又是誰?需要特別接某些介系詞嗎?某 GRE 形容詞修飾的對象是誰?是人還是物?讀完一個段落、查完字典後,問自己:這段的 main idea 是什麼?一定要能濃縮到 "一句以蔽之"才行。

如果你的時間緊迫,就隨意瀏覽即可。記住開宗明義說的,背單字要"有進有出",只進不出的話無異於一灘死水,會把大腦給悶壞的。對這類同學而言,我的建議是一面背單字,一面大量做考古題,先不管解題技巧(這個在 <麟渡兮填空> 會深入探討),而把填空題、閱讀題都當成 dense 文章來讀,從題目裡去"複習"單字、去背"新"單字,去理解段落主旨、分析文法、句型結構。這樣的好處是單字複習到了,同時也增強對題型的熟悉度。

網站可免費瀏覽文章,但有每月文章數限制 (可使用 Chrome 瀏覽器 "無痕瀏覽"避開此限制):

The Economist:

http://www.economist.com/

另推薦 App: http://www.economist.com/digital/apps

(可免費收聽三篇文章的音檔,除訓練聽力外,"聲音"是幫助單字記憶的一種重要刺激。)

The New York Times:

http://www.nytimes.com/ (美國版)

http://international.nytimes.com/ (國際版)

http://cn.nytimes.com/ (中文版,使用"中英對照"功能)

第五章 同反義字組整理

本章是 GRE 填空的出題核心,"同反義字組"中各別的同義字可出句子等價題,而反義字組可出雙格、三格填空題,相當靈活。這一系列字要優先背下來。

漠不關心 (-)	無憂無慮 (+)	行動務實 (+)	不切實際 (-)
apathetic (a)	nonchalant (a)	activism (n)	quixotic (a)
impassive (a)	insouciance (n)	pragmatism (n)	
indifferent (a)			
aloof (a)			
stoic (a)			
cavalier (a)			
callous (a)			

※ 漠不關心 ※

- apathetic [ˌæpəˈθεtɪk] (a) 漠不關心的 (不在乎的)
 - (MW1) not having or showing much emotion or interest
 - (MW2) having little or no interest or concern: INDIFFERENT
 - [源] a- (not) + path- (feel) + -y (名尾), 漠不關心就是"沒有感覺"。
 - [衍] apathy ['æpəθɪ] (n) "漠不關心"。
 - [例] Young people are becoming increasingly *apathetic*.
- impassive [Im'pæsIv] (a) 無感情的
 - (MW1) not showing emotion
 - (MW2) unsusceptible (不受影響的) to or destitute (缺乏的) of emotion: APATHETIC
 - [源] im- (= in-, not) + pass- (= path-, feel), 無感情也是"沒有感覺"。
 - [衍] impassivity [ˌɪmpæ'sɪvətɪ] (n) "無感"。
 - [衍] impassiveness (n) "無威"。
 - [例] Her face remained *impassive* throughout the trial.
 - [解] 請勿亂猜: impassive = im- (not) + passive "被動的" = active "主動的"。
- indifferent [ɪnˈdɪfərənt] (a) 漠不關心的
 - (MW1) not interested in or concerned about something
 - (MW2) marked by a <u>lack of interest</u>, enthusiasm, or concern for something: APATHETIC
 - < indifferent to suffering and poverty>
 - [源] in- (not) + different, 漠不關心的人外界好壞對他都 "沒有差別"。
 - [衍] indifference (n) "漠不關心"。

- **aloof** [ə'luf] (a) 情感上疏遠的 (無動於衷的)
 - (MW1) not involved with or friendly toward other people
 - (MW2) removed or distant either <u>physically</u> or <u>emotionally</u> <he stood *aloof* from worldly success>
 - [衍] aloofness (n) "情感疏遠"。
 - [例] They tried to keep *aloof* from the politics of the day.
 - [解] MW2 用法 he stood aloof from worldly success 指的是他"不在意"世俗上的成功。
 - [記] 一個 (a) 魯夫 (loof) 獨自去航海和大家"情感疏遠"。
- **stoic** ['stoɪk] (a) 對 (痛苦等) 無動於衷的
 - (MW1) showing no emotion especially when something bad is happening
 - (MW2) not affected by or showing passion or feeling; especially: firmly <u>restraining response to pain or distress</u> <a *stoic* indifference to cold>
 - [源] 來自哲學家 Zeno 創立的斯多葛學派: **stoic** (n) a member of a <u>school</u> (學派) of philosophy founded by Zeno of Citium about 300 B.C. holding that the wise man should be <u>free from passion</u>, unmoved by joy or grief, and submissive to natural law
 - [衍] stoic (n) "無動於衷的人"。
 - [衍] stoicism ['stoɪ,sɪzəm] (n) "無動於衷"。
 - [例] After waiting six years for permission to immigrate to the U.S., the family is *stoic* about a six-month postponement (延期).
 - [解] 如中東人民對戰爭"習以為常",人民對政治惡鬥的"冷感"都是 stoic。
- cavalier [ˌkævə'lɪr] (a) 對...不在乎的 (有"看輕"的意思)
 - (MW1) having or showing no concern for something that is important or serious
 - (MW2) marked by or given to <u>offhand</u> (不在意的) and often <u>disdainful</u> (鄙視的) <u>dismissal</u> (看輕) of important matters <a *cavalier* attitude toward money>
 - [衍] cavalier (n) "騎士"。
 - [例] She has a *cavalier* attitude about spending money.
 - [記] 騎士 (cavalier) 英勇作戰,對生命、錢財的態度是 "不在乎" (cavalier) 的。
 - [形] cavalry ['kævəlrɪ] (n) "騎兵"。補充:infantry (n) "步兵"。
 - [形] chivalry ['fivəlri] (n) "騎士精神"。
- callous ['kæləs] (a) 無動於衷的
 - (MW1) not feeling or showing any concern about the problems or suffering of other people
 - (MW2) feeling or showing no sympathy for others: HARD-HEARTED
 - <a callous indifference to suffering>
 - [源] 來自 callus (n) "繭 (厚皮)", 漠不關心的人心像"長繭"了一樣, 不管別人死活。
 - [例] a callous refusal to help the poor

另外一種"不關心"是"不需要擔心、操心"(因為有人替你操心了),翻作"無憂無慮":

※ 無憂無慮 ※

- nonchalant [nan[əˈlant] (a) 輕鬆自在的
 - (MW1) <u>relaxed and calm</u> in a way that shows that you do not care or are <u>not worried about anything</u> (MW2) having an air (氣氛) of easy unconcern or indifference
 - [源] non- (no) + chal- (concern), 無憂無慮的人 "不需擔憂"。
 - [衍] nonchalance (n) "輕鬆自在"。
 - [例] She faced the crowd with the *nonchalant* ease of an experienced speaker.
- insouciance [ɪnˈsusɪəns] (n) 無憂無慮
 - (MW1) a relaxed and calm state: a feeling of not worrying about anything
 - (MW2) lighthearted (輕鬆愉快的) unconcern: NONCHALANCE
 - [源] in- (not) + souci- (trouble), 無憂無慮的人"沒有麻煩"。
 - [衍] insouciant (a) "無憂無慮的"。
 - [例] wandered into the meeting with complete insouciance to the fact that she was late
 - [記] 諧音:無憂無慮的人天天吃"壽司"(souci)。

※ 行動、務實 ※

- activism ['æktəvɪzəm] (n) 行動主義 (說到做到)
 - (MW) a <u>doctrine</u> or practice that emphasizes direct vigorous <u>action</u> especially in support of or opposition to one side of a controversial issue
 - [源] act-(do)+-ism(名尾),行動主義者說到"做"到。
 - [衍] activist (n) "行動主義者"。
 - [衍] activist (a) "行動主義的"。
 - [解]—ism 是名詞結尾,常翻 "...主義",如 activ<u>ism</u>, pragmat<u>ism</u>, femin<u>ism</u> (女權主義),但不是所有情況下都適用,如 aut<u>ism</u> (自閉), anachron<u>ism</u> (時間錯置)。由—ism 轉變而來的—ist 可做名詞結尾,翻 "...主義者",或形容詞結尾 (這個特別容易忘記),翻 "...主義的",如此題填空:

Though *femin<u>ist</u>* (女權主義的) in its implications, Yvonne Rainer's 1974 film _____ the filmmaker's active involvement in *femin<u>ist</u>* (女權主義的) politics.。

- [例] They cite 1980s apartheid (種族隔離) activism as a model.
- pragmatism ['prægmə,tɪzəm] (n) 務實主義
 - (MW1) a reasonable and logical way of doing things or of thinking about problems that is based on dealing with specific situations instead of on ideas and theories
 - (MW2) a <u>practical</u> approach to problems and affairs
 - <tried to strike a balance between principles and *pragmatism*>
 - [衍] pragmatic [præg'mætɪk] (a) "務實的" (= practical)。
 - [衍] pragmatist (n) "務實主義者"。
 - [衍] pragmatist (a) "務實主義的"。
 - [例] The right person for the job will balance vision with *pragmatism*.

- quixotic [kwɪk'satɪk] (a) 不切實際的 (= impractical)
 - (MW1) hopeful or romantic in a way that is not practical
 - (MW2) foolishly <u>impractical</u> especially in the pursuit of ideals; especially: marked by rash lofty romantic ideas or extravagantly chivalrous action
 - [例] They had *quixotic* dreams about the future.

減輕 (+)	關係改善 (+)	加劇 (-)
assuage (v)	rapprochement (n)	exacerbate (v)
allay (v)	rapport (n)	aggravate (v)
appease (v)		deteriorate (v)
abate (v)		
placate (v)		
palliate (v)		
alleviate (v)		
mitigate (v)		
ameliorate (v)		
mollify (v)		
pacify (v)		
soothe (v)		

※ 減輕、改善 ※

以下三字用 "a+ 連續子音"(同化作用) 的長相去記:

- assuage [ə'swedʒ] (v) 緩和 (痛苦)
 - (MW1) to <u>make</u> (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) <u>less painful</u>, severe, etc.
 - (MW2) to lessen the intensity of (something that pains or distresses): EASE
 - <unable to assuage their grief>
 - [衍] assuagement (n) "緩和"。
 - [例] He couldn't assuage his guilt over the divorce.
- allay [əˈle] (v) 減輕
 - (MW1) to make (something) less severe or strong
 - (MW2) to subdue or reduce in intensity or severity: ALLEVIATE <expect a breeze to allay the heat>
 - [例] The new advertising campaign is an attempt to *allay* the public's concerns about the safety of the company's products.
 - [記] 諧音:唱拉丁舞曲 "Go, go, go! Allay, allay, allay!" 會 "減輕" 壓力。
- appease [ə'piz] (v) 使平息 (外交上的"綏靖"政策)
 - (MW1) to make (someone) pleased or less angry by giving or saying something desired
 - (MW2) PACIFY, CONCILIATE especially: to buy off (收買) (an aggressor) by concessions usually at the

sacrifice of principles

- [衍] appeasement (n) "平息"。
- [例] They *appeased* the dictator by accepting his demands in an effort to avoid war.
- [解] 用 peace 去記,"平息"後才有和平。

以下幾字用"動詞結尾-ate"的長相去記:

- abate [ə'bet] (v) 減輕
 - (MW1) to become weaker: to decrease in strength
 - (MW2) to reduce in degree or intensity: MODERATE < may abate their rancor (仇恨) to win peace>
 - [源] ad-(to)+bat-(beat)+e(動尾),朝...猛打使其減弱。
 - [例] Interest in the author's home abated as her novels waned (減弱) in popularity.
 - [解] 常見的動詞結尾有-y, -e, -t (用 yet 來記)。
- placate ['pleket] (v) 使平復
 - (MW1) to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something
 - (MW2) to soothe or mollify especially by concessions (讓步): APPEASE
 - [源] plac-(flat) + -ate (動尾),使"平"息。
 - [例] The angry customer was not *placated* by the clerk's apology.
- palliate ['pælɪˌet] (v) 使緩和
 - (MW1) to make the effects of (something, such as an illness) less painful, harmful, or harsh
 - (MW2) to <u>reduce</u> the violence of (a disease); also: to <u>ease</u> (symptoms) without curing the underlying disease
 - [衍] palliative ['pælɪˌetɪv] (a) "緩和的"。
 - [衍] palliation (n) "緩和"。
 - [例] treatments that can *palliate* the painful symptoms of the disease
 - [解] 此字用法常為"藥物、療法"緩和"疾病(帶來的痛苦)"。
- alleviate [əˈlivɪˌet] (v) 減輕
 - (MW1) to <u>reduce the pain</u> or trouble of (something): to <u>make</u> (something) <u>less painful</u>, difficult, or severe (MW2) RELIEVE, LESSEN: as to make (as suffering) more bearable
 - <her sympathy alleviated his distress>
 - [源] al- (= ad-, to) + lev- (light) + -ate (動尾), 減 "輕"。
 - [衍] alleviation (n) "減輕"。
 - [反] aggravate ['ægrəˌvet] (v) "惡化、加重"。
 - [例] A car pool (共乘) alleviates some of the stress of driving the kids to and from school every day.
- mitigate ['mɪtəˌqet] (v) 使緩和
 - (MW1) to <u>make</u> (something) <u>less severe</u>, harmful, or painful
 - (MW2) to make less severe or painful: ALLEVIATE
 - [衍] mitigation (n) "緩和"。

- [例] Emergency funds are being provided to help *mitigate* the effects of the disaster.
- [解] m "i" t "i" gate 中的 i 表小,"緩和"是將困難、壓力減 "小"。科學研究往往無法徹底解決 (solve) 某一問題 (特別是人文領域),學術界能做的事常常是 "減緩"、"改善" (mitigate) 它而已,這個字常用於論文寫作,如:The objective (目標) of this study is to *mitigate* the problem of ...。
- ameliorate [əˈmiljəˌret] (v) 改善、減輕 (= improve)
 - (MW1) to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc.
 - (MW2) to make better or more tolerable
 - [源] melior-(拉丁文 better)
 - [衍] amelioration (n) "改善"。
 - [反] deteriorate [dɪ'tɪrɪəˌret] (v) "惡化"。
 - [例] This medicine should help *ameliorate* the pain.
 - [記] 諧音:艾蜜莉 (amelior) 說 "Make better!"。

以下兩字用"動詞結尾-fy"的長相來記:

- mollify ['malə,faɪ] (v) 使平息 (情緒)
 - (MW1) to make (someone) less angry: to calm (someone) down
 - (MW2) to soothe in temper or disposition: APPEASE < mollified the staff with a raise>
 - [例] He tried to *mollify* his critics with an apology.
- pacify ['pæsə,faɪ] (v) 平復 (情緒)
 - (MW1) to cause (someone who is angry or upset) to become calm or quiet
 - (MW2) to allay the anger or agitation of: SOOTHE < pacify a crying child>
 - [源] pac-(flat) + -fy (make), 使心情"平"復。
 - [例] She resigned (辭職) from her position to pacify her accusers (指責者).

最後一字分開記:

- **soothe** [suð] (v) 舒緩 (使不生氣)
 - (MW1) to cause (someone) to be calmer, less angry, etc.
 - (MW2) to please by or as if by attention or concern: PLACATE
 - [衍] soothing ['suðɪŋ] (a) "舒緩的"。
 - [例] The waiter tried to *soothe* the angry customer.
 - [記] 用 tooth 去記,牙痛需要"舒"(soo-) 緩。

※ 關係改善 ※

- rapprochement [ˌræproʃˈman] (n) (國與國之間的)關係改善
 - (MW1) the development of <u>friendlier relations</u> between countries or groups of people who have been enemies
 - (MW2) establishment of or state of having cordial (親切的) relations

- [源] re-(again) + approach,關係改善是"再一次接觸"。
- [例] The possibility of *rapprochement* between the two countries seems unlikely.
- rapport [ræ'port] (n) (人與人之間的)和諧共處、良善關係
 - (MW1) a friendly relationship
 - (MW2) RELATION; especially: relation marked by harmony, conformity, accord, or <u>affinity</u> (親近)
 - [例] He quickly developed a good *rapport* with the other teachers.

※ 加劇、惡化 ※

以下三字都是 "-ate 結尾"的動詞:

- exacerbate [ɪgˈzæsəˌbet] (v) 惡化 (= worsen)
 - (MW1) to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse
 - (MW2) to make more violent, bitter, or severe
 - <the proposed shutdown ... would exacerbate unemployment problems>
 - [源] ex-(加) + acerb-(sharp) + -ate (動尾), 惡化是"變尖銳"。
 - [衍] exacerbation (n) "惡化"。
 - [例] The proposed factory shutdown would only exacerbate our unemployment problems.
 - [解]"兩國關係"或"病情"的惡化可用此字。
 - [形] exasperate [ɪgˈzæspəˌret] (v) "激怒"。
- aggravate ['ægrəˌvet] (v) 惡化 (加重)
 - (MW1) to make (an injury, problem, etc.) more serious or severe
 - (MW2) to make worse, more serious, or more severe: intensify unpleasantly
 - problems have been aggravated by neglect>
 - [源] ag- (= ad-, to) + grav- (heavy) + -ate (動尾), "惡化"是讓問題更沉重。
 - [衍] aggravation (n) "惡化"。
 - [例] They're afraid that we might aggravate an already bad situation.
- deteriorate [dɪˈtɪrɪəˌret] (v) 惡化
 - (MW1) to make (something) worse
 - (MW2) to become impaired in quality, functioning, or condition: DEGENERATE
 - <allowed a tradition of academic excellence to *deteriorate*> < his health *deteriorated*>
 - [衍] deterioration (n) "惡化"。
 - [反] ameliorate [əˈmiljə,ret] (v) "改善"。
 - [例] Exposure to rain and sun will gradually deteriorate the paint.

有害 (-)	無害 (+)
noxious (a)	innocent (a)
obnoxious (a)	innocuous (a)
pernicious (a)	benign (a)
noisome (a)	naive (a)
baneful (a)	ingenuous (a)
detrimental (a)	guileless (a)
deleterious (a)	artless (a)
insidious (a)	
blight (v)	
malignant (a)	
virulent (a)	

這組字最重要的字根是 noc-=nic-=nox-=noi-(harm),請見單字底線標記。

※ 有害 ※

noxious ['nakfəs] (a) 有害的

(MW1) harmful to living things

(MW2) constituting a <u>harmful</u> influence on mind or behavior especially: <u>morally</u> corrupting <*noxious* doctrines>

[源] nox- (= noc-, harm) + -i- (膠水) + -ous (形尾), 帶來 "傷害"的。

[例] mixing <u>bleach</u> (漂白水) and <u>ammonia</u> (氨水) can cause *noxious* fumes that can seriously harm you [解] 字面上是"對人體有害的",常用於形容廢煙、廢料 (如核廢料),引申為"對人的不良影響"。

• obnoxious [ab'nakfəs] (a) 令人極度反感的

(MW1) <u>unpleasant</u> in a way that makes people feel offended, annoyed, or disgusted (MW2) <u>odiously</u> (可憎地) or disgustingly <u>objectionable</u> (冒犯的): highly <u>offensive</u> [源] ob- (加) + nox- (harm) + -i- (膠水) + -ous (形尾),帶來"傷害"的。 [例] He said some really *obnoxious* things about his ex-girlfriend at the party.

• pernicious [pədnɪʃəs] (a) 有害的

(MW1) causing great <u>harm</u> or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed (MW2) highly <u>injurious</u> or destructive: DEADLY

[源] per-(加)+nic-(harm)+-i-(膠水)+-ous(形尾), 帶來"傷害"的。

[例] She thinks television has a *pernicious* influence on our children.

- noisome ['noisəm] (a) 有害的
 - (MW1) very unpleasant or disgusting
 - (MW2) NOXIOUS, HARMFUL
 - [源] noi- (harm) + -some (形尾), "有害的"。
 - [例] It's no fun having asthma (氣喘) and living in an area with noisome smog (煙霧).
- baneful ['benfəl] (a) 有害的 (= evil)
 - (MW1) causing destruction or serious damage: bad or evil
 - (MW2) productive of destruction or woe: seriously harmful <a baneful influence>
 - [源] bane (禍根) + -ful (full of), 充滿禍根的東西是"有害的"。
 - [衍] bane [ben] (n) "禍根 (問題的來源)"。
 - [例] The legislation could have a baneful effect on the poor.
- detrimental [ˌdɛtrɪˈmɛntəl] (a) 有害的
 - (MW1) causing damage or injury
 - (MW2) obviously harmful: DAMAGING <the detrimental effects of pollution>
 - [衍] detriment ['detrəmənt] (n) "傷害"。
 - [記] 用 <u>nu</u>triment "營養" 記反義字 <u>de</u>triment "傷害"。
 - [例] There were serious concerns that the factory's waste was *detrimental* to the local environment.
- <u>deleterious</u> [ˌdεləˈtɪrɪəs] (a) 有害的
 - (MW1) damaging or harmful
 - (MW2) harmful often in a subtle or unexpected way < deleterious effects > < deleterious to health >
 - [衍] deleteriousness [ˌdɛləˈtɪrɪəsnɪs] (n) "有害"。
 - [例] The drug has no deleterious effects on patients.
 - [記] 用 delete 去記,"有害的"東西需要被刪除。
 - [形] delectable [dɪˈlɛktəbəl] (a) "美味的"。
- <u>insid</u>ious [ɪn'sɪdɪəs] (a) 暗藏傷害的 (指疾病)
 - (MW1) causing harm in a way that is gradual or not easily noticed
 - (MW2) of a disease: developing so gradually as to be well established before becoming apparent
 - [例] Most people with this *insidious* disease have no idea that they are infected.
 - [記] 用 inside 來記, "傷害" (insidious) 不知不覺中就跑"進來" (inside) 了。
- blight [blaɪt] (v) 損害
 - (MW1) to <u>damage</u> (a thing or place)
 - (MW2) to impair the quality or effect of <the condition that has blighted his son's life>
 - [源] 最早指農業上"作物疾病",後引申為"不良的影響",從名詞轉成動詞用。
 - [衍] blighted ['blaɪtɪd] (a) "受損害的"。
 - [例] Builders *blighted* the land with malls and parking lots.
 - [記] 太刺眼 (bright) 的光線會損害 (blight) 眼睛。

- malignant [məˈlɪgnənt] (a) 有害的
 - (MW1) very evil
 - (MW2) evil in nature, influence, or effect: INJURIOUS
 - [源] mal-(bad) + -ign- + -ant (形尾), "有害的"事物是"壞"的。
 - [反] benign [bɪ'naɪn] (a) "無害的"。
 - [例] a powerful and malignant influence
 - [解] 此字可指"醫學上"的"有害"(翻"惡性的"),如惡性腫瘤。
- <u>viru</u>lent ['vɪrələnt] (a) 有毒的 (= poisonous)
 - (MW1) extremely dangerous and deadly and usually spreading very quickly
 - (MW2) extremely poisonous or venomous (有毒的)
 - [源] viru- (poison) + -l- + -ent (形尾), "有毒的"。
 - [衍] virulence ['vɪrələns] (n) "有毒"。
 - [記] 用 virus (病毒) 來記,此字另外從字面上"帶有(病)毒的"引申為"帶有惡意(傷害)的"。
 - [例] The country seemed to be returning to the virulent nationalism (民族主義) of its past.

※ 無害、天真 ※

無害的概念是"單純"、"天真無邪"、"自然",可用嬰兒去聯想。

- innocent ['ɪnəsənt] (a) 天真無邪的 (另外翻 "無辜的")
 - (MW1) lacking experience with the world and the bad things that happen in life
 - (MW2) lacking or reflecting a lack of sophistication, guile (欺騙), or self-consciousness: ARTLESS,

INGENUOUS

- [源] in- (not) + noc- (harm) + -ent (形尾), 不造成傷害。
- [衍] innocence ['ɪnəsns] (n) "天真"。
- [例] She was an *innocent* when it came to romance.
- [解] 此字兩個意思 ("無辜的"、"天真的") 都和 "無害"有關:沒有犯罪的人沒有傷害,所以是 "無辜的",一個單純的小孩不會造成傷害,所以是 "天真的"。
- innocuous [ɪˈnakjʊəs] (a) 無害的 (不冒犯的)
 - (MW1) not likely to bother or offend anyone
 - (MW2) not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility: INOFFENSIVE
 - [源] in- (not) + noc- (harm) + -u- (膠水) + -ous (形尾), 不造成傷害。
 - [例] those *innocuous* lies we must tell every day if society is to remain civil
- benign [bɪ'naɪn] (a) 無害的
 - (MW1) not causing harm or damage
 - (MW2) having no significant effect: HARMLESS <environmentally benign>
 - [衍] benignity [bɪ'nɪgnətɪ] (n) "無害"。
 - [反] malignant [məˈlɪgnənt] (a) "惡性的"。

- [例] around campus he's known as a real character, but one whose <u>eccentricities</u> (特立獨行) are entirely **benign**
- [解] 此字可指"醫學上"的"無害"(翻"良性的"),如良性腫瘤,或指"(對周遭環境)影響不大的"的"無害",帶有環保概念,如再生紙、可分解塑膠等。
- [記] 用 Be nice.來記 "be" "nign", nice 的人是 "無害的"。
- naive [na'iv] (a) 天真的
 - (MW1) having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge: innocent or simple
 - (MW2) marked by <u>unaffected</u> (不做作的) simplicity: ARTLESS, INGENUOUS
 - [源] 來自法文, nai-來自 nat- (= born), 剛出生的嬰兒是 "天真無邪的"。
 - [衍] naivete [ˌnaivəˈte] (n) "天真"。
 - [例] I was young and *naive* at the time, and I didn't think anything bad could happen to me.
 - [解] 此字另一個意思是"幼稚的"、"容易上當的"為負面意涵,視上下文而定。
- ingenuous [ɪn'dʒεnjυəs] (a) 天真的
 - (MW) showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness <her ingenuous thirst for experience>
 - [源] in-(加)+gen-(born)+-u-(膠水)+-ous(形尾),天真是與"生"俱來的。
 - [反] disingenuous [,dɪsɪn'dʒεnjυəs] (a) "不真誠的、算計的"。
 - [例] An *ingenuous* country girl works very hard to earn money in the big city.
 - [形] ingenious [In'dʒinɪəs] (a) "聰明的、精巧的",此字可用 genius (n) "天才"來記。
 - [記] ingenuous vs. ingenious: 你(U)天真我(I)聰明。

※ -less (without) 字尾 ※

特別注意 -less 作字尾時是 without "完全沒有"的意思,而非"較少"(那是 less 作為單字的意思), 背單字時應把 -less 看做"not"的轉折訊號,其正負號與 -less 之前的字根相反。

- guileless ['gaɪllɪs] (a) 天真無邪的
 - (MW1) very innocent
 - (MW2) INNOCENT, NAÏVE
 - [源] guile (欺騙) + -less (without), 不欺騙所以"天真無邪"。
 - [衍] guile [gaɪl] (n) "欺騙"。
 - [例] He is a *guileless* man who often guides readers to improve their effectiveness in speech and writing.
- art<u>less</u> ['artləs] (a) 單純的 (= guileless)
 - (MW1) not false or artificial
 - (MW2) free from (沒有) guile or craft: sincerely simple <an artless young woman>
 - [源] art (心機) + -less (without), 沒有心機所以"單純"。
 - [衍] art [art] (n) "技巧"。
 - [反] artful ['artfəl] (a) "有技巧的"。
 - [例] His simple artless charm won us over instantly.
 - [解] 藝術 (art) 需要"技巧",引申為"手腕"、"心機"為負面。

※ 正負號轉折:

guile<u>less</u> (正面) = <u>without</u> guile (負面)。 artless (正面) = without art (負面)。

※ 掌握-less 的規則可看懂很多新創字:

如 Google 正在研發 driverless cars,可知那是 cars without drivers (無人駕駛車)。

好名聲 (+)	壞名聲 (-)	共謀 (-)
famous (a)	infamous (a)	collude (v)
conspicuous (a)	notorious (a)	conspire (v)
celebrated (a)	egregious (a)	complicity (n)
prominent (a)	flagrant (a)	
eminent (a)	flagitious (a)	
salient (a)	nefarious (a)	
illustrious (a)	hideous (a)	
reputation (n)		

※ 好名聲 ※

好名聲 "大家都會知道",概念上和"明顯"、"突出"有關,因為和一般人 (平凡) 不一樣,所以有名,如鶴"立"雞群、"出"類"拔"萃。又"傑出的"(outstanding) 人會"站出來"(stands out)。

• <u>fa</u>mous ['feməs] (a) 著名的

(MW) widely known

- [源] fa- (speak) + -m- + -ous (形尾), 大家都說你, 你就有名。
- [衍] fame [fem] (n) "好名聲"。
- [反] infamous ['ɪnfəməs] (a) "惡名昭彰的"。
- [例] a book about some of the most famous people of the last century

• conspicuous [kən'spɪkjʊəs] (a) 明顯的

- (MW1) very easy to see or notice
- (MW2) attracting attention: STRIKING <a conspicuous success>
- [源] con- (together) + spic- (see) + -u- (膠水) + -ous (形尾), 大家都在看, 所以是"明顯"的。
- [衍] conspicuousness [kən'spɪkjʊəsnɪs] (n) "明顯"。
- [例] There were a number of *conspicuous* changes to the building.

• celebrated ['sɛlə,bretɪd] (a) 著名的

- (MW1) known and praised by many people
- (MW2) widely known and often referred to <a celebrated author>
- [衍] celebrity [səˈlɛbrətɪ] (n) "名人"。

- [例] He is one of today's most *celebrated* young writers.
- [記] 有了名聲才有人替你"慶祝"。

以下兩字的字尾形式相同,可用-minent 來記:

- prominent ['pramənənt] (a) 著名的 (來自"明顯")
 - (MW1) important and well-known
 - (MW2) widely and popularly known: LEADING
 - [衍] prominence ['pramənəns] (n) "著名"。
 - [例] He quickly became *prominent* in the music industry.
 - [解] 字面上的意思是"突出"、"明顯",引申為"著名"。
- eminent ['ɛmənənt] (a) 顯赫的
 - (MW1) successful, well-known and respected
 - (MW2) exhibiting eminence especially in standing above others in some quality or position:

PROMINENT

- [衍] eminence ['ɛmənəns] (n) "顯赫"。
- [例] many eminent surgeons are on the hospital's staff

- salient ['selɪənt] (a) 明顯的
 - (MW1) very important or noticeable
 - (MW2) standing out conspicuously: PROMINENT especially: of notable significance
 - <similar to ... Prohibition, but there are a couple of *salient* differences>
 - [源] sal-(jump)+-li-+-ent(形尾),原意是"突出",所以有名。
 - [衍] salience ['selɪəns] (n) "明顯"。
 - [例] the salient facts (顯而易見的事實)。
- illustrious [I'lnstriəs] (a) 著名的
 - (MW1) admired and respected very much because a lot was achieved
 - (MW2) notably or brilliantly outstanding because of dignity or achievements or actions: EMINENT
 - [源] il-(= in = en-, make) + luster-(light) + -i-(膠水) + -ous(形尾), "有名的"人總是頂著光環。
 - [例] He has had an *illustrious* military career.
 - [記]"有名"(illustrious) 之後才有人替你"畫插畫"(illustrate)。
- reputation [ˌrεpju'teʃən] (n) 名譽
 - (MW) a place in public esteem or regard: good name <trying to protect his *reputation*>
 - [衍] repute [rɪ'pjut] (n) "名譽" (= reputation), 不要把 repute 看作是 reputation 的動詞。
 - [解] reputation 本身可做正面,翻"好名聲",也可以是中性字,翻"名聲",是好是壞不知道,要看是"以... 聞名":如 He has a notorious *reputation* for smoking。

※ 壞名聲 ※

- infamous ['ɪnfəməs] (a) 惡名昭彰的
 - (MW1) well-known for being bad: known for evil acts or crimes
 - (MW2) having a reputation of the worst kind: notoriously evil <an infamous traitor (叛國賊)>
 - [源] in- (not) + fa- (speak) + -m- + -ous (形尾), 惡名昭彰的人 "不值得一提"。
 - [衍] infamy ['ɪnfəmɪ] (n) "惡名昭彰"。
 - [反] famous ['feməs] (a) "著名的"。
 - [例] a city infamous for poverty and crime
- notorious [no'toriəs] (a) 惡名昭彰的
 - (MW1) well-known or famous especially for something bad
 - (MW2) generally known and talked of especially: widely and unfavorably known
 - [衍] notoriety [ˌnotəˈraɪətɪ] (n) "惡名昭彰"。
 - [例] The coach is *notorious* for his violent <u>outbursts</u> (情緒爆發).
- egregious [ɪ'gridʒəs] (a) 極壞的 (強調壞的明顯)
 - (MW1) very bad and easily noticed
 - (MW2) CONSPICUOUS especially: <u>conspicuously bad</u>: FLAGRANT < *egregious* errors>
 - <egregious padding (填塞誇大) of the evidence>
 - [源] e- (= ex-, out) + greg- (group) + -i- (膠水) + -ous (形尾), "太壞了" 所以要排除於人群之外。
 - [例] The student's theme was marred (損傷) by a number of egregious errors in spelling.
 - [解] 此字常用以修飾"錯誤、失敗、問題"等。

以下兩字用開頭的 flag-來記:

- flagrant ['flegrənt] (a) 惡名昭彰的
 - (MW1) very <u>bad</u>: too bad to be ignored
 - (MW2) conspicuously offensive *<flagrant* errors>; especially: so obviously inconsistent with what is right or proper as to appear to be a *flouting* (蔑視) of law or morality *<flagrant* violations of human rights>
 - [源] flag-(burn)+-r-+-ant(形尾),大火熊熊燒起連很遠的地方都能看到,就像做壞事眾人皆知。
 - [例] her *flagrant* disregard for other people's rights
 - [解] flag 當動詞時是"衰退"的意思。
- <u>flag</u>itious [flə'dʒɪʃəs] (a) 惡名昭彰的 (= flagrant)
 - (MW) marked by scandalous crime or vice (邪惡): VILLAINOUS
 - [源] flag-(burn)+-it-+-i-(膠水)+-ous(形尾),壞事像"大火"一樣眾人皆知。

- nefarious [nəˈfɛrɪəs] (a) 邪惡的 (= evil)
 - (MW1) evil or immoral
 - (MW2) flagrantly (惡名昭彰的) wicked or impious (不虔誠的): EVIL
 - [例] the chaste (純潔的) heroines (女英雄) and nefarious villains of old-time melodramas (情景劇)
- hideous ['hɪdɪəs] (a) 非常不道德的、駭人聽聞的
 - (MW1) very ugly or disgusting
 - (MW2) morally offensive: SHOCKING
 - [源] 原意是"醜陋",引申為"非常不道德的、駭人聽聞的"(多修飾"罪行")。
 - [例] the *hideous* way in which she treated her maid after she discovered her ring was missing

※ 共謀 ※

- collude [kə'lud] (v) 共謀 (一起做壞事)
 - (MW1) to work with others secretly especially in order to do something illegal or dishonest
 - (MW2) CONSPIRE, PLOT < colluded to keep prices high>
 - [源] col- (= con-, together) + lud- (play) + -e (動尾), 小時候 "一起玩" 長大一起做壞事。
 - [衍] collusion [kəˈluʒən] (n) "共謀"。
 - [例] The two companies had *colluded* to <u>fix</u> (操縱) prices.
 - [形] collide [kə'laɪd] (v) "碰撞" (= hit)。
 - [形] allude [ə'lud] (v) "暗指" (= hint)。
- conspire [kən'spair] (v) 共謀 (秘密規劃的計謀)
 - (MW1) to <u>secretly plan</u> with someone to <u>do something that is harmful or illegal</u>
 - (MW2) to join in a <u>secret</u> agreement to <u>do an unlawful or wrongful act</u> or an act which becomes unlawful as a result of the secret agreement <accused of *conspiring* to <u>overthrow</u> (推翻) the government>
 - [源] con- (together) + spir- (breathe) + -e (動尾), 做壞事的人 "一起呼吸", 沆瀣一氣, 一個鼻孔兒 出氣。
 - [衍] conspiracy [kən'spɪrəsɪ] (n) "陰謀"。
 - [例] conspired to replace the leader with someone more easily influenced
- complicity [kəm'plɪsətɪ] (n) 共謀
 - (MW1) the act of helping to commit a crime or do wrong in some way
 - (MW2) association or participation in or as if in a wrongful act
 - [源] com- (= con-, together) + plic- (fold), 把陰謀"折起來"不讓你知道才會成功。
 - [例] There's no proof of her *complicity* in the murder.
 - [形] complexity [kəm'plɛksətɪ] (n) "複雜"。

※ 補充: cronyism: friend:: nepotism: relative ※

- cronyism ['kronɪɪzəm] (n) 用人唯朋
 - (MW1) the <u>unfair</u> practice by a powerful person (such as a politician) of giving jobs and other favors to <u>friends</u>
 - (MW2) partiality to <u>cronies</u> (好友) especially as evidenced in the appointment of political <u>hangers-on</u> (親近者) to office without regard to their qualifications
 - [例] The mayor has been accused of *cronyism*.
- nepotism ['nɛpətɪzəm] (n) 用人唯親、裙帶關係
 - (MW1) the $\underline{\text{unfair}}$ practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to $\underline{\text{relatives}}$
 - (MW2) <u>favoritism</u> (偏袒) (as in appointment to a job) based on <u>kinship</u> (血緣關係)
 - [源] nepot- (nephew),中世紀教宗 (Pope) 為了掩蓋性醜聞,一律把私生子 (bastard) 稱作自己的姪子 (nephew),最後成了 nepotism 這個字。
 - [例] Nepotism has hurt the company.

勇敢 (+)	莽勇 (-)	膽小 (-)
dauntless (a)	temerity (n)	pusillanimous (a)
valiant (a)	foolhardy (a)	craven (a)
intrepid (a)	daredevil (a)	diffident (a)
audacious (a)		shy (a)
embolden (v)		fainthearted (a)
		timid (a)
		timorous (a)
		apprehensive (a)

※ 勇敢 ※

• dauntless ['dontlis] (a) 無畏的 (= undaunted)

(MW1) very brave

(MW2) FEARLESS, UNDAUNTED <a dauntless hero>

[源] daunt (嚇唬) + -less (without), 無畏的人 "不會被人嚇唬"。

- [衍] daunt [dont] (v) "嚇唬"。
- [衍] daunting ['dontɪŋ] (a) "令人畏懼的"。
- [衍] undaunted [ʌnˈdɔntɪd] (a) "無畏的" (= dauntless)。
- [反] daunted ['dontid] (a) "受驚嚇的"。
- [例] dauntless heroes who are inclined to rush to danger, not away from it
- <u>in</u>trepid [ɪn'trεpɪd] (a) 無畏的
 - (MW1) feeling no fear: very bold or brave
 - (MW2) characterized by resolute fearlessness, fortitude, and endurance <an intrepid explorer>
 - [源] in- (not) + trep- (fear) + -id (形尾), "不害怕"。
 - [衍] intrepidity [ɪntrəˈpɪdətɪ] (n) "無畏"。
 - [反] trepid ['trɛpɪd] (a) "害怕的"。
 - [衍] trepidation [,trɛpəˈdeʃən] (n) "顫慄" (看恐怖片那種"對未知事物的恐懼")。
 - [例] an intrepid explorer who probed parts of the rain forest (雨林) never previously attempted
- valiant ['væljənt] (a) 英勇的
 - (MW1) having or showing courage: very brave or courageous
 - (MW2) possessing or acting with <u>bravery</u> or <u>boldness</u>: COURAGEOUS < valiant soldiers>
 - [衍] valiance ['væljəns] (n) "英勇"。
 - [例] She died last year after a *valiant* battle with cancer.

- audacious [ɔ'defəs] (a) 大膽的
 - (MW1) very confident and daring: very bold and surprising or shocking
 - (MW2) intrepidly daring: ADVENTUROUS <an audacious mountain climber>
 - [衍] audacity [ɔ'dæsətɪ] (n) "大膽"。
 - [例] She made an *audacious* decision to quit her job.
 - [解] 此字做正面解為"膽大心細的",做負面解為"膽大妄為的",視上下文而定。
 - [記] <u>audacious</u> 中的 a 表 "大", 意思是 "大" 膽的。
- embolden [ɪm'boldən] (v) 使有勇氣
 - (MW1) to make (someone) more confident
 - (MW2) to instill (灌輸) with boldness or courage
 - [源] em- (= en-, make) + bold (大膽) + -en (make), 使"大膽"。
 - [例] His poor showing in his first swim meet just *emboldened* him to train even harder.
 - ※ embolden 的字首字尾都是 en- (make) 表示這個字是微徹底底的動詞,中間夾著"大膽"(bold) 告訴我們其意涵與"勇氣"相關。另一個類似字是 enlighten"啟蒙",因為"光"(light) 表示"知識"。

※ 莽勇 ※

以下兩種"勇敢"是負面的"有勇無謀"、"匹夫之勇"。

- temerity [təˈmɛrətɪ] (n) 莽勇
 - (MW1) the quality of being confident and unafraid of danger or punishment especially in a way that seems rude or foolish
 - (MW2) unreasonable or <u>foolhardy</u> (愚勇的) contempt of danger or opposition: RASHNESS,

RECKLESSNESS

- [源] temer-(rash) + -ity(名尾),來自"魯莽"。
- [衍] temerarious [.teməˈrerɪəs] (a) "莽勇的"。
- [例] He had the *temerity* to ask for higher wages after only three days' work.
- foolhardy ['ful,hard1] (a) 愚勇的
 - (MW1) foolishly doing things that are too dangerous or risky
 - (MW2) foolishly adventurous and bold: RASH
 - [例] hikers who were *foolhardy* enough to remain on the summit during a thunderstorm
 - [記] 愚勇者像傻瓜 (fool) 一樣,頭腦僵硬 (hard),不知變通。
- daredevil ['dɛrˌdɛvəl] (a) 莽勇的
 - (MW) recklessly (魯莽地) and often ostentatiously (炫耀地) daring (大膽的)
 - [衍] daredevil [ˈdɛrˌdɛvəl] (n) "莽夫"。
 - [例] a daredevil driver who thinks that drag racing (賽車) on city streets is a harmless game
 - [記] 莽夫連魔鬼 (devil) 都不怕 (dare)。

※ 膽小、害怕 ※

- pusillanimous [,pjus1'lænəməs] (a) 懦弱怕事的
 - (MW1) weak and afraid of danger
 - (MW2) lacking courage and resolution: marked by contemptible (令人鄙視的) timidity
 - [源] pusill-(little) + anim-(life, courage) + -ous (形尾), 勇氣只有一點點,所以"膽小"。
 - [例] **pusillanimous** politicians who vote according to whichever way the political wind is blowing
- craven ['krevən] (a) 懦弱的
 - (MW1) having or showing a complete <u>lack of courage</u>: very cowardly
 - (MW2) lacking the least bit of courage: contemptibly fainthearted
 - [衍] cravenness ['krevənəs] (n) "懦弱"。
 - [例] a craven refusal to deliver the unwelcome news personally
 - [記] 不敢 (not) 去渴求 (crave) 夢想的人是"懦弱"(craven) 的。
- <u>diffident</u> ['dɪfədənt] (a) 羞怯的 (缺乏自信的)
 - (MW1) <u>lacking confidence</u>: not feeling comfortable around people
 - (MW2) hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence
 - [源] dif- (= dis-, not) + fid- (trust) + -ent (形尾), 缺乏信心的。
 - [衍] diffidence ['dɪfədəns] (n) "缺乏自信"。
 - [反] confident ['kanfədənt] (a) "充滿自信的"。
 - [例] For someone who makes a living performing for other people, the actress is remarkably *diffident* in real life.
 - [解] 因為"缺乏自信"才羞怯 (果),重點在"缺乏自信"(因)。
- shy [[aɪ] (a) 缺乏自信的 (害羞的)
 - (MW1) tending to avoid something because of nervousness, fear, dislike, etc.
 - (MW2) sensitively <u>diffident</u> or <u>retiring</u> (退縮的): RESERVED also: expressive of such a state or nature <a shv smile>
 - [例] He gave her a shy (靦腆的) smile.
- fainthearted [fenthartid] (a) 膽小的
 - (MW1) feeling or showing a lack of courage
 - (MW2) lacking courage or resolution: TIMID
 - [衍] faintheartedness [ˌfent'hartɪdnɪs] (n) "膽小"。
 - [例] The sport of river rafting (泛舟) is not for those who are fainthearted.

※ 字根: tim-(膽小) ※

用男同學的名字 (Tim, Tom) 記字根:tim-"膽小",tom-"被切"。

- timid ['tɪmɪd] (a) 膽小的
 - (MW1) feeling or showing a <u>lack of courage</u> or confidence
 - (MW2) lacking in courage or self-confidence <a timid person>
 - [源] tim-(fear) + -id (形尾), 膽小的人"怕"東"怕"西。
 - [衍] timidity ['tɪmɪdətɪ] (n) "膽小"。
 - [例] She's very *timid* and shy when meeting strangers.
- <u>tim</u>orous ['tɪmərəs] (a) 易受驚嚇的
 - (MW1) easily frightened
 - (MW2) of a timid disposition (性情): FEARFUL
 - [源] timor- (fear) + -ous (形尾), 膽小的人 "易受驚嚇"。
 - [衍] timorousness ['tɪmərəsnɪs] (n) "易受驚嚇"。
 - [例] He spoke with a timorous voice.

- apprehensive [ˌæprɪˈhεnsɪv] (a) 害怕的
 - (MW1) <u>afraid</u> that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen: feeling or showing fear or <u>apprehension</u> about the future
 - (MW2) viewing the future with anxiety or alarm: FEARFUL
 - [源] ap- (= ad-, to) + prehend (catch, seize) + -sive (形尾), "揪著你的心", 所以"擔憂"放不下。
 - [衍] apprehension [ˌæprɪˈhɛnʃən] (n) "擔憂、害怕"。
 - [例] He was quite apprehensive about the surgery.

深奥難懂的 (-)	模糊的 (-)	清晰的 (+)
profound (a)	obscure (a) (v)	lucid (a)
inscrutable (a)	ambiguous (a)	pellucid (a)
esoteric (a)	equivocal (a)	limpid (a)
recondite (a)	nebulous (a)	intelligible (a)
arcane (a)		
enigmatic (a)		
abstruse (a)		
abstract (a)		
impenetrable (a)		
unfathomable (a)		
inaccessible (a)		

※ 深奧難懂、神秘 ※

- profound [prəˈfaʊnd] (a) 深奥的 (= deep)
 - (MW1) difficult to understand: requiring deep thought or wisdom
 - (MW2) difficult to fathom or understand
 - [衍] profundity [prəˈfʌndətɪ] (n) "深奥難懂"。
 - [例] the *profound* mysteries of outer space
 - profound [prəˈfaʊnd] (a) 深遠的 (與"影響"並用)
 - (MW1) very strongly felt
 - (MW2) characterized by intensity of feeling or quality
 - [例] His paintings have had a *profound* effect on her own work.
 - [形] confound [kənˈfaʊnd] (v) "使困惑" (= confuse)。
- inscrutable [ɪn'skrutəbəl] (a) 深奧的 (難以捉摸的)
 - (MW1) difficult to understand: causing people to feel curious or confused
 - (MW2) not readily investigated, interpreted, or understood: <u>MYSTERIOUS</u> <an *inscrutable* smile> <*inscrutable* motives>
 - [源] in- (not) + scrut- (examine) + -able (形尾), 無法檢查所以"神秘的"、"無法得知的"。
 - [衍] inscrutability [ɪn,skrutəˈbɪlətɪ] (n) "深奥難懂"。
 - [例] He was a quiet, inscrutable man.
- esoteric [ˌɛsə'tɛrɪk] (a) 深奧難懂的
 - (MW1) only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand
 - (MW2) requiring or exhibiting knowledge that is restricted to <u>a small group</u> <*esoteric* terminology> broadly: difficult to understand <*esoteric* subjects>
 - [源] eso- (= ex-, out),深奥難懂的事物僅一小群人知道,把別人"排除在外"。
 - [例] <u>Metaphysics</u> (形上學) is such an *esoteric* subject that most people are content to leave it to the philosophers.

- recondite ['rɛkənˌdaɪt] (a) 深奥的
 - (MW1) not understood or known by many people
 - (MW2) difficult or impossible for one of ordinary understanding or knowledge to comprehend: DEEP <a *recondite* subject>
 - [例] Geochemistry is a recondite subject.
- arcane [ar'ken] (a) 深奥的
 - (MW1) secret or mysterious: known or understood by only a few people
 - (MW2) known or knowable only to the initiate: SECRET < arcane rites> broadly: MYSTERIOUS,
 - OBSCURE < arcane explanations>
 - [記] 諧音: A-Ken 是"深奧難懂的"藝人。
 - [例] grammatical rules that seem *arcane* to generations of students who were never taught grammar in the first place
- enigmatic [ˌɛnɪgˈmætɪk] (a) 深奧的 (像謎一樣的)
 - (MW1) full of mystery and difficult to understand
 - (MW2) of, relating to, or resembling an enigma: MYSTERIOUS
 - [衍] enigma [ɪ'nɪgmə] (n) "謎、難題",字源來自 riddle。
 - [例] The Mona Lisa's *enigmatic* smile is legendary.

以下兩字皆以 abstr-開頭,一起記:

- abstruse [æb'strus] (a) 深奥的
 - (MW1) hard to understand
 - (MW2) difficult to comprehend: RECONDITE < the abstruse calculations of mathematicians>
 - [衍] abstruseness (n) "深奥難懂"。
 - [例] You're not the only one who finds Einstein's theory of relativity (相對論) abstruse.
- <u>abstract</u> ['æbstrækt] (a) 深奥的 (= abstruse)
 - (MW) difficult to understand: ABSTRUSE < abstract problems>
 - [衍] abstract (n) "摘要" (= summary)。
 - [解] 此字另外常用的意思是"抽象的",因為抽象,所以"深奧難懂"。

以下三字皆由"反面"來講深奧,翻作"難以理解",注意其字面和引申義之間的轉換。

- impenetrable [ɪm'pεnətrəbəl] (a) 難以理解的
 - (MW1) impossible to understand
 - (MW2) incapable of being comprehended: INSCRUTABLE
 - [源] im- (= in-, not) + penetrate, "無法穿透"的東西是"深奧難懂"的。
 - [例] With the search for surface debris winding down, the mystery of MH370 is looking more *impenetrable* by the moment.
 - [解] 從字面上"深所以無法穿透"之意,引申至"深奧所以無法理解"。
- unfathomable [ʌnˈfæðəməbəl] (a) 難以理解的
 - (MW1) impossible to understand
 - (MW2) not capable of being <u>fathomed</u> (理解): impossible to comprehend
 - [衍] fathom [ˈfæðəm] (v) "理解" (= understand)。
 - [反] fathomable [fæðəməbəl] (a) "好理解的"。
 - [例] His behavior is completely *unfathomable*.
- <u>inaccessible</u> [ˌɪnɪk'sɛsəbəl] (a) 難以理解的
 - (MW) difficult or impossible to reach, approach, or understand: not accessible
 - [反] accessible [ɪk'sɛsəbəl] (a) "好理解的"。
 - [例] His prose (散文) is inaccessible to many readers.
 - [記] 能 "理解" (understand) 文章就是能 "取得" (access) 其主旨 (main idea)。

※ 模糊、不清楚 ※

- obscure [əb'skjʊr] (a) 模糊的 (難懂的)
 - (MW1) difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people
 - (MW2) not <u>readily</u> (容易地) understood or clearly expressed also: MYSTERIOUS
 - [衍] obscure [əb'skjʊr] (v) "使模糊"。
 - [衍] obscurity [əb'skjʊrətɪ] (n) "模糊"。
 - [解] 從字面上"黯淡的"引申為"難懂的"。
- <u>ambiguous</u> [æm'bɪgjʊəs] (a) 模稜雨可的
 - (MW1) not expressed or understood clearly
 - (MW2) INEXPLICABLE
 - [源] ambi-(two)+gu-+-ous(形尾),可用"雨"種方法理解,所以是模稜"雨"可的。
 - [衍] ambiguity [ˌæmbɪˈgjuətɪ] (n) "模稜雨可"。
 - [反] unambiguous [ˌʌnæmˈbɪgjʊəs] (a) "清楚的"。
 - [例] We were confused by the *ambiguous* wording (用字) of the message.

- equivocal [ɪˈkwɪvəkəl] (a) 模糊的
 - (MW1) having two or more possible meanings
 - (MW2) <u>subject</u> (受制於) to <u>two</u> or more interpretations and usually <u>used to mislead or confuse</u> <an *equivocal* statement>
 - [源] equ-(same) + i-(膠水) + voc-(voice) + -al(形尾), 左耳是小天使的聲音, 右耳是小惡魔的聲音, 兩邊的聲音一樣大, 所以"模糊"。
 - [衍] equivocate [ɪˈkwɪvəˌket] (v) "欺騙" (= lie)。
 - [衍] equivocation [I,kwIvə'ke[ən] (n) "模糊"。
 - [反] unequivocal [ˌʌnɪˈkwɪvəkəl] (a) "清楚的"。
 - [例] He responded to reporters' questions with *equivocal* answers.
- nebulous [ˈnεbjələs] (a) 模糊的
 - (MW1) not clear: difficult to see, understand, describe, etc.
 - (MW2) INDISTINCT, VAGUE
 - [衍] nebula [ˈnɛbjʊlə] (n) "星雲"。
 - [解] 來自天文學 "星雲" (nebula),因為星雲是"朦朧的"、"不清楚的"。

※ 清楚 ※

- lucid ['lusid] (a) 清楚好懂的
 - (MW1) very clear and easy to understand
 - (MW2) clear to the understanding: INTELLIGIBLE
 - [源] luc-(light)+-id(形尾), 光代表"知識", 引申為"理解"。
 - [衍] lucidity [lu'sɪdətɪ] (n) "清楚好懂"。
 - [例] Lexy makes an excellent teacher: her explanations of technical points are *lucid* enough for a child to grasp.
 - [解] 原意是"光亮的",中世紀歐洲人缺乏知識,故稱"黑暗時代",啟蒙運動 (the En<u>light</u>enment) 後發展科學、工業,"知識"彷彿是黑暗中的曙"光"。
- pellucid [pəˈljusɪd] (a) 清晰的
 - (MW1) very clear
 - (MW2) easy to understand
 - [源] pel- (= per-, 加) + lucid, "清晰的"。
 - [例] Her poetry has a *pellucid* simplicity that betrays none of the sweat that went into writing it.
- limpid ['limpid] (a) 清楚的
 - (MW1) clear and simple in style
 - (MW2) <u>clear</u> and simple in style < *limpid* prose>
 - [衍] limpidity [lɪm'pɪdətɪ] (n) "清楚"。
 - [解] 此字另有"清澈的"意思。

- intelligible [ɪnˈtɛlədʒəbəl] (a) 清楚的 (可理解的)
 - (MW1) able to be <u>understood</u>; especially: <u>clear</u> enough to be heard, read, etc.
 - (MW2) capable of being understood or comprehended
 - <jargon intelligible only to the initiated (入會者)>
 - [反] unintelligible [ˌʌnɪn'tɛlədʒəbəl] (a) "不清楚的"。
 - [例] the ability to make complex concepts *intelligible* to the average reader
 - [記] intelligence 原意是 faculty of understanding "理解的能力", 所以 intelligible 是"可理解的"。

新 (+)	新手	開始	不成熟 (-)
novel (a)	fledgling (n)	incipient (a)	inchoate (a)
original (a)	novice (n)	outset (n)	puerile (a)
innovative (a)	neophyte (n)	onset (n)	callow (a)
inventive (a)	tyro (n)	inaugurate (v)	
newfangled (a)	green (a)		

舊 (-)	陳腔濫調 (-)	
commonplace (a)	cliche (n)	
pedestrian (a)	bromide (n)	
quotidian (a)	platitude (n)	
prosaic (a)		
banal (a)		
trite (a)		
tired (a)		
hackneyed (a)		
mundane (a)		
insipid (a)		
tedious (a)		
jejune (a)		

※ 創新 ※

核心概念是"創造"、"第一"。

※ 句子等價高頻題: novel/original、novelty/originality ※

- <u>nov</u>el ['navəl] (a) 新的
 - (MW1) new and different from what has been known before
 - (MW2) new and not resembling something formerly known or used
 - [源] nov- (new) + -el (形尾,有"小"的意思),"新"的。
 - [衍] novelty ['navəltɪ] (n) "新奇"。
 - [例] She has suggested a *novel* approach to the problem.
- original [əˈrɪdʒənəl] (a) 新的 (獨創的)
 - (MW1) not like others: new, different, and appealing
 - (MW2) not secondary, derivative (衍生的), or imitative <an original composition>
 - [衍] originality [əˌrɪdʒə'nælətɪ] (n) "新奇"。
 - [例] The concept is very *original*.
 - [解] 概念上是"不模仿",所以是"新的"。此字一般做"原始的",但 GRE 不考此意。

- innovative ['ɪnoˌvetɪv] (a) 創新的
 - (MW) characterized by, tending to, or introducing innovations
 - [衍] innovation [ˌɪnəˈveʃən] (n) a new idea, method, or device: NOVELTY "創新"。
- inventive [ɪn'νεntɪv] (a) 有創造力的
 - (MW) adept (熟練的) or prolific (多產的) at producing inventions: CREATIVE <an inventive mind>
 - [衍] invent [ɪn'vɛnt] (v) "發明"。
 - [衍] invention [ɪn'vɛn[ən] (n) "發明"。
 - [衍] inventiveness [ɪn'vɛntɪvnɪs] (n) "創新"。
 - [解] 因為"第一次"所以概念上是"新",與 original 概念相同。
- newfangled ['nju,fængəld] (a) 新穎的 (常指"最新科技")
 - (MW1) recently invented or developed and hard to understand
 - (MW2) of the newest style or kind < had many *newfangled* gadgets in the kitchen>
 - [衍] newfangledness ['nju,fængəldnɪs] (n) "新穎"。
 - [例] His grandson owns all of the latest newfangled electronics.

※ 新手 ※

"新手"的字源概念:幼鳥、見習修士、新兵。

- **fledgling** ['flɛdʒlɪŋ] (n) 新手
 - (MW) an immature or inexperienced person
 - [源] 原指"剛長羽毛"(羽翼未豐) 的幼鳥,引申為"無經驗的"新手。
 - [衍] **fledge** (v) of a young bird: to <u>acquire the feathers</u> necessary for flight or independent activity also: to leave the nest after acquiring such feathers "(幼鳥)長羽毛"。
 - 此字常在其他名詞前,功能相當於 "形容詞": **fledgling** (n) one that is <u>new</u> <a **fledgling** company> [例] Patiently, he explained that he now ran his own **fledgling** advertising agency.
 - [解] 字尾-ling 表示"小"的意思,如小鴨:duckling、小王子:princeling。
- novice ['navɪs] (n) 新手
 - (MW1) a person who has just started learning or doing something
 - (MW2) BEGINNER, TYRO
 - [源] nov- (new) + -ice (名尾),原指見習的修士、修女,引申為"新手"。
 - [例] a book for the *novice* chess player

- neophyte ['niə,faɪt] (n) 新手
 - (MW1) a person who has just started learning or doing something
 - (MW2) TYRO, BEGINNER
 - [源] neo- (new) + phyte (grow), 原意是"新入教的人", 引申為新手。
 - [例] Neophytes are assigned an experienced church member to guide them through their first year.
- tyro ['taɪro] (n) 新手
 - (MW1) a person who has just started learning or doing something
 - (MW2) a beginner in learning: NOVICE
 - [源] 原指 young soldier, 引申為"新手"。
 - [例] Most of the people in the class were *tyros* like me.
 - [解] 注意相似字 **typo** (n) an error (as of spelling) in typed or typeset material, typo 為 typographical error 的縮寫。
- green [grin] (a) 缺乏經驗的 (菜鳥的)
 - (MW) deficient in training, knowledge, or experience < green recruits (新兵)>
 - [例] a new pitcher who's pretty green, even by rookie (新手) standards
 - [記] 菜鳥經驗不足,被嚇到臉都 "綠"(green) 了。

※ 開始 ※

新手是"剛開始的":

- incipient [ɪn'sɪpɪənt] (a) 起初的
 - (MW1) beginning to develop or exist
 - (MW2) beginning to come into <u>being</u> (存在) or to become apparent <an *incipient* solar system> <evidence of *incipient* racial tension>
 - [源] in- (in) + cept- (take) + -tion (名尾), "拿進來"是開始的第一步。
 - [衍] inception [ɪn'sɛpʃən] (n) "開始"。
 - [例] I have an *incipient* dislike and distrust of that guy, and I only met him this morning.
- outset ['aʊtˌsɛt] (n) 開始
 - (MW1) the start or beginning of something
 - (MW2) BEGINNING, START
 - [例] There have been problems with the project from the *outset*.
 - [解] 從 set out (開始) 而來,用法為 from/at the outset (= beginning)。
- <u>on</u>set ['an,sɛt] (n) 開始
 - (MW1) the <u>beginning</u> of something
 - (MW2) BEGINNING, COMMENCEMENT < the onset of winter>
 - [例] the claim that if you take enough vitamin C at the *onset* of a cold, you'll often recover faster