

特殊分類

英文 字彙速簡手冊 記憶

ABACK
ABACUS
ABANDON
ABATE

CIEVER
CIEVIS

CIEVER
CIEVIS

SAIMON
SAION

DROMON
DROME

OMEN
OMENTUM

OMEN
OMENTUM

SAIMON
SAION

DISPENSE
DISPEI
DISPAROGE

LIMB
LIME
LIMIT

突破傳統記憶法

相關聯想・歸納理解

安紀芳編著

《趣味性》



英文字彙速記簡便手冊

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英文 字彙速簡 記憶手冊

國際編譯社編印

Table of Contents

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| 1. Port | 4 |
| 2. Letter, liter | 9 |
| 3. Wit, wis | 14 |
| 4. Circ | 18 |
| 5. Neg | 23 |
| 6. Aster, astr | 28 |
| 7. Ven, vent | 33 |
| 8. Cand, cend | 38 |
| 9. Ce(a)l, hel | 43 |
| 10. Sal | 48 |
| 11. Way, wag, ve | 52 |
| 12. Equi, equa | 57 |
| 13. Cis, cide | 62 |
| 14. Ped, pede | 67 |
| 15. Viv, vit | 72 |
| 16. Rub, rus, red | 76 |
| 17. Hum | 81 |
| 18. Serve | 86 |
| 19. Mir, mar | 90 |
| 20. Ali, alter | 95 |
| 21. Fac, fact | 100 |
| 22. Bi, bin | 105 |
| 23. Vis, vid | 109 |
| 24. Cogn, gno, know | 114 |
| 25. Ann, enn | 119 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 26. Term, termin | 124 |
| 27. Sign | 129 |
| 28. Man | 133 |
| 29. Mil(l) | 139 |
| 30. Duce, duct | 143 |
| 31. Cap, chase | 147 |
| 32. Calc | 152 |
| 33. Mat(e)r, metr, mother | 156 |
| 34. Flu, fluor | 161 |
| 35. Mit, miss | 165 |
| 36. Stup | 169 |
| 37. Mov, mob, mot | 173 |
| 38. Hor | 178 |
| 39. Vill, vic | 182 |
| 40. Mort | 186 |
| 41. Cart, chart | 190 |
| 42. Roy, reg | 195 |
| 43. Text | 199 |
| 44. Mid, med | 204 |
| 45. Chief, chieve | 209 |
| 46. Vac, void | 214 |
| 47. Gest, gist | 219 |
| 48. Graph | 223 |
| 49. Flower, flour, flor | 228 |
| 50. House, hus | 232 |

1. Port

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| [1] porter | [2] import |
| [3] portable | [4] important |
| [5] sport | [6] report |

The root **port** is a form of the Latin word meaning "to carry."

[1] The first word, **porter**, contains a suffix [接尾辭] **-er**, that means a person that does something. So it's easy to see why a **porter** is a person who carries things at an airport or station [挑夫；(車站的)紅帽子]



- The **porter** will carry your luggage for you.
(紅帽子會替你搬運行李)
- All the **porters** are on strike.
(紅帽子集體罷工)
- The traveler was complaining that he could never find a **porter** when he needed one.
(旅客抱怨當他需要紅帽子時卻一個也找不到)

[2] **Import** has a prefix [字首] that should be familiar. The *im-* prefix means “in” or “into.” So if we combine *im-* with **port**, the verb we get means “to carry something in,” especially “to carry or bring something into another country”



[將某物運送至某國、特別指輸入] . This word can also be used as a noun, which means “something which is imported.” Be careful to pronounce the two forms correctly, though. The verb is stressed on the second syllable, but the noun is stressed on the first syllable.

● Japan must *import* a lot of wheat.

(日本必須要進口大量小麥)

● This store sells some interesting *imports*.

(這家商店售有一些有趣的進口品)

[3] **Portable** contains the root **port**, of course, and the suffix **-able**. This very common suffix also comes from Latin, and it means “able to be VERB+ed” or “something can be done to it.” The word *portable*,



then, means something is able to be carried [可搬運的] It's light enough and small

enough that someone can carry it easily.

● Mary bought a new *portable* tape recorder.

(瑪麗買了一部新型可攜帶的錄音機)

● A thief stole my *portable* TV!

(小偷偷了我的輕便電視機)

[4] *Important* is related to another word in our list, *import*. A long time ago, another meaning was added to *import*—“heavy” or “weighty” [有重量的 (重要的)] So we say that “weighty” events or actions, those that cause or “bring in” other events, are *important* [重要的] The *-ant* suffix also comes from Latin, and it is very much like the *-ing* ending in English—it makes a verb into an adjective.



● The new law will be very *important*.

(這條新的法律將會十分重要)

● I hope I haven't forgotten anything *important*.

(我希望我沒有忘記什麼重要的事情)

[5] The word *sport* is a little trickier. It's easy to see *port* in it, but where did that first “s” come from? Actually, a long time ago this word

had a longer form, *disport*. This form used the prefix *dis-*, which meant “away from” or “out of.” The verb to *disport* is still used to mean “to amuse” or “to enjoy”〔使歡樂，享樂〕 but it isn’t very common. It got this meaning because sports and games “carry us away” from work and worries and let us enjoy ourselves for a while. When the word was said many times over the years, it gradually lost its first syllable and was shortened to *sport*. Now this word is most often used as a noun, meaning “a kind of game”〔運動競賽〕

- I enjoy all kinds of *sports*.
（我喜歡所有的運動）
- My brother’s favorite *sport* is baseball.
（弟弟最喜歡的運動是棒球）

[6] *Report* contains *port*, “carry,” and the prefix *re-*, meaning “going back.” So, in the old days, when people traveled far away and saw lots of interesting things, the information that they carried back home with them was called a *report* [報告書]. Now the word can be used in other situations, too, and not just when someone is returning from a trip. *Report* can also be used as a verb meaning “to make a report”〔報告，報導〕



- The student has to write a *report* for a class.
(學生須對課業提出書面報告)
- Did the witness *report* the accident?
(目擊者有無呈報那件意外事故 ?)

2. Letter, liter

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| [1] literature | [2] letter |
| [3] literal | [4] obliterate |
| [5] literate | [6] letterhead |

The root *letter* or *liter-* comes from the Latin word that means “something that is written.” But don’t be confused by this root. It’s not related to the word *liter* 〔公升（容量單位）〕 even though it looks the same.

[1] *Literature* originally meant “learning, knowledge” 〔學問，學識〕 “grammar” 〔文法〕 or “writing” 〔著述]. The *-ure* ending shows that this is a noun form—just like *culture* 〔文化]. *picture* 〔照片〕 or *nature* 〔自然]. Now, however, the meaning of *literature* is a little different. It means “books, plays, poems and other things that are written” 〔文學，文藝] and especially those that are written by famous and skillful writers.



● Did you major in French *literature* in college?

(你在大學是不是主修法國文學？)

● You can learn a lot from reading great literature.

(閱讀偉大的文學作品，可獲益匪淺)

[2] **Letter** contains only the basic root that means “writing,” and this word has several different meanings. A *letter* can be just one symbol in an alphabet [文字] or a written message sent to someone through the mail [書信] It can be found in many combinations and idioms, such as *to the letter*, which means “perfectly, with not even one letter wrong” [照文字，嚴密的]



● How many *letters* are there in your name?

(請問您的姓名有幾個字？)

● Please follow the instructions to the *letter*.

(請遵從指示)

[3] **Literal** comes from an adjective form of the same Latin root. But it has a more specific meaning than you might think. *Literal* means “following the ordinary, usual meanings of words” or “using the main meaning of words” [字義上的、原樣的] It is just the opposite

of *figurative*, which means [比喻的] So, for example, the *literal* meaning of the phrase “to kick the bucket” is [踢水桶] while its *figurative* or *idiomatic* meaning is [死]

● Please give a *literal* translation of this sentence.

(請照字面上的意義翻譯這個句子)

● Why do you always take everything I say *literally*?

(爲什麼你總相信我說的每件事？)

[4] **Obliterate** contains the root **-liter-**, the prefix **ob-**, and the suffix **ate-**. **Ob-** means “against” or “in opposition to” [反對地] The suffix **-ate** means that this word is a verb. Originally this word meant only “to take away something that is written,” but now it means “to wipe out,” “to erase” or “to destroy” [塗去，抹消]



● The rain *obliterated* the footprints in the sand.

(雨水沖去了沙上的足跡)

● The city was *obliterated* by bombing.

(這座城市被炸得沒有留下一點痕跡)

[5] **Literate** is another adjective form of the root **liter-**. Although the **-ate** suffix here looks just like the suffix we saw in *obliterate*, it has a different function and pronunciation. When the suffix is pronounced [eit], as in *obliterate*, it means that the word is a verb. When it is pronounced [ət] as in *literate*, it means that the word is an adjective. The word *literate* has a special meaning that has to do with writing—it means “able to read and write”〔能讀能寫的，有學問的〕



● Very young children are not usually *literate*.

（太小的孩子，通常都不會讀、寫）

● No *literate* person would make such a silly mistake.

（沒有一個有學問的人，會犯下如此愚蠢的錯誤吧？）

[6] **Letterhead** contains the word **letter** and another English root, **head**. I'm sure you know the usual meaning of the word *head* [頭]. But here it means “the top part of something” or “the beginning”〔～的上方，



～的開頭〕. A *letterhead* is the printing at the top of sheets of letter paper used by companies or other organizations [‘公司等所用的信箋上方所印刷的公司名稱、地址等，該信箋] It usually includes the name, address and company symbol.

●The company is planning to design a new *letterhead*.

(這家公司在考慮設計信箋上新的印刷文句)

●Please type this letter on *letterhead* paper.

(請用印有公司名稱的信箋打字)

3. Wit, wis

[1] witness

[2] witty

[3] wise

[4] unwittingly

[5] wizard

[6] twit

This Old English root means “to know” [知道] In fact, a modern English noun *wit* [理解力] has the same basic form as its Old English ancestor.

[1] ***Witness*** has the same suffix as many other words, such as *happiness* [幸福] and *quietness* [平靜]

This suffix makes the root into a noun that names a certain state or condition.

Originally *witness* simply meant “knowledge” [知識]. Gradually the meaning became more concrete, so that now the noun *witness* means “a person who has knowledge of an event because he saw it happen” [目擊者]. As a verb, to *witness* mean “to see something happen” [目擊]



- Were there any *witnesses* to the robbery?
(那件搶劫事件有沒有目擊者？)

●The police questioned everyone there who *witnessed* the accident.

(警察詢問每一個目擊意外事件發生的人)

[2] **Witty** is simply an adjective form of the root *wit*. Long ago *witty* meant intelligent" or "having lots of knowledge"〔博學的〕 However, now it is used to mean "clever in a humorous way" or "able to say amusing and original things"〔富於機智的



●Kathy is a very *witty* person, isn't she?

(凱茜是個非常機敏的人，不是嗎？)

●Everybody enjoyed Bob's *witty* stories.

(大家都很喜欢鮑伯說的俏皮話)

[3] **Wise** has changed in meaning less than any of the other words in our list. It still means "having lots of knowledge," but it also implies that a person has the good judgment to use his knowledge well〔博學的



的，賢明的〕 If someone is very a person has that he has a lot of *wisdom* [知識].