

200 个一定要学的英文词根词缀

Part 1 100 个一定要学的英文词根

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

1. act

词根考古学：意为 to do, to drive, 表示“做；使”

词汇：counteract, overact, radioactive, activate, active, actuate, transact, reactionary

词缀：counter-（反对）——counterpart

over-（过度的）——overwork

radio-（反射）——radiocativity

2. aero （aer, aeri）

词根考古学：意为 air, aeration, 表示“空气；飞机的”。变形为 aer, aeri

词汇：aeroview, aerosphere, aerology, aerial, aerate, aeriform, aeromechanics, aerospace

词缀：-sphere（球，球形）——hemisphere

-log（学科）——mythology

3. agri （agro, agr）

词根考古学：意为 field, land, 表示“田地；农业”。变形为 agro, agr

词汇：agriculture, agrarian, agronomist, agronomy, agrimotor, agrobiologist, agrobiologist, agrestic

词缀：-nom（学科，某一领域的知识）——economy

-ian（...的，...的人）——civilian

-ist（专家；从事某活动的人）——antagonist

4. ann/enn

词根考古学：意为 year, 表示“年”，其元音弱化后变成 enn

词汇：biennial, centennial, millennium, perennial, annals, anniversary, annuity, bicentennial

词缀：bi-（二）——binary

cent-（一百）——century

mill-（一千）——millipede

5. aqu(a)

词根考古学：意为 water, 表示“水”

词汇：aquamarine, aquatic, aquaculture, subaqueous, opaque, aquarium, aqueduct, aqueous

词缀：-marin（海洋）——submarine

-ure（表一般状态，行为）——fracture

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

6. arch

词根考古学：意为 government, 表示“政府，统治”。还有 chief, first, old 的含义，表示“主要的，第一的，老的，旧的”

词汇：anarchy, autarchy, monarch, patriarch, archangel, architect, archaeology, archaic

词缀：an-（无，没有）——anharmonic

aut-（自己，独自）——autonomy

mon-（一个）——monologue

7. aud （ed,eis）

词根考古学：意为 to hear, 表示“听，听说”，变形为：ed,eis

词汇：inaudible, obeisance, auditorium, audible, audience, audit, auditory, disobedience

词缀: in- (不, 表否定) ——incorrect
ob- (加强, 集中) ——obfuscate
-orium (... 地方) ——vomitorium

8. bar

词根考古学: 表示“条, 棒; 障碍; 禁止”

词汇: embargo, barrage, embarrass, debar, barbecue, barrack, barricade,

词缀: em- (在 ... 之中) ——embrace
-age (表状态) ——marriage

9. bio

词根考古学: 意为 life, 表示“生命”

词汇: biography, antibiotic, microbiology, symbiosis, biographer, biochemistry, biological, autobiography

词缀: -graph (写, 书写) ——demography
anti- (反抗的, 反的) ——antiwar
micro- (微小的) ——microscope

10. cand

词根考古学: 意为: white, glow, 表示“白的; 发光”

词汇: candor, candidate, incandescent, candle, candela, candid, candy

词缀: -or (表人或物品) ——generator
-ate (表人或地位) ——delegate
-ent (... 的) ——indigent

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

11. cap(t)

词根考古学: 意为 to take, to seize, 表示“拿, 取; 接受; 抓住”

词汇: capacious, captain, incapable, capability, captivate, captor, recapture, caption

词缀: -ous (... 的) ——dubious
-ain (表人) ——villain
in- (不) ——incorrect

12. cess (ced, ceas. ceed)

词根考古学: 意为 to go, 表示“走, 去, 达到”, 其变形为 ced, ceas

词汇: access, concede, recede, incessant, intercede, antecedent, cession, inaccessible

词缀: ac- (表加强) ——accompany
con- (和 ... 一起) ——conflict
re- (后面) ——return

13. chron

词根考古学: 意为 time, 表示“时间”

词汇: chronic, chronology, synchronous, chronicle, chronograph, synchronize, anachronism, chronometer

词缀: -ic (... 的) ——static
syn- (相同的) ——synthetic
-ous (... 的) ——unanimous

14. cid (cad, cas)

词根考古学: 意为 to fall, 表示“落下, 下降; 来临”。其变形为 cad, cas

词汇: accident, incident, coincide, accidental, deciduous, incident, occident, elucidate

词缀: -ent (有... 的性质) —— solvent
co- (一起) —— collect

15. claim

词根考古学: 意为 to cry, 表示 “叫喊, 哭”

词汇: acclaim, disclaim, claimant, proclaim, counterclaim, declaim, exclaim, reclaim

词缀: ac- (表加强) —— accumulate
dis- (不) —— dishonest
-ant (... 的人) —— participant

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

16. clin

词根考古学: 意为 to bend, 表示 “弯曲, 屈服; 倾斜”

词汇: disinclined, decline, recline, inclined, inclination, declination, clinch, clinic

词缀: dis- (不) —— disability
de- (向下) —— deport
re- (向后) —— return

17. cor (cour, cord, card)

词根考古学: 意为 heart, 表示 “心, 勇气”。其变形为 cour

词汇: accord, courage, discordant, core, encore, record, courageous, recorder

词缀: ac- (到, 接近) —— accelerate
-age (表状态) —— marriage
dis- (不同的) —— dishonest

18. corp

词根考古学: 意为 body, 表示 “身体, 整体”

词汇: incorporate, corporal, corporeal, corps, incorporeal, corpulent, corporation

词缀: -ate (做, 使) —— alienate
-al (... 的) —— cultural

19. cours (cur, curs)

词根考古学: 意为 to turn, 表示 “奔跑, 运转”, 其变形为 cur, curs

词汇: concur, precursor, recourse, cursory, occurrence, recurrence, curish

词缀: con- (一起) —— concord
pre- (在 ... 之前) —— presume
re- (向后) —— return

20. crease (cre)

词根考古学: 意为 grow, make, 表示 “增长; 产生”, 其变形为 cre

词汇: decrease, increase, create, creative, creature, recreation, procreate, concrete

词缀: de- (除去) —— devalue
in- (里面) —— indulge
-ate (做, 使) —— frustrate

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

21. cred (creed, cre)

词根考古学: 意为 to believe, to trust, 表示 “相信”, 其变形为 creed, cre

词汇: discredit, miscreant, recreant, credibility, credulous, creed, accredit, creditor

词缀: dis- (不) —— dismiss
mis- (不好的; 错误的) —— mislead

re- (回来; 又一次) —— review

22. cur (cor, cour, cours, coars)

词根考古学: 意为 to run, 表示“跑”, 其变形为 cor, cour, cours, coars

词汇: concur, precursor, recourse, occur, recurrent, curse, intercourse, coarse

词缀: con- (一起) —— confirm

pre- (之前) —— preview

re- (向后的) —— renounce

23. dem(o)

词根考古学: 意为 people, 表示“人, 人民; 人口”

词汇: demography, democracy, epidemic, deem, demanding, doomsday, demagogue, demagogue, endemic

词缀: -cracy (统治或政体) —— bureaucracy

epi- (在...之间) —— episode

24. dic(t)

词根考古学: 意为 to say, to declare, 表示“说, 断言”

词汇: contradict, predict, dictate, abdicate, addict, dedicate, dictation, indicate

词缀: contra- (相反) —— contrary

pre- (在...之前) —— precaution

-ate (做出...动作) —— fascinate

25. duc, duct

词根考古学: 意为 to lead, 表示“指引, 引导”

词汇: deduct, traduce, abduct, induct, deduce, seductive, aqueduct, introductory

词缀: de- (向下的) —— deficit

tra- (偏的; 过头的) —— track

ab- (向远处的) —— abroad

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

26. dur

词根考古学: 意为 to last, 表示“继续的, 持续的”

词汇: obdurate, endure, enduring, durable, endurance, duration, during, durability

词缀: ob- (加强的; 集中的) —— oblige

en- (使) —— enable

dur- (继续的, 持续的) —— endurance

27. eco (ecu, oce)

词根考古学: 意为 house, 表示“房子; 家” 其变形为 ecu, oce

词汇: ecumenical, economy, diocese, ecology, economist, economic, economics, ecological

词缀: men- (引导, 带头) —— menace

nom- (法律, 制度) —— nomination

di- (通过) —— diagnose

28. equ (iqu)

词根考古学: 意为 equal, same, 表示“相等的, 相同的” 其变形为 iqu

词汇: adequate, equivocate, equalize, iniquity, equable, equidistant, equator, equilateral

词缀: ad- (加) —— adjust

voc- (声音) —— vocal

-ize (使) —— recognize

29. fac (fect, fic, fact)

词根考古学：意为 to make, to do, 表示“做”，其变形为 fect, fic, fact

词汇：affectation, defect, beneficent, efficacious, munificent, officiate, malefactor, proficient

词缀：af- (使...) —— afford

de- (使远离, 去掉) —— delay

bene- (好) —— benefit

30. fer

词根考古学：意为 to carry, to bear, 表示“可搬运的；承受”

词汇：suffer, offer, different, fertile, interfere, preferential, refer, vociferous

词缀：suf- (下面的) —— sufficient

of- (朝向, 到) —— offend

dif- (远的) —— difficult

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

31. fid

词根考古学：意为 to believe, 表示“相信”

词汇：perfidy, confide, confidant, diffident, infidel, fidget, fiddler

词缀：per- (假, 坏) —— pervert

con- (全部) —— compact

-ant (... 的人) —— participant

32. fin

词根考古学：意为 end, limit, 表示“末端, 尾部；限制”

词汇：affinity, definitive, infinite, confine, define, refine, final, finance

词缀：af- (在近处) —— affable

de- (表加强) —— decrease

in- (没有) —— infinitude

33. flect, flex

词根考古学：意为 to bend, 表示“弯曲；倾斜”

词汇：inflexible, inflect, deflect, reflection, circumflex, flexible

词缀：in- (不) —— incredible

-ible (... 的) —— invincible

de- (离开) —— detract

34. flu

词根考古学：意为 to flow 表示“流动，流出”

词汇：affluence, fluctuate, confluence, fluent, flush, fluvial, flux, flub

词缀：af- (表加强) —— afraid

con- (一起的) —— confuse

-ate (做出 ... 的动作) —— dictate

35. fract, frag (fra, fring)

词根考古学：意为 to break, 表示“休息；中断；打破”其变形为 fra, fring

词汇：suffrage, infraction, refract, fractious, fragile, refrain, infringe, refractory

词缀：suf- (下面的) —— suffocate

in- (反对的) —— inhuman

re- (回来) —— respond

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

36. gen(er) (gn)

词根考古学：意为 birth, creation, kind, 表示“出生；创造力；种类”，其变形为 gn

词汇：malignant, homogeneous, primogeniture, congenial, disingenuous, engender, generally, generous

词缀：mal-（坏的）—— malady

homo-（相同的）—— homogenize

primi-（第一的）—— prime

37. graph, gram (scrib/script)

词根考古学：意为 to write, 表示“写”，同义词根有 scrib/script

词汇：autograph, biography, telegram, graphic, bibliography, geography, grammar, grapheme

词缀：auto-（自己的）—— autocrat

bio-（生活）—— biology

tele-（电的；远的）—— telescope

38. gress (grad, gred)

词根考古学：意为 to go, 表示“去，达到；运转”，其变形为 grad, gred

词汇：digress, transgress, retrograde, degrade, centigrade, graduate, aggressive

词缀：di-（分开）—— divorce

trans-（超过，越过）—— transcend

retro-（后退）—— retrospect

39. hydr

词根考古学：意为 water, 表示“水”

词汇：anhydrous, hydrate, carbohydrate, hydrant, dehydrate, hydrating, hydrated, hydrogen

词缀：an-（没有）—— anonymous

-ous（...的）—— populous

-ate（使，做）—— agitate

40. it

词根考古学：意为 to go, 表示“走，去”

词汇：exit, transition, seditious, initiative, reiterate, ambitious, itinerant, transit

词缀：ex-（出去）—— expiration

-ion（表动作或状态）—— revolution

-ous（...的）—— advantageous

41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

41. ject

词根考古学：意为 throw, cast, 表示“投掷，扔”

词汇：adjective, conjecture, deject, rejection, subjection, objection, inject, ejection

词缀：ad-（表加强）—— additive

con-（一起）—— condense

de-（向下）—— demote

42. join (junct, jug)

词根考古学：意为 to join, to bind, 表示“加入；结合，链接；约束；捆绑”，其变形为 junct, jug

词汇：conjuncture, enjoin, adjoin, disjointed, adjoining, rejoin, subjoin, joint

词缀：con-（一起）—— confluence

en- (使...) —— enlargement

ad- (一再) —— adhere

43. jud

词根考古学: 意为 to judge, 表示 “判断”

词汇: judgment, prejudice, judicious, adjudge, prejudice, judicial, adjudicate, judiciary

词缀: -ment (表行为或结果) —— harassment

-ice (表行为或状态) —— malice

-ous (... 的) —— rigorous

44. jun, juven

词根考古学: 意为 young 表示 “年轻的”

词汇: juvenile, juvenilia, juvenescence, rejuvenate, juvenescent, juvenility, rejuvenation, rejuvenescent

词缀: -ile (易于... 的) —— mobile

-ia (表总称; 状态) —— Utopia

-ence (表状态; 结果; 程度) —— opulence

45. lect

词根考古学: 意为 to gather, to choose, 表示 “收集; 选择”

词汇: eclecticism, collect, neglect, selectivity, intellect, negligence, selection, recollect

词缀: ec- (出来) —— eclectic

-ism (主义; 行为) —— socialism

col- (一起) —— collaborate

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

46. lev

词根考古学: 意为 to raise, to lighten, 表示 “举起, 提起; 使变轻”

词汇: lever, alleviate, relevant, elevate, leverage, levity, levy, levitate

词缀: -er (物品; 机器) —— boiler

-ate (使, 做) —— attenuate

-ant (... 的) —— discordant

47. loc(o)

词根考古学: 意为 to put, place, 表示 “放置; 地方”

词汇: allocate, location, collocate, localism, locality, localize, dislocate, locus

词缀: -ate (使, 做) —— populate

-ation (表动作或状态) —— clarification

col- (一起) —— collection

48. log(u), locu

词根考古学: 意为 speech, 表示 “言语, 话语”

词汇: analogy, prologue, monologue, eulogy, epilogue, dialogue, apologize, apologue

词缀: ana- (在旁边; 分开) —— 分析

pro- (在前面) —— progress

mono- (单一, 一个) —— monotonous

49. luc (lust, lumin)

词根考古学: 意为 light, 表示 “光, 光亮”, 其变形为 lust

词汇: lusty, noctilucous, lustrous, lucent, lucid, elucidate, translucent, illustrate

词缀: -y (一般位于形容词或以-r 结尾的单词后, 表名词) —— jealousy

-ent (... 的) —— transient
-ous (... 的) —— prosperous

50. magn

词根考古学: 意为 great, 表示“大的”

词汇: magnanimous, magnitude, magnate, magnetism, magnet, magnetic, magnify, magnificent

词缀: -ous (... 的) —— delicious
-tude (表状态) —— multitude
-ate (... 的人) —— graduate

51. 52. 53. 54. 55.

51. main, man

词根考古学: 意为 to flow, to stay, 表示“流动; 保持”

词汇: permanence, maintain, remain, inmanant, remainder, manor, remnant, emanate

词缀: per- (时钟) —— persistence
-ence (表状态) —— insistence
re- (又) —— reappear

52. mand

词根考古学: 意为 to order, to entrust, 表示“命令; 信托, 委托”

词汇: mandatory, command, countermand, remand, mandate, demand, recommend, mandarin

词缀: -ory (与 ... 相关的) —— cursory
com- (共同) —— comrade
counter- (反对, 相对) —— counterpart

53. meter

词根考古学: 意为 measure, 表示“测量”, 其变形为 metr

词汇: parameter, perimeter, diameter, decameter, decimeter, kilometer, centimeter, asymmetry

词缀: para- (在旁边) —— paradigm
peri- (周围; 靠近) —— periphery
dia- (穿过; 二者之间) —— dialogue

54. migr

词根考古学: 意为 to move, 表示“移动”

词汇: migrate, emigrate, emigrant, migratory, migrant, immigrate, transmigrate, migraine

词缀: -ate (做, 造成) —— differentiate
e- (出去) —— emit
-ant (... 的, ... 的人) —— resistant

55. mini

词根考古学: 意为 small, 表示“小的, 幼小的”

词汇: minimal, minimize, minority, minify, miniature, minimum, minion, diminish

词缀: -al (... 的) —— parental
-ize (使 ...) —— publicize
-ity (表性质) —— absurdity

56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

56. mir

词根考古学: 意为 to wonder, 表示“惊奇, 怀疑”

词汇: miracle, mirage, mirth, mirror, admire, admiration, mirthless, miry

词缀: -cle (小东西) —— particle

-age (表状态) —— lineage
-th (抽象名词后缀) —— warmth

57. miss

词根考古学: 意为 to send, 表示“发送, 运出”

词汇: remiss, submissive, mission, missionary, commission, dismiss, emissive, omission

词缀: re- (后面) —— retreat

sub- (向下) —— substance

-ive (…的) —— affirmative

58. mob, mot, mov

词根考古学: 意为 to move, 表示“移动”

词汇: mobile, automobile, promote, mobility, mobilize, demobilize, mobbish, immobile

词缀: -ile (易于…的) —— docile

pro- (向前) —— profess

59. noct, nox

词根考古学: 意为 night, 表示“夜晚”

词汇: equinoctial, nocturnal, noctilucous, noctambulate, pernoctation, noxious, nocturne, equinox

词缀: -ial (…的) —— confidential

-al (…的) —— pastoral

-ent (表性质) —— fervent

60. nomin

词根考古学: 意为 name, 表示“名字”

词汇: nominate, nominee, nominative, denominate, cognominal, denomination, ignominious, ignominy

词缀: -ate (使, 做) —— populate

-ee (被动的人) —— absentee

-ive (…的) —— permissive

61. 62. 63. 64. 65.

61. par

词根考古学: 意为 equal, 表示“平等的, 相等的”

词汇: parity, disparage, compare, imparity, disparity, comparison, nonpareil, parenthesis

词缀: -ity (…的行为) —— amenity

dis- (不) —— disapproval

com- (一起) —— comparison

62. pass, path

词根考古学: 意为 to feel, to suffer, 表示“感觉; 遭受 (痛苦)”

词汇: impassive, compassion, antipathy, passion, apathetic, sympathy, pathology, psychopath

词缀: -ive (…的) —— permissive

-ion (表状态) —— permission

-y (…的行为) —— longevity

63. ped

词根考古学: 意为 foot, 表示“脚”

词汇: pedestrian, quadruped, expedite, impede, impediment, centipede, biped, peddle

词缀: -ian (…的人) —— vegetarian

quadru- (四) —— quadruple

ex-（出去）—— explore

64. pel, puls

词根考古学：意为 to drive, 表示“驱逐，驱赶”

词汇：dispel, impel, repellent, propel, expel, compel, impulse, repulse

词缀：dis-（离开）—— disseminate

im-（里面）—— import

-ent（...的）—— indigent

65. philo, phil

词根考古学：意为 loving, fond of, 表示“爱，喜爱”

词汇：philanthropy, zoophile, philosophy, philology, philia, philogynist, bibliophilist, zoophilous

词缀：-y（表状态）—— jealousy

66. 67. 68. 69. 70.

66. phon(e)

词根考古学：意为 sound, 表示“声音”

词汇：symphony, telephone, microphone, phonetics, phonograph, euphony, cacophony, gramophone

词缀：sym-（相同）—— sympathy

tele-（电的）—— telescope

micro-（微小的）—— microscope

67. photo

词根考古学：意为 light, 表示“光的，光电的”

词汇：photograph, photosynthesis, photon, photography, phototropism, photographer, photographic

词缀：syn-（一起）—— synthesis

-on（...的物）—— electron

68. pon, pos

词根考古学：意为 to put, to place, 表示“放置”

词汇：depose, repose, purpose, compose, dispose, juxtapose, transpose, proposal

词缀：de-（去掉）—— deforestation

re-（后面）—— retract

pur-（提前）—— purport

69. port

词根考古学：意为 to carry, 表示“搬运，携带”

词汇：export, support, transport, portable, comport, disport, importance, deport

词缀：ex-（出去）—— exclude

sup-(sub-)（在下面）—— suppress

trans-（穿过）—— transgress

70. press

词根考古学：意为 to press, 表示“压”

词汇：compress, suppress, repress, compression, depression, expression, oppression, suppression

词缀：com-（一起）—— compose

sup-（向下）—— support

re-（向后）—— retreat

71. 72. 73. 74. 75.

71. psych

词根考古学：意为 soul，表示“精神，灵魂”

词汇：psychology, psychotic, psychopathic, metapsychology, psychopath, psychiatrist, psychosomatic

词缀：-log（学科）—— biology

-ic（表人或学科）—— critic

72. quest（quist, quisit, quir, quer）

词根考古学：意为 to ask, to seek，表示“要求；寻求”，其变形为 quist, quisit, quir, quer

词汇：acquisitive, requisite, inquiry, question, disquisition, inquisition, prerequisite, conquest

词缀：ac-（一再）—— accumulate

-ive（...的）—— impassive

in-（里面）—— inwardness

73. rect

词根考古学：意为 straight, right，表示“直的；正确的”

词汇：rectify, rectitude, erect, rectangle, correctitude, correct, erection, direct

词缀：-ify（使）—— certify

-itude（表状态）—— solitude

e-（出来，外面）—— eradicate

74. reg, rig

词根考古学：意为 to rule, 表示“统治”，其变形为 reig

词汇：regnant, regicide, region, sovereign, regime, regimen, regulate, reign

词缀：-ant（...的）—— resistant

-ion（表状态）—— expansion

75. rupt

词根考古学：意为 break，表示“折断”

词汇：interrupt, disrupt, corrupt, irruption, rupture, abrupt, bankrupt, eruption

词缀：-inter-（在...之间）—— interact

dis-（分开）—— dispatch

cor-（共同）—— correspond

76. 77. 78. 79. 80.

76. sci

词根考古学：意为 to know，表示“知道”

词汇：conscience, onmiscient, science, scientific, prescient, pseudoscience, conscious, nescient

词缀：omni-（全部的）—— omnipresent

-ent（...的）—— obedient

-ence（表状态）—— prescience

77. scribe, script

词根考古学：意为 to write, 表示“书写”

词汇：transcribe, inscribe, manuscript, scripture, script, ascribe, circumscribe, circumscribe, conscribe

词缀：trans-（横过，越过）—— transgress

in-（里面）—— insert

manu-（手）—— manufacturer

78. sens (sent)

词根考古学：意为 to feel, 表示“感觉，感知”，其变形为 sent

词汇：consensus, dissent, resentment, sensibility, sentiment, nonsense, assent, consent

词缀：con-（共同）—— conserve

dis-（不）—— dissatisfied

re-（又）—— repetition

79. serv

词根考古学：意为 to serve, to keep, 表示“服务；保持，保存”

词汇：preserve, servant, observe, servility, deserve, disserve, reserve, service

词缀：pre-（在...之前）—— preventive

-ant（...的人）—— participant

ob-（一再）—— obtain

80. sid (sed, sess)

词根考古学：意为 to sit, 表示“坐”，其变形为 sed, sess

词汇：supersede, sedentary, subside, dissidence, residence, president, subsidy, insidious

词缀：super-（在...上面）—— superstructure

-ary（...的）—— contrary

sub-（在...下面）—— substance

81. 82. 83. 84. 85.

81. soci

词根考古学：意为 companion, 表示“同伴，朋友”，引申为“社会”

词汇：sociology, socialism, dissociate, sociable, associate, society, socialite, association

词缀：-log（学科）—— anthropology

-sim（主义）—— capitalism

dis-（不；脱离）—— distract

82. sol

词根考古学：意为 single, alone, sun, comfort, 表示“单一的；独自的；太阳；安慰”

词汇：console, soliloquy, solitary, desolation, solitude, solo, solemn, solarium

词缀：con-（共同）—— consolidate

-logu（说）—— colloquial

-ary（...的，...的人）—— missionary

83. spect (spic, spi, spy)

词根考古学：意为 to look, to see, 表示“看”，其变形为 spic, spi, spy

词汇：perspective, auspicious, introspect, circumspect, inspection, prospective, respectable, retrospect

词缀：per-（通过）—— perplex

-ous（...的）—— zealous

intro-（在...里面）—— introvert

84. strain (strict, string, stress)

词根考古学：意为 to bind, to tie, to draw tight, 表示“捆绑，勒紧”，其变形为 strict, string, stress

词汇：restrain, distraint, constrict, overstrain, constriction, restraint, strict, stricture

词缀：re-（向后）—— retain

di-（离开）—— disappear

con-（共同）—— constraint

85. str(ct)

词根考古学：意为 to build, 表示“建设，建立”

词汇：superstructure, instruct, obstruct, macrostructure, destruction, instrument, substruction, obstruction

词缀：super-（在...上面）——superior

in-（在...里面）——inward

ob-（在...中）——obsession

86. 87. 88. 89. 90.

86. tact (tang, ting)

词根考古学：意为 to touch, 表示“接触，触摸，感动”，其变形为 tang, ting

词汇：intact, tangible, entangle, tactual, contingent, contact, tactics, tactility

词缀：in-（没有）——inexperienced

-ble（...的）——sustainable

en-（使）——endanger

87. tain, ten

词根考古学：意为 to hold, 表示“拿住”

词汇：abstain, sustain, pertain, maintain, detain, retain, contain, attain

词缀：ab-（与...相反）——abnormal

sus-（在...下面）——suspend

per-（贯穿，自始至终）——permanent

88. tect, teg

词根考古学：意为 to hide, to cover, 表示“藏起来；盖上”

词汇：protect, detection, protectorate, undetected, detective, protective, detect

词缀：pro-（在前面）——proceed

de-（相反）——devalue

-ate（地位）——doctorate

89. tend, tens

词根考古学：意为 stretch, 表示“拉伸”

词汇：contend, extension, pretend, attendant, attention, tendence, extensive, intend

词缀：con-（共同）——condense

ex-（出去）——exclude

pre-（在前面）——preschool

90. test

词根考古学：意为 witness, 表示“目击，证明”

词汇：protest, testify, testimony, attest, contest, detest, testament, pretest

词缀：pro-（向前，在前）——prologue

-fy（使）——signify

-mony（表状态）——harmony

91. 92. 93. 94. 95.

91. the(o)

词根考古学：意为 to look at; God, 表示“看；神”

词汇：theoretic, theocracy, theology, theologian, theism, atheism, pantheist, theater

词缀：-etic（属于...的）——energetic

-cracy（统治或政体）——bureaucracy

-log (学科) —— geology

92. tract (treat)

词根考古学: 意为 to draw, 表示“拉”, 其变形为 treat

词汇: attract, distract, extract, abstract, contract, detract, detractor, subtract

词缀: at- (一再) —— attest

dis- (分开, 分离) —— discriminate

ex- (出, 出去) —— exhale

93. vac (vas, vacu)

词根考古学: 意为 empty, 表示“空的”, 其变形为 vas

词汇: vacancy, vacant, vacation, vacuous, evacuate, vacuum, devastate

词缀: -ancy (表性质; 状态) —— redundancy

-ant (…的) —— extravagant

-ion (表动作或状态) —— aversion

94. vent (ven)

词根考古学: 意为 to come, 表示“来”, 其变形为 ven

词汇: advent, covenant, intervene, convene, supervene, adventure, avenue, convenient

词缀: co- (共同) —— coincide

-ant (名词后缀) —— inhabitant

inter- (在…之间, 相互) —— intersect

95. vers, vert

词根考古学: 意为 to turn, 表示“转向, 转移”

词汇: adverse, controversy, diversity, versatile, vertical, avert, convert, pervert

词缀: ad- (表加强) —— addict

contro- (反对, 相反) —— controverisal

di- (分离) —— digress

96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

96. via (vi, vey, voy)

词根考古学: 意为 way, road, 表示“路, 道路”, 其变形为 vi, vey, voy

词汇: deviate, obvious, convey, trivial, convoy, deviation, viaduct, via

词缀: de- (去掉) —— deforest

ob- (表加强) —— oblivion

con- (共同) —— consume

97. vid, vis (vic, view)

词根考古学: 意为 to look, 表示“看”, 其变形为 vic, view 等

词汇: improvise, preview, devise, visage, supervise, revise, evidence, provident

词缀: im- (不) —— improvident

pre- (在…之前) —— precedent

de- (向下) —— depress

98. voc, vok (vouc, vow, voic)

词根考古学: 意为 to call, voice, 表示“叫, 喊; 声音”, 其变形为 vouc, vow, voic

词汇: vocation, advocate, revoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, irrevocable, convoke

词缀: -ion (表动作或状态) —— concision

ad- (表加强) —— adduce

re- (回来) —— retreat

99. vol

词根考古学：意为 will, to fly, 表示“意愿；飞行”

词汇：malevolent, benevolent, volatile, volunteer, volitive, malevolence, benevolence, volition

词缀：male-（坏的）—— malefaction

bene-（好的，善的）—— benefaction

-ile（...的）—— juvenile

100. volu, volv

词根考古学：意为 to roll, to turn, 表示“卷；转动”

词汇：evolve, involve, revolve, volume, convolve, revolt, voluminous, voluble

词缀：e-（外面）—— emerge

in-（向里）—— incentive

re-（回去）—— repeal

Part 2 50 个一定要学的英语前缀

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

1. ab-, abs-

词缀考古学：意为 away, 表示“分离”

词汇：abduct, abnormal, abuse, abstract, abstain, absent, abhor

词根：duct（拉走）—— duct

norm（规定，常规）—— subnormal

use（使用）—— useful

2. ac-, ad-, ag-, ar-

词缀考古学：意为 to, 表示“向，靠近；继续；使”

词汇：adapt, aggravate, arrest, accelerate, accomplish, accumulate, additive, aggression

词根：apt（适应）—— aptitude

grav（加重）—— gravity

rest（休息）—— restaurant

3. an-, a-

词缀考古学：意为 not, without, 表示“不，没有，无”

词汇：anarchism, anechoic, anonymous, anharmonic, anarchic, anecdote, anarchy

词根：arch（统治）—— patriarch

ech（声音）—— echo

onym（名字）—— pseudonym

4. anti-, ant-

词缀考古学：意为 against, opposite, 表示“反对，相反”

词汇：antiwar, antipathy, antibody, antibiotic, antifreeze, antisocial, antithesis, antagonist

词根：path（感情）—— sympathy

body（身体）—— embody

5. auto-, aut-

词缀考古学：意为 self，表示“自己”

词汇：authentic, authority, autobiography, autocracy, automatic, autonomous, autonomy, authorize

词根：graph（写）—— telegraphy

hor（界定，限制）—— abhor

bio（生命）—— biography

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

6. be-

词缀考古学：意为 make，表示“做，使”

词汇：befall, behold, beneath, behead, belated, belittle, beset, betray

词根：hold（持续；保留）—— withhold

7. bene-, beni-, bon-, boun

词缀考古学：意为 good，表示“好的，善的”

词汇：benefit, benign, benevolence, benefactor, bountiful, bounty, bona fide, benediction

词根：fit（做）—— profit

gn（出生）—— pregnancy

vol（意愿）—— malevolence

8. bi- (bin-, bis-)

词缀考古学：意为 two，表达“二，两个”，其变形为 bin-, bis-

词汇：biennial, bisect, bilateral, bilingual, bicycle, bimonthly, bipartisan, biped

词根：enn（年）—— perennial

sect（切割）—— intersect

later（unilateral）

9. cent-

词缀考古学：意为 hundred，表示“百”

词汇：centennial, centigrade, centipede, centenarian, centurion, percent, percentage

词根：enn（年）—— biennial

（半）—— upgrade

ped（脚）—— pedestrian

10. circum-, circ-

词缀考古学：意为 around, on all sides，表示“环绕；周围”

词汇：circuit, circumference, circumstance, circumvent, circulate, circlet, semicircle, circus

词根：it（走）—— pursuit

fer（携带）—— difference

sta（站着）—— obstacle

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

11. com-, con-

词缀考古学：意为 with, together，表示“和...一起；持有”

词汇：commentary, compact, concept, compress, conception, compliant, comfort, compete

词根：ment（思想；意见）—— mentor

pact（捆绑）—— impact

cept（抓取）—— deceptive

12. contra-, contro-, counter-

词缀考古学：意为 against, contrary, opposite, 表示“反对，与...相反”

词汇：contradict, controversial, counterfeit, controvert, countermand, counterpart, contradiction, contrary

词根：dict（说）—— prediction

ver（转向，变化）—— versatile

feit（做）—— surfeit

13. de-

词缀考古学：意为 off, away, 表示“去掉；使远离”，还可用来加强语气

词汇：depose, designate, depict, delude, deforest, depress, decode, defame

词根：pose（放）—— compose

sign（标明；信号）—— resignation

pict（描绘）—— pictograph

14. di-

词缀考古学：意为 two, 表示“两个”，还有“分开，分离”之义

词汇：dilemma, divorce, diploma, diverge, dioxide, dilute, diminish, digress

词根：vers（转向）—— diversity

plo（折叠）—— deploy

15. dis-, di-

词缀考古学：意为 apart, 表示“分开”

词汇：dispatch, diminish, dissect, divide, discretion, dispel, disclaim, disrupt

词根：min（小的）—— miniature

sect（切割）—— intersect

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

16. en-, em-

词缀考古学：意为 in, make, 表示“在...里；使...成为”

词汇：encounter, emblem, embargo, embody, encompass, empower, enmity, engross

词根：counter（反对，相反）—— counterbalance

bl（扔）—— parable

bar（棍子）—— barrier

17. ex-, e-

词缀考古学：意为 out, 表示“向外”，还可用来表强调

词汇：exalt, evoke, eradicate, eclipse, efface, emancipate, explicit, elated

词根：alt（高的）—— altar

vok（叫喊）—— provoke

radi（根）—— radical

18. extra-, exter-, extro-

词缀考古学：意为 outside, 表示“外面的，表面的，对外的”

词汇：extravagant, extrovert, extraordinary, extradite, extraviolet, extraneous, external, exterior

词根：vag（漫游，游荡）—— vague

vert（转向）—— advertise

ordin（命令）—— subordinate

19. for-

词缀考古学：意为 apart, 表示“离开”，还有加强语气的作用

词汇：forgo, forbear, forfeiture, forbearance, forbid, forest, forswear, forlorn

词根: go (走) —— embargo
feit (做, 使) —— counterfeit

20. fore-

词缀考古学: 意为 before, 表示 “前面”

词汇: forecast, foremost, foresight, foreshadow, forestall, foresee, forefather, forearm

词根: cast (扔) —— newscast
most (最) —— innermost
sight (看见) —— longsighted

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

21. in-, il-, im-

词缀考古学: 意为 in, on, not, 表示 “在 ... 里面; 在 ... 上; 不”, 还有加强语气的作用

词汇: immense, immerse, illicit, impartial, inhuman, impassive, injustice, illegal

词根: mens (测量) —— dimension
mers (浸入) —— submersion
lic (怂恿) —— delicate

22. inter-

词缀考古学: 意为 between, 表示 “在 ... 之间”

词汇: intervene, intercept, interrogate, intercede, interpose, interject, international, interview

词根: ven (来) —— advent
cept (拿) —— precept
rog (询问) —— surrogate

23. intra-, intro-

词缀考古学: 意为 into, inward, 表示 “在里面; 向里”

词汇: intrastate, introspective, introvert, introduce, intromit, introspect, introversible, intraparty

词根: spect (看) —— spectacular
vert (转向) —— avert

24. macro-

词缀考古学: 意为 large, 表示 “大的”

词汇: macroworld, macrocosm, macroscale, macroeconomics, macrostructure, macrobian, macroclimate, macroscope

词根: cosm (宇宙) —— cosmopolitanism

25. mal-, male-, mail-

词缀考古学: 意为 ill, bad, 表示 “病的, 坏的”

词汇: malediction, maltreat, malevolent, malcontent, malpractice, malnutrition, malefactor, malign

词根: dict (说) —— predict
treat (处理) —— entreat
vol (意愿) —— benevolence

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

26. micro-

词缀考古学: 意为 small, 表示 “小的, 微小的”

词汇：microbiology, microwave, microscope, microworld, microskirt, microfilm, microbe, micrometer

词根：bio（生命）—— biology

log（学科）—— anthropology

scope（视野；范围）—— telescope

27. mis-

词缀考古学：意为 bad(ly), wrong(ly)，表示“不好的/地，错误的/地”

词汇：misdemeanor, misnomer, misogyny, misanthropy, mischievous, misapprehend, mischance, misgiving

词根：mean（引导）—— demeanor

nom（名字）—— synonym

gyn（女性）—— gynarchy

28. multi-

词缀考古学：意为 many, much，表示“多的”

词汇：multilingual, multiply, multiplicity, multitude, multidirectional, multicultural, multiform, multimedia

词根：lingu（语言）—— linguistics

ply（重叠）—— comply

plic（重叠）—— explicate

29. non-

词缀考古学：意为 not，表示“不”

词汇：nonaggression, nonsense, nonplus, nonsmoking, nonstop, nonconformist, nonprofit, nonexistent

词根：gress（去）—— congress

sens（感觉）—— sensitive

plu（更多）—— surplus

30. ob-, op-

词缀考古学：意为 against, 表示“逆向”，还可表强调

词汇：obese, obligate, oppress, obscene, opportune, obscure, obtrude, oppose

词根：ed（吃）—— edible

lig（捆绑；约束）—— eligible

press（按压）—— impressive

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

31. over-

词缀考古学：意为 above, beyond, 表示“在...之上；过度”

词汇：overdose, overlap, overburden, overwhelm, overbridge, overcoat, overproduction, overlook

词根：lap（交叉）—— collapse

32. pan-

词缀考古学：意为 all，表示“全部的，广泛的”

词汇：pandemic, pansophic, panoply, pan-American, panorama, pantomime, panegyric, panacea

词根：dem（人民）—— democracy

soph（智慧）—— philosophy

33. para-. par-

词缀考古学：意为 beside，表示“在... 旁边，和... 并肩”，也有“脱离”的意思

词汇：parody, paradox, paradigm, parasite, parable, parameter, paramount, paraphrase

词根：od（唱歌）—— melody

dox（观点）—— heterodoxy

34. per-

词缀考古学：意为 through, excessive，表示“一直；一再”

词汇：pertain, persist, perpetual, perplex, perturb, persecute, perennial, perverse

词根：tain（抓住）—— retain

sist（站立）—— resistant

pet（寻找）—— perpetuate

35. peri-

词缀考古学：意为 around，表示“周围；靠近”

词汇：peripheral, periscope, peristyle, perigon, perimeter, periphery, peripatetic, perigee

词根：pher（带有）—— periphery

scop（观看）—— telescope

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

36. poly-

词缀考古学：意为 many，表示“多的，许多”

词汇：polygon, monopoly, polygamy, polyandry, polyglot, polytechnic, polyfunctional, polymorphic

词根：gon（角）—— pentagon

mono（单一）—— monologue

gam（婚姻）—— monogamy

37. post-

词缀考古学：意为 after, behind，表示“在后面，后面”

词汇：postpone, postlude, postscript, posterior, posterity, preposterous, postmortem, postwar

词根：pon（放）—— component

lude（演奏）—— prelude

script（写）—— manuscript

38. pre-

词缀考古学：意为 before，表示“之前，前面的”

词汇：prescribe, preclude, precedent, prescript, precaution, prescient, predisposition,

preoccupation

词根: scrib (书写) —— scribble

clude (关闭) —— seclude

ced (走) —— accede

39. pro-

词缀考古学: 意为 before, 表示 “之前”

词汇: procure, prosecute, proficient, provident, protrude, provoke, profess, profile

词根: cur (关心, 注意) —— concur

secut (追踪) —— persecute

fic (做) —— beneficent

40. re-

词缀考古学: 意为 back, 表示 “后面”, 还可以表加强

词汇: responsive, recede, reminisce, residue, resentment, recipient, rehabilitate, rejuvenate

词根: spons (回应) —— response

cede (走) —— precede

min (记忆) —— remind

41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

41. semi-

词缀考古学: 意为 half, 表示 “半”

词汇: semicolon, semicivilized, semicircle, semimonthly, semicolony, semiconductor, semiautomatic

词根: civ (公民) —— civilian

circ (圆形) —— circumference

42. sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-

词缀考古学: 意为 under, 表示 “在 ... 下面”

词汇: submissive, suffrage, supplement, subsequent, subordinate, sustain, succumb, supplant

词根: miss (送) —— transmission

frag (打碎) —— fragment

ple (填补) —— implement

43. super-, sur-

词缀考古学: 意为 over, 表示 “在 ... 上面; 超过”

词汇: supersede, surplus, surmount, surmise, superficial, surfeit, surveillance, surrogate

词根: sed (坐) —— sedulous

plu (更多) —— plural

mount (山) —— mountainous

44. syn-, sym-

词缀考古学: 意为 together, same, 表示 “共同; 相同”

词汇: synbiosis, synthesis, synonym, symposium, symmetry, syndicate, syndicate, syllable,

syndrome

词根: bio (生命) —— biosphere

thes (放) —— hypothesis

onym (名字) —— cryptonym

45. tele-

词缀考古学: 意为 far, 表示“遥远的”, 引申为“电”

词汇: telegram, telephone, television, telescope, telegraph, telepathy, telemetry, telemeter

词根: gram (写) —— epigram

phon (声音) —— symphony

vis (看) —— visual

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

46. trans-, tres-

词缀考古学: 意为 across, change, 表示“越过; 改变”

词汇: transform, transgress, trespass, transfigure, transfer, transfusion, transmission, transplant

词根: form (形式) —— uniform

gress (走) —— progress

pass (走过) —— bypass

47. tri-

词缀考古学: 意为 three, 表示“三”

词汇: triangle, trilateral, trilogy, tricycle, trihity, triple, trisect, tripod

词根: angle (角) —— rectangle

later (边) —— unilateral

log (讲话) —— dialogue

48. un-

词缀考古学: 意为 not, 表示“不”

词汇: unabated, unalterable, unsavory, uneducated, uncivilized, unconditional, uncommitted, unofficial

词根: bat (打击) —— combat

alter (其他的; 改变) —— alternation

sav (味道) —— savor

49. under-

词缀考古学: 意为 below, 表示“在... 下面”

词汇: undermine, underling, underline, undergraduate, underplay, underestimate, underdeveloped, underagent

词根: mine (挖) —— miner

line (线) —— airline

50. uni-

词缀考古学: 意为 one, 表示“一”

词汇: unilateral, universal, unison, unicorn, unique, uniform, unity, unanimity

词根: later (边) —— equilateral

vers (转动) —— reverse

son (声音) —— songster

Part 3 50 个一定要学的英语前后缀

Unit 1 名词后缀

1. 表示“人”的名词后缀

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

1. -aire

词缀考古学: 意为 person who, that which, 表示“…的人或物”

词汇: millionaire, doctrinaire, solitaire, questionnaire, billionaire, commissionaire, occupationaire, concessionaire

词根: doc (教导) —— docile

sol (独自) —— solitude

2. -ant

词缀考古学: 意为 having the quality of, 表示“具有…性质的人或物”

词汇: accountant, inhabitant, aspirant, tyrant, disinfectant, participant, assistant, pollutant

词根: count (数, 计算) —— counter

hab (有) —— habitat

spir(e) (呼吸) —— perspire

3. -ary, -ory

词缀考古学: 意为 person who, 表示“…的人”

词汇: mandatory, emissary, luminary, mercenary, secretary, dictionary, vocabulary

词根: mand (命令) —— command

vers (转向) —— converse

miss (送; 放出) —— emission

4. -ate

词缀考古学: 意为 person who, that which, 表示“…的人”

词汇: delegate, candidate, surrogate, doctorate, advocate, electorate, celibate, reprobate

词根: leg (指定) —— legation

cand (白色的; 光亮的) —— candid

rog (要求) —— interrogate

5. -cian

词缀考古学: 指“人”的名词后缀, 意为 person who, 表示“…的人”

词汇: logician, magician, musician, mortician, optician, patrician, pediatrician, clinician

词根: log (发言) —— logical

mag (魔法, 戏法) —— magic

mus (音乐) —— music

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

6. -ee

词缀考古学: 指“人”的名词后缀, 意为 one who, 表示“成为...的人, 做...的人”

词汇: fiancée, refugee, devotee, trainee, examinee, employee, appointee, returnee

词根: fi(d) (相信) —— confide

fug (逃跑) —— fugitive

vot (发誓) —— devotion

7. -ent

词缀考古学: 意为 person who, having the quality of, 表示“...的人; 带有...的性质的”

词汇: ambient, president, antecedent, parent, resident, correspondent, insistent, detergent

词根: amb (周围) —— ambiguous

sid (坐) —— assiduous

ced(e) (走) —— recede

8. -ier

词缀考古学: 意为 person who, 表示“...的人; 与...相关的人”

词汇: pacifier, cashier, cavalier, financier, glacier, frontier, chandelier, barrier,

词根: pac (和平) —— pacification

caval (马) —— cavalcade

9. -ist

词缀考古学: 意为 person who, 表示“...的人”

词汇: geologist, optimist, soloist, feminist, nationalist, materialist, antagonist, dentist

词根: geo (地; 地球) —— geometry

opt (希望) —— optimum

sol (独自) —— solely

10. -or, -our

词缀考古学: 指“人”或抽象名词的后缀, 意为 one who, that which, 表示“...的人或物”

词汇: candour, vapour, mentor, arbitrator, pastor, detector, generator, precursor

词根: cand (白; 发光) —— incandescence

vap (蒸汽) —— evaporate

ment (思考; 心智) —— mentality

2. 表抽象名词的后缀

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

11. -ace

词缀考古学: 表抽象名词或地点

词汇: populace, terrace, solace, menace, furnace, grimace, grace, space

词根: popul (人) —— popularity

terr (地) —— territory

sol (单独) —— console

12. -ade

词缀考古学: 意为 act, result, collective, 表示 “行动; 结果; 集体的, 共同的”

词汇: parade, barricade, promenade, arcade, blockade, serenade, decade, brigade

词根: par (准备) —— prepare

bar (障碍) —— barrier

men (带领) —— commence

13. -age

词缀考古学: 意为 that which, 表示 “状态; 行为; 集合; 地点; 位置; 质量; 物品” 等

词汇: ravage, heritage, salvage, barrage, bondage, beverage, tutelage, advantage

词根: ra(p) (夺取) —— raptupus

her (继承) —— inherit

slav (安全) —— salvation

14. -al

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, one who, that which, 表示 “状态或性质”, 即 “...的人或物”

词汇: criminal, aboriginal, survival, rival, appraisal, cereal, dismissal, refusal

词根: crimin (犯罪, 罪行) —— recrimination

ori (上升; 开始; 出现) —— oriental

viv (生存, 生活) —— revive

15. -ance, -ancy

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, act, that, which, 表示 “状态; 性质; 行为”

词汇: vengeance, resemblance, disturbance, tolerance, reliance, forbearance, perseverance, appearance

词根: venge (惩罚) —— revenge

sembl (相似) —— assemble

turb (摇动; 扰乱) —— disturb

16. -cy

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, 表示 “性质或状态”

词汇: fallacy, intricacy, emergence, piracy, pregnancy, bankruptcy, celibacy, idiocy

词根: fall (错误) —— fallible

tric (小障碍物) —— extricate

merg (浸入) —— submerge

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

17. -dom

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, position, place where, 表示 “状态; 性质; 位置”

词汇: freedom, wisdom, boredom, kingdom, filmdom, martyrdom, dukedom, stardom

词根: (一)

18. -hood, -head

词缀考古学: 意为 period, quality, 表示“时期; 带有...的性质”

词汇: falsehood, neighborhood, adulthood, childhood, boyhood, godhead, hardihood, likelihood

词根: fal(l) (错误) —— fallible

nei (附近) —— neighbor

ul(=al) (滋养) —— adulthood

19. -ic(s)

词缀考古学: 意为 study, art, science, system, 表示“学科; 艺术; 学术; 体系”

词汇: pediatrics, economics, genetics, mechanics, aeronautics, linguistics, logistics, dietetics

词根: ped (儿童) —— pedant

nom (法则) —— astronomy

gen (出生; 创造) —— engender

20. -ice, -ise

词缀考古学: 意为 act, state, 表示“行为; 状态”

词汇: malice, armistice, mortise, novice, cowardice, merchandise, treatise, exercise

词根: mal (坏的) —— malefaction

arm (武器) —— army

mort (死亡) —— mortality

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

21. -ing

词缀考古学: 意为 state, business, cause to, 表示“...的状态; 行业; 正...的; 令人...的”

词汇: clothing, banking, engrossing, learning, feeling, fishing, accounting, outgoing

词根: cloth (布; 衣服) —— clothes

bank (长凳) —— banquet

gross (大) —— engross

22. -ion (-tion, -sion, -ation)

词缀考古学: 意为 that which, 表示“...的动作或状态”。其变形为-tion, -sion, --ation

词汇: audition, caption, partition, cushion, mansion, carnation, inflation, consolation

词根: aud (听) —— audience

cap (拿取) —— captivity

part (部分; 分开) —— partake

23. -ism, -asm

词缀考古学: 意为 belief, speech, condition, state, act, 表示“信仰; 主义; 讲话; 状况, 状态; 行为”

词汇: baptism, hedonism, nihilism, empiricism, extremism, idealism, materialism, Confucianism

词根: bapt (浸入) —— Baptist

hedon (快乐) —— hedonistic
nihil (无, 不存在) —— annihilation

24. -itude

词缀考古学: 意为 quality, state, 表示“性质; 状态”

词汇: solitude, plenitude, fortitude, longitude, magnitude, latitude, attitude, beatitude

词根: sol (单独) —— soliloquy

plen (满, 填满) —— replenish

fort (强大; 力量) —— fortify

25. -ment

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, act, that which, 表示“状态; 性质; 行为; ... 的物”

词汇: appeasement, augment, rudiment, embodiment, harassment, fragment, garment, segment

词根: peas (平静) —— appease

aug (增大, 增加) —— august

rud (为成熟的; 天然的) —— crude

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

26. -mony

词缀考古学: 意为 state, 表示“状态”

词汇: matrimony, patrimony, testimony, harmony, acrimony, ceremony, hegemony

词根: matri (母性; 母亲) —— matriarch

patri (父亲) —— patriotism

test (证明; 看见) —— protest

27. -ness

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, 表示“状态; 性质”, 通常加在形容词后面

词汇: positiveness, promptness, attractiveness, forwardness, kindness, tiredness, brightness, fulsomeness

词根: pos (放置) —— positivism

mpt (拿取) —— redemption

tract (拉) —— tractor

28. -o(u)r

词缀考古学: 意为 one who, that which, 表示“... 的人或物”

词汇: clamour, vendor, inventor, candour, vapour, mediator, stupor, tremor

词根: clam (叫喊) —— clamorous

vend (销售) —— vending

vent (来) —— advent

29. -ry

词缀考古学: 意为 quality, state, business, science, place where, collective, 表示“状态; 性质;

行业; 学科; 场地”, 还可作为集合名词的标志。-ry 通常放在一个完整的单词后面

词汇: mimicry, artistry, ferry, laundry, poetry, chemistry, rivalry, husbandry

词根: mim (模仿) —— mimic
art (技巧; 艺术) —— artifact
fer (搬运; 承载) —— confer

30. -ship

词缀考古学: 意为 quality, condition, state, skill, 表示 “质量; 条件; 状态; 技能”

词汇: dictatorship, partnership, relationship, citizenship, membership, horsemanship, airmanship, hardship

词根: dict (说) —— contradict
part (部分) —— partial
lat (带来, 携带) —— relate

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

31. -t, -th

词缀考古学: 意为 action, state, quality, 表示 “行为; 状态; 性质”

词汇: strength, filth, mirth, zenith, depth, length, stealth, warmth

词根: stren (坚硬的) —— strenuous
fil (弄脏) —— defile
mir (惊愕) —— miracle

32. -ty, -ity, -y

词缀考古学: 意为 act, that which, 表示 “行为; 性质; 状态; 物”, 常用在名词后面, 作为抽象名词的标志

词汇: fidelity, controversy, longevity, levity, nonentity, diversity, triviality, vitality

词根: fid (信任) —— infidel
contro (相对) —— controvert
ev (时间) —— medieval

33. -ure

词缀考古学: 意为 state, quality, act, result, that which, 表示 “状态; 性质; 行为; 结果; ... 的人或物”

词汇: legislature, posture, rupture, composure, scripture, signature, structure, torture

词根: leg (法律) —— illegal
pos (放置) —— postulate
rupt (折断) —— interrupt

34. -y

词缀考古学: 意为 state, condition, quality, act, result, 表示 “状态; 状况; 性质; 行为; 结果:”

有三种构词方式; 放在名词后表形容词; 放在形容词或以-r 结尾的单词后表名词; 还可以放在名词后表示 “人或小东西”, 作为一种爱称常带有戏虐性

词汇: tardy, discovery, inquiry, difficulty, mastery, fatty, missy, sleepy

词根: tard (慢的) —— retard
cover (覆盖; 隐藏) —— covert
quir(e) (询问; 寻找) —— acquire

Unit 2 形容词后缀

35. -able, -ible

词缀考古学：意为 capable of, 表示“易于... 的；能够... 得”

词汇：amiable, variable, fallible, desirable, conceivable, eligible, feasible

词根：am（喜爱）—— amenity

var（变化）—— various

fall（错误）—— fallacy

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

36. -al, -ial

词缀考古学：意为 nature of, 表示“具有... 性质的”

词汇：factual, global, martial, personal, exceptional, regional, pastoral, congenial

词根：fact（做）—— manufacture

glob（球体）—— globule

mar（战争）—— Mars

37. -ant, -ent

词缀考古学：意为 having the quality of, 表示“具有... 性质的”

词汇：fluent, radiant, fervent, vigilant, extravagant, resistant, intoxicant

词根：flu（流动）—— fluctuation

rad（放射）—— eradiate

ferv（沸腾）—— fervor

38. -ary

词缀考古学：意为 relating to, 表示“与... 相关；... 的”

词汇：legendary, arbitrary, auxiliary, imaginary, elementary, stationary, sedentary, temporary

词根：leg（阅读）—— illegible

bit（去）—— acrobat

aux（增加）—— augment

39. -ful

词缀考古学：意为 full of, having the quality of, 表示“充满的；具有... 性质的”

词汇：tactful, grateful, vengeful, awful, gleeful, hopeful, shameful, forgetful

词根：tact（触觉；接触）—— intact

grat（使高兴）—— congratulate

veng（惩罚）—— avenge

40. -ic

词缀考古学：意为 nature of, 表示“具有... 本性的，... 的”

词汇：synthetic, graphic, caustic, fanatic, static, chaotic, antibiotic, cosmic

词根：thet（放）—— antithetical

graph（写）—— autograph

caust (燃烧) —— holocaust

41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

41. -ical

词缀考古学: 意为 nature of, 表示 “具有 ... 本性的”

词汇: tyrannical, symmetrical, skeptical, hypocritical, botanical, classical, geometrical, methodical

词根: tyrann (残暴) —— tyrannicide

metr (测量) —— metric

skep (看) —— skepticism

42. -ive

词缀考古学: 意为 relating to, having the quality of, tending to, that which, 表示 “与 ... 相关

的; 有 ... 性质的, ... 的; 倾向于 ... 的; ... 的人或物”

词汇: incisive, pensive, permissive, pervasive, repulsive, impassive, affirmative, lucrative

词根: cis (切割) —— concise

pens (悬挂; 称重) —— suspense

miss (送) —— commission

43. -ous

词缀考古学: 意为 many, full, 表示 “许多的; 充满的”

词汇: rigorous, prosperous, lustrous, zealous, advantageous, mountainous, luminous, timorous

词根: rig (规定) —— regulation

sper (希望) —— desperate

lust (光) —— illustrate

Unit 3 动词后缀

44. -ate

词缀考古学: 意为 make, 表示 “做; 使”

词汇: formulate, manipulate, motivate, differentiate, frustrate, attenuate, demonstrate, infiltrate

词根: form (样式, 形态; 方式; 表格) —— performance

man (操纵) —— manifesto

mot (移动) —— demote

45. -en

词缀考古学: 意为 make, having the quality of, 表示 “做; 使; 具有 ... 的性质”

词汇: hasten, straiten, lengthen, darken, sharpen, hearten, sweeten, shorten

词根: hast(e) (迅速的) —— hastily

strai(n) (拉紧) —— constrain

leng (长的) —— lengthy

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

46. -er

词缀考古学：意为 make，表示“(反复地)做，使；发出(声音)”

词汇：glitter, bewilder, encumber, mutter, chatter, stutter, waver, batter

词根：gl(光)—— glisten

wild(疯狂地，胡乱地)—— wilding

cumb(倚靠，躺)—— incumbent

47. -esce

词缀考古学：意为 becoming, growing，表示“开始；变成”

词汇：effervesce, rejuvenesce, acquiesce, coalesce, defervesce, effloresce, luminesce, senesce

词根：ferv(沸腾)—— fervid

juven(年轻的)—— rejuvenate

qui(安静)—— tranquility

48. -(i)fy

词缀考古学：意为 to make into，表示“使变成...”

词汇：pacify, clarify, verify, signify, diversify, intensify, unify

词根：pac(和平)—— pacifism

clar(清楚的；清澈的)—— declaration

ver(真实的)—— averment

49. -ish

词缀考古学：意为 like, relating to, make，表示“好像...的，...般的；和...相关的；做，使”

词汇：embellish, blemish, flourish, lavish, vanquish, diminish, banish, vanish

词根：bell(美丽)—— belle

blem(带青色的)—— blemished

flour(开花)—— flora

50. -ise, -ize

词缀考古学：意为 make，表示“做，使”

词汇：memorize, fertilize, publicize, authorize, revitalize, jeopardize, sterilize, industrialize

词根：memor(记忆)—— commemorate

fer(带来；结果实)—— publicity

publ(人们)—— publicity