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阅读说明与来源边界

本书正文为本次全新创作的 19 篇独立英语幽默短篇，未沿用项目旧连载。小说标题、人物与情节均为新作；每章的“原书章节”标题只用于学习对照，不是原书小说或原书内容的改写。每篇正文按英文词形计数为 1000–1500 词，不含标题、表格与习题。

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原书第 01 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 01

The Applicant Who Was a Chair

How to Test Your Present Vocabulary

原书定位：text/part0008.html；正文 1293 英语词。核心词 —（方法/复习/词源挑战章）；全部本章源词形 66/124（53.23%）。

The first question on Milo's employment assessment asked whether he was an indefatigable self-starter. He had slept through two alarms and arrived wearing one brown shoe and one slightly different brown shoe. Nevertheless, he selected Strongly Agree. The job paid for dental care. He was prepared to become tireless after lunch.

The second question asked whether he preferred a gregarious workplace. Milo imagined an office full of people called Greg and selected Neutral. The third asked how he handled an egregious error. He looked this up on his phone, discovered that he had just made one, and began to suspect the assessment was learning more about him than he was learning about the job.

Across the table, a woman in a magnificent yellow coat was not typing. She was eating an apple with the calm of someone who had already negotiated with the universe and received satisfactory terms.

“Finished?” Milo whispered.

“No. I'm deciding whether I want to work somewhere that calls a lunch break a nutritional alignment opportunity.”

Her name was Sal. She repaired lifts. She had applied because the company advertised a technical role and because its lift had been broken for six weeks.

The assessment offered Milo three personality profiles: Intrepid Pioneer, Circumspect Strategist, and Phlegmatic Stabilizer. He chose the last one, assuming it involved fewer meetings. His screen became green. A message congratulated him on his incredible perspicacity. Below it, in much smaller letters, the system recommended an immediate appointment with an ophthalmologist.

“I've qualified for something,” he told Sal. “Possibly glasses.”

The tablet also offered Milo a simulated interview with a demagogue. The imaginary speaker promised universal affluence, eternal youth, and free parking. Milo selected skeptical. The program called him apathetic. He selected concerned. It called him high-strung.

“Can I be concerned quietly?” he asked.

Sal suggested taciturn. The machine interpreted his silence as hostility. A warning about congenital negativity appeared, followed by a recommendation for optimism training. Sal photographed it. She wanted a record before the company could manufacture a more flattering history.

Brad explained that the words were scientifically calibrated. Sal asked whether a scientist had calibrated them. He began to vacillate between two answers, neither true. Milo recognized the behavior from his previous employer, an incorrigible optimist who called unpaid overtime a vicarious experience of wealth.

The next screen asked Milo to parry an accusation of infidelity. He had applied to write support messages, not defend a complicated marriage. He asked whether the role involved a clandestine relationship with the printer.

Sal laughed. Brad became defensive. “It's a verbal responsiveness exercise.”

“Then here's my response,” Milo said. “These questions are baffling.”

The system awarded him a point for frankness, then removed it for a cavalier attitude. Sal called the result anomalous. Milo called it a circle with an invoice.

For the first time, Brad looked less like a martinet and more like a frightened employee. He admitted he had never understood the assessment himself. Milo felt his antipathy diminish. Even a notorious system needed ordinary people to keep pretending it was clear.

The interviewer arrived with a tablet and the disheveled confidence of a man who had recently been defeated by a printer. His badge said BRAD, SENIOR HUMAN POTENTIAL NAVIGATOR. He addressed the empty chair beside Milo.

“Welcome, Oliver. We're thrilled by your results.”

Milo looked at the chair. It was anonymous, laconic, and unequivocal in its commitment to sitting still. He could see why management liked it.

“I'm Milo,” he said.

Brad checked the tablet. “Yes, but Oliver has scored ninety-eight for emotional stability.”

Sal put down her apple. “That chair hasn't experienced rent.”

Brad gave a lenient smile. It was the smile people use when deciding that a joke will be permitted once. He explained that the new assessment measured actual potential, superseding outdated reliance on qualifications and experience. An applicant's visual presence was only one component.

“Does your system know which of us is furniture?” Sal asked.

“It has a sophisticated semantic model.”

The tablet made an ominous sound. Oliver had been promoted to the final round.

Milo, who needed the dental care, tried to be magnanimous. He congratulated the chair. Brad seemed relieved. Here was a friendly team player with no apparent hostility toward a peer. He invited them into a conference room, then asked Milo to bring Oliver.

The room contained a gourmet snack platter, three executives, and a screen displaying potential leadership risks. Sal was marked ICONOCLASTIC. Milo was marked NOSTALGIC. Oliver was marked AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

A woman introduced herself as the founder. Her speech was eloquent, audacious, and concerned almost entirely with the poverty of traditional thinking. Her watch suggested that this poverty had not affected her personally.

“We don't want timid employees,” she said. “We want people who challenge assumptions.”

“Your best candidate is a chair,” Sal said.

“Other than that assumption.”

The exercise was simple. Each candidate would lead the response to an imaginary crisis. A fictitious client had posted a hostile review, alleging that the company's scheduling app had booked his wedding after his funeral. Milo proposed an apology, a refund, and a check of the software. Sal proposed asking the engineers what had happened. Oliver proposed nothing.

The executives watched the silent chair with growing respect.

“Remarkable restraint,” one murmured.

“Not reactive,” said another.

“An exceptionally clear sense of priorities,” Brad added.

Milo felt a brief, repulsive desire to kick his competitor. He was not proud of it. He had begun the morning an unemployed tyro and was now developing an antipathy to upholstery.

Then the founder asked everyone to move upstairs for the practical demonstration. Sal glanced at the broken lift. Brad announced that the company encouraged healthy use of stairs.

“Oliver doesn't,” Milo said.

There was an awkward silence. The chair weighed a great deal. It had been selected by an expensive designer who apparently believed that comfort required the approximate mass of a small horse.

Two executives attempted to carry it. Brad supervised. The founder offered indefatigable encouragement from a safe distance. Halfway to the landing, one executive lost his grip. Sal steadied the chair, then calmly told everyone to set it down before the company needed a rather different kind of stability assessment.

“Can I see the maintenance cupboard?” she asked.

Twenty minutes later, the lift was working. A replacement part had been waiting in the cupboard; the repair request had been trapped in a scheduling loop. Sal had identified the fault, called the authorized technician whose number was on the door, and arranged the straightforward fix. No pioneering had been necessary.

Milo, meanwhile, inspected the assessment. The webcam had assigned faces to objects, then matched those objects to applicant records from a demonstration database. Oliver was the sample account. The ninety-eight was a default value. It was not intelligence, character, or anything posthumous. It was a number somebody had forgotten to remove.

The founder asked whether Milo could write a clear explanation for the staff. He did. It contained no nutritional alignment opportunities.

By four o'clock, Sal had a maintenance contract and Milo had a paid trial as a support writer. The assessment was suspended. Brad was asked to interview people using questions whose answers he intended to hear.

As Milo left, he found Oliver in the reception area beneath a new sign: VISITORS.

“Bit of a demotion,” he said.

Sal pressed the lift button. “Don't feel sorry for him. He still has the most secure position in the building.”

The doors opened. Milo looked at his mismatched shoes and decided not to apologize for them. They had, after all, carried the successful applicant upstairs. Oliver's shoes, had he possessed any, would almost certainly have matched. That was the sort of detail the old system would have admired.

01 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What error makes Oliver appear to be the strongest candidate?

2. Why does the chair joke work?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. The assessment offered Milo three personality profiles: Intrepid Pioneer, _____ Strategist, and Phlegmatic Stabilizer.

提示：谨慎周全的

2. It called him _____.

提示：容易紧张激动的

3. The next screen asked Milo to parry an accusation of _____.

提示：不忠；背离约定（常指婚姻不忠）

4. The imaginary speaker promised universal _____, eternal youth, and free parking.

提示：富裕

5. Milo felt his _____ diminish.

提示：反感；厌恶

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

01 原书词根与词族档案

本章结构化来源未列出专门词根表。本版不为方法章或结语章虚构原书词根内容；可在总词表检索本章出现词项。

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原书第 02 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 02

The Dictionary That Ate Thursday

How to Start Building Your Vocabulary

原书定位：text/part0009.html；正文 1290 英语词。核心词 —（方法/复习/词源挑战章）；全部本章源词形 16/22（72.73%）。

At thirty-two, Bea discovered that she had been using the word proprietary to mean “a little bit proud.” This discovery occurred during a presentation to a client who owned several patents and very little patience. Bea described his new kettle as proprietary about its elegant handle. The client stared. Her manager coughed into a glass of water, which made a noise much like a small drain accepting defeat.

On the train home, Bea bought a dictionary. It was a large, serious volume with a ribbon bookmark. She imagined a new life in which every thought wore the correct shoes. By midnight she had read four pages, learned three words, and forgotten why she had entered the kitchen.

Her neighbor, Mr. Chen, found her the following morning sitting on the stairs with the dictionary balanced on her knees.

“Locked out?” he asked.

“No. I'm improving myself.”

“On a workday? Ambitious.”

Bea explained her plan. She would learn the dictionary methodically, beginning with A. Mr. Chen considered this. He had once tried to repair every broken thing in his flat in alphabetical order. He had reached the curtains and discovered that the leaking bath did not respect his system.

“What do you need the words for?” he asked.

“To know them.”

“That seems a very quiet party.”

Mr. Chen ran the smallest repair shop in the neighborhood. It occupied a former ticket booth, and its sign said MOST THINGS, PROBABLY. He invited Bea to spend Saturday helping him. She could learn the names of things that actually arrived. Bea thought this insufficiently scientific. She preferred a clear method, measurable development, and possibly colored tabs.

Nevertheless, she came. Her first customer brought a device and said it was making the wrong noise.

“What is it?” Bea asked.

“A blender.”

“What noise should it make?”

“The right one.”

She tried to verbalize the problem in the notebook: appliance displays auditory nonconformity. Mr. Chen drew a picture of a blade touching a spoon.

“Someone left this inside,” he said.

The customer admitted that the spoon had been conducting an experiment with soup. Bea wrote: spoon stuck in blender. It was less impressive, but everyone understood it.

By noon, the bench held a broken lamp, a reluctant toaster, and a bear that had stopped singing. The bear belonged to a girl called Imogen, who explained that it had swallowed its voice during a particularly difficult chorus. Bea opened her dictionary to see whether bears possessed a technical voice compartment.

“Speaker,” Mr. Chen said.

“I know what a speaker is.”

“Then you know the word. Now meet the thing.”

Inside the bear was a small speaker and a loose connection. Mr. Chen showed her how sound became vibration. Bea asked about the wire, the battery, and the little board. Each answer created another question. By the time the bear recovered, she knew twelve new terms without having tried to memorize a list.

Unfortunately, the bear knew only one song. It performed this song seventeen times while Imogen tested its recovery. Bea acquired a practical understanding of repetition and a private objection to it.

In the afternoon, a psychologist arrived with a desk fan. He specialized in attention, but had walked past the shop twice while checking his phone. The fan rotated without producing much air. Bea confidently declared that its oscillation mechanism was intact but its blades had been installed backward.

The psychologist looked impressed. So did Bea.

“Is that true?” she whispered to Mr. Chen.

“It is. You noticed the curved edges.”

She experienced the small but crucial pleasure of possessing both a concept and the language to explain it. This was different from being able to recognize a long word on a screen. She could describe what had gone wrong, and somebody could act on the description.

Before leaving the shop, Bea tried explaining the repair to Imogen. The girl repeated it back in her own words, then corrected Bea about the bear’s name. Expertise, Bea discovered, could move in both directions.

On her next visit, Bea brought two objects and a question. Why was a thermometer a thermometer, and why did her own break whenever scientific curiosity became expensive? Mr. Chen explained the instrument, then admitted that he did not know its history. They checked a dictionary together.

Bea had assumed an expert should bear every answer in his head. Mr. Chen said his head was already occupied by customers who expected repairs to be eternal. A reference book was cheaper than pretending.

She began keeping pairs of related words. A repair could be simple without making the mechanism simple. A clear explanation could clarify a confused description. Someone could recognize a technical expression yet be unable to verbalize the underlying idea. The distinctions mattered because they changed what she practiced.

A parent arrived with a toy that spoke only when nobody was trying to demonstrate its fault. Bea called this contrary behavior. The parent called it hereditary. Imogen, watching, said the toy was probably shy.

They tested the battery connection instead of debating its personality. Bea wrote down what they had actually observed, what they suspected, and what they still needed to find out. The notebook was no longer divided into impressive words and ordinary ones. It separated facts from guesses.

Mr. Chen approved. “A scientific method,” he said.

“Does that make me a scientist?”

“It makes you someone checking a toy.”

She found this unexpectedly encouraging. She could build a useful habit without first earning a grand title. Her curiosity became less self-conscious and more persistent, which was a better foundation than her earlier ambition to become a dictionary with shoes.

On Monday, her manager asked her to explain a complicated feature in a new coffee machine. Bea initially reached for “user-centric thermal beverage optimization.” Then she remembered the spoon.

“It keeps the coffee hot without boiling it,” she said.

The manager looked disappointed. “Can we make that sound more advanced?”

“The engineering is advanced. The sentence doesn't have to be.”

This was an unusual thing to say before her probation review. Bea said it anyway. The client, who had been listening on a video call, asked her to repeat the explanation so he could send it to his sales staff. Her manager took credit for encouraging clarity. Bea allowed this small historical revision because she was enjoying a larger victory.

She kept returning to the shop. Her notebook became divided by problems rather than letters. Heat. Motion. Sound. Words she could explain. Words she recognized but could not yet use. Words whose meanings she had confidently invented and now had to apologize to.

She did not become a verbal virtuoso by Friday. She still forgot familiar expressions under pressure. She once called a screwdriver a mechanical persuader and Mr. Chen insisted the phrase was excellent, though unsuitable for an invoice.

The dictionary remained useful. It answered questions, distinguished similar words, and occasionally told her that Mr. Chen's explanation was incomplete. She began to ask him about those differences. He welcomed the questions. Expertise, she discovered, did not require pretending that curiosity had retired.

A month later, the patent-owning client visited the repair shop with his proprietary kettle. The handle had become loose.

Bea examined it with professional calm.

“Is it a serious fault?” he asked.

“No. It's feeling a little bit proud.”

He stared, then laughed. Bea tightened the screw and explained the repair in ordinary language. When he left, she wrote one new sentence in her notebook: Knowing a word includes knowing when the wrong word might finally be the right joke.

Mr. Chen read it over her shoulder. He suggested adding the price of the replacement screw. The shop, unlike her vocabulary, could not grow indefinitely on understanding alone.

02 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does Bea learn more effectively in the repair shop?

2. Why is “mechanical persuader” funny?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. On the train home, Bea bought a _____.

提示：词典

2. She tried to _____ the problem in the notebook: appliance displays auditory nonconformity.

提示：用言语表达

3. Bea called this _____ behavior.

提示：相反的；对立的

4. She did not become a verbal _____ by Friday.

提示：技艺精湛的艺术家

5. By noon, the bench held a broken lamp, a reluctant toaster, and a _____ that had stopped singing.

提示：熊

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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bear • · clear • · contrary • · crucial • · dictionary • · divided • · eternal • · fact · parent • · psychologist • · science · scientific • · secret · senility · simple • · too · true • · two • · verbal • · verbalize • · virtuoso • · way

原书第 03 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 03

The Building with a Personality

How to Talk About Personality Types

原书定位：text/part0010.html；正文 1318 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 38/108（35.19%）。

The residents of Bellweather House received an email announcing that their building was becoming emotionally intelligent. Until then it had struggled to become consistently warm. Leila, who lived on the fourth floor, read the message beneath two blankets and wondered whether the radiator would soon explain its childhood.

The new management company had installed a personality system. Each resident would complete a questionnaire. The building would then arrange introductions, adjust communal spaces, and create a convivial atmosphere. Participation was voluntary, although the questionnaire appeared on the screen that operated the front door.

Leila selected introvert. The door asked whether she was sure. She selected Yes. It offered a social event at which she could discuss her uncertainty with twelve strangers.

Her neighbor Gus selected extrovert. The system immediately invited him to every event, including a private meeting about the lift's insurance. Gus accepted. He had been looking for something to do on Tuesdays.

By Friday, the lobby contained three seating areas. The introverts received high-backed chairs facing a wall. The extroverts received a circular sofa and a microphone. The ambiverts received a revolving stool between them. Someone had labeled it DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

“Where do I sit if I'm tired?” Leila asked the manager.

“That's not a personality.”

“It is after five o'clock.”

The manager, a capable woman named Farah, was trying to introduce herself when the system interrupted. It announced that a resident with exceptional leadership potential was arriving. This was Trevor, an egotist whose favorite topic was Trevor's potential. He entered beneath a congratulatory chime and explained that he had once considered writing an autobiography but worried one volume would be insufficient.

The building classified him as an altruist. Trevor had answered every question about helping others with Strongly Agree. He considered his online commentary a public service.

Mrs. Vale, who quietly bought groceries for three older neighbors, had selected Neutral because she disliked boasting. The system classified her as an egoist and suggested exercises in generosity.

Leila wanted to unplug it. Farah said that would void the warranty. Gus suggested inviting the warranty to a meeting.

Leila asked whether she could change her answers on different days. The system called this inconsistency. She called it having a job, a headache, and occasionally a pleasant afternoon. None appeared among the available options.

The system's most unpopular resident was Hugo, an ascetic whose flat contained a bed, a bowl, and almost nothing that required dusting. It mistook his asceticism for financial distress and repeatedly offered him sponsored furniture. He began to describe advertising as an intolerable invasion of a deliberately empty room.

His neighbor Paula was a misogamist, opposed to marriage as an institution. The app translated this into “seeking a compatible partner.” She received three introductions and a discount on wedding flowers. Her rejection was so unequivocal that the florist apologized personally.

At dinner, Trevor called her a misanthropist. Paula explained that misanthropy and misogamy were different positions. She liked people. She merely preferred them without a shared mortgage.

A resident then complained about a misogynist comment in the group chat. Farah removed it and contacted the sender. She said that neither a personality category nor a claim to be joking excused misogyny. The machine, less discerning, had classified the exchange as convivial commentary because several people had replied.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Vale's actual altruism continued unnoticed. She helped Hugo carry a parcel upstairs; it contained a replacement bowl. He thanked her and admitted that even rigorous simplicity benefited from having a neighbor.

Gus proposed an alternative to the rankings: a noticeboard where people could offer practical help. Leila volunteered to arrange it. Her adroitness with a drill surprised Trevor, who had assumed an introvert would prefer stationery. She suggested he alternate between speaking and thinking.

The noticeboard recorded no scores. A philanthropist could offer money, an altruist could offer time, and an ambivert could offer either while reserving the right to go home. Hugo contributed a useful screwdriver. It was, he explained, his remaining concession to materialism.

The first community dinner was arranged according to psychological compatibility. Leila, labeled antisocial after ignoring two invitations, sat beside Mr. Benton, a misanthrope who distrusted everyone equally and considered this a form of fairness. Trevor occupied the head of the table. Mrs. Vale was assigned to clear plates so she could practice altruism.

“An anthropologist could write a paper about this,” Leila said.

“An anthropologist would leave,” Mr. Benton replied.

Dinner became an experiment in escalating misunderstanding. Trevor offered an unsolicited lecture on philanthropy. His philanthropic ambition involved naming a fountain after himself once someone else had paid for it. Gus tried to include everyone in conversation. The system interpreted every interruption as social engagement and increased his score.

Meanwhile, Farah dropped a tray. Leila caught one end with her left hand and a falling glass with her right. Gus applauded her dexterity. The system announced that ambidextrous residents were especially suitable for conflict resolution.

“Two hands,” Leila said, “does not mean two opinions.”

Mr. Benton asked whether two opinions would qualify him for two desserts.

The next morning brought an alteration to the lobby. A mirrored pedestal celebrated the resident with the highest community score. Trevor stood on it to take a photograph. The system detected a second Trevor in the mirror and welcomed his alter ego.

For several minutes, the two Trevors competed for leadership. The actual Trevor waved. His reflection waved. The score rose. Residents gathered to watch an egocentric man being defeated by an equally egocentric image of himself.

Farah finally covered the mirror with a coat.

“This is an emergency intervention,” she said.

Trevor asked whether he could keep the pedestal.

The absurdity might have continued indefinitely if the front-door system had not scheduled an intimacy-building exercise during a rainstorm. To enter, residents had to share a meaningful fear. A queue formed outside. Gus admitted that he feared being boring. The system requested supporting evidence. Mrs. Vale said she feared her groceries getting wet. This was rejected as insufficiently personal.

Leila arrived with a bag of tools borrowed from her brother. She was not an electrician, and she had no intention of touching the wiring. She found the physical intercom, called Farah, and asked her to release the door manually. Farah did so. The building experienced its first successful emotional response: people were wet, so someone let them in.

They met in the lobby. Nobody sat in the designated areas. Mr. Benton held Mrs. Vale's shopping while Gus found towels. Trevor offered to lead the discussion. Leila asked him to take notes instead.

The room became unexpectedly quiet.

Farah explained that the system could be disabled without losing ordinary access. Management had confused an optional engagement package with the essential door controls. She should have checked. She apologized plainly, which improved the atmosphere more than any compatibility score had managed.

They agreed on three changes. Doors would open without psychological disclosure. Help would be offered without points. Residents could attend events, decline them, or arrive for dessert and leave before Trevor discovered the microphone.

Trevor called this a loss of community ambition. Mrs. Vale asked whether he could carry her heavy bag upstairs. He hesitated, then took it. There was no congratulatory chime. For once, he performed an altruistic act without an audience large enough to monetize.

A week later, Leila found Mr. Benton and Gus playing cards in the lobby. The introvert chairs faced the room. The revolving stool supported a plant. The pedestal had become a useful place for parcels.

“Thought you disliked people,” Leila told Mr. Benton.

“I do. But I reserve the right to make exceptions.”

Gus dealt her a hand without asking which category she belonged to. Upstairs, a radiator clicked and began to warm. It offered no explanation. The improvement was so modest, practical, and sincere that Leila briefly wondered whether the building had developed a personality after all.

03 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does the system misclassify Trevor and Mrs. Vale?

2. What changes improve the building?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. A _____ could offer money, an altruist could offer time, and an ambivert could offer either while reserving the right to go home.

提示：慈善家

2. Trevor offered an unsolicited lecture on _____.

提示：慈善；公益捐助

3. Benton, a _____ who distrusted everyone equally and considered this a form of fairness.

提示：厌恶人类或不信任人性的人

4. It mistook his _____ for financial distress and repeatedly offered him sponsored furniture.

提示：禁欲苦行

5. He considered his online _____ a public service.

提示：评论；解说

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

03 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
ego	self, I	egoism, egoist
alter	other	alternative
intro-	inside	—
extro-	outside	—
verto	turn	introvert
ambi-	both	ambivalent *
misein	hate	misandry *, misanthrope, misogynist
anthropos	mankind	anthropocentric, anthropologist, anthropology
gyne	woman	gynandrous, gynecologist, gynecology, gynephile *
gamos	marriage	bigamy
asketes	monk	—
centrum	center	egocentric
mania	madness	andromaniac *, bibliomania *, egomania *
dexter	right hand	dexterous
sinister	left hand	—
gauche	left hand	—
droit	right hand	adroit
monos	one	monarchy *, monaural *, monogamy, monolingual *, monomania
bi-	two	bilateral *, bilingual *, binaural *
polys	many	polytheism *
andros	male	andromania, androphile *, polyandry
-ist	person who (noun suffix)	—
-y	Practice, custom, etc. (noun suffix)	—
-ous	adjective suffix	—
-ity	quality, condition, etc. (noun suffix)	—

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adroit · adroitness • · alter • · alter ego • · alteration • · altercation · altercations · alternate • · alternative • · altruism • · altruist • · altruistic • · altruists · ambidexterity · ambidextrous • · ambivert • · andromania · anthropocentric ·

anthropological · anthropologist • · anthropology · ascetic • · asceticism • · behind · benefit · bigamist · bigamous ·bigamy · capable • · clear • · commentary • · convivial • · crucial · dexterity • · dexterous

ego • · egocentric • · egoism · egoist • · egomaniac · egomaniacal · egotist • · extrovert • · extroverted · facilities · fact · gauche · gaucherie · genetic · gynandrous · gynecological · gynecologist · gynecology · introvert • · love · misanthrope • · misanthropic · misanthropist • · misanthropy • · misogamist • · misogamous · misogamy • · misogynist • · misogynistic · misogynous · misogyny • · modesty · money • · monogamist · monogamous

monogamy · monomania · notice · philanthropic • · philanthropist • · philanthropy • · philosophy · phonetic · polyandrist · polyandrous · polyandry · polygamist · polygamous · polygamy · polygynist · polygynous · polygyny · poor · psychology · secret · simple · sinister · skillful · social • · stupidity · sympathy · synonym · threatening · too · true · two • · universe · verb · verbal · vital

voluntarily · want · way

原书第 04 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 04

Please Consult the Magician

How to Talk About Doctors

原书定位：text/part0012.html；正文 1286 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 41/113（36.28%）。

On the morning of its official opening, the new Riverside Medical Centre informed its first patient that she had an appointment with a magician. The patient, Mrs. Okafor, considered this an improvement. She had spent three months trying to obtain the appointment and assumed that supernatural assistance had finally become necessary.

At reception, Arun stared at the screen. He had started work twenty minutes earlier. His training had covered confidentiality, fire exits, and the importance of smiling. It had not covered sorcery.

“What were you referred for?” he asked.

“My eyes.”

He found her booking under ophthalmology. The printed directions sent her to Room Twelve, MAGICIAN. Beside it, the dermatologist's room was labeled TAXIDERMIST. Arun turned the sign around before anyone else could see it.

The center's administrator, Penny, arrived carrying ceremonial scissors. A local politician was due at ten to cut a ribbon and express his longstanding commitment to public well-being in front of several cameras. Penny had forty minutes to make the building appear to have been functioning smoothly for years.

“It's a translation issue,” she said.

“From what language?”

“Apparently, optimism.”

The contractor had used an automated terminology service to simplify specialist titles. An optician had become an optical artisan. An optometrist was a vision estimator. A pediatrician was a small-person consultant. The geriatrician, upon seeing his designation as SENIOR SENIORITY SPECIALIST, had gone to find coffee.

Arun printed a temporary notice: PLEASE ASK RECEPTION. This seemed to him an adequate description of his entire profession.

The doctors began to arrive. Dr. Bell, the cardiologist, found a musician standing outside her room with a violin. He was the opening ceremony's entertainment. His instructions said that the cardiac rhythm department required a performer with good timing.

“I can read a cardiogram,” Dr. Bell told him, “but I can't accompany one.”

The violinist asked whether he would still be paid. Penny assured him that his fee was safe, a promise she made with the expression of a person who had not yet located the budget.

Across the corridor, the neurologist's sign read NERVE MANAGER. He remarked that this accurately described Penny's current role. The orthopedist offered to help move the incorrect signs. The

dermatologist requested that nobody use permanent adhesive on the painted doors. Mrs. Okafor watched the professionals assemble, each expert in a complicated field and all briefly defeated by labels.

A father arrived with his daughter, who had an appointment in pediatrics. He had followed the website to the animal entrance.

“We don't have an animal entrance,” Arun said.

“The website says you do.”

The girl produced a stuffed elephant. She had prepared for all possibilities.

Arun led them to the correct waiting area. The girl asked whether the elephant could also see a doctor. He said she could ask the pediatrician, but the elephant would probably have to share her appointment. She accepted this reasonable policy.

A second confusion concerned the clinic's internal directory. The internist had been placed under INTERNAL STAFF, which made visitors assume she was unavailable to patients. The obstetrician appeared under NEW ARRIVALS, beside the parcel shelf. The gynecologist's entry redirected to the administrator's calendar. Penny stopped the display and asked the clinicians to verify every department before it returned.

The first correction session became surprisingly lively. The orthopedic team wanted orthopedics spelled consistently. The neurology team requested that neurological appointments stop being grouped with staff nervousness. The dermatologist explained that dermatological information was not improved by a photograph of a handbag, even if both concerned skin.

An optician, visiting to discuss an optical service, found himself repeatedly mistaken for the ophthalmologist. He explained his own role without claiming qualifications he did not have. Arun wrote down the distinction, then checked the wording with both professionals.

A dental visitor pointed at a model tooth and identified an incisor, a molar, and a bicuspid for the little girl. She asked whether the elephant had all three. Nobody wanted to invent an answer. The visitor suggested looking up elephant anatomy later.

The cardiologist discovered that her cardiology leaflets had been replaced by publicity for a dance class. “Excellent for rhythm,” the violinist observed. “Less helpful for a diagnosis.”

Arun kept a separate list of patient questions for the relevant physician. Words such as neuralgia, neuritis, and dermatitis could look frightening on a screen; reception's job was to direct a question accurately, not prescribe an explanation from a half-remembered definition.

By the end, the team had produced a clear directory. It contained fewer promises than the automated version and considerably more information.

At nine-thirty, Penny discovered that the printed program listed psychiatry under MIND REPAIRS WHILE YOU WAIT. She sat down on a box of brochures and closed her eyes.

Dr. Amin, the psychiatrist, took the program from her.

“We're not using this,” he said gently.

“I know.”

“And you're allowed to be upset without it becoming a department.”

Penny laughed, unexpectedly. She had been treating every problem as evidence that she was personally unfit to run a building. Dr. Amin treated it as a problem with a contractor, which was both less dramatic and more useful.

They divided the tasks. Arun would verify every appointment against the original referral and contact the clinical team if anything was unclear. Penny would stop the inaccurate website directions. The doctors would check their own signs and patient information. Nobody would improvise clinical advice to make the queue move faster.

Mrs. Okafor volunteered to guard the entrance against the politician. Arun explained that this was not necessary.

“Then let me hold the new sign,” she said. “I came early. I have time and excellent elbows.”

She stood beside PLEASE ASK RECEPTION with the dignity of an ambassador.

The politician arrived ahead of schedule. He wore an enormous smile and asked where the cameras should stand. Mrs. Okafor directed him to reception. Arun asked whether he had an appointment.

“I'm opening the center.”

“We've been open since nine.”

The politician's smile flickered, then recovered. “Ceremonially.”

Penny emerged with scissors and a corrected list of names. She explained that the ceremony would start ten minutes late. The politician offered to fill the time with remarks. The entire reception area experienced a small, shared alarm.

The violinist rescued them. He began to play. Conversation softened. The little girl made her elephant conduct. The neurologist carried a stack of temporary signs past the cardiologist, who was checking the spelling of her own specialty with unusual seriousness.

At last, the ribbon was cut. The politician praised the center's flawless integration of technology and human care. Penny looked at Arun. Arun looked at Mrs. Okafor. Nobody corrected him while the scissors were open.

By lunchtime, the signs were accurate. The website had plain directions and the real names of the departments. The contractor had sent an apology, followed by an invoice, demonstrating a form of professional confidence that Penny did not wish to encourage.

Mrs. Okafor returned from ophthalmology and stopped at reception.

“How was the magician?” Arun asked.

“Excellent. She explained everything clearly.”

“I'm glad.”

“And she didn't pull anything out of my ear. My last doctor was much less restrained.”

She meant an audiologist removing a hearing-aid battery, but Arun decided not to investigate. He had learned enough specialties for one morning.

Before leaving, she handed him the original incorrect sign. On the back, she had written THANK YOU FOR FINDING THE RIGHT DOOR. Arun kept it in his drawer. On difficult days, when the phone rang and a queue developed and the printer attempted another career, he would remember that the first patient had not required magic. She had required someone to notice that the instructions were wrong and help her get where she needed to go.

04 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What creates the confusion at the medical centre?

2. Who becomes the practical expert at the entrance?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. The dermatologist explained that _____ information was not improved by a photograph of a handbag, even if both concerned skin.

提示：皮肤科的

2. He found her booking under _____.

提示：眼科学

3. The _____, upon seeing his designation as SENIOR SENIORITY SPECIALIST, had gone to find coffee.

提示：老年医学医生

4. The _____'s entry redirected to the administrator's calendar.

提示：妇科医生

5. The neurology team requested that _____ appointments stop being grouped with staff nervousness.

提示：神经系统的

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
internus	inside	internist
gyne	woman	gynandrous *, gynecologist, gynecology, gynephile *
obstetrix	midwife	—
paidos	child	—
pedis	foot	pedestrian
agogos	leading, leader	demagogue, pedagogue, synagogue *
demos	people	demagogue, democracy *, demokleptomaniac *
derma	skin	dermatologist, dermatology
hypos	under	hypodermic, hypoglycemia *, hypotension *
ophthalmos	eye	ophthalmologist
oculus	eye	monocle, oculist
monos	one	monarchy *, monaural *, monogamy *, monolingual *, monomania *
bi-	two	bilateral *, bilingual *, binaural *
-ician	expert	—
opsis, optikos	vision, sight	autopsy *, autopsy, optical *, optician
metron	measurement	chronometer *, optometrist, symmetry *
orthos	straight, correct	orthodontia, orthopedist
paidos (ped-)	child	pedagogue, pediatrician, pedodontist *, pedophile *
odontos	tooth	exodontist *, orthodontist, pedodontist *
kardia	heart	cardialgia, cardiologist
logos	science; study	anthropologist, biology *, eulogy *, genealogy *, philology *
neuron	nerve	neurologist, neurology
algos	pain	neuralgia, nostalgic *, odontalgia
-osis	abnormal or diseased condition	—
-itis	inflammation	—
psyche	spirit, soul, mind	psychiatrist, psychiatry, psychotic
iatreia	medical healing	podiatrist *, podiatry, psychiatry
geras	old age	geriatrics

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actual · acute · alleviate · animal • · anthropologist · bicuspid • · binoculars · cardiac • · cardialgia · cardiogram • · cardiograph · cardiological · cardiologist • · cardiology • · clear • · crucial · demagogic · demagogue · demagoguery · demagogues · dermatitis • · dermatological • · dermatologist • · dermatology · diagnosis • · disease · electrician · epidermis · fearful · geriatric · geriatrician • · geriatrics · gynecological · gynecologist • · gynecology

homesickness · hypodermic · incisor • · inoculate · intern · internal • · interne · internist • · magician • · molar • · money · monocle · musician • · neuralgia • · neuritis • · neurological • · neurologist • · neurology • · neurosis · neurotic · obstetric · obstetrical · obstetrician • · obstetrics · ocular · oculist · odontalgia · ophthalmological · ophthalmologist • · ophthalmology • · optical • · optician • · opticians · optics · optometric

optometrical · optometrist • · optometrists · optometry · orthodontia · orthodontic · orthodontist · orthopedic • · orthopedics • · orthopedist • · pachyderm · patient • · pedagogical · pedagogue · pedagogy · pedal · pedestal · pedestrian · pediatric · pediatrician • · pediatrics • · pedodontia · physician • · podiatry · prescribe • · prescription · psyche · psychiatric · psychiatrist • · psychiatry • · psychology · psychosis · psychotherapy · psychotic · puncture

science · simple · taxidermist • · taxidermy · true · two · university · verb

留白页 · 供双面装订

原书第 05 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 05

The Fair of Extremely Specific Careers

How to Talk About Various Practitioners

原书定位：text/part0014.html；正文 1297 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 31/137（22.63%）。

Nadia booked the community auditorium for a careers fair and made one small mistake. Instead of asking speakers to enter their professions, she asked them to enter their practices. The online form supplied suggestions. By the time she noticed, the event included a chiropractor, a calligrapher, a chiromancer, and a man who practiced the trumpet reluctantly.

Her manager said the diversity was excellent. Then he announced that he would be away that weekend, leaving Nadia with the diversity and the keys.

The fair was intended for adults considering a change of career. Nadia understood the audience. She had worked in events for eight years and was considering any profession in which nobody asked whether a room could feel “more circular.” The auditorium was rectangular. Its feelings had never been measured.

On Saturday, she placed the speakers in alphabetical order. This put the calligrapher beside the chiromancer. Both advertised expertise involving hands, but their business models differed considerably.

The calligrapher, Rosa, created elegant lettering. The chiromancer, Dennis, claimed to read fortunes in palms. He offered Nadia a complimentary consultation and announced that she was under considerable pressure.

She pointed to the queue outside. “The gift of observation.”

Rosa laughed so hard that she spoiled a capital G.

At the next table, a podiatrist arranged a model foot. Across from her, an orthodontist displayed a model mouth. A small boy accompanying his mother moved between them with the serious expression of someone checking whether an entire person might eventually be assembled.

The endodontist and periodontist had shared a taxi and now shared a table. Nadia asked whether they could give one joint presentation. They explained the distinction between their specialties with such enthusiasm that she missed two phone calls and developed a new respect for teeth.

“Five minutes each,” she said. “No live demonstrations.”

The psychologist arrived with a notebook and a desk fan. The psychiatrist arrived with a suitcase. The psychotherapist arrived with biscuits. Several visitors immediately chose psychotherapy as a career, based on the biscuits. The speakers agreed that this was an inadequate basis for professional training, though a perfectly sound basis for choosing a table to stand beside.

The optometrist arrived late because someone had sent her to the optician's shop. The optician arrived with her: they had decided to explain their different work together. They borrowed the projector from the computer expert and demonstrated why a shared connection to sight did not make two occupations synonymous.

At the next table, an osteopath and a chiropractor compared their training requirements with the information on Nadia's poster. They asked her to replace a vague promise of “instant healing careers” with accurate descriptions of qualifications and scope. She agreed. A license was more consequential than an attractive badge.

A psychoanalyst joined the psychologist for questions about professional pathways. A visitor assumed that psychoanalysis, psychiatry, and every other psychotherapeutic approach were interchangeable. The speakers explained the distinctions and directed him to accredited training information. Nobody promised he could become a therapist after a weekend seminar and a particularly thoughtful conversation.

Across the room, the podiatrist was helping the child reconstruct his imaginary person. The foot belonged under the body, she explained. The model jaw did not belong in its pocket. The gerontologist offered an old photograph of herself receiving her first degree. The boy asked whether the black-and-white world had been difficult to live in.

Marjorie replied that it had been manageable once they invented color.

Rosa wrote her answer in beautiful calligraphy. Dennis offered to predict when the boy would understand the joke. Nadia asked him to make that prediction without charging the parent.

The fair had finally become educational: visitors were learning not only new professional names but also which questions to ask before trusting a claim. Nadia quietly removed a promotional banner that described all the speakers as miracle workers. None objected, except Dennis, who asked whether “occasional wonders” might remain available.

At eleven, the projector failed. The technician had not arrived because the booking form had categorized him as a technical philosopher. He had thought it was a discussion group and brought a book.

Nadia climbed onto a chair to examine the cable. Rosa steadied it. The podiatrist requested that she come down before creating an avoidable patient. The trumpet player, who repaired computers for a living, quietly restored the projector.

“Why didn't you list that as your profession?” Nadia asked.

“You asked what I practiced. I'm already good at computers.”

She could not argue with this. She changed his badge to COMPUTERS AND HONESTY.

The first presentation was given by an octogenarian named Marjorie, a retired gerontologist. She explained that studying aging did not mean regarding older people as a single personality type. Then she demonstrated this by refusing to use the chair that Nadia had helpfully placed on the stage.

“I can stand,” she said. “What I can't do is read your gray text on a pale gray background. Apparently the future has very weak contrast.”

The audience applauded. Nadia changed the slides to black on white.

A graphologist followed. He claimed that handwriting could reveal personality. Rosa, the calligrapher, asked whether his conclusions changed when she switched from copperplate to italic. He replied that the mind was complex. The psychologist asked about evidence. Dennis the chiromancer became intensely interested in his own sandwich.

Nadia intervened before the discussion became an argument. She introduced a new rule: speakers had to distinguish regulated qualifications, personal services, and claims that lacked reliable support. The careers fair would not pretend they were interchangeable simply because their names shared a few letters.

This proved popular with visitors and less popular with the graphologist, who left a strongly worded comment in handwriting so beautiful that Rosa photographed it for professional reasons.

At lunch, Nadia discovered that the caterer had delivered thirty vegetarian meals and thirty meals labeled “professional.” The latter were also vegetarian, but cost more. She negotiated a refund while eating a falafel over the registration desk.

A visitor called Owen approached her. He had lost his job in a warehouse and felt that everyone on the program required qualifications he could not afford.

“I don't want to spend ten years becoming a different person,” he said.

Nadia put down her lunch. For the first time that day, she stopped solving the event and listened to somebody attending it.

“What are you already good at?”

“Keeping track of things. Fixing small problems. Getting people to agree which problem matters first.”

She looked around the auditorium. The orthodontist was searching for his model jaw. The technician was debating the nature of technical failure. Dennis was telling a woman that her future contained a journey; she was holding a bus timetable.

“Would you like to help me for the afternoon?” Nadia asked. “Paid.”

Owen found the jaw, reorganized the queue, and persuaded the trumpet player to perform during the coffee break rather than during a discussion of professional licensing. By three, the fair was running better than it had any right to.

Nadia's manager returned unexpectedly and congratulated her on the smooth organization. She introduced Owen and explained exactly what he had done. The manager offered to discuss temporary work. Owen asked about the rate before discussing anything else. Nadia admired him.

As they cleared the room, Rosa made Nadia a new name card. It said EVENT ORGANIZER in elegant black letters. Beneath that, much smaller, she had added MOSTLY APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

Dennis offered one final prediction. Nadia's future, he said, contained a significant professional opportunity.

“It contains a bath,” she replied.

“And after that?”

“An application form with better questions.”

The trumpet player gave a triumphant final note. It was not the note he had intended, but it was loud enough to make the future seem briefly negotiable.

05 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What ambiguity causes Nadia’s booking problem?

2. Why is Owen’s contribution important?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. A visitor assumed that psychoanalysis, psychiatry, and every other _____ approach were interchangeable.

提示：心理治疗的

2. The _____ arrived with biscuits.

提示：心理治疗师

3. A visitor assumed that _____, psychiatry, and every other psychotherapeutic approach were interchangeable.

提示：精神分析

4. The _____ offered an old photograph of herself receiving her first degree.

提示：老年学研究者

5. A _____ joined the psychologist for questions about professional pathways.

提示：精神分析师

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

05 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
psyche	spirit, soul, mind	psychiatrist, psychiatry, psychotic *
iatreia	medical healing	podiatrist, podiatry, psychiatry
-ic	adjective suffix	—
soma	body	psychosomatic
genesis	birth, origin	congenital *, generate *
pathos	suffering, disease	empathy *, nostopathy *, osteopath, pathetic *, pathology *
orthos	straight, correct	orthodontia, orthopedist
odontos	tooth	exodontist, orthodontist, pedodontist
paidos (ped-)	child	pedagogue *, pediatrician *, pedodontist, pedophile *
peri-	around, surrounding	—
endo-	inner, within	endometriosis *
ex-	out	—
opsis, optikos	vision	autopsy *, autopsy, optical *, optician
metron	measurement	chronometer *, optometrist, symmetry *
therme	heat	—
baros	weight	—
sphygmos	pulse	—
osteon	bone	—
pous, podos	foot	octopus, podium *, platypus
okto	eight	octopus
platys	broad, flat	platitude *, platitude, platypus *
-ium	place where	—
tri-	three	trilingual *
cheir (chiro-)	hand	chirography, chiropodist
mancy	prediction	—
graphein	to write	biography, chronographic *, graphology
kallos	beauty	calligrapher, calligraphy
-er	one who	—
pyge	buttocks	cacopygian *, callipygian
kakos	bad, harsh	cacography, cacophonous *, cacophony *
kardia	heart	cardialgia *, cardiologist *

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
photos	light	photography
tele-	distance	telegraph, television *
bios	life	biography, biopsy *, symbiosis *
geras	old age	geriatrics
geron	old man	gerontology
senex	old	senate, senescent, senile
-escent	growing, becoming	—

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

adolescent · anatomy · antisocial · auditorium • · barometer · barometric · behind · biography · buttocks · cacographer · cacographic · cacography · calligrapher • · calligraphic · calligraphy • · callipygian · cardiograph · chirographer · chirographic · chirography · chiromancer • · chiromancy · chiromantic · chiropodist · chiropody · chiropractic · chiropractor • · chiropractors · clear · confused · conscience · convalescent · describe · disease · egocentric

endodontia · endodontic · endodontist • · exodontia · exodontic · exodontist · flat · genesis · geriatric · geriatrician · geriatrics · gerontological · gerontologist • · gerontology · graphological · graphologist • · graphology · gymnasium · imaginary • · influence · license • · love · money · notice · obsolescent · octogenarian • · octopus · ophthalmologist · optical · optician • · optometrist • · orthodontia · orthodontist • · orthopedist · osteopath •

osteopathic · osteopathy · pair · parent • · patient • · pedodontia · pedodontic · pedodontist · periodontia · periodontic · periodontist • · philosophy · phonograph · photograph • · photography · physician · platypus · podiatric · podiatrist • · podiatry · podium · prescribe · prospect · psyche · psychiatric · psychiatrist • · psychiatry • · psychic · psychoanalysis • · psychoanalyst • · psychoanalysts · psychoanalytic · psychoanalytically · psychogenic · psychological

psychologist • · psychology • · psychopath · psychopathic · psychopathy · psychosomatic · psychotherapeutic • · psychotherapist • · psychotherapy • · revival · science · senate · senescence · senescent · senile · senility · senior · seniority · social · society · sphygmomanometer · stadium · synonymous • · tail · telegraph · therapist • · thermometer · tripod · true · verb · verbal · vital

原书第 06 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 06

The Museum of Tomorrow, Yesterday

How to Talk About Science and Scientists

原书定位：text/part0016.html；正文 1303 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 35/153（22.88%）。

The museum's new exhibition promised to explain the universe in forty-five minutes. Dr. Mina Rao, an astronomer, considered this ambitious. She had recently spent forty-five minutes trying to explain a parking receipt to the university's expenses department, and the universe was slightly larger.

The exhibition director, Felix, wanted every scientist to provide an exciting demonstration. The botanist would show how plants grew. The entomologist would introduce insects. The geologist would explain rocks. Mina would cover everything beyond the rocks, preferably without equations.

“Visitors love a simple story,” Felix said.

“Gravity is simple,” Mina replied. “The calculations are where it gets personal.”

Felix nodded and wrote NO CALCULATIONS on his clipboard.

The opening attracted a television crew, three school groups, and an influencer who described herself as a cosmic lifestyle curator. She asked Mina whether the telescope could show her which job offer to accept.

“That's astronomy,” Mina said, pointing to her display. “You're asking about astrology.”

“Can't we collaborate?”

“We can both agree that you should read the contract.”

The influencer filmed this advice and called it unexpectedly grounded.

In the next gallery, the zoologist discovered that a volunteer had placed the artificial bat beside a sign reading BIRDS. The volunteer explained that it had wings. The biologist used the mistake to discuss classification. A child asked whether an airplane was therefore a very large bird. The volunteer wisely retired to the ticket desk.

The linguist, Dr. Ortiz, was demonstrating how languages organized meaning. She had recordings in several languages and a game about ambiguous instructions. Felix had rewritten her sign from LINGUISTICS to LEARN EVERY LANGUAGE IN TEN MINUTES. She replaced it. He looked injured, as though accuracy were a personal refusal to help.

Mina liked her immediately.

An anthropologist arrived to study how visitors used the exhibition. Felix initially offered her a survey asking whether the museum was excellent or outstanding. She requested a less restrictive instrument. The sociologist helped her devise questions that permitted disappointment, confusion, and the possibility that people had visited mainly because it was raining.

A philologist brought examples from old texts. A semanticist examined a label claiming that artificial intelligence could “understand everything.” She asked what understand meant in that sentence. Felix stared at the wording as if it had betrayed him personally.

The resulting discussion became a popular attraction. The linguist compared bilingual and monolingual descriptions. A multilingual volunteer translated questions; a trilingual child corrected one of his examples with cheerful precision. Nobody became omniscient. Several people became more careful.

The astronomer explained why an astronomical distance could make an ordinary journey seem brief. The geologist showed how geological evidence differed from a dramatic story about rocks. The botanist compared botanical labels with names people actually used in gardens. The entomologist permitted the stick insect to remain anonymous after a debate about naming rights.

In a corner, a bibliophile examined the old astronomy book while a self-declared bibliomaniac tried to buy it. It was not for sale. A biographer visiting the café offered to write the insect's biography, provided it could supply an autobiography first.

Felix began to see the advantage of scientists who could disagree in public without turning the disagreement into a disaster. Their expertise was not autonomous from evidence. Their explanations improved when other people questioned them.

He altered the final display to include a small asterisk after every claim still awaiting verification. The designer complained that the wall resembled a constellation. Mina offered to identify several of the stars.

At noon, disaster arrived in the form of a weather forecast. Heavy cloud would prevent the evening's telescope viewing. Felix read the report as if it were a negative review that could be appealed.

“Can we use the other side of the sky?” he asked.

Mina waited to see whether he was joking. He was not.

They needed an alternative. The astronomical photographs were excellent, but Felix worried that visitors would feel cheated if the stars were not live. The geologist offered to explain that rocks were live only in a very generous sense, yet people still came to look at them.

The sociologist suggested asking visitors what they wanted. This was received as a bold intervention.

A quick survey revealed that children mainly wanted to touch things, adults wanted to sit down, and everyone wanted the café to stop charging extra for milk. Nobody had expected a personal conversation with Jupiter.

They began reorganizing. Mina moved the telescope indoors and aimed it at a small model placed across the courtyard. Visitors could see how magnification worked. The geologist brought out samples people could handle. The botanist invited visitors to compare seeds. The entomologist introduced a harmless stick insect, which proved more popular than the director and considerably less demanding.

Then the automatic audio guide failed. Every visitor heard a section from Felix's recorded introduction regardless of which gallery they entered. The voice proclaimed, “Human curiosity knows no limits,” beside the toilets, the fire exit, and a cupboard containing seventeen identical mops.

Dr. Ortiz began to laugh. Mina joined her. Felix looked close to tears.

“I wanted this to be accessible,” he said. “I didn't want people to feel science was a room they weren't allowed into.”

For the first time, Mina heard the concern beneath his slogans. She had spent years presenting to colleagues who already understood the vocabulary. Felix spent his working days persuading people that a museum might have something for them. Both tasks required skills the other had underestimated.

“Then let's stop making the room pretend it knows everything,” she said.

They placed a large blank board in the central hall. At the top, Mina wrote QUESTIONS WE CAN ANSWER. Beneath it, Dr. Ortiz wrote QUESTIONS WE ARE STILL ASKING.

The first visitor asked how old the universe was. Mina explained the estimate and the evidence in language that did not require a postgraduate degree. The second asked whether plants slept. The botanist discussed daily rhythms. The third asked why adults said “just a minute” when they meant any period up to a week. Dr. Ortiz requested permission to place that in the second column.

The board filled. Scientists argued amiably about how best to explain difficult ideas. Visitors noticed that expertise could include uncertainty without collapsing into guesswork. The television crew abandoned its planned sequence of dramatic exhibits and filmed the conversation instead.

The influencer returned. She wanted to know whether her followers could send questions. Mina said yes, provided she did not promise the answers would reveal their destinies. The influencer agreed, then asked whether a photograph of the stick insect would improve engagement.

The entomologist said that depended on the insect's contract.

By evening, the clouds remained. Nobody looked through the telescope at a star. Nevertheless, the hall was full. An elderly bibliophile had brought a book about early astronomy. A bilingual student helped translate questions for her parents. A boy who had arrived declaring science boring spent twenty minutes explaining the stick insect to a stranger who turned out to be the museum's largest donor.

Felix watched them with cautious satisfaction.

“Could this become a regular event?” he asked.

“Probably,” Mina said. “But it will take more than forty-five minutes to finish the universe.”

They changed the exhibition's title. The Museum of Tomorrow became WHAT WE KNOW SO FAR. Felix worried that the phrase sounded unfinished. Dr. Ortiz said that was its principal advantage.

As they switched off the lights, the broken audio guide spoke once more from the cleaning cupboard. Human curiosity, it announced, knew no limits.

Mina opened the door and looked at the mops.

“Apparently,” she said, “neither does the marketing department.”

Felix laughed. It was the first sound he had made all day that did not appear on a schedule, and Mina thought it a promising basis for future collaboration.

06 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does the cloudy weather not ruin the museum event?

2. What does the new exhibition title imply?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. In a corner, a bibliophile examined the old astronomy book while a self-declared _____ tried to buy it.

提示：过度痴迷藏书的人

2. The _____ would introduce insects.

提示：昆虫学家

3. In a corner, a _____ examined the old astronomy book while a self-declared bibliomaniac tried to buy it.

提示：爱书或藏书者

4. Felix had rewritten her sign from _____ to LEARN EVERY LANGUAGE IN TEN MINUTES.

提示：语言学

5. A _____ brought examples from old texts.

提示：语文学家

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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06 原书词根与词族档案

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词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
anthropos	mankind	anthropocentric *, anthropologist, anthropology
logos	word, speech	anthropologist, biology, eulogy *, genealogy *, philology
astron	star	astronomy
nautes	sailor	astronaut
naus	ship	—
dis-	against	disorient *
nomos	arrangement, law, order	metronome
autos	self	autonomous, autonomy
metron	measurement	chronometer *, optometrist *, symmetry *
ge (geo-)	earth	geology
graphein	to write	biography, chronographic *, graphology *
bios	life	biography, biopsy, symbiosis *
opsis, optikos	view, vision, sight	autopsy, autopsy, optical *, optician *
botane	plant	botanophile *
zoion	animal	zodiac, zoophile *
en-	in	—
tome	a cutting	entomology
in-	in	indolence *
sectus	cut	insect
kentron (centrum)	center	—
a-	not, negative	—
ana-	up	—
dicha-	in two	—
epi-	on, upon	—
lingua	tongue	bilingual, linguist, linguistics
philein	to love	Philadelphia, philanthropy, philogynist *
sophos	wise	philosophy, sophomore *
adelphos	brother	—
biblion	book	bibliomaniac, bibliophile
Anglus	English	Anglophile
socius	companion	asocial, sociology

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
anti-	against	—

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

actual · anatomical · anatomy · anglophile · animal · anthropological · anthropologist • · anthropology · antisocial · aphrodisiac · aphrodisiacal · appendectomy · asocial · associate · aster · asterisk • · astrologer · astrological · astrology • · astronaut · astronomer • · astronomical • · astronomy • · astrophysics · atom · atomic · autobiographer · autobiographical · autobiography • · autonomous • · autonomy · autopsy · bibliomaniac • · bibliophile • · bilingual •

biographer • · biographical · biography • · biological · biologist • · biology · biopsy · botanical • · botanist • · botany · clear · co-operate · cosmonaut · description · dichotomize · dichotomous · dichotomy · dictionary · disaster • · disastrous · dull · eccentric · eccentricity · ego · egoist · entomological · entomologist • · entomology · epitome · epitomize · epitomizes · extramarital · fact · francophile · geographer

geographic · geographical · geography · geological • · geologist • · geology · geometric · geometrician · geometry · germanophile · head · hispanophile · hysterectomy · influence · insect • · johnson · linguist • · linguistics • · love • · malignancy · mastectomy · metronome · monolingual • · multilingual • · multitude · nausea · nautical · nipponophile · obstetrics · orthopedics · pathologist · pediatrics · philadelphia · philander · philanderer

philanthropic · philanthropist · philanthropy · philharmonic · philological · philologist • · philology · philosophy · philter · prostatectomy · psychiatry · psychoanalysis · psychological · psychology · relations · revolution · russophile · science • · scientific · semantic · semantical · semanticist • · semantics · sinophile · sociable · social · socialize · society · sociological · sociologist • · sociology · telescope • · tome · tonsillectomy · trilingual •

true · two · universe • · verb · verbal · verbatim · want • · way · zodiac · zodiacal · zoological · zoologist • · zoology

原书第 07 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 07

The Man Who Invented Tuesday

How to Talk About Liars and Lying

原书定位：text/part0018.html；正文 1317 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 38/164（23.17%）。

Owen's job title was Narrative Authenticity Consultant. His mother told people he worked in honesty. This was generous. He actually checked advertising claims for a company whose chief executive once described a minor software update as the most important event since agriculture.

The latest campaign concerned a calendar app. The app could synchronize appointments across devices. It could also lose them across devices, but marketing preferred to emphasize its versatility. The proposed slogan was TIME, REINVENTED.

Owen suggested TIME, ORGANIZED WHEN YOUR CONNECTION IS STABLE.

His manager, Cass, asked whether he was trying to create an emotional connection or a warranty document.

“Both could contain facts,” he said.

The chief executive, Dorian, was a consummate performer. He was fluent, gregarious, and apparently incapable of leaving a room less impressed with him than he had hoped. His lies were not all deliberate. Some began as ambitious predictions and became memories before anyone could stop them.

At a staff meeting, Dorian announced that his grandfather had invented the modern Tuesday. Owen looked up from his notes.

“The modern workweek,” Cass whispered. “He probably means that.”

Dorian explained that innovation was hereditary. His family had always been ahead of its time. His great-grandmother had anticipated remote working in 1912. His uncle had pioneered cloud storage, possibly before clouds were generally understood.

Owen wrote CHECK GENEALOGY in the margin.

The company planned to launch the app with a short documentary about Dorian's innovative ancestors. A genealogist named Ruth was hired to provide credibility. She arrived with records, a chronological timeline, and the expression of a woman who had often been paid to disappoint wealthy people.

Dorian gave her a photograph of his grandfather beside a machine.

“A revolutionary timekeeping device,” he said.

“A washing machine,” Ruth replied.

“An early one.”

“From 1984.”

Dorian considered this setback. “He was interested in cycles.”

Ruth found that the grandfather had owned a laundry. Tuesday had been discount day. The celebrated family innovation was a special price for bed linen. Owen thought this was an excellent story. It involved a real person solving a real problem. Dorian thought it lacked scale.

“Could we call him a pioneer of temporal economics?”

“We could call him a good businessman,” Ruth said.

The documentary director preferred the larger claim. He had already rented a dramatic clock and a smoke machine. He asked whether Ruth could verify that the grandfather had possessed unusual prescience.

“He ordered extra detergent before a holiday weekend,” she said. “How unusual would you like it?”

Meanwhile, Owen discovered an incongruity in the launch demonstration. The app's calendar showed Dorian attending a conference in Berlin while receiving an award in Singapore. The events occurred at the same time. Cass suggested a time-zone explanation. Owen checked. It would require a previously undiscovered time zone inside Dorian's briefcase.

The award had not happened. The conference had been canceled. Both remained on the calendar because removing impressive entries made the promotional video less impressive.

Owen asked Cass to intervene. She looked exhausted.

“He doesn't think of these things as lies,” she said. “He thinks of them as the story becoming clearer.”

“The story is becoming fiction.”

“I know.”

For the first time, they stopped treating the problem as a series of awkward words. It was a chronic habit. Every correction met another glib explanation. The explanations generated work for everyone else. Someone had to check dates, notify partners, revise descriptions, and apologize to people whose patience had been quietly volunteered.

Owen proposed a rule: every claim in the launch would need an identifiable source. Predictions would be labeled predictions. Unverified family legends would remain family legends. Dorian called this an egregious attack on creativity.

Ruth said creativity would survive the loss of a fictitious Tuesday.

Before agreeing to the documentary, Owen interviewed a former colleague of Dorian's grandfather. She described the laundry owner as punctual, skeptical, and impossible to impress with a glib story. The notorious grandson's notoriety would, she thought, have irritated him.

“He wasn't a pathological liar?” the director asked hopefully.

“No. He was a man with a washing machine.”

Ruth objected to treating pathological as a colorful synonym for dishonest. The documentary was not equipped to diagnose anyone. Nor could it infer a congenital tendency from one family's repeated enthusiasm for embellishment. Genetic claims required genetic evidence, not a dramatic photograph of a grandfather.

The director surrendered the proposed title A HEREDITARY GENIUS. Owen suggested A LAUNDRY. Everyone agreed that marketing would appeal.

The research also uncovered an anachronism in the video: an allegedly early photograph showed a distinctly modern telephone. Dorian called the detail inconsequential. Ruth said an incongruous object was sometimes exactly what exposed an unreliable chronology.

Cass began to empathize with Owen's daily work. Fact-checking was not simply being antipathetic to excitement. Someone had to evaluate evidence before an aggregate of dubious claims became an expensive public fiction.

She asked Dorian whether he could be persuaded to change. He called himself incorrigible, as though incorrigibility were a charming executive qualification.

“Then our approval would be unconscionable,” she said.

He looked surprised. The word was less comfortable than the usual discussion of “tone.” For once, there was no glibness to hide behind. He asked which claims could remain.

Owen handed him a short, verified account. It described a useful product, a hardworking team, and several known limitations. Dorian said it was not sufficiently remarkable. Cass replied that ordinary reliability would already be a notable departure.

The launch took place on a Thursday. The smoke machine failed, which improved visibility. Dorian walked onto the stage beneath a photograph of his grandfather's laundry. He looked, briefly, like a man facing the prospect of becoming ordinary in public.

Then the app sent every attendee the same notification: COLLECT PILLOWCASES.

Owen closed his eyes. During testing, Ruth had entered a sample task from the laundry's old notebook. The task had been accidentally shared with the demonstration account.

The room laughed. Dorian could have blamed a junior employee. He could have claimed the notification was an ingenious joke. Owen watched him hesitate between his familiar alternatives.

“My grandfather,” Dorian said at last, “was better at this than we are.”

The laughter changed. People leaned forward.

“He ran a laundry. He remembered people's names. He kept his promises. On Tuesdays he offered a discount, which I have occasionally described with unnecessary enthusiasm.”

Cass began to breathe again.

Dorian explained what the app could do, what still needed improvement, and why the team had built it. Without the invented awards and impossible ancestors, the presentation became shorter and much more interesting. A journalist asked about the accidental notification. Dorian said it was a mistake they would investigate, not a feature they had intended.

Afterward, a customer approached Owen. She liked the product but wanted to know whether the team could be trusted to fix problems.

“They admitted one while everybody was watching,” Owen said. “That's a useful beginning.”

It was not proof of permanent reform. Dorian remained an inveterate embellisher, and Owen still carried a notebook. But the notebook now contained tasks rather than daily emergencies in historical reconstruction.

Owen also introduced a small correction log. Dorian wanted to call it a learning archive. Cass allowed the name, provided the actual corrections remained visible. It was a compromise everyone could verify.

The new campaign launched a week later. Its slogan was MAKE ROOM FOR WHAT MATTERS. Below it, in smaller letters, the company listed the app's actual features.

Ruth received her fee on time. Cass took a day off. Owen's mother continued to say that he worked in honesty. For once, he did not feel the need to qualify her statement.

On Tuesday, Dorian bought the team lunch. He described the sandwiches as world-changing, then paused.

“Good,” he corrected himself. “They're good sandwiches.”

Owen accepted this modest but notable development. He had checked the filling. It was exactly what the label said.

07 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What did Dorian’s grandfather really do on Tuesdays?

2. Why does admitting the notification mistake improve the launch?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. He called himself incorrigible, as though _____ were a charming executive qualification.

提示：难以改正的特性

2. “Then our approval would be _____,” she said.

提示：昧良心的；极不合理的

3. Fact-checking was not simply being _____ to excitement.

提示：反感的；厌恶的

4. “He wasn't a _____ liar?” the director asked hopefully.

提示：病理学的；疾病导致的

5. The research also uncovered an _____ in the video: an allegedly early photograph showed a distinctly modern telephone.

提示：时代错置；不合时代之物

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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07 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
notus	known	notify, notorious
summus	highest	consummate, summit
corrigo	to correct, set straight	incorrigible
vetus	old	inveterate, veteran
senex	old	senate *, senescent, senile
genesis	birth, origin	congenital, generate
logos	science, study	anthropologist *, biology, eulogy *, genealogy, philology *
in-	negative prefix	indolence *
chronos	time	chronic, chronograph
ana-, a-	negative prefix	—
con-	with, together	confection *
metron	measurement	chronometer, optometrist *, symmetry *
syn-, sym-	with, together	—
-ize	verb suffix	—
pathos	disease, suffering, feeling	empathy, nostopathy *, osteopath *, pathetic, pathology
anti-	against	—
en-, em-	in	—
tele-	distance	telegraph, television *
grex, gregis	herd, flock	egregious, gregarious
e-, ex-	out	—
-ness	noun suffix	—
ad-, ag-	to, toward	—
un-	negative prefix	—
scio	to know	unconscionable
sciens	knowing	omniscience, prescience, prescient
omnis	all	omnipotent, omniscient, omnivorous *
pre-	before	predict *
ne-	negative prefix	—
se-	apart	—
-ion	noun suffix added to verbs	—

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

aggregate • · aggregation · alter · alternate · anachronism • · anachronistic · anachronous · antipathetic • · antipathy · antisocial · apathetic · apathy · aphrodisiac · autopsy · behind • · belief · biology · biopsy · childish · childlike · chronic • · chronicity · chronograph · chronological • · chronologically · chronologist · chronology • · chronometer · chronometric · chronometry · clarify · congenital • · congregate · congregation · conscience

conscious · conspicuous · consummacy · consummate • · consummately · consummateness · consummation · create • · creation · crucial · describe · description · diagnose • · disease · egregious • · egregiousness · empathetic · empathic · empathize • · empathy · envious · enviousness · evaluate • · evaluation · extroverts · fact · fear · fiction • · fluent • · friendliness · gene · genealogical · genealogist • · genealogy • · generate

genes · genesis · genetic • · geneticist · genetics · genital · glib • · glibness • · gregarious • · gregariousness · hereditary • · hostility · incongruity • · incongruous • · incorrigibility • · incorrigible • · incorrigibleness · infamous · invaluable · inveteracy · inveterate • · inveterateness · liquefy · nescience · nescient · notable • · noted · notice · notify • · notoriety • · notorious • · offspring · omnipotent · omnipresent · omniscience

omniscient · orthopedics · parent · pathetic · pathological • · pathologist · pathology · philanderer · philologist · prescience • · prescient · prevalent · psychic · psychogenic · psychopath · psychopathic · regenerate · religious · revolve · science · segregate · segregation · senescent · senile · sequence · simple · simpleness · simplify · skeptical • · skillful · society · sum · summit · sweet · sweetness

sympathetic · sympathize · sympathy · synchronization · synchronize • · synchronous · telegraph · telepathic · telepathy · telephone • · telescope · too · true · two · unconscionability · unconscionable • · unconscionableness · universe · university · verb · verbalize · veteran · vital · way

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原书第 08 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 08

The Escape Room with No Villain

How to Check Your Progress: Comprehensive Test I

原书定位：text/part0019.html；正文 1283 英语词。核心词 — (方法/复习/词源挑战章) ；全部本章源词形 30/138 (21.74%) 。

The parents' committee chose an escape room for its annual social evening because someone said it would build trust. By the time they reached the venue, they had disagreed about parking, dinner, and whether trust ought to cost thirty pounds per person. Trust was beginning badly.

Their room was called THE MISSING PROFESSOR. The professor was an imaginary scientist whose research had vanished. To recover it, the team needed to solve six puzzles in sixty minutes. A recorded voice warned them that cooperation was essential.

“That's usually a bad sign,” said Imani, who chaired the committee and had recently spent three meetings discussing a raffle basket.

The team included an accountant, a pediatrician, a taxi driver, a retired librarian, a software engineer, and Martin, whose profession changed slightly depending on whom he wanted to impress. Tonight he was a strategic thinker. Imani suspected he meant unemployed, but considered it none of her business.

The first clue showed a human skull beside an insect, a rock, and a plant. Four drawers were labeled ANTHROPOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY, GEOLOGY, and BOTANY. Martin declared that the skull belonged in geology because it was hard.

The librarian, Elsie, quietly rearranged the objects. A compartment opened.

“Excellent collaborative thinking,” Martin said.

Elsie handed him the insect. “Hold our contribution.”

The next puzzle required matching medical specialists to symbols. Dr. Adeyemi, the pediatrician, stepped forward, then stopped. He asked the others to try first. The taxi driver, Lou, correctly identified the cardiologist, dermatologist, and neurologist. He knew the hospital departments because he drove patients to them.

The software engineer, Tara, admitted that she had assumed he would prefer the driving puzzle.

“There isn't a driving puzzle,” Lou said. “And I get enough of those outside.”

A drawer released a small metal key. Imani felt trust increase by perhaps two pounds' worth.

The third puzzle involved clocks. They had to put six events in chronological order and synchronize two clock faces. Martin announced that he had an instinct for time. He then placed a photograph from 1960 before one from 1924 because the older photograph looked more modern.

“It's anachronous,” Elsie said.

“Exactly,” Martin replied, although nobody had agreed with him.

Tara tried to solve the entire mechanism alone. She worked rapidly, muttering calculations, while the others watched. The locks remained shut. Lou noticed that one clock had stopped because its battery cover was loose.

“May I?” he asked.

Tara moved aside. He pressed the cover into place. They solved it together.

Over the speaker, the host offered a hint. Imani declined. Martin accepted at the same moment. The resulting argument consumed three minutes and revealed that cooperation was not always improved by discussing its definition.

Then a panel opened to show a mirror. Above it was written KNOW YOUR TEAM. Beneath it were six words: altruistic, dexterous, fluent, gregarious, empathic, and autonomous.

They had to assign one word to each person. Imani disliked the premise. People did not become simpler because a game had purchased six labels.

Martin immediately claimed autonomous. Tara claimed dexterous. The accountant, who had not spoken, said she was actually a competent pianist and therefore also dexterous. Lou said he could be gregarious when passengers wished to talk and silent when they did not. Dr. Adeyemi pointed out that being empathic did not prevent a person from being fluent.

The timer continued to count down. Nobody moved a label.

Imani pressed the help button.

“We reject your categories,” she told the host.

There was a pause. Then the host asked whether they had read the back of the labels.

They had not. Each label contained a number. The assignment did not matter. Any arrangement would reveal the code if they turned the cards over.

Elsie laughed so abruptly that she had to sit down. Martin called the puzzle philosophically manipulative. Imani thought it was excellent, though she intended to complain about it in detail later.

Behind the clock cabinet, Elsie found a small bonus puzzle: a newspaper report containing scientific errors. Teams had to correct enough of them to open an optional box. The professor had apparently consulted an astrologer about an astronomical distance, employed a taxidermist to treat a living patient, and asked a chiromancer to repair a cardiogram.

Martin announced that the report was clearly satirical. Elsie agreed, then asked him to identify the actual errors anyway. He became less fluent.

Dr. Adeyemi corrected the medical descriptions. Tara noticed that an autonomous robot had been described as remotely controlled. Lou identified a pedestrian route that crossed a road without a crossing. The accountant spotted a claim that a donation was philanthropic even though the donor would receive twice the amount back.

The box contained a metronome. Its regular beat helped them operate the next mechanism synchronously. Tara had been trying to move both levers with ambidextrous precision; Lou suggested that two people might be more useful than one person's dexterity.

The recorded professor congratulated their empathy. Imani pointed out that this was cooperation, not necessarily the same concept. The host, listening from outside, promised to review the script.

A final illustration showed an octopus beside a sign reading EIGHT-LEGGED GENIUS. The accountant suggested eight-armed. Elsie said the animal's intelligence should be assessed on evidence, not its impressive quantity of limbs. Martin wisely stopped claiming the illustration represented his strategic approach.

They earned the bonus, a chocolate coin each. The champions of careful distinction ate their rewards without conducting an autopsy. Imani considered this an encouraging capacity to stop analyzing when the purpose had been served.

With twelve minutes remaining, they reached the professor's desk. A letter explained that the professor had become tired of everyone assuming she was omniscient. She had hidden her research to test whether her assistants could admit what they did not know.

The final drawer had no lock. It contained a telephone and a note: ASK THE PERSON WHO CAN HELP.

They stared at it.

“It's a trick,” Tara said.

“Probably,” said Lou. “But it's also a telephone.”

Imani lifted the receiver. The host answered.

“Can you help us find the research?” she asked.

“Yes,” he said. “Open the envelope under the telephone.”

Inside was a drawing of the room with an arrow pointing to a plain folder they had ignored since entering. It was labeled RESEARCH. Martin had placed the plastic insect on it.

They opened the folder. Music played. The door clicked. They had escaped with seven minutes left and without demonstrating anything resembling telepathy.

Outside, the host asked whether they had enjoyed themselves. Imani said yes, after giving the matter proper consideration. Elsie bought a postcard. Martin proposed that his early decision to guard the insect had been essential to the outcome. Nobody wasted time disproving him.

At dinner, the accountant mentioned that the school needed someone to organize a music evening. She would be willing to help. Lou knew a community hall. Tara offered to create a booking page, but this time asked what the others needed before explaining how she would build it.

Dr. Adeyemi suggested making the event accessible to families who could not pay. Martin knew a sponsor. Imani looked surprised.

“I do know people,” he said. “Even when I'm not impressing them.”

She apologized for the surprise. He accepted with unexpected modesty.

The next committee meeting lasted forty minutes instead of two hours. They asked direct questions, divided the work, and admitted when they lacked information. Imani did not attribute this entirely to the escape room. That would have been an egregious claim.

Still, she placed a small plastic insect on the meeting table. When conversation became circular, Elsie turned it toward whoever was speaking. It was an unusually effective chairperson and required no refreshments.

08 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does the team lose time at the personality-label puzzle?

2. What useful skill does the final puzzle test?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. Four drawers were labeled _____, ENTOMOLOGY, GEOLOGY, and BOTANY.

提示：人类学

2. “It's _____,” Elsie said.

提示：时代错置的；不合时代的

3. Lou identified a _____ route that crossed a road without a crossing.

提示：行人；行人的（本稿用名词）

4. Beneath it were six words: altruistic, _____, fluent, gregarious, empathic, and autonomous.

提示：灵巧熟练的

5. The box contained a _____.

提示：节拍器

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
ego	self, I	egoism, egoist *
misein	hate	misandry *, misanthrope, misogynist
gamos	marriage	bigamy
gyne	woman	gynandrous *, gynecologist, gynecology, gynephile *
derma	skin	dermatologist, dermatology
orthos	straight, correct	orthodontia, orthopedist
psyche	spirit, soul, mind	psychiatrist, psychiatry *, psychotic
neuron	nerve	neurologist, neurology
logos	word, speech	anthropologist, biology, eulogy *, genealogy, philology *
bios	life	biography *, biopsy, symbiosis *
opsis, optikos	view, vision, sight	autopsy, autopsy, optical, optician *
algos	pain	neuralgia, nostalgic *, odontalgia *
agogos	leading, leader	demagogue, pedagogue *, synagogue *
pedis	foot	pedestrian
paidos (ped-)	child	pedagogue *, pediatrician, pedodontist *, pedophile *
demos	people	demagogue, democracy, demokleptomaniac *
oculus	eye	monocle *, oculist
iatreia	medical healing	podiatrist, podiatry *, psychiatry *
metron	measurement	chronometer *, optometrist, symmetry *
geras	old age	geriatrics
soma	body	psychosomatic
pathos	disease, suffering, feeling	empathy, nostopathy *, osteopath, pathetic *, pathology *
odontos	tooth	exodontist, orthodontist *, pedodontist *
pous, podos	foot	octopus, podium, platypus *
cheir (chiro-)	hand	chirography, chiropodist *
graphein	to write	biography *, chronographic *, graphology
kallos	beauty	calligrapher, calligraphy
pyge	buttocks	cacopygian *, callipygian
kakos	bad, harsh, ugly	cacography, cacophonous *, cacophony
senex	old	senate *, senescent, senile *
anthropos	mankind	anthropocentric *, anthropologist, anthropology

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
astron	star	astronomy
nautes	sailor	astronaut
ge (geo-)	earth	geology
zoion	animal	zodiac, zoophile *
lingua	tongue	bilingual, linguist *, linguistics
philein	to love	Philadelphia, philanthropy *, philogynist *
biblion	book	bibliomaniac *, bibliophile
autos	self	autonomous, autonomy *
socius	companion	asocial, sociology *
notus	known	notify *, notorious
summus	highest	consummate, summit *
vetus	old	inveterate, veteran
genesis	birth, origin	congenital, generate *
chronos	time	chronic, chronograph *
grex, gregis	herd, flock	egregious, gregarious
sciens	knowing	omniscience *, prescience, prescient
omnis	all	omnipotent *, omniscient, omnivorous *
nomos	arrangement, law, order	metronome

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acute · altruistic • · ambidextrous • · anachronous • · animal • · anthropologist · anthropology • · antipathy · antisocial · aphrodisiac · asocial · astronaut · astronomy · autonomous • · autopsy • · barometer · bear · bibliophile · bigamy · bilingual · biology · biopsy · buttocks · cacography · cacophony · calligrapher · calligraphy · callipygian · cardiogram • · cardiologist • · chirography · chiromancer • · chronic · chronological • · chronometry

congenital · conscience · consummate · cosmonaut · demagogue · democracy · dermatologist • · dermatology · dexterous • · dichotomous · disease · ego · egoism · egoistic · egomaniac · egregious • · empathize · empathy • · endodontist · entomologist · epitome · exodontist · fluent • · gauche · genealogy · genesis · genetics · geology • · geriatric · geriatrics · gerontologist · glib · graphology · gregarious • · gynecologist

gynecology · halting · hereditary · hostility · incongruous · infamous · inveterate · linguistics · love · metronome • · misanthrope · misanthropic · misogamous · misogynist · nescient · neuralgia · neurologist • · neurology · notorious · obstetrician · octopus • · oculist · omniscient • · ophthalmologist · optical · optometrist · orthodontia · orthopedist · osteopath · pathological · pathologically · pedestrian • · pediatric · pediatrician • · pedodontia

periodontist · philadelphia · philanthropic • · philologist · podiatrist · podium · polygamous · poor · prescience · prescient · psyche · psychiatrist · psychopath · psychosomatic · psychotic · science · segregate · senescent · sinister · skillful · social • · sphygmomanometer · synchronize • · taxidermist • · telepathy • · threatening · timely · two • · unconscionable · unskilled · veteran · visual · zodiac

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原书第 09 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 09

The Gala of Almost Equal Opportunities

How to Talk About Actions

原书定位：text/part0021.html；正文 1313 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 56/245（22.86%）。

The charity gala began with a disagreement about the word donation. The sponsor believed it meant a generous contribution in exchange for prominent placement of his logo, a flattering speech, and permission to leave before the children sang. The organizer, Priya, believed it meant money for the charity. They were both disappointed by the negotiation.

The charity repaired bicycles for people who needed affordable transport. Its workshop occupied a former factory. Its beneficiaries mostly wanted reliable brakes. Tonight, however, the workshop contained white tablecloths, artificial trees, and a stage on which the sponsor's name appeared in letters larger than the charity's annual budget.

Priya had agreed to the gala because the workshop needed funds. She had not expected to spend the afternoon deciding whether a silver napkin conveyed sufficient gratitude.

Her volunteer coordinator, Mo, arrived holding two signs. One said EQUITY. The other said EQUITIES. The printer had considered them equivalent.

“One is our principle,” Mo said. “The other is what the sponsor owns.”

“Use the first.”

“Obviously. I just wanted someone to appreciate the ambiguity.”

The sponsor, Mr. Vale, made his entrance with the benevolent expression of a man prepared to be thanked at length. His assistant handed Priya a revised speech. It contained six instances of visionary, four of transformative, and no mention of bicycles until the final paragraph.

Priya crossed out most of it. The assistant asked whether she wished to disparage the benefactor.

“I wish to describe the work.”

“That may seem hostile.”

“Only if the work has insulted him.”

Meanwhile, the auctioneer was rehearsing. He had an impressive voice, a dictatorial manner, and a habit of calling every item unique. Mo pointed out that the two identical gift baskets could not both be unique in the same way. The auctioneer said that nuance would militate against momentum.

Priya decided to leave the baskets alone. She had limited energy and a room full of larger errors.

The first guests arrived. A retired teacher donated a small amount and asked where she could volunteer. A restaurant owner offered meals for the trainees. A cyclist brought a box of spare parts. These useful contributions made no dramatic entrance and were consequently almost invisible to the event photographer.

Mr. Vale, by contrast, was photographed shaking hands with a bicycle. Priya had to position its handlebars so that it appeared sufficiently grateful.

Mo found the cyclist sorting spare parts beside the coat rack. He joined her for five minutes. They fixed a loose basket while three photographers walked past, searching for a more visible example of community impact.

Priya's first attempt to placate Mr. Vale involved finding his preferred mineral water. Her second involved explaining that he could not dictate the trainees' speeches. He suggested that sponsorship entitled him to a little influence. She asked whether he meant an acknowledgment or control. He began to equivocate.

Mo had prepared a written agreement to obviate precisely that ambiguity. The agreement allowed the charity to acknowledge a donation, not adulate the donor. It would proscribe misleading claims about the program and prohibit use of beneficiaries' photographs without consent.

Mr. Vale's assistant called the language ungrateful. Priya replied that fidelity to the charity's purpose was more important than flattery. She would not malign the sponsor, but neither would she subscribe to a fiction about who did the work.

The assistant tried to titillate the room with hints of a magnificent future contribution. Mo requested a number. The hint became smaller and more definite.

At another table, a guest criticized the absence of expensive wine. He called the decision penurious. The retired teacher said the money would purchase bicycle parts, which she considered a beneficial alternative. The restaurant owner offered a convivial toast to the mechanics instead.

Priya noticed the difference between benevolence as a pose and beneficence as a practical act. A benign smile cost nothing. A beneficiary needed functioning brakes. A benefactor could help without becoming a dictator.

Even the auctioneer adjusted his script. He dropped an adulatory introduction and gave clear prices. The room grew more equable. Nobody had been forced into unanimous affection; they had merely found a more equitable way to contribute. Mo saved the corrected agreement as a template, an unusually useful souvenir of an otherwise exhausting party.

Dinner began with a benediction from a community leader. The microphone cut out halfway through, leaving the room unsure whether to bow its head or check the batteries. Mo restored the sound. The leader calmly finished, exhibiting an equanimity that Priya wished could be ordered in bulk.

Then Mr. Vale spoke. He praised the charity, praised the city, and gradually arrived at the subject he knew best: himself. His account of personal generosity suggested that the rest of humanity had been an appreciative spectator.

Priya stood behind the stage, trying to remain placid. She did not want to malign a donor whose support could repair many bicycles. She also did not want to condone a version of the charity in which the people doing the work barely existed.

The solution arrived on two wheels.

A trainee named Hassan had been asked to bring out a restored bicycle for the final photograph. He misunderstood the cue and rode onto the stage while Mr. Vale was describing his unparalleled leadership. The bicycle's bell rang. The room laughed. Hassan stopped, embarrassed, beside the microphone.

“Sorry,” he said. “The brakes work. I checked.”

Mr. Vale moved aside with the uncertain grace of a man whose speech had encountered an actual achievement.

Priya stepped forward. She asked Hassan to explain the repair. He described the damaged cable, the replacement parts, and the adjustments he had learned to make. His explanation was simple, precise, and entirely free of visionary transformation.

A guest asked how much a repair cost. Another asked how many bicycles were waiting. Someone offered transport for collecting donated bikes. The gala, unexpectedly, began to resemble the charity.

The auctioneer seized the microphone. He proposed auctioning the bicycle. Hassan looked alarmed.

“It already belongs to someone,” he said. “She needs it for work tomorrow.”

There was a silence. Priya took the microphone back.

“We aren't auctioning anyone's transport. We're asking you to help us provide more of it.”

She announced the actual costs: a set of tools, a training place, a month of workshop rent. Guests could contribute to a specific need. No one would receive a superior title for giving more. Small donations would not be disparaged. The room responded with the relief of people finally being told what their money could do.

Mr. Vale raised his hand. He offered to cover the workshop rent for six months. Priya thanked him warmly and without adulation. He seemed, to her surprise, less uncomfortable than he had during the flattering introduction.

“Can I come and see it on an ordinary day?” he asked.

“Yes,” she said. “Wear something you don't mind getting dirty.”

His assistant made a note. It was possibly the first useful clothing instruction she had received all evening.

After the guests left, Priya and Mo counted the contributions. They had raised enough to continue the program and gained several practical offers. The results were not equitable because every person had given the same amount. They were equitable because people had different resources and every contribution was treated with respect.

Mo removed the enormous sponsor sign. Behind it, the workshop's original notice remained: PLEASE RETURN TOOLS.

“Should we keep something from tonight?” he asked.

Priya considered the silver napkins, the artificial trees, and the two unique gift baskets.

“The bell,” she said.

The following week, Mr. Vale arrived in expensive old clothes and learned how to replace a tire. He was maladroit at first. Hassan showed him patiently. When he finally succeeded, he rang the bicycle bell himself.

Nobody photographed it. Mr. Vale grinned anyway. For a moment, the benefit was mutual, obvious, and completely unbranded.

09 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does Priya refuse to auction the restored bicycle?

2. What changes the gala's focus?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. Dinner began with a _____ from a community leader.

提示：祝福；祝祷

2. Priya noticed the difference between benevolence as a pose and _____ as a practical act.

提示：善行；仁慈

3. A _____ needed functioning brakes.

提示：受惠者；受益人

4. Priya noticed the difference between _____ as a pose and beneficence as a practical act.

提示：善意；仁慈

5. He had an impressive voice, a _____ manner, and a habit of calling every item unique.

提示：独断专行的

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
par	equal	parity
-ment	noun suffix attached to verbs	—
-ity	noun suffix	—
dis-	negative prefix	disorient *
con-, com-	with, together	—
aequus (equ-)	equal	equivocal
vox, vocis	voice	vocal, vociferate *
-ate	verb suffix	—
-ion	noun suffix attached to verbs ending in -ate	—
-ous	adjective suffix	—
ambi-	both	ambivalent *
in-	in, into	indolence *
nox, noctis	night	equinox, noctambulist *, nocturnal
animus	mind	magnanimity *, magnanimous *, pusillanimous *
libra	balance, weight, pound	equilibrist, equilibrium
-ist	person who	—
latus, lateris	side	equilateral, unilateral *
equus	horse	equestrian, equine
-ine	like, descriptive of	—
pedis	foot	pedestrian
paidos (ped-)	child	pedagogue, pediatrician, pedodontist *, pedophile *
fero	to bear, carry	somniferous *, vociferous
magnus	large	magnanimous *, magnify, magniloquence *, magniloquent *
-ory	adjective suffix	—
scribo, scriptus	to write	circumscription *, proscribe, transcription *
de-	down	—
manus	hand	manuscript
sub-	under	—
post	after	postscript
via	road	trivial

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
tri-	three	trilingual *
militis	soldier	militate
malus	bad, evil	malaria *, malefactor, malign
dico, dictus	to say, tell	dictatorial, malediction, predict
volo	to wish, to will, to be willing	malevolent, volition
facio (fec-, fic-, fy)	to do, make	—
-ence, -ancy	noun suffix	—
bonus, bene	good, well	benevolent
fides	faith	fidelity, infidelity
pre-	before, beforehand	predict
phone	sound	Dictaphone, cacophonous *, euphonious *, homophone *, phonetics *
contra-	against, opposite	—
ad-	to, toward	—
facio, factus, fec-, fic-, -fy	to make or do	—
plac-	to please, appease, soothe, pacify	placate
-ive	adjective suffix	—
im- (in-)	not; negative prefix	—
com- (con-)	with, together	—
dono	to give	condone, donation
facio (fec-, fic-, -fy)	do, make	benefactor fiction simplify
bonus	good	bona fide

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

actual • · addiction · adroit · adulate • · adulation • · adulatory • · ambidextrous · ambiguity • · ambiguous · ambivert · animus · antisocial · artificial • · bear · benediction • · benedictory · benefaction · benefactor • · benefactress · beneficence • · beneficent · beneficial • · beneficiary • · benefit • · benevolence • · benevolent • · benign • · benignancy · benignant · benignity · bona fide · bonbon · calm · capable · clarify

clear • · cliché · comparable · comparative · compare · complacence · complacency · complacent · compliment · condonation · condone • · confused · conspicuous · contradict · contrary · courage · credit · describe • · descriptive · dictaphone · dictate • · dictation · dictator • · dictatorial • · disease · disparage • · disparagement · disparaging · disparate · disparity · donate · donation • · donor • · double entendre · egregiously

equability · equable • · equanimity • · equation · equator · equestrian · equestrienne · equiangular · equidistant · equilateral · equilibrist · equilibrium · equine · equinoctial · equinox · equitable • · equities • · equity • · equivalent • · equivocal · equivocate • · equivocation · fact · factory • · fiction • · fidelity • · fido · flattery • · fluent · frank ·

friendliness · friendly · glibly · hidden · hostile •

hostility · house · implacability · implacable · inequitable · inequity · infidel · infidelity · influence • · ingenious · iniquitous · iniquity · inscribe · insincere · involuntary · liquefy · love · magnavox · magnify · maladjusted · maladroit • · maladroitness · malady · malaise · malcontent · malediction · maledictory · malefaction · malefactor · maleficence · maleficent · malevolence · malevolent · malice · malicious

malign • · malignancy · malignant · maligned · maligning · malignity · malnutrition · malpractice · manual · manufacture · manuscript · marital · militancy · militant · military · militate • · militates · militia · money • · neurotic · nocturnal · nocturne · noted · notice • · notorious · obviate • · obviated · obviates · obviation · obvious • · pair · parity · patient · pedagogue · pedestrian

pediatrician · peer · peers · philanthropy · philosophy · placability · placable · placate • · placation · placative · placatory · placid • · placidity · polygamous · postscript · praise · predict · prescient · prescribe · prescription · prescriptive · prohibit • · proscribe • · proscribes · proscription · proscriptive · psychoanalysis · religious · scribble · scribe · script • · scriptures · simple • · simplify · sinister

skillful · subscribe • · subscription · subscriptive · subsurface · subway · synonym · therapist · titillate • · titillation · too · trivia · trivial · trivialities · true · two • · typescript · unequivocal · unequivocally · verb · vital · vocal · vocalist · vocalization · vocalize · vocals · vociferous · vociferously · volition · voluntarily · voluntary · volunteer • · want • · way • · zodiac

留白页 · 供双面装订

原书第 10 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 10

The Silent Podcast

How to Talk About Various Speech Habits

原书定位：text/part0023.html；正文 1326 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 40/207（19.32%）。

Theo's podcast had three hundred listeners, two sponsors, and a co-host who regarded silence as a technical fault. Every week, they discussed modern communication. Every week, his co-host, Jasper, demonstrated why it was difficult.

Jasper was articulate and eloquent. He became voluble about almost any topic. Theo called him loquacious; Mei used the less diplomatic word verbose. He was incapable of finishing an anecdote before discovering another anecdote inside it. His introduction had a preamble. His preamble had a historical context. By the time he asked the first question, guests sometimes forgot which profession had qualified them to answer.

Theo, by contrast, was taciturn in crowds and laconic at the microphone. He believed a sentence should stop when it had performed its task. Jasper called this reticence. Theo called it leaving room for the other person.

Their producer, Mei, called it a scheduling problem. The latest episode was supposed to last thirty minutes. The unedited recording lasted two hours, including a sixteen-minute digression about the word briefly.

“We need a different format,” she said.

Jasper proposed a series of extended dialogues.

“That's what you call the interruptions between your monologues,” Theo replied.

Mei placed a kitchen timer on the table. Each host would have sixty seconds at a time. The episode's theme would be listening. Their guest was a community mediator named Ruth, who had once resolved an argument involving a shared garden, a disputed fence, and a very opinionated goose.

Jasper researched mediation with unusual enthusiasm. He arrived with twelve pages of notes and a quotation about silence whose author he had not verified. Theo arrived with three questions. Mei arrived with spare batteries and limited faith.

The recording began well. Jasper delivered a surprisingly cogent introduction in fifty-eight seconds. Theo asked Ruth what people most often misunderstood about listening.

“They think it's waiting for their turn to talk,” she said.

Jasper leaned forward. “That reminds me of—”

The timer rang.

Ruth smiled. Theo looked at Mei. Mei wrote KEEP THIS on her notebook.

The next ten minutes were excellent. Ruth explained how to ask a clear question, reflect what someone had said, and distinguish disagreement from failure to understand. She used ordinary

examples. The conversation was fluent without being hurried. Even Jasper appeared interested in what happened when he did not personally supply every sound.

Then a sponsor representative entered the studio. The sponsor sold a sleep app and wanted its advertisement recorded while Ruth was present. The representative carried a script whose principal achievement was making sleep sound exhausting.

“Experience a revolutionary recalibration of nocturnal consciousness,” Jasper read.

Theo looked up. “It helps you sleep.”

“That's not approved wording,” the representative said.

Ruth asked whether the longer version was more accurate.

“It's more premium.”

Mei listened to the previous recording with a pencil poised above a list of recurring problems. Jasper's circumlocution occupied an entire paragraph. His explanation of why he disliked banal phrases was itself trite. A passage about avoiding verbal excess contained enough verbiage to furnish a second podcast.

She played it for him. He initially defended his volubility as part of the brand. Theo asked whether the brand needed to interrupt its guests.

Jasper became uncharacteristically inarticulate. He could articulate a theory of communication but struggled to say that criticism embarrassed him. Mei distinguished a specific editing problem from a judgment of his personality. Being talkative did not make him worthless; being reticent did not make Theo unfriendly.

They tried describing the same event in different registers. Jasper supplied a grandiloquent account of missing a bus. Theo offered a colloquial one. Mei requested an intelligible one. Ruth pointed out that eloquence depended on suitability, not magnitude.

At one point, the exhausted sound engineer nearly fell asleep. Jasper called his voice soporific. The engineer said the effect belonged more probably to insomnia and a late shift. He was somnolent, not an appropriate test subject for the sponsor's sleep product.

Simon then proposed recording his advertisement verbatim from a new script. It described silence as an “ambulatory sanctuary,” a phrase nobody could explain. Ruth asked whether the sanctuary moved. Simon admitted that the copywriter had wanted to convey flexibility.

They rewrote it in plain language. It was less magniloquent and more cogent. The sponsor approved after considerable discussion, demonstrating that even a business selling quiet sometimes required a very long conversation to recognize it.

Mei suggested recording the advertisement later. The representative, a garrulous man named Simon, explained why later was difficult. His explanation took eleven minutes and included the travel arrangements of a colleague nobody had met.

The timer rang four times. Simon ignored it with professional fortitude.

Eventually, Mei pointed out that the studio booking ended in twenty minutes. Simon agreed to wait outside, where he began a phone call so vociferous that the sound engineer closed two doors.

Ruth watched all this with evident interest.

“Would you like to use what just happened?” she asked.

Jasper proposed a sophisticated analysis of commercial communication. Theo suggested asking Simon to say what he needed in one sentence.

They invited him back. He was initially defensive, then admitted that his manager had requested the recording urgently and he did not know how to obtain it without being annoying.

“You could tell us that,” Mei said.

“I just did.”

“Yes. It worked.”

They scheduled the advertisement for the following morning. Simon left looking relieved. The episode resumed, now considerably more useful than the carefully planned version.

Ruth asked the hosts to try an exercise. One person would speak for a minute about something that mattered. The other would summarize without offering advice, a competing story, or a joke.

Theo went first. He said he sometimes felt invisible on the podcast. Listeners praised Jasper's energy and sent Theo messages asking whether he had been absent that week. He liked their friendship. He did not like becoming its occasional sound effect.

Jasper sat still. For once, his expression did not show him preparing a reply.

“You want to be part of the conversation,” he said, “without having to fight me for it.”

Theo nodded.

There was a silence. It lasted four seconds. In the studio it felt enormous. On the recording it sounded like two people thinking.

Then Jasper said, “I worry that if I stop talking, people will discover I don't know enough.”

Theo resisted an excellent joke. This required more effort than he expected.

“You're afraid the silence will expose you,” he said.

“Yes.”

Ruth nodded. “Now you have something to discuss.”

They did. The final episode contained no grandiloquent conclusion. Mei cut the verbiage, retained the hesitations that mattered, and left the four-second silence intact. Jasper asked whether the gap needed music. She said no.

When the episode appeared, the platform's automated transcript labeled the pause as AUDIO MISSING. A listener wrote to ask whether the file was broken. Another wrote that it was the first time the show had sounded like a conversation rather than two radio stations competing for the same frequency.

One listener sent a voice message containing only silence. Jasper listened twice before deciding it was a compliment. Theo said that interpretation depended on context. Mei refused to include the debate in the next episode.

The episode became their most popular. Jasper wanted to call the next one The Art of Tacit Communication. Theo suggested Listening Again. They compromised on Shut Up, Jasper, a title Jasper selected himself after determining that self-mockery could be both sincere and commercially effective.

At the next recording, the timer remained on the table. Ruth did not return as a permanent referee. Mei refused that budget request immediately. The hosts would have to practice without adult supervision.

Jasper began an anecdote, paused, and asked Theo what he thought.

Theo stared at him.

“What?” Jasper asked.

“Nothing. I'm enjoying the plot twist.”

They laughed. Then Theo answered the question, and Jasper listened long enough to hear something he had not already planned to say.

10 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What does Theo want Jasper to understand?

2. Why does Mei keep the four-second silence?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. “Experience a revolutionary recalibration of nocturnal _____,” Jasper read.

提示：意识；觉察

2. Jasper supplied a _____ account of missing a bus.

提示：辞藻夸张华丽的

3. Jasper became uncharacteristically _____.

提示：表达不清的

4. It was less _____ and more cogent.

提示：辞藻华丽夸大的；大言不惭的

5. It described silence as an “_____ sanctuary,” a phrase nobody could explain.

提示：能行走的；与行走相关的

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

10 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
taceo	to be silent	taciturn
-ity	noun suffix	—
-ness	noun suffix	—
-ent	adjective suffix	—
-ence, -ency	noun suffix	—
re-	again, back	regenerate *
loquor	to speak	loquacious, loquacity, somniloquence *
solus	alone	soliloquize, soliloquy
-ist	one who	—
-ize	verb suffix	—
venter, ventris	belly	ventral
-ic	adjective suffix	—
-ous	adjective suffix	—
con-, col-, com-, cor-	with, together	—
-al	adjective suffix	—
-ism	noun suffix	—
Laconia	Sparta	—
e- (ex-)	out	—
-ence	noun suffix	—
magnus	big	magnanimous, magnify, magniloquence, magniloquent
grandis	grand	grandiloquent
verbum	word	verbatim
volvo, volutus	to roll	revolution, voluble
garrio	to chatter	garrulous
animus	mind	magnanimity *, magnanimous, pusillanimous *
-fy	to make	—
-tude	noun suffix	—
opus	work	magnum opus
opero	to work	operator
-ary	adjective suffix	—
in-	negative suffix	indolence *

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
auris	ear	auricle
avunculus	uncle	avuncular
dorsum	back	dorsal, endorse
vox, vocis	voice	vocal, vociferate
fero	to carry, bear	somniferous, vociferous
somnus	sleep	somniloquent *, somnolency, somnolent
ambulo	to walk	noctambulism *, preamble, somnambulist
-ory	adjective suffix	—
per-	through	persecute *
pre-	before, beforehand	predict *
sopor	sleep	soporific
fic- (facio)	to make or do	—
-ion (-ation)	noun suffix attached to verbs	—

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

adroit · affluent · alternate · amble · ambulance · ambulatory • · animal · animus · articulate • · articulation · auricle · auricles · auricular · avuncular · banal • · banality · banalness · bear · brilliant · circle · circular · circumlocution • · circumlocutory · clavicle · clavicular · clichés · close-lipped · close-mouthed · co-operate · cogency · cogent • · colloquial • · colloquialism · commentary · confused

conscious · consciousness • · conspicuous · contrary · convalescent · cuticle · cuticular · dialogue · dictionary · die · disciplinary · disease · dorsal · dull · eloquence • · eloquent • · empathetic · endorse · endorsement · evolution · evolutionary · evolve · factory · fear · fluent • · fortitude • · fraternity · garrulity · garrulous • · gauche · geographical · glibly · grandiloquence · grandiloquent • · gratitude

helpmate · helpmeet · hostility · imaginary · inarticulate • · inarticulateness · influence · insomnia • · insomniac · insomnious · intimate · introspection · involve · involvement · johnson · laconic • · laconicism · laconicity · laconicness · laconism · loquacious • · loquaciousness · loquacity · love · magnanimous · magnate · magnavox · magnificent · magnify · magniloquence · magniloquent • · magnitude • · magnum · magnum opus · military

multitude · noble · noted · offspring · opera · operate · operator · parent · patient · perambulate · perambulation · perambulator · philosophy · phonograph · physician · pram · preamble • · progeny · psychiatry · psychoanalysis · psychological · psychology · reserved · reticence • · reticency · reticent • · revolution · revolutionary • · revolve · revolves · secretive · semantics · silent · simple · skillful

sociable · society · sociology · soliloquist · soliloquize · soliloquy · somnambulism · somnambulist · somnambulistic · somniferous · somnolence · somnolency · somnolent • · sophisticated • · soporific • · stationary · stoical · subway · suicide · survive · synonymous · tacit • · tacitly · tacitness · taciturn • · taciturnity · talkative • · testicle · testicular · too · trite • · trivia · true · two • · uncle

uncommunicative · unfriendly • · vehicle · vehicular · ventral · ventricle · ventricles · ventricular · ventriloquism · ventriloquist · ventriloquistic · ventriloquize · verb · verbal • · verbalize · verbatim • · verbiage • · verbose • · verbosity · vesicle · vesicular · vocal · vocalization · vocalize · vociferate · vociferation · vociferous • ·

vociferousness · volubility • · voluble • · want • · way

原书第 11 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 11

One Star for the King

How to Insult Your Enemies

原书定位：text/part0025.html；正文 1282 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 23/302（7.62%）。

The Royal Finch Hotel was royal only in the sense that its owner disliked being contradicted. Mr. King had inherited twenty rooms, a narrow staircase, and a portrait of an ancestor whose principal contribution to history appeared to have been an expensive waistcoat.

He employed Mara to manage online reviews. Her instructions were simple: praise the complimentary ones, dispute the critical ones, and report the truly critical ones as acts of organized hostility.

The latest review gave the hotel one star. It described the breakfast supervisor as a martinet, the owner as a megalomaniac, and the pianist as a dilettante. Mara looked up the last word before deciding whether the pianist deserved it.

The pianist was Mr. King's nephew. He knew six songs and performed them as if repetition were a form of research.

“This is defamation,” Mr. King announced.

“Which part is false?” Mara asked.

He stared at her. She amended the question to sound more employable.

“Which part should our reply address first?”

Mr. King dictated a response calling the reviewer a malicious, ignorant, attention-seeking tyrant. Mara pointed out that the hotel account was public. He said the public deserved the truth. She saved the response as a draft called DO NOT SEND EVEN DURING A FIRE.

The reviewer, whose username was UrbanOwl, returned the following afternoon. She was a small woman with a yellow umbrella and an expression suggesting that she had encountered worse things than an angry hotel owner before lunch.

Her name was Evelyn. She had left a scarf in her room. Mara retrieved it and asked, cautiously, what had gone wrong during her stay.

“Your breakfast supervisor confiscated my toast,” Evelyn said.

Mara blinked.

“I took two pieces. He said the rule was one at a time. I had to return one to a plate he was holding like a police officer collecting evidence.”

The supervisor, Colin, appeared at this moment and confirmed every detail with pride. Rules, he explained, protected fairness. Mara asked what happened to the confiscated toast. Colin said he threw it away.

Evelyn raised one eyebrow. It was an economical gesture with considerable destructive power.

Mr. King emerged from his office. He recognized the umbrella from the guest profile and welcomed Evelyn with a smile normally reserved for wealthy patrons. Then he asked whether she would consider removing her review.

“Have you changed anything?” she asked.

“We've taken your feedback very seriously.”

“How?”

Mara could almost hear the smile losing structural support.

Mr. King wanted Mara to classify UrbanOwl as a monomaniac. Mara said one unfavorable review did not establish monomania. He proposed hypochondriac instead, because the reviewer had complained about a cold room. Mara explained that being cold was not evidence of hypochondria.

Colin suggested virago. Evelyn, who had returned to collect an umbrella strap, overheard him. She said that an old derogatory label for a forceful woman did not answer a complaint about toast. Mara agreed and added the term to the staff's list of language to avoid using about guests.

Evelyn mentioned that she was an atheist when asked to admire the hotel’s purportedly divine breakfast. Mr. King wisely avoided a theological argument. The nephew called this an iconoclastic intervention. His uncle accused him of becoming an iconoclast merely because a customer had laughed at his joke. The nephew replied that challenging the family's musical assumptions was less destructive than performing the same concerto six times.

A waiter quietly disclosed that another guest, an actual lecher, had been making unwanted remarks to staff. Mr. King had dismissed the earlier report as oversensitivity. Evelyn asked whether he intended to reserve all his moral indignation for people requesting marmalade.

The distinction was uncomfortable and necessary. Mara documented the report and contacted the manager responsible for guest conduct. A sycophant might have reassured the owner that everything was perfect. A useful employee had to tell him when it was not.

Mr. King called the criticism disloyal. Mara called that a chauvinist assumption: devotion to the hotel did not require believing it superior to every objection. He had hired her to manage feedback. She suggested he permit some feedback to reach him.

The discussion moved to the lounge, where the nephew began his third performance of the same song. Evelyn asked whether he could play something else. He said he was exploring the piece. She suggested that, after three visits, he might know the territory.

The nephew laughed. Mr. King did not. He accused Evelyn of being hypercritical. She accused him of confusing hospitality with a monarchy. Colin offered tea, but warned that the biscuits were limited to two per person.

Mara intervened. She proposed an experiment. Mr. King would spend one night using the hotel exactly as an ordinary guest would. He would book online, carry his luggage, follow the breakfast rules, and ask for help through the published number.

He called this unnecessary. Evelyn called it illuminating. The nephew offered to play him to sleep, an offer that helped make the choice seem urgent.

That evening, Mr. King booked Room Fourteen. The website added three fees he had forgotten authorizing. The confirmation email addressed him as Dear Null. The lift was out of order because there was no lift; an old booking template had promised one anyway.

He carried his suitcase upstairs and discovered that the bedside lamp could be switched off only from the door. Returning to bed in the dark, he struck his shin against a chair. The chair was antique. His complaint was contemporary.

At breakfast, Colin stopped him from taking a second piece of toast.

“I'm the owner.”

“Today you're a guest, sir.”

Colin had never enjoyed his work more.

Mr. King reached for the marmalade. It was empty. He asked for more. Colin said a fresh jar would be opened at eight-thirty. It was eight-twenty-seven. Mr. King waited three minutes in a state of deepening political radicalism.

By nine, he had produced a list of twelve changes. None involved the reviewer's character.

Mara met him in the office. He looked tired, annoyed, and for the first time genuinely interested in the experience he was selling.

“Why didn't anyone tell me?” he asked.

“They did,” she said. “You asked me to dispute it.”

He sat quietly. Mara let the silence remain. This was not a moment that needed a flattering employee to rescue it.

They corrected the website, removed the hidden fees, bought bedside switches, and abandoned the toast policy. Colin protested that unlimited toast would produce chaos. During the first trial breakfast, nobody ate more than three pieces. Civilization endured.

The nephew was offered music lessons and fewer performance hours. He accepted both. He admitted that he had wanted to improve but feared his uncle would consider tuition a criticism of the family.

Two weeks later, Evelyn returned for lunch. Mara showed her the changes. Mr. King apologized without using the phrase if you were offended. Evelyn seemed more impressed by that than by the new lamps.

She updated her review to four stars. She praised the practical improvements and called the lunch excellent. She did not withdraw every criticism.

Mr. King read the revision three times.

“Only four?” he said.

Mara waited.

He looked toward the dining room, where Colin was offering a guest another piece of toast with the solemn courage of a man abandoning a lifetime's doctrine.

“Fair enough,” Mr. King said.

That afternoon, Mara deleted the unsent reply. The hotel had not become perfect. Its staircase remained narrow, the portrait remained pompous, and the nephew still occasionally lost his way in a melody. But the owner had discovered that an enemy was sometimes simply a customer who had described the furniture accurately.

11 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What persuades Mr. King that the hotel needs improvement?

2. Why does Mara delete the unsent reply?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. He accused Evelyn of being _____.

提示：过分挑剔的

2. He proposed _____ instead, because the reviewer had complained about a cold room.

提示：过度担忧自身健康的人；疑病的（传统用语）

3. Mara explained that being cold was not evidence of _____.

提示：过度健康焦虑；疑病（传统用语）

4. It described the breakfast supervisor as a martinet, the owner as a _____, and the pianist as a dilettante.

提示：被称为极端自大或权力妄想的人

5. King wisely avoided a _____ argument.

提示：神学的

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

11 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
sykon	fig	sycophant
phanein	to show	cellophane, diaphanous, sycophant
dia-	through	—
vir	man (male)	virago
pater, patris	father	paternal, patricide
syn-	with, together	synagogue *
onyma	name	metronymic *, synonym
anti	against	—
homos	the same	homonym
phone	sound	Dictaphone *, cacophonous *, euphonious *, homophone, phonetics *
-ity	noun suffix	—
-ism	noun suffix	—
-al	adjective suffix	—
-ic	adjective suffix	—
archein	to rule	matriarch, matriarchy, monarch *
-cide	killing	—
mater, matris	mother	maternity, matron, matronymic *
alma	soul	alma mater
-mony	noun suffix	—
sui	of oneself	suicide
frater, fratris	brother	fraternity
soror	sister	sorority
homo	person, human	homicide
rex, regis	king	regal
uxor	wife	uxorious
maritus	husband	mariticide
infans, infantis	baby	infanticide
genos	race, kind	genocide
mania	madness	andromaniac *, bibliomania *, egomania
monos	one	monarchy, monaural *, monogamy *, monolingual *, monomania

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
-ac	noun suffix, “one who”	—
dipsa	thirst	dipsomania
klepte	thief	kleptomania
pyros	fire	pyromania
incendo, incensus	to set fire	incendiarism, incendiary
ardo, arsus	to burn	arson
mega	great, large, big	megalomaniac
satyros	satyr	satyriasis
nymphe	bride	nymphomaniac
claustrum	enclosed place	claustromaniac *, claustrophobia
agora	market place	agoramaniac *, agoraphobia
akros	highest	acromaniac *, acrophobia
phobia	morbid dread	zoophobia
pre-	before	predict *
extra-	outside	—
eikon	religious image	iconoclastic
klaein	to break	iconoclasm
a-	negative prefix	—
theos	God	Theophilus, atheist, monotheism
gnostos	known	agnostic
gnosis	knowledge	gnosiology, prognosis
pro-	before	prophet *, prosecute *
-ate	verb suffix	—
-ion	noun suffix for verbs ending in -ate	—
-ician	one who; expert	—
polys	many	polytheism
pan	all	Pantheon, pantheism
logos	science, study	anthropologist *, biology *, eulogy *, genealogy *, philology *
prurio	to itch, to long for	pruritis
hypos	under	hypodermic, hypoglycemia, hypotension
hyper	over	hypertension
-ive	adjective suffix	—
caedo (-cide)	to kill, killing	insecticide *, parricide, suicide

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

aaronson · acrophobe · acrophobia · acrophobic · adolescent · adulation · agnostic · agnosticism · agoraphobe · agoraphobia · agoraphobic · alma mater · alternate · amadeus · antisocial · antonym · antonymous · ardent · ardor · arson · arsonist · asceticism · atheism · atheist • · atheistic · bare · bear · behind · belief · benign · bibliokleptomaniac · brilliant · cardiogram · cellophane · chauvinism

chauvinist • · chauvinistic · claustrophobe · claustrophobia · claustrophobic · clear · colloquial · concerti · concerto • · concertos · condone · confused · consummate · diagnose · diagnosis · diagnostic · diagnostician · diaphanous · dictionary · dilettante • · dilettantes · dilettanti · dilettantish · dilettantism · dipsomania · dipsomaniac · dipsomaniacal · disease · ego · egomania · epitome · euphemistic · extramarital · fact · fear

firebug · flattery · fraternal · fraternity · fraternization · fraternize · fratricidal · fratricide · genocidal · genocide · geographic · gnosiology · gottlieb · harridan · henpecked · homicidal · homicide · homonym · homonymous · homophone · homophonous · hostility • · hyperacidity · hyperactive · hypercritical • · hypersensitive · hypertension · hypertensive · hyperthyroidism · hypochondria • · hypochondriac • · hypochondriacal · hypodermic · hypoglycemia · hypotension

hypotensive · hypothyroid · iconoclasm · iconoclast • · iconoclastic • · illicit · imaginary · incendiarism · incendiary · incense · incensed · incenses · infanticidal · infanticide · influence · johnson · kill · kleptomania · kleptomaniac · kleptomaniacal · lascivious · lecher • · lecherous · lechery · lewd · libidinous · libretti · libretto · librettos · license · licentious · lubricate · lubricious · lubricity · lust

lustful · magnificent · maladjusted · malice · malicious • · manslaughter · marital · mariticidal · mariticide · martinet • · martinetish · martinetism · martinson · maternal · maternity · matriarch · matriarchal · matriarchy · matricidal · matricide · matrimonial · matrimony · matron · matronly · megalomania · megalomaniac • · megalomaniacal · megalomaniacs · metropolis · military · misogynous · modesty · monarchy • · money · monomania •

monomaniac • · monomaniacal · monotheism · monotheist · monotheistic · murder · musician · neurosis · notorious · nymphomania · nymphomaniac · nymphomaniacal · obviate · opera · padre · pair · pandemonium · panorama · pantheism · pantheist · pantheistic · pantheon · parent · parricidal · parricide · parsimony · paterfamilias · paternal · paternalism · paternalistic · paternity · patriarch · patriarchal · patriarchy · patrician

patricidal · patricide · patrimonial · patrimony · patriotic · patron · patronize · patronizing · patronymic · philosophy · polytheism · polytheist · polytheistic · premarital · prescribe · prognosis · prognostic · prognosticate · prognostication · prurience · prurient · pruritic · pruritis · psychological · psychology · pyromania · pyromaniac · pyromaniacal · pyromaniacs · regal · regalia · regality · regicidal · regicide · relations

religious · sanctimony · satyr · satyriasis · satyromania · satyromaniac · satyromaniacal · science · scientific · skillful · social · socialize · sophisticated · sororicidal · sororicide · sorority · suicidal · suicide · sum · sweet · sycophancy · sycophant • · sycophantic · sycophants · synonym · synonymous · termagant · theologian · theological • · theology · theophilus · timid · too · twins · two •

tyro · uniform · universe · uxorial · uxoricidal · uxoricide · uxorious · uxoriousness · verb · virago • · virtuosi · virtuoso · virtuosos · vitamin · vociferously · volunteer · want · way • · wealth · wealthy • · weigh · zoophobia

原书第 12 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 12

Compliments, Professionally Supplied

How to Flatter Your Friends

原书定位：text/part0027.html；正文 1302 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 38/285（13.33%）。

Lena started her compliment business after a friend paid her to write a birthday message that did not contain the words amazing journey. The friend cried when she read it. Her husband cried when he saw the invoice. Lena considered both reactions evidence of impact.

Within six months, she was writing retirement speeches, anniversary toasts, and messages from managers who knew their employees mainly through spreadsheet colors. Her website promised specific praise for real people. Unfortunately, some clients preferred spectacular praise for imaginary versions of themselves.

The largest commission arrived from a software company celebrating its founder, Adrian. His assistant supplied a list of qualities: magnanimous, indefatigable, versatile, intrepid, urbane, perspicacious, and universally beloved.

Lena asked for examples.

The assistant sent the same list in a larger font.

The celebration was three days away. Lena agreed to visit the office and interview the staff. She would find credible evidence, turn it into clear language, and avoid calling anyone a visionary unless they had recently predicted something more impressive than rain.

Her first interview was with the finance director. Asked about Adrian's generosity, he said the founder had once ordered enough pizza for everyone. Asked when, he said the company had employed six people at the time. It now employed eighty.

“Could we describe that as the origin of a generous culture?” the assistant asked.

“We could describe it as lunch,” Lena replied.

The design team called Adrian ingenious. They admired his ability to solve technical problems with unusual approaches. They did not call him ingenuous. One designer made the distinction carefully, having watched Adrian negotiate a contract while pretending not to understand a perfectly clear question.

Lena wrote both words in her notebook, under different headings.

The support team praised his memory. He remembered the first version of every feature. Unfortunately, he sometimes treated later improvements as personal disloyalty. The operations manager praised his vitality, then asked whether Lena could persuade him that employees did not need to share it at eleven o'clock on a Friday night.

By noon, Lena had enough material for a disciplinary review and very little for a toast.

She went to the staff kitchen, where a young employee called Sam was peeling an orange with extravagant concentration. He looked at her notebook and asked whether she was writing the anniversary speech.

“Trying to.”

“Mention the lift.”

“What lift?”

Sam explained that his wheelchair had once been trapped upstairs during a building fault. Adrian had stayed until the access problem was solved, canceled a meeting, and insisted that the landlord provide a reliable plan. He had not posted about it. He had not called it leadership. He had simply refused to leave someone stranded.

Lena sat down.

“Anything else?”

Sam thought. Adrian had helped a colleague prepare for a difficult presentation, patiently, without taking it over. He had once admitted that a junior engineer's solution was better than his. He could be impatient and proud, but he was not incapable of listening.

The story became more interesting as it became less flawless.

Lena's next interview was with a stoical receptionist who had survived three office moves without once describing herself as resilient. Adrian called her quiet. Her colleagues called her the person who prevented every visitor from getting lost.

“She has remarkable acumen,” Sam said. “People think perspicacity has to make a noise.”

The receptionist supplied a scintillating account of the day a supplier delivered forty identical chairs to the wrong floor. It was witty without being cruel. Lena wrote down her name and asked permission to include the story.

The assistant wanted to replace witty with brilliant and convivial with beloved. Lena explained that convivial described an atmosphere, not universal affection. A gourmet lunch did not necessarily produce conviviality, particularly when employees had to discuss deadlines between courses.

She also rejected the suggestion that the founder was fearless. His intrepidity, where real, consisted of doing necessary things despite fear. Calling him incapable of trepidation would be both incredible and less interesting.

One manager claimed to be punctilious about recognizing good work. His team said he regularly forgot their names. Lena asked him to inspect the draft acknowledgments. He found two missing contributions and corrected them, a practical improvement over his self-description.

Adrian read the developing speech with increasing circumspection. He could see where his ingenuous enthusiasm became someone else's unpaid labor, and where generous intentions required follow-through. Lena praised his willingness to notice. He asked whether the praise was professional manipulation.

“Only if I pretend you've finished improving,” she said.

He laughed. It was a warmer sound than the polished urbanity he used at conferences, and she kept the laughter in mind while revising the final paragraph.

Lena requested an interview with Adrian. He expected to discuss his achievements. She asked what he regretted.

“That's an unusual question for a celebration.”

“It produces better answers.”

He mentioned a failed product. She asked about people. He looked uncomfortable, then spoke about the early employee whose warning he had dismissed. The employee had left. Adrian had eventually discovered that the warning was correct, but had never told him.

“Why not?”

“I suppose I didn't want the conversation.”

“Do you want the speech to say you're courageous?”

He laughed once, without much amusement. “You charge quite a lot to be inconvenient.”

“Specificity costs extra.”

They worked on the speech together. It would praise real strengths, acknowledge real contributions from others, and avoid turning an anniversary into a declaration of perfection. Adrian resisted the absence of brilliant. Lena allowed it once, attached to a team rather than a man.

On the evening of the celebration, the assistant read the draft and panicked. It contained a mistake Adrian had made, a joke about his inability to find the mute button, and a thank-you to the colleague who had left.

“People may think he's ordinary.”

“They work with him,” Lena said. “They already have evidence.”

The speech began. Adrian described the company's early days without pretending that every accident had been a strategy. He thanked the staff by name. He praised a designer's ingenuity, an engineer's punctilious testing, and the support team's indefatigable patience with users who treated password reminders as personal attacks.

He told the lift story briefly, then explained why fixing access should never depend on whether a founder happened to be nearby. A permanent procedure had been introduced. Sam nodded from the front row.

Finally, Adrian acknowledged the warning he had ignored. He had contacted his former colleague that afternoon. They had not become instant friends again, but they had had an honest conversation.

The applause was warm rather than compulsory. Several employees looked surprised to find themselves moved. The operations manager cried, though she later attributed this to the prospect of fewer late-night messages.

Afterward, Adrian thanked Lena. He said the speech had been less flattering than he expected and more satisfying than he understood.

“Credibility helps,” she said.

The assistant asked whether Lena could write the company's new recruitment page. Lena agreed, provided she could interview people before describing the culture as exceptional.

At home, she received another inquiry. A man wanted a romantic anniversary message explaining that he was a uniquely perceptive husband. He supplied no information about his wife beyond her name and preferred delivery address.

Lena sent back three questions: What does she enjoy? What has she done that you admire? What have you noticed recently?

He replied that he had hoped to save time.

She considered refusing the job. Then another message arrived. He had put down his phone, asked his wife about her day, and discovered that she had received good news at work. He wanted to start again.

Lena opened a new document. There might be a compliment in this after all, though she suspected it should be addressed to the wife.

12 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does Lena ask for examples rather than accept the list of virtues?

2. How does the speech change?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. Adrian read the developing speech with increasing _____.

提示：谨慎周全

2. His assistant supplied a list of qualities: magnanimous, indefatigable, versatile, intrepid, urbane, _____, and universally beloved.

提示：洞察敏锐的

3. The receptionist supplied a _____ account of the day a supplier delivered forty identical chairs to the wrong floor.

提示：妙趣横生的；闪烁的（分义）

4. A gourmet lunch did not necessarily produce _____, particularly when employees had to discuss deadlines between courses.

提示：欢聚的愉快气氛；友好好客

5. His _____, where real, consisted of doing necessary things despite fear.

提示：勇敢；无畏

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

12 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
vivo	to live	modus vivendi *, survive *, viviparous
-ous	adjective suffix	—
re-	again, back	regenerate *
sectus	cut	insect *
anti-	against	—
ovum	egg	—
pareo	to give birth, produce	—
vita	life	vita
-ize	verb suffix	—
-ation	noun suffix	—
de-	negative prefix	—
bon	good	—
-ate	verb suffix	—
in-	negative prefix	indolence *
-ness	noun suffix	—
credo	to believe	credulous
-ible	can be; able to be	—
-ity	noun suffix	—
-ence	noun suffix	—
dis-	negative prefix	disorient *
specto	to look	—
per-	through	persecute *
acuo	to sharpen	—
punctus	point	—
-al	adjective suffix	—
pungo	to pierce sharply	pungency
-ent	adjective suffix	—
-ence, -ency	noun suffixes	—
retro-	backward	—
pro-	forward, ahead, before	prophet *, prosecute *
intro-	inside, within	—

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
-ion	noun suffix aded to -ate verbs	—
-ive	adjective suffix	—
circum-	around	circumscribe *
animus	mind	magnanimity, magnanimous, pusillanimous
anima	soul, spirit, life principle	—
magnus	large, great	magnanimous, magnify *, magniloquence *, magniloquent
pusillus	tiny	—
unus	one	unanimous, unilateral *, university
aequus (equ-)	equal	equivocal *
verto, versus	to turn	universe
stoa	porch	—
trepido	to tremble	intrepid
scintilla	a spark	scintillate
urbs	city	urbanity
sub-	near, close to, under	—
inter-	between	interstate *
intra-	within, inside	intrapsychic *
ex-	out	—
rus, ruris	country, farmlands	rural, rustic

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• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

acuity · acumen • · acupuncture · acute · acuteness · agnostic · alternate · animal · animate · animated · animation · animosity · animus · anniversary • · antivivisectionist · antivivisectionists · antonym · apathetic · ascetic · asceticism · audacious · banal · bear · belief · biography · bon vivant · boredom · brilliant • · calm · capable · careless · casual · childish · childlike · circumspect

circumspection • · circumspectness · clear • · confused · conspicuous · contrary · convivial • · conviviality • · corpses · courage · cowardice · crafty · credence · credentials · credibility • · credible • · credit · credo · credulity · credulous · creed · crucial · crude · declassify · decompose · defrost · describe • · devitalization · devitalize · disaster · disease · disingenuous · disingenuousness · dissimulation · divided

dull · dull-witted · egg-releasing · egg-shaped · ego · embryo · enervated · ennui · equanimity · erude · expectation · extroverted · extroverts · exurb · exurban · exurbanite · exurbia · exurbs · fact · fatigue · fear • · fearless • · fetal · fetus · fiction · flat · fortitude · frank · friendliness · friendly · glutton · gluttonize · gluttonous · gormandize · gourmand

gourmands · gourmet • · greedy · gregarious · gullibility · gullible · hidden · hostile · hostility · inanimate · incredibility · incredible • · incredulity · incredulous · incredulously · indefatigability · indefatigable • · infidelity · influence · ingenious • · ingeniousness · ingenuity • · ingenuous • · ingenuousness · insincere · inspect • · interrupt

· interurban · intraurban · intrepid • · intrepidity • · intrepidness · introspect · introspection · introspective

introspectiveness · introvert · joie de vivre · keen-minded · kill · liveliness · love · magnanimity · magnanimous • · magniloquent · malevolence · money · monomania · naïve · naïveté · nervousness · noble · obtuse · opera · oval · ovarian · ovary · oviparous · ovoid · ovulate · ovulation · parent · pejorative · perspicacious • · perspicaciousness · perspicacity • · perspicuity · perspicuous · perspicuousness · petty

philosophy · polished • · prospect • · prospective · psychological · punctilious • · punctiliousness · punctual · punctuality · punctuate · punctuates · puncture · pungence · pungency · pungent · pusillanimity · pusillanimous · refinement · reinvigorate · rejuvenate · religious · renewal · repulsive · retrospect · revitalization · revitalize · revival · revive · rural · rustic · rusticate · rustication · rusticity · scientific · scintilla

scintillate · scintillates · scintillating • · scintillation · secret · self-analytic · sharp · simple · skeptical · sluggish · sociable · social · sophisticated · specious · speciousness · spectacle · spectacles · spectacular • · spectator · starve · stoic · stoical • · stoicism · stoics · stupidity · suburb · suburban · suburbanites · suburbia · suburbs · subway · sympathy · synonym · timid · tireless

tirelessness · too · trepidation • · true · two • · unanimity · unanimous · unemotional · unflinching · unfriendly · universe · university · urban · urbane • · urbanity • · vehicle · verb · versatile • · versatility · vita · vital · vitality • · vitalization · vitalize · vitamin · vivacious · vivaciousness · vivacity · vivarium · vivid · vividness · viviparous · vivisection · voracious · want •

way · wealthy · well-rounded · witty • · worldly

原书第 13 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 13

The Quiz for People Who Knew Better

How to Check Your Progress: Comprehensive Test II

原书定位：text/part0028.html；正文 1298 英语词。核心词 — (方法/复习/词源挑战章) ；全部本章源词形 18/143 (12.59%) 。

The city library's annual quiz had become too competitive. Last year's winners arrived this year wearing matching jackets. The jackets said KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. The librarian, Jo, privately thought that knowledge was mostly knowing which cable belonged to the projector, a field in which the team had shown no interest.

Her new format combined questions with practical tasks. Teams would earn points for explaining, demonstrating, and occasionally admitting uncertainty. The announcement caused immediate hostility among people who had spent a year memorizing capital cities.

The defending champions were led by Felix, a retired barrister with a magnificent voice and a limited tolerance for ambiguity. His team included a gourmet, an accountant, and his wife, who attended primarily to prevent him from appealing the results in writing.

Their main rivals were four café workers calling themselves The Wrong Answers. Their captain, Ruby, said the name reduced pressure. Felix called it defeatist. Ruby asked whether he had ever worked a breakfast shift.

The first round tested words in context. Jo described a customer who spoke continuously while his food went cold. Was he taciturn, loquacious, or laconic? Everyone answered correctly. Then she asked teams to demonstrate the difference using a conversation about a late bus.

Felix delivered a brilliant two-minute soliloquy in which he played both passenger and transport authority. Ruby said, “Late again.” Her teammate replied, “Yes.” The audience laughed. Jo awarded both teams points and Felix an additional point for loquacity, which he accepted before realizing it was not entirely praise.

For the practice round, Jo displayed a restaurant review. It called the host magnanimous because he allowed customers to pay their bills, the soup pungent because it was expensive, and the waiter somnolent because he moved quickly. Teams had to distinguish an unusual opinion from a wrong meaning.

Ruby corrected the soup first. The gourmet defended it, assuming that any expensive soup deserved an articulate advocate. His wife asked him to reconsider the evidence.

A second review described a benevolent owner and a malevolent refrigerator. Felix said the refrigerator could not possess malice. Jo allowed personification but asked whether it clarified the actual fault. Ruby said “fails to keep food cold” might help customers more.

The next task involved an equivocal recommendation letter. Its author endorsed an applicant's punctuality while carefully avoiding any mention of competence. The accountant identified the omission. Felix admired the circumlocution, then admitted that an employer needed a perspicuous statement rather than an elegant escape route.

Jo asked whether every cautious sentence amounted to equivocation. Ruby said no: uncertainty could be honest if it was explained. The crucial distinction was whether the writer revealed a limitation or concealed a judgment.

A final comic extract showed a sycophant congratulating a patron for inventing the equinox. The gourmet called this excessive flattery. Felix called it astronomical nonsense. Ruby called it a plausible opening to a funding application.

They all laughed. Jo awarded points for different valid observations. The champions were beginning to see that a nuanced answer could contain disagreement without becoming wrong. Felix's wife suggested they test this novel principle at home.

The second round concerned evidence. Jo presented a claim that the library's new chairs improved intelligence. The evidence was a photograph of a man reading a difficult book while sitting in one.

Felix called the evidence insufficient. Ruby asked whether the man understood the book. The gourmet said the photograph was handsome. His wife reminded him that this was not an auction catalog.

Both leading teams scored well. Then Jo asked each to produce a more credible test. Felix proposed a lengthy procedure with controls and measurements. Ruby suggested first defining what improvement meant. Jo awarded a point for that. Felix objected that the definition was implicit. Jo said implicit definitions were how committees acquired three incompatible objectives and one budget.

At the interval, the champions led by two points. Felix looked relieved. Ruby bought tea for her team. The accountant from the champions quietly bought a cake and joined them.

“I used to work in a café,” he said.

“Then you know the answer to everything is that we're out of oat milk,” Ruby replied.

He laughed so loudly that Felix turned around.

The third round was a community problem. Each team received an imaginary grant and a list of competing needs: better lighting, a wheelchair ramp, new books, and a ceremonial fountain. They had to explain how they would decide. There was no single correct allocation; points depended on reasoning and acknowledgment of tradeoffs.

Felix's team immediately funded the books. Ruby's team asked who used the building and what barriers they faced. The gourmet wanted the fountain, which he described as a source of civic joie de vivre. His wife asked whether joy could enter the building if the steps remained inaccessible.

For the first time all evening, Felix changed his answer before being challenged by another team. He proposed consulting users, pricing the practical improvements, and postponing the fountain. Jo awarded full points. Ruby applauded. Felix looked mildly disoriented by approval from the opposition.

The final round required identifying a hidden object from clues. The first clue was that it could be useful, misleading, inherited, or acquired. Teams could ask three questions before guessing.

Felix guessed knowledge immediately. It was wrong. Ruby asked whether the object was physical. No. The champions' accountant asked whether it concerned other people. Often. The gourmet guessed a dinner invitation. This was also wrong, though Jo admitted the fit was surprisingly good.

The answer was an opinion.

Felix sat back. His wife patted his hand.

“You own several,” she said.

The scores were tied. Jo had planned a tie-breaker, but the projector failed before she could display it. Half the room groaned. The man in the KNOWLEDGE IS POWER jacket nearest the socket suggested restarting the entire system.

Ruby's teammate checked the loose cable. The projector returned to life. Jo awarded an unofficial point for practical assistance. Felix opened his mouth, closed it, and laughed.

“Fair,” he said.

The official tie-breaker was a simple question: Name something you believed at the beginning of the evening and have since reconsidered.

The room became quiet. This was much harder than recalling a date. Several teams whispered. One wrote that the biscuits would be free, which Jo accepted as accurate but insufficiently reflective.

Ruby said she had assumed the champions would be humorless. Their accountant had proved otherwise. Felix said he had assumed that a good quiz was principally a test of accumulated information. He now thought that the ability to use information, question it, and listen might also deserve a place.

His wife looked genuinely startled.

Jo declared a shared victory. Felix did not appeal. The two teams divided the prize: book tokens and a large box of biscuits. The gourmet inspected the biscuits and identified three varieties with the seriousness of a curator authenticating paintings.

As people left, Ruby helped stack chairs. Felix stayed too. He asked how the library decided which books to buy. Jo explained the process, including requests, budgets, and the difficulty of making space for both popular novels and specialized subjects.

He listened. Then he offered to volunteer.

“Can you tolerate people asking questions you consider obvious?” Jo asked.

Felix thought carefully.

“I can learn.”

She wrote down his number. The following week, he began at the information desk. His first visitor asked where the books were. He looked around at several thousand visible examples, took a breath, and asked what sort of book the visitor wanted.

From across the room, Jo watched him discover the difference between knowing an answer and being useful. She decided that next year's jackets, if anyone insisted on making them, should say ASK A BETTER QUESTION. She did not expect them to sell particularly well.

13 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does Jo’s new quiz unsettle the defending champions?

2. What does Felix learn at the information desk?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. Felix admired the circumlocution, then admitted that an employer needed a _____ statement rather than an elegant escape route.

提示：表达清楚易懂的

2. A second review described a benevolent owner and a _____ refrigerator.

提示：怀恶意的

3. The next task involved an _____ recommendation letter.

提示：不明确的；模棱两可的

4. Felix delivered a brilliant two-minute _____ in which he played both passenger and transport authority.

提示：独白

5. A final comic extract showed a sycophant congratulating a patron for inventing the _____.

提示：春分；秋分；分点

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
scribo, scriptus	to write	circumscription *, proscribe, transcription *
aequus (equ-)	equal	equivocal
malus	bad, evil	malaria *, malefactor, malign
dico, dictus	to say, tell	dictatorial *, malediction, predict *
volo	to wish, to will, to be willing	malevolent, volition *
facio		malefactor
bonus, bene	good, well	benevolent
fides	faith	fidelity *, infidelity
dono	to give	condone, donation *
nox, noctis	night	equinox, noctambulist *, nocturnal *
equus	horse	equestrian, equine *
libra	balance, weight, pound	equilibrist *, equilibrium
taceo	to be silent	taciturn
loquor	to speak	loquacious, loquacity *, somniloquence *
solus	alone	soliloquize, soliloquy
venter, ventris	belly	ventral
magnus	large, great	magnanimous, magnify *, magniloquence, magniloquent *
verbum	word	verbatim
volvo, volutus	to roll	revolution *, voluble
animus	mind	magnanimity *, magnanimous, pusillanimous
dorsum	back	dorsal *, endorse
vox, vocis	voice	vocal, vociferate *
fero	to carry, bear	somniferous *, vociferous
ambulo	to walk	noctambulism *, preamble *, somnambulist
somnus	sleep	somniloquent *, somnolency *, somnolent
phanein	to show	cellophane *, diaphanous *, sycophant
vir	man (male)	virago
pater, patris	father	paternal *, patricide
onyma	name	metronymic *, synonym
homos	the same	homonym

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
phone	sound	Dictaphone *, cacophonous *, euphonious *, homophone, phonetics *
archein	to rule	matriarch, matriarchy *, monarch *
mater, matris	mother	maternity *, matron, matronymic *
caedo (-cide)	to kill, killing	insecticide *, parricide *, suicide
homo	person, human	homicide
uxor	wife	uxorious
maritus	husband	mariticide
pyros	fire	pyromania
theos	God	Theophilus *, atheist, monotheism *
vivo	to live	modus vivendi *, survive *, viviparous
credo	to believe	credulous
pungo	to pierce sharply	pungency
unus	one	unanimous, unilateral *, university *
trepido	to tremble	intrepid
scintilla	a spark	scintillate
urbs	city	urbanity
rus, ruris	country, farmlands	rural, rustic
gnosis	knowledge	gnosiology *, prognosis
pan	all	Pantheon *, pantheism
omnis	all	omnipotent *, omniscient, omnivorous *

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

acrophobia · adulate · agnostic · agoraphobia · ambulatory · animosity · animus · antonymous · atheist · atheistic · banal · bear · belief · benevolent • · bona fide · brilliant • · chauvinist · circumspect · claustrophobia · clear · cogent · condone · convivial · credo · credulous · devitalize · dilettante · dipsomaniac · disparage · endorse · equestrian · equilibrium · equinox • · equivocal • · fear

fearful · fratricide · garrulous · genocide · gourmet • · homicide · homonym · homophone · hostility • · hypochondriac · iconoclast · imaginary • · inarticulate · incendiary · indefatigability · infidelity · ingenuous · insomnia · interurban · intrepid · irritate · joie de vivre • · keen-minded · kill · kleptomaniac · laconic • · lecher · lewd · loquacious • · lustful · magnanimous • · magniloquence · magnum · magnum opus · malediction

malefactor · malevolent • · malign · mariticide · matriarch · matron · megalomania · militant · modesty · musician · naïve · naïveté · nymphomania · nymphomaniac · obviate · omniscient · pantheism · patricide · patrimony · patriotic · perspicacious · perspicuous • · placate · polytheism · poor · praise • · prognosis · prohibit · proscribe · punctilious · pungency · pusillanimous · pyromania · pyromaniac · religious

retrospect · rural · rustic · satyriasis · scintilla · scintillate · silent · skeptical · soliloquize · soliloquy • · somnambulist · somnolent • · stoic · stoical · suicide · sycophant • · synonym · taciturn • · talkative · termagant · tirelessness · trite · trivia · tyro · unanimous · unfriendly · urbanity · uxorious · ventral · verbal · verbatim · verbose · virago · virtuoso · viviparous

vocal · vociferous · voluble

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原书第 14 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 14

The Museum of Things That Lasted a Week

How to Talk About Common Phenomena and Occurrences

原书定位：text/part0030.html；正文 1330 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 36/248（14.52%）。

When the city announced a museum of local history, everyone expected photographs of old trams. Instead, the curator, Ada, proposed an exhibition about things that had disappeared before anyone thought to preserve them: shops, fashions, neighborhood jokes, and the brief period when every café served coffee in a jam jar.

The funding committee called the idea ephemeral. Ada explained that this was the point. They approved a small budget, apparently hoping the exhibition would follow the same principle.

Her first donation was a sign from a failed luxury bakery. It read BREAD, REIMAGINED. The owner had reimagined bread at nine pounds a loaf. Customers had reimagined shopping elsewhere.

The second donation was a city map showing seventeen public toilets, of which only three remained open. Ada placed it beneath the heading OPTIMISTIC CARTOGRAPHY. The council requested a more euphemistic label. She changed it to A HISTORY OF FACILITIES, which somehow sounded worse.

The exhibition's largest object was a mechanical fox from an abandoned shopping-center display. It had once welcomed visitors with a cheerful message. Now it moved its head surreptitiously and made a sound like a cupboard reconsidering its life.

The technician, Ben, said the fox could be repaired. Ada asked whether it was worth the cost.

“Historically or financially?”

“Both.”

“Those are rarely the same department.”

They repaired it. Unfortunately, its old message emerged at random intervals: ENJOY A WORLD OF OPULENCE. The museum stood between a discount pharmacy and a shop that sold secondhand vacuum cleaners. Visitors appreciated the contrast.

Ada wanted the exhibition to be funny without making poverty itself the joke. She included the stories of people who had worked in the vanished shops: a cashier who remembered regular customers, a cleaner who knew the building better than its architect, a baker whose business had survived because he sold ordinary bread at ordinary prices.

The luxury bakery owner objected to the display. His failure, he said, was a complex phenomenon involving market conditions, consumer education, and insufficient appreciation of artisanal uncertainty.

“Did the bread taste good?” Ben asked.

“That's a reductive question.”

Ada added the phrase to her notebook. It would make an excellent caption, though she decided not to use it.

On opening day, the mechanical fox produced a cacophony during the mayor's speech. A loose part rattled, its head rotated too far, and its recorded voice announced opulence while facing a wall. The mayor paused. The audience waited. Then a child asked whether the fox worked for the council.

The mayor laughed first, wisely.

Inside, visitors argued with the photographs. A woman insisted that the old cinema had smelled of oranges, not popcorn. A man remembered the buses as reliable. His sister reminded him that he had never taken one. Nostalgia, Ada discovered, was a vigorous editor.

At a listening station, people could record memories of the neighborhood. Some were poignant. Some were inaccurate. One man delivered a seven-minute eulogy for a kebab shop that was still open under a different name. Ada telephoned the owner, who offered him a discount if he would stop describing the business as deceased.

At the entrance, Ben installed a box for corrections. It filled faster than the donation box. Ada read every note, checked what she could, and discovered that admitting an error often brought a visitor back with something useful.

The mechanical fox acquired a small audience of children who wanted to classify every object in the museum by animal resemblance. The fox was vulpine, obviously. A massive armchair looked ursine. A lamp with a shaggy shade appeared leonine. A vacuum cleaner made a lupine howl when Ben tested it.

An elderly visitor described the fox's sluggish movements as bovine. His granddaughter protested that cows were more interesting than people assumed. Ada invited her to write a better caption. The resulting note explained the comparison without presenting an animal stereotype as scientific fact.

At the café, an argument developed over whether the fox was carnivorous. Ben explained that an actual fox had an omnivorous diet; this one consumed electricity and occasionally his afternoon. A dog watched the demonstration with canine suspicion. A cat in a photograph supplied feline indifference without attending.

The labels became a modest lesson in how imagery could travel into ordinary language. A porcine caricature on an old advertisement, however, had been used to insult people. Ada added context rather than repeating the insult as a joke.

She also revised a caption about penury. The original text treated a family's destitution as a picturesque feature of the old neighborhood. Their surviving letters showed anxiety and exhausting work. Nostalgia had turned hardship into scenery. Ada restored the people's words and removed a sentimental platitude.

A clandestine meeting about sponsorship was canceled when Ada insisted on keeping the terms visible. She also labeled “exciting renewal” as a euphemism wherever it concealed displacement. The exhibition still offered persiflage and vicarious visits to vanished places. It also asked visitors to notice whose lives made the attractive story possible. Even the luxury baker admitted that a frugal purchase could be a sensible decision rather than evidence of cultural decline.

The museum became unexpectedly popular. People came for the jokes and stayed to talk. A retired tailor recognized a customer in a photograph. Two former neighbors arranged to meet again. A teenager explained to her grandfather that online trends could disappear even faster than shops, leaving behind screenshots and embarrassing usernames.

Ada added a display about digital impermanence. It contained a discontinued phone, a list of once-ubiquitous notification sounds, and a social-media post declaring that a particular platform would last forever. The statement had aged less well than the phone.

The funding committee returned. They were delighted by the attendance figures and suggested making the exhibition permanent. Ada tried to explain the irony. They said permanent funding would require a five-year forecast. She produced one with the entry SOMETHING WILL CHANGE written under every year.

They did not find this as amusing as the public did.

The real difficulty came when a developer offered to sponsor the museum in exchange for a display celebrating the area's “exciting renewal.” His company planned to demolish the row of shops containing the ordinary bakery. Ada knew the baker. His shop supplied half the street and extended quiet credit to customers whose wages arrived late.

The developer called the demolition inevitable. Ada asked whether that meant unavoidable or merely convenient for his plans. He suggested she was becoming political. She pointed out that the history of a street included who could afford to remain on it.

She declined the sponsorship. The museum's budget became frighteningly small. Ben offered to postpone his invoice. Ada refused to turn his generosity into unpaid work. Instead, they organized an evening at which local businesses could tell their own stories and sell their products.

The baker brought bread. The vacuum-cleaner shop brought a machine that worked. The luxury bakery owner arrived, surprisingly, with a plain cake and a willingness to laugh at his old sign. He was now working in someone else's kitchen and said the hours were better.

The event paid the immediate bills. It did not solve everything. But the exhibition acquired a new section called WHAT WE WANT TO KEEP, and visitors filled it with practical suggestions rather than platitudes.

On the last evening of the original exhibition, Ada switched off the mechanical fox. The sudden silence felt almost ceremonial. Ben asked whether she would miss its promise of opulence.

“Terribly,” she said. “It was the only donor who never asked for anything.”

From inside the fox came one final mechanical click. Its head turned toward the ordinary bakery across the road.

Ada and Ben stood in the doorway, eating warm bread from a paper bag. For once, nobody described the experience as authentic, transformative, or curated. It was simply good. Ada thought that some things became worth remembering precisely because, while they happened, people had been too busy enjoying them to write a caption.

14 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. What does Ada want to preserve besides objects?

2. Why does she reject the developer’s sponsorship?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. Ada added a display about digital _____.

提示：非永久性；短暂性

2. At the café, an argument developed over whether the fox was _____.

提示：食肉的

3. The original text treated a family's _____ as a picturesque feature of the old neighborhood.

提示：赤贫；一无所有的境况

4. The council requested a more _____ label.

提示：委婉的

5. She changed it to A HISTORY OF _____, which somehow sounded worse.

提示：设施；厕所的委婉说法（语境义）

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

14 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
penuria	need, neediness	penury
ad- (af-)	to, toward	—
fluo	to flow	affluent, superfluous *
opulentus	wealthy	opulent
ephemera	dayfly	ephemeral
e-, ex-	out	—
vanesco	to vanish	evanescent
-esce	begin to	—
-ent	adjective suffix	—
-ence	noun suffix	—
eu-	good	—
pheme	voice	euphemism, prophecy *
-ism	noun suffix	—
phone	sound	Dictaphone *, cacophonous, euphonious, homophone *, phonetics
-ic	adjective suffix	—
-ous	adjective suffix	—
logos	word, speech	anthropologist *, biology *, eulogy, genealogy *, philology
-ize	verb suffix	—
thanatos	death	euthanasia, thanatology *
platys	broad or flat	platitude, platitude, platypus
an-	negative prefix	anaphrodisiac *, anemia *
odyne	pain	anodyne
-ine	like, similar to, characteristic of	—
leo	lion	leonine
felis	cat	felicide *, feline
porcus	pig	porcine
canis	dog	canary, canine
vulpus	fox	vulpicide *, vulpine
ursus	bear	ursicide *, ursine
lupus	wolf	lupicide *, lupine

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
equus	horse	equestrian *, equine
piscis	fish	piscine, piscivorous *
nostos	a return	nostalgia, nostopathy
algos	pain	neuralgia, nostalgic, odontalgia *
kakos	bad, harsh, ugly	cacography *, cacophonous, cacophony
xylon	wood	xylophone
carnis	flesh	carnivorous
voro	to devour	insectivorous *, omnivorous, voracious
herba	herb	herbivorous
omnis	all	omnipotent, omniscient, omnivorous
potens, potentis	powerful	impotent, omnipotence, potentiate *
sciens	knowing	omniscience, prescience *, prescient *
ubique	everywhere	ubiquitous, ubiquity
-ity	noun suffix	—
vale	farewell	—
-al	adjective suffix	—
re-	again, back	regenerate *
-ate	verb suffix	—
in-	in	indolence *
clam	secretly	clandestine
vale!	farewell!	carnival

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actual • · acute · adolescent · affluence · affluent · alleviate · alternate · anatomy · animal • · anodyne · anodynes · badinage · bagnio · banal · banter · bawdyhouse · bear · behind • · biographical · bordello · bosom · bovine • · breasts · brilliant · bromide · bromides · bromidic · brothel · bust · butt · buttocks · cacophonous · cacophony • · calm · canary

canine • · canines · capable · cardialgia · carnage · carnal · carnality · carnelian · carnival · carnivore · carnivorous • · circumlocution · circumlocutions · clandestine • · clear · cliché · clichés · close-fisted · confluence · conscious · conspicuous · convalesce · cowlike · curves · describe · destitute · destitution • · dialogue · dictionary · die · disease · dull · ephemeral • · epilogue · equine

eternal · eulogist · eulogistic · eulogize · eulogy • · euphemism • · euphemisms · euphemistic • · euphonic · euphonious · euphony · euphoria · euphoric · euthanasia · evanesce · evanescence · evanescent · expire · facetious · facilities • · factory · fatigue · fear · feline • · felines · fiction · firsthand · flat · fleeting · fluent · fluid · frugal • · frugality · gluttonous · greedy

gullible · head • · herbivore · herbivorous · hidden · high-strung · homesickness · hooker · house · impermanence • · impermanent · impotence · impotent · incarnate · indigence · indigent · influence · inoffensive · intimate · lascivious · lasciviousness · lavatory · lecherous · lechery · leonine • · lewd · loquacious · love · lubricious · lubricity · lupine • · malaise · meat-eating · military · money

monologue · nausea · neuralgia · niggardly · nostalgia • · nostalgic · nostopathy · notice • · obsolescent · omnibus · omnipotence · omnipotent · omnipresence · omnipresent · omniscience · omniscient · omnivorous • · opulence • · opulent · parsimonious · parsimony · patient · penniless · penurious · penuriousness · penury • · persiflage • · perspicacity · petty · philology · philosophy · phlegmatic · phonetic · phonetician · phonetics

phonograph · piscine · placid · plate · plateau · platitude • · platitudinous · platter · platypus · pleasant-sounding · poor · porcine • · poverty • · poverty-stricken · praise · prognosis · prologue · prostitute · psychoanalyst · putrescent · reincarnate · reincarnation · relations · retrospect · science · secondhand • · secret · semantics · sharp · simple · society · spectacles · spectator · stinginess · stingy

stolid · streetwalker · subway · surreptitious · surreptitiousness · sweet · sweetness · sycophantic · synonym · tail · telephone · television · tight-fisted · tightfistedness · toilet · too • · trite · true · twins · two • · ubiquitous · ubiquitousness · ubiquity · ursine • · vegetable-like · vehicle · verb · vicarious • · vicariously · voracious · voracity · vulpine • · want • · washroom · way

wealth · wealthy · xylophone

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原书第 15 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 15

Decision as a Service

How to Talk About What Goes On

原书定位：text/part0032.html；正文 1317 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 25/107（23.36%）。

The app was called Decisive. It promised to alleviate the burden of everyday choices. Its founder, Nina, had built it after spending forty minutes selecting a sandwich and then eating a disappointing one. She believed technology should prevent this kind of tragedy.

At first, the app made harmless recommendations. Take an umbrella. Buy the cheaper detergent. Stop comparing nearly identical phone cases. Users praised the reduction in mental fatigue. One wrote that the app had given him his life back, although he immediately used the recovered time to compare subscription plans.

Then investors requested more ambitious features. Could Decisive choose careers? Relationships? Where to live? Nina said these decisions required context. The investors agreed enthusiastically and asked when the context feature would launch.

Her colleague, Amir, proposed a limit. The app could organize options and explain tradeoffs, but it should not pretend that preferences were facts. Nina agreed in principle. In practice, the company needed funding, and confidence was easier to sell than careful uncertainty.

They launched Life Mode on a Monday. By Tuesday, it had recommended that three users leave their jobs, two return to university, and one move to a city whose name he had entered accidentally while searching for a restaurant.

The customer-support queue grew. Amir asked to pause the feature. Nina vacillated. The investor demonstration was on Friday. If they paused, they might lose the investment. If they continued, they might lose something less easy to put in a presentation.

The endless notifications could enervate a person rather than energize one. Nina did not want users to abnegate their own judgment or vacillate indefinitely between recommendations. Her own phone offered advice: MAINTAIN MOMENTUM.

“That is not helpful,” she told it.

The trouble became personal when her brother, Leo, used the app to plan his wedding. He and his partner, Rosa, were ambivalent about a large ceremony. Their families had many opinions, all urgent. Leo entered everyone's preferences and asked Decisive to produce an optimal plan.

The result was a wedding for fourteen people in a greenhouse, followed by a five-course dinner and no dancing. Rosa liked the greenhouse. Leo liked the small guest list. Their families liked almost nothing, but each could point to one detail that apparently represented them.

“This is synergy,” Leo announced.

“This is a spreadsheet wearing a veil,” Rosa said.

They argued, then asked the app to resolve the argument. It recommended a structured communication session. They sat opposite each other and took turns reading prompts from the screen until Rosa began laughing and could not stop.

“What?” Leo asked.

“The app has scheduled our spontaneity for eleven-fifteen.”

Nina heard about this at dinner. She defended the system, then realized she was defending it more strongly than the evidence justified. Amir had warned her that a useful tool could become an authority people hid behind. She had called the concern pejorative. Now her brother was explaining that he could not change the menu because the app had optimized it.

“Optimized for what?” she asked.

Leo opened his mouth, looked at the screen, and closed it.

On Wednesday, Nina visited the support team. She expected complaints about errors. Instead, many users wanted permission to ignore the recommendations. One had been told to accept a promotion that required moving away from his father. Another had received a financial suggestion based on an income field she had entered incorrectly. The app's confident tone had turned uncertain output into something resembling a command.

Nina listened without asking the staff to soften their reports. The work was enervating, but it was also clarifying. She could no longer dissemble about what the product did simply because the demonstration looked impressive.

She paused Life Mode. The investors were displeased. One accused her of capitulating to edge cases. Amir pointed out that a product designed for human lives would encounter an unusually large number of humans.

The investors asked Nina to simulate a customer conversation. She began to recapitulate the app's features. Amir interrupted: a recapitulation was not a demonstration of listening. Nina tried again and discovered how tempting it was to intimate a confident answer before understanding the question.

Her fictional user wanted to leave a tiring job but feared financial uncertainty. The system initially suggested that he negate his fear with positive thinking. Amir requested its removal. A motivational negation did not alter rent.

Another test involved someone who wanted to vegetate for an afternoon. The app interpreted inactivity as a failure of ambition and recommended a productivity course. Nina defended rest. People did not need to self-abnegate for the benefit of an engagement chart. The app should alleviate pressure, not castigate anyone whose life failed to resemble its sample schedule.

The support team supplied further cases. One user oscillated between two options because new information kept arriving. Another was vacillating because either choice involved a loss. Similarity in behavior did not prove identical causes. A useful system would expose the distinction rather than conceal it under a single label.

Nina began to commiserate with the people writing complaints. She had been doing the same thing: seeking reassurance that a difficult decision could be made without accepting uncertainty.

Amir suggested a button labeled THINK ABOUT IT. The designer said that lacked energy. Nina approved it anyway. She had become tired of a product that treated every pause as a problem to solve and every measurable activity as a contribution to happiness. For once, their new feature would allow a person to close the app.

They rebuilt the feature. It would show assumptions, ask what mattered, and distinguish reversible choices from serious commitments. It would offer comparisons, not pretend to possess a complete view of someone's life. It would explicitly say when information was missing.

Amir also tested the feature with contradictory preferences. The old version had hidden the conflict beneath a confident recommendation. The new one asked a question. Nina found the question irritating, then realized that answering it was precisely the work she had been avoiding.

The new version was less dramatic. Its demonstration began with the sentence: I can't decide this for you. Nina worried that investors would leave before the second slide.

Some did. One stayed. She asked whether the team could make the uncertainty clear without making the product useless. Nina showed her a comparison of two job offers, including pay, travel, flexibility, and the user's own priorities. The system helped the user think. It did not simulate omniscience.

The investor asked thoughtful questions. There was no immediate deal. Nina found this strangely reassuring.

Meanwhile, Leo and Rosa canceled the greenhouse booking and chose a registry-office ceremony followed by lunch in a park. They invited the people they wanted to see. There would be sandwiches, including a vegetarian option that required no philosophical justification.

On the morning of the wedding, rain was forecast. Leo opened Decisive. The app recommended an umbrella and suggested checking the venue's indoor alternatives.

“Finally,” Rosa said. “Its area of expertise.”

They moved lunch to a community hall. Someone brought a speaker. Someone else started dancing. A child decorated the sandwich trays with paper flowers. The result was not optimal according to any measurable model, but people seemed happy to be there.

Nina sat beside Amir, watching her brother attempt a dance he had clearly not rehearsed.

“Could we have predicted this?” she asked.

“The rain, perhaps.”

“The rest?”

“Not without ruining it.”

Her phone buzzed with a message from a user. The revised app had helped him prepare questions for a conversation with his manager. He had made his own decision and wanted to say thank you.

Nina put the phone away. For once, she did not check the engagement statistics. She took a sandwich, discovered that it was unexpectedly good, and resisted the impulse to turn the experience into a product feature. Some forms of progress, she was learning, could be recognized without being scaled.

15 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why is Life Mode’s confident tone a problem?

2. What is the revised app designed to do?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. She had called the concern _____.

提示：贬义的；贬义词语

2. Users praised the reduction in mental _____.

提示：疲劳；使疲劳

3. Amir had warned her that a useful tool could become an authority people hid _____.

提示：臀部（非正式名词义）

4. Nina did not _____ users to abnegate their own judgment or vacillate indefinitely between recommendations.

提示：匮乏

5. She asked whether the team could make the uncertainty _____ without making the product useless.

提示：清楚易懂的；清晰的（分义）

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

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词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
e- (ex-)	out	—
nervus	nerve	enervate
en-	in	—
ergon	work	energy
syn-	with, together	synagogue *
-ic	adjective suffix	—
-ion	noun suffix	—
ab-	away	—
nego	to deny	negation, self-abnegation
caput, capitis	head	decapitate
de-	negative prefix	—
capitulum	little head, chapter heading	recapitulate
re-	again	regenerate *
-ory	adjective suffix	—
vegeto	to live and grow	vegetate
simulo	to copy	dissimulate, simulate
similis	like, similar	similarity
dis-	pejorative prefix	disorient *
ad- (al-)	to, toward	—
levis	light	alleviate, levity
-ate	verb suffix	—
intimus	innermost	intimate (v.) *, intimation
miser	wretched	commiserate
vacillo	to swing back and forth	vacillate
ambi-	both	ambivalent
oscillum	a swing	oscillate

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• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

adulate · alleviate • · alleviates · alleviating · alleviation · alleviative · alternate · altruistic · ambidextrous · ambivalence · ambivalent • · ambivert · animated · antonym · atheist · bear · behind • · boredom · capitulate · capitulates · capitulation · castigate • · castigation · clear • · commiserate • · commiseration · confused · contrary ·

decapitate · decapitation · devitalization · disease · dissemblance · dissemble • · dissimulate

dissimulation · dull · egoism · energy • · enervate • · enervated · enervation · ennui · fatigue • · gynecologist · head · house · insomnia · intimate • · intimation · intimations · joie de vivre · levitate · levitation · levity · license · love · metronome · money · negate • · negates · negation • · oscillate · oscillates · oscillation · patient · pejorative • · plate · praise · recapitulate •

recapitulation • · recapitulatory · revolution · revolve · science · self-abnegate • · self-abnegation · similarity • · simulate • · simulation · social · somnolent · sum · sycophants · sympathize · sympathy · synergism · synergistic · synergy • · synonym · synonymous · therapist · too · true · two • · unequivocal · vacillate • · vacillating • · vacillation · vacillatory · vegetate • · verb · verbal · vicarious · vivid

want • · way

原书第 16 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 16

The Horse Had Better References

How to Talk About a Variety of Personal Characteristics

原书定位：text/part0034.html；正文 1287 英语词。核心词 10/10 (100%)；全部本章源词形 26/59（44.07%）。

The wedding agency promised aristocratic elegance at accessible prices. In practice, this meant renting one horse, two silver trays, and a man who could say “Certainly, madam” without sounding as though he intended to continue the conversation.

That man was Kit. He was an impecunious actor with excellent posture and a bank account that required sympathetic interpretation. His latest role was Master of Ceremonies at the wedding of a supermarket manager and a woman who had always wanted to arrive on horseback.

The bride, Elena, was cheerful, practical, and entirely aware that she was not a princess. Her mother, however, had discovered the agency's premium brochure and become committed to a dynasty.

“We want something regal,” she told Kit.

“We can provide a red carpet.”

“And chivalrous.”

“We can help people with their coats.”

“And absolutely no cheap details.”

Kit glanced at the plastic crown in the equipment box and quietly closed the lid.

The venue was a country house whose owner, Sir Philip, had a cavalier attitude toward invoices and a supercilious attitude toward almost everything else. He described his family history in terms suggesting that ordinary people had been invented recently and without consultation.

The stable manager, Dee, ignored him with practiced efficiency. She introduced Kit to the horse, Biscuit, who had more experience at weddings than anyone else present. Biscuit was calm, reliable, and interested in carrots. His contract was clearer than Kit's.

“Don't stand behind him,” Dee said. “Don't feed him cake. And don't let Sir Philip tell you he can ride.”

“Can't he?”

“Not in a way the horse endorses.”

The morning rehearsal went well until Elena's mother requested a cavalcade. Kit explained that they had one horse. She suggested using it twice. Dee pointed out that guests might notice the repetition, particularly if Biscuit continued to look unimpressed.

They settled for a single entrance. Elena would ride a short, supervised route and dismount before entering the house. The groom, Dan, would wait at the door. He was nervous about the speech and entirely indifferent to the pedigree of the staircase.

At noon, the florist delivered white flowers. Elena's mother had ordered ivory. She became querulous. Sir Philip observed that true refinement depended on such distinctions. Dee held one flower against Biscuit's nose and asked whether he detected the difference. He ate it before anyone could stop him.

The florist moved the remaining flowers out of reach. Kit reassured Elena's mother that the arrangement would look lovely in photographs. She asked whether he was merely being obsequious.

“Professionally, yes,” he said before he could prevent it.

To his surprise, she laughed.

Kit's costume included a waistcoat whose cadaverous gray made him resemble an underfunded ghost. The agency called it heritage silver. Dee suggested that actual silver might have been warmer.

Elena's mother worried that the coat looked insufficiently affluent. Kit explained that his role was ceremonial rather than pecuniary. He then checked that the agency had indeed agreed to pay him, since poverty-stricken dignity remained a poor substitute for wages.

The uncle grew obstreperous when refused an early drink. Kit redirected him to a plate of innocuous snacks, which he accepted after announcing that the family had abandoned civilization. Dee said the subsequent century would probably recover.

Sir Philip delivered a doleful account of declining standards. His description of modern decadence centered on guests wearing comfortable shoes. Elena replied that she wanted them to dance, not participate in historical suffering.

A distant relative sent condolences instead of congratulations, having selected the wrong message template. Dan telephoned her before Elena's mother could interpret it as a prophecy. The relative apologized and blamed her new phone. Everyone agreed to condole with its owner rather than the newly married couple.

Kit noticed that chivalry, when reduced to a pose, mostly involved men announcing that women needed assistance. Dee's version was less chivalric and more competent: she asked what help people wanted and supplied it. Her supervision kept the route safe, the horse comfortable, and Sir Philip on the ground.

By the time the delayed food arrived, Kit had stopped worrying about sounding aristocratic. Plain information and timely kindness had proved more useful than every polished phrase in the agency's manual.

The first guests arrived. A bibulous uncle asked whether the bar was open and, when told not yet, treated this as a pecuniary injustice. A child asked whether Biscuit was the best man. Dan said the horse had better references than his actual best man, who was still looking for the rings.

The rings were eventually found in a shoe. The best man said this had seemed a secure place. Kit decided not to ask what threats he had anticipated.

Then Sir Philip announced that he would demonstrate the traditional mounted welcome. Dee said no. Sir Philip reminded her whose house it was. Dee reminded him whose insurance it was. The discussion ended when Biscuit turned away from Sir Philip and began inspecting a hedge.

The ceremony itself was warm and simple. Elena arrived safely, handed her reins to Dee, and walked toward Dan laughing because the horse had tried to follow her. Guests who had come prepared for solemn aristocratic splendor found themselves enjoying something much less exhausting.

The reception was another matter. The catering van had been delayed. Sir Philip proposed keeping guests occupied with a tour of his ancestors. Kit looked at the increasingly hungry uncle and decided that historical self-importance might not be sufficient nourishment.

He found Dee in the courtyard eating a sandwich. She knew a local bakery. The bakery had savory pastries, bread, and cakes. Dan authorized the expense immediately. Elena removed the restrictive decorative belt from her dress and helped clear a table.

Her mother watched in alarm.

“You're the bride.”

“Yes. It's my party. I'd like people to eat.”

Kit announced an informal garden interval. He avoided the word emergency. Dee collected the food. The best man, relieved to receive a task unrelated to valuables, carried trays. The child who had appointed Biscuit best man made him a paper rosette, which Dee attached safely to the stable door rather than the horse.

By the time the caterer arrived, the guests were talking easily. The uncle had eaten three pastries and become less dolorous. Elena's mother had removed her uncomfortable hat. Sir Philip stood beneath a portrait, waiting for someone to ask a question about it. Nobody did.

Dan's speech was brief. He thanked the people who had helped, including the catering staff who had dealt with a broken vehicle and arrived apologizing. He thanked Kit and Dee by name. He thanked Elena for making a day that could have become a performance feel like their actual life.

Kit, who spent most evenings pretending to be somebody else, found this unexpectedly moving.

After the dancing began, Sir Philip complained that the event lacked the customary dignity. Dee looked across the lawn, where Elena's mother was teaching the florist an energetic dance and the best man was finally responsible for nothing breakable.

“Tragic,” she said.

At midnight, Kit helped pack the equipment. The plastic crown remained unused. He asked Dee whether Biscuit had enjoyed the wedding.

“He had carrots, a quiet break, and no amateurs on his back. A successful engagement.”

Kit considered his own evening. He had been paid, fed, thanked, and allowed to tell the truth several times. By the standards of both actors and horses, it had gone remarkably well.

The next morning, the agency received a glowing review. It praised the warmth, adaptability, and complete absence of pretension. The director looked at the premium brochure, then at Kit.

“Can we charge extra for that?” she asked.

Kit said he would need to consult the horse.

16 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does Dee refuse Sir Philip’s mounted demonstration?

2. What makes the wedding successful?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. He then checked that the agency had indeed agreed to pay him, since _____ dignity remained a poor substitute for wages.

提示：贫困不堪的

2. Elena's mother worried that the coat looked insufficiently _____.

提示：富裕的

3. Sir Philip observed that _____ refinement depended on such distinctions.

提示：真实的；正确的

4. “We _____ something regal,” she told Kit.

提示：匮乏

5. Dee suggested that _____ silver might have been warmer.

提示：实际的；真实的

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

16 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
sequor	to follow	subsequent
queror	to complain	querulous
cilium	eyelid	supercilious
super	above	supervision
strepo	to make a noise	obstreperous
pecus	cattle	impecunious, pecuniary
-ary	adjective suffix	—
im- (in-)	negative prefix	impecunious, innocuous
im- (in-)	in	—
cheval	horse	chivalry
callabus (caval-)	inferior horse	—
-ous	adjective suffix	—
-ic	adjective suffix	—
equus	horse	equestrian, equine
-ine	like, similar to, characteristic of	—
bibo	to drink	—
cado	to fall	cadence, decadence
de-	down	—
-ent	adjective suffix	—
-ence	noun suffix	—
con-	with, together	confection *
caballus (caval-)	(inferior) horse	cavalier

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• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

actual • · affluence · affluent • · alternate · bibulous • · cadaver · cadaverous • · cadence · cavalcade • · cavalier • · cavalry · chivalric • · chivalrous • · chivalry • · commiserate · condole • · condolence · condolences • · contrary · decadence • · decadent · describe · destitute · doleful • · dolor · dolorous • · equestrian · equestrienne · equine · fear · iconoclast · imbibe · impecunious • · indigent · innocuous •

military · misogamous · misogynous · money · noxious · obsequies · obsequious • · obstreperous • · pecuniary • · poverty-stricken • · querulous • · revolve · sequel · sequence · subsequent • · supercilious • · supervision • · sympathy · synonym · too · true • · verb · want • · wealth

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原书第 17 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 17

The Rehearsal for a Minor Catastrophe

How to Check Your Progress: Comprehensive Test III

原书定位：text/part0036.html；正文 1294 英语词。核心词 — (方法/复习/词源挑战章) ；全部本章源词形 19/117 (16.24%) 。

The apartment committee scheduled a practical preparedness exercise for Sunday morning. Its chair, Douglas, called it Operation Resilience. His neighbor Tessa called it “the thing before lunch.” Both names appeared in the group chat, but only Douglas printed badges.

The building was old, the residents were varied, and nobody could find the same torch twice. Tessa supported sensible preparation. She did not support Douglas's proposal for a command center beneath a framed photograph of himself opening the bicycle shed.

The exercise would test communication during a simulated power failure. No actual power would be disconnected. People with medical or access needs had helped shape the plan, and participation was optional. Douglas wanted realism. Tessa wanted nobody accidentally injured in pursuit of a realistic biscuit shortage.

At ten, residents gathered in the courtyard. Mrs. Bell brought a flask. Amir brought a checklist. Two children brought a stuffed canine creature wearing a police hat. Douglas asked whether the animal was part of the exercise.

“He's the inspector,” one child said.

Douglas appeared to consider whether this challenged his authority.

The first task was to find the emergency contact information. Half the residents had saved it on their phones. The other half had saved a photograph of the notice, which included an obsolete number. Douglas declared this an excellent discovery. Tessa corrected the number on the printed sheet before the discovery could become a speech.

The second task was to identify neighbors who might need assistance. Mrs. Bell, a vigorous woman in her eighties, objected to being automatically listed as vulnerable. She knew how to reach the outside tap, where the spare keys were kept, and which caretaker actually answered the phone.

“I may assist you,” she told Douglas. “Please don't become overwhelmed by gratitude.”

The children awarded her inspector's approval. Douglas asked where the approval stickers had come from. They declined to reveal their operational resources.

Then the imaginary problem became complicated. Douglas introduced a blocked corridor, a missing delivery, and a fictitious water leak. His scenarios multiplied until the building appeared to be experiencing every possible failure except an invasion by cavalry.

Amir asked what skill they were practicing.

“Adaptability.”

“To which problem?”

“All of them.”

Tessa pointed out that a drill should have clear objectives. Otherwise, it became a theatrical demonstration of the organizer's omnipotence. Douglas looked offended. She softened the phrase to “enthusiastic control,” which was a euphemism both of them recognized.

They returned to the plan. One scenario at a time. Clear communication. No improvising unsafe solutions. If a situation required professional assistance, the correct response was to identify that need rather than attempt a heroic performance with household tools.

The atmosphere improved. People learned who lived where. They discovered that the quiet man on the top floor spoke three languages, that the apparently stolid caretaker had a magnificent laugh, and that Mrs. Bell owned enough torches to open a small shop.

At eleven, Douglas announced a simulated shortage of drinking water. The children immediately established a shop selling imaginary water for imaginary money. Their pricing was aggressive. Amir asked whether this was appropriate. They explained that scarcity increased value. Tessa made a note to ask their school what it was teaching.

Mrs. Bell distributed real tea. Nobody had simulated thirst successfully enough to reject it.

Douglas's equipment inventory contained a culinary torch, two ornamental candles, and something labeled EMERGENCY SYNERGY. The last item proved to be an empty storage box left over from a company retreat. Amir suggested replacing the label with BATTERIES before cooperative enthusiasm became a substitute for light.

Mrs. Bell supplied a box of spare batteries and an anodyne comment about committees. Douglas accepted both with phlegmatic dignity. Tessa recognized the effort; he ordinarily preferred to castigate the person who had last touched a spreadsheet.

A volunteer proposed a dramatic casualty simulation. Tessa declined. Their exercise concerned communication, and theatrical carnage would distract from it. Another suggested testing levitation as an alternative to the stairs. The children approved, but the caretaker asked them to begin with a practical trial involving their own schoolbags.

The group's badinage helped alleviate embarrassment when residents discovered mistakes. It stopped helping when somebody called a neighbor's mobility aid a nuisance. Mrs. Bell asked for the comment to be withdrawn. Levity did not make every remark innocuous.

Douglas revised the plan without further circumlocution. He removed the omnipotent command-center language and identified the real limits of what residents could do. A person could offer assistance, relay information, and seek professional help. They could not guarantee that every inconvenience would become ephemeral.

Amir compared the new checklist with the old one. It was shorter, clearer, and less impressive at first glance. Douglas admitted that its practical superiority irritated him. Tessa said this was an understandable feeling to experience privately while using the better document.

Then an actual minor problem occurred. The courtyard gate stuck. A delivery rider stood outside with six pizzas intended for the building next door. Several residents attempted to give directions at once. The rider became increasingly confused. Douglas reached for his clipboard.

Tessa held up a hand.

“One person speaks,” she said.

She explained the address, showed the rider the correct entrance, and asked everyone to step away from the gate while the caretaker checked the latch. The caretaker freed it without drama. The pizzas departed. The entire event lasted three minutes.

Douglas looked disappointed.

“That wasn't much of a test.”

“It was a problem,” Amir said. “We solved it. That's generally the desired result.”

The delivery rider returned briefly to thank them for the directions. Douglas asked whether he had observed any weaknesses in their communication. The rider suggested putting the building number somewhere a person on the street could actually see it.

They gathered for the review. The children wanted to discuss their commercial success. Mrs. Bell wanted the obsolete phone number removed from the residents' website. Amir wanted a straightforward list of actions, with named people and reasonable dates. Tessa wanted lunch.

Douglas began a lengthy recapitulation. After four minutes, the stuffed inspector fell over. One child explained that he had been enervated by the presentation. Tessa suspected the child had overheard a parent using the word, but admired the timing.

Douglas stopped. He looked at his neighbors, who had given up a Sunday morning to do something useful. His badges, scenarios, and command-center plans suddenly seemed less important than the fact that people now knew whom to contact.

“Three things,” he said. “Update the numbers. Print an accessible contact sheet. Check the shared equipment regularly.”

Everyone agreed. The unanimity appeared to unsettle him. He had prepared for objections and now had no use for the last six pages of his notes.

They ate lunch together in the courtyard. The food was ordinary and plentiful. Mrs. Bell told a story about a real blackout years earlier, when neighbors had discovered that one resident's supposedly exotic pet was a very loud parrot capable of imitating a doorbell. Her account contained more practical lessons than Douglas's imaginary water crisis, though fewer badges.

The following day, the group chat was unusually quiet. Then a message appeared from Douglas. He thanked everyone, attached the revised contact sheet, and asked people to check their details. It was concise and useful.

Tessa replied with a thumbs-up. The children sent a photograph of the inspector wearing Douglas's badge. Nobody asked how they had obtained it.

A week later, an actual power cut affected the street. Residents checked on one another, followed the agreed plan, and waited for the utility company's update. The evening was inconvenient but manageable.

In the dark courtyard, Douglas offered Tessa a torch.

“Operation Resilience,” he said quietly.

She accepted it.

“The thing before dinner,” she replied.

This time, both descriptions fitted.

17 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does Tessa simplify Douglas’s scenarios?

2. What lesson comes from the delivery rider?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. He removed the _____ command-center language and identified the real limits of what residents could do.

提示：全能的；具有无限权力的

2. One child explained that he had been _____ by the presentation.

提示：衰弱的；缺乏精力的

3. The group's _____ helped alleviate embarrassment when residents discovered mistakes.

提示：轻松逗趣的闲谈

4. Bell supplied a box of spare batteries and an _____ comment about committees.

提示：慰藉物；镇痛药；无刺激性的（分义）

5. They discovered that the quiet man on the top floor spoke three languages, that the apparently _____ caretaker had a magnificent laugh, and that Mrs.

提示：不易激动的；迟钝木讷的（分义）

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

17 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
fluo	to flow	affluent, superfluous *
pheme	voice	euphemism, prophecy *
platys	broad or flat	platitude, platitude, platypus *
felis	cat	felicide *, feline
piscis	fish	piscine, piscivorous *
nostos	a return	nostalgia, nostopathy *
kakos	bad, harsh, ugly	cacography *, cacophonous *, cacophony
carnis	flesh	carnivorous
voro	to devour	insectivorous *, omnivorous, voracious
omnis	all	omnipotent, omniscient, omnivorous
potens, potentis	powerful	impotent, omnipotence *, potentiate *
ubique	everywhere	ubiquitous, ubiquity
lupus	wolf	lupicide *, lupine
doleo	to suffer, to grieve	dolorous, indolent *
porcus	pig	porcine
thanatos	death	euthanasia, thanatology *
canis	dog	canary *, canine
vulpus	fox	vulpicide *, vulpine
algos	pain	neuralgia *, nostalgic, odontalgia *
odyne	pain	anodyne
logos	word, speech	anthropologist *, biology *, eulogy, genealogy *, philology *
sciens, scientis		omniscient
ursus	bear	ursicide *, ursine
phone	sound	Dictaphone *, cacophonous *, euphonious, homophone *, phonetics
penuria	need, neediness	penury
nervus	nerve	enervate
ergon	work	energy
nego	to deny	negation, self-abnegation *
caput, capitis	head	decapitate
capitulum	little head, chapter heading	recapitulate

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
vegeto	to live and grow	vegetate
simulo	to copy	dissimulate *, simulate
similis	like, similar	similarity
levis	light	alleviate, levity
intimus	innermost	intimate (v.), intimation *
miser	wretched	commiserate
vacillo	to swing back and forth	vacillate
ambi-	both	ambivalent
oscillum	a swing	oscillate
sequor, secutus	to follow	non sequitur, second *, obsequious
queror	to complain	querulous
cilium	eyelid	supercilious
super-	above	superior
strepo	to make a noise	obstreperous
pecus	cattle	impecunious, pecuniary
equus	horse	equestrian *, equine
caballus (caval-)	(inferior) horse	cavalier
loquor, locutus		circumlocution
cado	to fall	cadence *, decadence
vanesco	to vanish	evanescent

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

affluence · affluent · alleviate • · alleviating · ambivalent · anodyne • · badinage • · bear · bibulous · bovine · bromide · cacophony · cadaverous · canine • · capitulate · carnage • · carnal · carnivorous · castigate • · cavalier · cavalry • · circumlocution • · clandestine · cliché · commiserate · condole · condolence · condone · cowlike · decadence · decadent · decapitate · destitute · dolorous · energy

enervate · enervated • · ephemeral • · equine · eulogy · euphemism • · euphemistic · euphonious · euphony · euphoria · euthanasia · evanescent · feline · flat · gluttonous · head · impecunious · impotence · impotent · incarnate · indigent · innocuous • · intimate · leonine · levitation • · levity • · libidinous · lupine · meat-eating · money • · negation · nostalgia · nostalgic · noxious · obsequious

obstreperous · omnipotent • · omnipresent · omniscient · omnivorous · opulent · oscillate · parsimonious · pecuniary · penurious · penury · persiflage · phlegmatic • · phonetics · piscine · platitude · platitudinous · poor · porcine · praise · querulous · recapitulate · reincarnation · science · secondhand · secret · similarity · simulate · stingy · stolid • · supercilious · superior · surreptitious · sympathy · synergism

synergy • · tight-fisted · ubiquitous · ubiquity · ursine · vacillate · vacillating · vegetate · vicarious · voracious · vulpine · want

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原书第 18 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 18

The Case of the Wandering Labels

How to Check Your Standing as an Amateur Etymologist

原书定位：text/part0037.html；正文 1287 英语词。核心词 — (方法/复习/词源挑战章) ；全部本章源词形 38/297 (12.79%) 。

At the Museum of Words, the labels began disappearing on a Wednesday. The curator, Dr. Vale, first suspected theft. Then she found OMNIPOTENCE attached to the coffee machine and decided the culprit was either a comedian or an employee with unrealistic expectations.

The museum occupied a former post office. Its exhibits explored how words traveled, changed, and acquired meanings their ancestors would not have recognized. Visitors enjoyed the interactive displays. They enjoyed the gift shop more. Dr. Vale maintained a cautious relationship with both facts.

Her assistant, Nico, was a linguist who spoke three languages and could lose his keys in all of them. He discovered BILATERAL on a cupboard with two doors, SYMMETRY on a crooked painting, and SUPERFLUOUS on a second donation box.

“The placements aren't random,” he said.

“Neither is the cleaning rota,” Dr. Vale replied. “People still ignore it.”

The labels belonged to a new exhibition on word parts. The display included international and intranational, monolingual and multilingual, telescope and microscope. Its purpose was to show useful relationships without suggesting that every modern meaning could be guessed by splitting a word into pieces.

The designer had proposed the slogan CRACK ANY WORD INSTANTLY. Dr. Vale rejected it. Nico suggested CRACK SOME WORDS, THEN CHECK. The designer said this lacked confidence. Dr. Vale said it possessed accuracy, a quality she hoped the museum could occasionally afford.

By noon, the missing labels had disrupted three school visits. A group standing before a model aquarium found themselves reading MONARCHY. One child asked whether the fish had elections. The guide improvised a discussion about why labels mattered, which was useful but not what the worksheet expected.

Dr. Vale reviewed the security footage. It showed visitors, staff, and a centenarian named Mr. Ellis who came every Wednesday because the café gave him free tea. He moved slowly through the exhibition, pausing at each display. Nothing obviously suspicious occurred.

Nico proposed interviewing witnesses. The café manager reported that a woman had described her muffin as supernatural. A cleaner had found a label beneath a chair. The gift-shop assistant had sold fourteen pencils, two mugs, and a book about unusual fears to a man who said he disliked unfamiliar words.

None of this clarified the case.

Then Dr. Vale found CIRCUMNAVIGATE attached to the revolving door. She laughed despite herself. The word was misplaced, but the joke had a certain logic. Whoever was doing this understood enough to be playful and not enough, perhaps, to appreciate the inconvenience.

She placed a notice by the entrance: IF YOU HAVE MOVED A LABEL, PLEASE SPEAK TO US. WE ARE CURIOUS BEFORE WE ARE ANGRY.

Nico asked whether the final clause was true.

“For the next twenty minutes.”

Mr. Ellis approached her five minutes later. He admitted that he had moved one label, but not the others. SUPERFLUOUS had seemed appropriate to the second donation box. He had donated to the first and considered repetition unnecessary.

“Why not just tell us?” Dr. Vale asked.

“I did. Last month.”

She remembered. She had been busy preparing a funding application and had promised to look into it. She had not.

Mr. Ellis also explained that the new labels were difficult to read. The pale lettering looked elegant but disappeared under the gallery lights. He had lifted one to hold it closer. A child had asked what he was doing. He had explained the word, and the child had suggested another place it might fit.

“Then other people joined in,” he said. “It became rather lively.”

The museum had acquired an unscheduled activity. Visitors were moving labels to objects whose meanings seemed related. A teenager had placed OMNIPOTENCE on the coffee machine because her father said it could solve anything. A teacher had moved SYMMETRY to the painting to make her class notice that it lacked it. Someone had labeled the staff office PANDEMONIUM after hearing a meeting about the printer.

Dr. Vale felt annoyance, embarrassment, and professional interest arrive simultaneously.

The activity was damaging the exhibition's order, but it was also doing something her expensive design had failed to do: making people discuss meaning with one another. The problem was not curiosity. The problem was the absence of a way to explore without losing the original information.

She closed the gallery for an hour. Nico photographed every label in its correct location. The team restored the displays and added high-contrast text. Then they created a separate table with duplicate cards and photographs of ordinary objects.

Visitors could propose connections, explain jokes, and distinguish literal meaning from playful analogy. A card beside the coffee machine asked whether it truly possessed omnipotence or merely enjoyed an inflated reputation.

Mr. Ellis tested the new lettering and approved it. The second donation box was removed. Dr. Vale apologized for ignoring his earlier concern. He accepted the apology and asked whether the café's free-tea policy included a second cup. She said it did, provided he did not label it superfluous.

Before the gallery reopened, Nico tested its audio stations. A binaural recording played through two earpieces; a monaural one used a single channel. Mr. Ellis compared both with his own comfortable settings and asked why the labels explained the Latin adjective before explaining the buttons.

Nico reversed the order. He also placed a clear photograph beside telebinoculars, since the unfamiliar term alone had produced several confident but incompatible guesses. A panoramic image

demonstrated panorama better than the designer's proposed paragraph about immersive multilateral visuality.

The migration display distinguished international travel from movement within a country. Intranational and intranationally were not automatically interchangeable with interpersonal or intrapersonal. Nico removed one invented example after checking the source. Word parts supplied clues, not permission to manufacture evidence.

A volunteer wanted to classify everyone as a francophile, sinophile, or germanophile according to their preferred lunch. Dr. Vale pointed out that enjoying a sandwich was inadequate evidence of cultural allegiance. They replaced the quiz with books, objects, and explanations that visitors could explore without acquiring a national enthusiasm by accident.

At the historical-terms display, some old medical and social labels required particular care. The museum presented them with dated context and current usage notes; it did not invite visitors to assign diagnoses to strangers. Nico abandoned a joke involving a rare mania after realizing it explained neither history nor meaning.

The changes were less superficial than replacing labels. They altered the exhibition's modus operandi: visitors would compare, ask, verify, and explain. Mr. Ellis called this a reasonable modus vivendi between specialists and everyone else. Dr. Vale offered him another biscuit, which he considered the most persuasive evidence of institutional reform.

The school groups returned the following week. They compared unilateral decisions with multilateral discussions, made absurd captions for photographs, and checked unfamiliar words in dictionaries. When one child tried to invent a medical term by combining roots, the guide explained that a plausible-looking construction was not automatically an established word.

Nico watched a boy place MONARCHY beside a photograph of the family cat. The boy explained that everyone served the cat, nobody had voted for it, and it considered the sofa hereditary property.

“An analogy,” Nico said. “A good one.”

The revised exhibition became more popular than the original. Dr. Vale resisted the designer's suggestion to advertise it as THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL WORD EXPERIENCE. She chose WORDS AT WORK instead.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ellis arrived for tea. He found a new label on his usual chair: HONORARY CONSULTANT.

He studied it, then turned it over. On the back, Nico had written PLEASE DO NOT RELOCATE.

Mr. Ellis smiled, sat down, and asked whether the title came with a biscuit. The museum, after brief negotiation, recognized this as a reasonable development in the word's meaning.

18 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why have visitors started moving the museum’s labels?

2. How does the museum preserve both order and curiosity?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. Vale found _____ attached to the revolving door.

提示：环航；绕航

2. They altered the exhibition's _____: visitors would compare, ask, verify, and explain.

提示：惯用的工作或行动方式

3. He also placed a clear photograph beside _____, since the unfamiliar term alone had produced several confident but incompatible guesses.

提示：旧文献中指双筒望远镜的罕见形式

4. The display included _____ and intranational, monolingual and multilingual, telescope and microscope.

提示：国际的

5. Intranational and intranationally were not automatically interchangeable with _____ or intrapersonal.

提示：人与人之间的

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

18 原书词根与词族档案

例词后的 * 表示整理拓展示例，未在本章源文本查到该完整词形。合并词根、词缀及词源原形按来源记录保留，不能一概当作现代英语可自由组合的构词公式。

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
anthropos	mankind	anthropocentric, anthropologist *, anthropology *
kentron	center	anthropocentrism
andros	male	andromania, androphile, polyandry *
mania	madness	andromaniac, bibliomania, egomania *
gyne	woman	gynandrous, gynecologist *, gynecology *, gynephile
Hermes	Hermes, the messenger of the gods	hermaphrodite
Aphrodite	Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty	hermaphroditic
monos	one	monarchy, monaural, monogamy *, monolingual, monomania
misein	hate	misandry, misanthrope *, misogynist *
paidos (ped-)	child	pedodontia
kardia	heart	cardialgia, cardiologist *
algos	pain	neuralgia *, nostalgic, odontalgia
odontos	tooth	exodontist *, orthodontist *, pedodontist
nostos	a return	nostalgia, nostopathy
octoginta	eighty	octogenarian
quinquaginta	fifty	quinquagenarian
sexaginta	sixty	sexagenarian
septuaginta	seventy	septuagenarian
nonaginta	ninety	nonagenarian
centum	one hundred	centenarian
kakos	bad, harsh, ugly	cacography *, cacophonous, cacophony
phone	sound	Dictaphone *, cacophonous, euphonious *, homophone *, phonetics *
pyge	buttocks	cacopygian, callipygian *
tele-	distance	telegraph *, television
skopein	to view	telescope
sophos	wise	philosophy *, sophomore
moros	foolish	sophomoric
biblion	book	bibliomaniac, bibliophile *
lingua	tongue	bilingual, linguist, linguistics

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
bi-	two	bilateral, bilingual, binaural
tri-	three	trilingual
multus	many	multilingual
Franco-	France	Francophile
Russo-	Russia	Russophile
Hispano-	Spain	Hispanophile
Germano-	Germany	Germanophile
Nippono-	Japan	Nipponophile
Sino-	China	Sinophile
philein	to love	Philadelphia *, philanthropy *, philogynist
paidos (ped-)	child	pedagogue *, pediatrician *, pedodontist, pedophile
zoion	animal	zodiac *, zoophile
botane	plant	botanophile
notus	known	notify, notorious *
chronos	time	chronic *, chronograph
graphein	to write	biography *, chronographic, graphology *
genesis	birth, origin	congenital *, generate
re-	again	regenerate
omnis	all	omnipotent, omniscient *, omnivorous *
potens, potentis	powerful	impotent *, omnipotence, potentiate
an-	negative prefix	anaphrodisiac, anemia
magnus	large, great	magnanimous, magnify *, magniloquence *, magniloquent *
animus	mind	magnanimity, magnanimous, pusillanimous *
unus	one	unanimous *, unilateral, university
latus, lateris	side	equilateral *, unilateral
trans-	across	transcribe
scribo, scriptus	to write	circumscription, proscribe *, transcription
malus	bad, evil	malaria, malefactor *, malign *
con-	with, together	confection
facio (fec-)	to make	confectionery
modus	mode, method	modus operandi
operandi	of working	modus operandi
vivo	to live	modus vivendi, survive, viviparous *

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
circum-	around	circumscribe
somnus	sleep	somniloquent, somnolency *, somnolent *
loquor	to speak	loquacious *, loquacity *, somniloquence
auris	ear	aurist
otos	ear	otology
proktos	anus	proctologist
stereos	deep, solid	stereophonic
nox, noctis	night	equinox *, noctambulist, nocturnal *
ambulo	to walk	noctambulism, preamble *, somnambulist *
facio (fic-)	to make	somnific
mater, matris	mother	maternity *, matron *, matronymic
onyma	name	metronymic, synonym *
meter	mother	metronymic
metra	uterus	metritis
endo-	inner, within	endometriosis
incendo, incensus	to set fire	incendiarism *, incendiary
ardo	to burn	ardent
megalo-	big, large, great	megalopolis
polis	city	police
demos	people	demagogue *, democracy *, demokleptomaniac
akros	highest	acromaniac, acrophobia *
agora	market place	agoramaniac, agoraphobia *
claustrum	enclosed place	claustromaniac, claustrophobia *
triskai	three	triskaidekaphobia
deka	ten	triskaidekaphobia
gnosis	knowledge	gnosiology, prognosis *
amor	love	Amadeus
deus	God	deity
theos	God	Theophilus, atheist *, monotheism *
philos	love	hemophilia
phanein	to show	cellophane, diaphanous *, sycophant *
hypos	under	hypodermic *, hypoglycemia, hypotension *
glykys	sweet	hypoglycemia

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
haima	blood	hemorrhage
hyper-	over	hyperglycemia
pan	all	Pantheon, pantheism *
horama	view	panorama
archein	to rule	matriarch *, matriarchy *, monarch
podos	foot	podium
vita	life	vita
cornu	horn	unicorn
kyklos	circle, wheel	unicycle
annus	year	anniversary
verto, versus	to turn	universe
inter-	between	interstate
intra-	within, inside	intrapsychic
thanatos	death	euthanasia *, thanatology
logos	word, speech	anthropologist *, biology *, eulogy *, genealogy *, philology *
opsis	view	Thanatopsis
pheme	voice	euphemism *, prophecy
pro-	forward, ahead, before	prophet, prosecute
pre-	before	predict
dico, dictus	to say, tell	dictatorial *, malediction *, predict
pathos	disease, suffering, feeling	empathy *, nostopathy, osteopath *, pathetic *, pathology *
vulpus	fox	vulpicide, vulpine *
lupus	wolf	lupicide, lupine *
felis	cat	felicide, feline *
ursus	bear	ursicide, ursine *
piscis	fish	piscine *, piscivorous
voro	to devour	insectivorous, omnivorous *, voracious *
caedo (-cide)	to kill, killing	insecticide, parricide *, suicide *
canis	dog	canary, canine *
syn-	with, together	synagogue
agogos	leading, leader	demagogue *, pedagogue *, synagogue
bios	life	biography *, biopsy *, symbiosis
metron	measurement	chronometer *, optometrist *, symmetry

词根 / 词缀	原义	词族示例
dromos	a running	syndrome
hippos	horse	hippodrome
potamos	river	hippopotamus
sequor, secutus	to follow	non sequitur, second, obsequious *
per-	through	persecute
super-	above	superior
fluo	to flow	affluent *, superfluous
cado	to fall	cadence, decadence *
orior	to rise	Orient
dis-	pejorative prefix	disorient
ad- (ac-)	to, toward	accident
doleo	to suffer, to grieve	dolorous *, indolent
in-	negative prefix (in indolent)	indolence

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

accident • · acromaniac · agoramaniac · alternate · amadeus · anaphrodisiac · androgynous · androgyny · androkleptomaniac · andromania · andromaniac · andromaniacal · androphile · androphobe · anemia · animal · animus · anniversary · anthropocentric · anthropocentricity · anthropocentrism · aphrodisiacal · aquarium • · ardency · ardent · ardor · auditorium · aural · aurist · bear · bibliokleptomaniac · bibliokleptomaniacs · bibliomania · bibliomaniac · bilateral •

bilingual · binaural • · botanophile · cacophonous · cacophony · cacopygian · cadence · cadent · canaries · canary · cardialgia · cellophane · centenarian • · chronograph · chronographic · circle · circumambulate · circumnavigate • · circumscribe · circumscription · clarify · claustromaniac · clear • · coincidence · confection · confectioner · confectionery · conscience · consecutive · create · deciduous · deity · demokleptomaniac · demophobe · descriptive

disease · disorient · disorientation · dolores · endometriosis · enterologist · fact · fear · felicide · fluent · fortify · francophile • · gastrologist · generate · generation · genesis · germanophile • · gnosiology · gottlieb · gynandrous · gynandry · gynekleptomaniac · gynephile · gynephobe · hematology · hemoglobin · hemophilia · hemorrhage · hereditary • · hermaphrodite · hermaphroditic · hermaphroditism · hippodrome · hippopotamus · hispanophile

hyperglycemia · hypoglycemia · incendiary · incense · incensed · incident · indolence · indolent · insecticide · insectivorous · intermediate · international • · interpersonal • · interrupt · interstate · intramuscular · intranational • · intrapersonal • · intrapsychic · intrastate · kill · kleptophobe · laryngologist · linguist • · linguistics · liquefy · love · lupicide · magnanimity · magnanimous · malaria · matronymic · megalopolis · megaphone · metralgia

metritis · metronymic · misandrist · misandrous · misandry · modus operandi • · modus vivendi • · molar · monarch · monarchy • · monaural • · monolingual • · monomania · monomaniac · monomaniacal · monophonic · multicolored · multifarious · multilateral • · multilingual • · multiple · multiply · multitude · nipponophile · noctambulism · noctambulist · non sequitur · nonagenarian · nostalgia · nostalgic · nostopathy · notable · notice • · notify · occident

occidental · octogenarian · odontalgia · omnipotence • · omnipotent · omnipresence · omnipresent · orient · oriental · orientation · oriented · otological · otologist · otology · pandemonium • · panorama • · panoramic • · pantheon · parent · pathological · patient · pedodontia · pedodontic · pedodontist · pedokleptomaniac · pedophile · pedophilia · pedophiliac · persecute · philogynist · phonograph · piscivorous · podium · police · politics

potentiate · poverty · predict · prediction · proctologist · proctoscope · prophecy · prophesy · prophet · prosecute · putrefy · pyrophobe · quinquagenarian · recede · rectify · regenerate · regress · russophile · science · second • · septuagenarian · sexagenarian · simple · simplify · sinophile • · solarium · somnific · somniloquence · somniloquent · somniloquist · somniloquy · sophisticate · sophisticated · sophistication · sophomore

sophomoric · stenographer · stereophonic · stupefy · superficial • · superfluity · superfluous • · superior · supernatural • · supervise · survival · survive · sweet · symbiosis · symbiotic · symmetric · symmetrical · symmetry • · symphonic · symphony · synagogue · syndrome · telebinoculars • · telephone · telescope • · television · thanatology · thanatopsis · theophilus · too · transcribe · transcriber · transcription · trilingual · triskaidekaphobia

two • · unicorn · unicycle · uniform · unify · unilateral • · unity · universe · university · ursicide · verb · vita · vivarium · vulpicide · want · way • · zoophile

原书第 19 章 / ORIGINAL STORY 19

The Last Page Club

How to Keep Building Your Vocabulary

原书定位：text/part0038.html；正文 1294 英语词。核心词 —（方法/复习/词源挑战章）；全部本章源词形 20/31（64.52%）。

When June reached the last page of her vocabulary book, she expected something to happen. A subtle expansion of the skull, perhaps. A sudden ability to understand every article in the newspaper. At minimum, she thought the kettle might sound impressed.

The kettle clicked off. Her phone displayed a message from her landlord containing the phrase retrospective reconciliation of communal charges. June understood each word separately and distrusted the combination.

She took the message to the café downstairs, where Omar was writing the day's specials. He had spelled cauliflower three different ways and was considering a fourth on artistic grounds.

“What happens after you finish learning vocabulary?” June asked.

Omar looked at the menu. “Apparently, more vocabulary.”

June had spent months studying regularly. She could recognize words that once seemed abstruse. She could explain roots, distinguish related forms, and occasionally use an unfamiliar expression without sounding as though she had swallowed a thesaurus. Yet the moment she opened a new book, there were more words she did not know.

She found this discouraging. Omar found it reassuring. A café that ran out of food was in trouble. Perhaps a mind that ran out of things to learn would face a similar problem.

June proposed a reading club. Omar offered the café on Wednesday evenings, provided members bought drinks and did not rearrange the furniture into anything spiritually significant. She made a poster: THE LAST PAGE CLUB. Beneath it, she wrote: FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE FINISHED A BOOK AND NOT FINISHED LEARNING.

Seven people came. One thought it was a mystery club. One wanted help reading rental agreements. A retired engineer wanted to discuss science. A teenager named Kit wanted to understand song reviews without searching every third adjective. Omar joined when the espresso machine permitted intellectual development.

June arrived with a carefully prepared vocabulary list. Nobody looked at it. The woman with the rental agreement placed it on the table and asked what administrative uplift meant.

“An increase,” June said, after reading the context.

“Why doesn't it say increase?”

“Perhaps because uplift sounds as if they're doing your rent a favor.”

The group laughed. They began examining the letter. Some expressions were technical. Others were ordinary ideas dressed in expensive clothing. June helped distinguish the two without pretending to offer professional legal advice. The woman wrote down questions to ask the housing office. She left feeling more able to have the conversation.

The club soon developed a small argument about goals. One member wanted to double her vocabulary in a month. Another wanted to read one unfamiliar article without giving up. June helped each define a methodically manageable next step rather than treating ambition as its own method.

The engineer suggested recording development over time. Kit objected to turning Wednesday into another performance assessment. They reached a compromise: private notes, voluntary sharing, and no league table of vocabularies. Momentum could be encouraged without making every person's progress a public competition.

They also discussed the word superconscious after encountering it in an old text. The term sounded impressive, but members had to inspect the author's context rather than assume a scientific claim. A specialized meaning could not be transferred into everyday speech merely because the word looked superior.

Omar exposed them to an unexpected reading challenge: instructions for a replacement coffee grinder. The prose was abstruse, the diagrams optimistic, and the translation occasionally poetic. Through patient perusal, they identified the actual sequence. June asked members to recapitulate it aloud before anyone switched on the machine.

Their learning snowballs, Kit wrote in her notebook, then crossed it out and made the subject singular. The joke pleased her because she had noticed her own sentence rather than waiting impatiently for someone to correct it.

By the end of the evening, the grinder worked. Nobody claimed the task had increased intelligence immeasurably. They had encountered unfamiliar language, connected it with a practical problem, and made themselves understood. June thought this a useful commencement rather than an inadequate finale.

The next week, the engineer brought a short article about batteries. He explained the scientific concepts. Kit explained a cultural reference the engineer had missed. Omar asked questions neither had considered. June noticed that nobody was the expert in everything, but everyone knew something useful.

She replaced the prepared list with three columns: WORD, CONTEXT, WHAT I CAN NOW SAY.

The third column proved difficult. Members could often recognize a word without using it. They tried making sentences connected to their own lives. A man described his addiction to checking delivery updates. Omar described the café's momentum after a favorable review. Kit described being receptive to criticism in theory and considerably less receptive at midnight.

Their sentences were imperfect and memorable. June corrected mistakes carefully, checked uncertain points, and encouraged people to explain what they meant before searching for a more elaborate way to say it.

The club developed habits. Each person brought one small piece of reading. They asked questions. They returned to words from previous weeks. They noticed different meanings in different contexts. Nobody had to pretend to understand something because everyone else appeared to.

Then a local journalist discovered them. She wanted a story about a community transforming itself through language. June worried that the headline would make them sound as though they gathered weekly to become superior people.

“We mostly ask why letters are written so badly,” Omar told the journalist.

“And discuss books,” June added.

“And eat the cakes that didn't sell.”

The article was warm and accurate. Unfortunately, the headline read CAFÉ CLUB UNLOCKS SECRET OF INTELLIGENCE. Twenty-three people arrived the following Wednesday, including a man who asked how many sessions were required to become intellectually exceptional.

June moved a chair for him.

“We can't promise that.”

“What can you promise?”

“You'll probably encounter something you don't understand.”

He looked disappointed. Several other people looked relieved.

The larger group required changes. June organized smaller tables. Members took turns explaining texts and asking questions. Omar introduced a second tray of cakes. The engineer helped a newcomer read a science report while Kit led a lively discussion about an online review whose criticism was almost entirely metaphorical.

June walked between the tables and realized that she was no longer controlling every conversation. This initially made her anxious. Then she heard someone say, “I'm not sure; let's check,” and relaxed. The club did not need a person who knew everything. It needed a way to keep learning when nobody knew the answer yet.

Months passed. The woman with the rental agreement negotiated a clearer explanation of her charges. Kit began writing reviews and discovered that clarity was harder than impressive adjectives. Omar standardized the spelling of cauliflower, though he retained one deliberately unusual version on an April menu.

June continued reading. Her vocabulary grew unevenly, following curiosity, work, pleasure, and occasional irritation. She forgot words and met them again. She changed her mind about meanings she had once considered obvious. The process had momentum, but no final ceremony.

On the anniversary of the first meeting, the members gave her a notebook. Its cover said THE NEXT PAGE. Inside, everyone had written a word they now used confidently and a question they still wanted to explore.

June read the entries slowly. Then she added one of her own.

Omar asked whether she was finally finished.

“With this page,” she said.

He put a fresh cup beside her and went back to the counter. The kettle clicked off, still unimpressed. June no longer required its approval. Around her, people were reading, arguing amiably, asking for explanations, and reaching for dictionaries with the easy familiarity of people using tools. Outside, the city continued to produce language faster than any club could study it. Wednesday was therefore likely to remain useful.

19 阅读与主动复习

A. Reading & humor

1. Why does June replace the prepared list with three columns?

2. What does The Next Page notebook symbolize?

3. Choose one comic detail. Explain the mismatch between what a character expects and what actually happens.

B. Context recall — fill the blanks

1. A man described his _____ to checking delivery updates.

提示：成瘾；强烈迷恋；分义

2. A retired engineer wanted to discuss _____.

提示：科学；系统化知识

3. A specialized meaning could not be transferred into everyday speech merely because the word looked _____.

提示：更好的；更高的；分义

4. June helped distinguish the _____ without pretending to offer professional legal advice.

提示：二

5. They also discussed the word _____ after encountering it in an old text.

提示：超出通常意识范围的；涉及更高意识的（特殊理论或文学语境）

C. Transfer

Write a 60–80-word alternative ending using three words from the chapter. Keep their meanings and parts of speech appropriate. Then explain one root-family relationship; if this is a method chapter without a source root table, use a family from any vocabulary-learning chapter in this book.

答案集中在书后。开放题以情节依据、词义准确与语境自然为标准；不要求逐字匹配。

19 原书词根与词族档案

本章结构化来源未列出专门词根表。本版不为方法章或结语章虚构原书词根内容；可在总词表检索本章出现词项。

本章源文本出现的台账词项

• 后缀标记表示该词形也出现在本章小说正文。未标记项属于参考词项；英汉释义、其他原书位置及其他小说位置见总词表。此清单包括关联词、派生与变形，不将它们一律视为独立词根。

abstruse • · addicted · addiction • · ambitious · commencement • · conscious · context • · development • · expose · immeasurably • · impatiently • · intellectual • · lay · methodically • · mind-set · momentum • · notice · omnivorous · perusal • · psychology · recapitulation · receptive • · science • · semantics · snowballs • · superconscious • · superior • · two • · unfamiliar • · vocabularies • · vocabulary •

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插章与附录：独立来源定位

以下 I1–I10 是原书 Brief Intermission，不计入 19 篇小说的章节数。A 为原书附录。此处列出冻结台账中能在对应部分查到的词项；不据此声称这些部分所有用法说明与拼写例项都已穷尽。

I1 · Test Your Grammar

原书定位 text/part0011.html

childish · childlike · confused · incredible · incredulous · psychological · skillful · true · two · way

I2 · Random Notes on Modern Usage

原书定位 text/part0013.html

artificial · colloquialism · compare · dictionary · fact · love · matron · money · noted · secret · too · two · university · verb · way

I3 · How Grammar Changes

原书定位 text/part0015.html

artificial · clear · compare · confused · conscience · dictionary · divided · fact · geography · notorious · operate · ophthalmologist · optometrist · optometrists · predict · prescribe · science · sharp · simple · social · sophisticated · survive · synonym · too · trivialities · true · two · unconscionable · verb · want · way

I4 · How to Avoid Being a Purist

原书定位 text/part0017.html

actual · artificial · clear · compare · confused · dictionary · influence · money · noted · simple · synonym · two · unanimous · university · way · wealthy

I5 · How to Speak Naturally

原书定位 text/part0022.html

actual · antisocial · contrary · creation · dialogue · noted · sophisticated · telephone · too · two · verb · way

I6 · Do You Always Use the Proper Word?

原书定位 text/part0024.html

compare · fact · intimate · two · want

I7 · Some Interesting Derivations

原书定位 text/part0026.html

ingenious · money · notorious · revolution · scientific · simple · wealthy

I8 · How to Spell a Word

原书定位 text/part0031.html

comparative · conscience · conscious · conspicuous · description · dilettante · ego · fact · head · house · ingenious · inoculate · irritate · license · manual · money · notice · oscillate · pair · philanthropist · poor · science · scientific · script · secret · simple · stationary · supersede · true · two · vacillate · way

I9 · Take This Spelling Test

原书定位 text/part0033.html

associate · comparative · conscience · contrary · description · dictionary · inoculate · social · sphygmomanometer

I10 · Another Check on Your Spelling

原书定位 text/part0035.html

comparative · conscience · dexterous · dictionary · genealogy · inoculate · license · liquefy · naïveté · supersede

A · Some Esoteric Phobias

原书定位 text/part0039.html

acousticophobia · aerophobia · aichmophobia · ailurophobia · algophobia · androphobia · anemophobia · arachneophobia · asthenophobia · astrophobia · autophobia · basiphobia · bathophobia · batrachophobia · belonophobia · botanophobia · breasts · brontophobia · cacophobia · callophobia · chionophobia · chirophobia · chromophobia · chronophobia · cibophobia · climacophobia · coitophobia · coprophobia · cynophobia · demophobia · dermatophobia · dipsophobia · disease · emetophobia · entomophobia · eremiophobia · ergophobia · erythrophobia · eurotophobia · fear · gamophobia · genophobia · geraphobia · gerontophobia · geumophobia · gnosiophobia · graphophobia · gymnophobia · gynephobia · harpaxophobia · hedonophobia · heliophobia · hematophobia · hippophobia · hodophobia · homichlophobia · homophobia · hydrophobia · hypnophobia · iatrophobia · ichthyophobia · kenophobia · kinesophobia · kleptophobia · lalophobia · logophobia · maieusiophobia · mastophobia · megalophobia · metrophobia · microphobia · monophobia · musophobia · mysophobia · neophobia · nyctophobia · ochlophobia · odontophobia · odynophobia · ombrophobia · ophidiophobia · ophthalmophobia · osmophobia · pantophobia · pathophobia · peccatophobia · pedophobia · peniophobia · pharmacophobia · phasmophobia · phemophobia · phobophobia · phonophobia · photophobia · phronemophobia · plutophobia · pnigerophobia · podophobia · poinophobia · polyphobia · pornophobia · potamophobia · poverty · pyrophobia · scelerophobia · scoptophobia · siderophobia · spectrophobia · sthenophobia · stygiophobia · synophobia · taeniophobia · taphephobia · teratophobia · thalassophobia · thanatophobia · thermophobia · toxicophobia · trichophobia · triskaidekaphobia · wealth · xenophobia · zoophobia

复习题答案与写作检查

阅读题给出参考要点；幽默分析与改写允许多种答案。填空优先恢复正文中的原词形。写作检查：三词是否用义准确；词性是否适合句法；情节是否连贯；笑点是否来自情境而非词汇堆砌。

01 · The Applicant Who Was a Chair

A1. The system assigns a sample applicant account and default score to a chair.

A2. The executives treat inactivity as admirable restraint, revealing their preference for scores over evidence.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. circumspect; 2. high-strung; 3. infidelity; 4. affluence; 5. antipathy

02 · The Dictionary That Ate Thursday

A1. She connects new words with things, questions and explanations she can actually use.

A2. It makes a screwdriver sound like a specialist negotiator while still conveying its practical role.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. dictionary; 2. verbalize; 3. contrary; 4. virtuoso; 5. bear

03 · The Building with a Personality

A1. It rewards boastful self-reports and misreads modest answers; it does not observe their actual behavior.

A2. Residents regain ordinary access and voluntary social contact without compulsory personality categories.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. philanthropist; 2. philanthropy; 3. misanthrope; 4. asceticism; 5. commentary

04 · Please Consult the Magician

A1. An automated terminology service replaces accurate professional titles with misleading simplified labels.

A2. Mrs. Okafor helps direct arrivals while the staff correct the information.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. dermatological; 2. ophthalmology; 3. geriatrician; 4. gynecologist; 5. neurological

05 · The Fair of Extremely Specific Careers

A1. The form asks what people practice rather than clearly asking for their profession.

A2. His existing organizational skills solve real problems without requiring him to reinvent himself first.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. psychotherapeutic; 2. psychotherapist; 3. psychoanalysis; 4. gerontologist; 5. psychoanalyst

06 · The Museum of Tomorrow, Yesterday

A1. The staff replace unavailable sky viewing with explanations, objects and visitor questions.

A2. Knowledge is substantial but revisable; uncertainty can be part of an honest scientific explanation.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. bibliomaniac; 2. entomologist; 3. bibliophile; 4. linguistics; 5. philologist

07 · The Man Who Invented Tuesday

A1. He offered a laundry discount; he did not invent the modern Tuesday.

A2. It interrupts inflated claims and lets the audience assess a real product and a more candid team.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. incorrigibility; 2. unconscionable; 3. antipathetic; 4. pathological; 5. anachronism

08 · The Escape Room with No Villain

A1. They argue about assigning people to categories before checking the backs of the cards.

A2. Asking a relevant person for help instead of assuming that independence is always superior.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. anthropology; 2. anachronous; 3. pedestrian; 4. dexterous; 5. metronome

09 · The Gala of Almost Equal Opportunities

A1. It already belongs to someone who needs it for work.

A2. Hassan explains the actual repair, after which guests discuss concrete needs and practical contributions.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. benediction; 2. beneficence; 3. beneficiary; 4. benevolence; 5. dictatorial

10 · The Silent Podcast

A1. He wants an equal place in the conversation without fighting for airtime.

A2. It conveys reflection and listening rather than an editing failure.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. consciousness; 2. grandiloquent; 3. inarticulate; 4. magniloquent; 5. ambulatory

11 · One Star for the King

A1. He experiences its fees, faulty information, awkward room and rigid breakfast rules as a guest.

A2. The hotel has addressed the customer’s experience instead of attacking her character.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. hypercritical; 2. hypochondriac; 3. hypochondria; 4. megalomaniac; 5. theological

12 · Compliments, Professionally Supplied

A1. Specific evidence makes praise credible and reveals which descriptions actually fit.

A2. It recognizes team contributions, real strengths and a meaningful admission of error instead of claiming perfection.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. circumspection; 2. perspicacious; 3. scintillating; 4. conviviality; 5. intrepidity

13 · The Quiz for People Who Knew Better

A1. It rewards reasoning, practical help and reconsideration as well as memorized facts.

A2. Being useful requires understanding the questioner’s need, not merely possessing an answer.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. perspicuous; 2. malevolent; 3. equivocal; 4. soliloquy; 5. equinox

14 · The Museum of Things That Lasted a Week

A1. The experiences and contributions of people associated with the neighborhood’s changing places.

A2. The proposed celebratory display would obscure the consequences of displacing existing local businesses.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. impermanence; 2. carnivorous; 3. destitution; 4. euphemistic; 5. facilities

15 · Decision as a Service

A1. Users treat uncertain recommendations based on incomplete information as authoritative decisions.

A2. Clarify assumptions, priorities and tradeoffs so users can make their own decisions.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. pejorative; 2. fatigue; 3. behind; 4. want; 5. clear

16 · The Horse Had Better References

A1. His riding ability and the practical safety arrangements do not justify it.

A2. People respond practically to setbacks and celebrate the couple rather than maintaining a performance of status.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. poverty-stricken; 2. affluent; 3. true; 4. want; 5. actual

17 · The Rehearsal for a Minor Catastrophe

A1. A useful exercise needs clear objectives and manageable practice, not an ever-growing catalogue of disasters.

A2. Visible building information and one clear speaker can solve an ordinary coordination problem.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. omnipotent; 2. enervated; 3. badinage; 4. anodyne; 5. stolid

18 · The Case of the Wandering Labels

A1. Poor readability begins the activity; visitors then make playful meaning-based connections.

A2. It restores accurate displays, improves legibility and supplies duplicate cards for a separate activity.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. circumnavigate; 2. modus operandi; 3. telebinoculars; 4. international; 5. interpersonal

19 · The Last Page Club

A1. Members need to connect words with context and active use rather than only recognize them.

A2. Finishing a course can begin an ongoing practice of reading, questioning and learning.

A3. Open response: identify a specific detail and explain the expectation/reality mismatch.

B. 1. addiction; 2. science; 3. superior; 4. two; 5. superconscious

词根索引

按词根标签排序；数字为原书章节，括号为本书该章起始页。相同标签合并；不同拼法与复合标签按原记录保留，因此“382”是标签数，不等于语言学意义上的独立词源数。

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plac-	9 (p.59)
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词根标签	原书章 / 本书起始页
punctus	12 (p.83)
pungo	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
pusillus	12 (p.83)
pyge	5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51) · 18 (p.127)
pyros	11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91)
queror	16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119)
quinquaginta	18 (p.127)
re-	10 (p.67) · 12 (p.83) · 14 (p.99) · 15 (p.107) · 18 (p.127)
retro-	12 (p.83)
rex, regis	11 (p.75)
rus, ruris	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
Russo-	18 (p.127)
satyros	11 (p.75)
sciens	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51) · 14 (p.99)
sciens, scientis	17 (p.119)
scintilla	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
scio	7 (p.43)
scribo, scriptus	9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91) · 18 (p.127)
se-	7 (p.43)
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senex	5 (p.31) · 7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
septuaginta	18 (p.127)
sequor	16 (p.113)
sequor, secutus	17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
sexaginta	18 (p.127)
similis	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
simulo	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
sinister	3 (p.17)
Sino-	18 (p.127)
skopein	18 (p.127)
socius	6 (p.37) · 8 (p.51)
solus	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
soma	5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51)

词根标签	原书章 / 本书起始页
somnus	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91) · 18 (p.127)
sophos	6 (p.37) · 18 (p.127)
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soror	11 (p.75)
specto	12 (p.83)
sphygmos	5 (p.31)
stereos	18 (p.127)
stoa	12 (p.83)
strepo	16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119)
sub-	9 (p.59) · 12 (p.83)
sui	11 (p.75)
summus	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
super	16 (p.113)
super-	17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
sykon	11 (p.75)
syn-	11 (p.75) · 15 (p.107) · 18 (p.127)
syn-, sym-	7 (p.43)
taceo	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
tele-	5 (p.31) · 7 (p.43) · 18 (p.127)
thanatos	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
theos	11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91) · 18 (p.127)
therme	5 (p.31)
tome	6 (p.37)
trans-	18 (p.127)
trepido	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
tri-	5 (p.31) · 9 (p.59) · 18 (p.127)
triskai	18 (p.127)
ubique	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
un-	7 (p.43)
unus	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91) · 18 (p.127)
urbs	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
ursus	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
uxor	11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91)

词根标签	原书章 / 本书起始页
vacillo	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
vale	14 (p.99)
vale!	14 (p.99)
vanesco	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
vegeto	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
venter, ventris	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
verbum	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
verto	3 (p.17)
verto, versus	12 (p.83) · 18 (p.127)
vetus	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
via	9 (p.59)
vir	11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91)
vita	12 (p.83) · 18 (p.127)
vivo	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91) · 18 (p.127)
volo	9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91)
volvo, volutus	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
voro	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
vox, vocis	9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
vulpus	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
xylon	14 (p.99)
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英汉总词表与双向索引

共 1855 个去重词项。C = 原书编号章节；I = 插章；A = 附录。小说列列出完整词形出现的故事章，括号为本书章起始页；“—”表示正文未覆盖。词族标签是学习辅助，语义相关不代表同源。每一词项更精细的源位置见随书 CSV/JSON。

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
aaronson 阿伦森（姓氏例）	父名式姓氏例，不据字面给个人编造父亲	C11	—
abstruse 深奥难懂的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
accident 意外事故	accidere相关历史借词	C18	12 (p.83) · 18 (p.127)
acousticophobia 对声音的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
acromaniac 罕见挑战词：迷恋高处者；不等于现代诊断名	acro-/maniac	C18	—
acrophobe 有恐高的人	acrophobia词族	C11	—
acrophobia 恐高症	akro- / phobia	C11,13	—
acrophobic 恐高的	acrophobia词族	C11	—
actual 实际的；真实的	actualis词族；间接感受可同样真实	C1,4,6,9,14,16 / I4,I5	1 (p.5) · 3 (p.17) · 7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91) · 14 (p.99) · 16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119) · 19 (p.137)
acuity 敏锐；敏感度	acute相关词族	C12	—
acumen 敏锐判断力	拉丁语acumen / acuere历史联系	C12	12 (p.83)
acupuncture 针灸	acus / punctura历史组合，非简单从acuo拼接	C12	—
acute 剧烈的；急性的；敏锐的（依语境）	acutus	C4,8,12,14	—
acuteness 敏锐；剧烈等（分义）	acute / -ness	C12	—
addicted 成瘾的；迷上的；语域分义	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	—
addiction 成瘾；强烈迷恋；分义	addicere词族；现代临床义不能由字面推断	C9,19	19 (p.137)
adolescent 青春期的；青少年	adolescere / -escent	C1,5,11,14	—
adroit 灵巧的；善于应对的	法语adroit	C3,9,10	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
adroitness 灵巧机敏	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
adulate 过分赞美；奉承	拉丁语adulari	C9,13,15	9 (p.59)
adulation 过分赞美；奉承	adulari词族	C9,11	9 (p.59)
adulatory 奉承的；过分赞美的	adulation词族	C9	9 (p.59)
aerophobia 对空气的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
affluence 富裕	拉丁语affluentia词族；财富不保证幸福或教养	C1,14,16,17	1 (p.5)
affluent 富裕的	拉丁语affluens历史词族	C10,14,16,17	16 (p.113)
aggregate 汇集；总计；总量或集合	ad-/ag- / grex	C7	7 (p.43)
aggregation 汇集；集合	ad-/ag- / grex	C7	—
agnostic 不可知论者；持不可知立场的	a- / gnostos	C11,12,13	—
agnosticism 不可知论	agnostic词族	C11	—
agoramaniac 罕见挑战词：迷恋开阔或公共场所者	agora-/maniac	C18	—
agoraphobe 有广场恐惧的人	agoraphobia词族	C11	—
agoraphobia 广场恐惧症（恐惧难逃离或难获帮助的情境）	agora / phobia；不等于仅怕空旷地点	C11,13	—
agoraphobic 广场恐惧的；相关的	agoraphobia词族	C11	—
aichmophobia 对刀的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
ailurophobia 对猫的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
algophobia 对疼痛的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
alleviate 缓解	未列独立词族；见分章表	C4,14,15,17	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
alleviates 缓解 alleviate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
alleviating 缓解 alleviate的现在分词	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	—
alleviation 缓解	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
alleviative 缓解性的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
alma mater 母校	未列独立词族；见分章表	C11	—
alter 改变	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3,7	3 (p.17) · 15 (p.107)
alter ego 另一个自我或密友	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
alteration 改变	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
altercation 争吵	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
altercations 争吵 altercation的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
alternate 交替 或交替的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3,7,10,11,12,14,15,16,18	3 (p.17)
alternative 替代选择	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17) · 6 (p.37) · 9 (p.59) · 17 (p.119)
altruism 利他主义	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
altruist 利他者	alter	C3	3 (p.17)
altruistic 利他的	alter词族	C3,8,15	3 (p.17) · 8 (p.51)
altruists 利他者 altruist的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
amadeus 阿马德乌斯（姓名形式）	拉丁语姓名；不把三种语言形式串成一项已核全名	C11,18	—
ambidexterity 双手同样灵巧的能力	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
ambidextrous 双手都灵巧的	ambi- / dexter	C3,8,9,15	3 (p.17) · 8 (p.51)
ambiguity 歧义；不明确	ambiguous词族	C9	9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91)
ambiguous 有多种理解的；不明确的	ambi- / agere词族	C9	6 (p.37)
ambitious 有雄心的；宏大的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	2 (p.11) · 6 (p.37) · 7 (p.43) · 15 (p.107)
ambivalence 矛盾情绪	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
ambivalent 抱有矛盾情绪的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107)
ambivert 兼具内外向倾向者	vert	C3,9,15	3 (p.17)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
amble 缓步行走；漫步	ambulare词族；不必毫无目的	C10	—
ambulance 救护车	ambulare历史词族，不按历史词根判定现代运行方式	C10	—
ambulatory 能行走的；与行走相关的	ambulare词族；不必先前卧床	C10,13	10 (p.67)
anachronism 时代错置；不合时代之物	ana- / chronos	C7	7 (p.43)
anachronistic 时代错置的；不合时代的	anachronism词族	C7	—
anachronous 时代错置的；不合时代的	anachronism词族	C1,7,8	8 (p.51)
anaphrodisiac 抑制性欲的物质；相应的；不作疗效建议	an-/aphrodisiac	C18	—
anatomical 解剖学的；身体结构的	ana- / tome	C6	—
anatomy 解剖学；身体结构	ana- / tome	C5,6,14	4 (p.23)
androgynous 中性化外观的；另有植物学义	andr-/gyn-	C18	—
androgyny 兼具传统阳刚、阴柔外观特征等；分义使用	androgynous	C18	—
androkleptomaniac 旧书挑战构词：强迫绑架男性者；并非现代诊断名	andro-/klepto-/maniac	C18	—
andromania 迷恋男性的旧称；历史用语	andro-/mania	C3,18	—
andromaniac 旧文献中被称为迷恋男性者的人	andromania	C18	—
andromaniacal 旧文献中指上述迷恋的	andromania	C18	—
androphile 亲近或喜爱男性者等；罕见、须分语境	andro-/phile	C18	—
androphobe 害怕男性者；罕见词，不作诊断	andro-/phobe	C18	—
androphobia 对男性的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
anemia 贫血	an-/-emia	C18	—
anemophobia 对风的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
anglophile 喜爱英国文化等的人	Anglus / philein	C6	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
animal 动物	anima历史词族	C4,6,8,10,12,14,18	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51) · 14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
animate 使有活力；有生命的（分义）	anima历史词族	C12	—
animated 兴致勃勃的；动画的（分义）	animate相关词族	C12,15	—
animation 活力；动画制作（分义）	animate相关词族	C12	—
animosity 敌意；仇视	animus历史词族；并非所有语境完全同义	C12,13	—
animus 敌意；恶意	拉丁语animus借入后义项变化	C9,10,12,13,18	—
anniversary 周年纪念日	annus / vertere历史联系	C12,18	12 (p.83) · 19 (p.137)
anodyne 慰藉物；镇痛药；无刺激性的（分义）	希腊语经拉丁语借词；不必欺骗	C14,17	17 (p.119)
anodynes 慰藉物；镇痛药（复数分义）	anodyne / plural -s	C14	—
anomalous 异常的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
anonymous 匿名的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5) · 6 (p.37)
anthropocentric 以人类为中心的	anthropo-/centr-	C3,18	—
anthropocentricity 以人类为中心的性质	anthropocentric	C18	—
anthropocentrism 人类中心主义	anthropocentric	C18	—
anthropological 人类学的	anthropos / logos	C3,6	—
anthropologist 人类学家	anthropos / logos	C3,4,6,8	3 (p.17) · 6 (p.37)
anthropology 人类学	anthropos / logos	C3,6,8	8 (p.51)
antipathetic 反感的；厌恶的	anti- / pathos	C7	7 (p.43)
antipathy 反感；厌恶	anti- / pathos	C1,7,8	1 (p.5)
antisocial 反社会的；危害他人的；亦可指不爱社交的（依语境）	anti- / socius	C5,6,7,8,9,11 / I5	3 (p.17)
antivivisectionist 反对活体实验者	anti- / vivisection / -ist	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
antivivisectionists 反对活体实验者 antivivisectionist的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12	—
antonym 反义词	anti- / onyma	C11,12,15	—
antonymous 反义的	antonym词族	C11,13	—
apathetic 冷漠的；缺乏兴趣的	语义比较，非vivacious同源	C1,7,12	1 (p.5)
apathy 冷漠；缺乏兴趣或反应	a- / pathos	C7	—
aphrodisiac 催情物；催情的	Aphrodite神名	C6,7,8	—
aphrodisiacal 催情的	Aphrodite神名	C6,18	—
appendectomy 阑尾切除术	appendix / -ectomy	C6	—
aquarium 水族箱；水族馆；分义	aqu-/-arium	C18	18 (p.127)
arachneophobia 对蜘蛛的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
ardency 热情；热忱	ardent	C18	—
ardent 热忱的；强烈的	ardere历史词族	C11,18	—
ardor 热忱；激情	ardere历史词族	C11,18	—
arson 纵火（法律范围依具体法域）	历史arsion / ardere词族；不限定谋财动机	C11	—
arsonist 纵火者	arson / -ist	C11	—
articulate 善于清楚表达的（本单元选形容词义）	articulare词族	C10	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
articulation 清楚表达；发音	articulate词族	C10	—
artificial 人工的；人造的	ars / facere词族	C9 / l2,l3,l4	6 (p.37) · 9 (p.59)
ascetic 苦行者；禁欲的	asceticism词族	C3,12	3 (p.17)
asceticism 禁欲苦行	语义比较；不严格与欢聚构成全义反义	C3,11,12	3 (p.17)
asocial 不爱社交的；缺乏社交倾向的	a- / socius	C6,8	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
associate 同事；伙伴；联系	socius	C6 / I9	—
aster 紫菀属等常称aster的菊科植物	aster（星）	C6	—
asterisk 星号	aster / 小称形式	C6	6 (p.37)
asthenophobia 对虚弱的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
astrologer 占星者	astron / logos	C6	8 (p.51)
astrological 占星术的	astron / logos	C6	—
astrology 占星术	astron / logos	C6	6 (p.37)
astronaut 宇航员	astron / nautes	C6,8	—
astronomer 天文学家	astron / -nomy	C6	6 (p.37)
astronomical 天文学的；极大的	astron / nomos	C6	6 (p.37) · 8 (p.51) · 13 (p.91)
astronomy 天文学	astron / nomos	C6,8	6 (p.37)
astrophobia 对闪电〔原书所列词形待核〕的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
astrophysics 天体物理学	astron / physics	C6	—
atheism 无神论	a- / theos词族；编辑扩展	C11	—
atheist 无神论者	a- / theos词族；不据此推定道德或性格	C1,11,13,15	11 (p.75)
atheistic 无神论的	atheism词族	C11,13	—
atom 原子	a- / tomos	C6	—
atomic 原子的	atom词族	C6	—
audacious 大胆的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,12	1 (p.5)
auditorium 礼堂	audire / -orium	C5,18	5 (p.31)
aural 听觉的；耳的	Latin auris	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
auricle 耳郭；心耳	auris词族；现代心耳不直接等同整个心房	C10	—
auricles 耳郭；心耳 auricle的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C10	—
auricular 耳的；心耳的	auricle词族	C10	—
aurist 耳科医生；旧称	Latin auris	C18	—
autobiographer 自传作者	autos / bios / graphein	C6	—
autobiographical 自传性的	autos / bios / graphein	C6	—
autobiography 自传	autos / bios / graphein	C6	3 (p.17) · 6 (p.37)
autonomous 自治的；自主的	autos / nomos	C6,8	6 (p.37) · 8 (p.51)
autonomy 自治；自主权	autos / nomos	C6	—
autophobia 对独处的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
autopsy 尸体剖验	autos / opsis	C1,6,7,8	8 (p.51)
avuncular 叔伯舅辈般亲切关照的	avunculus词族；比喻用法不代表所有叔舅性格	C10	—
badinage 轻松逗趣的闲谈	法语badinage借词；不复制原书笑话	C14,17	17 (p.119)
baffling 令人困惑的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
bagnio 妓院的旧称；公共浴室等历史义	历史借词多义；不能把所有浴室等同妓院	C14	—
banal 平庸陈腐的	法语banal历史词族；语义对照	C10,12,13,14	10 (p.67)
banality 陈腐；陈词滥调	banal / -ity	C10	—
banalness 陈腐；平庸（较少用）	banal / -ness	C10	—
banter 轻松打趣的交谈	独立比较词；不等于侮辱任何人	C14	—
bare 裸露的；无遮盖的	与bear作同音比较，非同源	C11	—
barometer 气压计；反映变化的指标	baros / metron	C5,8	—
barometric 气压的	baros / metron	C5	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
basiphobia 对步行的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
bathophobia 对深处、深度的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
batrachophobia 对青蛙的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
bawdyhouse 妓院（旧式用语）	bawdy / house复合词	C14	—
bear 熊	与bare作同音比较，非同源	C2,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,17,18	2 (p.11)
behind 臀部（非正式名词义）	与介词behind分开；本章语用比较取名词	C3,5,7,11,14,15	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 14 (p.99) · 15 (p.107) · 16 (p.113)
belief 信念；相信	believe历史词族	C7,11,12,13	—
belonophobia 对针的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
benediction 祝福；祝祷	bene / dicere	C9	9 (p.59)
benedictory 祝福的；祝祷的	benediction词族	C9	—
benefaction 捐赠；善行	bene / facere	C9	—
benefactor 施惠者；资助者	bene / facere	C9	9 (p.59)
benefactress 女施惠者或女资助者（传统有性别标记）	benefactor词族	C9	—
beneficence 善行；仁慈	beneficent / -ence	C9	9 (p.59)
beneficent 行善的；有益的	bene / facere	C9	—
beneficial 有益的	benefit词族	C9	9 (p.59)
beneficiary 受惠者；受益人	benefit词族	C9	9 (p.59)
benefit 益处；使受益	bene / facere	C3,9	9 (p.59) · 15 (p.107)
benevolence 善意；仁慈	benevolent / -ence	C9	9 (p.59)
benevolent 善意的；慈善的	bene / velle	C9,13	9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91)
benign 温和善意的；非恶性的（依语境）	benignus词族	C9,11	9 (p.59)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
benignancy 仁慈；和善（少用）	benignant / -ancy	C9	—
benignant 仁慈的；和善的	benignus词族	C9	—
benignity 善意；温和	benign词族	C9	—
bibliokleptomaniac 有盗书癖者的罕见称谓	biblio- / klept- / mania；不把忘还书当诊断	C11,18	—
bibliokleptomaniacs 有偷书强迫倾向者的复数旧称	bibliokleptomaniac	C18	—
bibliomania 藏书癖；过度迷恋书籍	biblio-/mania	C18	—
bibliomaniac 过度痴迷藏书的人	biblion / mania	C6,18	6 (p.37)
bibliophile 爱书或藏书者	biblion / philein	C6,8	6 (p.37)
bibulous 嗜酒的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
bicuspid 双尖牙；前磨牙	teeth_examples	C4	4 (p.23)
bigamist 重婚者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
bigamous 重婚的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
bigamy 重婚；已有婚姻而再结婚	bi- / gamos	C3,8	—
bilateral 双方的；双边的	bi-/later-	C18	18 (p.127)
bilingual 双语的	bi- / lingua	C6,8,18	6 (p.37)
binaural 双耳的；双耳聆听的	bi-/aur-	C18	18 (p.127)
binoculars 双筒望远镜	eyes	C4	—
biographer 传记作家	bios / graphein	C6	6 (p.37)
biographical 传记的	bios / graphein	C6,14	—
biography 传记	bios / graphein	C5,6,12	6 (p.37)
biological 生物学的	bios / logos	C6	—
biologist 生物学家	bios / logos	C6	6 (p.37)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
biology 生物学	bios / logos	C6,7,8	—
biopsy 活组织检查	bios / opsis	C6,7,8	—
bon vivant 喜好享乐与美食者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12	—
bona fide 真实的或善意的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9,13	—
bonbon 糖果	法语bon词族	C9	—
bordello 妓院	意大利语借词；语域与brothel有别	C14	—
boredom 无聊	语义比较	C12,15	—
bosom 胸部；衣服胸襟（分义）	人体与衣服部位分开；本章服装语境	C14	—
botanical 植物学的	botane	C6	6 (p.37)
botanist 植物学家	botane	C6	6 (p.37)
botanophile 喜爱植物的人；罕见词	botano-/phile	C18	—
botanophobia 对植物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
botany 植物学	botane	C6	8 (p.51)
bovine 牛的；牛似的；迟钝或沉静的（分义）	拉丁语bovinus相关词族；本章优先牛类的具体描绘，不据此贬低人	C14,17	14 (p.99)
breasts 乳房；胸部（按语境）	breast复数；仅在成年服装设计与旧用语分析出现	C14 / A	—
brilliant 出色的；灿烂的	法语brillant词族；非cogent全义同义词	C1,10,11,12,13,14	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
bromide 陈腐的话；溴化物（分义）	化学词与比喻义分开	C14,17	—
bromides 陈腐话语；溴化物（复数分义）	bromide / plural -s	C14	—
bromidic 陈腐乏味的	bromide相关形容词	C14	—
brontophobia 对雷声的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
brothel 妓院	独立历史词族；不强称中性直接词为当代委婉语	C14	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
bust 胸围 / 胸部；半身雕像（分义）	本章服装尺寸义；另有雕塑等义	C14	—
butt 臀部（非正式）；其他义另分	与动词顶撞、物件粗端等义分开	C14	—
buttocks 臀部	buttock复数；保持人体或服装图示的中性语境	C5,8,14	—
cacographer 字迹拙劣的人	kakos / graphein	C5	—
cacographic 字迹拙劣或难辨认的	kakos / graphein	C5	—
cacography 拙劣或难辨认的书写	kakos / graphein	C5,8	—
cacophobia 对丑陋的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
cacophonous 刺耳杂乱的	cacophony相关词族；历史词形路径分别看	C14,18	—
cacophony 刺耳杂乱的声音	希腊语kakophonia词族	C1,8,14,17,18	14 (p.99)
cacopygian 形容臀部难看的罕见旧词；带贬损意味	caco-/pyg-	C18	—
cadaver 尸体	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	—
cadaverous 形容枯槁如尸的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
cadence 韵律节奏；乐句收束	cadere词族经借词路径	C16,18	—
cadent 有节奏起落的；罕见词	cad-	C18	—
calligrapher 书法家	kallos / graphein	C5,8	5 (p.31)
calligraphic 书法的；艺术性书写的	kallos / graphein	C5	—
calligraphy 书法；艺术性书写	kallos / graphein	C5,8	5 (p.31)
callipygian 臀部形态优美的（少见，常见艺术描述）	kallos / pyge	C5,8	—
callophobia 对美的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
calm 镇定的；平静的	独立比较词；性格或状态按情境	C1,9,12,14	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11) · 16 (p.113)
canaries 金丝雀的复数	原挑战推导复数答案；不以地名传说当生物证据	C18	—
canary 金丝雀	经Canary Islands名称的历史借词	C14,18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
canine 犬的 或犬齿	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
canines 犬的 或犬齿 canine的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
capable 有能力的	语义比较；须说明完成何事	C3,9,12,14	3 (p.17) · 17 (p.119)
capitulate 投降或屈服	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	—
capitulates 投降或屈服 capitulate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
capitulation 投降或屈服	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
cardiac 心脏的	heart	C4	4 (p.23)
cardialgia 烧心；旧义为心区疼痛；须按语境分义	kardia / algos历史成分；不从字面作诊断	C4,14,18	—
cardiogram 心电图	kardia / gramma	C4,8,11	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51)
cardiograph 心电描记仪	kardia / graphein	C4,5	—
cardiological 心脏病学的	heart	C4	—
cardiologist 心脏科医生	kardia / logos	C4,8	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51)
cardiology 心脏病学	heart	C4	4 (p.23)
careless 粗心的；不谨慎的	care / -less；语义比较	C12	—
carnage 大屠杀或惨重伤亡	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	17 (p.119)
carnal 肉体的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
carnality 肉欲或肉体性	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
carnelian 红玉髓	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
carnival 嘉年华；狂欢节	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
carnivore 食肉动物	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
carnivorous 食肉的	拉丁语carnivorus词族；食肉不一概等于每餐只吃肉	C14,17	14 (p.99)
castigate 严厉斥责	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
castigation 严厉斥责	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
casual 随意的；不拘礼节的（分义）	语义比较，不作全义反义	C12	—
cavalcade 骑行或车辆的行列	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
cavalier 傲慢随便的 或骑士	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,16,17	1 (p.5) · 16 (p.113)
cavalry 骑兵	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	17 (p.119)
cellophane 玻璃纸	cellulose / -phane历史组合	C11,18	—
centenarian 百岁或百岁以上的人；相应形容词	cent-/centen-	C18	18 (p.127)
chauvinism 群体优越偏见；沙文主义	法语chauvinisme词族；Chauvin为词典所引戏剧角色名	C11	—
chauvinist 沙文主义者；抱持群体优越偏见者	法语chauvinisme词族；Chauvin为词典所引戏剧角色名	C11,13	11 (p.75)
chauvinistic 沙文主义的；群体优越偏见的	法语chauvinisme词族；Chauvin为词典所引戏剧角色名	C11	—
childish 幼稚的	child / -ish	C7,12 / I1	—
childlike 孩子般天真的	child / -like	C7,12 / I1	—
chionophobia 对雪的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
chirographer 书写者；书法家（较少用）	cheir / graph-	C5	—
chirographic 手写的；笔迹的	cheir / graph-	C5	—
chirography 手写；笔迹	cheir / graphein	C5,8	—
chiromancer 手相占卜者	cheir / -mancy	C5,8	5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51)
chiromancy 手相占卜	cheir / -mancy	C5	—
chiromantic 手相占卜的	cheir / -mancy	C5	—
chirophobia 对手的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
chiropodist 足病治疗师（部分地区仍用）	cheir / podos	C5	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
chiropody 足病治疗（地区用语）	cheir / podos	C5	—
chiropractic 脊椎指压疗法；相关的	cheir / praxis	C5	—
chiropractor 脊椎指压治疗师	cheir / praxis	C5	5 (p.31)
chiropractors 脊椎指压治疗师 chiropractor的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C5	—
chivalric 骑士风范的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
chivalrous 对女性彬彬有礼的 有传统骑士观念色彩	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
chivalry 骑士精神或传统礼让	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
chromophobia 对颜色的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
chronic 长期的；反复发生的	chronos	C7,8	7 (p.43)
chronicity 慢性；长期持续或反复的性质	chronic词族	C7	—
chronograph 计时仪；带秒表功能的计时表	chronos / graphein	C7,18	—
chronographic 与计时记录有关的	chrono-/graph-	C18	—
chronological 按时间先后的	chronos / logos	C7,8	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
chronologically 按时间顺序地	chronological词族	C7	—
chronologist 年代学研究者	chronos / logos	C7	—
chronology 年代学；事件时间顺序	chronos / logos	C7	7 (p.43)
chronometer 精密计时器；航海天文钟	chronos / metron	C7	—
chronometric 精密计时的；时间测量的	chronos / metron	C7	—
chronometry 计时学；时间测量	chronos / metron	C7,8	—
chronophobia 对时间的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
cibophobia 对食物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
circle 圆；圈	circular的教学基词	C1,10,18	1 (p.5)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
circular 圆形的；循环的	circle词族	C10	3 (p.17) · 5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51)
circumambulate 绕行；环绕行走	circum-/ambul-	C18	—
circumlocution 迂回表达	拉丁语circumlocutio词族；不必都有委婉效果	C10,14,17	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91) · 17 (p.119)
circumlocutions 迂回表达的复数	circumlocution / plural -s；并非全部都是委婉语	C14	—
circumlocutory 迂回表达的；绕圈子的	circumlocution词族	C10	—
circumnavigate 环航；绕航	circum-/navig-	C18	18 (p.127)
circumscribe 限制；画外接线；分义	circum-/scrib-	C18	—
circumscription 限制；围定边界等	circumscribe	C18	—
circumspect 谨慎周全的	circum- / specere历史词族	C1,12,13	1 (p.5)
circumspection 谨慎周全	circumspect相关词族	C12	12 (p.83)
circumspectness 谨慎周全	circumspect / -ness	C12	—
clandestine 秘密进行的；隐蔽的	拉丁语clandestinus词族；不能仅凭保密断定违法	C1,14,17	1 (p.5) · 14 (p.99)
clarify 澄清；使清楚	clarus / -fy	C7,9,18	2 (p.11)
claustromaniac 罕见挑战词：偏爱封闭空间者	claustro-/maniac	C18	—
claustrophobe 有幽闭恐惧的人	claustrophobia词族	C11	—
claustrophobia 幽闭恐惧症	claustrum / phobia；不是普通不喜欢小房间	C11,13	—
claustrophobic 幽闭恐惧的；令人感到幽闭的	claustrophobia词族	C11	—
clavicle 锁骨	clavicular的教学基词	C10	—
clavicular 锁骨的	clavicle词族	C10	—
clear 清楚易懂的；清晰的（分义）	与perspicuous语义比较	C1,2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,15,18 / l3,l4	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11) · 3 (p.17) · 4 (p.23) · 9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67) · 12 (p.83) · 15 (p.107) · 16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
cliché 陈词滥调	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9,14,17	—
clichés 陈词滥调 复数	未列独立词族；见分章表	C10,14	—
climacophobia 对楼梯的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
close-fisted 吝啬的	close / fisted复合	C14	—
close-lipped 守口如瓶的	普通复合比较词	C10	—
close-mouthed 守口如瓶的；不多透露的	普通复合比较词	C10	—
co-operate 合作（本地文本的连字符拼法）	co- / operate	C6,10	—
cogency 有说服力；论证的清楚有效	cogent / -ency	C10	—
cogent 清楚且有说服力的	cogere词族	C10,13	10 (p.67)
coincidence 巧合；同时发生	coincidere相关历史借词	C18	—
coitophobia 对性交的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
colloquial 日常会话的；口语的	con-/col- / loqui	C10,11	10 (p.67)
colloquialism 口语表达	colloquial / -ism	C10 / I2	—
commencement 开始；毕业典礼	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
commentary 评论；解说	-ary名词后缀教学例	C3,10	3 (p.17)
commiserate 表示同情	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,16,17	15 (p.107)
commiseration 同情	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
comparable 可比较的；相似的	compare / -able	C9	—
comparative 比较的；相对的	compare词族	C9 / I8,I9,I10	—
compare 比较	com- / par词族	C9 / I2,I3,I4,I6	6 (p.37) · 15 (p.107) · 18 (p.127)
complacence 自满（较少用）	complacent / -ence	C9	—
complacency 自满；过度安心	complacent / -ency	C9	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
complacent 自满的；过度安心的	com- / placere词族	C9	—
compliment 赞美；恭维话	普通教学比较词；不是adulation的同根词	C9	10 (p.67) · 12 (p.83)
concerti 协奏曲们	concerto意大利语式复数	C11	—
concerto 协奏曲	意大利语concerto	C11	11 (p.75)
concertos 协奏曲们	concerto英语式复数	C11	—
condole 表示哀悼	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
condolence 慰问或吊唁	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	—
condolences 慰问或吊唁 condolence的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
condonation 容忍或宽恕过错	condone / -ation	C9	—
condone 容忍；宽恕过错	con- / donare	C9,11,13,17	9 (p.59)
confection 糖果；精心制作物；分义	con-/fect-	C18	—
confectioner 糖果糕点制作或销售者	confection	C18	—
confectionery 糖果糕点；糖果制作业等	confection	C18	—
confluence 汇流处；汇合	con- / fluere历史词族	C14	—
confused 困惑的；表达混乱的（分义）	confuse相关词族	C1,5,9,10,11,12,15 / I1,I3,I4	2 (p.11) · 3 (p.17) · 17 (p.119)
congenital 先天的；出生时存在的	con- / genitus	C1,7,8	1 (p.5) · 7 (p.43)
congregate 聚集	con- / grex	C7	—
congregation 聚集的人群；会众	con- / grex	C7	—
conscience 良心；是非之心	con- / scire词族	C5,7,8,18 / I3,I8,I9,I10	—
conscious 有意识的；察觉到的	con- / scire词族	C7,10,14,19 / I8	—
consciousness 意识；觉察	conscious词族	C10	10 (p.67)
consecutive 连续的	consecutivus相关历史借词	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
conspicuous 显眼的；引人注意的	con- / specere历史词族	C7,9,10,12,14 / I8	—
consummacy 完美；高超技艺（较少用）	consummate形容词词族	C7	—
consummate 技艺高超的；完美的	con- / summus	C7,8,11	7 (p.43)
consummately 技艺极高地；完美地	consummate词族	C7	—
consummateness 完美；高超技艺（较少用）	consummate形容词词族	C7	—
consummation 完成；实现（相关动词名词，非形容词简单加后缀）	consummate动词词族	C7	—
context 语境；背景	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91) · 14 (p.99) · 15 (p.107) · 18 (p.127) · 19 (p.137)
contradict 反驳；与……矛盾	contra- / dicere	C9	—
contrary 相反的；对立的	-ary后缀教学例，不与revolutionary混同词根	C2,9,10,12,15,16 / I5,I9	2 (p.11)
convalesce 逐渐康复	convalescere历史词族；非医疗指导	C14	—
convalescent 康复中的；康复者	convalescere / -escent	C5,10	—
convivial 欢聚愉快的	前单元核心词，本Session教学复现	C3,12,13	3 (p.17) · 9 (p.59) · 12 (p.83)
conviviality 欢聚的愉快气氛；友好好客	convivial词族；非本Session明示词形	C12	12 (p.83)
coprophobia 对粪便的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
corpses 尸体	来源比较短语中的复数词形；只作档案讨论	C12	—
cosmonaut 宇航员（常用于俄苏语境）	kosmos / nautes	C6,8	—
courage 勇气	历史词族待复核；勇气不表示从未害怕	C9,12	11 (p.75)
cowardice 怯懦	coward相关词族；不与stoicism机械相反	C12	—
cowlike 像牛的	cow / like组合；本章用于纸偶，不用来羞辱人	C14,17	—
crafty 狡猾的	craft / -y；须按语境	C12	—
create 创造	creare	C7,18	3 (p.17) · 7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
creation 创造；创作物	creare	C7 / I5	—
credence 相信；信任	credo历史词族	C12	—
credentials 资格证明；资历凭证	credo历史词族；不等同事实自动正确	C12	—
credibility 可信度	credible词族	C12	7 (p.43) · 12 (p.83)
credible 可信的	credo历史词族；形容内容或来源	C12	12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
credit 信用；相信；认可贡献（分义）	credo历史词族	C1,9,12	2 (p.11) · 14 (p.99)
credo 信条；个人行为准则	拉丁语credo借词	C12,13	—
credulity 轻信	credulous词族	C12	—
credulous 轻信的	前单元点名复现；不作智力判断	C12,13	—
creed 信仰；信条	credo历史词族	C12	—
crucial 至关重要的	crux历史词族；与vital只在特定义相近	C2,3,4,7,12	2 (p.11) · 13 (p.91)
crude 粗鲁的；粗糙的（分义）	与urbane语义比较；编辑补充，不声称提取件已印此形	C12	—
curves 曲线；体形曲线（语境义）	curve复数；仅作旧广告修辞评论	C14	—
cuticle 角质层；甲小皮（依语境）	cuticular的教学基词	C10	—
cuticular 角质层的；表皮的	cuticle词族	C10	—
cynophobia 对狗的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
decadence 颓废	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
decadent 颓废的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	—
decapitate 斩首或摧毁领导中枢	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	—
decapitation 斩首或摧毁领导中枢	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
deciduous 落叶的；会脱落的	deciduus相关借词	C18	—
declassify 解密；撤销保密分类	de- / classify；前缀例词	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
decompose 分解	de- / compose；前缀例词	C12	—
defrost 除霜；解冻	de- / frost；前缀例词非vita词族	C12	—
deity 神；神性；分义	dei-	C18	—
demagogic 煽动民众的	women_and_children	C4	—
demagogue 蛊惑民众的政客或煽动者	demos / agogos	C1,4,8	1 (p.5)
demagoguery 煽动民众的手段	women_and_children	C4	—
demagogues 蛊惑民众的政客或煽动者 demagogue的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C4	—
democracy 民主；民主制度	demos / kratos	C8	—
demokleptomaniac 旧书挑战构词：强迫绑架人群者；并非现代诊断名	demo-/klepto-/maniac	C18	—
demophobe 害怕人群者；罕见词，不作诊断	demo-/phobe	C18	—
demophobia 对人、人群的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
dermatitis 皮炎	skin	C4	4 (p.23)
dermatological 皮肤科的	skin	C4	4 (p.23)
dermatologist 皮肤科医生	derma / logos	C4,8	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51)
dermatology 皮肤科学	derma / logos	C4,8	—
dermatophobia 对皮肤的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
describe 描述	de- / scribere	C5,7,9,12,14,16	2 (p.11) · 3 (p.17) · 9 (p.59) · 12 (p.83)
description 描述	describe / -tion，内部构词题推导	C6,7 / I8,I9	2 (p.11) · 4 (p.23) · 16 (p.113)
descriptive 描述性的	describe词族，内部构词题推导	C9,18	—
destitute 极贫的；缺乏基本生活所需的	拉丁语destitutus历史词族	C14,16,17	—
destitution 赤贫；一无所有的境况	destitute历史词族	C14	14 (p.99)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
development 发展；形成	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	2 (p.11) · 7 (p.43) · 18 (p.127) · 19 (p.137)
devitalization 活力削弱；失去活力	devitalize词族	C12,15	—
devitalize 使失去活力	de- / vitalize	C12,13	—
dexterity 灵巧	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17) · 8 (p.51)
dexterous 灵巧熟练的	dexter词族	C3,8 / I10	8 (p.51)
diagnose 诊断；查明问题性质	diagnosis词族	C7,11	7 (p.43)
diagnosis 诊断；对问题性质的判定	dia- / gnosis；非必然确定或仅靠一项检查	C4,11	4 (p.23)
diagnostic 诊断用的；有助辨识问题的	diagnosis词族	C11	—
diagnostician 擅长诊断的医生或专家	diagnosis / -ician	C11	—
dialogue 对话	dia- / logos历史词族；dia-不等于二	C10,14 / I5	—
diaphanous 轻薄透光的	dia- / phainein词族	C1,11	—
dichotomize 将…分为两部分	dicha / tome	C6	—
dichotomous 二分的；二分式的	dicha / tome	C6,8	—
dichotomy 两分；二分对立	dicha / tome	C6	—
dictaphone 录音设备品牌名（历史展品）	dicere / phone；专名	C9	—
dictate 口述；规定	dictare	C9	9 (p.59)
dictation 口述；听写	dictate / -ion	C9	—
dictator 独裁者	dictare词族	C9	9 (p.59)
dictatorial 独断专行的	dictare词族	C9	9 (p.59)
dictionary 词典	-ary名词后缀教学例，不据后缀判定为形容词	C2,6,10,11,14 / I2,I3,I4,I9,I10	2 (p.11)
die 死亡	与现代委婉表达作语用对照；独立历史词族	C1,10,14	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
dilettante 浅尝辄止的涉猎者；业余爱好者（常含贬义，本章自谦）	意大利语dilettante词族；不能等同所有非职业创作者	C11,13 / I8	11 (p.75)
dilettantes 浅尝艺术者们	dilettante英语式复数	C11	—
dilettanti 浅尝艺术者的复数形式	dilettante意大利语式复数	C11	—
dilettantish 浅尝艺术的；不够专业深入的	dilettante / -ish	C11	—
dilettantism 浅尝辄止的艺术或学术活动	dilettante词族；编辑扩展	C11	—
dipsomania 嗜酒强迫倾向的历史称谓	dipsa / mania；不代替现代酒精使用障碍评估	C11	—
dipsomaniac 被旧文称为嗜酒狂的人	dipsomania词族，历史标签	C11,13	—
dipsomaniacal 与旧称嗜酒狂相关的	dipsomania词族，历史标签	C11	—
dipsophobia 对口渴的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
disaster 灾难；严重失败	dis- / astron（经意大利语）	C6,12	6 (p.37)
disastrous 灾难性的；极糟的	disaster词族	C6	—
disciplinary 纪律的；学科的（依语境）	-ary后缀教学例	C10	12 (p.83)
disease 疾病	dis- / ease，历史词义不能替代现代病因判断	C1,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,18 / A	—
disheveled 衣着或头发凌乱的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
disingenuous 不坦诚的；故作真诚的	dis- / ingenuous；不等于单纯内向	C12	—
disingenuousness 不坦诚；故作真诚	disingenuous / -ness	C12	—
disorient 使失去方向感；使迷惑	dis-/orient	C18	—
disorientation 迷失方向；困惑	disorient	C18	—
disparage 贬低；轻视	历史法语desparagier词族	C9,13	9 (p.59)
disparagement 贬低；轻视	disparage / -ment	C9	—
disparaging 贬低的	disparage / -ing	C9	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
disparate 迥异的；不同种类的	disparatus词族；不等同disparity直接派生	C9	—
disparity 差异；不平等	dis- / par词族	C9	—
dissemblance 掩饰或伪装	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
dissemble 掩饰或假装	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	15 (p.107)
dissimulate 掩饰真实感情或意图	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
dissimulation 掩饰	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12,15	—
divided 意见分裂的；分开的	divide / -ed	C2,12 / I3	2 (p.11) · 4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51) · 13 (p.91)
doleful 悲伤的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
dolor 悲伤或痛苦	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	—
dolores 女性名字多洛雷斯	西班牙语dolores“悲痛”相关专名	C18	—
dolorous 悲伤的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
donate 捐赠	donare	C9	—
donation 捐赠；捐赠物	donate / -ion	C9	8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 14 (p.99) · 18 (p.127)
donor 捐赠者	donare	C1,9	6 (p.37) · 8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 14 (p.99)
dorsal 背侧的	dorsum词族	C10	—
double entendre 双关语 常含隐晦含义	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9	—
dull 乏味的；迟钝的（分义）	语义比较	C6,10,12,14,15	—
dull-witted 头脑迟钝的（贬义）	语义比较，非perspicacious同源	C12	—
eccentric 古怪的；不同常规的	ek- / kentron	C6	—
eccentricity 古怪；不同常规的特点	ek- / kentron	C6	—
egg-releasing 排卵的；释放卵细胞的	来源解释性组合；非独立历史词根	C12	—
egg-shaped 卵形的	解释性组合；非与oval直接同源	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
ego 自我	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3,6,8,11,12 / I8	3 (p.17)
egocentric 以自我为中心的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3,5	3 (p.17)
egoism 利己主义；以自身利益为先	ego	C3,8,15	—
egoist 利己者	ego	C3,6	3 (p.17)
egoistic 利己的；只顾自己利益的	ego / -istic	C8	—
egomania 极端自我中心（传统或比喻称谓）	ego / mania；不自行诊断	C11	—
egomaniac 极度自我中心的人	ego / mania	C3,8	—
egomaniacal 极端自大的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
egotist 自夸者	ego	C3	3 (p.17)
egregious 极坏的；明显过分的	e- / grex	C1,7,8	1 (p.5) · 7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
egregiously 极其恶劣地；明显过分地	egregious词族	C9	—
egregiousness 极坏或明显过分的程度	egregious词族	C7	—
electrician 电工	teaching_examples	C4	3 (p.17)
eloquence 雄辩；生动有力的表达	eloquent / -ence	C10	10 (p.67)
eloquent 表达生动有力的；雄辩的	e-/ex- / loqui	C1,10	1 (p.5) · 10 (p.67)
embryo 胚胎	独立历史词族；非ovum直接派生	C12	—
emetophobia 对呕吐的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
empathetic 有共情的	empathy词族	C7,10	—
empathic 有共情的；移情的	empathy词族	C7	8 (p.51)
empathize 理解并体会他人的感受	empathy词族	C7,8	7 (p.43)
empathy 共情；理解他人感受的能力	en- / pathos，经近代语义发展	C7,8	8 (p.51)
endodontia 牙髓病学（较旧名称）	endo- / odontos	C5	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
endodontic 牙髓治疗的	endo- / odontos	C5	—
endodontist 牙髓科医生	endo- / odontos	C5,8	5 (p.31)
endometriosis 子宫内膜异位症；定义不等于任意内膜异常	endo-/metri-/-osis	C18	—
endorse 支持；认可；背书	历史dorsum词族，现代按语境解释	C10,13	—
endorsement 支持；认可；背书	endorse / -ment	C10	—
energy 精力；能量	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67) · 15 (p.107)
enervate 使衰弱或耗尽精力	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107)
enervated 衰弱的；缺乏精力的	enervate词族；反义比较非病因解释	C1,12,15,17	17 (p.119)
enervation 衰弱或精力耗尽	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
ennui 无聊厌倦	法语借词；非必然的医学诊断	C12,15	—
enterologist 肠病学专家；罕见旧称	entero-/log-	C18	—
entomological 昆虫学的	entomon / logos	C6	—
entomologist 昆虫学家	entomon / logos	C6,8	6 (p.37)
entomology 昆虫学	en- / tome / logos	C6	8 (p.51)
entomophobia 对昆虫的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
envious 羡慕或嫉妒的	envy词族	C7	—
enviousness 羡慕；嫉妒	envious / -ness	C7	—
ephemeral 短暂的	希腊语ephemeros历史词族；不要求绝对不留痕迹	C14,17	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
epidermis 表皮	skin	C4	—
epilogue 尾声；结束语	epi- / logos历史词族	C14	—
epitome 典范；缩影；摘要	epi- / tome	C6,8,11	—
epitomize 成为…的典型；概括	epi- / tome	C6	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
epitomizes 成为…的典型；概括 epitomize的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C6	—
equability 平和稳定的性质	equable / -ity	C9	—
equable 平和稳定的；变化小的	aequabilis词族	C9	9 (p.59)
equanimity 镇定；沉着	aequus / animus历史词族	C9,12	9 (p.59)
equation 方程；等式	aequus词族	C9	—
equator 赤道	aequus词族	C9	—
equestrian 骑手；马术的	equus，区别aequus	C9,13,16	—
equestrienne 女骑手（传统有性别区分的名称）	法语词，经equus词族	C9,16	—
equiangular 等角的	aequi- / angular	C9	—
equidistant 等距离的	aequi- / distant	C9	—
equilateral 等边的	aequus / latus	C9	—
equilibrist 走绳或其他平衡技艺表演者	equilibrium词族	C9	—
equilibrium 平衡	aequus / libra	C9,13	—
equine 马的；马	equus / -ine	C9,14,16,17	—
equinoctial 春分或秋分的；分点的	equinox词族	C9	—
equinox 春分；秋分；分点	aequus / nox	C9,13	13 (p.91)
equitable 公平合理的	equity词族	C9	9 (p.59)
equities 股票等所有权权益（此处指历史展品）	equity的复数屈折形	C9	9 (p.59)
equity 公平；公正；也可指资产权益	aequus词族	C9	9 (p.59)
equivalent 等同的；等值的	aequus / valere	C9	9 (p.59)
equivocal 不明确的；模棱两可的	aequus / vox	C9,13	13 (p.91)
equivocate 含糊其词以回避明确表态	aequi- / vox词族	C9	9 (p.59)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
equivocation 含糊其词；模棱两可的说法	equivocate / -ion	C9	13 (p.91)
eremiophobia 对寂静的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
ergophobia 对工作的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
erude 本地提取件中的可疑对照形式；需核对印刷页	不直接作为urbane的现代反义词教授	C12	—
erythrophobia 对红色的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
eternal 永恒的；持续不断的夸张义	aeternus历史词族；本章区分字面与修辞	C2,14	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11)
eulogist 颂词或悼词的讲述者	eulogy相关人物名词	C14	—
eulogistic 颂扬的	eulogy / -istic词族	C14	—
eulogize 赞颂	eulogy / -ize词族	C14	—
eulogy 颂词；赞颂；悼词（分义）	eulogia / eulogium历史借词；不限死者	C14,17	14 (p.99)
euphemism 委婉表达	希腊语euphemismos词族；不能与所有迂回说法等同	C14,17	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
euphemisms 委婉表达的复数	euphemism / plural -s；复数音标另核	C14	—
euphemistic 委婉的	euphemism / -istic相关词族	C11,14,17	14 (p.99)
euphonic 悦耳的	euphony / -ic相关词族	C14	—
euphonious 悦耳和谐的	euphony / -ious相关词族	C14,17	—
euphony 悦耳和谐的声音	希腊语euphonia词族；与cacophony按听觉场景对照	C14,17	—
euphoria 强烈的愉快感；欣快感	希腊语euphoria历史词族	C14,17	—
euphoric 极愉快的；欣快的	euphoria / -ic相关词族	C14	—
eurotophobia 对女性生殖器的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
euthanasia 安乐死	eu- / thanatos历史成分；不移植旧法律断言	C14,17	—
evaluate 评价；评估	value词族	C7	7 (p.43)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
evaluation 评价；评估	value词族	C7	—
evanesce 逐渐消失	拉丁语evanescere相关词形	C14	—
evanescence 短暂；逐渐消失	evanescent相关名词；不是每词同一路径	C14	—
evanescent 转瞬即逝的	evanescere历史词族	C14,17	—
evolution 演变；进化（此处主要用演变义）	evolve词族	C10	—
evolutionary 演变的；进化的	evolution / -ary	C10	—
evolve 逐渐发展；演变	e-/ex- / volvere	C10	—
exodontia 拔牙术	ex- / odontos	C5	—
exodontic 拔牙术的	ex- / odontos	C5	—
exodontist 拔牙专科医生（较旧称谓）	ex- / odontos	C5,8	—
expectation 预期；期待	与prospect语义比较	C12	—
expire 到期；去世（正式或旧式义）	拉丁语exspirare词族；故事区分票据到期与讣告用语	C14	—
expose 使接触；暴露；分义	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	10 (p.67) · 15 (p.107)
extramarital 婚姻关系以外的	extra- / marital	C6,11	—
extrovert 外向者	extra- / vertere	C3	3 (p.17)
extroverted 外向的	来源比较词；不把内省与外向绝对对立	C3,12	—
extroverts 外向者	extrovert复数；外向者也可内省	C7,12	3 (p.17)
exurb 远郊地区	ex- / urb；现代造词，不必然富裕	C12	—
exurban 远郊的	exurb / -an	C12	—
exurbanite 远郊居民	exurb / -an / -ite	C12	—
exurbia 远郊地区或其生活群体	exurb相关词族；不凭居住地推定财富	C12	—
exurbs 远郊地区	exurb复数；保留来源词形	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
facetious 诙谐的；不合时宜地开玩笑的	原复习题明示词；按语境	C14	—
facilities 设施；厕所的委婉说法（语境义）	facility复数多义；导览标牌应清楚	C3,14	14 (p.99)
fact 事实	factum	C1,2,3,6,7,9,11,12,18 / I2,I3,I6,I8	14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119)
factory 工厂	facere词族	C9,10,14	9 (p.59)
fatigue 疲劳；使疲劳	历史相关；本章可选名词义	C12,14,15	15 (p.107)
fear 害怕；忧惧	语义比较；按实际语境	C1,7,10,11,12,13,14,16,18 / A	3 (p.17) · 12 (p.83) · 15 (p.107)
fearful 害怕的；可怕的（分义）	fear / -ful；本章害怕义	C4,13	—
fearless 勇敢的；无畏的	fear / -less；语义比较	C1,12	12 (p.83)
felicide 杀猫；杀猫者等罕用义（待专审）	原挑战推导；felis相关，不与filicide混同	C18	—
feline 猫科的 或猫科动物	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99)
felines 猫科的 或猫科动物 feline的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
fetal 胎儿的	fetus词族	C12	—
fetus 胎儿	独立历史词族；发育阶段语义须现代核对	C12	—
fiction 虚构文学；虚构	fingere词族；不等同fact的直接派生	C7,9,12,14	7 (p.43) · 9 (p.59)
fidelity 忠实；忠诚	fides	C9	9 (p.59)
fido 传统狗名	fides词族；专名	C9	—
firebug 纵火者的口语称谓	语域比较，不据此判定动机或疾病	C11	—
firsthand 亲身；直接的	first / hand复合	C14	—
flat 平淡无味的；平的（分义）	与pungent语义比较	C5,12,14,17	2 (p.11) · 3 (p.17)
flattery 奉承；讨好	普通教学比较词；不声称与adulation同根	C9,11	9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91)
fleeting 转瞬即逝的	独立比较词	C14	—
fluent 流利的；流畅的	fluens历史词族；不是fluid的简单派生	C7,8,9,10,14,18	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51) · 10 (p.67)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
fluid 流动的；流体（分义）	拉丁语fluidus / fluere历史词族	C14	—
fortify 加固；增强	fort-/-fy	C18	—
fortitude 坚忍；勇气	-tude后缀教学例，不与magnitude混同词根	C10,12	10 (p.67)
francophile 喜爱法国文化等的人	Franco- / philein	C6,18	18 (p.127)
frank 坦率的	语义比较，不标为ingenuous同源	C9,12	—
fraternal 兄弟般的；异卵双生的	frater词族；按语境区分	C11	—
fraternity 兄弟会；同业或同好团体	frater词族；同业义不限定男性	C10,11	—
fraternization 友好交往；非正式社交	fraternize词族	C11	—
fraternize 友好交往；非正式社交	frater词族；不限定性别	C11	—
fratricidal 杀兄弟的；同胞相残的	fratricide词族	C11	—
fratricide 杀兄弟行为；弑兄弟者	fratr- / -cide	C11,13	—
friendliness 友善	friendly相关派生	C1,7,9,12	—
friendly 友好的	friend词族；语义比较	C1,9,12	1 (p.5)
frugal 节俭的	frugality词族；与吝啬分义	C14	14 (p.99)
frugality 节俭	frugal / -ity词族；不是赤贫的必然性质	C14	—
gamophobia 对婚姻的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
garrulity 喋喋不休；多谈琐事	garrulous词族	C10	—
garrulous 絮叨的；多谈琐事的	garrire词族	C10,13	10 (p.67)
gastrologist 胃病学专家；罕见旧称	gastr-/log-	C18	—
gauche 笨拙的；不善应对社交情境的	法语gauche；不据左右手评品行	C3,8,10	—
gaucherie 笨拙失礼的举止	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
gene 基因	genesis词族	C7	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
genealogical 谱系的	genea / logos	C7	—
genealogist 谱系研究者	genea / logos	C7	7 (p.43)
genealogy 谱系学；家族谱系	genea / logos	C7,8 / I10	7 (p.43)
generate 产生；生成	generare	C7,18	—
generation 产生；一代人；分义	generat-	C18	—
genes 基因 gene的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C7	—
genesis 起源；开端	genesis	C5,7,8,18	—
genetic 基因的；遗传的	genesis词族	C3,7	7 (p.43)
geneticist 遗传学家	genesis词族	C7	—
genetics 遗传学	genesis词族	C7,8	—
genital 生殖器官的；生殖的	genitalis / genitus	C7	—
genocidal 种族灭绝的	genocide词族	C11	—
genocide 种族灭绝	genos / -cide；法律义含特定群体与毁灭意图	C11,13	—
genophobia 对出生〔原书如此对应；另见性一项〕的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
geographer 地理学家	ge / graphein	C6	—
geographic 地理的	ge / graphein	C6,11	—
geographical 地理的	ge / graphein	C6,10	—
geography 地理学	ge / graphein	C6 / I3	—
geological 地质学的	ge / logos	C6	6 (p.37)
geologist 地质学家	ge / logos	C6	6 (p.37)
geology 地质学	ge / logos	C6,8	8 (p.51)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
geometric 几何的	ge / metron	C6	—
geometrician 几何学家	ge / metron	C6	—
geometry 几何学	ge / metron	C6	—
geraphobia 对老年的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
geriatric 老年医学的	geron / iatreia	C4,5,8	—
geriatrician 老年医学医生	geras / iatreia	C4,5	4 (p.23)
geriatrics 老年医学	geron / iatreia	C4,5,8	—
germanophile 喜爱德国文化等的人	Germano- / philein	C6,18	18 (p.127)
gerontological 老年学的	geron / logos	C5	—
gerontologist 老年学研究者	geron / logos	C5,8	5 (p.31)
gerontology 老年学（研究衰老与老年生活）	geron / logos	C5	—
gerontophobia 对老年男性的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
geumophobia 对味觉的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
glib 油嘴滑舌的；流利但欠考虑或诚意的	来源不作确定拉丁词根断言	C1,7,8	7 (p.43)
glibly 油滑地；轻率而流利地	glib词族	C9,10	—
glibness 油滑；欠考虑的流利表达	glib词族	C7	7 (p.43)
glutton 贪食者；对某事欲罢不能的人（比喻）	历史借词；不由体型判断	C12	—
gluttonize 贪吃（古旧）	glutton / -ize	C12	—
gluttonous 贪吃的；贪得无厌的	glutton词族	C12,14,17	—
gnosiology 知识论的较少用称谓	gnosis / -logy	C11,18	—
gnosiophobia 对知识的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
gormandize 贪吃；大吃大喝	gourmand相关词族	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
gottlieb 戈特利布（姓名形式）	德语姓名；作为跨语言比较	C11,18	—
gourmand 喜欢美食者；贪食者（语境分义）	法语借词；与gourmet有交叠	C12	—
gourmands 喜欢美食者；贪食者（语境分义） gourmand的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12	—
gourmet 美食鉴赏家；精美食物的	法语借词；不绝对保证赞义	C1,12,13	1 (p.5) · 12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
grandiloquence 夸大华丽的言辞	grandiloquent / -ence	C10	—
grandiloquent 辞藻夸张华丽的	grandis / loqui	C10	10 (p.67)
graphological 笔迹性格分析的	graphein / logos	C5	—
graphologist 笔迹性格分析者	graphein / logos	C5	5 (p.31)
graphology 以笔迹推测性格的学说；不等于文书鉴定	graphein / logos	C5,8	—
graphophobia 对书写的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
gratitude 感激	-tude后缀教学例	C10	9 (p.59) · 17 (p.119)
greedy 贪婪的	语义比较；不由体型判断	C1,12,14	—
gregarious 爱群体交往的；合群的	grex / gregis	C1,7,8,12	1 (p.5) · 7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
gregariousness 爱群体交往的倾向	grex / gregis	C7	—
gullibility 容易受骗；轻信	gullible词族	C12	—
gullible 容易受骗的	gull相关词族；不直接等于智力低	C12,14	—
gymnasium 体育馆	gymnasion（不拆作-ium直接派生）	C5	—
gymnophobia 对裸体的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
gynandrous 雌雄蕊合生的；植物学用语	gyn-/andr-	C3,18	—
gynandry 雌雄同体现象的旧术语；语域须核查	gynandrous	C18	—
gynecological 妇科的	women_and_children	C3,4	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
gynecologist 妇科医生	gyne / logos	C3,4,8,15	4 (p.23)
gynecology 妇科学	gyne / logos	C3,4,8	—
gynekleptomaniac 旧书挑战构词：强迫绑架女性者；并非现代诊断名	gyne-/klepto-/maniac	C18	—
gynephile 亲近或喜爱女性者等；罕见、须分语境	gyne-/phile	C18	—
gynephobe 旧挑战构词：害怕女性者；非随意诊断	gyne-/phobe	C18	—
gynephobia 对女性的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
halting 断续的；迟疑不流畅的	halt词族	C8	—
harpaxophobia 对强盗的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
harridan 凶悍女人的旧式贬称	来源不宜武断；不能按性别推断性格	C11	—
head 头；船用厕所（分义）	本章船舶历史标牌取厕所义，不只算其他义的机械出现	C6,14,15,17 / l8	2 (p.11) · 3 (p.17) · 9 (p.59) · 14 (p.99)
hedonophobia 对快乐的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
heliophobia 对阳光的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
helpmate 帮手；伴侣	语义和文体比较词	C10	—
helpmeet 伙伴；配偶（较旧用语）	语义和文体比较词	C10	—
hematology 血液学	hemat-/log-	C18	—
hematophobia 对血液的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
hemoglobin 血红蛋白	hemo-/globin	C18	—
hemophilia 血友病；不限男性	hemo-/philia	C18	—
hemorrhage 出血；大量失去；分义	hem-/rrhag-	C18	—
henpecked 受妻子不断指责或支配的（旧式带贬意味）	语义比较，非uxorious严格同义	C1,11	—
herbivore 食草动物	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
herbivorous 食草的；以植物为食的	herba与vorare等历史成分；具体动物摄食事实另核	C14	—
hereditary 遗传的；世袭的	heres词族	C1,7,8,18	2 (p.11) · 7 (p.43) · 18 (p.127)
hermaphrodite 雌雄同体生物；不用于给人物贴标签	Hermaphroditus神话名	C18	—
hermaphroditic 雌雄同体的；本册限植物或动物语境	Hermaphroditus神话名	C18	—
hermaphroditism 雌雄同体现象；本册限生物学语境	hermaphrodite	C18	—
hidden 隐藏的	hide的分词形容词；隐藏不证明欺骗或违法	C9,12,14	8 (p.51) · 11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91) · 15 (p.107)
high-strung 容易紧张激动的	固定复合形容词；不等于品格不好	C1,14	1 (p.5)
hippodrome 跑马场；历史赛马竞技场	挑战推导答案	C18	—
hippophobia 对马的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
hippopotamus 河马	挑战推导答案	C18	—
hispanophile 喜爱西班牙文化等的人	Hispano- / philein	C6,18	—
hodophobia 对旅行的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
homesickness 思乡	homesick / -ness；与nostalgia义项有交叠并不完全等同	C4,14	—
homichlophobia 对雾的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
homicidal 与杀人相关的；意图杀人的	homicide词族	C11	—
homicide 杀人行为；杀人事件	homo / -cide；不直接等同谋杀定罪	C11,13	—
homonym 同音或同形异义词（定义有宽窄）	homos / onyma；不限制为异拼写	C11,13	—
homonymous 同名或同音同形异义的	homonym词族	C11	—
homophobia 对相同、一成不变〔原书旧释；现代常义见补充〕的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
homophone 同音词	homos / phone	C11,13	—
homophonous 同音的	homophone词族	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
hooker 妓女的俚语称呼；亦有其他义	独立俚语词史待核；仅归属旧文献用语	C14	—
hostile 敌意的；不友好的	语义对照，非convivial同源	C1,9,12	1 (p.5) · 9 (p.59)
hostility 敌意	hostile相关词族	C1,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	1 (p.5) · 11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91)
house 房屋；旧特定语境暗指妓院（分义）	本章专门交代旧文献中的指代；不可据普通门牌推断	C9,14,15 / I8	3 (p.17) · 16 (p.113)
hydrophobia 对水的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
hyperacidity 酸度过高；胃酸过多（依语境）	hyper- / acidity	C11	—
hyperactive 过分活跃的	hyper- / active；不自动构成疾病诊断	C11	—
hypercritical 过分挑剔的	hyper- / critical	C11	11 (p.75)
hyperglycemia 高血糖	hyper-/glyc-/-emia	C18	—
hypersensitive 极敏感的；过敏的（分义）	hyper- / sensitive	C11	—
hypertension 高血压	hyper- / tension；不等同紧张情绪	C11	—
hypertensive 高血压的；与高血压有关的	hypertension词族	C11	—
hyperthyroidism 甲状腺功能亢进症	hyper- / thyroid；不凭活跃程度诊断	C11	—
hypnophobia 对睡眠的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
hypochondria 过度健康焦虑；疑病（传统用语）	hypochondriac词族；编辑扩展	C11	11 (p.75)
hypochondriac 过度担忧自身健康的人；疑病的（传统用语）	hypo- / chondros历史词族；不把真实症状武断说成假装	C11,13	11 (p.75)
hypochondriacal 疑病的；过度担忧健康的（传统用语）	hypochondria词族；编辑扩展	C11	—
hypodermic 皮下的	hypo- / derma	C4,11	—
hypoglycemia 低血糖	hypo- / glyc- / -emia；不凭饥饿或疲倦推断	C11,18	—
hypotension 低血压	hypo- / tension；不由低落情绪推断	C11	—
hypotensive 低血压的；降血压的（分义）	hypotension词族	C11	—
hypothyroid 甲状腺功能减退的	hypo- / thyroid；不凭疲倦诊断	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
hysterectomy 子宫切除术	hystera / -ectomy	C6	—
iatrophobia 对医生的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
ichthyophobia 对鱼的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
iconoclasm 挑战传统观念；破坏圣像	iconoclast词族；编辑扩展	C11	—
iconoclast 挑战传统观念的人；历史上的破坏圣像者	希腊语eikon / klastes	C11,13,16	11 (p.75)
iconoclastic 挑战传统的；破坏圣像的	iconoclast词族；编辑扩展	C1,11	1 (p.5) · 11 (p.75)
illicit 违法的；不被允许的	il- / licitus历史词族	C11	—
imaginary 想象中的	-ary后缀教学例	C1,5,10,11,13	1 (p.5) · 5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51) · 12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91) · 17 (p.119)
imbibe 饮用或吸收	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	—
immeasurably 不可估量地；极大地	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
impatiently 不耐烦地	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
impecunious 手头常拮据的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
impermanence 非永久性；短暂性	im- / permanent相关名词	C14	14 (p.99)
impermanent 非永久的	im- / permanent；短暂与不可留痕分开	C14	—
implacability 难以平息；坚定不移	implacable / -ity	C9	—
implacable 难以安抚的；不屈不挠的	im- / placable	C9	—
impotence 无力或无能	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
impotent 无力的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
inanimate 无生命的	in-否定 / animate	C12	—
inarticulate 表达不清的	in- / articulus词族	C10,13	10 (p.67)
inarticulateness 表达不清；一时无法表达	inarticulate / -ness	C10	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
incarnate 使具体化或化身为肉身	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
incendiarism 纵火行为；煽动	incendere词族；按实际用义核查	C11	—
incendiary 纵火者；引火的；煽动性的（分义）	incendere词族	C11,13,18	—
incense 香；使十分愤怒（分义）	incendere历史词族；名动词重音不同	C11,18	—
incensed 十分愤怒的	incense词族；不在情节中实施纵火	C11,18	—
incenses 使某人十分愤怒	incense动词形式	C11	—
incident 事件；插曲	incidere相关历史借词	C18	—
incisor 门齿	teeth_examples	C4	4 (p.23)
incongruity 不协调；不相称	in- / congruere	C7	7 (p.43)
incongruous 不协调的；不相称的	in- / congruere	C7,8	7 (p.43)
incorrigibility 难以改正的特性	incorrigible词族	C7	7 (p.43)
incorrigible 难以改正的；不可救药的（亦可幽默夸张）	in- / corrigo	C1,7	1 (p.5) · 7 (p.43)
incorrigibleness 难以改正的特性（较少用）	incorrigible词族	C7	—
incredibility 难以置信；不可思议	incredible词族	C12	—
incredible 难以置信的；极出色的（分义）	in- / credible；不总表示虚假	C1,12 / I1	1 (p.5) · 12 (p.83)
incredulity 怀疑；难以置信的反应	incredulous词族	C12	—
incredulous 怀疑的；不轻信的	in- / credulous	C12 / I1	—
incredulously 怀疑地；难以置信地	原书构词练习答案明示词形	C12	—
indefatigability 坚持不懈；不倦	indefatigable历史词族；不证明无需休息	C12,13	—
indefatigable 坚持不懈的；不倦的	前单元复现；历史构词非生理断言	C1,12	1 (p.5) · 12 (p.83)
indigence 贫困；缺乏生活所需	拉丁语indigentia词族	C14	—
indigent 贫困的；生活所需不足的	indigence历史词族；非道德判断	C14,16,17	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
indolence 懒散	indolent相关名词；原书填空推导	C18	—
indolent 懒散的	indolens历史借词；今义非“不痛”直译	C18	—
inequitable 不公平的	in- / equitable	C9	—
inequity 不公平；不公正	in- / equity	C9	—
infamous 恶名昭彰的	in- / fama	C7,8	—
infanticidal 杀婴的	infanticide词族	C11	—
infanticide 杀婴行为	infant- / -cide；法律年龄范围依具体法域	C11	—
infidel 异教徒或无信仰者的历史贬称（取决于说话者）	in- / fides；不是中立的人群分类	C9	—
infidelity 不忠；背离约定（常指婚姻不忠）	in- / fidelity	C1,9,12,13	1 (p.5)
influence 影响	拉丁语流入相关借词路径	C5,6,9,10,11,12,14 / I4	9 (p.59)
ingenious 有创意的；巧妙的	与ingenuous拼写接近但现代义不同	C9,12 / I7,I8	7 (p.43) · 12 (p.83)
ingeniousness 巧妙；创造性	ingenious / -ness；教学明示替代名词	C12	—
ingenuity 创造力；巧思	ingenious相关词族	C12	12 (p.83)
ingenuous 坦率真诚的；天真的	前单元核心复现	C12,13	12 (p.83)
ingenuousness 坦率真诚；天真	ingenuous词族	C12	—
iniquitous 极不公正或邪恶的	iniquity词族	C9	—
iniquity 邪恶；极不道德的行为	拉丁语iniquitas词族，历史义与现代义有发展	C9	—
innocuous 无害的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119)
inoculate 接种；亦可指给植物接种	eyes	C4 / I8,I9,I10	—
inoffensive 不冒犯人的	in- / offensive；比较非同源	C14	—
inscribe 题写；刻写	in- / scribere	C9	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
insect 昆虫	in- / sectus	C6	6 (p.37) · 8 (p.51)
insecticide 杀虫剂	insect-/-cide	C18	—
insectivorous 食虫的	insect / vorare相关成分；挑战答案另核	C18	—
insincere 不真诚的	in-否定 / sincere	C9,12	—
insomnia 失眠	in- / somnus词族；非单次熬夜诊断	C10,13,15	10 (p.67)
insomniac 失眠者；失眠的	insomnia词族	C10	—
insomnious 失眠的（少用）	insomnia词族	C10	—
inspect 检查；察看	in- / specere历史词族	C12	12 (p.83) · 19 (p.137)
intellectual 智力的；知识性的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
intermediate 中级的；居中的	inter- / medius历史词族；挑战推导	C18	—
intern 住院实习医生（美式）；实习人员	inside	C4	—
internal 内部的	teaching_examples	C4	4 (p.23)
international 国际的	inter- / national；挑战推导	C18	18 (p.127)
interne intern的旧拼写	inside	C4	—
internist 内科医生	carryover_doctors	C4	4 (p.23)
interpersonal 人与人之间的	inter- / personal；挑战推导	C18	18 (p.127)
interrupt 打断	inter- / rumpere历史词族；挑战推导	C12,18	10 (p.67)
interstate 州际的	inter- / state；挑战推导	C18	—
interurban 城际的	inter- / urban	C12,13	—
intimate 暗示 动词	未列独立词族；见分章表	C10,14,15,17 / I6	15 (p.107)
intimation 暗示	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
intimations 暗示 intimation的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
intramuscular 肌肉内的	intra- / muscular；挑战推导	C18	—
intranational 一国内部的	intra- / national；挑战推导	C18	18 (p.127)
intrapersonal 个人内在的	intra- / personal；挑战推导	C18	18 (p.127)
intrapsychic 心理内部的；精神内部的	intra-/psych-	C18	—
intrastate 一州之内的	intra- / state；挑战推导	C18	—
intraurban 城市内部的	intra- / urban	C12	—
intrepid 勇敢无畏的	in-否定 / trepidus历史词族	C1,12,13	1 (p.5) · 12 (p.83)
intrepidity 勇敢；无畏	intrepid词族；非本Session明示词形	C12	12 (p.83)
intrepidness 勇敢无畏	intrepid / -ness；原书明示替代名词	C12	—
introspect 内省；反思自身	introspect相关词族	C12	—
introspection 内省；反思自身	introspect相关词族	C10,12	—
introspective 内省的；反思自身的	intro- / specere历史词族	C12	—
introspectiveness 内省倾向	introspective / -ness	C12	—
introvert 内向者	前单元复现比较；不是心理诊断	C3,12	3 (p.17)
invaluable 极宝贵的；无法估价的	in-（不能）/ value词族	C7	—
inveteracy 根深蒂固；积习	inveterate词族	C7	—
inveterate 积习很深的；长期惯常的	in- / vetus	C1,7,8	7 (p.43)
inveterateness 习惯根深蒂固的性质	inveterate词族	C7	—
involuntary 不由自主的；非自愿的	in- / voluntary	C9	—
involve 涉及；使参与	in- / volvere	C10	—
involvement 参与；涉及	involve / -ment	C10	—
irritate 使恼怒；刺激	拉丁语irritare词族；语义对照	C13 / I8	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
johnson 约翰逊（姓氏例）	可作父名式姓氏的例子，不据姓氏推定个人亲缘	C6,10,11	—
joie de vivre 生活的乐趣	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12,13,15	13 (p.91)
keen-minded 头脑敏锐的	keen / minded组合；语义比较	C12,13	—
kenophobia 对空无的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
kill 杀死；使终止（分义）	语义比较；本章不演示伤害	C11,12,13,18	—
kinesophobia 对运动的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
kleptomania 偷窃癖；反复难以控制的偷窃冲动	klept- / mania；不把所有偷窃等同此诊断	C11	—
kleptomaniac 被称为偷窃癖患者的人	kleptomania词族；文稿标签与诊断分开	C11,13	—
kleptomaniacal 与偷窃癖相关的	kleptomania词族	C11	—
kleptophobe 旧挑战构词：害怕盗窃者；须核词典语域	klepto-/phobe	C18	—
kleptophobia 对偷窃的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
laconic 简洁有力的	Laconia词族	C1,10,13	1 (p.5) · 10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
laconicism 简洁表达；简练风格	laconic / -ism	C10	—
laconicity 简练；言简意赅（较少用）	laconic / -ity	C10	—
laconicness 简练（罕用）	laconic / -ness	C10	—
laconism 简练；简洁有力的表达	laconic词族	C10	—
lalophobia 对说话的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
laryngologist 喉科医生	laryng-/log-	C18	—
lascivious 淫荡的；带性挑逗意味的（贬义）	拉丁语lascivus相关词族	C11,14	—
lasciviousness 淫荡；性挑逗意味	lascivious / -ness；按书中规则扩展，非明示词形	C14	—
lavatory 厕所；盥洗室	lavare等历史词族；语体与地域另核	C14	—
lay 非专业的；外行的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
lecher 好色且行为放荡的人（贬称）	古法语相关词族；只在成人、非露骨的行为或文稿编辑情境	C11,13	11 (p.75)
lecherous 好色放荡的	lecher词族；编辑扩展	C11,14	—
lechery 好色放荡的行为	lecher词族；编辑扩展	C11,14	—
lenient 宽容的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
leonine 狮子般的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99)
levitate 使悬浮或悬浮	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
levitation 悬浮	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	17 (p.119)
levity 轻松或轻浮	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	17 (p.119)
lewd 猥亵的；淫秽的（贬义）	古英语laewede历史词义演变	C11,13,14	—
libidinous 性欲强烈的（通常贬义）	拉丁语libido词族	C11,17	—
libretti 脚本们	libretto意大利语式复数	C11	—
libretto 歌剧等作品的脚本	意大利语libretto	C11	—
librettos 脚本们	libretto英语式复数	C11	—
license 许可；许可证；许可某事	licentia / licere词族；非licentious严格同义	C5,11,15 / I8,I10	5 (p.31)
licentious 放纵的；淫荡的（贬义）	拉丁语licentia / licere历史词族	C11	—
linguist 语言学家；通多种语言者（依语境）	lingua	C6,18	6 (p.37) · 18 (p.127)
linguistics 语言学	lingua	C6,8,18	6 (p.37)
liquefy 液化；使成液体	liquidus / -fy	C7,9,18 / I10	—
liveliness 活泼；热闹	语义比较	C12	—
logophobia 对言语的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
loquacious 健谈的；话多的	loqui词族	C10,13,14	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
loquaciousness 健谈；话多	loquacious / -ness	C10	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
loquacity 健谈；话多	loquacious词族	C1,10	13 (p.91)
love 零分（网球语境）	来源提取件的法语蛋说法不作为已证实词源	C1,3,5,6,8,9,10,12,14,15,18 / I2	6 (p.37)
lubricate 润滑	lubricus历史词族	C11	—
lubricious 淫荡的；光滑的（分义）	拉丁语lubricus	C11,14	—
lubricity 淫荡；润滑性（分义）	lubricious相关词族	C11,14	—
lupicide 杀狼；杀狼者等罕用义（待专审）	原挑战推导，第18章给出词形	C18	—
lupine 狼的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99)
lust 强烈性欲；强烈渴望	古英语lust历史词族	C11	—
lustful 充满强烈性欲的；充满渴望的	lust / -ful；按语境分义	C11,13	—
magician 魔术师	teaching_examples	C4	4 (p.23)
magnanimity 宽宏大量；慷慨	magnus / animus历史词族	C12,18	—
magnanimous 宽宏大量的；慷慨的	magnus / animus	C1,10,12,13,18	1 (p.5) · 12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)
magnate 巨头；有权势或影响力的人	magnus词族	C10	—
magnavox 历史电子产品品牌名	magnus / vox；专名	C9,10	—
magnificent 壮丽的；极出色的	magnus / facere词族	C1,10,11	1 (p.5) · 9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91) · 17 (p.119)
magnify 放大	magnus / -fy	C9,10	—
magniloquence 华丽夸大的言辞	magnus / loqui词族；不作简单形容词加-ence推导	C10,13	—
magniloquent 辞藻华丽夸大的；大言不惭的	magnus / loqui词族；英语形容词从名词逆构	C10,12	10 (p.67)
magnitude 大小；程度；量级	magnus / -tude	C10	10 (p.67)
magnum 大容量酒瓶	拉丁语magnum，原文体积为历史约略说法，本稿不沿用固定体积	C10,13	—
magnum opus 代表作或巨著	未列独立词族；见分章表	C10,13	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
maieusiophobia 对分娩的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
maladjusted 适应不良的	mal- / adjusted	C9,11	—
maladroit 笨拙的；不善应对的	法语mal / adroit	C9	9 (p.59)
maladroitness 笨拙；不善应对	maladroit / -ness	C9	—
malady 疾病；弊病	法语mal词族	C9	—
malaise 不适感；不安或萎靡氛围	法语mal / aise	C9,14	—
malaria 疟疾；词源中的坏空气不是现代病因	mal-/aria	C18	—
malcontent 不满者	mal- / content	C9	—
malediction 诅咒	malus / dicere	C9,13	—
maledictory 诅咒的	malediction词族	C9	—
malefaction 恶行；违法行为	malus / facere	C9	—
malefactor 作恶者；违法者	malus / facere	C9,13	—
maleficence 作恶；有害行为	maleficent / -ence	C9	—
maleficent 作恶或有害的（较少用）	malus / facere	C9	—
malevolence 恶意	malevolent / -ence	C9,12	—
malevolent 怀恶意的	malus / velle	C9,13	13 (p.91)
malice 恶意	malitia	C9,11	13 (p.91)
malicious 恶意的	malitia词族	C9,11	11 (p.75)
malign 有害的；恶意的（本Session用形容词）	malignus词族	C1,9,13	9 (p.59)
malignancy 恶性疾病或病变；也可指严重有害性质	malignant / -ancy	C6,9	—
malignant 恶意的；恶性的（医学义须专业语境）	malignus词族	C9	—
maligned 恶意中伤了；遭中伤的	malign的屈折词形	C9	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
maligning 恶意中伤	malign的屈折词形	C9	—
malignity 恶意；有害性	malign / -ity	C9	—
malnutrition 营养不良	mal- / nutrition	C9	—
malpractice 专业不当行为；失职	mal- / practice	C9	—
manslaughter 某类非法杀人罪名（依具体法域）	语义比较，不能概括为所有无意致死	C11	—
manual 手工的；手动的	manus	C9 / I8	16 (p.113)
manufacture 制造；制造业	manus / facere；现代不限手工	C1,9	1 (p.5) · 18 (p.127)
manuscript 手稿；文稿	manus / scriptus	C9	—
marital 婚姻的	maritus历史词族，现代不只指丈夫	C9,11	—
mariticidal 杀夫的	mariticide词族	C11	—
mariticide 杀夫行为；杀夫者	maritus / -cide	C11,13	—
martinet 严苛要求服从纪律的人	Jean Martinet人名词源；词典出处见章末	C1,11	1 (p.5) · 11 (p.75)
martinetish 严苛拘泥纪律的（较少用）	martinet / -ish	C11	—
martinetism 苛严拘泥纪律（较少用）	martinet / -ism	C11	—
martinson 马丁森（姓氏例）	父名式姓氏例，不据字面给个人编造父亲	C11	—
mastectomy 乳房切除术	mastos / -ectomy	C6	—
mastophobia 对乳房的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
maternal 母亲的；母亲般的	mater词族	C11	—
maternity 母亲身份；产育相关状态	mater词族	C11	—
matriarch 女族长；家族中的女性长者	matr- / archein	C11,13	—
matriarchal 母权制的；女族长的	matriarch词族	C11	—
matriarchy 母权制；女性主导的社会制度	matriarch词族；不等同女君主统治	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
matricidal 弑母的	matricide词族	C11	—
matricide 杀母行为；弑母者	matr- / -cide	C11	—
matrimonial 婚姻的	matrimony词族	C11	—
matrimony 婚姻（较正式）	mater / matrimonium历史词族	C11	—
matron 成熟已婚妇女；某些机构的女主管	mater相关词族；语境与语域核查	C11,13 / I2	—
matronly 有传统成熟女性风范的	matron词族；可能带年龄外貌成见	C11	—
matronymic 源自母名的姓名；相应的	matr-/onym-	C18	—
meat-eating 食肉的	meat / eating复合表达；不据此推断每餐构成	C14,17	—
megalomania 极端自大或权力妄想的传统称谓	mega- / mania；不凭雄心自行诊断	C11,13	—
megalomaniac 被称为极端自大或权力妄想的人	megalomania词族	C11	11 (p.75)
megalomaniacal 极端自大或权力妄想的	megalomania词族	C11	—
megalomaniacs 被称为极端自大或权力妄想的人 megalomaniac的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C11	—
megalophobia 对大体积事物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
megalopolis 连片大都市地区	megalo-/polis	C18	—
megaphone 扩音器；传声筒	mega- / phone；由本单元构词题推导，不声称原文明示词形	C18	—
methodically 有条不紊地	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	2 (p.11) · 19 (p.137)
metralgia 子宫痛；罕见医学词	metr-/-algia	C18	—
metritis 子宫炎	metr-/-itis	C18	—
metronome 节拍器	metron / nomos	C6,8,15	8 (p.51)
metronymic 源自母名的姓名；相应的	metr-/onym-	C18	—
metrophobia 对成为母亲〔原书如此对应〕的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
metropolis 大都市；重要城市	meter / polis历史组合	C11	—
microphobia 对小事物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
militancy 激进或积极斗争的态度	militant / -ancy	C9	—
militant 激进斗争者；强硬地捍卫主张的；好斗的（分义）	miles / milit-词族	C9,13	—
military 军事的	miles / milit-词族	C1,9,10,11,14,16	—
militate 起作用（常用于militate against）	miles / milit-词族	C9	9 (p.59)
militates 产生影响；不利于（与against连用）	militate的屈折词形	C9	—
militia 民兵组织	miles / milit-词族	C9	—
mind-set 思维定式；心态	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	—
misandrist 厌男者	mis-/andr-	C18	—
misandrous 厌恶男性的	misandry	C18	—
misandry 对男性的厌恶	mis-/andr-	C18	—
misanthrope 厌恶人类或不信任人性的人	mis- / anthropos	C3,8	3 (p.17)
misanthropic 厌恶人类的；不信任人性的	mis- / anthropos	C3,8	—
misanthropist 厌世者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
misanthropy 厌世或厌恶人类	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
misogamist 厌恶婚姻者	mis	C3	3 (p.17)
misogamous 厌恶婚姻的	mis- / gamos	C3,8,16	—
misogamy 厌恶婚姻	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
misogynist 厌女者	mis- / gyne	C3,8	3 (p.17)
misogynistic 厌女的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
misogynous 厌女的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3,11,16	—
misogyny 厌女	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	3 (p.17)
modesty 谦逊；适度	modest相关词族；非megalomania的临床反义	C3,11,13	8 (p.51)
modus operandi 惯用的工作或行动方式	Latin phrase	C18	18 (p.127)
modus vivendi 生活方式；临时共处安排；分义	Latin phrase	C18	18 (p.127)
molar 磨牙	teeth_examples	C4,18	4 (p.23)
momentum 动力；势头	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	9 (p.59) · 15 (p.107) · 19 (p.137)
monarch 君主	mon-/arch-	C18	—
monarchy 君主制	mono- / -archy；不是一切独自决策	C11,18	11 (p.75) · 18 (p.127)
monaural 单耳的；单声道的；分义	mon-/aur-	C18	18 (p.127)
money 钱；货币	历史moneta词族；不将-mony直接释作money	C1,3,4,5,9,11,12,14,15,16,17 / I2,I4,I7,I8	3 (p.17) · 9 (p.59) · 17 (p.119)
monocle 单片眼镜	eyes	C4	—
monogamist 奉行一夫一妻制者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
monogamous 单偶的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
monogamy 一夫一妻制或单偶制	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
monolingual 单语的	mono- / lingua	C6,18	6 (p.37) · 18 (p.127)
monologue 独白	mono- / logos历史词族	C14	—
monomania 对单一事物的极度痴迷	mono- / mania；编辑扩展，非自行诊断	C3,11,12,18	11 (p.75)
monomaniac 对单一事物极度痴迷者	mono- / mania词族；现代一般比喻用法不当临床诊断	C11,18	11 (p.75)
monomaniacal 对单一事物极度痴迷的	monomania词族；编辑扩展	C11,18	—
monophobia 对独处的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
monophonic 单声道的；音乐中另有单声部义	mono-/phon-	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
monotheism 一神论	mono- / theos	C11	—
monotheist 一神论者	monotheism词族	C11	—
monotheistic 一神论的	monotheism词族	C11	—
multicolored 多种颜色的	multi-/color	C18	—
multifarious 多种多样的	multi-/fari-	C18	—
multilateral 多边的；涉及多方的	multi-/lateral	C18	18 (p.127)
multilingual 多语的	multus / lingua	C6,18	6 (p.37) · 18 (p.127)
multiple 多重的；倍数；分词性	multi-	C18	—
multiply 增加；乘；繁殖；分义	multi-	C18	—
multitude 众多；大量	-tude后缀教学例	C6,10,18	—
murder 谋杀；谋杀行为	语义比较，不凭词根代替法律判断	C11	—
musician 音乐家	teaching_examples	C1,4,11,13	4 (p.23)
musophobia 对老鼠的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
mysophobia 对污秽的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
nausea 恶心；反胃	naus词族（最初与晕船相关）	C6,14	—
nautical 航海的；船舶的	naus / nautes	C6	—
naïve 天真或缺乏经验的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,12,13	—
naïveté 天真或缺乏经验	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12,13 / I10	—
negate 否定或使无效	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	15 (p.107)
negates 否定或使无效 negate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
negation 否定	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107)
neophobia 对变化的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
nervousness 紧张；不安	nervous / -ness	C12	4 (p.23)
nescience 无知（较少用）	ne- / sciens	C7	—
nescient 无知的；不知的（较少用）	ne- / sciens	C7,8	—
neuralgia 神经痛	neuron / algos	C4,8,14	4 (p.23)
neuritis 神经炎	nerves_mind	C4	4 (p.23)
neurological 神经系统的	nerves_mind	C4	4 (p.23)
neurologist 神经科医生	neuron / logos	C4,8	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51)
neurology 神经病学	neuron / logos	C4,8	4 (p.23)
neurosis 神经症（较旧、范围宽泛的术语）	nerves_mind	C1,4,11	—
neurotic 神经症的；神经质的（本稿讨论档案用语）	nerves_mind	C4,9	—
niggardly 吝啬的；少得可怜的	旧评价词；本章归属旧文献	C14	—
nipponophile 喜爱日本文化等的人	Nippono- / philein	C6,18	—
noble 高尚的；贵族的（分义）	语义比较；本章选高尚义	C10,12	—
noctambulism 梦游；罕见词	noct-/ambul-	C18	—
noctambulist 梦游者；罕见词	noct-/ambul-	C18	—
nocturnal 夜间活动或发生的	nox / noctis	C9	10 (p.67)
nocturne 夜曲；夜景画	nox / noctis词族	C9	—
non sequitur 不合逻辑的推论；不相干的话	拉丁语短语借入；sequor词族	C18	—
nonagenarian 九十多岁的人；九十多岁的	Latin nonaginta	C18	—
nostalgia 怀旧；对往昔或故乡的眷恋	新拉丁语nostalgia；nostos与algos历史造词，不把怀旧当必然疾病	C14,17,18	14 (p.99)
nostalgic 怀旧的；思乡的	nostalgia相关形容词；对象与语境不同	C1,14,17,18	1 (p.5)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
nostopathy 原书引述的返乡不适旧造词	历史归属词；不当作现行诊断或对退伍者的性格结论	C14,18	—
notable 名人；显著的	notus	C7,18	7 (p.43)
noted 著名的（常为中性或褒义）	notus	C7,9,10 / I2,I4,I5	—
notice 告示；注意到	notus	C3,5,7,9,14,18,19 / I8	4 (p.23) · 9 (p.59) · 12 (p.83) · 14 (p.99) · 16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
notify 通知	notus / -fy	C7,18	7 (p.43)
notoriety 恶名；因坏事而出名	notus	C7	7 (p.43)
notorious 因坏事而出名的	notus	C1,7,8,9,11 / I3,I7	1 (p.5) · 7 (p.43)
noxious 有害的或有毒的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	—
nyctophobia 对黑暗的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
nymphomania 以女性为对象的过度性欲历史标签	新拉丁语nymphomania历史医学词族；详见构词边界	C11,13	—
nymphomaniac 被旧文贴上女性性欲过度标签的人	新拉丁语nymphomania历史医学词族；详见构词边界	C11,13	—
nymphomaniacal 与上述女性历史标签相关的	新拉丁语nymphomania历史医学词族；详见构词边界	C11	—
obsequies 葬礼仪式 复数形式	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	—
obsequious 卑躬屈膝的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
obsolescent 逐渐过时的	obsolescere / -escent	C5,14	—
obstetric 产科的	women_and_children	C4	—
obstetrical 产科的	women_and_children	C4	—
obstetrician 产科医生	obstetrician	C4,8	4 (p.23)
obstetrics 产科学	women_and_children	C4,6	—
obstreperous 喧闹难管的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
obtuse 迟钝的；不善领会的（人物用法）	拉丁语obtusus词族；语义对照	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
obviate 排除；使不再必要	ob- / via词族	C9,11,13	9 (p.59)
obviated 排除了；使不再必要了	obviate的屈折词形	C9	—
obviates 排除；使不再必要 obviate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9	—
obviation 排除；使不必要（较正式、少用）	obviate / -ion	C9	—
obvious 显而易见的	ob- / via	C9	9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91) · 19 (p.137)
occident 西方；历史地理称谓	occid-	C18	—
occidental 西方的	occidentalis相关借词；传统书面词	C18	—
ochlophobia 对人群的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
octogenarian 八十至八十九岁的人	octoginta	C5,18	5 (p.31)
octopus 章鱼	okto / pous	C5,8	8 (p.51)
ocular 眼的	eyes	C1,4	—
oculist 眼科医生（较旧称谓）	eyes	C4,8	—
odontalgia 牙痛；医学术语	odont-/alg-	C4,18	—
odontophobia 对牙齿的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
odynophobia 对疼痛的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
offspring 后代；子女	语义比较词，不声称与progeny同根	C7,10	—
ombrophobia 对雨的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
ominous 不祥的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
omnibus 综合的 或公共汽车	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
omnipotence 全能；无限权力	omnipotent词族	C14,18	17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
omnipotent 全能的；具有无限权力的	omnis / potens	C7,14,17,18	17 (p.119)
omnipresence 无处不在	omnipresent词族	C14,18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
omnipresent 无处不在的	omnis / praesens	C7,14,17,18	—
omniscience 无所不知；全知	omnis / sciens	C7,14	15 (p.107)
omniscient 无所不知的	omnis / sciens	C7,8,13,14,17	6 (p.37) · 8 (p.51)
omnivorous 杂食的；兴趣广泛的；分义	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17,19	14 (p.99)
opera 歌剧	经意大利语opera；与拉丁语opus / opera词族有关	C10,11,12	—
operate 运作；操作	operari词族	C10 / I3	8 (p.51)
operator 操作者；操作员	operate词族	C10	—
ophidiophobia 对蛇的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
ophthalmological 眼科的	eyes	C4	—
ophthalmologist 眼科医生	ophthalmos / logos	C1,4,5,8 / I3	1 (p.5) · 4 (p.23)
ophthalmology 眼科学	eyes	C4	4 (p.23)
ophthalmophobia 对眼睛的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
optical 光学的	optikos	C1,4,5,8	4 (p.23)
optician 配镜师；眼镜相关专业人员	eyes	C4,5	4 (p.23) · 5 (p.31)
opticians 配镜师；眼镜相关专业人员 optician的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C4	—
optics 光学	eyes	C4	—
optometric 视光学的	eyes	C4	—
optometrical 视光学的	eyes	C4	—
optometrist 视光专业人员	optikos / metron	C4,5,8 / I3	4 (p.23) · 5 (p.31)
optometrists 视光专业人员 optometrist的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C4 / I3	—
optometry 视光学	eyes	C4	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
opulence 富足；奢华	opulentia / opulentus历史词族	C14	14 (p.99)
opulent 富丽堂皇的；富裕的	拉丁语opulentus历史词族	C14,17	—
orient 使熟悉、适应环境；确定方向	orient / orior historical connection	C18	—
oriental 东方的；本册限历史艺术或地理语境	orient	C18	—
orientation 方向感；适应或导向；分义	orient	C18	—
oriented 适应或熟悉情况的；面向某方向的	orient	C18	—
orthodontia 正畸学（较旧名称）	orthos / odontos	C4,5,8	—
orthodontic 正畸的	bones	C4	—
orthodontist 正畸医生	orthos / odontos	C4,5	5 (p.31)
orthopedic 骨科的	bones	C4	4 (p.23)
orthopedics 骨科学	bones	C4,6,7	4 (p.23)
orthopedist 骨科医生	orthos / pais；历史命名与现代领域不同	C4,5,8	4 (p.23)
oscillate 摆动或振荡	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17 / I8	—
oscillates 摆动或振荡 oscillate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
oscillation 振荡或摆动	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	2 (p.11)
osmophobia 对气味的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
osteopath 整骨医生或整骨治疗师（依地区）	osteon / pathos	C5,8	5 (p.31)
osteopathic 整骨医学或整骨疗法的	osteon / pathos	C5	—
osteopathy 整骨医学或整骨疗法（依地区语境）	osteon / pathos	C5	—
otological 耳科学的	otology	C18	—
otologist 耳科医生	oto-/log-	C18	—
otology 耳科学	oto-/log-	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
oval 椭圆的；椭圆形	ovum历史关联	C12	—
ovarian 卵巢的	ovary词族	C12	—
ovary 卵巢；植物子房（分义）	ovum历史词族	C12	—
oviparous 卵生的	ovi- / -parous	C12	—
ovoid 卵形的；卵形体	ov- / -oid	C12	—
ovulate 排卵	ovum历史词族	C12	—
ovulation 排卵	ovulate词族	C12	—
pachyderm 厚皮动物的传统统称；如象	skin	C4	—
padre 神父；随军牧师等称谓	pater历史词族	C11	—
pair 一对	法语paire，经par词族	C1,5,9,11 / I8	—
pandemonium 喧嚣混乱	pan- / daemon；文学造词背景	C11,18	18 (p.127)
panorama 全景；全景图	pan- / horama	C11,18	18 (p.127)
panoramic 全景的	panorama	C18	18 (p.127)
pantheism 泛神论	pan- / theos；有不同哲学解释	C11,13	—
pantheist 泛神论者	pantheism词族	C11	—
pantheistic 泛神论的	pantheism词族	C11	—
pantheon 万神殿；杰出人物群体（分义）	pan- / theos；本章选建筑名义	C11,18	—
pantophobia 对一切事物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
parent 父或母；亲本	parere历史词族联系；非英语-parous直接派生	C1,2,5,7,10,11,12,18	2 (p.11) · 5 (p.31) · 17 (p.119)
parity 平等；相等	拉丁语par	C9	—
parricidal 杀父母或近亲的	parricide词族	C11	—
parricide 杀父母或近亲行为；相应行为人（依词典义）	拉丁语parricida词族；不强断同patricide完全等义	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
parry 挡开或避开	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
parsimonious 过分节俭的；吝啬的	parsimony历史词族；非数值尺度	C14,17	—
parsimony 极端节俭；吝啬	parsimonia历史词族，-mony比较	C11,14	—
paterfamilias 传统家族男家长	拉丁语短语借词；不当作所有现代家庭结构	C11	—
paternal 父亲的；父亲般的	pater词族	C11	—
paternalism 家长主义	paternal词族	C11	—
paternalistic 家长主义式的	paternalism词族	C11	—
paternity 父亲身份；父系亲缘	pater词族，不推断具体法律资格	C11	—
pathetic 令人怜悯的；可怜的；差劲的（依语境）	pathos	C7	—
pathological 病理学的；疾病导致的	pathos / logos	C7,8,18	7 (p.43)
pathologically 病理上；病理性地	pathological词族	C8	—
pathologist 病理学家；病理科医生	pathos / logos	C6,7	—
pathology 病理学；疾病的病理变化	pathos / logos	C7	—
pathophobia 对疾病的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
patient 耐心的	patient多义；此处形容词，不取病人名词义	C4,5,9,10,14,15,18	4 (p.23) · 5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51) · 19 (p.137)
patriarch 族长；家族中的男性长者	patr- / archein	C11	—
patriarchal 父权制的；族长的	patriarch词族	C11	—
patriarchy 父权制；男性主导的社会制度	patriarch词族	C11	—
patrician 贵族；贵族的	pater历史词族	C11	—
patricidal 弑父的	patricide词族	C11	—
patricide 杀父行为；弑父者	patr- / -cide	C11,13	—
patrimonial 祖传财产的；遗产的	patrimony词族	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
patrimony 祖传财产；文化遗产	pater / patrimonium；不直接等同money	C11,13	—
patriotic 爱国的	pater历史词族，不与排外等同	C11,13	—
patron 赞助人；常客	pater历史词族	C11	13 (p.91)
patronize 资助；光顾；以居高临下态度对待	patron词族，按语境选义	C11	—
patronizing 居高临下的	patronize词族；此处选形容词义	C11	—
patronymic 由父名形成的姓名；父名的	patr- / onyma	C11	—
peccatophobia 对犯罪、犯下罪过的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
pecuniary 金钱的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
pedagogical 教学法的	women_and_children	C4	—
pedagogue 教师；常含迂腐教条之意	women_and_children	C4,9	—
pedagogy 教学法；教育学	women_and_children	C4	—
pedal 踏板	teaching_examples	C4	—
pedestal 基座	teaching_examples	C4	3 (p.17)
pedestrian 行人；行人的（本稿用名词）	pes / pedis	C4,8,9	8 (p.51)
pediatric 儿科的	pais / paidos / iatreia	C4,8	—
pediatrician 儿科医生	pais / paidos / iatreia	C4,8,9	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51)
pediatrics 儿科学	women_and_children	C4,6	4 (p.23)
pedodontia 儿童牙科学（较旧名称）	odontos / paidos	C4,5,8,18	—
pedodontic 儿童牙科的	odontos / paidos	C5,18	—
pedodontist 儿童牙科医生	odontos / paidos	C5,18	—
pedokleptomaniac 旧书挑战构词：强迫绑架儿童者；并非现代诊断名	pedo-/klepto-/maniac	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
pedophile 恋童者；不得按词根解释成普通爱护儿童者	pedo-/phile	C18	—
pedophilia 对青春期前儿童的性兴趣；临床概念须与犯罪行为区分	pedo-/philia	C18	—
pedophiliac 恋童者；相关的；罕见变体，须分词性	pedophilia	C18	—
pedophobia 对儿童的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
peer 同等地位者；同辈	法语per，经拉丁语par	C1,9	1 (p.5)
peers 同等地位者；同辈 peer的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9	—
pejorative 贬义的；贬义词语	历史来源待现代词典复核	C12,15	15 (p.107)
peniophobia 对贫困的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
penniless 身无分文的	penny / -less	C14	—
penurious 贫困的；极度吝啬的（分义）	penuria / penuriosus历史词族	C14,17	9 (p.59)
penuriousness 极度吝啬；过分节省	penurious / -ness	C14	—
penury 赤贫；极度贫困	拉丁语penuria历史词族；不是贫困者的品格判断	C14,17	14 (p.99)
perambulate 漫步；步行经过	per- / ambulare	C10	—
perambulation 漫步；巡行	perambulate词族	C10	—
perambulator 婴儿车（英国旧式词）	perambulate / -or	C10	—
periodontia 牙周病学（较旧名称）	peri- / odontos	C5	—
periodontic 牙周治疗的	peri- / odontos	C5	—
periodontist 牙周科医生	peri- / odontos	C5,8	5 (p.31)
persecute 迫害	persequi相关历史借词	C18	—
persiflage 打趣；略带嘲弄的闲谈	法语persiflage借词；效果看语境	C14,17	14 (p.99)
perspicacious 洞察敏锐的	perspicax / perspicere历史词族	C12,13	12 (p.83)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
perspicaciousness 洞察敏锐	perspicacious / -ness；原书回忆答案明示	C12	—
perspicacity 洞察力	perspicacious相关词族	C1,12,14	1 (p.5) · 12 (p.83)
perspicuity 表达清晰易懂	perspicuous相关词族	C12	—
perspicuous 表达清楚易懂的	perspicuus / perspicere历史词族	C12,13	13 (p.91)
perspicuousness 表达清晰易懂	perspicuous / -ness	C12	—
perusal 阅读；细读或浏览须看语境	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
petty 心胸狭窄的；琐碎的（分义）	语义对照，按实际行为理解	C12,14	—
pharmacophobia 对药物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
phasmophobia 对鬼魂的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
phemophobia 对人声的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
philadelphia 费城	philein / adelphos	C6,8	—
philander 拈花惹草；有婚外情	Philander人名，关联philein / andros	C6	—
philanderer 拈花惹草者；有婚外情者	philander词族	C6,7	—
philanthropic 慈善的；博爱的	phil- / anthropos	C3,6,8	3 (p.17) · 8 (p.51)
philanthropist 慈善家	philein / anthropos	C3,6 / l8	3 (p.17)
philanthropy 慈善；公益捐助	philein / anthropos	C3,6,9	3 (p.17)
philharmonic 爱乐的；交响乐团	philein / harmonia	C6	—
philogynist 喜爱、欣赏女性的人；罕见词	philo-/gyn-	C18	—
philological 语文学的	philein / logos	C6	—
philologist 语文学家	philos / logos	C6,7,8	6 (p.37)
philology 语文学；历史文本与语言研究	philein / logos	C6,14	—
philosophy 哲学；处世原则	philein / sophia	C3,5,6,9,10,11,12,14	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
philter 迷情药（古旧或虚构语境）	philein词族	C6	—
phlegmatic 冷静而不易激动的	phlegma历史体液观念相关词族；不是现代体液诊断	C1,14,17	1 (p.5) · 17 (p.119)
phobophobia 对恐惧本身的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
phonetic 语音的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3,14	—
phonetician 语音学家	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
phonetics 语音学	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
phonograph 留声机	phone / graphein	C5,10,14,18	—
phonophobia 对大声说话的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
photograph 照片	photos / graphein	C1,5	3 (p.17) · 4 (p.23) · 5 (p.31) · 6 (p.37) · 7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91) · 14 (p.99) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
photography 摄影	未列独立词族；见分章表	C5	—
photophobia 对光的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
phronemophobia 对思考的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
physician 医生	teaching_examples	C4,5,10	4 (p.23)
piscine 鱼的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
piscivorous 食鱼的	piscis / vorare相关成分；挑战答案另核	C18	—
placability 可安抚、可和解的性质	placable / -ity	C9	—
placable 可安抚的；容易和解的	placare / -able	C9	—
placate 平息怒气；安抚	placare	C1,9,13	9 (p.59)
placation 安抚；平息怒气（较少用）	placare	C9	—
placative 安抚性的（较少用）	placare / -ive	C9	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
placatory 安抚的	placare / -ory	C9	—
placid 平静的；温和的	placidus	C9,14	9 (p.59)
placidity 平静；温和	placid / -ity	C9	—
plate 盘子；平板（分义）	法语等历史路径；不声称由platitude派生	C1,14,15	11 (p.75) · 16 (p.113)
plateau 高原；平台	法语借词；历史平坦成分关联	C14	—
platitude 陈词滥调；平庸的言语	法语platitude / plat历史路径	C14,17	14 (p.99)
platitudinous 陈腐的；平庸乏味的	platitude相关形容词	C14,17	—
platter 大浅盘	独立借词发展；历史平坦成分关联	C1,14	1 (p.5)
platypus 鸭嘴兽	platys / pous	C5,14	—
pleasant-sounding 听来悦耳的	pleasant / sounding复合	C14	—
plutophobia 对财富的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
pnigerophobia 对窒息的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
podiatric 足病学的	podos / iatreia	C5	—
podiatrist 足病医生或专业人员（依地区）	podos / iatreia	C5,8	5 (p.31)
podiatry 足病学	podos / iatreia	C4,5	—
podium 讲台；平台	podos / -ium	C5,8,18	—
podophobia 对脚的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
poinophobia 对惩罚的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
police 警察；维持秩序等；分词性	借词历史与polis相关	C18	11 (p.75) · 17 (p.119)
polished 老练得体的；打磨光滑的（分义）	polish词族；语义比较	C12	12 (p.83) · 16 (p.113)
politics 政治；政治活动等	polis相关历史借词	C18	—
polyandrist 实行一妻多夫者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
polyandrous 一妻多夫的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polyandry 一妻多夫制	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polygamist 多配偶者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polygamous 实行多配偶制的	poly- / gamos	C3,8,9	—
polygamy 多配偶制	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polygynist 实行一夫多妻者	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polygynous 一夫多妻的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polygyny 一夫多妻制	未列独立词族；见分章表	C3	—
polyphobia 对许多事物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
polytheism 多神论	poly- / theos	C11,13	—
polytheist 多神论者	polytheism词族	C11	—
polytheistic 多神论的	polytheism词族	C11	—
poor 贫困的；差的（分义）	结构化比较词；语境分义	C3,8,13,14,17 / I8	16 (p.113)
porcine 猪的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99)
pornophobia 对妓女的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
posthumous 死后的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1	1 (p.5)
postscript 附言	post / script	C9	—
potamophobia 对河流的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
potentiate 增强作用；使更有效	挑战推导答案；专门义另核，不提供用药指导	C18	—
poverty 贫困	独立比较词；penury通常程度更重	C1,14,18 / A	1 (p.5) · 14 (p.99)
poverty-stricken 贫困不堪的	poverty / stricken复合	C14,16	16 (p.113)
praise 赞扬；赞美	独立比较词；不是disparage的同根词	C9,13,14,15,17	11 (p.75) · 12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
pram 婴儿车（英国英语）	perambulator缩略形式	C10	—
preamble 序言；开场白	pre- / ambulare历史词族	C10	10 (p.67)
predict 预测	pre- / dicere	C9,18 / I3	5 (p.31)
prediction 预测；预言	predict相关名词，挑战答案另核	C18	5 (p.31)
premarital 婚前的	pre- / marital	C11	—
prescience 预见；预知	pre- / sciens	C7,8	7 (p.43)
prescient 有预见的；预知的	pre- / sciens	C7,8,9	—
prescribe 规定；开具（本稿用规定义）	prae- / scribere	C4,5,9,11 / I3	4 (p.23)
prescription 规定；处方（本稿用规定义）	prescribe / -tion	C4,9	—
prescriptive 规定性的	prescribe词族	C9	—
prevalent 普遍流行的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,7	—
proctologist 肛肠科医生	procto-/log-	C18	—
proctoscope 直肠镜	procto-/scope	C18	—
progeny 后代	语义比较词	C10	—
prognosis 预后；对发展趋势的预测	pro- / gnosis；非保证结果	C11,13,14	—
prognostic 预示发展的；预后的	prognosis词族	C11	—
prognosticate 预测发展趋势	prognosis相关词族	C11	—
prognostication 预测；预言	prognosticate词族	C11	—
prohibit 禁止	拉丁语prohibere词族；不是proscribe的同根词	C9,13	9 (p.59)
prologue 序幕；开场白	pro- / logos历史词族	C14	—
prophecy 预言；预言内容	挑战推导答案；不把预测内容当已发生事实	C18	16 (p.113)
prophesy 预言	挑战推导答案；与prophecy词性与发音不同	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
prophet 先知；预言者	挑战推导答案；宗教与一般语境分开	C18	—
proscribe 禁止	pro- / scribere	C9,13	9 (p.59)
proscribes 禁止 proscribe的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9	—
proscription 禁止；禁令	pro- / scribere	C9	—
proscriptive 禁止性的	proscribe词族	C9	—
prosecute 起诉；继续进行（分义）	prosequi相关历史借词	C18	—
prospect 前景；可能性	pro- / specere历史联系	C5,12	7 (p.43) · 12 (p.83)
prospective 未来可能的；预期的	prospect相关词族	C12	—
prostatectomy 前列腺切除术	prostate / -ectomy	C6	—
prostitute 提供有偿性服务的人；妓女（传统用语）	历史借词；本章为旧文献词形，不贴给当代角色	C14	—
prurience 对性细节的过度兴趣（贬义）	prurient词族	C11	—
prurient 对性细节有过度兴趣的（贬义）	拉丁语prurire历史词族	C1,11	—
pruritic 瘙痒的；与瘙痒有关的	pruritus词族	C11	—
pruritis 本地提取件中的痒症拼写；学习规范形式 pruritus	来源拼写审查；不把-itis误解作此词词源	C11	—
psyche 心灵；精神世界	mind	C4,5,8	—
psychiatric 精神科的	nerves_mind	C4,5	—
psychiatrist 精神科医生	psyche / iatreia	C4,5,8	4 (p.23) · 5 (p.31)
psychiatry 精神病学	nerves_mind	C4,5,6,10	4 (p.23) · 5 (p.31)
psychic 心灵的；声称有通灵能力的人（本稿区分义项）	mind	C5,7	—
psychoanalysis 精神分析	mind	C5,6,9,10	5 (p.31)
psychoanalyst 精神分析师	carryover	C5,14	5 (p.31)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
psychoanalysts 精神分析师 psychoanalyst的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C5	—
psychoanalytic 精神分析的	mind	C5	—
psychoanalytically 以精神分析方式	carryover	C5	—
psychogenic 心理因素起源的	mind	C1,5,7	—
psychological 心理学的	mind	C5,6,10,11,12 / I1	3 (p.17)
psychologist 心理学家	carryover	C2,5	2 (p.11) · 5 (p.31)
psychology 心理学	mind	C3,4,5,6,10,11,19	5 (p.31)
psychopath 具有精神病态特征者；非所有精神疾病的统称	psyche / pathos	C5,7,8	—
psychopathic 具有或涉及精神病态人格特征的；非精神疾病的泛称	mind	C5,7	—
psychopathy 精神病态人格特征概念，常涉及冷酷、共情和悔意不足等；非psychosis	mind	C5	—
psychosis 精神病性状态；现实检验受损的一组症状状态	nerves_mind	C4	—
psychosomatic 身心相互作用的	psyche / soma	C5,8	—
psychotherapeutic 心理治疗的	mind	C5	5 (p.31)
psychotherapist 心理治疗师	mind	C5	5 (p.31)
psychotherapy 心理治疗	mind	C4,5	5 (p.31)
psychotic 精神病性的（本稿不把它当作辱称）	psyche词族	C4,8	—
punctilious 一丝不苟的；严格守礼的	punctilio历史词族	C12,13	12 (p.83)
punctiliousness 一丝不苟；严格守礼	punctilious / -ness	C12	—
punctual 准时的	punctum历史词族	C12	7 (p.43)
punctuality 准时；守时	punctual相关词族	C12	13 (p.91)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
punctuate 加标点；不时打断	punctum历史词族	C12	—
punctuates 加标点；不时打断 punctuate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12	—
puncture 小孔；刺穿；戳破（比喻）	punctura历史词族	C4,12	—
pungence 强烈辛辣；尖锐（较少用）	pungent相关词族	C12	—
pungency 强烈辛辣；尖锐	pungent相关词族	C12,13	—
pungent 气味浓烈的；味道辛辣的；言辞尖锐的	pungere历史词族	C12	13 (p.91)
pusillanimity 怯懦；胆小退缩（正式贬义）	pusillanimous相关词族	C12	—
pusillanimous 怯懦的；胆小退缩的（正式贬义）	pusillus / animus；原书偏狭义解释须现代复核	C12,13	—
putrefy 腐败；使腐烂	putr-/-fy	C18	—
putrescent 正在腐烂的	putrescere历史词族；本章归属旧藏品记录	C14	—
pyromania 纵火癖	pyr- / mania；不把一切纵火同此诊断	C11,13	—
pyromaniac 被称为纵火癖患者的人	pyromania词族	C11,13	—
pyromaniacal 与纵火癖相关的	pyromania词族	C11	—
pyromaniacs 被称为纵火癖患者的人 pyromaniac的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C11	—
pyrophobe 怕火者；罕见词	pyro-/phobe	C18	—
pyrophobia 对火的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
querulous 爱抱怨的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
quinquagenarian 五十多岁的人；五十多岁的	Latin quinquaginta	C18	—
recapitulate 概括重述	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107) · 19 (p.137)
recapitulation 概括；重述要点	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,19	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
recapitulatory 概括性的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
recede 后退；减弱	re-/ced-	C18	—
receptive 愿意接受的；善于接收的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
rectify 纠正；整流；分义	rect-/-fy	C18	—
refinement 改进；精修；文雅（分义）	refine / -ment	C12	16 (p.113)
regal 王者的；堂皇的	rex / reg-词族	C11	16 (p.113)
regalia 礼仪服饰；徽章与权位标志	regalis历史词族，不是regal规则复数	C11	—
regality 王者风范；王权	regal词族	C11	—
regenerate 再生；复兴；恢复	re- / generare	C7,18	—
regicidal 弑君的	regicide词族	C11	—
regicide 弑君；弑君者	reg- / -cide；不泛指所有领袖遇害	C11	—
regress 退回较早或较差的状态	re-/gress-	C18	—
reincarnate 使再生或转世	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
reincarnation 转世或再生	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
reinvigorate 使重新振作	re- / invigorate；语义比较	C12	—
rejuvenate 使恢复活力	独立词族；近义比较	C12	—
relations 关系；交往；性关系（按语境）	relation复数多义；无语境不能自动作性关系解	C6,11,14	3 (p.17)
religious 宗教的；虔诚的	religion相关词族；不能机械与atheistic全义相反	C1,7,9,11,12,13	—
renewal 更新；恢复	renew词族；语义比较	C12	14 (p.99)
repulsive 令人厌恶的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,12	1 (p.5)
reserved 矜持的；内敛的	语义比较词	C10	11 (p.75)
reticence 不愿透露；寡言	reticent / -ence	C10	10 (p.67)
reticency 不愿透露；寡言（较少用）	reticent / -ency	C10	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
reticent 不愿多说或透露的；寡言的	reticere词族	C10	10 (p.67)
retrospect 回顾；本章可选in retrospect搭配	retro- / specere历史联系	C1,12,13,14	—
revitalization 重新振兴	revitalize词族	C12	—
revitalize 使重新焕发活力	re- / vitalize	C12	—
revival 复兴；重新上演	revive词族	C5,12	—
revive 使恢复；重新流行	re- / vivo历史词族；本章可选非医疗比喻	C12	—
revolution 一周旋转；革命或重大变革（依语境）	revolve词族	C6,10,15 / I7	—
revolutionary 革命性的；重大创新的	revolution / -ary	C10	7 (p.43) · 10 (p.67)
revolve 旋转；围绕某物运行	re- / volvere	C7,10,15,16	—
revolves 旋转；围绕某物运行 revolve的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C10	—
rural 乡村的；农村的	rus / ruris历史词族	C12,13	—
russophile 喜爱俄罗斯文化等的人	Russo- / philein	C6,18	—
rustic 乡村风格的；粗朴的；乡下人（人称义可贬）	rus / ruris历史词族；按具体义使用	C12,13	—
rusticate 在乡间居住或休息；停学处分（分义）	rus / ruris历史词族；本章选乡居义	C12	—
rustication 乡居；停学处分（分义）	rusticate相关词族	C12	—
rusticity 乡村风格；粗朴	rustic相关词族	C12	—
sanctimony 假装虔诚；道貌岸然	sanctimonia历史词族，-mony比较	C11	—
satyr 萨堤尔（希腊神话形象）	satyros借词；神话不当临床依据	C11	—
satyriasis 男性性欲过度的历史称谓	satyros词族；语域与时代须注明	C11,13	—
satyromania 以男性为对象的过度性欲历史标签	satyros / mania；不作现代中立诊断	C11	—
satyromaniac 被旧文贴上男性性欲过度标签的人	satyromania词族；成人历史语境	C11	—
satyromaniacal 与上述男性历史标签相关的	satyromania词族	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
scelerophobia 对入室盗贼的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
science 科学；系统化知识	sciens	C1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,14,15,17,18,19 / I3,I8	6 (p.37) · 19 (p.137)
scientific 科学的	scientia词族	C2,6,11,12 / I7,I8	2 (p.11) · 8 (p.51) · 14 (p.99) · 19 (p.137)
scintilla 微量；一丝	拉丁语scintilla火花借词	C12,13	—
scintillate 闪耀；言谈妙趣横生	scintilla历史词族	C12,13	—
scintillates 闪耀；言谈妙趣横生 scintillate的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12	—
scintillating 妙趣横生的；闪烁的（分义）	scintillate词族	C12	12 (p.83)
scintillation 闪烁；才思闪现（分义）	scintillate词族；非本Session明示词形	C12	—
scoptophobia 对观看的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
scribble 潦草地写	scribe词族	C9	—
scribe 抄写员	scribere	C9	—
script 剧本；文字稿	scriptus	C9 / I8	8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67)
scriptures 经文；圣典（以敬重的历史展品语境出现）	scriptus词族	C9	—
second 第二的	secundus相关历史借词；非second时间单位同一历史	C18	1 (p.5) · 3 (p.17) · 4 (p.23) · 6 (p.37) · 9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67) · 11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91) · 14 (p.99) · 15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127) · 19 (p.137)
secondhand 间接的；二手的（分义）	second / hand复合；本章间接获知与旧物分义	C14,17	14 (p.99)
secret 秘密的	多词性，按本章修饰语境；不自动推出违法	C1,2,3,12,14,17 / I2,I8	19 (p.137)
secretive 守口如瓶的；遮掩的	语义比较词，不能仅凭沉默推断动机	C10	—
segregate 分开；隔离；实行隔离	se- / grex	C7,8	—
segregation 分离；隔离（也有社会历史含义）	se- / grex	C7	—
self-abnegate 克制或否定自己的欲求	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	15 (p.107)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
self-abnegation 自我克制或舍弃自身欲求	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
self-analytic 自我分析的	self- / analytic；性格不能绝对二分	C12	—
semantic 语义的	semantikos	C1,6	1 (p.5)
semantical 语义的（较少用）	semantikos	C6	—
semanticist 语义学研究者	semantikos	C6	6 (p.37)
semantics 语义学；语义	semantikos	C6,10,14,19	—
senate 参议院；某些机构的评议会	senex	C5	—
senescence 衰老；老化过程	senex	C5	—
senescent 衰老中的	senex / -escent	C5,7,8	—
senile 衰老相关衰退的（旧用语，可冒犯，不作当代诊断）	senex	C5,7	—
senility 老年衰退（旧且笼统，不作当代诊断）	senex	C2,5	—
senior 较年长或资深的；年长者	senex	C1,5	1 (p.5) · 4 (p.23)
seniority 资历；年资	senex	C5	4 (p.23)
septuagenarian 七十多岁的人；七十多岁的	Latin septuaginta	C18	—
sequel 后续或续集	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	—
sequence 顺序或一连串	未列独立词族；见分章表	C7,16	6 (p.37) · 19 (p.137)
sexagenarian 六十多岁的人；六十多岁的	Latin sexaginta	C18	—
sharp 敏锐的；锋利的（分义）	语义比较	C1,12,14 / I3	—
siderophobia 对星星〔原书如此对应〕的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
silent 沉默的；无声的	语义比较词，不声称与taciturn同源	C10,13	1 (p.5) · 8 (p.51)
similarity 相似性	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
simple 简单的	simplex	C1,2,3,4,7,9,10,12,14,18 / I3,I4,I7,I8	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11) · 6 (p.37) · 9 (p.59) · 11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91) · 16 (p.113)
simpleness 简单；朴素（较少用）	simple / -ness	C7	—
simplify 简化	simplex / -fy	C7,9,18	4 (p.23)
simulate 模拟或假装	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,15,17	15 (p.107)
simulation 模拟或假装	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	17 (p.119)
sinister 不祥的；险恶的	历史sinister；现代词义不能推断左撇子品行	C3,8,9	—
sinophile 喜爱中国文化等的人	Sino- / philein	C6,18	18 (p.127)
skeptical 怀疑的	skeptic相关词族；美国拼写保留	C7,12,13	1 (p.5) · 7 (p.43)
skillful 熟练的；有技巧的	skill / -ful	C1,3,7,8,9,10,11 / I1	—
sluggish 行动缓慢的；反应迟缓的	slug / -ish历史联系待复核	C12	14 (p.99)
snowballs 不断扩大；本章为动词三单	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
sociable 爱交际的；合群的	socius	C1,6,10,12	—
social 社会的；社交的	socius	C1,3,5,6,8,11,12,15 / I3,I9	3 (p.17) · 8 (p.51) · 18 (p.127)
socialize 社交；交往	socius	C6,11	—
society 社会；社团	socius	C5,6,7,10,14	—
sociological 社会学的	socius / logos	C6	—
sociologist 社会学家	socius / logos	C6	6 (p.37)
sociology 社会学	socius / logos	C6,10	—
solarium 日光室；日光浴室	sol-/-arium	C18	—
soliloquist 作独白或自言自语者	soliloquy / -ist	C10	—
soliloquize 作独白；自言自语	soliloquy / -ize	C10,13	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
soliloquy 独白	solus / loqui	C10,13	13 (p.91)
somnambulism 梦游	somnus / ambulare	C10	—
somnambulist 梦游者	somnambulism词族	C10,13	—
somnambulistic 梦游的	somnambulism词族	C10	—
somniferous 催眠的；使人困倦的	somnus / ferre	C10	—
somnific 催眠的；令人困倦的；罕见词	somn-/-fic	C18	—
somniloquence 梦话现象；罕见词	somniloquent	C18	—
somniloquent 说梦话的；罕见词	somni-/loqu-	C18	—
somniloquist 说梦话的人；罕见词	somni-/loqu-	C18	—
somniloquy 说梦话；梦话内容；分义	somni-/loqu-	C18	—
somnolence 困倦；嗜睡	somnolent词族	C10	—
somnolency 困倦（较少用）	somnolent词族	C10	—
somnolent 困倦的	somnus词族	C10,13,15	10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
sophisticate 老于世故者；使复杂或精致；分词性	sophisticat-	C18	—
sophisticated 见识丰富的；精密复杂的（分义）	sophisticate历史词族；非所有语境同urbane	C10,11,12,18 / I3,I5	1 (p.5) · 10 (p.67)
sophistication 精致复杂；老练；分义	sophisticated	C18	—
sophomore 高中或大学二年级学生（美式）	sophos / moros	C1,18	—
sophomoric 自以为是而幼稚的	sophomore	C18	—
soporific 使人困倦的；催眠药	sopor / -fic词族；故事不提供用药指引	C10	10 (p.67)
sororicidal 杀姐妹的	sororicide词族	C11	—
sororicide 杀姐妹行为；弑姐妹者	soror / -cide	C11	—
sorority 女性学生社团；妇女联谊会	soror词族	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
specious 似是而非的；貌似有理实则不然的	species / specere历史联系	C12	—
speciousness 似是而非的性质	specious / -ness	C12	—
spectacle 引人注目的景象；表演	spectare历史词族	C12	—
spectacles 眼镜	spectacle历史词族；本章保留来源复数	C12,14	—
spectacular 壮观的；引人注目的	spectacle相关词族	C12	12 (p.83)
spectator 观众；旁观者	spectare历史词族	C12,14	9 (p.59)
spectrophobia 对镜子的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
sphygmomanometer 血压计	sphygmos / mano- / metron	C5,8 / I9	—
stadium 体育场	stadion（不拆作-ium直接派生）	C5	—
starve 挨饿；使缺乏所需资源（分义）	语义对照；不作进食建议	C12	—
stationary 静止的	-ary后缀教学例；区别stationery文具	C10 / I8	—
stenographer 速记员	steno-/graph-	C18	—
stereophonic 立体声的	stereo-/phon-	C18	—
sthenophobia 对力量的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
stinginess 吝啬	stingy / -ness；非贫穷者固有性质	C14	—
stingy 吝啬的	语义比较；不因贫困而贴标签	C1,14,17	—
stoic 坚忍者；坚忍的；斯多葛学派者（分义）	stoa历史命名；哲学与普通性格义须分开	C12,13	—
stoical 坚忍的；不诉苦的	stoic相关词族；不把沉默当心理健康判断	C10,12,13	12 (p.83)
stoicism 坚忍镇定；斯多葛哲学（分义）	Stoic词族；本章取日常坚忍义	C12	—
stoics 斯多葛学派的人	历史命名复数，区别普通性格义stoic	C12	—
stolid 不易激动的；迟钝木讷的（分义）	拉丁语stolidus词族；须按语境评价	C14,17	17 (p.119)
streetwalker 街头拉客的性工作者（传统用语）	street / walker；不能按字面套给普通行人	C14	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
stupefy 使惊呆；使昏沉	stup-/-fy	C18	—
stupidity 愚蠢；愚行	语义比较，不由一次错误判断智力	C3,12	—
stygiophobia 对地狱的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
subscribe 订阅；赞同	sub- / scribere	C9	9 (p.59)
subscription 订阅	subscribe / -tion	C9	15 (p.107)
subscriptive 与署名或订阅有关的（罕用）	subscribe词族；公共文案通常另选常用表达	C9	—
subsequent 随后的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	16 (p.113)
subsurface 地表下的	sub- / surface	C9	—
suburb 郊区；近郊城镇	sub- / urbs历史词族	C12	—
suburban 郊区的	suburb / -an	C12	—
suburbanites 郊区居民	suburbanite复数；不推定个性	C12	—
suburbia 郊区；郊区生活或居民群体	suburb相关词族	C12	—
suburbs 郊区	suburb复数；原书明示	C12	—
subway 地铁；地下通道	sub- / way	C9,10,12,14	—
suicidal 与自杀相关的；有自杀想法的	suicide词族；不从单一画面诊断	C11	—
suicide 自杀行为	sui / -cide；不作成功或失败的价值评价	C10,11,13	—
sum 总数；总计	summa / summus	C7,11,15	—
summit 顶峰；高峰	summus	C7	—
supercilious 傲慢轻蔑的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16,17	16 (p.113)
superconscious 超出通常意识范围的；涉及更高意识的（特殊理论或文学语境）	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
superficial 表面的；肤浅的	superficialis历史借词；原书填空推导	C18	18 (p.127)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
superfluity 过剩；多余之物	superfluous	C18	—
superfluous 多余的	superfluus历史借词；原书填空推导	C18	18 (p.127)
superior 更好的；更高的；分义	superior历史借词；原书填空推导	C17,18,19	9 (p.59) · 11 (p.75) · 19 (p.137)
supernatural 超自然的	supernaturalis相关借词；原书填空推导	C18	4 (p.23) · 18 (p.127)
supersede 取代	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1 / I8,I10	—
supervise 监督	super-与历史观看词族；原书填空推导	C18	—
supervision 监督；管理	未列独立词族；见分章表	C16	10 (p.67) · 16 (p.113)
surreptitious 秘密的或偷偷的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
surreptitiousness 偷偷摸摸或秘密的性质	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
survival 生存；存活	survive相关名词；挑战推导	C18	—
survive 生存；存活	sur- / vivere历史词族；挑战推导，待第18章核对	C10,18 / I3	7 (p.43)
sweet 甜的；可爱的	英语词族	C1,7,11,14,18	—
sweetness 甜；温柔可爱	sweet / -ness	C7,14	—
sycophancy 谄媚奉承	sycophant词族；编辑扩展	C11	—
sycophant 谄媚奉承者	希腊语sykophantes历史词族；不凭词根编造完整起源故事	C11,13	11 (p.75) · 13 (p.91)
sycophantic 谄媚奉承的	sycophant词族；编辑扩展	C11,14	—
sycophants 谄媚奉承者 sycophant的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C11,15	—
symbiosis 共生	挑战推导答案；不限定互利	C18	—
symbiotic 共生的	挑战推导形容词	C18	—
symmetric 对称的	sym-/metr-	C18	—
symmetrical 对称的	挑战推导形容词	C18	—
symmetry 对称	挑战推导答案	C18	18 (p.127)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
sympathetic 同情的；体谅的	sym- / pathos	C7	16 (p.113)
sympathize 同情；体谅；赞同	sym- / pathos	C7,15	—
sympathy 同情；体谅；赞同	sym- / pathos	C3,7,12,15,16,17	—
symphonic 交响乐的	挑战推导形容词	C18	—
symphony 交响曲	挑战推导答案	C18	—
synagogue 犹太会堂	挑战推导答案；不是正文明列答案	C18	—
synchronization 同步；协调时间	syn- / chronos	C7	—
synchronize 同步；使同时发生	syn- / chronos	C7,8	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
synchronous 同时发生的；同步的	syn- / chronos	C7	—
syndrome 综合征；一组相关表现	挑战推导答案；仅目录词	C18	—
synergism 协同作用	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	—
synergistic 协同的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
synergy 协同作用	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107) · 17 (p.119)
synonym 同义或近义词	syn- / onyma	C3,9,11,12,13,14,15,16 / I3,I4	7 (p.43)
synonymous 同义或近义的	synonym词族	C5,10,11,15	5 (p.31)
synophobia 对聚在一起的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
tacit 默示的；未明说的	tacere词族	C10	10 (p.67)
tacitly 默示地；未明说地	tacit / -ly	C10	—
tacitness 默示、未明说的性质	tacit / -ness	C10	—
taciturn 沉默寡言的	tacere词族	C1,10,13	1 (p.5) · 10 (p.67) · 13 (p.91)
taciturnity 沉默寡言	taciturn / -ity	C10	—
taeniophobia 对绦虫的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
tail 尾巴；臀部的旧俚语义（分义）	本章在旧服装注释中评论俚语，不把所有tail都等同臀部	C5,14	—
talkative 健谈的	talk / -ative；语义对照	C10,13	10 (p.67)
taphephobia 对被活埋的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
taxidermist 动物标本制作师	taxis / derma	C4,8	4 (p.23) · 8 (p.51)
taxidermy 动物标本制作术	skin	C4	—
telebinoculars 旧文献中指双筒望远镜的罕见形式	tele-/binoculars	C18	18 (p.127)
telegraph 电报；电报机	tele- / graphein	C5,7	—
telepathic 传心术的；心灵感应的	tele- / pathos	C7	—
telepathy 传心术；心灵感应（所声称的能力）	tele- / pathos	C7,8	8 (p.51)
telephone 电话	tele- / phone	C7,14,18 / I5	7 (p.43) · 8 (p.51)
telescope 望远镜	tele- / skopein	C6,7,18	6 (p.37) · 18 (p.127)
television 电视	tele- / 拉丁语visio	C14,18	6 (p.37)
teratophobia 对怪异、畸形者〔原书措辞〕的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
termagant 好争吵女人的旧式贬称	历史人名词源；须标语域和时代	C11,13	—
testicle 睾丸	testicular的教学基词	C10	—
testicular 睾丸的	testicle词族	C10	—
thalassophobia 对海洋的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
thanatology 死亡学；对死亡与临终的研究	挑战推导并由第18章答案核对，非原Session明示答案	C18	—
thanatophobia 对死亡的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
thanatopsis 诗题Thanatopsis；死亡观照之意	诗题与thanatos / opsis相关，非一般医学术语	C18	—
theologian 神学研究者	theology词族	C11	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
theological 神学的	theology词族	C11	11 (p.75)
theology 神学	theos / -logy	C11	—
theophilus 忒奥菲勒斯（姓名形式）	theos / philos；姓名与实际信仰分开	C11,18	—
therapist 治疗师	carryover	C5,9,15	5 (p.31)
thermometer 温度计	therme / metron	C5	2 (p.11)
thermophobia 对热的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
threatening 带威胁的；来势不善的	threat词族	C1,3,8	—
tight-fisted 吝啬的	tight / fisted复合；与无连字符变体分开	C14,17	—
tightfistedness 吝啬	tightfisted / -ness；保留原书无连字符形	C14	—
timely 及时的	time / -ly	C8	16 (p.113)
timid 胆怯的；缺乏自信的	拉丁语timidus词族；语义对照	C1,11,12	1 (p.5)
tireless 不倦的；坚持不懈的	tire / -less；不作无需休息的医学断言	C1,12	1 (p.5)
tirelessness 不知疲倦；持续的投入	tireless / -ness；对照indefatigability，不暗示无须休息	C12,13	—
titillate 逗引兴趣；使愉快兴奋	titillare	C9	9 (p.59)
titillation 愉快的兴奋；刺激感	titillare词族	C9	—
toilet 厕所；便器（分义）	现代地域用法不同；路线标牌按实际设施	C14	—
tome 厚重的大部头书	tome	C6	—
tonsillectomy 扁桃体切除术	tonsil / -ectomy	C6	—
too 也；过于	与to、two作同音比较，非同源	C1,2,3,7,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,18 / I2,I3,I5	13 (p.91) · 14 (p.99)
toxicophobia 对毒物的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
transcribe 转写；誊写；改编乐曲；分义	trans-/scrib-	C18	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
transcriber 转写者；誊写者；分义	transcribe	C18	—
transcription 转写；誊写稿；分义	transcribe	C18	—
trepidation 惶恐；忧虑	trepidare历史词族	C12	12 (p.83)
trichophobia 对毛发的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
trilingual 三语的	tri- / lingua	C6,18	6 (p.37)
tripod 三脚架	tri- / podos	C5	—
triskaidekaphobia 对数字十三的恐惧	triskaideka-/phobia	C18 / A	—
trite 陈腐的	独立比较词	C10,13,14	10 (p.67)
trivia 琐事；冷知识	trivium词族的历史发展	C9,10,13	—
trivial 琐碎的；不重要的	trivialis / trivium词族	C9	—
trivialities 琐事	triviality的复数	C9 / I3	—
true 真实的；正确的	与specious语义比较	C1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,12,14,15,16 / I1,I3,I8	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11) · 16 (p.113) · 18 (p.127)
twins 双胞胎	fraternal的语义搭配例，非同源词	C11,14	—
two 二	与to、too作同音比较，非同源	C1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,18,19 / I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I6,I8	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11) · 3 (p.17) · 5 (p.31) · 8 (p.51) · 9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67) · 11 (p.75) · 12 (p.83) · 13 (p.91) · 14 (p.99) · 15 (p.107) · 16 (p.113) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127) · 19 (p.137)
typescript 打字稿	type / script	C9	—
tyro 新手；初学者	拉丁语tiro借词；不等于不肯学习	C1,11,13	1 (p.5)
ubiquitous 无处不在的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
ubiquitousness 无处不在的性质	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
ubiquity 无处不在	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	—
unanimity 全体一致；一致同意	unanimous相关词族	C12	17 (p.119)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
unanimous 一致同意的	unus / animus历史词族	C12,13 / I4	9 (p.59)
uncle 叔伯舅辈亲属	不按拼写类推出uncular；avuncular历史关联另列	C10	7 (p.43) · 11 (p.75) · 16 (p.113)
uncommunicative 不愿交流或少透露的	语义比较词	C10	—
unconscionability 昧良心或极不合理的性质	unconscionable词族	C7	—
unconscionable 昧良心的；极不合理的	un- / conscience词族	C7,8 / I3	7 (p.43)
unconscionableness 昧良心或极不合理的性质（较少用）	unconscionable / -ness	C7	—
unemotional 不显情绪的；冷静的	un- / emotional；不与stoical所有语境严格同义	C12	—
unequivocal 明确无疑的	un- / equivocal	C1,9,15	1 (p.5) · 3 (p.17)
unequivocally 明确无疑地	unequivocal / -ly	C9	—
unfamiliar 不熟悉的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	18 (p.127) · 19 (p.137)
unflinching 坚定的；不畏缩的	un- / flinch / -ing；语义比较	C12	—
unfriendly 不友好的	un- / friendly；不表示所有不合群者	C10,12,13	10 (p.67)
unicorn 独角兽	uni- / cornu历史词族；挑战推导	C18	—
unicycle 独轮车	uni- / cycle；挑战推导	C18	—
uniform 一致的；制服（分义）	uni- / form；挑战选形容词义	C11,18	—
unify 使统一	uni- / -fy历史构词；挑战推导	C18	—
unilateral 单方面的	uni-/later-	C18	18 (p.127)
unity 统一；团结	unus历史词族；挑战推导	C18	—
universe 宇宙；整体范围（分义）	unus / vertere历史联系，不按字面定义宇宙	C3,6,7,11,12,18	1 (p.5) · 6 (p.37)
university 大学	universitas历史词族；非universe加后缀的直线派生	C1,4,7,12,18 / I2,I4	6 (p.37) · 15 (p.107)
unskilled 不熟练的；无需专门技术的	un- / skill / -ed	C8	—
urban 城市的	urbs历史词族；与urbane现代义分开	C12	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
urbane 温文尔雅的；老练得体的	urbanus历史词族；不由住址或阶层判断	C12	12 (p.83)
urbanity 文雅；温文有礼	urbane / urbs历史词族	C12,13	12 (p.83)
ursicide 杀熊；杀熊者等罕用义（待专审）	原挑战推导，第18章给出词形	C18	—
ursine 熊的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99)
uxorial 妻子的；与妻子相关的	uxor词族，语域较正式	C11	—
uxoricidal 杀妻的	uxoricide词族	C11	—
uxoricide 杀妻行为；杀妻者	uxor / -cide	C11	—
uxorious 过分宠爱妻子的（旧式带贬意味）	uxor词族；不以平等关怀判定	C1,11,13	—
uxoriousness 对妻子的过分宠爱（旧式用语）	uxorious / -ness；不套用神经症推断	C11	—
vacillate 犹豫摇摆	未列独立词族；见分章表	C1,15,17 / I8	1 (p.5) · 15 (p.107)
vacillating 犹豫摇摆 vacillate的现在分词	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107)
vacillation 犹豫摇摆	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
vacillatory 摇摆不定的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15	—
vegetable-like 像植物的（原文旧式比喻）	vegetable / like临时复合；只在旧比喻评论中出现，不用以贬损人	C14	—
vegetate 生活呆滞而无进取	未列独立词族；见分章表	C15,17	15 (p.107)
vehicle 车辆；运载工具	vehicular的教学基词	C10,12,14	16 (p.113)
vehicular 车辆的	vehicle词族	C10	—
ventral 腹侧的	venter词族，方向随解剖体位与物种核查	C10,13	—
ventricle 心室；脑室	ventriculus，venter词族	C10	—
ventricles 心室；脑室 ventricle的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C10	—
ventricular 心室或脑室的	ventricle / -ar	C10	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
ventriloquism 腹语术；使观众感觉声音来自别处的表演	venter / loqui词族，非真的由腹部发声	C10	—
ventriloquist 腹语表演者	venter / loqui词族	C10	—
ventriloquistic 腹语表演的	ventriloquism词族	C10	—
ventriloquize 作腹语表演	ventriloquism词族	C10	—
verb 动词	verbum词族	C3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,18 / I2,I3,I5	—
verbal 词语的；口头的（依语境）	verbum词族	C1,2,3,5,6,10,13,15	1 (p.5) · 2 (p.11) · 10 (p.67)
verbalize 用言语表达	verbal / -ize	C2,7,10	2 (p.11)
verbatim 逐字地；逐字的	verbum词族	C6,10,13	10 (p.67)
verbiage 赘言；措辞方式	verbum词族	C10	10 (p.67)
verbose 冗长的；用词过多的	verbum	C10,13	10 (p.67)
verbosity 冗长；赘言	verbose词族	C10	—
versatile 多才多能的；多用途的	拉丁语versatilis词族	C12	12 (p.83)
versatility 多才多能；多用途性	versatile词族；非本Session明示词形	C12	7 (p.43)
vesicle 小囊；囊泡	vesicular的教学基词	C10	—
vesicular 小囊的；囊泡的	vesicle词族	C10	—
veteran 经验丰富的人；老兵	vetus词族	C7,8	—
vicarious 通过他人经历而间接获得的	拉丁语vicarius历史词族；间接体验也可产生真实情绪	C1,14,15,17	1 (p.5) · 14 (p.99)
vicariously 通过他人体验而间接地	vicarious / -ly	C14	—
virago 旧式贬称：泼悍好争辩的女人	拉丁语virago词族；当代有性别贬损风险，放在明确历史引文编辑情境	C11,13	11 (p.75)
virtuosi 技艺精湛的艺术家们	virtuoso意大利语式复数	C11	—
virtuoso 技艺精湛的艺术家	意大利语virtuoso词族	C1,2,11,13	2 (p.11)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
virtuosos 技艺精湛的艺术家们	virtuoso英语式复数	C11	—
visual 视觉的；可见的	videre词族	C1,8	1 (p.5)
vita 履历；生平	拉丁语vita借词；本章履历义	C12,18	—
vital 至关重要的；生命所必需的	vita历史词族	C3,5,7,9,12	—
vitality 活力；生命力	vital词族	C12	12 (p.83)
vitalization 赋予活力的过程	vitalize词族	C12	—
vitalize 赋予活力	vital / -ize	C12	—
vitamin 维生素	历史命名不表示所有维生素都是胺	C11,12	—
vivacious 活泼生动的	vivo历史词族	C12	—
vivaciousness 活泼生动	vivacious / -ness；回忆答案明示	C12	—
vivacity 活泼；生气	vivacious词族	C12	—
vivarium 饲养或观察动植物的生态容器 / 设施	vivus / -arium历史造词	C12,18	—
vivid 鲜明的；生动的	vivo历史词族	C12,15	—
vividness 鲜明；生动	vivid / -ness	C12	—
viviparous 胎生的	vivi- / -parous；不可由词根推断全部物种	C12,13	—
vivisection 活体解剖或活体实验（须辨语义）	vivi- / section；不含具体操作	C12	—
vocabularies 多个人或领域的词汇体系	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	19 (p.137)
vocabulary 词汇；词汇量	未列独立词族；见分章表	C19	2 (p.11) · 6 (p.37) · 19 (p.137)
vocal 嗓音的；积极发声的	vox词族	C9,10,13	—
vocalist 歌手	vocal / -ist	C9	—
vocalization 发声；声音表达	vocalize词族	C9,10	—
vocalize 发声；用声音表达	vocal / -ize	C9,10	—

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
vocals 嗓音的；积极发声的 vocal的原书变形	未列独立词族；见分章表	C9	—
vociferate 大声叫喊	vox / ferre词族	C10	—
vociferation 叫喊；强烈表达	vociferate词族	C10	—
vociferous 大声叫嚷的	vox / ferre	C9,10,13	10 (p.67)
vociferously 大声吵嚷或强烈地	vociferous / -ly	C9,11	—
vociferousness 喧嚷；大声叫嚷	vociferous / -ness	C10	—
volition 意愿；自主选择	velle词族	C9	—
volubility 流利健谈；口若悬河	voluble / -ity	C10	10 (p.67)
voluble 说话流利且多的	volvere词族	C10,13	10 (p.67)
voluntarily 自愿地	voluntary / -ly	C3,9	—
voluntary 自愿的	velle词族	C9	3 (p.17) · 19 (p.137)
volunteer 志愿者；自愿做	voluntary词族	C9,11	6 (p.37) · 9 (p.59) · 13 (p.91) · 17 (p.119) · 18 (p.127)
voracious 食量大或求知欲强的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C12,14,17	—
voracity 贪食或强烈渴求	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
vulpicide 用猎犬狩猎以外方式杀狐；这样杀狐者（旧狩猎语域）	vulpes / -i- / -cide；不能把第18章简短答案当作现代完整释义	C18	—
vulpine 狐的或狡猾的	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14,17	14 (p.99)
want 匮乏	名词用法与想要的动词分开	C1,3,6,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,17,18 / I3,I6	1 (p.5) · 5 (p.31) · 6 (p.37) · 9 (p.59) · 10 (p.67) · 12 (p.83) · 14 (p.99) · 15 (p.107) · 16 (p.113)
washroom 洗手间	wash / room复合词；地域语用另核	C14	—
way 路；方式	与weigh作同音比较，非同源	C2,3,6,7,9,10,11,12,14,15,18 / I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I8	9 (p.59) · 11 (p.75) · 16 (p.113) · 18 (p.127) · 19 (p.137)
wealth 财富	独立比较词	C1,11,14,16 / A	1 (p.5)

词项 / 中文释义	词族或关系标签	原书位置	小说位置
wealthy 富裕的	wealth / -y	C11,12,14 / I4,I7	7 (p.43) · 11 (p.75)
weigh 称重；权衡	与way作同音比较，非同源	C11	—
well-rounded 全面发展的	组合形容词；语义近似不表示无限技能	C12	—
witty 机智风趣的	wit词族；语义比较	C12	12 (p.83)
worldly 世故的；熟悉世事的	world词族；与ingenuous比较不表示道德高低	C12	—
xenophobia 对外国人的恐惧 原书历史用法	未列独立词族；见分章表	/ A	—
xylophone 木琴	未列独立词族；见分章表	C14	—
zodiac 黄道带；黄道十二宫体系	zoion词族，经zodiakos	C6,8,9	—
zodiacal 黄道或黄道十二宫的	zodiac词族	C6	—
zoological 动物学的	zoion / logos	C6	—
zoologist 动物学家	zoion / logos	C6	6 (p.37)
zoology 动物学	zoion / logos	C6	—
zoophile 嗜动物者等；旧义与现义须区分	zoo-/phile	C18	—
zoophobia 对动物的强烈恐惧	zoo- / phobia；不等同普通不喜欢动物	C11 / A	—

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