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Part 1 - Commonly Used Synonyms (54)

1. 上升 / 增加 (verb): to (make something) become larger in amount or size

1.1. surge	[數量/價格/收入/排名] 迅速上升或急劇上漲
1.2. soar	E.g. (1) The stock's prices <u>surge</u> to record highs on hope virus is peaking.
1.3. inflate	E.g. (2) The property prices <u>soared</u> a further 20 percent last week.
1.4. rocket	E.g. (3) The average house price of Hong Kong has <u>rocketed/inflated</u> to the top of world.
1.5. multiply	E.g. (4) Hot weather <u>multiplied</u> the bacteria in the food rapidly.
1.6. escalate	[問題/情況/程度] 增強或加劇 E.g. (1) His financial problems <u>escalated</u> after he became unemployed. E.g. (2) The <u>escalating</u> rate of inflation will almost certainly lead to surging prices of daily necessities.
1.7. intensify	E.g. (3) Launching the new policy has <u>intensified</u> the dissatisfaction within the company.
1.8. heighten	[情緒/效果] 增強 E.g. (1) The strong police presence only <u>heightened</u> the tension among the crowd.
1.9. inflame	E.g. (2) Reducing the number of staff is certain to <u>inflame</u> the already angry medical profession.

2. 改善 / 提升 (verb): to make a bad or unpleasant situation better

2.1. ameliorate	[問題/情況] 變好或改進 E.g. Foreign aid is badly needed to <u>ameliorate</u> the negative impact of the natural disaster.
2.2. improve	提升 [程度/名望/水平] E.g. (1) These factors helped to <u>elevate</u> the town to the position of one of the most beautiful in the country.
2.3. elevate	E.g. (2) These scandals will not <u>enhance/improve</u> the government's reputation.
2.4. enhance	
2.5. sharpen	加強 [競爭力]/提高 [技能] E.g. (1) The company is cutting production costs in an attempt to <u>sharpen</u> its competitive edge.
2.6. upgrade	E.g. (2) I take the initiative to <u>sharpen/upgrade</u> my computer skills.

31. 理據 (noun): something that provides an explanation

31.1. grounds	原因/根據/理由 E.g. (1) The accused pleaded not guilty <u>on grounds of</u> diminished responsibility.
31.2. basis	E.g. (2) Discrimination on the <u>basis of</u> race, gender, age or disability is not allowed.
31.3. justification	E.g. (3) There is no <u>justification</u> for cruelty.
31.4. rationale	基本原理 E.g. The general public questioned the rationale for the restrictions set by parks management

32. 利用 (verb): to use something in an effective way (positively)

32.1.	
32.2.	
32.3. of	
32.4.	

33. 展示 / 顯示 / 暗示 (verb): to show, point, or make clear in another way

33.1. indicate	標示/表明/顯示 E.g. (1) Various studies <u>indicate</u> that some forms of alternative medicine are extremely effective.
33.2 show	E.g. (2) These problems <u>demonstrate</u> the importance of strategic planning.
33.3. demonstrate	
33.4. reveal	使 [問題/真相] 顯露 E.g. A recent report <u>revealed</u> the loopholes of the policy.
33.5. signal	表達 [動機] E.g. The union has <u>signalled</u> the workers' intention to strike.
33.6. imply	暗示 E.g. His speech <u>implied</u> that the government should bear the responsibility of protecting the environment.

34. 佔優勢 / 勝過 (verb): to get control or have an advantage over other people

34.1. p	
34.2. h	
34.3. t	
34.4.	
34.5. d	
34.6. d	
34.7. d	

35. 普及的 (adj.): existing very commonly or happening often


35.1. prevailing	流行的/盛行的/普遍的
35.2. widespread	E.g. (1) This computer game is more <u>prevalent</u> among youngsters.
35.3. prevalent	E.g. (2) <u>prevailing</u> attitude/mood/emotion
35.4. pervasive	遍佈的 E.g. Reformed are being undermined by the all- <u>pervasive</u> corruption.
35.5. epidemic	流行的/影響大量人的 E.g. Poverty in this country has reached <u>epidemic</u> proportions.
35.6. universal	普遍的 [想法/原則/現象] E.g. The new policy has received <u>universal</u> approval within the party.
36.7. ubiquitous	無處不在的 E.g. The mobile phone, that most <u>ubiquitous</u> of consumer electronic
36.8. omnipresent	appliances, is about to enter a new age.

Part 2 - Problem-solution (35)

55. 杜絕 / 處理 / 解決 (verb): to remove or take away someone or something

55.1. cope with	應付/處理 [問題/難關] E.g. (1) The hostages had been confined for so long that they couldn't <u>cope with</u> the outside world E.g. (2) The government is <u>wrestling with</u> difficult economic problems.
55.2. deal with	
55.3. address	
55.4. grapple with	
55.5. wrestle with	
55.6. come to grips with	
55.7. eliminate	清除/解決 [問題/疾病] E.g. The programme will minimize, though not <u>eliminate</u> , the problem.
55.8. resolve	
55.9. eradicate	杜絕/打擊 E.g. (1) The government claims to be doing all it can to <u>eradicate</u> corruption. E.g. (2) <u>combat</u> crime/terrorism/inflation/disease/drug abuse
55.10. combat	
55.11. stamp out	
55.12. put a halt/stop to	停止 E.g. Production has <u>halted</u> at all of the company's factories because of the pay dispute.

56. 解決方案 (noun): a way to solve a problem or deal with a difficult situation

56.1. n	
56.2. n	
56.3. s	
56.4. s	
56.5. n	
56.6. p	
56.7. s	

Part 3 - Economy-/Finance-related (10)

90. 衰退的 / 不景氣的 (adj.): becoming weaker or smaller

90.1. declining	E.g. (1) The <u>shrinking</u> workforce would have to support a growing number of retired people. E.g. (2) Due to the <u>waning</u> economy, most analysts agree that many companies would be driven out of business. E.g. (3) The first manifest result of the change was the <u>weakening</u> of the metropolitans. E.g. (4) <u>anaemic</u> returns on an investment
90.2. diminishing	
90.3. shrinking	
90.4. weakening	
90.5. waning	
90.6. anaemic	
90.7. faltering	

91. 繁榮的 (adj.): growing, developing, or being successful

91.1. prosperous	繁榮的
91.2. flourishing	E.g. (1) The city has a <u>thriving</u> community and a rich and tragic history.
91.3. thriving	E.g. (2) There has been a <u>flourishing</u> trade in these kind of items.
91.4. blossoming	興旺的
91.5. booming	E.g. (1) a <u>blooming</u> business
91.6. blooming	E.g. (2) Demand for lighting materials was <u>booming</u> .

92. 刺激 (verb): to encourage something to grow, develop, or become active

92.1.	
92.2.	
92.3.	

93. 前景 (noun): the likely future situation

93.1. future	E.g. (1) <u>Prospects</u> for employment remain bleak for most people in the area. E.g. (2) The political <u>outlook</u> is still uncertain. E.g. (3) The overall oil price <u>outlook</u> is expected to remain bearish.
93.2. prospect	
93.3. outlook	

94. 富有的 (adj.): rich

94.1. wealthy	富有的/有錢的
94.2. affluent	E.g. (1) Her family was very <u>well off</u> . E.g. (2) <u>affluent</u> nations/neighbourhoods
94.3. well off	
94.3. prosperous	富裕(並成功)的 E.g. a <u>prosperous</u> businessman

95. 昂貴的 (adj.): expensive in price

95.1.	
95.2.	
95.3. price	
95.4.	

96. 金錢方面的 (adj.): relating to money or in the form of money

96.1.	
96.2.	
96.3.	

97. 收益 (noun): the amount of money received from a particular event or activity

97.1. proceeds	收入/收益
97.2. income	E.g. Most of the <u>proceeds</u> from the sale will be used to pay the retailer's debt.
97.3. profits	盈利/利潤
97.4. earnings	E.g. (1) The company said it had made/realize/turn a <u>profit</u> of about 1 million on the deal. E.g. (2) The group has had an uneven record in recent years, swinging back and forth between <u>profits</u> and losses.
97.5. returns	收益/利潤/收入
	E.g. The <u>return</u> on the money we invested was very low.
97.6. funds	資金
	E.g. The <u>fund</u> provides money to clean up chemically polluted industrial sites.

98. 被解僱的 (adj.): to stop employing someone

98.1.	
98.2.	
98.3.	
98.4.	
98.5.	

99. 削減 (verb) to cut down a small amount of something

99.1. trim	減少 [數量]
99.2. curtail	E.g. (1) They are trying to <u>trim</u> the costs, so staff who leave are not being replaced. E.g. (2) <u>curtail</u> holiday/spending
99.3. retrench	削減 [開支]
99.4. cut back	E.g. (1) The company had to <u>retrench</u> because of failing orders. E.g. (2) With orders down, many companies are <u>cutting back on</u> production costs.

Part 5 - Negative Adjectives (29)

122. 差的 / 不合標準的 / 強差人意的 (adj.): not good or not good enough

122.1. unsatisfactory	不令人滿意的 E.g. The <u>unsatisfactory</u> housing of these older people can be expected to have consequences for their physical and psychological well-being.
122.2. substandard	低於標準的/不合格的 E.g. (1) <u>substandard</u> housing/accommodation/work/goods
122.3. below par	E.g. (2) Customers who were surveyed reported that the company's products are expensive and <u>below par</u> .
122.4. deficient	不夠的/不足的 E.g. His theory is <u>deficient</u> in several respects.
122.5. faulty	有缺陷的/不完美的 E.g. <u>Faulty</u> record-keeping meant that many patient did not get appropriate treatment.
122.6. appalling	極為惡劣的 E.g. The standard of cleanliness in some of these restaurants is frankly <u>appalling</u> .

123. 有毒的 / 有害的 (adj.): very harmful and able to cause illness or death

123.1.	
123.2.	
123.3.	
123.4.	
123.5.	

124. 複雜的 (adj.): including a lot of different parts, in a way that is difficult to understand

124.1.	
124.2.	
124.3.	