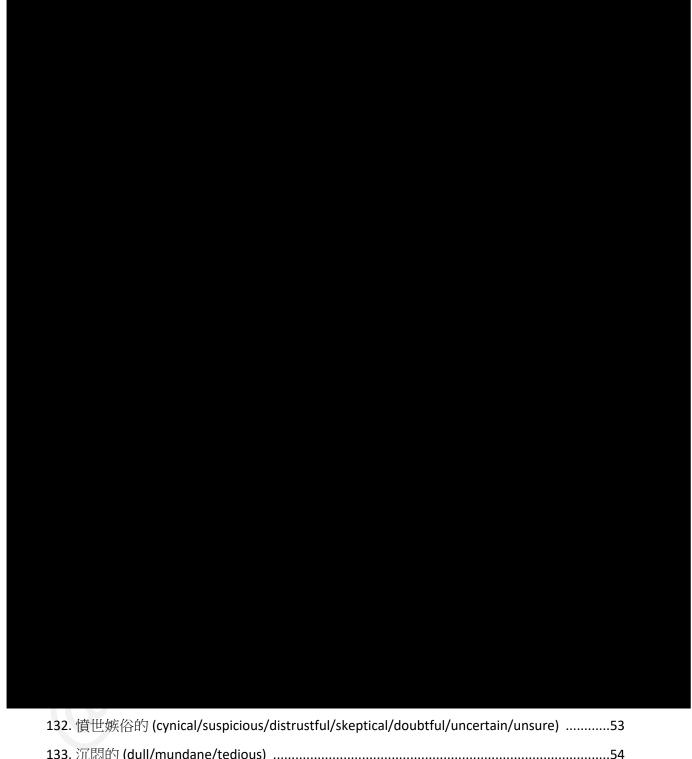
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136. 失望的 (disappointed/dismayed/saddened/disheartened)	54
137. 固執的 (stubborn/obstinate/strong-willed)	55
138. 怪異的 (strange/weird/peculiar/bizarre/eccentric)	55
139. 無法容忍的 (deplorable/intolerable/unbearable/insufferable/crippling)	55

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 surge 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 escalating rate of inflation will almost certainly lead to surging
1.7. intensify	prices of daily necessities.
	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
1.9. inflame	crowd.
1.5. Illianie	E.g. (2) Reducing the number of staff is certain to <u>inflame</u> the already angry medical profession.

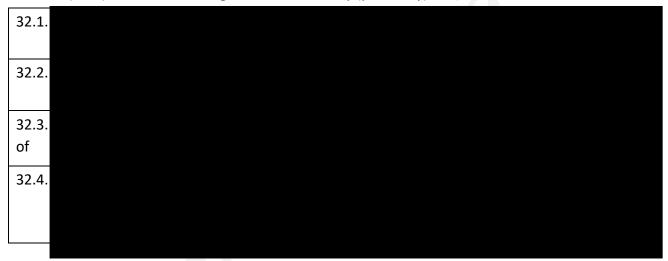
2. 改善 / 提升 (verb): to make a bad or unpleasant situation better

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]
2.3. elevate	E.g. (1) These factors helped to <u>elevate</u> the town to the position of one of the most beautiful in the country.
2.4. enhance	E.g. (2) These scandals will not <u>enhance/improve</u> the government's reputation.
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 sharpen
2.6. upgrade	its competitive edge.
	E.g. (2) I take the initiative to sharpen/upgrade 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 on grounds of diminished
31.2. basis	responsibility.
	E.g. (2) Discrimination on the <u>basis</u> of race, gender, age or disability is
31.3. justification	not allowed.
	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)



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
33.2 show	E.g. (1) Various studies <u>indicate</u> that some forms of alternative medicine are extremely effective.
33.3. demonstrate	E.g. (2) These problems <u>demonstrate</u> the importance of strategic planning.
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



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) prevailing attitude/mood/emotion
35.4. pervasive	遍佈的
1 C	E.g. Reformed are being undermined by the all-pervasive 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
26.0	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]
55.2. deal with	E.g. (1) The hostages had been confined for so long that they
55.3. address	couldn't <u>cope with</u> the outside world
55.4. grapple with	E.g. (2) The government is <u>wrestling with</u> difficult economic problems.
55.5. wrestle with	- problems.
55.6. come to grips with	. 0,
55.7. eliminate	清除/解決 [問題/疾病]
55.8. resolve	E.g. The programme will minimize, though not <u>eliminate</u> , the problem.
55.9. eradicate	杜絕/打擊
55.10. combat	E.g. (1) The government claims to be doing all it can to <u>eradicate</u> corruption.
55.11. stamp out	E.g. (2) combat crime/terrorism/inflation/disease/drug abuse
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



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



93. 前景 (noun): the likely future situation

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

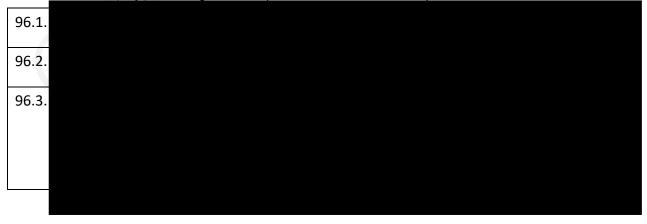
94. 富有的 (adj.): rich

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

95. 昂貴的 (adj.): expensive in price



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



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

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

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



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

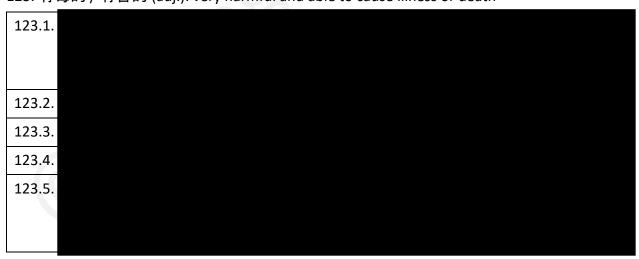
99.1. trim	減少[數量]				
	E.g. (1) They are trying to <u>trim</u> the costs, so staff who leave are not				
99.2. curtail	being replaced.				
	E.g. (2) <u>curtail</u> holiday/spending				
99.3. retrench	削減 [開支]				
	E.g. (1) The company had to <u>retrench</u> because of failing orders.				
99.4. cut back	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) substandard housing/accommodation/work/goods	
122.3. below par	E.g. (2) Customers who were surveyed reported that the	
	company's products are expensive and below par.	
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. Faulty 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 appalling.	

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



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.			