



# 英语专业四级考前 15 天

主 编: 钱秀芸

副主编: 蒋晓雪 钱丝雨 钟 桦



武汉理工大学出版社  
WUTP Wuhan University of Technology Press

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考前 15 天/钱秀芸主编. —武汉:武汉理工大学出版社,2014.4

ISBN 978-7-5629-4480-5

I. ①英… II. ①钱… III. ①大学英语水平考试-自学参考资料

IV. ①H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 049308 号

项目负责人:史卫国

责任校对:丁 冲

出版发行:武汉理工大学出版社

地 址:武汉市洪山区珞狮路 122 号

邮 编:430070

网 址:<http://www.techbook.com.cn>

经 销 者:各地新华书店

印 刷 者:武汉兴和彩色印务有限公司

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:10.125

字 数:250 千字

版 次:2014 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次:2014 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:1000 册

定 价:28.00 元

责 任 编 辑:史卫国

装 帧 设 计:兴和设计

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换。

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# 前 言

在大学阶段,英语语言技能的培养和发展日益受到重视。《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》要求,基础阶段英语专业学生必须通过专业四级考试(TEM-4)。对于英语专业学生来说,充分了解 TEM-4 的性质、内容、所测试的语言知识或能力,进行科学的复习十分必要。《英语专业四级考前 15 天》正是基于此目的而编写的。

本书参编人员多年来均参与基础阶段英语教学与 TEM-4 辅导工作,取得过非常骄人的成绩,专业四级考试及格率每年都保持在 95% 以上,在考试理论及实践方面积累了相当丰富的经验。

本书的编写遵循学生对语言的认知规律,以词汇学习为主干,在夯实基础的前提下,查漏补缺,兼顾语法重难点,通过模拟实践来对学习内容进行评估。全书按 15 天来安排,每天学习的主要内容由三大部分组成:

第一部分为词汇认知。包括了 20 组可用于快速扩大学生词汇量的同义、近义、近形异义重难点词,以及基本的用法或搭配。词汇依字母顺序编排,易于学生记忆学习。

第二部分为词义辨析。通过对重难点内容的重现,为认知词汇中的重难点词汇提供详尽的解释,便于学生梳理核心词汇,加深对重难点内容的掌握,巩固学习成果。

第三部分为模拟演练。包括 20 道评估词汇和重点语法考点的练习题,以及 2 篇阅读理解的练习题。通过反复练习重难点内容,便于学生自我评估所测试的语言知识或能力。

本书既可供英语专业学生学习、自测,准备 TEM-4 考试,也可供从事基础阶段英语教学的教师参考。

本书由钱秀芸统稿并负责其中模拟演练阶段编写;蒋晓零负责词义辨析部分的设计编写;钱丝雨和钟桦负责词汇认知阶段编写。

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了武汉理工大学出版社史卫国老师的大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于本书编写时间紧,作者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,请读者批评指正。

编 者

2014 年 1 月

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# 第 1 天

## I . 词汇认知

abandon	(书)遗弃,舍弃	(n. /v. ) abandon sb. /sth.
desert	(贬)抛弃,离弃 n. /v.	desert teaching for politics 弃教从政
forsake	(正)离开,摒弃	forsake sb. /sth. for sb. /sth.

abbreviate	缩写	abbreviate sth. to sth.
abridge	删节,节略	an abridged edition/version 节版,节本
shorten	使变短,缩短	shorten sth. to sth.

abdomen	腹部	
belly	肚子	
stomach	胃,食欲,爱好	have a good stomach for 好胃口,渴望

abhor	憎恶	
dislike	不喜欢,厌恶 n. /v.	have a dislike for /of/to 厌恶,不喜欢 likes and dislikes 好恶
hate	憎恨	

ability	(人的)才能	to the best of one's ability 竭尽全力
capability	性能,容量,能力	nuclear capability 核能力
capacity	能力,容量,容积	capacity for/of/to ...的能力

able	能够……的,有才能的	be able to (do sth. )
capable	有能力的	be capable of
competent	合格的,称职的	to be competent at / in sth.

aboard	在船/车上,上船/车	(adv. /prep. ) Welcome aboard! 欢迎乘坐(加盟)
abroad	在国外,到国外(adv. )	at home and abroad 国内外
board	上车(船、飞机等)	n. /v.

about	大约	adv. /prep. /adj.
approximately	近似的, 大约的	
roughly	大约, 大致, 差不多	roughly speaking 粗略地说

above	在……上, 多于, 胜于	adv. /prep. /adj.
beyond	超出, 超越 adv. /prep.	beyond control 无法控制

abstract	概要, 摘要 adj. / n. /v.	in the abstract 抽象的, 理论上
digest	摘要, 文摘, 汇编	(n. /v. )news digest 新闻摘要
outline	概述, 略述, 纲要	n. /v.
summary	总结, 概括 n. / adj.	in summary 总的来说

absurd	荒谬的, 荒唐的	the absurd 荒诞的事物, 悖理的东西
ridiculous	愚蠢的, 滑稽的	

accelerate	使加速, 加快	
hasten	急忙进行, 赶紧说(或做)	hasten to do sth.
hurry	赶快, 匆忙, 急忙	(n. /v. ) hurry sb. /sth. up
quicken	使加快, 加速, 更活跃	
speed	快速前行, 加速, 促进	(n. /v. ) speed up

accept	接受(主观上)	It is generally accepted that…普遍认为
receive	收, 接(客观上)	

accident	(交通)事故, 意外,	by accident 偶然, 意外的
event	发生的事情, 大事	at all events/in any event 不管怎样
happening	事件, 偶然发生的事	n. /adj.
incident	小事件, (军事)冲突,	shooting incident 枪击事件

accomplish	(出色地)完成	Mission accomplished! 大功告成
achieve	实现, 获得或达到	achieve victory 获得胜利
attain	(经过努力)达到, 获得	attain the age of(年龄)有……岁了
gain	获得, 赢得 n. /v.	gain weight 长胖



accomplishment	成绩,成就,本领	
achievement	成就,伟绩	
attainment	成就,造诣	a man of high attainments 有很高造诣的人

account	认为是,视为 n. / v.	
consider	仔细考虑	consider... as
regard	把……视为,看待 n. / v.	regard... as
view	观看 n. / v.	a bird's-eye view 鸟瞰,[喻]概要

accumulate	积累	accumulated funds 积累的资金
amass	积聚	amassed a fortune 积攒财富
assemble	收集,装配	assemble a watch 装配一只手表

accuse	指控,控告,非难	accuse sb. of
charge	指控,控告	charge sb. with sth.
impeach	弹劾	impeach sb. for sth.

acknowledge	公开承认(属实)	
admit	承认,供认	admit to sth. /to doing sth.
confess	忏悔,坦白	confess to 承认

## II. 词义辨析

### 1. abandon, desert, forsake

**abandon** 强调永远地且完全地“放弃,舍弃,抛弃”,自愿或非自愿均可。abandon 表示不愿再看到或想到被抛弃的人或物,其书面意味较浓。

**desert** 强调违背法律和道德上应尽的义务、责任而抛家、舍业、违背誓言或逃避责任。该词含有过失之意,有贬义色彩。

**forsake** 为正式用语,强调断绝感情上的依恋。

### 2. abbreviate, abridge, shorten

**abbreviate** 特指“缩写,缩略(文章),缩短(访问、仪式等)”。~ sth. to sth. 缩略字、词组等(尤指省略字母)。

**abridge** 一般用来表示“缩略”文章,节略(书等)或“剥夺”某物。

**shorten** 一般表示缩短长度或时间。

### 3. abdomen, belly, stomach

**abdomen** 是专业术语,意为“腹部”。

**belly** 也可指“胃,腹部”,这个词较口语化,常常被认为是不太规范的词。

**stomach** 是最普通的词,指身体的胸部和腿部之间的“腹部”,也可单指消化系统的“胃”,还可引申为“胃口,食欲,兴趣,爱好”。

#### 4. **abhor, dislike, hate**

**abhor** 语气极强,特指因与道德、感情相悖而令人产生憎恨之情。

**dislike** 意为“不喜欢,厌恶”,语气比 **hate** 弱。

**hate** 意为“憎恨,憎恶”,含极不喜欢(即 **dislike**)的意思,该词语气较强。

#### 5. **ability, capability, capacity**

**ability** 有“能力,才干,天才,才能”之意,是最普通用语。它既可以指天赋的能力,也可指后天学习而得的本领。该词主要用于人,尤其指人的思维能力、体力或智力,后面通常接不定式。

**capability** 通常指智力上或体力上的“能力”,既可用于人,也可用于物,后跟介词 **of** 或 **for**。

**capacity** 主要指容纳和吸收的“能力”,既可用于人,也可用于物,后跟介词 **for**。

#### 6. **able, capable, competent**

**able** 指具有明显地超出平均水平的能力,强调对某种能力的拥有。

**capable** 强调有适合做某事的才能,如适应能力、应变能力,尤指处理实际工作的能力。

**competent** 意为“胜任的,合格的,称职的”,指具有满足专门行业要求的能力。

#### 7. **aboard, abroad, board**

**aboard** 既可作副词,也可作介词,均表示“在船上,在车上,上船,上车”。

**abroad** 是副词,意为“在国外,到国外,到处”。

**board** 作动词用时,表示“上车(船、飞机等)”。作名词时,有“木板,牌子,董事会,(寄宿时的)膳食量”的意思。“**board and lodging**”表示膳宿。

#### 8. **about, approximately, roughly**

**about** 作“大约”讲,可与 **approximately** 换用,但后者不如前者那样强调对精确度的接近。

**approximately** 作“近于,接近”讲,表示精确程度非常接近某一标准,其误差极小甚至可忽略不计。

**roughly** 意为“粗略,大约”,经常用来代替 **approximately** 或 **about**。该词常含有随便、草率的意味。

#### 9. **above, beyond**

**above** 表示“多于,胜于,(因太伟大、奇佳等而)超越,超出”之意,常强调本身超出一般的标准。

**beyond** 表示“(范围,限度)超出,超越”之意,侧重客观事物非本身能力所能达到或完成。

#### 10. **abstract, digest, outline, summary**

**abstract** 意为“概要,摘要”,指由他人简短、概括地表达原作的主题要点的文字材料,尤其指对学术论文或法律论据作的“简述”。

**digest** 的篇幅较长,它是原文的浓缩而不是对原文的简单解释,浓缩后仍保持原文的顺

序、重点和风格。

**outline** 意为“要点,大纲,纲要”,指根据原作的构思层次、顺序把要点总结出来的文字材料。

**summary** 意为“总结,摘要”,这种摘要用寥寥数语概括出长篇讲话或文章的主要论点,不考虑原文的风格。

### 11. absurd, ridiculous

**absurd** 作“荒唐的,不合理的”讲,强调不符合常识或人情。

**ridiculous** 指“可笑的,荒谬的,滑稽的”,有时因其荒谬而引申为“令人发笑的”,暗含蔑视成分。

### 12. accelerate, hasten, hurry, quicken, speed

**accelerate** 意为“加快,加速”,强调运动速度或事情进展的加快,但并不一定只用于速度。

**hasten** 意为“急忙,赶快,催促,促进”,含有急迫快速或过快地取得某种结果等意思。

**hurry** 有“迅速或仓促地做”的意思,强调造成混乱、妨碍精神集中的匆忙行动。

**quicken** 有“加快变化;变得更活跃,更活泼”的意味,强调所需时间的缩短,并含有激发、刺激的意思。

**speed** 强调运动或进展的快速,作及物动词时,意为“加速”;作不及物动词时,作“高速行驶,高速前进”讲。

### 13. accept, receive

**accept** 含有乐意“接受”的意味,强调主观意志。

**receive** 仅指“收,接”这种动作或事实,并不包含本人的行为是否积极,该词强调一种客观行为。

### 14. accident, event, happening, incident

**accident** 指“意外之事”,特指不幸的意外事故或灾难,如车祸、火灾等,或者指“机遇,命运,偶然的事”。

**event** 意为“事件,重要事件”,指重大活动、重大事件或具有历史意义的事件。

**happening** 指“事件,偶然发生的事”,尤其指奇怪的事情。

**incident** 意为“小事件,政治事件,事变”,在政治上特指引起国际争端或战争的事件。

### 15. accomplish, achieve, attain, gain

**accomplish** 指完成某一既定工作,常与 **attain** 同义,指出色地做某事。

**achieve** 表示“做出(某事),实现,完成;(借努力,技巧,勇气)获得或达到”。强调为实现某一既定目标所作出的努力、所表现出来的毅力及所表现出来的技巧和手段,但一般指按常规步骤去达到目的。

**attain** 指雄心勃勃地实现某目标,在这个意义上强于其他诸词。虽然该词也指实现预定目标,但对能否实现并无把握。该词尤指做了一般人想像、见识和能力所不及的事情。“**attain to sth.**”(经过努力)达到。

**gain** 指通过努力达到预期的目标或取得盼望已久的东西。

### 16. accomplishment, achievement, attainment

**accomplishment** 有“成就,技艺”之意,原意是“成绩”,但在现代英语中更多用来表示“修

养,本领”,有时用来指在社交方面的才能,此时往往含有“肤浅,装点门面”的意味。

**achievement** 有“成就,伟绩”之意,可指抽象的“成就”或具体的“成绩”,常见于报刊文章中。

**attainment** 有“成就,造诣,学识”之意,多侧重于学识方面的“造诣”,口语中不常用。

### 17. account, consider, regard, view

**account** 指从整体上或概括地作出判断,往往与固定的点或标准比较而得出结论,多表示肯定,常用于被动语态。

**consider** 表示通过某种程度的思考得出更有根据的判断或结论。

**regard** 表示不假思索地、单纯以表面现象为基础地迅速作出判断,后常跟介词 as 或 with。

**view** 指通过人体感官,主要是通过视力,有时通过精神去感受认识事物。

### 18. accumulate, amass, assemble

**accumulate** 强调一点一点地连续积累,从而积聚成堆。

**amass** 往往用于价高或量大的积聚。表示“(大量地)积累,集聚,收集(某事物)”。

**assemble** 指人或组织为共同目的聚集在一起统一行动,或者将物聚集成一个整体,即“安装,装配”。

### 19. accurate, exact, precise

**accurate** 强调准确性以及与事实无出入。

**exact** 强调各细节均与事实、标准等完全相符。

**precise** 用于物与 exact 同义,用于人,指待人接物严密谨慎。

### 20. accuse, charge, impeach

**charge** 表示“指控,控告”,一般用于较严重的错误或罪行,常用结构为 charge sb. with sth.。

**accuse** 所表达的“指控,控告,非难”比较直接和尖锐,但指控对方的事不一定很严重,有时可与 charge 通用,但 accuse 通常的搭配为 accuse sb. of sth.。

**impeach** 是正式法律用语,意为“控告”某人,尤其表示“检举,弹劾”,其常用结构为 impeach sb. for(of, with)sth. 和 impeach sb. for doing sth.。

## III. 模拟演练

时间	得分

- None of the servants were \_\_\_\_\_ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.  
A. available      B. approachable      C. attainable      D. applicable
- I think what \_\_\_\_\_ to me about his painting is the colors he uses.  
A. attracts      B. appeals      C. fascinates      D. interests
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ that the weather is changing in the region.  
A. associations      B. indications      C. comments      D. concerns
- The woman remained depressingly fat \_\_\_\_\_ all her efforts to slim.  
A. against      B. despite      C. although      D. contrary

5. He knew that he couldn't change anything so he just \_\_\_\_\_ himself to the situation.  
A. assigned      B. resigned      C. retired      D. kept
6. The final cost was considerably higher than the builder's original \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amount      B. sum      C. account      D. estimate
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ instrument requires a skilled operator.  
A. artificial      B. fashionable      C. difficult      D. intricate
8. Many people thought he was too soft and \_\_\_\_\_, not fit for the position which requires a man tough and strong.  
A. emotional      B. passionate      C. sentimental      D. emotive
9. He couldn't tell \_\_\_\_\_ from a distance whether it was Sam or his brother.  
A. at large      B. in name      C. for sure      D. in short
10. The man was \_\_\_\_\_ of speeding.  
A. charged      B. accused      C. blamed      D. criticized
11. \_\_\_\_\_, he would not have recovered so quickly.  
A. Hadn't he been taken good care of      B. Had he not been taken good care of  
C. Had not he been taken good care of      D. Had he been not taken good care of
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ a new bicycle, since the one you lost the other day has already been found.  
A. should not buy      B. need not buy  
C. need not have bought      D. should not have bought
13. It was not until midnight \_\_\_\_\_ the camping site.  
A. that they reached      B. that they did not reach  
C. did they reach      D. did they not reach
14. It is predicted that existing reserves of fossil fuel \_\_\_\_\_ by 2045.  
A. have been run out      B. are going to be run out  
C. will have run out      D. have ran out
15. That magnificent \_\_\_\_\_ temple was constructed by a famous architect.  
A. eight-centuries-old      B. old-eight-centuries  
C. eight-century's-old      D. eight-century-old
16. He proved himself a \_\_\_\_\_ successor to the former Prime Minister.  
A. worthwhile      B. worthiness      C. worthy      D. worth
17. Your radio is too loud, turn the \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
A. volume      B. voice      C. sound      D. tone
18. The Channel Tunnel is one of the biggest engineering projects ever \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understated      B. undertaken      C. undergone      D. underneath
19. He comes from a poor country village in the mountains, so it's very hard for him to pay the whole school year's \_\_\_\_\_ at one time.  
A. money      B. fare      C. fees      D. tuition
20. Anthony is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person and never wastes anything.  
A. miserly      B. thrifty      C. economic      D. conservative

**Passage I**

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment in order to improve his way of life.

With the tools of technology he has altered many physical features of the earth. He has transformed woodlands into farmland, and made lakes and reservoirs out of rivers for irrigation purposes or hydroelectric power. Man has also modified the face of the earth by draining marshes and cutting through mountains to build roads and railways.

However, man's changes to the physical environment have not always had beneficial results. Today, pollution of the air and water is an increasing danger to the health of the planet. Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of the exhausts of motor vehicles; smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrialized areas and the surrounding areas of countryside. The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy.

The pollution of water is equally harmful. In the sea, pollution from oil is increasing and is killing enormous numbers of algae (水藻), fish and birds. The whole ecological balance of the sea is being changed. The same problem exists in rivers. Industrial wasters have already made many rivers lifeless.

Conservationists believe that it is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth.

21. Man has changed his physical environment with a view to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. altering the physical features of the earth  
B. modifying the face of the planet  
C. improving his surroundings  
D. bettering his way of life
22. According to the passage, pollution of the air and water is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thousands of tons of gases coming out of the exhausts of motor vehicles  
B. the change of the environment that technology has brought to man  
C. the increasing amount of oil that has been produced  
D. industrial wastes discharged into rivers
23. The ecological balance of the sea is lost when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people consume more fish than they used to  
B. the ecological balance of the river is lost  
C. large numbers of algae, fish and birds are killed  
D. the production of marine petroleum is increased
24. Who would most probably disagree with conservationists?  
A. Industrialists  
B. Ecologists  
C. Businessmen  
D. Environmentalists
25. The purpose of the writer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to reduce modern technology  
B. to improve man's way of life

- C. to warn people not to change the natural environment
- D. to recall attention to the protection of the natural environment

### Passage II

The use of motor is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century; an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, a large proportion of the world's population is able to travel. Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely.

The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small radius. Travelling to work by car is also more comfortable than having to use public transport; the driver can adjust the heating in winter and the air conditioning in the summer to suit his own needs, and preference. There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. With the building of good, fast motor-ways long distance can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making the trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighborhood. This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of a car.

When considering the drawbacks, perhaps pollution is one of prime importance. As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust pipes contains an ever large volume of poisonous gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere, but cause actual harm to the health of people. Many of the minor illnesses of modern industrial society, headache, tiredness, and stomach upsets are thought to arise from breathing polluted air; doctors' surgeries are full of people suffering from illness caused by pollution. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns; most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic congestion; In fact any advantage gained comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams endless, queues of cars crawling one after another through all the main streets. As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one way system which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. The mounting cost of petrol and the increased license fees and road tax all add to the driver's worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a blessing and not just a menace.

26. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an increasing number of cars are being produced
- B. the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology
- C. lots of countries have become more developed
- D. the use of cars has proved to be more economical

27. The advantage of having a car are best experienced in the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. freedom in choosing his job
  - B. comfort during the travels
  - C. enjoyment of his leisure time
  - D. feeling of self-reliance
28. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?
- A. Air pollution
  - B. Traffic jams
  - C. Fatal disease
  - D. High cost



## 第 2 天

### I . 词汇认知

act	行为, 动作	(n. /v. ) an act of justice 正义行动
action	行动, 行为	(n. /v. ) actions speak louder than words
activity	活跃, 活动	with activity 精力充沛地

act	做, 表现, 行动, 行事	act on/upon sth. 根据(建议, 信息)行事
perform	行为, 表现, 举止	perform one's duties
do	做	
behave	表现, 执行, 履行	behave oneself 有礼貌, 表现得体

active	积极的, 活跃的	
busy	繁忙的	be busy doing; busy at/in/with/over/about
engaged	忙于	engaged (sb. )in/on sth.
occupied	使用中, 忙于	occupied (with)doing/in doing sth. /in sth.

actual	实际的, 真实的	in actual existence 现存的
genuine	货真价实的, 真诚的	
real	真实的, 实际存在的	(adj. /adv. ) for real 真实的, 严肃的
true	真正的	(adj. /adv. /n. )true to life 惟妙惟肖
truthful	诚实的, 坦率的	truthful about sth.

acute	严重的, (指疾病)急性的	acute pain 剧痛
critical	关键的, 评论性的, 挑剔的	
crucial	极为困难的, 紧要关头的	at the crucial moment 在关键时刻
urgent	紧急的	be in urgent need of 急需

acute	尖锐的, 锐利的, 敏捷的	an acute angle 锐角
keen	热心的, 敏锐的	(adj. /v. ) keen on sb. / sth. /on doing sth. 喜爱
sharp	锋利的, 鲜明的	(adj. /adv. /n. ) a sharp sense of humour 很强的幽默感