



于雨 / 主编

JUNIOR ENGLISH
PHRASES

初中英语 必考短语详解

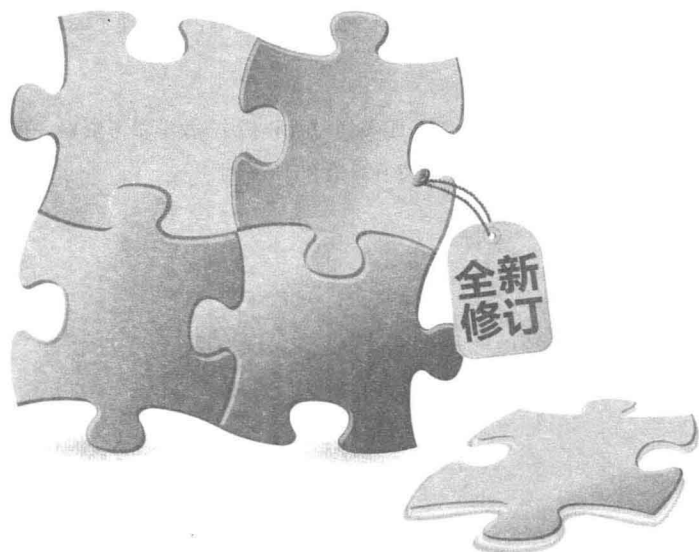
第二版

短语掌握不好，怎样参加中考？

中考**必考**短语重点标注，最新中考短语试题全盘解析！



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前言

短语难不难学? 难。

因为初中阶段要掌握的短语多零散分布于各单元及模块的课文之中,教材也没有进行单独的短语归类;另外,现在初中英语教材版本较多,而中考又不单独考哪一版本的教材。记忆并学会英语短语的运用并不像记忆单词那么简单,这是因为短语具有固定的搭配,不可随意拆分;并且根据短语中每个单词的意义也无法猜测短语的汉语意思。另外,短语作用大,数量多,内容丰富。短语难还难在很多短语看起来很相像,但意思迥然不同,如:look into/look up/look over/look for,这四组短语意思就完全不同。在考场紧张的氛围下,如果短语掌握的不牢,很容易就丢掉本来应该拿到手的分数。短语掌握不好,无法参加中考!这绝对不是危言耸听。

那么学习短语有什么好方法呢? 答案就在这本书中。

本书有以下几大特色:

内容丰富——收词 1 200 余条,条条是重点,囊括所有版本的初中英语教材中的重点短语。

语言活泼——例句多选自经典英美小说、各类英文报刊和现行各版英语教材,符合中学生年龄特点,句子生动有趣,堪称经典;读这样的例句,犹如朋友闲谈;背诵这样的例句,可以让英语表达增色不少。

教你记忆——在学习短语的同时,将同类短语一起呈现,一次记忆更多短语,并且分析这类短语的结构,让短语背诵轻松自如,效率成倍增长。

拓展充分——精心设计书中划分的每一个板块,想读者所想,急读者所急,特色版块有:

【同类助记】将同类短语罗列在一起,并分析结构,省却大家翻遍各册教材自我总结的麻烦,让读者在记忆某一个短语时,把与其相似的或与之相关的短语一起记忆。这样记忆可以一次记多,又能学会这些短语的用法,辨析类似短语。

【同义辨析】利用图形帮助辨析,对照记忆,辨别运用。这让读者印象深刻,不仅记住词条,而且能够灵活运用于各种情景。

【体验中考】用 2010 年~2012 年全国各省市中考题中关于短语的考查题为详细例子,帮助同学们了解中考出题方向,让读者提前进入中考,体验中考的感觉。题后还设置了“解析”,分析题目考查范围,解释做题步骤,理解题目提供的情景。

【知识链接】收录与所学短语相关联系的小知识、短语趣味故事、短语出处、相关外国文化、英语谚语以及经典口语。

另外,为帮助同学们理解记忆,加深印象,书中还根据短语提供了很多生动有趣的图画,使得这本小词典图文并茂,丰富有趣;在每一大项短语后面,还设计了一些短语练习,以方便同学们进行自我测试,练习巩固。全书最后还对练习部分进行详细解析。“附录”部分提供经典短句、经典名句、英语谚语和英语俚语,让初中阶段的同学多学一些,多了解一些英语文化,以丰富自己的英语表达。

《给力英语——初中英语必考短语详解(第二版)》在第一版的基础上对必考短语进行了重点标注,帮助同学们有针对性的掌握重点短语。让学习更有效率。第二版还补充了最新的全国各地的中考试题。

参与本书编写工作的老师有:于媛媛、周婷、宋娟、苗海涛、高聪、王慧、王广锋、周围、胡薇、于涛、殷秀民、于道芝、刘夫刚、李文花、王传增、王广玲、刘伟、鲁力、刘自丹、刘会、刘兆军、张林、赵爱侠、杜钦刚、于道海、于强、杜丽丽,他们均有十几年的一线教学经验,多年来还业余为各家英语辅导性的报社写稿,并在《英语辅导报》《学英语》《英语周报》等开设“短语记忆”及“短语辨析”专栏,积累了大量的短语运用相关知识,对他们的工作表示感谢。另外,在编写过程中,编者借鉴了一些经典图书和部分教材的经典例句,对这些图书作者一并表示感谢!也希望读者朋友在读到这些例句的时候也要心存感激!

为了让同学们随时背诵随时翻阅,我们特意编制了32开便携本:《初中英语必考短语高效速记(便携本)》(书号:978-7-5628-3418-2)定价:19.8元。

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二维码:



你为什么要学好短语？ ——中考短语考查经典题型解析

Hello, my friend!

当你翻开这本书的时候，你是不是有这样的疑惑：怎么还有专门的“短语详解”呢？现在的中考不是不考短语了吗？是啊，随着教育的不断发展，英语教学的目的是宗旨也在不断更新，“培养学生综合运用语言的能力”乃是中学英语教学的总体目标，所以，在期中、期末以及中考中，纯粹考查短语记忆、短语默写、英汉互译的题型已不多见，而在情景中考查词语理解、语言综合运用则成为考查主流。然而，英语短语是英语句子的“核心”，更是英语表达的必备。它比英语单词更难记，比英语语法更难用，词语运用、阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达等均离不开英语短语的理解和运用。下面我们就以 2010 年～2012 年中考试题为例，看一看中考试题是如何对短语进行考查的。

一、单项选择

单项选择是短语考查的最明显形式，其出题方式主要是根据所给的情景，判断英语短语的正确运用，多为考查短语的记忆、短语用法、同义短语意义及用法的辨析、短语与句意及情景的搭配，以及短语在不同语境、不同词语后面的变化等。

（一）短语记忆

在一些单项选择题中，常要考查短语的记忆。此种考查常是给出短语的一部分，要求选出相应的词语，使短语意义完整，用法正确。例如：

1. —Hey, Tony, you look so tired today.

—I _____ until 12 o'clock last night for the math test.

(2012 四川成都)

A. woke up B. stayed up C. grew up

[解析] 答案为 B。考查几个短语的记忆。根据句意，Tony 今天看起来很疲倦是因为他昨天晚上熬夜到 12 点准备明天的数学测验，wake up 意思是“叫醒”，stay up 意思是“熬夜”，grow up 意思是“长大”，因此 B 项正确。

2. The woman _____ all of her money to charities _____ the poor. (2012 山东烟台)

A. gave off; to help B. gave up; helping
C. gave away; to help D. gave; helping

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 give 相关短语的记忆和非谓语动词的用法。give off 意思是“发出，散发”，give up 意思是“放弃”，give away 意思是“赠送，分发”。动词不定式 to do 结构表目的。根据句意“这位女士把自己所有的钱赠送给慈善机构来帮助穷人”，因此 C 项正确。

3. After a lot of training, Liu Xiang _____ many difficulties. And he is at the top of his game now. (2012 湖北十堰)

A. made of B. heard of C. came over D. got over

[解析] 答案为 D。考查这几个短语的记忆。make of 意思是“由……组成”，hear of 意思是“听说”，come over 意思是“顺便过来”，get over 意思是“克服”。根据句意，刘翔克服了许多困难才获得如今的成就，故 D 项正确。

4. —I think drink milk every morning is good _____ our health.

—Yes. I agree _____ you.

(2012 湖北咸宁)

- A. to; to B. with; to C. at; with D. for; with

[解析] 答案为 D。考查 be good for 和 agree with 这两个固定短语的记忆,前者意思是“有益于”,后者意思是“同意”。

5. Although you may meet some difficulties, you should never _____.

(2012 广州)

- A. turn up B. get up C. give up D. grow up

[解析] 答案为 C。考查几个短语的记忆。turn up 意思是“调大(声音)”,get up 意思是“起床,站起来”,give up 意思是“放弃”,grow up 意思是“长大”,根据句意“尽管你会碰到一些困难,但你应该永不放弃。”C 项正确。

6. I'm not sure when the plane will _____ and when it will land.

(2012 四川绵阳)

- A. take off B. run off C. open up D. stay up

[解析] 答案为 A。考查几个短语的记忆。take off 意思是“起飞,脱掉”,run off 意思是“举行”,open up 意思是“打开”,stay up 意思是“熬夜”,根据句意“我不知道飞机何时起飞何时降落”,因此 A 项正确。

7. If by any chance Peter comes to us, please ask him to leave a _____.

(2012 湖北武汉)

- A. letter B. sentence C. message D. notice

[解析] 答案为 C。考查短语的固定搭配。根据句意,要给某人留口信用 leave a message。

8. He failed in the math test and looks sad. Let's _____.

(2012 浙江杭州)

- A. put him up B. set him up C. cheer him up D. clean him up

[解析] 答案为 C。考查几个短语的记忆。根据句意,要让某人打起精神来,应用 cheer sb. up。put up 意为“举起,张贴”,set up 意为“建立,创立”,clean up 意为“清理干净”。

9. A VOG volunteer team mostly _____ university and middle school students. They will mainly provide languages voluntary services.

(2012 江苏南京)

- A. consists of B. belongs to C. thinks of D. leads to

[解析] 答案为 A。考查几个短语的记忆。根据句意可知,志愿组织主要成员是大学和中学学生,主要提供语言服务。consist of 意为“由……组成”,belong to 意为“属于”,think of 意为“想到,考虑”,lead to 意为“引导,导向”。

10. Man's understanding of nature is developing _____. It never stays at the same level.

(2012 江苏无锡)

- A. at the right time B. for the first time C. from time to time D. all the time

[解析] 答案为 D。考查几个短语的记忆。at the right time 意为“在合适的时间”,for the first time 意为“第一次”,from time to time 意为“时不时”,all the time 意为“一直”。根据句意,人类对大自然的认识一直在变化发展,因此 D 项正确。

(二) 短语辨析

中考题的单项选择题还大量考查同义短语的辨析,常从短语用法和意义上辨析。做题时要抓住短语的细微区别,明确同义短语的适用范围。例如:

1. You were _____ to close the windows. Why were you so careless?

(2012 四川绵阳)

- A. allowed B. believed C. supposed D. caused

[解析] 答案为 C。考查短语的用法。be allowed to 意思是“允许做”;believe 和 cause 一般不用这样的结构;be supposed to do 表示“(按安排、规定)应该做”,符合句意。

2. He has to earn lots of money _____ he can buy his children nice food and clothes.

(2012 湖北咸宁)

- A. so that B. such that C. that D. in order

[解析] 答案为 A。考查短语的用法。so that 引导目的状语从句,意为“以便,以至于”,符合本句句意。such that 要分开使用,such 后接名词,that 后接修饰名词的定语从句,意思是“如此……以至于……”。in order 要后接 that 引导的目的状语从句,意为“为了”,一般不表示结果。

3. —Which basketball player do you like best, Kobe, James or Jordan?

—_____ of them. Lin Shuhao is my favorite.

(2012 广东)

- A. All B. None C. Either D. Neither

[解析] 答案为 B。考查表示“都不是”的代词用法。none 表示三者以上的都不是,neither 表示两者都不是。根据句意,上句提到的三个篮球明星答话者都不喜欢,而是喜欢另外一个。

4. —Smoking is bad for your health.

—You're right. I decide to _____.

(2012 安徽)

- A. take it down B. find it out C. turn it off D. give it up

[解析] 答案为 D。take down 意思是“记下(笔记),拆除”,find out 意思是“找到”,turn off 意思是“关掉”,give up 意思是“放弃,去除”。根据句意说话者打算戒烟,因此 D 项正确。

5. —Have you seen Dr. Adams recently?

—No. He _____ Hong Kong for an international meeting. He'll come back tomorrow.

(2012 江苏无锡)

- A. has gone in B. has been in C. has gone to D. has been to

[解析] 答案为 C。填空处句意为“他去香港参加国际会议了,明天会回来。”表示“已经去某地”要用 go to 的现在完成形式。

(三)短语用法

在单项选择题中,还经常考查短语的用法,如动词短语常考查后接动词不定式还是接动词-ing形式、动词短语与代词的连用、作主语时谓语的单复数问题等。例如:

1. My father doesn't like shopping much. He would rather _____ TV at home than _____ around for hours in shops. (2012 江苏无锡)

- A. watch; walk B. watch; to walk C. to watch; to walk D. to watch; walk

[解析] 答案为 A。would rather... than... 接动词原形,表示“宁愿做……也不愿做……”。

2. It took me two weeks _____ reading the novels written by Guo Jingming. (2012 广东)

- A. finish B. to finish C. finishes D. finishing

[解析] 答案为 B。考查 it takes sb. some time to do sth. 短语的用法。句意是“我花了两星期才看完郭敬明写的这些小说。”

3. —I like the dress, but I'm _____ I haven't got enough money.

—Don't worry. I don't mind _____ you some if you like.

(2012 江苏无锡)

- A. afraid; lending B. glad; lending C. afraid; to lend D. glad; to lend

[解析] 答案为 A。考查短语 don't mind 词组后接词的用法。根据对话第一句可知说话人喜欢这条裙子,但没有带足够的钱,所以填空要用 afraid。第二句填空为 don't mind doing sth. 固定用法,因此 A 项正确。

4. Hurry up! If we miss _____ last bus, we'll have to get home by _____ taxi.

(2012 四川绵阳)

A. a; 不填

B. the; a

C. the; 不填

D. a; a

[解析] 答案为 C。考查冠词和固定短语中冠词的用法。第一个填空处表“最后一辆公交车”要用特指,加 the;第二个填空处为“by+交通工具”固定搭配,表交通工具的名词前不加任何冠词。因此 C 项正确。

5. —The music is too loud. Would you mind _____ ?

—Sorry. I'll do it right away.

(2012 四川巴中)

A. to turn it down B. turning it down C. turning down it

[解析] 答案为 B。考查 mind 后接动词什么形式和 turn down 怎么接代词。mind 后接动词-ing 形式,表示“介意做”,turn down 接 it 时,it 要放在中间。因此 B 项正确。

(四) 短语变化

一些短语常需根据前面的动词、句子的时态或语态、句式结构等进行变化,这也是中考选择题的考点。你看:

1. Mom makes me eat an apple every day _____ the doctor away. (2012 浙江杭州)

A. keeps

B. is kept

C. to keep

D. kept

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 keep away 短语的变化。根据句子结构可知,此处用动词的不定式结构表目的,因此选项 C 正确。

2. If the robot _____ wrong, you can get a new one for free or get all your money back.

(2012 江苏无锡)

A. went

B. goes

C. would go

D. will go

[解析] 答案为 B。考查 go wrong 短语的时态变化。填空处是主句反应将来事情的条件句,因此用一般现在时代替将来时,因此 B 项正确。

3. Parents often ask their kids _____ their Internet friends because the kids may be in danger. (2012 四川成都)

A. to meet

B. not to meet

C. meeting

[解析] 答案为 B。考查短语 ask sb. to do 短语的否定语气变化。“要求某人不要做某事”用 ask sb. not to do 表示,因此 B 项正确。

4. There _____ two concerts here next week. (2012 四川巴中)

A. will be

B. will have

C. being

[解析] 答案为 A。考查 there be 结构的将来时态用法。本句句意为“下个星期将有两场音乐会”,因此 A 项正确。

5. —Let's discuss the plan, shall we?

—Not now. I _____ to an interview.

(2012 安徽)

A. go

B. went

C. am going

D. was going

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 go to sth. 短语的一般将来时态用法。根据上下文,现在不能讨论计划,因为即将要去参加一个面试,因此 C 项正确。

(五) 短语搭配

为考查考生综合运用语言的能力,考查我们对具体情景灵活运用短语的能力,短语搭配考查是中考试题中最常见的考查形式,所占短语考查的比例最大。我们所学的“搭配题”是指四个或三个选项在语法上都正确,需要我们根据句子提供的情景,判断合适的短语与其意义搭配,使句意完整,并符合实际。做此类试题时,你一定要搞清句子的句意和成分,注意前后句的意义

搭配和语言结构。

1. You really don't have to worry _____ your weight. You look just right. (2012 上海)
A. for B. from C. with D. about

[解析] 答案为 D。考查 worry 短语的记忆。根据句意“你真的不需担心你的体重”，worry about 固定短语，表示“担忧，担心”。

2. Once the actor Edwards told his fans. “Be yourself and don't let anybody _____ you around.” (2012 湖北武汉)
A. pull B. push C. take D. turn

[解析] 答案为 B。考查短语的固定搭配。push sb. around 意思是“任意摆布某人”，符合句意。

3. Excuse me, would you mind _____ your voice down, please? (2012 四川绵阳)
A. to keep B. keeping C. keep D. kept

[解析] 答案为 B。考查短语的固定搭配。mind doing sth. 意思是“介意做某事”，符合句意。

4. —When was David born?

—He was born _____ June 12, 1989.

(2012 湖北武汉)

- A. at B. in C. on D. for

[解析] 答案为 A。考查 born 短语的固定搭配。be born on 后接具体年月日，表示“出生于”。

5. I'll help _____ the city parks.

(2012 四川巴中)

- A. catch up B. cheer up C. clean up

[解析] 答案为 C。catch up 意思是“赶上，追上”；cheer up 意思是“使高兴起来”；clean up 意思是“彻底打扫，清除”，符合句意。

6. —The box is too heavy to carry. What's in it?

—Oh, it's _____ books.

(2012 湖北十堰)

- A. filled with B. covered with C. used for D. asked for

[解析] 答案为 A。fill with 意思是“装满”，cover with 意思是“用……覆盖”，use for 意思是“用来……”，ask for 意思是“要求……”。根据句意，盒子里应该是装满了书太重拿不动，因此 A 项正确。

7. —Tom, it's cold outside. _____ your coat when you go out.

—Ok, Mom.

(2012 山东济南)

- A. Put on B. Put off C. Put up D. Put down

[解析] 答案为 A。put on 意思是“穿上”，put off 意思是“脱掉”，put up 意思是“张贴”，put down 意思是“放下”。根据句意外面天气变冷，因此 A 项正确。

8. —May I speak to Mr. Smith?

—_____, please. I'll see if he is in.

(2012 安徽)

- A. Look out B. Hold on C. Keep up D. Come on

[解析] 答案为 B。look out 意思是“小心”，hold on 意思是“不挂断，请稍候”，keep up 意思是“坚持”，come on 意思是“来吧”，根据句意“请稍候，我去看看他是否在”，B 项正确。

9. I love this song by Lady Gaga. Would you _____ the TV a bit, please? I can't hear it clearly.

(2012 广东)

- A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn down

[解析] 答案为 C。根据句意，要调大电视机的声音才好听清楚这首歌，turn on 意为“打开”，turn off 意为“关掉”，turn up 意为“调大声音”，turn down 意为“调小声音”，因此 C 项正确。

10. You don't have to worry about me. I'm old enough to _____ myself. (2012 重庆)

- A. look after B. look for C. look up D. look at

[解析] 答案为 A. look after 意思是“照顾”, look for 意思是“寻找”, look up 意思是“抬头看, 查(字典)”, look at 意思是“看”。根据句意, 已经足够大能自己照顾自己了, 因此 A 项正确。

二、非选择题

在中考的非选择题中, 如词语运用、句型转换、句子翻译、选词填空等题型中, 也时见短语的考查。考查重点是在具体情景中运用短语的能力。

(一) 根据汉语提示填空。

1. Do you _____ (同意) with what I say? (2010 江苏宿迁)
2. Excuse me, sir, but you are not _____ (允许) to smoke here. (2010 浙江湖州)
3. Could you tell me when Sue and Jack are _____ (结婚)? (2010 湖北十堰)
4. It's snowing outside, you'd better _____ (穿上) your overcoat when you go out. (2010 福建三明)
5. I _____ (过去常常) collect stamps, but now I am not interested in it any more. (2010 福建三明)
6. _____ (到目前为止) our government has taken measures to protect the environment. (2010 福建三明)
7. Liu Xiang _____ (参加) the 2008 Beijing Olympics, but it's a pity that he didn't win a gold medal. (2010 福建三明)
8. We should pay more _____ (注意) to our living environment. (2010 甘肃兰州)

[解析] 这类题目有时直接考查短语, 有时考查短语的一部分, 答题时要注意短语的变化。

1. agree 2. allowed, 考查短语 be allowed to do sth. (允许做某事) 3. married, 考查 be married, 表示结婚 4. put on, 注意 had better 后接动词原形 5. used to 6. So far 7. took part in, 注意北京奥运会已经过去, 应该用一般过去时 8. attention

(二) 根据所给单词的首字母提示填空。

1. The tourists had no c _____ but to wait for the next bus. (2010 江苏宿迁)
2. All the guests arrived at the party but the host didn't s _____ up. (2010 吉林通化)
3. Lakers will play a _____ Rockets in the NBA match tonight. (2010 山东潍坊)
4. Lingling, Betty and I enjoyed o _____ at the party last night. (2010 山东潍坊)
5. Why didn't you do your homework? Students are s _____ to do their homework, you know. (2010 甘肃兰州)

[解析] 做此类试题需要明确句子含义, 判断到底是哪一个短语, 还要注意短语是否需要变化。

1. choice 考查短语 have no choice but to do sth. 句意为“游客除了等下一班车别无选择”。
2. show up 考查短语 show up, 意为“出席, 露面”。
3. against 考查短语 play against, 意为“对抗; 与……打”。
4. ourselves 考查短语 enjoy oneself 表示“玩得高兴”。
5. supposed 考查短语 be supposed to do sth. = should do sth., 意为“应该做某事”。

(三) 句型转换

1. There is only a chair in the room. (同义句转换) (2010 四川自贡)

There is _____ a chair in the room.

2. My cousin usually walks to school every morning. (改为同义句) (2010 重庆)

My cousin usually goes to school _____ every morning.

3. It is about four and a half hours from Fukang to Urumqi by bus. (对画线部分提问)

(2010 新疆阜康)

_____ is it from Fukang to Urumqi by bus?

4. The kid is playing the piano at the school music club. (对画线部分提问) (2010 重庆)

_____ is the kid _____ the piano?

5. More and more people speak Chinese in the world. (改为被动语态) (2010 重庆)

Chinese _____ by more and more people in the world.

[解析] 此类试题一般要求变为同义句或主动被动互换等,平时要注意积累同义短语,多记忆英语短语。

1. nothing but 考查短语 nothing but“除了……外什么也没有”。

2. on foot 考查 walk=go...on foot。

3. How far 考查 how far(询问距离)和 how long(询问一段时间)的区别。此题虽然画线部分为一段时间,但是根据后面的 by bus 可见这是表示距离的,故用 how far 询问。

4. Where, playing 考查 at the school music club 表示地点的用法。

5. is spoken 考查 speak Chinese 的被动语态。

(四)句子翻译

1. 他太累,在公交车上睡着了。

(2010 重庆)

He was _____ tired _____ he fell asleep on the bus.

2. 迈克敲了敲门,但没有回应。

(2010 江苏宿迁)

Mike _____ the door, but there was no answer.

3. 还是孩子时她就对表演产生了兴趣。

(2010 江苏宿迁)

She _____ acting _____ she was a child.

4. 在过去的十年里,中国发生了巨大变化。

(2010 江苏宿迁)

Great changes _____ in China _____.

5. 他非常聪明,总想到一些好主意。

(2010 江苏宿迁)

He is _____ to _____ some good ideas.

[解析] 句子翻译题主要考查我们对英语短语的掌握情况,注意短语一般会有变化。

1. so, that 2. knocked at, 根据后句的 there was 可判断要用一般过去时。 3. became interested in, when 4. have taken place, in the last ten years, 注意 in the last ten years 是现在完成时的标志。 5. clever enough, come up with/think up

三、完形填空

在中考的完形填空中,大量考查我们对英语短语的记忆和运用,特别是根据上下文判断短语的能力为首要选择。做题时,我们要把握整篇短文的大意,了解同义短语的异同,掌握短语在实际语境中的变化,前后联系,综合判断。

例

A teenage girl couldn't stand(忍受)her family rules, so she left home.

She wanted to be a star and became famous. But she had a little education and 41 years later, she had to ask for food on the street for a living. Now her father has died. Her mother is an old woman. But she is still 42 her daughter. She has been to every corner of the city. Everywhere she goes, she 43 a big photo of her daughter on the wall. At the lower part of the photo she writes, "I still love you Come back home!"

One day, the daughter saw one of the photos. She was so surprised that she couldn't believe her 44. "Is that me?" She moved 45 and read the words, "I still love you..." She cried. She couldn't wait 46 back home. When she got home, it was early morning. She pushed the door. The door opened itself. She rushed to the bedroom at once. Her mother was sleeping there. She 47 her mother up, "It's me! Your daughter is back home!" The mother and daughter looked at each other with excitement, full of happy tears. The daughter asked, "48 is the door unlocked? A thief could get in." The mother answered softly, "The door has never locked 49 you left. We miss you all the time. We believe that you'll come back some day."

As everyone knows, parents love their children forever. Children should also understand their parents and share their happiness, sadness, even everything with their parents. 50 this way, both parents and children can be happy.

[2010年四川攀枝花中考试题(保留原题号)]

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. a little | B. a few | C. much | D. many |
| 42. A. looking for | B. looking after | C. looking at | D. looking up |
| 43. A. sets on | B. puts up | C. cuts up | D. makes up |
| 44. A. eyes | B. ears | C. nose | D. head |
| 45. A. farther | B. further | C. closer | D. away |
| 46. A. going | B. go | C. to gone | D. to go |
| 47. A. wake | B. wakes | C. woke | D. waking |
| 48. A. what | B. who | C. when | D. why |
| 49. A. since | B. for | C. before | D. unless |
| 50. A. With | B. In | C. By | D. On |

[解析] 这篇短文是一个非常感人的故事,因为是故事,属于记叙文范畴,所以并不难懂。我们首先要跳过漏空通读全文,理解全文大意:一个想出名的女孩离家出走,妈妈四处寻找,每到一处就在墙上贴上孩子的照片,用爱把孩子引回家。

41. B 因 years 为可数名词复数,故只能用 a few 或 many;从文章看,这个女孩在外找不到工作,应该很快就没有钱了,故用 a few 表示短暂时间。
42. A 考查 look 短语。根据上下文,可知妈妈是去“找”女孩,故用 look for 表示“寻找”,look after 意为“照顾”,look at 意为“看”,look up 意为“查词典”。
43. B 考查 up 短语。根据后面的 on the wall 可判断应用 put up 表示“张贴”。
44. A 考查语义的搭配。根据前一分句的 saw,可判断应用 eyes,意思是“她不能相信她的眼睛”。
45. C 考查语义的搭配。这句话意思是“她走近些,读到……”,故用 close 表示“近的”。
46. D 考查短语 can't wait to do sth. 表示“迫不及待地做某事”。
47. C 考查短语 wake sb. up 表示“叫醒某人”,注意这是讲故事,全文主要用过去时。

48. D 考查特殊疑问句。根据上下文意思,这句话是问“你为什么不锁门”。故用 why 表示询问原因。
49. A 考查 since 用法。根据这句中的 has never locked 以及后面的一般过去时 left 可判断用 since 连接,因为 since 后接一般过去时,主句用现在完成时。
50. B 考查 way 短语。in this way 意思是“用这种方式;这样”,而 on the way 表示“在去……的路上”,by the way 意思是“顺便问一下”,没有 with the way 这样的短语。

四、阅读理解

阅读理解是各省市中考题的压轴题,分值高,难度大,便于考生拉开距离,便于考查学生英语综合能力,所以中考题中阅读理解一般为 4~6 篇,题量 20~30 道。可见,我们能否在中考中一举夺冠,能否取得英语高分,起决定因素的就是做好阅读理解。而做好阅读理解,关键是能理解词语、句型的含义,能根据上下文分析判断字里行间暗含的信息。而这些内容大多与英语短语的运用和理解有关。因此,我们必须掌握一定量的英语短语,能记忆、能运用,才是重中之重。

另外,近几年各省市中考题新出现的“任务型阅读”更是直接考查短语的理解和运用。

例

阅读下面短文,按要求完成短文后的各项任务。

Have you ever wondered why birds sing? Maybe you thought that they were just happy. After all, you probably also sing or whistle when you are happy.

Some scientists believe that birds do sing some of the time just because they are happy. However, they sing most of the time for a very different reason. Their singing is actually a warning to other birds to stay out of their territory.

Do you know what a “territory” is? A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, claims (宣称) as its own. Only he and his family are welcome there. No other families of the same species (物种) are welcome. Your yard and house are your territory where only your family and friends are welcome. (97▲) If a stranger should enter your territory and want to hurt you, you might shout. Probably this would be enough to frighten him away.

If so, you have actually frightened the stranger away without having to fight him. (99▲) 一只鸟也将会做同样的事。But he expects an outsider almost any time, especially at nesting (筑巢) season. So he is screaming (尖叫) all the time, whether he can see an outsider or not. This screaming is what we call a bird's song, and it is usually enough to keep an outsider away.

Birds sing loudest in spring when they are trying to attract a mate (同伴) and warn others not to enter the territory of theirs.

You can see that birds have a language of their own. Most of it has to do with attracting mates and setting up territories.

[2010 年湖北荆门市中考题(保留原题号)]

任务一:从文中找出一个与 establish 同义的短语。96. _____▲_____.

任务二:根据(97)处画线部分的意思来完成下面句子。(每空一词,共 2 词)

97. You might frighten a stranger away by _____▲_____ him if he should enter your territory and want to hurt you.

任务三:根据文章,选择最佳选项:

98. What is a bird's “territory”?

A. A place where other families of the same species are welcome.

- B. A place where a bird can sing loudly.
 C. An area where birds often fight against each other.
 D. An area which a bird considers to be its own.

任务四:将(99)处画线句子翻译成英语。

99. _____ ▲ _____.

任务五:用一句含有定语从句的话概括本文的中心大意(不超过 10 个单词)。

100. _____ ▲ _____.

[解析] 此篇短文的阅读理解中的 96 题和 97 题就直接考查短语。

96. set up 考查同义词语。establish 是动词,意思是“建立”,与最后一段的 set up 为同义词。
 97. shouting at /to 考查短语 shout to。通过阅读短文中的两个句子和此题对比,可见要改为简单句,且 by 引出“方法,方式”,后接 v-ing 形式。
 98. D 细节判断及定义确定题。根据第三段的“A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, claims as its own.”这句话可得出答案。
 99. A bird will also do the same thing. /A bird will do the same thing, too. /A bird will do the same thing as well. 考查“也”的不同表达。在肯定句中,英语中的“也”可用 also, too, as well 表达,但注意其位置。
 100. The reason(s) why birds sing 考查定语从句。根据短文的第一句话“Have you ever wondered why birds sing?”可看出本文的中心是表达鸟儿唱歌的原因的,故用 why 连接定语从句,修饰 reason(原因)。

五、书面表达

众所周知,短文是由词语、短语、句子组成的,每一篇英语短文的写作都离不开单词和短语的运用,故此,记忆短语与记忆单词一样重要;而短语记忆比单词记忆更难,因为短语有固定的搭配,不是随你任意改变的。在英语书面表达中,短语的运用能够提高文章的表现力,特别是一些表示过渡性的短语,更使得你所写出的短文语义连贯,一气呵成,如行云流水。

例 2010 年湖北咸宁市中考题的“书面表达”部分如下要求:

为配合我市举行的“6·5 世界环境日”万人骑自行车城区环游活动,请你写一篇以“Lower Carbon(低碳), Happier Life”为主题的英语短文。(以上背景内容无需表述)

短文要点如下:

1. 在 6 月 5 日自己骑自行车上学,父母骑车上班;
2. 在家使用节能灯;减少洗澡淋浴时间;
3. 将用过的课本留给下届学生;
4. 请你就此话题补充 1~2 个人做法。

要求:

1. 不要逐词翻译;
2. 在文中不要提及真实的校名和姓名;
3. 词数 80 左右;短文标题和首尾句已给出,不计入词数。

参考词汇:节能灯 energy-saving lamp 用过的 used 下届 lower grades

Lower carbon, happier life

It's our duty to save the environment. _____

Lower carbon, happier life. Let's take actions.

[解析]此篇书面表达已经给出了开头和结尾,降低了难度。从给出的要点来看,需要我们运用很多短语表现文章内容,如 by bike/ride a bike, take a shower, throw away, lower grades 等。请看例文:

Lower carbon, happier life

It's our duty to save the environment. I will go to school by bike or on foot instead of taking the bus on June 5. And I will also ask my parents to ride bikes to work that day. At home, we will use energy-saving lamps and spend less time when we are taking a shower. Don't throw away the used textbooks and leave them to the students of lower grades. At the same time, I will tell my parents to take bags when they are shopping. (I will turn off the lights before leaving.)

In a word, lower carbon, happier life. Let's take actions.

你看,上面这篇范文写得文采飞扬,韵味十足,这就是因为英语短语用得恰如其分,较好地将分散的句子紧密连接起来,体现了较好的英语功底。如 instead of 的使用,leave to 的运用,at the same time 和 in a word 的作用等。另外,我们在进行表达时,要多用同义短语,如短文要求我们写出这一句话“减少洗澡淋浴时间”,不少同学对“减少”不知道要用哪一个短语,有的使用 cut down,而这篇作文就用了 spend less time,既形象又地道。这就要求我们多背短语,多练短语的运用,达到运用自如的目的。

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你为什么还要学好短语?

——中考短语考查经典题型解析 1

正文

A	1
a bar of~avoid doing sth.	
B	15
bad luck~by then	
C	30
call at~cut up	
D	39
day after day~during the holiday/vacation	
E	44
each other~eye exercises	
F	48
face to face~full time	
G	55
get along/on~grow up	
H	66
had better~hurry up	
I	77
ice cream~It takes...	
J	85
join in~just then	
K	86
keep away (from)~known to	

L	90
last year/week/time~lots of	
M	97
make a cake~much too	
N	105
name after~now and then	
O	109
obey an order~over there	
P	117
pack into~ put up	
Q	126
quarrel about~quite a few	
R	127
rain cats and dogs~rush through	
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save one's life~switch on/off	
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