

于雨 / 编著

JUNIOR ENGLISH  
PHRASES

# 初中英语 必考短语详解

初中三年，的短语书

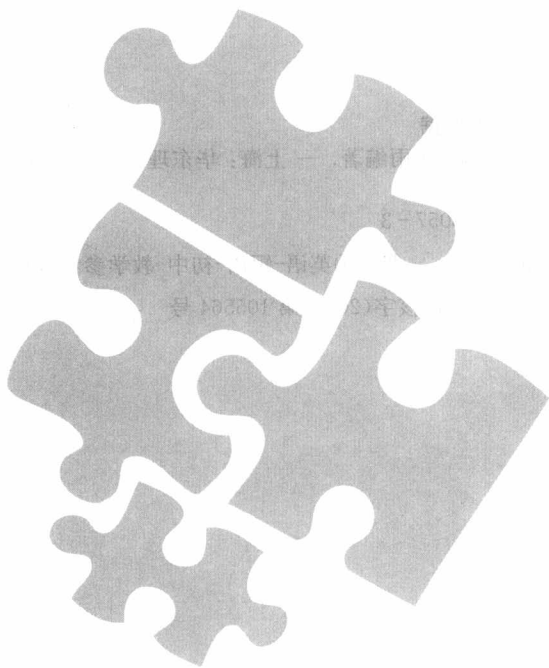
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几乎中考的各类题型均涉及短语的运用

释义与例句+同类助记+同义辨析+体验中考+知识链接+中考经典题型  
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语必考短语详解/于雨编著. — 上海: 华东理工大学出版社, 2011.7  
(给力英语)

ISBN 978-7-5628-3057-3

I. ①初... II. ①于... III. ①英语-短语-初中-教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 105564 号

给力英语丛书

初中英语必考短语详解

编 著 / 于 雨

丛书策划 / 吴法源 庄晓明

责任编辑 / 庄晓明

责任校对 / 陈孟昀

封面设计 / 未了工作室

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社有限公司

地 址: 上海市梅陇路 130 号, 200237

电 话: (021)64250306(营销部)

(021)64252735(编辑室)

传 真: (021)64252707

网 址: [press.ecust.edu.cn](http://press.ecust.edu.cn)

印 刷 / 江苏南通印刷总厂有限公司

开 本 / 710mm×1000mm 1/16

印 张 / 13.75

字 数 / 225 千字

版 次 / 2011 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2011 年 7 月第 1 次

书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5628-3057-3/G·479

定 价 / 26.80 元

(本书如有印装质量问题,请到出版社营销部调换。)

# 你为什么一定要学好短语？

## ——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,英语教学的目的和宗旨也在不断更新,“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. The famous actor often plays \_\_\_\_\_ his children in the park. (2010 上海)

- A. about      B. in      C. at      D. with

[解析] 答案为D。考查 play 短语的记忆。根据句意可知应用 play with 表示“和……一起玩”。句意是“那个著名的演员常和他的孩子在公园里玩。”

2. —Inner Mongolia lies \_\_\_\_\_ the north of China.

—But Mongolia lies \_\_\_\_\_ the north of China. (2010 内蒙)

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

[解析] 答案为D。考查方位介词的记忆。做这类题往往要具备一定的地理知识。方位介词 in 表示在范围之内, on 表示相邻或接壤, to 表示在范围之外或相隔。Mongolia 意思是蒙古, Inner Mongolia 为内蒙古, 根据掌握的地理知识可知答案为D。

3. Listening is just as \_\_\_\_\_ as speaking in language learning. (2010 上海)

- A. important      B. more important  
C. most important      D. the most important

[解析] 答案为A。考查短语 as ... as 的记忆。as+形容词原级+as 表示“与……相同”, 为同级比较。

4. —The girl \_\_\_\_\_ all her savings to the people in the Southwest for the serious drought (旱灾).

—What a donation and what a nice girl! (2010 湖北宜昌)

- A. handed out      B. put out      C. sold out      D. gave out

[解析] 答案为 D。考查这几个短语的记忆。hand out 意思是“分发”, put out 意思是“熄灭”, sold (sell) out 意思是“卖完”, gave (give) out 意为“捐赠”, 根据句意可知答案为 D。

5. Shen Xue and Zhao Hongbo won the gold medal for China so we're proud \_\_\_\_\_ them. (2010 天津)

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

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 be proud of 表示“为……而骄傲”的记忆。本句意思是“申雪和赵宏博为中国赢得了金牌, 因此我们为他们而骄傲”。

6. Remember to spend some time \_\_\_\_\_ your loved ones, because they're not going to be around forever. (2010 浙江杭州)

- A. from                      B. with                      C. in                      D. on

[解析] 答案为 D。考查 spend 短语的记忆。spend 表示“花费”时常用作“spend... on sth./in doing sth.”。

7. If you get on well \_\_\_\_\_ classmates, you'll enjoy your school life more. (2010 广东)

- A. to                      B. at                      C. with                      D. in

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 get on well with 短语的记忆。该短语表示“与……相处友好”。

8. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his computer and checked his e-mail. (2010 河北)

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

[解析] 答案为 A。考查 turn 短语的记忆。根据后面的 checked his e-mail 可判断应用 turned on 表示“打开电脑”, 而 turn off 表示“关闭”, turn up 表示“放大声音”, turn down 表示“放低声音”。

9. —Please \_\_\_\_\_ the tigers. It's dangerous to take photos with them.  
—Oh, I see. Thank you. (2010 江苏常州)

- A. keep off                      B. take off                      C. get off                      D. turn off

[解析] 答案为 A。考查 off 短语的记忆。根据后面的句子“和老虎一起照相很危险”可判断前面应该是“请离开老虎”, 故用 keep off 表示“远离”; 而 take off 是“脱下”, get off 是“下车”, turn off 是“关闭”。

10. Mr. Yang's daughter is pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ drawing pictures and won many prizes. (2010 四川宜宾)

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

[解析] 答案为 D。考查 be good 短语的记忆。根据后面的 won many prizes 可判断杨老师的女儿爱好绘画, 故用 be good at 表示“擅长, 爱好”。

## (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. \_\_\_\_\_ of the hats suited him, so Jack had to try on the third one. (2010 四川成都)  
A. Neither                      B. Either                      C. Both

[解析] 答案为 A。考查关于“两者”代词短语的辨析。neither of 表示“两者都不”, either of 表示“两者中的一个”, both of 则指“……中的两个都”。

2. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ new words in the passage, but I know \_\_\_\_\_ of them. (2010 新疆阜康)





[解析] 答案为 B。考查 give up 的运用。drop 相当于 give up,意思是“放弃”,且 give up 为动副结构,代词要置于中间。

5. They were all so tired that they could \_\_\_\_\_ . (2010 甘肃兰州)

- A. do nothing but sleep                      B. do anything but sleep  
C. do nothing but to sleep                      D. do anything but to sleep

[解析] 答案为 A。考查 do nothing but 的用法。do nothing but do sth. 为“只能做某事”,but 做介词(except 的用法也基本相同),有时后接带 to 的动词不定式,有时后接不带 to 的动词不定式。当句子中有 do 时,but 后面跟的动词不定式通常不用 to。

#### (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. — What did your dad tell you, my baby?

— He said the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east. (2010 黑龙江鸡西)

- A. went up              B. will go up              C. goes up

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 go up 的变化。根据主句的 said 从句应该用过去时,但“太阳在东方升起”是客观事实,故用一般现在时,变化为 goes up。

2. — I'm leaving now.

— \_\_\_\_\_ you turn off the lights. (2010 浙江杭州)

- A. To make sure                      B. Make sure  
C. Made sure                      D. Making sure

[解析] 答案为 B。考查 make sure 的变化。根据后面的句意可知此处应用祈使句,make 用原形。

3. No conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ before we complete this test. (2010 四川成都)

- A. is made              B. will be made              C. has made

[解析] 答案为 B。考查 make a conclusion“下结论”的时态变化。根据从句句式“在我们完成这项测试之前”用的是一般现在时,可判断主句应用将来时,且为被动语态。

4. — What are on show in the museum?

— Some photos \_\_\_\_\_ by the children of Yushu, Qinghai. (2010 甘肃兰州)

- A. have been taken                      B. were taken  
C. are taken                      D. taken

[解析] 答案为 D。考查 take photos 的变化形式。根据问句“什么在博物馆里展览?”可见问的是事物而非事件,故答语应为 some photos。后面的 taken by 短语为定语,修饰前面的 photos, taken 在此表示被动意义。

5. Every year lots of trees \_\_\_\_\_ to make our country more beautiful. (2010 山东莱芜)

- A. is planted                      B. was planted  
C. are planted                      D. were planted

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 plant trees 的语态变化。根据时间状语 every year 可判断应用一般现在时;而根据短语 plant trees 为“栽树”,trees 用作主语,故应用一般现在时的被动语态。

#### (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,短语搭配的

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. —Wow, so many beautiful cars! I don't know which one to buy.

—Anyway, you have to make a \_\_\_\_\_ . (2010 江苏扬州)

- A. conclusion                      B. connection  
C. decision                         D. presentation

[解析] 答案为 C。考查 make a 短语根据句意的搭配。根据上一句话“我不知道该买哪一个”,可知要做出决定,故用 make a decision。

2. —What's the news about ?

— \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment stars gathered to attract donations for Yushu. (2010 苏连云港)

- A. A member of                      B. A kind of  
C. A packet of                         D. A number of

[解析] 答案为 D。根据句意可判断应用表示数量的形容词,故用 a number of 表示“许多”, a packet of 表示“一捆,一包”, a kind of 表示种类, a member of 指成员,与题意无法搭配。

3. This kind of dress is \_\_\_\_\_ this year, and I really want to get one. (2010 山西)

- A. in danger     B. in trouble     C. in style

[解析] 答案为 C。根据后一句话“我真的想买一个”,证明这种裙子“很时髦”,故用 in style 表示“流行的,时髦的”。in danger 表示“在危险中”, in trouble 表示“在困境中”。

4. —A new book on how to lose weight is \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

—Really? I can't wait to read it. (2010 江苏扬州)

- A. giving out                         B. coming out  
C. working out                        D. selling out

[解析] 答案为 B。根据答语“我迫不及待地想读”,可判断“关于如何减肥的新书”要“出版”,故用 come out 搭配。

5. Bill doesn't like the sunglasses in the ad because they can't \_\_\_\_\_ the sun well.

(2010 吉林通化)

- A. take out                              B. keep out  
C. clean out                             D. look out

[解析] 答案为 B。主句说明不喜欢广告中的太阳镜,从句说明是因为不能很好地阻止太阳光,故用 keep out 表示“抵御,挡在外面”。

6. If you see any litter on the school playground, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ . (2010 浙江湖州)

- A. give it away                         B. pick it up  
C. turn it off                             D. put it on

[解析] 答案为 B。根据前面的暗示点“litter(垃圾)”可判断应用 pick up 表示“捡起”与之搭配。

7. It was a difficult time, but we never \_\_\_\_\_ hope. (2010 浙江湖州)

- A. put up                                 B. gave up  
C. picked up                             D. used up

[解析] 答案为 B。根据句意“这是非常困难时期”,后面应该是“但是我们从不放弃希望”,故用 give up 搭配。

8. —Many students don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ stress and become worried.





- All the guests arrived at the party but the host didn't s \_\_\_\_\_ up. (2010 吉林通化)
- Lakers will play a \_\_\_\_\_ Rockets in the NBA match tonight. (2010 山东潍坊)
- Lingling, Betty and I enjoyed o \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night. (2010 山东潍坊)
- 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。

- 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”。
- show up 考查短语 show up,意为“出席,露面”。
- against 考查短语 play against,意为“对抗;与……打”。
- ourselves 考查短语 enjoy oneself 表示“玩得高兴”。
- 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

- 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.
- My cousin usually walks to school every morning. (改为同义句) (2010 重庆)  
My cousin usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.
- 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?
- 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?
- 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。

- nothing but 考查短语 nothing but“除了……外什么也没有”。
- on foot 考查 walk=go...on foot.
- 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。
- Where, playing 考查 at the school music club 表示地点的用法。
- is spoken 考查 speak Chinese 的被动语态。

### (四)句子翻译

- 他太累,在公交车上睡着了。 (2010 重庆)  
He was \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ he fell asleep on the bus.
- 迈克敲了敲门,但没有回应。 (2010 江苏宿迁)  
Mike \_\_\_\_\_ the door, but there was no answer.
- 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.
- 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

在中考的完形填空题中,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,能否拿得英语高分,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] 这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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\* **A** \*

**a bar of** 一条

I dropped a bar of soap. 我掉了一条肥皂。  
The little girl wanted a bar of chocolate.  
那女孩想要一条巧克力。

**同类助记** a + n. + of 为量词短语, 我们可以归类记忆。

量 词 短 语	a bag of, a bar of, a bottle of, a copy of, a couple of, a group of, a half of, a kind of, a line of, a pair of, a piece of, a pile of, a set of, a slice of, a type of, an item of
	<b>结构特点</b> 单数: a/an + 单位名词 + of 复数: 基数词 + 复数名词 + of

**a bit** 有点儿, 稍微

Today is a bit cold. 今天有点儿冷。  
You spoke a bit slowly. 你说得慢了一点儿。  
I feel a bit better today. 我今天觉得好点儿了。

**同义辨析** a bit; a bit of; a little

a bit 和 a little 作状语时同义, 可互换。但是 a little 还可作定语, 修饰不可数名词, 意为“一点儿……”; a bit 需加 of 才能修饰不可数名词。

There's a little/a bit of time to go. 还有一点时间。

**体验中考**

He was not \_\_\_\_\_ tired after a long walk. (2010 山东枣庄)

- A. a little    B. a bit  
C. a bit of    D. a few

此题选 B。a little 与 a bit 在否定句中意思正好相反; not a bit 相当于 not at all, 意为“一点也不”; not a little 相当于 very much,

意为“很, 非常”。

**a black sheep** 害群之马

He's always been regarded as the black sheep of the family.

他总是被看成是这个家庭的不肖之子。

**知识链接**

黑色和白色往往是对立的。在西方文化中黑代表黑夜和邪恶, 而白象征着日光、善良或美德。black 指黑色, 而 sheep 是一头羊的意思。a black sheep 字面意思“一头黑色的羊”, 指的是一个给他周围的人带来耻辱的人。

**a couple of** 一双; 一对; 两三个

A couple of young people lived next to me.  
一对青年男女成了我的邻居。

I have a couple of things to do. 我有几件事要做。

**a dead dog** 废物; 无用的人

Nobody will kick a dead dog. 死狗无人踢  
(意为: 没有人会去做没有意义的事情)。  
(谚语)

**a few** 几个, 少量

There are a few women teachers in our school. 我们学校有几个女教师。

A few friends are coming to my party. 几个朋友要到我的聚会上来。

**体验中考**

Several years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ people knew Sean. But now he is famous in Jinan.

(2010 四川宜宾)

- A. few    B. little  
C. many    D. a few

**[解析]** 此空后面是可数名词,可排除 B。再根据最后一句话“但是现在他在济南很出名”可判断此处应用否定意义,故答案为 A。

**同类助记** 一些表示不定数量的短语可以归纳如下:

量词短语	a bit, a bit of, a few, a little, a lot of, a great deal of, a number of, a great many, an amount of, plenty of, not a few, not a little, only a few, only a little
	结构特点 a/an+名词/形容词(+of) (名词前有时可有形容词修饰) 表示不定数量“多;少”

**a good/great many** 非常多,很多

He knows a good many people in this place. 他在这个地方认识许多人。

**a great deal of** 非常多(的),大量的(修饰不可数名词)

A great deal of water is wasted. 大量的水被浪费了。

**a group of** 一组,一群;一批(后接名词复数或集体名词)

At seventeen Chaplin set off for the USA with a group of comedy actors. 卓别林 17 岁时随同一批喜剧演员去了美国。

**a kind of** 某种……;一种……

An apple is a kind of fruit. 苹果是一种水果。

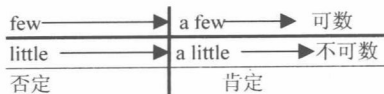
**a little** 一点儿,少量

There is a little milk in the bottle. 瓶子里还有一点儿牛奶。

You have a little more than I. 你比我吃得多了点儿。

He is a little over twenty. 他刚二十出头。

**同义辨析** a few; few; a little; little



a little, little 修饰不可数名词;其中 a little 表示肯定, little 表示否定,意为“几乎没有”。

a few, few 修饰可数名词复数;a few 表示肯定,few 表示否定。另外,a few 不可修饰比较级,而 a little 可修饰形容词或副词的比较级。请比较:

There is a little water in the thermos. 暖瓶里还有点儿水。

There is little time left. Hurry up! 时间不多了,快点!

A few people can live to 100. But few can live to 150. 许多人能活到 100 岁,但很少有人活到 150 岁。

**a lot** 非常,很;许多,大量

I like bananas a lot. 我非常喜欢香蕉。

A lot must be done about it. 对此必须做大量工作。

**同义辨析** a lot, a lot of

这两个短语都意为“许多,大量”,但用法不同。a lot 是副词短语,多用于修饰动词表示程度,相当于 very much。而 a lot of 则是形容词性短语,可修饰可数名词复数,也可修饰不可数名词,相当于 lots of。试比较:

I like meat a lot. I like to eat a lot of meat every day. 我非常喜欢吃肉,希望每天吃许多肉。

**a lot of** 大量的,许多的

He was always asking a lot of strange questions. 他总是问许多奇怪的问题。

A lot of money was wasted. 大量的钱被浪费了。

**a map of** 一张……地图

This is a map of China. 这是一张中国地图。