

中考考场 英语词法 点睛



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解方辉 编

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出版说明

《全国中考试题(含答案)荟萃》丛书已经连续出版了20余年,畅销了20余年,20多年来该丛书得到了广大应届初中毕业班师生的厚爱。20多年来我们始终坚持汇集信息、巩固知识、检验水平、提高能力、服务于毕业总复习的宗旨,力争把每年的编写工作做得更好以报答广大读者的关爱。

2011年《全国中考试题(含答案)荟萃》丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治及文科综合、中考考场作文点睛、中考考场英语词法点睛、中考考场英语语法点睛共9册。前6册收编了全国30个省(含台湾省)、市该学科2010年的中考试题及答案;有的省市开考文科综合,有的开考理科综合,这些试卷一并收编到书中;为体现各地命题意图、风格,我们在收编时尽量保持原卷风貌。后3册是对近年来中考中的专项考题进行提炼、分析、总结,帮助考生有针对性地进行重点复习,提高中考成绩。

对于书中出现的差错,欢迎读者批评指正。

本丛书编写组
2011年8月

前言

“人的一生关键处只有几步。”对于一个初中生来说,中考无疑是他们人生中的一个重要环节,为了帮助同学们走好这一步,也凭着对读者高度的责任心,我特此编写了此书。本书从着手整理到与读者见面已经历时五年,它是我十多年教学经验的总结。每当我看到本书列举的考点覆盖了历年各地的中考试题的时候,每当我想起全国数以百万的莘莘学子需要帮助的时候,我都心潮澎湃。“十年磨一剑”,我希望通过自己的努力能为广大学子尽绵薄之力,能为他们节省点时间和精力,使他们的英语学习成绩得到飞速提升。

该书根据国家新课程标准,兼顾了各种版本的初中英语教材,其主要特点表现如下:

1. 详尽列举了初中生必须掌握的所有英语词汇。
2. 针对每一个词汇从中考考点的角度讲述该词的各个知识点,力图高度认真地把每一个知识点都打造成为精品,知识点详尽、全面、准确,直击中考目标。
3. 本书收集整理有关各个词汇知识点的全国各地最近几年的中考试题,针对性强,能够让学生把记忆和理解、学习和练习达到高度完美的统一。
4. 通过本书考生可以很清楚地看到各个词法在本地区中考中的出题情况及重要程度。

总之,这本书既是学生学习的良师益友,也是家长辅导孩子学习的好参谋。

由于时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大师生及家长提出宝贵意见,以便不断修改完善。

编者
2011年8月

目 录

A	1
B	10
C	17
D	23
E	28
F	32
G	39
H	43
I	53
J	58
K	59
L	61
M	67
N	75
O	80
P	85
Q	92
R	93
S	97
T	108
U	116
V	118
W	119
Y	128
Z	129

A

a(an) art. ①—(个,件……) ②(表示同类事物中的一个)一个 ③(表示非特指的任何)一个

【同义词辨析】

a, an, the

a + 辅音音标,表示泛指

an + 元音音标,表示泛指

the 表示特指

【考生易错点】

注意:a, an的区别要看单词的发音,不是看26个字母中的元音字母或辅音字母。

【经典试题回放】

1. —Will you get there by _____ train?
—No, I'll take _____ taxi. (天津07)【A】

A. /, a B. a, the C. /, / D. the, a

2. —Do you have a cat?
—Yes. _____ cat is black and white. (长沙07)【A】

A. The B. A C. An

3. —Do you know _____ university student who is talking with Joe?
—Yes, she is my cousin, Kate. (成都07)【C】

A. a B. an C. the

4. This is _____ only expensive dress I have got. (杭州07)【C】

A. a B. an C. the D. /

5. Eric has _____ e-dog and its name is Hobo. (山西07)【B】

A. a B. an C. the

6. —Why did you laugh just now?
—Ted wanted to tell us _____ very funny story, but he forgot _____ end himself. (河南07)【D】

A. a, an B. the, the C. the, a D. a, the

7. —Shall we pay _____ visit to Expo 2010, Shanghai?
—No, I'd rather stay at home and play _____ football. (河南10)【D】

A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /

able adj. 有能力的;能干的

【词性变化】
ability n. 能力;才能

【反义词】
unable adj. 无能力的;不能的

【短语】
be able to do sth. 能够(有能力做某事)

【同义词辨析】
can, be able to

can 不能与将来时的 will, be going to 连用以及不能用于现在完成时;be able to 可以与 will 连用,也可用于现在完成时。

例如:I will _____ go to see you tomorrow.

A. can B. be able to

解析:因为句子中有 will,所以选 B。

【经典试题回放】

1. —Why don't you ask Tom to do it?
—I don't know whether he is _____ to. He sometimes makes things worse. (武汉03)【B】

A. possible B. able C. afraid D. easy

2. —Why don't you do it yourself?
—Sorry, I don't think I'm _____ to. I need someone's help. (武汉06)【D】

A. possible B. ready C. afraid D. able

about adv. ①大约 ②到处;各处

prep. ①在各处;四处 ②关于

【同义词辨析】

about, on 意为“关于”,about 口语,用于日常生活中;on 正式用语,用于严肃的场合或者强调学术性。

【短语】

throw sth. about 乱扔某物

worry about sb. / sth. 担心;担忧(某人/某事)

be / feel / get worried about sb. / sth. 对……感到担心

think about sth. / doing sth. 考虑(某事/做某事)

talk about sb. / sth. 谈论某人(事)

talk/think about wh- / how + to do 讨论/考虑做某事/怎么做

例如:We are talking about _____ to go for a holiday this summer.

A. where B. whose C. whom D. what

解析:根据句意“我们正在讨论今年夏天去哪里度假”,选 A。

【句型】

What / How about sth. / sb. / doing sth. ?

表示提出建议、征求意见、询问消息。意为“……怎么样?”

above prep. 在……上面

adv. 在上面

adj. 上面的

【同义词辨析】

on, above, over

on 表示在某物的表面上并与之接触

above 在某物的上方,不与之接触

over 在某物的正上方

注意:表示温度用 above,如:above / below zero 零度以上(下)

abroad adv. 在(到)国外

【考生易错点】

1. 它前面的介词必须省掉;

2. abroad 是短暂性动词,当句子中有持续性的时间状语 how long, for + 时间段, since 时,go abroad 需变成 be abroad。

【经典试题回放】

My brother went abroad two years ago. (改为同义句)

(甘肃 05)【has been】

My brother _____ abroad for two years.

accident n. 意外事件; 事故

【短语】

have an accident 发生意外事件

a traffic accident 交通事故

the traffic lights 交通灯

accurately adv. 准确地

across prep. 横跨

【同义词辨析】

cross, across, through, 考生需从两个角度把握它们的区别: 首先从词性上, across, through 是介词, cross 是动词; 其次从词意上, across, cross 意为“(从表面)横穿; 横过; 横跨”, 而 through 则意为“(从内部)穿过”。

例如: The traffic lights are red. You can't _____ the street now.

A. across

B. cross

C. through

解析: 首先根据句意是“横穿街道”, 排除 C, 然后根据句子缺少谓语动词, 所以选 B。

【经典语句背诵】

There is a bridge across the river. 河上有一座桥。

【经典试题回放】

—Look, a blind man is in the middle of the street. It's too dangerous. (河南 07)【C】

—Let's go and help him _____ the road.

A. through

B. along

C. across

D. over

address n. 住址; 通讯处

advertisement n. 广告

【词性变化】

advertise v. 做广告; 登广告

【经典试题回放】

If you want to sell your old house, why not put an _____ in the newspaper? (锦州 06)【B】

A. e-mail

B. advertisement

C. article

D. advice

advice n. 建议; 忠告

【词性变化】

advise v. 建议

【短语】

a piece of advice 一条建议

give / offer some advice 提建议

take / follow the advice 接受建议

much advice 很多建议

【经典试题回放】

I have some problems with my English writing. Can you give me some _____? (河南 11)【A】

A. advice

B. decisions

C. information

D. message

afford vt. 花得起(时间, 钱)做某事; 买得起

【短语】

afford sth. 买得起某物

afford to do sth. 花得起钱做某事

注意: afford 常与 can, could, be able to 连用。

【经典试题回放】

—If you like the new house, you'd better buy it.

—But it's really expensive. I can't _____ it.

(海南 05)【A】

A. afford

B. get

C. buy

D. spend

afraid adj. ①害怕的 ②担心的

【短语】

be afraid of sth. 害怕……

be afraid to do sth. 害怕做某事

【句型】

I'm afraid... 恐怕……(常用来引出一个令人不愉快的消息)

I'm afraid so. 恐怕是这样。

I'm afraid not. 恐怕不是这样。

I'm afraid of the injection. It's painful.

我害怕打针, 打针疼。

【经典试题回放】

1. —Could you come back home at five?

—_____. I have something important to do at school.

(沈阳 05)【C】

A. I could not

B. Yes, I hope so

C. I'm afraid not

D. I'm afraid so

2. He is _____ dogs, so he never keeps any of them at home. (青海 06)【B】

A. interested in

B. afraid of

C. worried about

after prep. ①在……之后 ②在……后面

adv. 之后; 后来

conj. 在……以后

【反义词】

before prep. & conj. 在……以前

【短语】

run after 追赶

look after = take care of 照顾

after all 毕竟; 终究

【基本用法】

after 作连词用时, 引导时间状语从句。当主句具备下列三种情况之一时, 时间状语从句必须用一般现在时。

1. 主句时态是一般将来时;

2. 主句里有情态动词 can, may, must, had better 等;

3. 主句是祈使句。

例如: I'll talk about it with him after he _____ back tomorrow.

A. comes B. is coming C. will come D. come

解析: 因为主句是一般将来时, 所以选 A。

【经典试题回放】

1. A little boy ran into the grass _____ a ball, but he couldn't follow it. (黑龙江 03)【D】

A. beside

B. behind

C. before

D. after

2. Are you ready? We will go out for a picnic _____ three o'clock. (重庆 02)【B】

- A. in B. after C. for D. since
3. I arrived at the airport _____ the plane had taken off.
(河南 06)【A】

- A. after B. while C. when D. before
4. You must wash your hands before and _____ meals. It can
help you keep healthy. (填空) (海南 06)【after】

afternoon n. 下午
again adv. 再;又
against prep. 反对;对抗;逆着

【反义词】
for prep. 支持;赞成
【短语】

be against sb. / sth. 反对
be for sb. / sth. 支持;赞成
have a football match against / with sb. / sth. 与……打比赛

【经典试题回放】
他们终于想到了一个应对挑战的办法。
(四川 05)【came up with; against】

At last, they _____ a way _____
the new challenge.

age n. 年龄;年纪
【词性变化】
aged adj. 年老的
【短语】

at the age of... 在……岁时
under age 未成年;未到规定年龄
【句型】

What's your age? = How old are you? 你几岁了?
【经典试题回放】

1. —What always goes up and never comes down?
—_____. (盐城 05)【A】

- A. Age B. Water
C. Air D. Temperature

2. Li Lei decided to move to Canada when he was thirty. (改为
同义句) (徐州 06)【decision; age】
Li Lei made a _____ to move to Canada at the _____
of thirty.

3. Lucy is the same _____ as Lily. They are twin sisters.
(南充 06)【C】

- A. old B. young C. age

ago adv. 以前
【同义词辨析】

ago, before
考生需从两个角度把握它们的区别:首先从词性上,二者都是副词,但是 before 还是连词,引导时间状语从句(详解见 before);其次也是更重要的一点是二者所在的句子的时态不同,ago 用于一般过去时的句子,而 before 用于现在完成时或过去完成时的句子。

【短语】
a moment ago 刚才
【经典试题回放】

—Have you mended your shoes, Bob?

—Yes, I _____ them twenty minutes ago. (天津 06)【D】

- A. have mended B. mend
C. had mended D. mended

agree v. 同意;应允
【短语】

agree with sb. 同意某人的话
agree with what sb. said 同意某人的话
agree to do sth. 答应做某事

【经典试题回放】
—I think drinking milk is good _____ our health.

- Yes, I agree _____ you. (福州 05)【A】
A. for, with B. to, to C. with, to D. at, with

aim n. 目的;目标 v. 瞄准;对准
【短语】

aim at sb. / sth. 瞄准,对准;以……为目的(目标)
【经典试题回放】

—This book _____ educating teenagers. Would you like to
buy it?

- Yes, I'll take it. (漳州 06)【A】
A. aims at B. depends on
C. gives out D. sets up

air n. 空气;大气
alive adj. (作表语)活着的

all adj. ①(修饰单数可数名词)全;总;整 ②(修饰复
数可数名词)全部;所有的

adv. 全部地 **pron. & n.** 全部;全体人员
【同义词辨析】

all, both
all 反义词 none (三个或三个以上)都(不)
both 反义词 neither (两者)都(不)

【短语】
all day 一整天;全天
all the time 一直;始终
all one's life 一生;平生
all the year round 一整年;全年
all through the world 遍及全世界
all over 处处;到处
all over the world 遍及全世界
all the same 也;还是
not... at all 一点也不;根本不

【句型】
Thank you all the same. 同样表示感谢。

All right. (口语)行。可以。
That's all right. 不用谢。

Not at all. 没什么。

【经典语句背诵】
Don't worry. You will be / get all right soon. (医生用语)别担心,你很快就会好的。

注意:all, both 作主语同位语的位置:

1. be 动词之后
例如:His parents _____ teachers.

- A. are all B. all are C. are both D. both are

解析:因为父母是两个人,所以排除 A 和 B, both 必须放在

be 之后,所以选 C。

2. 情态动词之后

3. 行为动词之前

【经典试题回放】

1. Jack, Sue and I will _____ go to Sam's birthday party.
(北京 04)【C】

A. both B. neither C. all D. either

2. —Were your parents at home last night?

—No. We _____ went to Grandma's birthday party.
(南通 05)【B】

A. both B. all C. neither D. none

3. Not all teachers agree that spending too much time on the Internet is good for students.
(黄冈 06)【C】

A. Few B. Lots of C. Some D. Many

4. You say the bridge is safe but I shall take care _____.
(山东 06)【A】

A. after all B. in general
C. at the same time D. all the same

5. To help Tommy learn better, his parents have done _____ they could: cards, tapes, special learning centers, in short, everything they can think of.
(河南 10)【B】

A. both B. all C. none D. neither

allow vt. 允许

【词性变化】

allowance n. 津贴;补助

【短语】

allow sb. / sth. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

【经典试题回放】

—Look at the sign on the right.

—Oh, parking _____ here.
(河南 08)【B】

A. doesn't allow B. isn't allowed
C. didn't allow D. wasn't allowed

almost adv. 几乎;近于

【同义词】

nearly

alone adj. 单独的 **adv.** 独自地

【同义词辨析】

alone, lonely

1. alone adj. 孤单的;独自的(强调客观情况)

lonely adj. 孤独的(强调主观感受)

背诵: I was alone at home but I didn't feel lonely at all.

我独自在家,但是我一点都不感到孤独。

短语: leave sb. alone = leave... by oneself

把某人单独留下

2. alone = by oneself adv. 独自地

3. alone adj. 仅仅;只是(放在名词、代词之后)

【经典试题回放】

You'd better not leave the baby at home by himself.
(福州 04)【B】

A. lonely B. alone C. awake D. asleep

注:结合 lonely 的试题。

along prep. 沿着;顺着

adv. ①向前 ②和……一起;一同

【经典语句背诵】

Walk along this road to the end. 沿着这条路走到尽头。

already adv. 已经

【同义词辨析】

already, yet

already 意为“已经”,用于肯定句、疑问句;yet 意为“还没”、“已经”,用于否定句、疑问句。二者多用于现在完成时。

【经典试题回放】

1. Our manager _____ (go) to Paris on business already and he will be back in a few days.
(天津 04)【has gone】

2. —Kitty, will you go to see the film *Cold Mountain* this evening?

—No, I won't. I _____ it already.
(南京 06)【B】

A. saw B. have seen C. will see D. see

also adv. 也

【同义词辨析】

too, also, either, as well

too 用于肯定句句末, too 前通常有逗号

also 用于肯定句中,靠近谓语动词

either 用于否定句句末

as well 用于肯定句句末, as well 前没有逗号

although conj. 虽然;尽管

【基本用法】

although 引导让步状语从句,不与 but 连用。

【经典试题回放】

_____ they have some opposite views, they all think Chinese medicine is helpful.
(山西 11)【B】

A. Until B. Although C. Since

always adv. 总是;永远

【基本用法】

always 用于进行时,使句子带有感情色彩,表示赞扬、厌恶等语气。

【经典语句背诵】

He is always thinking of helping others.

他总是想着帮助别人。

amaze vt. (多用于被动语态)使(某人)惊异或惊奇

【词性变化】

amazement n. 惊异;惊奇

【同义词辨析】

amazed, amazing

amazed (人)对……感到惊奇的;amazing (事)令人惊奇的

【短语】

be amazed at sth. 对……感到惊讶

be amazed to do sth. 很惊讶地做某事

to one's amazement 使某人感到惊奇的是

【经典试题回放】

1. He was _____ (amaze) at all the colourful coral reefs in the sea.
(南宁 03)【amazed】

2. The Stone Forest is an _____ (amaze) place to go.
(昆明 05)【amazing】

America n. 美国

American n. 美国人 **adj.** 美国的;美国人的

among prep. 被……所围绕;在……中间

【同义词辨析】

among, between
among 在三者或三者以上之间,常有被包围之意;**between** 在两者之间。另外,among 可与最高级连用。

【经典试题回放】

1. Yao Ming is a popular basketball player _____ the Chinese people. (宁夏 05)【C】

A. between B. for C. among D. with

2. —I hear some students will go on a picnic this Sunday.

—Yes. And _____ them will be Zhao Wei. (海南 05)【D】

A. between B. of C. in D. among

注意:结合 between 的试题。

and conj. ①和 ②又

【基本用法】

1. 意为“……和……”,表示并列

2. 语为“那么”,表示结果

句式结构为:祈使句, and + 句子(句子多用一般将来时)

注意:祈使句可以换成 if 引导的条件状语从句

3. and (then) 表示承接关系

4. 表示目的

5. 表示递进

6. 表示对比

7. 表示轻微的转折

【短语】

nice and = very 适宜地;非常

between... and... 在……和……之间

【经典试题回放】

1. Poor John! He fell off the wall and _____ (折断) his leg. (天津 04)【broke】

2. Study hard, _____ you'll pass the exam. (长沙 07)【B】

A. or B. and C. but

3. Help others whenever you can _____ you'll make the world a nicer place to live in. (江西 09)【A】

A. and B. or C. unless D. but

angry adj. 生气的;愤怒的

【词性变化】

anger n. 生气 angrily adv. 生气地

【短语】

be / get angry with sb. 生某人的气

be / get angry about sth. 生某事的气

【经典试题回放】

Children shouldn't be angry _____ their parents. (哈尔滨 03)【A】

A. with B. by C. for D. of

animal n. 动物

another pron. 另一个 **adj.** ①再一;又一 ②别的;不同的

【基本用法】

1. another + 单数可数名词(同类人或物中的)再一个;又一个

2. another + 数词 + 名词 = 数词 + more + 名词 ……

个;又……个

【短语】

one another 彼此;互相

another one 再一个;又一个

from one to another 从一个到另一个

(three) one..., the other..., another... (三个)一个……,另一个……,再一个……

【经典试题回放】

1. The doctor worked for _____ after 12 o'clock.

(河北 03)【A】

A. two more hours B. two another hour

C. more two hours D. another two hour

2. Han Mei asked her mother to give her two more mooncakes.

(四川 05)【C】

A. more than two B. two other

C. another two

3. —What about this T-shirt?

—I don't like the colour. Please show me _____ one.

(连云港 06)【C】

A. other B. the other C. another D. each other

answer v. 回答,答复 **n.** ①答案 ②答复

【反义词】

ask v. 问

【短语】

answer a letter 回信

answer the telephone 接电话

answer the door 应门(有人敲门或按门铃后去开门)

answer the question 回答问题

come up with the answer 想出答案 = think of the answer

【考生易错点】

例题: I can't find the answer _____ the question. 答案

A. to B. for C. of D. with

解析:选 A。句意为“我找不到这个问题的答案。”

注意:“问题的答案”译为“the answer to the question”,用介词 to。

【经典试题回放】

1. Lucy, could you tell me the answer _____ this question? (昆明 05)【D】

A. at B. in C. of D. to

2. When I got his message, I called back, but there was no _____ . (山东 06)【A】

A. answer B. ring C. voice D. sound

any adj. ①(用于否定句、疑问句等)一些;什么 ②任何的 **pron.** (无论)哪一个;(无论)哪些

【同义词辨析】

1. some, any

some 用于肯定句;any 用于否定句、疑问句、条件句。但是,在下列两种情况下,疑问句必须用 some: ①表示请求,期望对方做肯定回答 ②表示建议

2. any, either

any (三者或三者以上)任何一个(可用于肯定句);either (两者)任何一个

【短语】

hardly any 几乎没有

not... any longer = no longer 不再

not... any more = no more 不再

not any + 名词 = no + 名词

【经典试题回放】

1. 人们已不再害怕禽流感。(广东 04)【any longer】

People aren't afraid of bird flu _____.

2. Jane doesn't go to work by bus any longer. (改为同义句)

(烟台 04)【no longer goes】

Jane _____ to work by bus.

3. —When shall we meet again?

—Make it _____ day you like. It's all the same to you.

(天津 04 南京 04)【B】

A. one B. any C. another D. all

4. His father is a busy man. He hardly has _____ time for rest.

(云南 04)【A】

A. any B. many C. a lot D. a hard

5. He asked me for _____ paper, but I didn't have _____.

(宁德 06)【C】

A. some, some B. any, some C. some, any D. any, any

anybody pron. 任何人

【同义词辨析】

anybody, somebody, everybody, nobody

1. anybody = anyone 任何人

somebody = someone 某人

nobody = no one / none 没有人

everybody = everyone 每人

2. nobody = not... anybody 没人

3. somebody 用于肯定句; anybody 用于否定句和疑问句。

【重点用法】

1. 上述不定代词作主语时, 谓语用单数。

2. 形容词修饰不定代词时, 必须放在不定代词之后。

【考生易错点】

1. everybody 用于否定句, 表示部分否定。

2. nobody 表示全部否定; anybody 用于否定句表示全部否定。

【经典试题回放】

1. Those questions are too difficult. I think _____ can answer them.

(辽宁 04)【C】

A. anyone B. none C. no one D. everyone

2. —You look so happy!

—Jack says I'm pretty. _____ has ever told me that before.

(江西 04)【D】

A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Everybody D. Nobody

3. She called her son, but _____ answered.

(济南 04)【A】

A. nobody B. somebody C. everybody D. anybody

4. His work is better than _____.

(乌鲁木齐 10)【C】

A. anyone B. anyone else

C. anyone else's D. anyone's else

anything pron. 任何事(物); 什么事(物)

【同义词辨析】

something, anything, everything, nothing

1. something 用于肯定句, anything 用于否定句、疑问句。

但在下列两种情况下, 疑问句需用 something:

(1) 表示请求, 期望对方做肯定回答

(2) 表示建议

另外, anything 作“任何事, 任何东西”讲时, 用于肯定句。

2. nothing = not... anything

3. something 某事(物); anything 任何事(物); everything 每件事(物), nothing 没有事(物)

【重点用法】

1. 形容词修饰不定代词时, 必须把形容词放在不定代词之后。

2. 用于否定句时, everything 表示部分否定; anything 表示全部否定。

3. 不定代词作主语时, 谓语用单数。

【短语】

anything but / except... 根本不

nothing but / except... 仅仅

【经典试题回放】

1. —What are you going to give your mother for her birthday?

—I'm not sure. But I'll buy her _____.

(哈尔滨 06)【A】

A. something special

B. anything special

C. special something

2. There is _____ in the art exhibition. Please come and visit it.

(昆明 06)【A】

A. something new

B. nothing new

C. new something

D. new things

3. —What else do you want?

—_____ else. I think I have got everything ready.

(重庆 06)【B】

A. Something B. Nothing C. Anything D. Everything

4. —Would you like some salad?

—Yes, please. It's my favourite. I think _____ is more delicious than salad.

(南宁 06)【C】

A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

5. —Wow, so many new houses! I can't believe that. It used to be a poor village.

—Yes. _____ has changed here.

(河南 07)【C】

A. Nothing B. Something C. Everything D. Anything

6. Money is important in my life. But it isn't _____ to me.

(陕西 07)【A】

A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything

7. —Doctor, is there anything wrong with my eyes?

—No. _____ is OK.

(山西 08)【C】

A. Something B. Nothing C. Everything

anywhere adv. 任何地方

【同义词辨析】

anywhere, somewhere, everywhere, nowhere

anywhere 任何地方(用于疑问句, 否定句)

somewhere 某地(用于肯定句)

everywhere 到处; 处处

【短语】 _____
here and there = everywhere 到处;处处

【基本用法】
形容词修饰不定副词 somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, 必须放在它们后面。

【经典试题回放】
—Hi, Bob! I can't find my history book. Have you seen it _____?

—Sorry, I haven't. Why don't you ask Jim? Perhaps he's seen it. (沈阳04)【D】

A. somewhere B. everywhere C. nowhere D. anywhere
appear vi. ①出现;显现 ②似乎;好像

【词性变化】
appearance n. 出现

【反义词】
disappear v. 消失

【句型】
It appears / appeared + as if + 从句 看上去好像……

apple n. 苹果
April n. 四月

【基本用法】
1. in April, 介词用 in

2. 月份前不用冠词
arm n. 胳膊

around adv. 在周围;在附近 **prep.** ①到处;处处
②围绕;环绕

【短语】
look around (sth.) 环顾(……)

around the clock = day and night 日日夜夜;夜以继日

around the world 遍及全世界

turn around sth. 绕……旋转

【经典试题回放】
地球围绕太阳转。 (辽宁02)【turns around】

The earth _____ the sun.

arrive v. 到达;达到

【词性变化】
arrival n. 到达

【同义词辨析】
arrive, arrive at, arrive in, reach, get to

从词性上看, arrive 是不及物动词, 后面不能跟宾语, 其他词后面都可直接跟宾语;另外, arrive in 表示到达较大的地方(如: country, city), arrive at 表示到达较小的地方(如: town, station, village 等); reach 和 get to 后直接接宾语, 所接表示地点的名词无大小之分。

注意: 上述词用在副词 home, here, there, abroad 等前面需省略介词。

【经典试题回放】
1. When did you reach the Great Wall? (四川04)【C】

A. go to B. get on C. get to
2. Mr Brown _____ the train station _____ three o'clock in the afternoon. (常州04)【D】

A. took, at B. arrived at, in C. reached, in D. got to, at
3. —Computer is very useful.

—Yes, with the help of computers, news can _____ every corner of the world. (宁波05)【D】

A. get B. return C. arrive D. reach

4. —Did you see Mr Smith when you were in France?
—No, when I _____ France, he had gone to China. (黄冈05)【D】

A. had arrived to B. arrived to
C. had got to D. got to

5. When my mum _____, she realized she had left her bag on the bus. (辽宁06)【B】

A. got on a bus B. got home
C. got along D. got in the way

6. With the help of the Internet, news can _____ every corner of the world. (天津06)【B】

A. arrive B. reach C. go D. get

7. —When did your uncle _____ in Shanghai?
—The day before yesterday. (山西09)【A】

A. arrive B. get C. reach

8. Remember to ring me as soon as you get to Nanjing. (改为同义句)
_____ (徐州04)【sure, reach】

Make _____ to give me a ring as soon as you _____ Nanjing.

9. Lian Zhan _____ (到达) in Xi'an in April, 2005. (陕西05)【arrived】

10. Because of the heavy traffic, they couldn't get to school on time. (改为同义句) (徐州04)【stopped, arriving】

The heavy traffic _____ them from _____ at school on time.

art n. 美术;艺术;艺术品

【词性变化】
artist n. 艺术家

as conj. & adv. 像……一样, 如同; 因为
prep. 作为; 当作

【基本用法】
1. 作连词, 意为“按照; 根据”, 引导方式状语从句。
背诵: I will do it as you told me.

我会按照你的做。

2. 作连词, 意为“当……时候”, 相当于 when, while, 引导时间状语从句。

3. 作连词, 意为“因为, 由于”, 相当于 because, since, for, 引导原因状语从句。

4. 作介词, 意为“当作, 作为”, 多构成短语。

【短语】
as usual 像平常一样

be famous as 以某种身份著称
= be well-known as

regard... as... 把……看作……
= treat... as...

as a result 因此
as a result of = because of 因为; 由于

as if / though 仿佛; 好像
as well 也 (用法见 also)

【考生易错点】

1. as + 形容词或副词原形 + as “和……一样”
2. 在形容词或副词为多音节词时, not as / so + 形容词或副词原形 + as = less + 形容词或副词原形 + than “没有……”
3. (1) as many as possible (sb. can) 尽可能多(修饰可数名词)
(2) as much as possible (sb. can) 尽可能多(修饰不可数名词)
(3) as often as possible (sb. can) 尽可能经常
(4) as early as possible (sb. can) 尽早
(5) as fast / quickly / soon as possible / sb. can 尽快

【经典试题回放】

1. We did _____ Mr Hu told us and we won the first place in the league at last. (云南04)【C】
A. though B. like C. as D. while
2. _____ a player, I'm looking forward _____ the 2008 Olympic Games. (天津06)【B】
A. For, at B. As, to C. With, for D. Of, to
3. Oxford, as we know, _____ is one of the best universities in the world. (启东06)【B】
A. that B. / C. it D. this
4. —Who did it better, Bill or Henry?
—I think Bill did just _____ Henry. (河北01)【A】
A. as well as B. as good as
C. as better as D. more badly than
5. Bob never does his homework _____ Mary. (河北03)【B】
A. so careful as B. as carefully as
C. carefully as D. as careful as
6. Tom is _____ Jack. (北京03)【C】
A. tall as B. so tall as
C. taller than D. the tallest than
7. This reading is not _____ that one. (武汉06)【C】
A. as easier as B. so easy than C. as easy as
8. —The classroom is _____ clean _____ it was yesterday.
—Sorry, I forgot to clean it. (福州06)【C】
A. as, as B. so, as C. not so, as D. more, than
9. Computers are popular now and they are not as _____ as before. (南宁06)【A】
A. expensive B. more expensive
C. most expensive D. the most expensive
10. 刘翔和姚明一样闻名全国。 (北京05)【as famous as】
Liu Xiang is _____ Yao Ming all over China.
11. 应尽量多说英语。
(常州04)【be spoken as much as possible】
English should _____
12. They took the wounded soldier as soon as they could. (改为同义句) (广州04)【was taken, possible】
The wounded soldier _____ to hospital as soon as _____.

13. I'd like a cup of coffee, and a glass of water _____.

- A. as well B. more or less
C. before long D. on show

ask v. 问; 请求, 要求

【短语】

- ask sb. / sth. (not) to do 请(叫)某人做某事
ask sb. for sth. 请求某人以得到某物
ask for sth. 请求某物
ask for doing sth. 请求做某事
ask sb. about sth. 询问某人关于某事
ask sb. wh- / how to do 询问某人……
ask a question 问问题

【经典试题回放】

1. I had a bad cold. The doctor asked me _____ in bed. (北京06)【B】
A. staying B. to stay C. stayed D. stay
2. If you have difficulty in learning English, you should ask your teacher or your classmates _____ help. (漳州06)【B】
A. to B. for C. with D. on
3. After the discussion, the students asked their teacher _____ next. (成都06)【B】
A. which to do B. what to do C. how to do

asleep adj. (作表语) 睡着的; 熟睡的

【同义词辨析】

- asleep, sleep, sleepy
sleep v. & n. 睡觉; 睡眠
asleep adj. 睡着的
sleepy adj. 瞌睡的

【短语】

- fall asleep 入睡
go to sleep 入睡
get to sleep 入睡
as soon as conj. —……就……

【基本用法】

1. 引导时间状语从句, 表示两个动作紧接着发生。
2. 当主句具备下列三种情况之一时, as soon as 引导的时间状语从句必须用一般现在时。
(1) 主句是一般将来时
(2) 主句是祈使句
(3) 主句里含有情态动词 can, may, must, should, had better, need 等

【经典试题回放】

1. I tried to call you _____ I heard from him, but you were not in. (河北05)【D】
A. since B. while C. until D. as soon as
2. —Could you please tell Peter that I want to talk to him?
—Sure. I will let him know as soon as he _____ back. (河北06)【A】
A. comes B. came C. has come D. will come
3. —I'm sorry that John is out.
—Please ask him to call me as soon as he _____.

(成都07)【B】

- A. returned B. returns C. will return
4. —Will you please give the dictionary to Jane?
—Sure, I'll give it to her _____ she arrives here.
(天津 11)【D】

- A. before B. until C. because D. as soon as
at prep. ①(表示地点、位置)在……
②(表示时间)在……时刻
③表示动作的目标和方向

【短语】

be good at sth. / doing sth. = do well in sth. / doing sth.
擅长做……

at times = sometimes 有时

at the beginning of = at the start of 在……开始的时候

at the end of 在……末端

at last = in the end 最后;终于

at once = right away 立刻;马上

laugh at sb. / sth. 嘲笑;笑

at the same time 同时

at that time 在那时

at the moment ① = at that time = then 当时 ② = now 现在;目前

be at home = be in 在家

make yourself at home 像在自己家一样(招待客人用语)

at the age of 在……岁时

arrive at the town / village / train station 到达(城镇、乡村、火车站)

be surprised / amazed at sth. / doing sth. 对……感到惊异
at first 首先

knock at / on... 敲(门、窗等)

at breakfast / lunch / supper / dinner 吃早饭(午饭、晚饭)时

at least 至少

at most 至多

at the price of 以……价格

at a high price 高价地

at a low price 低价地

at noon 在中午

at midnight 在午夜

at the entrance to / of... 在……的入口

【经典试题回放】

1. Just at that time there was a knock on the door.
(河北 04)【C】

A. Just now B. Then C. Just then D. At times

2. My grandfather often reads newspapers _____ breakfast.
(昆明 04)【C】

A. on B. in C. at D. of

3. We have learned _____ 10 English songs this term.
(南宁 04)【D】

A. at all B. at once C. at times D. at least

4. Li Lei could read and write when he was five.
(福州 05)【A】

A. at the age of five B. five years later

- C. for five years D. five years ago
5. Now many children like surfing on the Internet, and they learn a lot. _____ there's something unhealthy on it, too.
(昆明 05)【D】

A. In time B. At a time
C. On time D. At the same time

6. —When do you usually get up every day?
—_____ about 6:00 a.m. (吉林 06)【A】

A. At B. On C. For D. In

attract v. 吸引

【词性变化】

attraction n. 吸引(力)

August n. 八月

aunt n. 婶母;姑母;姨母;舅母;伯母

Australia n. 澳大利亚

Australian n. 澳大利亚人

【复数形式】

Australians

autumn n. 秋天

awake adj. 醒着的

away adv. 离开;远离

【基本用法】

1. 当句子中有持续性时间状语 how long, for + 时间段, since 时,必须把 leave 变成 be away (from)。

2. 距离的表达法:数词 + meters / kilometers / miles + a-way from...

【短语】

far away from... 离……地方很遥远

right away = at once 立刻;马上

put sth. away 收拾;整理

throw sth. away 扔掉(废气物)

go away 走开;离开

run away 跑开;逃跑

take sth. away 带走;拿走

keep away from 远离;不碰;不摸

hurry away / off 匆忙离开

give sth. away 免费送出某物;赠送

wash sth. away 冲走

【经典试题回放】

1. Why do you put the rubbish here? It smells terrible.
_____ it away, please. (太原 05)【B】

A. Bring B. Take C. Hold

2. He _____ our school for two weeks. (青海 05)【C】
A. left B. has left C. has been away from

3. How long has Mr Green _____ his country? Do you know? (济南 05)【C】
A. left B. come to C. been away from D. been from

4. —Have you seen my toy car, Bill? (山东 06)【A】
—It's _____ my way, so I put it _____.

A. in, away B. on, out C. in, out D. by, away

baby n. 婴儿

back adv. ①向后 ②向原处

n. ①背;后背 ②背后;后部

【基本用法】

当句子有持续性时间状语 how long, for + 时间段, since 时, come back / get back / go back / return 需变成 be back.

【短语】

give sth. back to sb.

= return sth. to sb. 把某物归还给某人

get back 返回

go back 回去

come back 回来

get sth. back 取回

【考生易错点】

return 不能与 back 连用。

例如: I will _____ your book back to you tomorrow.

A. return B. give C. carry

解析: 因为句子中有 back, 不能用 return, 所以选 B。

【经典试题回放】

1. When he _____ home, he saw his mother cleaning the room. (北京 04) 【B】

A. got up B. got back C. got off D. got on

2. —How long have you _____ from the USA?

—For two weeks. (济南 04) 【D】

A. come back B. returned C. got back D. been back

bad adj. ①坏的 ②严重的

【词性变化】

badly adv. 坏地; 严重地

【反义词】

good adj. 好的

【比较级和最高级】

bad / badly / ill — worse — worst

【短语】

be bad for sb. / sth. 对……有坏处

be good for sb. / sth. 对……有好处

do badly in = be weak in 不擅长

do well in / be good at 擅长

have / catch a bad cold 患重感冒

【考生易错点】

当句子有持续性时间状语 how long, for + 时间段, since 时, catch a cold 需变成 have a cold.

例如: I have _____ for two weeks. I must go to see a doctor

now. (A)

A. caught a cold B. had a cold

C. taken a cold

解析: 因为 catch a cold 是短暂性动词, 不能与 for two weeks 连用, 所以选 B。

B

【经典语句背诵】

Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. 在阳光下读书对你的眼睛不好。

【经典试题回放】

1. Mary did _____ (badly) in the exam than Jack.

(徐州 04) 【worse】

2. —I lost my new watch yesterday.

—_____ (大连 04) 【A】

A. Bad luck!

B. Never mind!

C. That's all right.

D. Nothing serious.

3. Don't eat the meat. It smells _____ (山西 05) 【A】

A. terrible

B. badly

C. delicious

D. good

4. —Is someone hurt?

—Yes, one is hurt, but not _____ (甘肃 05) 【B】

A. bad

B. badly

C. hard

D. much

bag n. 书包; 提包; 袋子

ball n. 球

banana n. 香蕉

base v. 以……为根据

【短语】

base... on... 把……建立在……之上

be based on... 以……为根据

【经典试题回放】

1. 人们称赞这部根据中国历史上一个真实事件创作的歌剧。 (四川 05) 【think highly, based on】

People _____ of the opera which is _____

a real event in Chinese history.

2. This TV play is _____ on a real person named Ren Changxia. (杭州 05) 【based】

basket n. 篮子; 篓子

basketball n. 篮球

【考生易错点】

1. play basketball / volleyball / ... 打篮球(排球等)

2. play the piano / violin / guitar / drum 弹钢琴(拉小提琴、弹吉他、打鼓)

注意: play 与球类连用, 不用冠词; 与乐器连用, 必须有冠词 the。

【经典试题回放】

After school we usually play _____ basketball for half an hour on _____ playground. (广州 02) 【C】

A. the, the

B. /, /

C. /, the

D. the, /

beach n. 海滩

beat v. ①敲打 ②(脉搏、心脏)跳动 ③打败

【过去式过去分词】

beat — beat — beaten

【同义词辨析】

1. beat, win, lose, fail

beat + 人 / 队 / 班级 / 学校 意为“打败”

win + 比赛项目 / 奖品 / 名次 意为“赢得”
lose + to + 人 / 队 / 班级 / 学校 意为“输给”
fail ①失败 ②(考试)不及格
2. beat, knock, hit
beat ①打(强调连续性) ②(心脏)跳动 ③敲打(乐器)

knock at / on the window / door 敲门(窗)
hit 碰撞(指一次性)

【短语】

hit sb. on the head 打某人的头
hit sb. in the face 打某人的脸

【经典语句背诵】

Be careful! Or a car may hit you. 小心! 否则车会撞着你。

【经典试题回放】

1. The boys felt sad as they lost the girls in the talk show. (安徽 03) [C]

A. by B. in C. to D. on

2. —Did you win the basketball game?

—Bad luck. Our team in the final one. (重庆 04) [D]

A. won B. beat C. was won D. was beaten

3. A girl who is 8 years old beat all the other players in the city chess competition. (改为同义句)

(盐城 04) [8-year-old, won]

An girl the city chess competition.

4. Our team theirs by the score 2:1 in the final football match. (大连 04) [C]

A. won B. hit C. beat D. failed

beautiful adj. 美丽的

【词性变化】

beautifully adv. 美丽地, 美好地;

beauty n. 美丽; 美丽的人或事物

【反义词】

ugly adj. 丑的

because conj. 因为

【同义词辨析】

1. because, since, as, for

because 强调未知的原因, 可以用来回答 why 的提问; since, as 表示的原因是众所周知的, 它所在的句子更强调结果, 意思常翻译为“既然”, “由于”; for 是并列连词, 它连接并列句, 句子结构为: ..., for. ...

2. because, because of

because 是从属连词, 后跟原因状语从句; because of 是介词短语, 跟名词短语。

例如: The sports meeting will be put off the bad weather.

A. because B. because of C. as D. since

解析: 选 B。因为 the bad weather 是名词短语。

【基本用法】

1. because, as, since 都不与 so 连用。

2. —Why...? 因为...

—Because... 所以...

【短语】

as a result 因此(表示结果)。
as a result of = because of 因为, 由于, 因此(表示结果, 是介词短语, 后接名词短语)

thanks to 多亏, 由于(表示原因)。

【经典试题回放】

1. —Why did you come to school late this morning?

— I watched the Football World Cup until 12 o'clock last night. (浙江 06) [B]

A. If B. Because C. Since D. Though

2. I collect toys because they are beautiful. (对画线部分提问)

(重庆 06) [Why do]

you collect toys?

3. He missed the train this morning he got up late. (河北 06) [D]

A. or B. if C. but D. because

become v. 变得; 成为

【过去式过去分词】

become — became — become

【基本用法】

become 是系动词, 后接名词、形容词作表语。

【短语】

become / be interested in doing sth. 对...感兴趣

become ill 生病

【经典语句背诵】

Her dream / wish is to become a doctor when she grows up.

她的梦想是长大后当一名医生。

【考生易错点】

become ill 短暂时态动词, 当句子中有持续性的时间状语 how long, for + 时间段, since 时, 需变成 be ill。

bed n. 床

【短语】

go to bed 上床睡觉

be ill in bed 卧病在床

stay in bed 待在床上(休息)

make the bed 铺床

【考生易错点】

考生需注意上述短语中冠词的使用。

【经典试题回放】

Mr Black didn't go to work yesterday because he was ill in

bed. (广东 02) [D]

A. a B. an C. the D. /

bedroom n. 卧室

beef n. 牛肉

before prep. 在...前面; 在...以前

adv. 以前 conj. 在...之前

【同义词辨析】

1. before, in front of, in the front of

before 表示时间和顺序(反义词 after)

in front of 表示空间位置“在...前面(在其外部)”

(反义词 behind)

in the front of 表示空间位置“在...前部(在其内部)”

2. before, ago (详解见 ago)