

中考英语60天系列

60天攻克 中考英语 常考词

费佳 / 编



上海教育出版社

SHANGHAI EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

中考英语60天系列

60天攻克 中考英语 常考词

费佳 / 编

上海教育出版社

SHANGHAI EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

60天攻克中考英语常考词 / 费佳编. —上海:

上海教育出版社, 2011.1

ISBN 978-7-5444-3233-7

I. ①6... II. ①费... III. ①英语—词汇—初中—升学参考资料

IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第002962号

责任编辑 朱红梅 毛琪毅

装帧设计 陆 弦

中考英语 60 天系列

60 天攻克中考英语常考词

费 佳 编

出版发行 上海世纪出版股份有限公司

上 海 教 育 出 版 社

易文网 www.ewen.cc

地 址 上海永福路 123 号

邮 编 200031

经 销 各地新华书店

印 刷 太仓市印刷厂有限公司

开 本 890×1240 1/32 印张 8.25 插页 2

版 次 2011 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5444-3233-7/G·2477

定 价 18.00 元

(如发现质量问题,读者可向工厂调换)

前 言

本书是针对英语中考进行**词汇短期复习和巩固强化**的最佳选择,编者从英语中考常考词汇中精心筛选出 1 000 余词,根据中考题型对所选词汇进行重新组合,同时辅以大量练习进行巩固,该书特点如下:

1. 根据中考经常考查的**近义词、形近词、同根词、反义词**等形式对词汇进行精心组合搭配,通过对比、拓展和关联记忆等方法,提高考生应试时对词汇的敏感度。

2. 打破字母表顺序,使单词记忆不再是枯燥的背诵记忆,而是联系记忆,同时配合大量中考题型的模拟练习,如多项选择、完成句子、改写句子等,形式多样,自然巩固记忆。每 4 页为一天的练习量,共计 60 天。

3. 每页右上角有三个表情符号供考生进行自我评价,这样考生在最后考前复习回顾时,可以进行有选择的复习汇总。

4. 书后附上近年英语中考词汇真题作为考前大练兵,学生通过词汇复习进行自我评估。

5. 部分超纲词汇前加了“*”号,考生可以根据个人情况对这部分词汇进行了解或掌握。这部分超纲词汇经常会在阅读理解中出现。

掌握好单词是提高英语成绩的根本,对单词记忆不牢、词意模糊不清是造成考试失分的一大原因,因此祈望本书精心编排的词汇讲解和练习对同学们的复习起到有力的推动作用,相信本书定能帮助同学们提高英语中考成绩!

Contents

目录



第1天(动词)	/ 3
第2天(动词)	/ 7
第3天(动词)	/ 11
第4天(动词)	/ 15
第5天(动词)	/ 19
第6天(动词)	/ 23
第7天(动词)	/ 27
第8天(动词)	/ 31
第9天(动词)	/ 35
第10天(动词)	/ 39
第11天(动词)	/ 43
第12天(动词)	/ 47
第13天(动词)	/ 51
第14天(动词)	/ 55
第15天(动词)	/ 59
第16天(动词)	/ 63
第17天(动词)	/ 67
第18天(动词)	/ 71
第19天(动词)	/ 75
第20天(动词)	/ 79
第21天(动词)	/ 83
第22天(动词)	/ 87
第23天(动词)	/ 91
第24天(动词/名词)	/ 95
第25天(名词)	/ 99
第26天(名词)	/ 103
第27天(名词)	/ 107
第28天(名词)	/ 111
第29天(名词)	/ 115
第30天(名词)	/ 119
第31天(名词)	/ 123

第 32 天(名词)	/127
第 33 天(名词)	/131
第 34 天(名词)	/135
第 35 天(名词)	/139
第 36 天(名词)	/143
第 37 天(名词/形容词/副词)	/147
第 38 天(形容词/副词)	/151
第 39 天(形容词/副词)	/155
第 40 天(形容词/副词)	/159
第 41 天(形容词/副词)	/163
第 42 天(形容词/副词)	/167
第 43 天(形容词/副词)	/171
第 44 天(形容词/副词)	/175
第 45 天(形容词/副词)	/179
第 46 天(形容词/副词)	/183
第 47 天(形容词/副词)	/187
第 48 天(形容词/副词)	/191
第 49 天(形容词/副词)	/195
第 50 天(形容词/副词)	/199
第 51 天(形容词/副词)	/203
第 52 天(形容词/副词)	/207
第 53 天(形容词/副词)	/211
第 54 天(形容词/副词)	/215
第 55 天(形容词/副词)	/219
第 56 天(形容词/副词)	/223
第 57 天(中考真题大练兵)	/227
第 58 天(中考真题大练兵)	/231
第 59 天(中考真题大练兵)	/235
第 60 天(中考真题大练兵)	/239
参考答案	/242
分组词汇索引	/244

Ready? Go!

aid • assist • help

aid *v.* 帮助,援助(强调紧急援助) *n.* 帮助

例: They aided the people in the flooded areas with money.

他们给洪灾区的人们以经济上的支援。

关联: aid worker 援助人员

assist* v. 帮助, 协助(强调协同、辅助)

例: Some nurses were assisting the doctor in performing the operation.

护士们正帮助医生施行手术。

关联: assistant *n.* 助手, 副手 shop assistant 商店店员

help *v.* 帮助,帮忙(使用较宽泛) *n.* 帮助

help sb. (to) do sth. / help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

with the help of 在……的帮助下

help yourself (to sth.) 为自己取(食物等)

例: I often help my mum (to) do some housework. = I often help my mum with some housework. 我常帮母亲做家务。

关联: helpful *adj.* 有帮助的 helpless *adj.* 无助的 helper *n.* 助手, 帮手



Choose the best answer:

1. If you are in trouble, all of us would like to give you a hand. The underlined part means “_____”.
- A. lend you money B. help you
C. push you D. teach you
2. Li Lei helps me _____ English every day.
- A. studying B. studies C. to study D. to studying

Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

3. David asked some _____ (help) to put the furniture into his new flat.
4. He felt alone and _____ (help) because his friends all left him.
5. Mary is an _____ (assist) professor in this university now.
6. Doing exercise every day is really _____ (help) to your health.

★ **Keys:** 1. B 2. C 3. helpers 4. helpless 5. assistant 6. helpful

2. allow • let • permit • admit

allow v. 允许, 准许(指默许或不加阻止)

allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

例: I allowed her to go to the party, but she wasn't allowed to stay out after 10 o'clock. 我允许她参加聚会, 但是必须在十点前回家。

let v. 允许, 让 **let sb. do sth.** 让某人做某事(不定式省略 to)

例: Let's do sth. = Shall we do sth.? = What/How about doing sth.? = Why not do sth.? = Why don't we do sth.? 我们做……好吧?

permit v. 准许(含权威、命令之意) **permit sb. to do** 准许某人做

例: I'm afraid I cannot permit my daughter to marry you.

恐怕我不会允许女儿嫁给你。

admit* v. 承认, 允许……进入 **admit (to) doing sth.** 承认做过某事

admit sb. to/into 允许某人进入

例: Tom admitted (to) watching TV for a long time when he was alone at home. 汤姆承认独自在家时看了很长时间电视。

Only ticket-holders will be admitted into the stadium.

只有持票者才可进入体育场。



即学即练

Choose the best answer:

1. _____ have a picnic together, shall we? It's fine today.

A. Let us B. Why not C. How about D. Let's

2. _____ me to introduce my friend Jack to you, please.

A. Let B. Permitting C. Admit D. Allow

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

3. We are all free tonight. What about going to a movie? (保持句意不变)

We are all free tonight. _____ go to a movie?

4. My father didn't allow me to go out because it was too late. (改为被动语态)

I _____ to go out because it was too late.

★ Keys: allowed 4. wasn't allowed 1. D 2. D 3. Why not/ Shall we



动词

第

1

天

3. argue • debate • discuss • quarrel

argue v. 争辩, 争吵(强调为自己辩解, 批驳对方)**argue with sb. about sth.** 与某人争论某事

例: I'm not going to argue with you about how to spend the holiday.

我不想与你争论该如何过这个假日。

关联: **argument** n. 争论**have an argument with sb. about sth.** 与某人争论某事**debate** v. 讨论, 辩论(强调公开、有组织地辩论) n. 辩论, 争论**under debate** 在辩论中

例: The two teams are debating heatedly.

两队正激烈地辩论着。

discuss v. 商讨, 讨论(表明观点以便统一认识)**discuss sth. with sb.** 与某人讨论某事

例: I'd like to discuss my contract with you. 我想和你谈一下我的合同。

关联: **discussion** n. 讨论 **have a discussion about sth.** 讨论某事

例: On Friday, the teachers had a discussion about when to hold the school sports meeting.

星期五, 老师们就何时开校运动会进行了讨论。

quarrel v./n. 争吵, 吵架, 争执**quarrel with sb. about sth.** 与某人因某事吵架

例: They often quarrel with each other about some small matters.

他们常为琐事争吵。



即学即练

Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

1. All the students are having a hot _____ (discuss) at present.
2. We all accepted the agreement without any _____. (argue)
3. Stop _____ (quarrel) with me because it is really meaningless to do so.
4. They _____ (debate) carefully before they made a decision.
5. After _____ (discuss) for a long time, they got the answer at last.

★ Keys: 1. discussing 2. argument 3. quarrelling 4. debated 5. discussed

4. advise • suggest • recommend • warn

advise v. 劝告, 建议 **advise doing sth. /sb. to do sth.** 建议某人做某事

例: I'd advise taking another way to deal with the problem.

我建议用另外一种方式解决此问题。

The doctor advised me to take a complete rest. 医生让我好好休息。

关联: **advice** n. (不可数) 意见, 忠告

suggest v. 建议, 提议 **suggest doing sth.** 提议做某事

例: It was getting dark. He suggested leaving at once.

天黑了, 他建议立刻动身离开。

关联: **suggestion** n. (可数) 建议

recommend* v. (正式) 建议, 推荐 **recommend doing sth.** 建议做某事

例: He recommended going there by bus. 他建议乘车去那里。

关联: **recommendation** n. (正式) 建议, 推荐

warn v. 警告, 告诫, 提醒 **warn sb. of sth.** 警告某人某事

warn sb. not to do sth. 警告某人别做某事

例: I have warned you of the risks. 我已警告过你存在的风险。

I warned you not to walk back home alone. 我告诫过你别独自回家。

关联: **warning** n. 警告, 告诫, 提醒

即学即练

Choose the best answer:

- Parents often warn their children _____ with fire.
A. to not play B. don't play C. not to play D. not play to
- Could you give us _____ on how to improve our English?
A. some advice B. a few advices C. some advise D. an advice

Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

- When I have trouble, I always ask my father for _____. (suggest)
- The army attacked the village without a _____. (warn)
- Our teacher often _____ (advise) us to speak English as much as possible.
- We should _____ (recommend) this book to the students.

★ Keys: 1. suggestion 2. advice 3. suggestions 4. warning 5. advises 6. recommend

动词

第

天

5. attend • take part in • join • join in • go in for • enter for

attend v. 参加, 出席(会议、讲座、婚礼等)

例: Only seven people attended the meeting. 只有七个人参加了会议。

take part in 参加(群众性活动、辩论、体育运动等)

例: Peter takes part in many school activities. 彼得参加许多学校活动。

join v. 加入, 参加(加盟组织或团体, 或与别人一起)

例: Do you want to join us for swimming? 想和我们一起游泳吗?

join in 加入, 参加(活动或参与到一群人中间)

例: Tom joined in the class discussion actively yesterday.

汤姆昨日积极地参与到课堂讨论中。

go in for 爱好, 参加(考试、竞赛、体育活动等, 或从事某工作)

例: Have you thought of going in for teaching? 你考虑过执教吗?

enter for 报名参加(比赛等)

例: I've entered for the high jump. 我已报名参加了跳高比赛。



即学即练

Choose the best answer:

- When did you _____ the football team of the school?
— About two years ago.
A. join B. taken part in C. attended D. enter
- He _____ singing the song at last.
A. joined in B. entered for C. joined D. has been in
- Linda's father joined the Party last year. The underlined part means "_____".
A. entered B. became a member of
C. took part in D. came into
- Women were not allowed to take part in games at that time. The underlined part means "_____".
A. join in B. attend C. enter for D. go for
- Tom is so humorous that we want him to _____ us to go out for fun.
A. join in B. go in for C. join D. take part in

★ Keys: C 5. A 4. B 3. A 2. A 1.

6. bring • carry • take • fetch

bring v. 带来, 拿来(从某处带至说话者所在地)

bring sb. sth. / bring sth. to sb 带给某人某物

例: Would you please bring me the medicine? 能把药带给我吗?

carry v. 拿, 提, 扛, 携带(强调方式)

例: A porter helped me carry the luggage. 一个搬运工帮我搬行李。

take v. 带走, 取走(从说话者处带走) take away 拿走

take charge of 负责, 管理 take out 取出 take care of 照顾, 看管

take off 脱掉(衣服), (飞机)起飞 take place 发生, 举行 take up 占据, 从事

例: It's raining cats and dogs outside. Don't forget to take your umbrella with you. 外面下着倾盆大雨, 别忘了带上伞。

I have to take care of my grandma because she is ill.

外婆病了, 我必须照顾她。

The laptop takes up too much room. Take it away.

这台笔记本电脑太占空间, 把它拿走。

fetch v. 找来, 拿来(指到某处找并带回, 相当于 go and bring)

例: Quickly! Go and fetch a doctor. 快! 快去请医生来。



即学即练

Choose the best answer:

- A strong wind will arrive in Harbin. It will _____ much rain.
A. bring B. take C. carry D. get
- The plane to Hong Kong _____ despite the fog yesterday.
A. took away B. left for C. took off D. got to
- Please _____ the new shoes here and _____ the old ones there.
A. take, take B. take, bring C. bring, bring D. bring, take
- Who will take care of the sick children? The underlined part means "_____".
A. look for B. look after C. look up D. look out
- Go to my office and _____ the dictionary here when you are free.
A. to take B. taking C. fetch D. to bring

★ Keys: 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

动词

第

2

天

7. discover • find • create • invent

discover v. 发现(已存在的或以前不知道的东西)

例: The Curies are best known for discovering radium.

居里夫妇因为发现了镭而出名。

关联: **discovery** n. 发现 **a new discovery of history** 历史的新发现**find** v. 发现, 找到(强调结果)

例: Although I've tried a lot, I failed to find a solution to the problem.

虽然我已尝试多种方式, 但始终未能找到解决问题的办法。

create v. 创造(原本不存在或独具特色的东西)

例: As we all know, Shakespeare created many tragedy characters.

众所周知, 莎士比亚塑造了许多悲剧人物。

关联: **creation** n. 创造, 创建 **creative** adj. 创造性的, 有创造力的**invent** v. 发明, 创造(主要用于科技等领域, 也可指虚构或捏造)

例: The great invention completely changed the world.

这个伟大的发明完全改变了世界。

关联: **invention** n. 发明, 创造 **inventor** n. 发明家

即学即练

Choose the best answer:

- Printing was first _____ in China.
A. found B. invented C. discovered D. founded
- Electricity _____ by Edison, but he _____ the electric light.
A. did not discover, invented B. was not invented, was invented
C. was not discovered, invented D. was not invented, discovered
- The boy is not honest because he always invents stories. The underlined part means "_____".
A. writes stories B. read books C. tells a story D. tells lies

Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

- I was quite impressed by your _____ (create) ideas.
- Edison and Einstein are both great people. Edison made lots of _____ (invent) while Einstein made great _____. (discover)

★ Keys: discovers, inventions, 5. inventions 5. creative 4. creative 3. D 2. C 1. B

8. arrive in/at • get to • reach

arrive in/at 到达, 抵达

注意: 大地方如国家、城市等用 in, 小地方如学校、机场等用 at。

例: My father arrived in America yesterday. 我父亲昨天到达美国。

get to 到达

例: How long does it take you to get to the nearest supermarket?

你去最近的超市要花多长时间?

注意: here/there/home 为副词, 前面不需要加介词。

reach v. 到达(及物动词, 后面直接跟地点)

例: I reached the town three days ago. 我三天前到达这个小镇。

9. achieve • reach

achieve v. 实现, 取得(强调经过努力后获得)

例: You will never achieve anything if you don't work hard.

你若不努力将不会有所成就。

reach v. 达到, 达成(协议、合同等) n. 在伸手可及的范围内

out of reach 够不到, 在……距离以外

例: We reached/arrived at an agreement after discussing the matter for a long time. 长时间讨论后, 我们达成了协议。



即学即练

Choose the best answer:

1. We finally _____ the small hotel before dark.
A. got B. reached to C. arrived at D. arrived in
2. Those foreigners have already _____ Shanghai for about two weeks.
A. reached B. arrived at C. been in D. got to
3. He hopes to _____ all his aims by the end of the year.
A. arrive at B. achieve C. reach to D. arrive in
4. The plane will reach London on the afternoon of October 10th. The underlined part means "_____".
A. arrive in B. leave for C. go to D. get at
5. They reached a new conclusion at last. The underlined part means "_____".
A. got to B. arrived in C. achieved D. arrived at

★ Keys: 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D



动词

第

2

天

10. cost • spend • pay • take

cost v. 花费, 付出(时间、金钱、劳力等, 主语通常为物, 常接双宾语)

例: The new house they bought cost them a large amount of money.

他们新买的房子花费了他们一大笔钱。

spend v. 花费(时间、金钱等, 主语通常为人, 不可以接双宾语)**spend money/time (in) doing/on sth.** 花费时间或金钱做某事

例: I spent two hours (in) doing my homework = I spent two hours on my homework. 我花了两个小时完成作业。

pay v. 付钱(主语通常为人, 可接双宾语) **n.** 工资

例: She paid the boy five dollars for carrying the box.

因为搬箱子, 她付给男孩五美元。

take v. 花费(常用 it 作形式主语, 表示花时间做某事)**It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.** 某人花时间做某事

例: It took me a long time to understand the meaning of the painting yesterday. 今天我花了很长时间才理解了那幅画的含义。



即学即练

Choose the best answer:

- The laptop was very expensive. It _____ me about 7,000 dollars.
A. paid B. spent C. took D. cost
- The old woman _____ a lot of time _____ with her pet every day.
A. spent, playing B. takes, to play
C. spends, playing D. pays, to play
- It _____ me about half an hour to go to school every day last term.
A. cost B. takes C. spends D. took

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

- The pair of glasses cost him five hundred yuan. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the pair of glasses cost him?
- It took me two hours to get to the airport yesterday. (保持句意不变)
I _____ two hours _____ to the airport yesterday.

★ Keys: 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. How much did 5. spent, getting

11. hear • listen • sound

hear v. 听见, 听到 (不用于进行时)

hear sb. do sth. 听到某人做了某事 (暗示过程已结束)

hear sb. doing sth. 听到某人正在做某事 (强调动作在进行)

hear of sb./sth. 听说某人/某事 **hear from sb.** 收到某人来信

例: The kids kept playing until they heard their parents return home.

孩子们一直在玩, 直到听到父母回家了。

I heard Mary singing when I left. 离开时我听到玛丽在唱歌。

listen v. (注意地) 听, 倾听 **listen to sb./sth.** 听…… (讲话)

例: I often relax myself by listening to some light music.

我经常听轻音乐来自我放松。

注意: hear 强调“听”的结果; 而 listen 则强调“听”的过程。

例: I listened to the teacher carefully, but I couldn't hear anything because it was too noisy in the classroom.

我认真听老师讲课, 但是教室里太吵, 我什么都听不见。

sound v. 听起来 (系动词, 后面常接形容词) n. 声音

例: It sounds good to go for a walk after dinner every day.

每天晚饭后散步听上去不错。



即学即练

Choose the best answer:

- I can't believe the story because it _____ ridiculous.
A. tastes B. sounds C. feels D. looks
- When class began, we stopped _____ the teacher carefully.
A. listening to B. to listen to C. listening D. to listen
- Mum is worried because she hasn't _____ my brother for a long time.
A. heard B. hear from C. listened to D. heard from
- I tried my best to _____ the professor, but I could _____ nothing.
A. listen to, listen to B. hear, listen to
C. listen to, hear D. hear, hear
- _____! Someone is playing the piano wonderfully.
A. Listen B. Hear C. Sound D. Listen to

★ Keys: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

动词

第

3

天