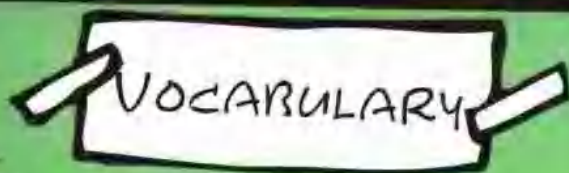


中考英语词汇 辨析与考点

林涛 主编



同义近义焦点一览无余
讲解细致入微一看就明

重点难点辨析一目了然
考点复杂多变一练就通



机械工业出版社
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中考英语词汇辨析与考点

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机械工业出版社

本书共收录常考同义词和近义词约 150 组,这些词汇都很有代表性。本书在进行词汇辨析的同时,配以丰富的例句帮助读者熟悉和理解。为了更好地帮助读者牢固地掌握词汇的运用,在对同义词和近义词进行辨析之后,展示了一些典型的中考模拟试题,与词汇辨析紧紧相扣,有的放矢,可供读者进行自我检测,加深记忆。另外,本书还提供了跟踪强化练习题,这些题针对初中生常见的用词错误而设计,并提供了答案及分析,使同学们能更加熟悉词汇的正确用法,在中考中取胜。

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前言

学好英语常用词对学习英语至关重要,但掌握常用词中的同义词和近义词的区别,无论是对提高语言的运用水平,还是对加深记忆和理解,应对中考,获取高分,都起着举足轻重的作用。

对于初中生来说,要想掌握一定量的词汇,选词、辨词、用词等方面的问题就应特别注意。为了帮助他们更好地学好词汇,我们根据多年的教学积累,依据《初中英语教学大纲》、《英语课程标准》及《中考说明》,编写了这本《中考英语词汇辨析与考点》。本书共收录常考同义词和近义词约 150 组,这些词汇都很有代表性。本书具有以下特点:

1. 释义准确,辨析简明。

在进行词汇辨析时,对同义词和近义词之间的共性与个性进行详细的说明和分析,文字简练,通俗易懂。

2. 例句丰富,帮助理解。

在对同义词和近义词进行辨析的同时,加以丰富的例句帮助读者熟悉和理解,指导学生正确运用词汇。

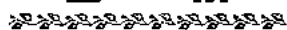
3. 典型试题,自我检测。

为了更好地帮助读者牢固地掌握词汇的运用,在对同义词和近义词进行辨析之后,展示了一些典型的中考模拟试题,与词汇辨析紧紧相扣,有的放矢,可供读者进行自我检测,加深记忆。

另外,为了更好地帮助学生正确使用词汇,本书还提供了跟踪强化练习题,这些题针对初中生常见的用词错误而设计,并提供了答案及分析,使同学们能更加熟悉词汇的正确用法。

总之,本书具有较强的知识性、指导性和实用性,相信它会成为读者的良师益友。

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a [强 eɪ, 弱 ə] *art.* —(个, 件……)

an [强 æn, 弱 ən, n] *art.* —(个, 件……)

one [wʌn] *pron. & art.* —(个, 件……)

不定冠词 **a, an** 用于名词之前, 表示“一个”或“一”。**a** 用于以辅音音标开头的名词之前, **an** 用于以元音音标开头的名词之前。

a, an 与 **one** 均表示“一”, 有时可通用, 如: **a/one** book。

在 **one** 着重强调数的概念时, 不可换用 **a**, 如: **one** pen and two pencils 不可说成 **a** pen and two pencils。

one 可单独使用, **a/an** 不可。

- ① There is ____ bird in the tree. (a, an, one)

(答案: a)

- ② There is only ____ bird in the tree. (a, an, one)

(答案: one)

- ③ ____ book is good for us. (A, An, One)

(答案: A)

- ④ There is ____ egg on the plate.

A. a

B. the

C. an

D. some

(答案: C)

a [强 ei, 弱 ə] *art.* 一(个, 件……)

the [ði; ði, ðə] *art.* 这(那)个

在形容词最高级前面, 一般加定冠词。但有时却用不定冠词, 这时它不表示“最”的意思, 而有“非常”、“很”的意思。如:

This is the most important question of all. 这是所有问题中最重要的一個问题。

在序数词前加定冠词, 表示“第几”; 加不定冠词则表示“又, 再”。如: Will you be the first to read the text? 你第一个读课文好吗?

在有些短语中, 用定冠词和用不定冠词意思不一样。如: Will you wait for me for a moment? 您等我一会儿好吗?

① ____ people in China like sports. (A number of, The number of)

(答案: A number of)

② ____ the boys in our term is twenty-eight. (A number of, The number of)

(答案: The number of)

③ This is ____ interesting book in our library.

A. most

B. more

C. the most

D. the more

(答案: C)

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 关于

on [ɒn] *prep.* 关于

on 意为“关于……方面的”。表示正式的,专供研究的。如:
There are all kinds of books on radio. The books are very important. 有很多种有关无线电的书,这书很重要。

about 表示非正式的,意为“有关……内容”的。如:Have you got any books about the moon and the stars? 你有关于月亮和星星的书吗?

① There will be an important report ____ the situation. (about, on)

(答案: on)

② This is a works ____ the moon. (about, on)

(答案: on)

③ He is talking ____ the radio. (about, on)

(答案: about)

④ Kate told us ____ her country yesterday. (about, on)

(答案: about)

⑤ He has written a novel ____ the Young. (about, on)

(答案: on)

across [ə'krɒs] *prep. & adv.* 横过, 穿过

through [θru:] *prep. & adv.* 横过, 穿过

over ['əʊvə] *prep. & adv.* 越过, 超过

across 指在一个空间内从一端到另一端的经过, 相当于 **on**。如: When we go across the road, we must be careful. 过马路时, 必须当心。

through 着重指从物体中间或空间穿过, 相当于 **in**。如: The young man walked through the room, then he came into the garden. 这个年青人穿过房间, 走过了花园。

over “越过”, “从……边缘上往下”。如: The mouse jumped over the fence. 老鼠跳过了篱笆。

- ① The post office is just ____ the street. (across, through)

(答案: across)

- ② I hope to go ____ the forest with those brave men. (across, through)

(答案: through)

- ③ There is a bank ____ the road.

A. over

B. cross

C. on

D. across

(答案: D)

- ④ Granny took one look at us ____ her glasses.

A. by

B. through

C. on

D. in

(答案: B)

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* 在……后面

behind [bi'haind] *prep.* 在……后面

after 多用于表示顺序的前后, 如: She walked in the line after Tom. 她跟在汤姆后面。或用来表示“追赶”, 表示一种动态, 如: He ran after Mary. 他追赶玛丽。而 **behind** 多用于强调先进与落后, 如: She is much behind the other girls in sewing. 她在缝纫上落后其他女孩许多。或者用于表达“迟于”, 如: The train was ten minutes behind the time table. 火车晚点十分钟。或者与表示静态的动词连用, 如: She hid herself behind the flowers. 她藏在花丛后面。

① Have you left anything after? (改错)

(答案: after 改为 behind)

② A dog was running ____ a cat yesterday. (behind, after)

(答案: after)

③ ____ all, he is only six years old. (Behind, After)

(答案: After)

④ He arrived ten minutes ____.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. after time | B. behind times |
| C. back time | D. behind time |

(答案: D)

ago [ə'ɡəʊ] *adv.* 以前

before [bi'fɔː] *adv.* 以前

ago 立足于现在, 表示从现在起若干时间之前, 通常与一般过去时连用, 不与完成时连用。如: We began to study English three years ago. 三年前我们开始学习英语。

before 立足于过去, 表示从过去某一时间起, 若干时间以前, 通常与完成时连用。如: I have never been to Beijing before. 我从未去过北京。

当泛指“以前”时用 **before**, 这时动词可用现在完成时或过去时。

① We have seen the film ago. (改错)

(答案: ago 改为 before)

② I can finish it _____ nine o'clock. (ago, before)

(答案: before)

③ I visited him two days _____, but he had gone to London five days _____

A. before, ago

B. long, before

C. since, ago

D. ago, before

(答案: D)

**agree with, agree to,
agree on, agree that...**

7

agree with 赞成某人的意见

agree to 同意做某事

agree on 达成共识

agree that... 同意, 应允

agree with 意为“同意, 支持某人或某人的看法(意见)”。同时也可作“适合”解, 表示气候, 食物适合于……如: This kind of food doesn't agree with that baby. 这种食物不适合于那个婴儿。

agree to 意为“同意, 赞同, 答应”做某事。如: My friend, Han Ying, agreed to come to my house sometime next week. 我的朋友韩英答应下周某个时候来我家。

agree that 意为“同意, 赞同, 认为”。如: We didn't agree that this plan is better. 我们不认为这个计划更好。

agree on 意为“对……取得一致”。如: Finally they agreed on this plan. 最后, 他们同意了这个计划。

① I ____ you. (agree with, agree to, agree on, agree to do, agree that)

(答案: agree with)

② Mr Liu ____ my idea just now. (agreed with, agreed to, agreed on, agreed to do, agreed that)

(答案: agreed to)

alive [ə'laɪv] *adj.* 活着的

living ['lɪvɪŋ] *adj.* 活的, 活着的

alive 为表语形容词: 活着的, 存在的, 在世的。一般只能作表语, 作定语时要放在所修饰的词之后。如: *She is still alive.* 她还活着。

living 可作定语(前置), 也可作表语。如: *There is a living dog lying on the road.* 有一只活着的狗在马路上。

① The alive man took part in the Long March. (改错)

(答案: alive 改为 living)

② Do you know who is the greatest alive man? (改错)

(答案: alive 改为 living)

③ The tiger ____ wanted to eat that monkey. (alive, living)

(答案: alive)

④ We are ____ a happy ____ (alive, living, life)

(答案: living, life)

⑤ The wounded man was unconscious but still ____ when taken to the hospital.

A. life

B. alive

C. live

D. asleep

(答案: B)

► The quality of a life is determined by its activities.

生命的质量决定于它的活动。

allow [ə'laʊ] v. 允许, 准许

permit [pə'mit] v. 允许, 许可

let [let] v. 让

allow 和 **permit** 的意思和用法相近, **permit** 稍微正式一些, **allow** 通常有“默许”的意味。如: Mother doesn't allow me to drive a car. 母亲不让我开车。

let 和 **allow** 都可用于客气的请求, 在这种情况下, 可以通用, 但 **let** 较口语化, **allow** 较正式。如: Let the boy go out to play if he wants to. 要是这个男孩想出去玩, 就让他去。

- ① Our government must not let the interests of the workers and peasants to be violated. (改错)

(答案: let 改为 allow)

- ② At last the tall soldier with the name John was let to go there by the officer. (改错)

(答案: let 改为 allowed)

- ③ ____ the boy go out to play if he wants to.

A. Allow

B. Leave

C. Let

D. Permit

(答案: C)

► The hour which gives us life begins to take it away.

赋予我们生命的那一刻又开始将生命带走。