



红魔英语

誓做英语图书第一品牌!

总策划: 周艺文 / 审读: Anthony Brown

词汇应用

1000题详解

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前言

中考，是一场没有硝烟的战斗，几年的努力只为考取心中那个理想的学校。赢得一场战斗的胜利，关键在于了解各方面的信息，知己知彼方能百战百胜。红魔英语编写团队急大家之所急，想大家之所想，特精心编写了“红魔英语 1000 题详解·初中版”系列丛书，帮助广大初中生提前熟悉中考，准确把握中考命题趋势。

“红魔英语 1000 题详解·初中版”系列包括《红魔英语语法应用 1000 题详解·初中版》、《红魔英语词汇应用 1000 题详解·初中版》、《红魔英语阅读理解 1000 题详解·初中版》、《红魔英语完形填空 1000 题详解·初中版》，共四本。

一、《红魔英语语法应用 1000 题详解·初中版》：全书按名词、动词等中考常考的语法知识点精编了 1000 道习题，不仅涵盖了初中的各种语法现象，而且突出重点、难点。在习题编排方面，按由易到难、由浅入深的层次编排，适合不同水平的学生使用；不仅给出了详细答案，又兼顾训练了学生的解题思路和解题技巧。一书在手，如获至宝，为你打通语法的层层关卡。

二、《红魔英语词汇应用 1000 题详解·初中版》：本书囊括了初中阶段所有的重点词汇，并就其词形、词义、短语搭配、用法给出了经典的习题，让你在识记单词的同时，轻松了解中考的准确信息。

三、《红魔英语阅读理解 1000 题详解·初中版》：本书分为“阅读理解全解读”、“实战训练”和“答案与解析”三部分。实战训练共分为 32 单元，每单元精编 4 篇文章。内容涉及面广，题材新颖、有趣，详细的解析和答案，帮你拨开阅读的重重迷雾，从而使你真正掌握阅读的解题方法和应试技巧。

四、《红魔英语完形填空 1000 题详解·初中版》：第一部分，“完形填空全攻略”详细介绍了完形填空的题型特点、命题规律、解题技巧等。第二部分，120 篇题材多样、难度适中的完形填空题，由易到难排列，循序渐进，步步为“赢”，指引你跳出完形填空的黑洞。

“红魔英语 1000 题详解·初中版”系列自 2005 年出版以来，获得了广大教师和初中生的好评，以红色旋风之势成为英语教辅图书的一道亮丽风景线。为进一步满足备战中考的学生的需要，我们对原书作了全面而精心的修改、完善，补充了新的内容，并重新设计封面、版式，再次出版，力求适合每一个学生的英语学习需要。

目 录

正文	1
附录 1 Irregular verbs (不规则动词)	206
附录 2 初中常用词组	212



a [ə, eɪ], **an** [ən, æn] *art.* 一 (个, 件, ……)

题1: A little boy wrote _____ “U” and _____ “N” on the wall.

- A. a; an B. an; a C. an; an D. a; a

题2: —What is Mr Smith?

—He is _____.

- A. a teacher and a writer B. a teacher and writer
C. the teacher and writer D. teacher and writer

able [ˈeɪbl] *adj.* 有能力的, 能够, 能干的

题3: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: be able to, can

- ① Difficulties _____ and must be overcome.
② I shall _____ come tomorrow.

about [əˈbaʊt] *prep.* 在……各处, 到处; 在……附近, 离……不远; 关于, 对于, 涉及; 在……身上, 在……身边, 在手头上 *adv.* 大约; 到处, 各处; 在附近, 在周围

题4: He wrote an article _____ the school.

- A. about B. on C. of D. to

above [əˈbʌv] *prep.* 高于, 高出, 在……上方; 超过, 胜过 *adv.* 在上面, 在前面

题5: The old bridge _____ the river dates from one thousand years ago.

- A. above B. over C. on D. up

**词汇应用 1000题详解 初中版**

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到(在)国外

题6: My brother has never _____ before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

- A. gone abroad B. in abroad C. been abroad D. abroad

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C] 事故, 意外事件

题7: John had an _____, he's been knocked down by a car.

- A. accident B. incident C. event D. affair

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 穿过, 跨过, 到(在)……的另一边 *adv.* 穿过, 跨过, 从一边到另一边

题8: Johnson is going to swim _____ the English Channel tomorrow.

- A. through B. cross C. across D. pass

active ['æktɪv] *adj.* 积极的, 活泼的, 活跃的

activity ['æktɪvəti] *n.* [U] 活动(性), 活力 [C] 行动, (具体)活动(常用复数)

题9: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: active, activity

- ① He is an _____ member of the club.
② Too many extracurricular (课外的) _____ take up too much of our precious (宝贵的) time for study.

address [ə'dres] *n.* [C] 住址, 通讯处

题10: —_____

—I live in No. 8 of Shuyuan Road.

- A. What's your address? B. Where's your address?
C. Where are you living? D. What's your place?

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* [U] 忠告, 劝告, 建议

题11: He gave me _____ advice on my English study.

- A. many B. much C. a lot D. a

advise [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 忠告, 劝告, 建议

题12: We advised them _____ early in order to catch the train.

- A. should start B. started C. would start D. to start

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起, 花得起

题13: They walked there because they couldn't _____ a taxi.

- A. spend B. cost C. take D. afford

afraid [ə'fræd] *adj.* 害怕的, 恐惧的

题14: She is afraid _____ in the dark room alone at night.

- A. of staying B. to staying C. for staying D. of stay

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* 在……后面, 在……以后 *adv.* 在后, 后来 *conj.* 在……以后

题15: 写出画线部分的汉语意思。

- ① Please line up one after another.
② Please read after me.
③ He's a man after my own heart.
④ The policeman ran after the thief.
⑤ The boy was named after his uncle.

afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* [C,U] 下午, 午后

题16: 用适当的介词填空。

- ① We had a meeting _____ the afternoon.
② We will have a meeting _____ Sunday afternoon.

again [ə'gen, ə'geɪn] *adv.* 再一次; 又, 再

题17: 改错。

Please repeat your answer again.

- A B C D

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against [ə'geɪnst] *prep.* 反对; 逆, 违反; 倚着, 靠着

题18: He placed the ladder _____ the wall and climbed onto the top of the house.

- A. on B. against C. before D. in

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* 以前

题19: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: ago, before

- ① Long, long _____ there lived a king.
② They've seen that TV play long _____.

agree [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意, 赞成; 与……一致 (相符, 适合)

题20: Your analysis is quite right. I _____ you.

- A. agree on B. agree to C. agree with D. agree

air [eə] *n.* [U] 空气, 天空, 大气

题21: He went to Shanghai _____ air.

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

alike [ə'laɪk] *adj.* 相似的, 相同的

题22: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: like, alike, likely

- ① They were all dressed _____ in white dresses.
② Do you make bread _____ you make cakes?
③ She is the most _____ girl to win the prize.

alive [ə'laɪv] *adj.* 活着的; 活泼的, 活动的, 有活力的

题23: The spy was caught _____ though he died from wounds the next day.

- A. living B. alive C. live D. lived

almost ['ɔ:lmeʊst] *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

题24: There is _____ no place to sit.

- A. hardly B. almost C. nearly D. scarcely

alone [ə'leʊn] *adj.* 单独的, 独自的 *adv.* 独自地, 单独地; (用于名词或代词后) 只有, 仅仅

题25: Although he lives _____ in the house, but he doesn't feel _____.

- A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone
C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely

along [ə'lɒŋ] *prep.* 沿着, 顺着 *adv.* 一道, 向前

题26: There are trees _____ the river bank.

- A. on B. beside C. in D. along

already [ɔ:lredi] *adv.* 已经

题27: I _____ that film, so I'd rather see another one now.

- A. have yet seen B. have already seen
C. already saw D. had already seen

also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.* 也, 还, 而且

题28: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: also, either, too, as well

- ① I haven't read it and my brother hasn't _____.
② I like bananas, but I like oranges, _____.
③ He _____ asked to join the army.
④ The students _____ the teacher went to the park yesterday.

although [ɔ:'ðəʊ] *conj.* 尽管, 虽然

题29: _____ he had only entered the contest for fun, _____ he won first prize.

- A. Though; but B. Although; but
C. Although; / D. Although; however

always ['ɔ:lweɪz] *adv.* 总是, 一直, 永远

题30: I _____ remember my first day at school.

- A. shall always B. always shall



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amaze [ə'meɪz] *vt.* 使吃惊

题31: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: amaze, surprise

- ① We were _____ at the ingenuity with which they solved their difficulties.
② We were _____ at finding the house empty.

among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在……中间, 在 (三个以上) 之间

题32: She is _____ my most welcome visitors.

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

and [ænd] *conj.* 和, 同, 与, 加; 然后, 接着; 那么

题33: Never give up, _____ you'll make it.

- A. and B. but C. or D. yet

题34: My brother is good at learning _____ his brother is good at learning too.

- A. or B. and C. while D. but

题35: Mr Green came to China in 2000 _____ he has lived here ever since.

- A. and B. or C. but D. so

angry ['æŋɡrɪ] *adj.* 生气的, 愤怒的

题36: 用 angry 的适当形式填空。

- ① I came home late and my mother was _____ .
② The woman walked out of the shop _____ and decided to punish the assistant next day.
③ He shouted with _____ .

another [ə'nʌðə] *adj.* 再一个, 另一个; 别的, 不同的 *pron.* 另一个人 (物); 不是同一个人 (物)

题37: Can I have _____ bottle of orange, please?

- A. another B. other C. others D. the others

answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n.* [C] 回答, 回信, 答复, 回应; 答案, 解决办法

题38: This could be the answer _____ all our problems

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

any ['eni] *adj.* (用于疑问句, 否定句等) 什么; 一些, 任何的 *pron.* (无论) 那些; (无论) 哪一个 *adv.* 略微, 一点

题39: There is not _____ meat in my bowl. There is _____ vegetable in it.

- A. some; any B. any; some
C. any; any D. some; some

anybody / anyone ['eni,bɒdi] / ['eniwʌn] *pron.* 任何人

题40: "Did you find _____ in the room?"

"No, we found _____ there.

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

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.* 东西, 任何事物, 无论什么

题41: By the way, is there _____ in today's newspaper?

- A. something new B. anything new
C. new something D. new anything

anywhere ['eniweə] *adv.* 无论何处, 任何地方

题42: We can go _____ you like.

- A. where B. to the place C. to anywhere D. anywhere

appear [ə'piə] *vi.* 出现

题43: It _____ that there has been a mistake.

- A. appears to be B. appears C. appeared D. is appeared



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around [ə'raʊnd] *prep.* 在……周围, 环绕; 在……的各处, 遍及; 在……的附近, 在……身边; 大约; 绕过, 拐弯 *adv.* 在周围, 在附近; 到处, 各处; 环绕, 绕圈; 到某地方(某人家)

题44: Our headmaster showed the visitors _____ our school.

- A. to B. for C. around D. near

arrive [ə'raɪv] *vi.* 到达, (时间) 到来, 得出(结论), (婴儿) 出生, 来到

题45: At what time did you _____ the station?

- A. get B. reach at C. arrive at D. arrive in

as [æz] *prep.* 好像, 如同; 看作, 当作; 以……身份, 作为; 当……时 *conj.* 当……的时候, 一面……一面; 因为, 由于; 如同, 像……一样, 按照 *adv.* 和……一样, 同样地

题46: Their daughter is _____ Lucy.

- A. old than B. very old than
C. as older as D. as old as

题47: —What are you going to do in the future?

—I'd like to be a doctor _____ you are.

- A. so B. as C. what D. when

ask [ɑːsk] *v.* 问, 询问; 请求, 要求; 邀请, 约请

题48: Tomorrow's meeting is very important. Please ask them _____ there on time.

- A. go B. going C. to go D. went

asleep [ə'sli:p] *adj.* 睡着的

题49: I was just falling _____ when my mother came into my room quietly.

- A. sleep B. sleepy C. asleep D. sleeping

attack [ə'tæk] *n.* [C, U] 攻击, 进攻 *v.* 进攻, 攻击

题50: 写出画线部分的汉语意思。

- ① The enemy attacked on the left.
- ② He tried to attack the problem.
- ③ The disease attacked his bones.
- ④ Strong acids attack metals.

attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引, 引起, 引诱

题51: 用 attract 的正确形式填空 (用一般现在时)。

- ① She _____ by the novel advertisement.
- ② Flowers _____ many bees.
- ③ The tides(潮汐) are caused by the _____ of the moon for the earth.

awake [ə'weɪk] *vi.* 醒来 *vt.* 唤醒, 弄醒 *adj.* 醒的, 清醒的

题52: 用所给单词的正确形式填空: awake, wake, waken

- ① Do you _____ up feeling tired?
- ② The baby is _____.
- ③ I am _____ by my mother every morning.



A

- 题1: 答案为 A。字母 u 的读音是以辅音音素开头的, n 的读音是以元音音素开头的。故答案为 A。
- 题2: 答案为 B。如果一个人同时具有两种身份, 只在第一个表示身份的名词前加不定冠词。a teacher and writer 表示一个人既是老师又是作家”; a teacher and a writer 表示的是两个人, 即一人是老师, 一个是作家。
- 题3: 答案为 ① can; ② be able to。can 只有现在式和过去式两种形式, 而 be able to 则有多种时态形式; could 和 was able to 作为过去式, 均可表示过去的 ability, 但除非在否定句中, could 通常只表示过去一般性的能力, 而不表示过去特定场合下的能力, 表示过去特定场合的能力要用 was (were) able to 结构; can 有时可用没有生命的东西作主语, 而 be able to 则不可以。
- 题4: 答案为 A。选项中 A 和 B 都有“关于”的意思, 前者指泛泛地或非正式地谈论某事, 后者指比较系统地或理论性较强地论述某事。C 项表示所属关系; D 项表示目的或方位, 依题意“他写了一篇关于这所学校”可知答案为 A。
- 题5: 答案为 B。over 表示“在……上方; 在……上面”(不表示接触, 尤指正上方; 若不指正上方通常用 above, 有时不强调正上方这个意义时, 可以与 above 互换)。on 表示放置于物体的表面, 与物体有接触; up 表示方向, 意为“向上”。
- 题6: 答案为 C。be abroad 意为“在国外”; go abroad 意为“去国外”。根据题意“我弟弟以前从来没有在国外呆过”所以答案选 C。

- 题7: 答案为A。accident表示交通事故等意外事件; incident表示政治上的事件; event表示重大事件, 如国家大事; affair表示家务事。
- 题8: 答案为C。through与across作介词时都可以表示“通过, 穿过”之意, 前者表示从某物的中间穿过, 后者表示从表面通过。cross与pass都是动词, 不能和swim连用。故选C。
- 题9: 答案为①active; ②activities。active是形容词, 意为“积极的, 活泼的”; activity是其名词形式。
- 题10: 答案为A。当问别人的地址时, 通常用“What's your address / Where do you live”; place表示“地方”, 不表示地址。
- 题11: 答案为B。advice是不可数名词, 选项中只有much可以修饰不可数名词。a lot相当于一个副词, 如修饰名词要加of。表示“一条建议”要用a piece of advice。
- 题12: 答案为D。advise后接宾语时要用to do结构作宾补, 即advise sb. to do sth., 意为“建议某人做某事”。句意为: “我们建议他们早点出来以便赶上火车”。
- 题13: 答案为D。选项中的四个词均有“花费, 买”的意思。spend常用于spend... doing sth. 结构中, 其宾语通常是钱或时间; cost意为“值”, 宾语常是钱; take常用于it takes / took ... to do sth. 句型中, 其宾语常是人; afford表示“购买的能力”。句意为: “他们走路去那里因为他们坐不起计程车。”
- 题14: 答案为A。be afraid of doing sth. 意为“害怕做某事”, 同样表示“害怕做某事”还可以用be afraid to do sth.。句意为: “她害怕晚上一个人呆在黑暗房间里。”
- 题15: 答案为①在……之后; ②模仿; ③与……一致; ④寻找, 跟踪; ⑤以……命名。
- 题16: 答案为①in; ②on。句①意为: “下午我们有个会议。”; 句②意为: “星期日下午我们将有个会议。”
- 题17: 答案为D。again通常不能与那些已含有again意义的词语(如renew续借,

**词汇应用 1000题详解 初中版**

repeat 重说, rewrite 重写)连用。

题18: 答案为 B。on 表示“在……上”; against 表示“靠着, 倚着”; before 表示“在……前面”; in 表示“在……里”。根据常识, 梯子只能靠在墙上, 故选 B。句意为: “他把梯子靠在墙上, 爬上了房顶。”

题19: 答案为 ① ago; ② before。ago 不能单独使用, 而和表示一段时间的词语连用(置于时间词语之后), 表示从现在起的以前, 与一般过去时连用; before 则立足于过去, 表示从过去某一时刻起的若干时间以前, 通常与过去完成时连用。若是泛指“以前”, 则 before 也可与现在完成时或一般过去时连用。

题20: 答案为 C。agree 当“同意”讲时, 通常为不及物动词, 后面接宾语须加介词。agree on 意为“达成一致”; agree to 意为“同意某事”; agree with 意为“同意某人的观点”。句意为: “你的分析很正确, 我同意你的观点。”

题21: 答案为 A。by air 意为“乘飞机”, 中间不加冠词。

题22: 答案为 ① alike; ② like; ③ likely。alike 意为“相似的, 相同的”; like 意为“像……”; likely 意为“可能的”。

题23: 答案为 B。living 用于指生物时, 意为“活着的”, 通常作前置定语; alive 可用作表语, 不作前置定语, 可作后置定语; live 意为“活的”时, 只用于物, 不用于人; lived 意为“有生命的”, 只用于物, 不用于人。句意为: “间谍被抓到时还活着, 但第二天就因为重伤死了。”

题24: 答案为 B。选项中的四个词都是副词, 均可与动词、副词、形容词和名词连用。almost 与 nearly 常用于肯定句中, almost 可与否定词连用, nearly 不能; hardly 和 scarcely 本身就表示否定意义, 意为“几乎没有, 几乎不”。句意为: “几乎没有地方可以坐了。”

题25: 答案为 A。此题考查的是 alone 和 lonely 的区别。alone 在此句中是副词, 意为“独自, 单独”; lonely 是形容词, 做系动词 feel 的表语, 意为“孤单, 孤独”。句意为: “尽管他一个人单独住在这座房子里, 但他并不感到孤独。”