

考试时间

中考英语

词汇点击与突破

主编：杜明环 王 瑾



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

本书依据国家英语课程标准编写，兼顾各种版本的初中英语教材，紧密配合初中英语教学的词汇要求，旨在减轻学生的词汇记忆负担，帮助初中学生节省时间，系统、科学地掌握《普通高中英语课程标准》五级要求的1600词，轻松地迎接中考。

与其他同类词汇复习材料相比，本书具有以下特点：

一、按词频排序，高效记忆

基于对最新语料库的研究，本书所收词汇均按使用频率排序，这就避免了传统的按字母顺序记忆单词的方法对所有单词平均用力的缺陷。学生可以对高频词重点记忆，低频词一般识记，同时也可以根据自身的英语水平，分层次掌握英语单词，使词汇复习更高效、更有针对性。

二、直击中考，事半功倍

面对大部分内容庞杂的词典，很多初中学生找不到一本真正适合自己学习词汇的词书。本书所收词汇紧贴中考要求，帮助学生去粗取精，提炼中考考点；讲解深入浅出，并辅以适当的拓

展，丰富学生知识；使学生一书在手，重点尽在把握。

三、收词全面，重点突出

本书所收词汇均为《普通高级中学英语课程标准》五级要求掌握的词汇。对于高频词有详细的解释、准确的辨析和适度的总结；对于低频词则只给出基本词性和词义，不作深入拓展。这样既做到了重点突出，又减轻了学生的学习负担。

四、体例独特，内容实用

本书为高频词提供至少一个例句，以便学生掌握其使用方法。高频词后通常设有“重点短语”、“真题练兵”、“辨析”等板块，使学生对重点词汇在词语搭配、重点用法、近义辨析等方面有一个全面而系统的掌握。

五、真题练兵，例句经典

“真题练兵”板块搜集了近几年全国各省市的中考真题，使学生了解中考在词汇考查方面的设题角度和方式，能够让学生把记忆和理解、学习和练习达到完美统一，直击中考目标。本书采用的例句大多出自国内外权威辞书，语言准确。

编者

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the /ðə, ðɪ, ði:/

• **art.**

1. 指谈话双方都知道或能体会到的特定的人或事物：
Close the door, please! 请把门关上!
2. 指独一无二的人、事物或团体：The sun is much larger than the moon. 太阳要比月亮大得多。
3. 指上文已提及的人或事物：I met a foreigner just now. The foreigner was from Britain. 刚才我遇见了一位外宾。这位外宾来自英国。
4. 用于河流、山脉、沙漠等专有名词前：The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world. 太平洋是世界第一大洋。
5. 用于形容词或副词的最高级前：I think this is the best way to solve the problem. 我认为这是解决问题的最好办法。
6. 用于单数名词前，表示类别：The horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。
7. 用于某些形容词或分词前，指一类人或某一抽象概念：The old are apt to catch a cold. 老人容易感冒。
8. 用于逢10的数词的复数形式前，指世纪中的特定年代或人的约略年岁：The story happened in the 1940s. 这个故事发生在20世纪40年代。
9. 用于乐器的名称前，表示某人演奏的乐器：I like playing the violin. 我喜欢拉小提琴。

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. Could you tell me _____ answer to this problem? I can't work it out myself. (2006 南通)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. —Excuse me, sir. Which cup is yours? (2006 福州)
—_____ small one.
A. / B. A C. An D. The
3. —Do you know _____ lady in blue? (2006 天津)
—Yes. She is a teacher of a university.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
4. In the United States, Father's Day falls on _____ third Sunday in _____ June. (2006 徐州)
A. the; / B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /
5. —Put _____ waste bag in the dustbin.
—It's not _____ waste bag. It's my shopping bag. (2005 无锡)
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; a D. /; the
6. It's Mid-Autumn Festival. _____ moon is very bright. (2004 贵阳)
A. / B. The C. A D. An
7. This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one? (2004 南昌)
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
8. —What about _____ story you read last night?
—It's terrific, I think. (2004 宁波)

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

9. _____ India and China are of _____ same continent. (2002 天津)

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

答案: 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C

8. C 9. A

of /vɒ, v/

● *prep.*

1. (表示某物的特征或品质) ……的: I like the colour of her dress. 我喜欢她衣服的颜色。
2. (表示所属关系) (属于) ……的: She is an old friend of my mother's. 她是我妈妈的一个老朋友。
3. 表示数量、种类或日期: a glass of orange 一杯橘子汁; the 11th of March 3月11日
4. 表示部分或全部: two of us 我们中的两人 (指部分); the two of us 我们两人 (指全部)
5. 由……制成 (或组成) 的: The house is made of stone. 这房子是用石头建的。
6. 做某事是……的: It is clever of you to do so. 你那样做真聪明。
7. 用于某些形容词后, 说明对某人或某事物的感觉: Maya ought to be proud of him. 马娅应该为他感到骄傲。

重点短语

be afraid of 害怕

be full of 充满; 装满

be fond of 喜欢

be proud of 以……为自豪

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. It's very nice _____ you to give me the chance. (2005 天津)
A. of B. for C. to D. at
2. We must make _____ clear to every student that English is _____ great use. (2005 烟台)
A. that; / B. it; / C. /; of D. it; of
3. This kind of knives _____ metal and wood. (2004 益阳)
A. are made of B. is made of
C. are made from D. is made from
4. —Look, this digital camera is really cheap! It's only five hundred yuan. (2004 潍坊)
—The _____, the better. I'm short _____ money, you know.
A. cheaper; of B. cheap; for
C. expensive; of D. more expensive; for
5. As Chinese, we are proud _____ our motherland. (2004 佛山)
A. of B. for C. at
6. There are two bottles on the table. One is full _____ beer while the other is filled _____ water. (2004 无锡)
A. of; of B. with; with C. of; with D. with; of

答案: 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C

and /ənd,ən,nd,ænd/

● conj.

1. (表示并列和附加关系) 和, 与, 并, 又: He was cold and hungry. 他又冷又饿。

2. 然后, 其后: Have your lunch and get a bath. 你先吃午饭, 然后洗个澡。
3. (表示结果) 那么, 则: Go at once and you will see her. 马上去, 那么你就会见到她了。
4. 加上, 加: Five and six is eleven. 5加6等于11。
5. (连接两个相同的词) 反复, 一再: We talked and talked. 我们说个没完。

重点短语

and as well 以及, 又
and then 于是, 然后

and so on 等等

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. Work hard, _____ you may catch up with your classmates soon. (2006 重庆)
A. or B. but C. and D. yet
2. Study hard, _____ you are sure to have a good result in the exam. (2005 天津)
A. or B. and C. for D. but

答案: 1. C 2. B

to /tu:,to,tə/

● prep.

1. (表示方向、目的地) 向, 朝, 到, 往: the road to London 通往伦敦的路
2. 倾向于, 趋于: go from bad to worse 每况愈下

3. 到, 达: be wet to the skin 湿透
4. (表示归属、附加) 属于, 归于: the key to the house 房子的钥匙
5. 对, 于: a danger to your health 对你健康的威胁
6. 与……一致; 伴随着: dance to the tune 随着曲子起舞
7. 关于, 对于: an answer to my letter 对我那封信的回复
8. 与动词原形一起构成动词不定式: He wants me to go. 他要我去。

重点短语

belong to 属于

from beginning to end 从头到尾

make a contribution to 为……作贡献

talk to oneself 自言自语

ten to five 差10分5点

to one's surprise 使某人感到惊奇的是

too...to... 太……而不能……

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. —My parents always tell me ____ others late at night.
—They're right. It's not polite. (2006 福州)
A. call B. not call C. to call D. not to call
2. —My aunt goes to climb Mount Gu every Sunday.
—Oh? But she ____ hate climbing mountains. (2006 福州)
A. used to B. use to C. uses to D. is used to
3. Thanks ____ the Great Green Wall, the land produces

more crops. (2006 徐州)

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

4. —How about going out for a walk?

— _____. (2006 武汉)

A. I would be B. I like C. I do D. I'd like to

5. —What would you like, tea or coffee?

—Tea, please. I prefer tea _____ coffee. (2004 海口)

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

答案: 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A

a / an / eɪ, ə /, æn, ən /

● art.

1. 用于未曾提及或事先不知道的人或物的名称前: Have you got a car? 你有汽车吗?

2. (同类事物中的) 任何一(个): A square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。

3. (表示饮料) 一杯: a green tea 一杯绿茶

4. 用于自third起的序数词前, 表示分数“……分之一”中的分子“一”: a third 三分之一

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. —Do you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?

—Yes. I've had _____ wonderful time. (2006 杭州)

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

2. _____ history of this special Pacific island brought _____

unusual feeling to me. (2006 潍坊)

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

3. Jack bought _____ useful book. _____ book is also very interesting. (2005 天津)

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

4. —What can I do for you, madam?

—I want _____ orange skirt for my daughter. Have you got any? (2004 济南)

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

5. Black broke his leg. He has just had _____ X-ray examination. _____ doctor said he needed _____ operation. (2004 资阳)

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

6. Mr Smith always gives me _____ hand when I am in trouble. (2004 杭州)

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

答案: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A

in /ɪn/

● prep.

1. (表示地点、场所、部位等) 在……里面; 在……之内; 在……上: She is walking in the park. 她正在公园里散步。He was hurt in the leg / eye / arm. 他的腿 / 眼睛 / 胳膊受伤了。
2. (表示时间) 在……期间; 在……以后: in a month 一个月后
3. 表示精神状态: be in great excitement 处于极度兴奋之中

4. 穿着, 戴着: be dressed in white 穿着白色的衣服

● *adv.*

在屋里, 在家; 在办公室: Nobody was in when she called. 她打电话时, 没有人在。

重点短语

in addition to 除了……之外 in English 用英语

in spite of 尽管 in surprise 吃惊地

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. You'd better not always look up the new words _____ the dictionary while reading. Sometimes we need to guess.

(2006 滨州)

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

2. Gina was born _____ 1999. She is old enough to go to school. (2006 北京)

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

3. A tsunami (海啸) happened in some southern Asian countries _____ December, 2004. (2005 上海)

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

4. _____ the invention of television, we can have more fun _____ our spare time. (2005 烟台)

A. Instead of; at B. Thanks to; in

C. Not until; on D. Thanks for; during

5. Jilin City will become more beautiful _____. (2004 吉林)

- A. in a few year's time B. in a few years' time
C. after a few years' time D. after a few year's time

答案: 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. B

be /bi:/

● v.

1. (具有或表现出特定的性质或特点) 是, 就是: She is lovely. 她很可爱。
2. (系动词) 用在there之后表示某物的存在: There is a hole in your trousers. 你的裤子上有个洞。
3. 表示位置或时间: Where is Simon? 西蒙在哪里?

● aux.v.

1. 与动词的现在分词连用, 构成各种进行时态: He is reading. 他正在看书。
2. 与及物动词的过去分词连用, 构成被动语态: The letter was written yesterday. 这封信是昨天写的。
3. 后接动词不定式, 表示安排、命令、职责、义务、目的、用途、可能性等: We are to meet at the school gate. 我们约定在校门口见面。

重点短语

be interested in 对……感兴趣
be excited about 对……感到兴奋
be pleased with 对……感到满意
let / leave sth be 顺其自然

真题练兵

选择正确答案。

1. —I won't go to bed until the TV play ____ over.
—You'd better not do that. (2006 福州)
A. is B. was C. will D. will be
2. The window ____ ten minutes ago, and the room is bright now. (2006 陕西)
A. can be cleaned B. is cleaned
C. was cleaned D. will be cleaned
3. —There ____ a lot of meat on the plate. Would you like some?
—Just a little, please. (2004 北京)
A. is B. are C. am D. be
4. We are going to have the final exams tomorrow. All the books must ____ out of the classrooms. (2004 深圳)
A. are moved B. be moved C. be move D. are move
5. The lights must ____ before you leave the classroom. (2004 福州)
A. turn on B. turn off
C. be turning on D. be turned off
6. I'll go swimming with you if I ____ free tomorrow. (2004 长春)
A. will be B. shall be C. am D. was
7. —Thanks to the building of the Three Gorges Dam (三峡大坝), traffic becomes much better.
—So it is, and floods and droughts can ____, too. (2003 宜昌)