

# Treasure

## 初中英语

新课标



## 关键词

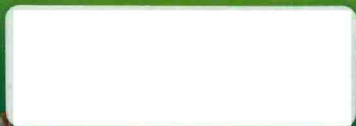
解

说

丛书主审◎[美] Eve Bower

丛书主编◎北京外国语大学 江涛

本书主编◎浩瀚



掌握英语关键词，  
突破英语重、难点！



The Explanation of  
Key Words for  
Junior Middle School

石油工业出版社

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# PREFACE

## 导 读 本书

词汇是语言学习的重要组成部分。要提高英语的听、说、读、写能力,就需要有扎实的词汇基础。而动词是英语的灵魂,凡是句子皆有谓语,有谓语便有动词,动词是学生学习英语的重点,同时也是难点。英语的时态、句型都与汉语差异很大。鉴于此,我们特编写了这本《初中英语关键词解说》。

本书是严格按照新课标编写的,共收词 237 个。对于广大师生,尤其对于初三学生来说更是必不可少的工具书。本书的特点在于:



所有动词均按照英语新课标编写,并注有音标。



学习英语不能只满足于会读、会写,也不能只满足于记住一个动词的常见意思,对于动词不常用的意思,也应特别注意。对于一词多义的动词,在书中尽量列出了其意思。



在学习英语动词时,最主要的是懂得其用法、使用场合及正确掌握同义词、易混词之间的区别和差异,这样才能更深入全面地理解单词,达到正确使用、牢固掌握的程度。为此,书中在各词条下面设置了释义、解说、词语辨异、词语搭配、写作经典例句、典型试题六种辅导学习的项目。

### 释义

英汉双语释义,可以帮助学生准确掌握该动词的含义。

### 解说

对释义的内涵与处延、句型结构、时态与语态的用法进行简明扼要地解说。

**词语辨析**

条理清楚地诠释同义词、易混词之间的区别和差异。

**词语搭配**

全面集纳了中考范围内的词汇和短语,能帮助考生学以致用,注意不同的使用场合。

**写作经典例句**

对于多义的动词,每种含义都给出一个或多个例句,并给出相应的汉语翻译。

**典型试题**

本书提供了最近几年的中考试题,这些试题针对中考要求和大纲,具有代表性且难易适中,而且每道试题后都配以相应的解析,并对与该动词相关的内容进行总结和剖析,同时指出解题的关键和要点,以提高学生的应试技巧和应试能力。

本书的出版相信能给广大的初中生提供学习、记忆词汇更加方便快捷的方法,衷心希望广大读者通过本书的学习能在英语方面有新的飞跃。

编者

2006年11月

# THE EXPLANATION OF KEY WORDS FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

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### agree [ə'gri:]

**释义** *vi.* ① 同意; 答应 say “yes” ② 同意; 意见一致 be of the same opinion(s); be in harmony

**解说** ① agree 用作不及物动词, 表示同意、赞同某种意见, 同某人意见一致时, 用 agree with; 表示同意某项提议、计划或方案时, 用 agree to. ② agree 用作不及物动词, 后面只能接动词不定式, 表示同意做某事, 即 agree to do sth.。

**词语辨析** agree with, agree to sth. 与 agree to do sth.

三个短语都有“同意”的意思。agree with 后接某人, 表示“同意某人的意见、说法、计划等”; 而 agree to sth. 结构中的 to 是介词, 后接名词, 表示“同意某事”; agree to do sth. 结构中的 to 是不定式符号, 后接动词原形。如: ① Do you agree with me? 你同意我的意见吗? ② He agreed to the decision. 他同意这个决定。③ He agreed to give us a talk. 他同意给我们做一个演讲。

**词语搭配** agree with sb. 同意某人所说的话 / agree to sth. 同意某事 / agree to do sth. 同意做某事 / agree on sth. 对某事达成一致意见 / agree + that 从句 同意…… / agree completely 完全同意 / agree about (关于……) 意见一致

### 写作经典例句

- ① The students agree with your ideas. 同学们都赞同你的想法。
- ② I'm afraid I can't agree with him. 恐怕我不能同意他的意见。
- ③ Do you agree to the proposal? 你同意这个提议吗?
- ④ My mother agreed to buy the toy for me. 我妈妈同意给我买那个娃娃了。
- ⑤ I agree with you in your view. 我赞同你的观点。

**典型试题** 1. We all agree \_\_\_\_\_ you. Let's start at once.

- A. to                      B. for                      C. with

(2005 年青海省中考题)

2. I think physics is very difficult to learn. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ me?

- A. deal with              B. get along with              C. agree with

(2006 年山西省中考题)

**解析** 1. 答案为 C。短语 agree with 表示“同意某人的意见”。

2. 答案为 C。考查短语动词。句意: 我认为物理很难学, 你同意吗? deal with 意为“对付, 处理”; get along with 意为“进展”; agree with 意为“同



意”，根据句意选 C。

## aim [eɪm]

**释义** *vt. & vi.* ①瞄准；准备向……打去 *try to hit sth. with a gun, stone, ball, etc.* ②目的在于 *want to do sth. later on*

**解说** 通常与 *at* 连用，有时也用 *for*，此时强调达到的最终目的。  
*aim* 后接不定式，多用于美国英语中，在英国英语中用“*aim at* + 动名词”。

**词语搭配** *aim at* 瞄准，针对；目的在于……

### 写作经典例句

- ① *You're not aiming straight.* 你瞄得不准。
- ② *She's aiming at a scholarship.* 她争取获得奖学金。
- ③ *We must aim at increasing/to increase exports.* 我们要力求增加出口货物。
- ④ *The little boy aimed his gun at the enemy bravely and fired.* 那个小男孩勇敢地把枪瞄准了敌人并开了火。
- ⑤ *What are you aiming at?* 你用意何在？
- ⑥ *She aims to become a pianist.* 她立志成为一名钢琴家。

## allow [ə'laʊ]

**释义** *vt. & vi.* ①允许；许可 *let, permit* ②同意给予 *agree to give* ③承认 *admit*

**解说** ① *allow* 不用于 *it* 作形式主语结构之中，如可以说“*Smoking is not allowed here.*”而不能说“*It is not allowed to smoke here.*”。②作“允许，许可”讲时，后常接不定式的复合宾语，也可接双宾语，或接动名词作宾语，但不接不定式宾语，也不接 *that* 从句。③作“容许，许可，有……的余地”讲时，后接 *of*，多用于否定句。

**词语辨析** *allow* 与 *permit*

一般可换用，*permit* 有“乐意”或“积极赞成”之意，*allow* 有“不禁止”或“不阻止”之意。如：*Nothing is permitted, everything is allowed.* 一切都不(明文)准许，但也不(明文)禁止。*The nurse allowed the visitors to remain beyond the hospital visiting hours, though it was not permitted.* 过了探视时间，护士仍允许探视者留在病房，尽管这么做按规定，是不允许的。

**词语搭配** *allow for* 考虑到/*allow sb. to do sth.* 允许某人做某事

## 写作经典例句

- ① *We cannot stand by and allow such a thing.* 对这样的事情我们不能袖手旁观。
- ② *I allowed him to do it.* 我让他这么做。
- ③ *Allow me to introduce Uncle Li.* 请允许我介绍一下李叔叔。

**典型试题** In many countries, teenagers under 18 should not \_\_\_\_\_ to enter Internet bars.

- A. allow      B. be allowed      C. are allowed

(2006年山西省中考题)

**解析** 答案为B。句意：在许多国家，18岁以下的青少年不允许进入网吧。情态动词的被动语态为：情态动词+be+过去分词。

## appear [ə'piə]

**释义** *vi.* ① 出现；露面；到场；出版 come into sight; be seen; become visible; show oneself publicly; be published ② 似乎；看来好像；显得(可接不定式、名词、形容词、分词或用于句型 It appears that)

**解说** ① 作“出现”讲时，后接副词或介词短语，不接形容词。作“似乎是，好像是”讲时，后接形容词，不接副词。② 后接不定式时，其否定式有两种：*He appears not to be happy.* 或 *He doesn't appear to be happy.* 但前者较正式。③ appear 不能用于进行时。④ 常用“It appears to + 名(代)词 + that 从句”结构，表示“对……似乎是”。

**词语搭配** appear as 作为……出现 / It appears that 似乎

## 写作经典例句

- ① *A ship appeared on the horizon.* 船出现在水平线上。
- ② *A rash has appeared on his body.* 他身上出现了丘疹。
- ③ *He promised to be here at four o'clock but didn't appear until six.* 他答应四点钟来，可是6点钟才到。
- ④ *The news appeared next day on the front page.* 那则消息次日刊登在头版上了。
- ⑤ *He appeared at the meeting finally.* 他最终出现在会场上。

**典型试题** 选择正确译文：一辆汽车出现在山头上。

A. A car appeared the hill.

B. A car appeared over the hill.

C. A car came the hill.

D. A car disappeared the hill.

(2007 年中考模拟题)

**解析** 答案为 B。appear 是不及物动词,后面接宾语时必须加介词。disappear 意思是“失踪”、“消失”。

## arrange [ə'reɪndʒ]

**释义** *vt. & vi.* ① 安排;排列;整理 put in order ② 筹备;筹划;办妥 make plans for ③ 调解 settle, adjust

**解说** ① 作及物动词时,后接名(代)词,也接不定式。I've arranged to see them tomorrow morning. 我已安排好明早和他们见面。② 接 that 从句时,表示“商定,安排”,句中常用虚拟语气,或用 should 或 would。I have arranged that he should meet her after class. 我已经安排好,要他下课后同她见面。③ 有时也表示“组织,举办”等意思。They arranged warm farewells for us. 他们为我们组织了热烈的欢送会。



**词语搭配** arrange for 准备、安排/arrange with sb. about (for) sth. 与某人商议某事

### 写作经典例句

- ① We have arranged the books on the shelf (架子). 我们已把架子上的书整理好了。
- ② She arranged all her business affairs before going on holiday. 她在度假前把业务都安排好了。
- ③ Her marriage was arranged by her parents. 她的婚姻是父母包办的。
- ④ Let's arrange a time and place for our next meeting. 咱们定好下次会议的时间和地点吧。

**典型试题** Robbie had \_\_\_\_\_ this man to come whenever needed.

A. arranged

B. made

C. arranged for

D. let

(2007 年中考模拟题)

**解析** 答案为 C。arrange for sb. to do “安排某人做某事”,注意必须用介词 for,不能说 arrange sb. to do sth.;但后面可以跟从句(谓语用 should),如:arrange that sb. should do sth.;如果安排自己做某事,则后面可以直接跟不定式,如:arrange to see a friend;如果说与某人一起安排共同去做某事,应说 arrange with sb. to do sth.。

## arrive [ə'raɪv]

**释义** *vi.* 到达;到来 reach a place, come

**解说** arrive 是不及物动词,“到达某地”需用介词 in 或 at,到达较大的地点常用 in,到达较小的地点常用 at。

**词语辨析** 1. arrive in 与 arrive at

arrive in 和 arrive at 一样,后面都接表示地点的名词。一般来说,到达较小或某一点的地方,通常用 arrive at;到达较大范围的地方,通常用 arrive in。如: ① *When did you arrive at the railway station?* 你们什么时候到的火车站? ② *The next morning we arrived in Jilin.* 次日上午,我们到达了吉林。

2. arrive, get 与 reach

三个词均可表示“到达”某处,区别是: get 一般多用于口语中,后接介词 to; reach 是及物动词,后直接跟表示地点的名词做宾语; arrive 是不及物动词,后面要跟介词 at 或 in。get, arrive 后接副词时,介词省略。如: *When did you get home yesterday?* 昨天你什么时候到的家?

**词语搭配** arrive at 到达(较小地方)/arrive in 到达(较大地方)

### 写作经典例句

- ① *What time does the plane arrive in New York?* 飞机何时抵达纽约?
- ② *I arrived at the station at 7:00 a.m.* 我早上 7 时到达车站。
- ③ *Do you know what time the bus arrives at the railway station?* 你知道汽车几时能到火车站?
- ④ *We'll arrive in Hong Kong at eight o'clock.* 我们将于 8 点钟到达香港。
- ⑤ *He arrived in Beijing yesterday.* 他昨天到达北京。
- ⑥ *When will he arrive?* 他什么时候到?

**典型试题** 1. I'm new here. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_, please?

- A. when does the first bus arrive      B. when the first bus arrives  
C. when did the first bus arrive      D. when will the first bus arrive

(2005 年浙江省中考题)

2. —Will Mr Black be here soon?

—I'm not sure. let's go and see \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when will the train arrive      B. when the train arrives  
C. when the train arrived      D. the train when will arrive

(2005 年包头市中考题)

3. The headmaster told us \_\_\_\_\_ at the science Museum on time.



A. arrive

B. arrives

C. to arrive

D. arriving

(2005 年北京市中考题)

**解析**

1. 答案为 B。宾语从句中应用正常语序, 只有 B 正确。

2. 答案为 B。时间状语从句中从句为陈述语序, 所以要用 when the train arrives。

3. 答案为 C。考点为 tell sb. to do sth.。

**ask** [ɑ:sk]**释义**

vt. &amp; vi. ① 询问; 问 say a question ② 要求; 请求 try to get sth. from someone ③ 邀请 invite

**解说**

如果 ask 后面有两个宾语, 间接宾语(人)一般放在前面, 不用介词。如: I'll ask the man what time it is. 我来问问那个人什么时间了。

**词语搭配**

ask about 问及某事、某物 / ask for 要求得到某物 / ask for trouble 自寻烦恼, 自讨没趣 / ask to do sth. 要求做某事 / ask sb. sth. 问某人某事 / ask sb. (not) to do sth. 请某人做(不做)某事 / ask sb. for sth. 请求某人给某物 / ask for leave 请假 / ask off 请假 / ask the way 问路

**写作经典例句**

- ① Did you ask the price? 你问了价格吗?
- ② I came to ask leave. 我是来请假的。
- ③ May I ask you a favour? 能不能请你帮我一个忙?
- ④ We asked him to come again. 我们邀请他再来。
- ⑤ He asked to join our group. 他要求加入我们组。
- ⑥ Ask your group these questions. 向你的小组成员提出下列问题。

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**典型试题**

1. The children were asked \_\_\_\_\_ noisy.

A. to not be

B. not be

C. not to be

(2005 年武汉市中考题)

2. You have many ways to \_\_\_\_\_ help when you are in trouble, so you needn't worry.

A. play for

B. pay for

C. ask for

(2005 年太原市中考题)

**解析**

1. 答案为 C。ask 接不带 to 的不定式作宾补, 但在被动语态中, to 不能省略, be asked not to do 为正确形式。

2. 答案为 C。考查短语。play for 是错误的搭配; pay for 表示支付; ask for 表示寻求。根据此句逻辑意义应该选择 C。

### attempt [ə'tempt]

**释义** *vt.* 尝试; 企图 *try*

**解说** ① 作动词时, 后接名词、不定式或动名词; ② 作名词时, 后可接 at, on 或不定式。

**词语搭配** an attempted murder 杀人未遂 / attempt too much 不自量力地做 / made an attempt at 企图

#### 写作经典例句

- ① The prisoners attempted an escape to escape, but failed. 囚犯企图逃跑, 但是失败了。
- ② He was charged with attempted robbery. 他被控以意图抢劫罪。
- ③ They are attempting to climb the steepest part of the mountain. 他们努力攀登这座山的最陡的部分。
- ④ She will attempt to beat the world record. 她决定要打破世界纪录。



### be [bi:]

**释义** *aux. v.* ① (连接主语与谓语) 是 (joining subject predicate) ② (表示时间、度量、价钱等) 是; 值; 等于 (indicating time, measure, cost, etc.) ③ 变成; 成为 (某行业的人) become ④ 存在; 发生; 生存 (there) exist; occur; live (often with there)

**解说** 与动词的现在分词连用, 构成各种进行时态, 与及物动词的过去分词连用, 构成被动语态。

**词语搭配** be about to do 将要做某事; 打算做某事 / be after 追求; 寻找 / be back 回来; 倒退 / be from 来自, 从……出现 / be in 在家中 / be on 在……进行中 / be able to 能; 会 / be born 出生于 / be fond of 爱好; 喜爱 / be good at 在……方面 (觉得, 做得) 好; 善于 / be good (bad) for 对……有益 / 有害的 / be in hospital (生病) 住院 / be late for 迟到 / be made of ……制的; 用……制成的 / be proud of 为……而自豪 / be worth doing 值得做…… / be (feel) afraid of 害怕

#### 写作经典例句

- ① He is a kind man. 他是个和善的人。
- ② When he knocked at the door, we were doing our homework. 他敲门时, 我们正在写作业。



- ③ These new cars **were made in Japan**. 这些新车是日本制造的。  
 ④ He **was in Beijing last year**. 去年他在北京。  
 ⑤ How long have you **been here**? 你在这里多久了?  
 ⑥ John **is happy**. 约翰很开心。

**典型试题** There \_\_\_\_\_ a football match on TV this evening.

- A. will have                      B. is going to be  
 C. has                              D. is going to have

(2007 年中考模拟题)

**解析** 答案为 B。句意:今天晚上电视上将有一场足球赛。此题考查 there be 句型的灵活运用,there be 和将来时连用,应为 there will be 或 there is (are) going to be。

## beat [bi:t]

**释义** *vt.* ①打;敲;冲击 hit repeatedly ②击败;优于;胜过 defeat;do better than

*vi.* ①(指太阳、雨、风等)射;打;吹 (of the sun,rain,wind,etc.) strike ②(有规律地)跳动 hit or move regularly

**解说** beat 用作及物动词时,可接名词或代词作宾语,也可接以名词或形容词充当补足语的复数宾语,意思是“打得……”。

### 词语辨析 1. beat 与 hit

两个词都有“打”的意思。beat 一般指连续地打,或某种有意识地迅速而有规律的敲击,但不强调打的轻重程度或用什么击打。hit 表示打时,多用于非正式场合,往往表示击中、打中目标,强调其行为结果。如:①The little boy likes *beating his desk*. 这个小孩喜欢敲他的桌子。②His father often *hits him*. 他父亲经常打他。

### 2. beat 与 win

两个词都有“赢”的意思。但 beat 一般指打败某人,赢了某人,而 win 则指在某一比赛或活动中获胜,其后所接的是活动或某种荣誉。如:①We can *beat No.1 school team*. 我们可以打赢一中队。②We *won the football game*. 我们赢了这场足球比赛。

**词语搭配** beat on 敲打/ beat a horse 抽打一匹马/ beat at the door 敲门/ beat down 打倒;摧毁/ beat off 击退;打退/ beat up 袭击;痛打/ beat the record 打破纪录

