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红魔英语



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ENGLISH VOCABULARY

掌握语句难点——轻松从容——应用初中词汇——灵活自然



词汇应用

1000题详解

初中版

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前言

多少次，带着困惑的神情，你一遍遍地问我：“为什么，我努力了，我付出了，可还是记不住那些恼人的 words？它们就像一个个古怪的精灵，在我的脑海打了一个圈，便倏然而逝！”你困惑的脸让我伤心让我忧。我思考了很久，准备了很久，今天终于给了你答案：那是因为——

*

学好词汇是学好一门语言的基础，英语当然也不例外。没有丰富的英语词汇，学好英语就无从谈起。但是不是死记硬背各个英语单词的形与义，就OK了呢？——不是这样的！其实学好词汇最重要的是会应用，这就要求我们不光记住各个单词的形与义，还要求我们要记住它的用法。反过来，记住了一个单词的用法，会让我们对这个单词的形与义有更深刻的印象，从而记得更深更牢。

我们这本《红魔英语·初中词汇应用1000题》囊括了初中阶段的所有重点词汇，就其词形、词义、短语搭配、用法给出了精典的习题。通过这些习题，同学们能更快、更好、更牢地记住这些词的词形、词义与用法搭配，从而在各种词汇考试中所向披靡！

*

其实，一个个 word 就像一颗颗零散的珠子，散落在地上的时候，没有人看到它们的光芒，只有被美丽的丝线串好挂在女孩的脖子上时，我们才感觉到它的夺目。所以只有把众多的 words 串成 sentences，再把它脱口而出的时候，你才真正地掌握了英语。

*

这就是答案！

相信我，你的选择不会错！

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I A

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

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 [ˈæksɪdnt] *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 [ˈæktɪv] *adj.* 积极的, 活泼的, 活跃的

activity [ˈæktɪvəti] *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'freɪd] *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'geɪn, ə'geɪn] *adv.* 再一次; 又, 再

题17: 改错。

Please repeat your answer again.

- A B C D

against [ə'geɪn(t)sɪ] *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:lməʊst] *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

题24: There is _____ no place to sit.

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

alone [ə'ləʊn] *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'brɒŋ] *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:lsoʊ] *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:l'dəʊ] *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

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'mɒŋ] *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:nse] *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] / ['eni,wʌn] *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 ['eniθiŋ] *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

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 [ɑ:sk] *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.

答案与解析

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, 均可表示过去的的能力, 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, 前者指泛指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 ① *active*；② *activities*。*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 ① in; ② on。句①意为: “下午我们有个会议。”; 句②意: “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, 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。”
- 题26：答案为D。*along* 意为“沿着，顺着”。句意为：“河岸上种着树。”
- 题27：答案为B。*already* 与 *yet* 均可表示“已经”之意，常与完成时态连用。*already* 常用于肯定陈述句中，*yet* 常用于否定句或疑问句中。另由第二个句子中的时间状语 *now* 可知时间是相对于现在来说的，所以用现在完成时态。故选B。句意为：“我已经看过那部电影了，我现在更想看另外一部。”
- 题28：答案为① *either*；② *too*；③ *also*；④ *as well*。*also*、*too* 和 *as well* 都用于肯定句和疑问句，但位置不同，*also* 大多放在主要动词之前或动词 *be*、情态动词、助动词之后；*too* 一般放在句末，可用逗号隔开，也可不用；*as well* 意为“也；而且；和”，通常置于句末，通常不用逗号隔开。*either* 只用于否定句，且只能放在句末。
- 题29：答案为C。*although* 与 *though* 都可用于句首，表示“尽管，即使”之意，两者都不与连词 *but* 连用。*however* 也可以表示此意，但必须用于另起一句的句首。故选C。句意为：“尽管他参加竞赛是为了好玩，但他却获得了一等奖。”
- 题30：答案为A。*always* 通常放在实意动词之前或动词 *be*、情态动词、助动词等之后。
- 题31：答案为① *amazed*；② *surprised*。*amaze* 强调“使惊异，困惑”，间或还有“惊叹，佩服”的意思，是意义很强的词；*surprise* 语气较 *amaze* 弱，只表示“出乎意外地惊异”。
- 题32：答案为B。*among* 一般用于三者或三者以上的“在……中间”，其宾语通常是一个表示笼统数量或具有复数（或集合）意义的名词或代词；而 *between* 一般指两者之间，其宾语往往是表示两者的名词或代词。



- 题33: 答案为 A。此题考查的是“祈使句+and+简单句”的结构。and 为并列连词, 后接简单句常表示一个好的结果。题意为: “永远别放弃, 你就会成功。”
- 题34: 答案为 B。此题考查并列连词 and 连接两个意义相等的简单句, 答案为 B。
- 题35: 答案为 A。and 表示顺承关系。句意为: “格林先生 2000 年就来到了中国, 并且一直住在这里。”
- 题36: 答案为 ① angry; ② angrily; ③ anger。angry 是形容词, 意为“生气的, 愤怒的”; angrily 是其副词形式; anger 是名词“生气”。
- 题37: 答案为 A。another 在此处是形容词, 意为“又一, 另一”; other 意为“其他的”; others 是代词, 意为“其他人, 其他物”; the others 指一定范围内的“其他人或物”。句意为: “请再给我来一瓶橙汁好吗?”
- 题38: 答案为 D。answer 作名词时, 后面加不定式 to 再加入人或物, 表示“对某人或某事的回答、答复”。句意为: “这或许就是我们解决全部问题的办法。”
- 题39: 答案为 B。此题考查的是 any 与 some 的用法。any 与 some 都可以表示“一些”之意, 前者一般用于否定句和疑问句中, 后者常用于肯定的陈述句中。句意为: “我的碗里没有肉了, 只有一些蔬菜。”
- 题40: 答案为 A。somebody 意为“某人”; anybody 意为“任何人”; everybody 意为“每一个人”; nobody 意为“没有人”。句意为: “你在房间里发现有人吗?” “没有, 我没找到任何人。”
- 题41: 答案为 B。something 与 anything 同为不定代词, 前者常用于肯定陈述句中, 后者常用于否定句和疑问句中。形容词修饰不定代词时形容词要后置。句意为: “顺便问一下, 今天的报纸上有什么新鲜事吗?”
- 题42: 答案为 D。本句缺少宾语从句的引导词, where 与 anywhere 是副词, 前面不加不定式符号 to。where 意为“哪里”, anywhere 意为“任何地方”, 更加贴近题意。句意为: “你喜欢去哪里我们都可以去。”