

中学生捷进英语

初中英语词汇突破

沈金荣 王 菲 王凌珏 编著

AN EFFICIENT APPROACH
TO A GOOD
COMMAND OF BASIC
ENGLISH
VOCABULARY

上海科学技术文献出版社



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前 Prologue 言

《中学生捷进英语——初中英语词汇突破》是“中学生捷进英语”系列丛书之一。它是根据初中阶段英语词汇学习的特点而编写的,其目的是:向学生提供充分的训练素材,从整体上、全方位地帮助学生学习和掌握初中阶段的核心词汇及扩展词汇,从而达到事半功倍的效果。本书具有以下几个特点:

学习指导明确: 本书通过对新课标中所列词汇的归类,突出了词汇学习的重点、要点及难点;同时又根据每一类别的特点,从训练导语、专项训练、解答思路等几个方面给予有效的学习指导。

练习形式多样: 为了更好地帮助学生学习和掌握所学词汇,本书采用了多种练习形式,并努力做到循序渐进,促进知识的融会贯通,力求将词汇知识转化为语言能力。

训练实践性强: 本书不仅收入了许多中考真题,而且还提供了大量针对性、综合性、迷惑性较强的练习题。解答思路不仅仅给出答案,而且提供句子翻译,简要分析,可以让学生不仅知其然而且知其所以然,真正起到举一反三的作用。

词汇覆盖面广: 本书不仅涵盖了新课标中所列的全部词汇,而且在某些方面还作了相应拓展。本书提供的专项练习、自我测试卷以及 40 套模拟测试题,可以让学生在较短的时间内全面提高词汇的应用能力。

参加本书编写的还有李仲芬、刘世芝。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了许多教师的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。本书中或有疏漏、不当之处,敬请广大读者指正。

编 者

2006 年 4 月

目 录 Contents

一、词性转换	1
训练导语	1
专项训练	3
解答思路	8
二、反义词及对应词	11
训练导语	11
专项训练	12
解答思路	15
三、同音异义词	18
训练导语	18
专项训练	18
解答思路	20
四、一词多义	21
训练导语	21
专项训练	21
解答思路	24
五、近义词与容易混用的词	27
训练导语	27
专项训练	27
解答思路	32
六、动词词组	37
训练导语	37
专项训练	38
解答思路	43
七、其他词组	49
训练导语	49
专项训练	50
解答思路	55





八、常用关键词	60
训练导语	60
专项训练	60
解答思路	65
九、自我检测题	68
测试一	68
测试二	70
测试三	72
测试四	74
十、模拟测试题	76
Test 1	76
Test 2	78
Test 3	80
Test 4	83
Test 5	85
Test 6	88
Test 7	90
Test 8	92
Test 9	94
Test 10	96
Test 11	98
Test 12	100
Test 13	102
Test 14	104
Test 15	106
Test 16	108
Test 17	110
Test 18	112
Test 19	114
Test 20	116
Test 21	119
Test 22	121
Test 23	123
Test 24	125
Test 25	127





Test 26	129
Test 27	131
Test 28	133
Test 29	135
Test 30	137
Test 31	139
Test 32	141
Test 33	143
Test 34	145
Test 35	147
Test 36	149
Test 37	151
Test 38	153
Test 39	155
Test 40	157
参考答案	159



一、词性转换

训练导语

1 动词转换成名词的一些规则。

(1) 动词 + er:

sing→ singer	teach→ teacher	clean→ cleaner
speak→ speaker	play→ player	wait→ waiter
work→ worker	think→ thinker	draw→ drawer
follow→ follower	perform→ performer	own→ owner
discover→ discoverer	fight→ fighter	

但须注意,有些动词转换成名词时,需要重复其词尾的辅音字母,然后再加 er,如 win→winner; run→runner; begin→beginner。如以 e 结尾的动词变为名词时,直接加 r,如 drive→driver; dance→dancer; write→writer; love→lover; use→user; lose→loser; compute→computer; manage→manager。

(2) 动词 + ing:

cook→ cooking	sing→ singing	paint→ painting
build→ building	read→ reading	spell→ spelling
mean→ meaning	draw→ drawing	understand→ understanding

但须注意,有些以 e 结尾的动词变为名词时,先去 e 再加 ing,如 write→writing; live→living。

(3) 动词 + ion:

invent→ invention	discuss→ discussion
-------------------	---------------------

但须注意,有些以 e 结尾的动词变为名词时,先去 e 再加 ion,如 operate→operation; pollute→pollution。

(4) 同形的动词和名词:

water(浇水)→ water(水)	cover(覆盖)→ cover(封面,盖子)
change(变成)→ change(变化,零钱)	

2 形容词转换成副词的一些规则。

(1) 形容词 + ly:

slow→ slowly	quick→ quickly
--------------	----------------

(2) 变 y 为 i + ly:





busy→ busily

happy→ happily

easy→ easily

(3) 词尾 ble 改为 bly:

terrible→ terribly

horrible→ horribly

(4) 同形的形容词和副词:

{ fast train(形容词)

{ hard workers(形容词)

{ run fast(副词)

{ work hard(副词)

3 英语中有些副词有两种形式,但其意义不同。

{ near(附近)

{ hard(努力)

{ late(迟)

{ nearly(几乎)

{ hardly(几乎不)

{ lately(最近)

4 名词转换成形容词的一些规则。

(1) 名词 + ful:

use→ useful

help→ helpful

peace→ peaceful

care→ careful

success→ successful

harm→ harmful

cheer→ cheerful

thank→ thankful

skill→ skillful

(2) 名词 + ly:

friend→ friendly

love→ lovely (love 既可以作动词又可以作名词)

(3) 名词 + y:

cloud→ cloudy

rain→ rainy

health→ healthy

luck→ lucky

但须注意,个别名词需要重复其词末的辅音字母,再加 y,如 sun→ sunny; fun→ funny。

(4) 以词尾 ce 结尾的名词变为 t:

difference→ different

importance→ important

5 动词转换成形容词的一些规则:

(1) 动词 + able:

change→ changeable

suit→ suitable

enjoy→ enjoyable

(2) 动词 + ful:

use→ useful

help→ helpful

thank→ thankful

hate→ hateful

(3) 变 y 为 i + ed:

worry→ worried

marry→ married

6 形容词转换成名词的一些规则:

(1) 形容词 + ness:

ill→ illness

kind→ kindness

weak→ weakness

但须注意,有些形容词变为名词时,先把 y 改成 i 后再加 ness,如 happy→ happiness。

(2) 形容词 + y:

honest→ honesty

difficult→ difficulty

7 词性转换题需要注意的几个问题:

(1) 判断所给词的词性。

(2) 根据句子结构,判断句子画线部分所需要填入词的词性。





- (3) 掌握词性转换的一般规则和特殊情况。
 (4) 做完题后,应认真通读一遍。

专项训练

I 词性转换:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. apology (n.) _____ (v.) | 2. build (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 3. clean (a.) _____ (v.) | 4. close (a.) _____ (v.) |
| 5. compute (v.) _____ (n.) | 6. correct (v.) _____ (a.) |
| 7. different (a.) _____ (n.) | 8. draw (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 9. difficult (a.) _____ (n.) | 10. early (a.) _____ (ad.) |
| 11. fast (a.) _____ (ad.) | 12. foolish (a.) _____ (n.) |
| 13. friend (n.) _____ (a.) | 14. hurry (n.) _____ (v.) |
| 15. love (v.) _____ (a.) | 16. mix (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 17. operation (n.) _____ (v.) | 18. physics (n.) _____ (a.) |
| 19. sun (n.) _____ (a.) | 20. teacher (n.) _____ (v.) |
| 21. wide (a.) _____ (ad.) | 22. win (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 23. worry (v.) _____ (a.) | 24. write (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 25. travel (v.) _____ (n.) | 26. cloud (n.) _____ (a.) |
| 27. colour (n.) _____ (a.) | 28. weigh (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 29. safe (a.) _____ (n.) | 30. fun (n.) _____ (a.) |
| 31. terrible (a.) _____ (ad.) | 32. liberate (v.) _____ (n.) |
| 33. foreign (a.) _____ (n.) | 34. clear (a.) _____ (ad.) |
| 35. change (v.) _____ (n.) | 36. angry (a.) _____ (ad.) |
| 37. certain (a.) _____ (ad.) | 38. east (n.) _____ (a.) |
| 39. real (a.) _____ (ad.) | 40. please (v.) _____ (n.) |

II 用所给单词的适当形式填空,使句子通顺正确:

1. help:

- (1) He often _____ his brother with his English.
 (2) Robots can do a lot of things. They are very _____ to us.
 (3) Thanks for your kind _____.
 (4) I can't _____ thinking that he may not come.

2. English:

- (1) The letter is written in _____.
 (2) An _____ in dark blue is waiting for you.
 (3) Did you learn to speak English when you were in _____?
 (4) Two _____ students will visit our school tomorrow.





3. meet:

- (1) He is always late for _____.
- (2) I will _____ you at the airport tomorrow.
- (3) She felt nervous to speak at the _____.
- (4) We hold a sports _____ every spring and autumn.

4. know:

- (1) The professor has a wide _____ of history.
- (2) I used to _____ him to be an honest man.
- (3) The young scientist is _____ in the world.
- (4) He _____ a lot though he is only five.

5. use:

- (1) You can _____ my pen if you can't find yours.
- (2) We _____ to have a walk after supper.
- (3) English is a _____ language.
- (4) You should learn the _____ of the computer as soon as possible.

6. fish:

- (1) My father often goes _____ on Sundays.
- (2) I like _____ better than meat.
- (3) Don't _____ in the lake. It's dangerous.
- (4) The _____ often catches many fish in the river.

7. break:

- (1) A thief _____ into the house and took some money away last night.
- (2) Do you know how the window was _____?
- (3) They often play table tennis during the _____.
- (4) When I passed by the room. I found one of the windows _____.

8. sleep:

- (1) When I got home, he had fallen _____.
- (2) I _____ for six hours last night.
- (3) He found it very difficult to get to _____.
- (4) He is _____ in bed.

9. bad:

- (1) He was _____ wounded in the arm.
- (2) That's not a _____ idea. Let's go swimming now.
- (3) This is the _____ film I have ever seen.
- (4) Is there anything _____ than war?

10. invent:

- (1) Among those _____, which do you think is the most useful one?
- (2) Thomas Edison _____ electric lights and over one thousand other





items.

(3) Benjamin Franklin was one of the greatest _____ in the world.

(4) Do you know something about the _____ of paper-making?

11. own:

(1) At the age of fifteen, he built a lab of his _____.

(2) Though he is young, yet he _____ a lot of money.

(3) I won't believe it until I see it with my _____ eyes.

(4) The lost watch has been returned to its _____.

12. speak:

(1) That _____ is a professor from Shanghai University.

(2) May I _____ to you for a moment?

(3) Do you know who will make a _____ at the meeting?

(4) I'm surprised that his _____ English is so good.

13. thank:

(1) He wrote a letter of _____ to the hospital for saving his sick baby.

(2) I want to _____ you for your kindness to me.

(3) The farmers were very _____ to the seagulls because they had saved their crops.

(4) _____ for your advice.

14. complete:

(1) Do you know whether the railway is _____?

(2) Finally the ice in the room disappears _____.

(3) I think that it is a _____ success.

(4) Both of you are _____ wrong.

15. usual:

(1) She got up earlier today than _____.

(2) It is _____ to see snow in Australia.

(3) What time do you _____ go to school?

(4) The classroom was not as clean as _____.

16. German:

(1) He is a _____ scientist.

(2) The old scientist comes from _____.

(3) Three _____ were killed in the fight.

(4) _____ is taught in the school.

17. rain:

(1) Do you have plenty of _____ in your hometown?

(2) He plays inside on _____ days.

(3) It often _____ in summer in the south.





(4) It looks like _____ .

18. sing:

(1) The birds are _____ in the tree.

(2) I like both the words and the music of the _____ .

(3) The famous _____ will come to our school tomorrow.

(4) Can you _____ the song in English?

19. wonderful:

(1) "We've won the game at last." " _____ !"

(2) I _____ whether he is from England or not.

(3) The young man played the piano _____ .

(4) Did you have a _____ time at Mary's birthday party last night?

20. cross:

(1) Please turn left at the second _____ and you can't miss it.

(2) Can you swim _____ the river?

(3) Don't _____ the road when a car is coming.

(4) If you don't want to write your name, make a _____ instead.

21. chemistry:

(1) The teacher told us what the _____ change was.

(2) The _____ filled the bottle with some medicine.

(3) Where is Tom? He may be in the _____ lab.

(4) At the end of the road, you will find a _____ shop.

22. care:

(1) You must be more _____ next time.

(2) He takes good _____ of everybody.

(3) Look _____ at the picture and you will understand what I mean.

(4) A _____ driver is a danger to us all.

23. loud:

(1) Please read _____ .

(2) He never talks _____ or laughs _____ in public.

(3) Don't you think her radio is too _____ ?

(4) Someone knocked _____ at the door.

24. live:

(1) Was the snake _____ or dead?

(2) Are you interested in _____ things?

(3) Millions of soldiers lost their _____ in the war.

(4) Everyone wants to _____ a happy life.

25. interest:

(1) I borrowed this _____ book from my teacher.





(2) He showed a great _____ in science when he was a boy.

(3) I am greatly _____ in the book.

(4) I find the story very _____ .

26. surprise:

(1) To my _____ , that little girl can talk to the foreigners in English.

(2) I am _____ to hear the news.

(3) The bad news _____ them greatly.

(4) John turned round and looked at him in _____ .

27. true:

(1) I am _____ thankful for all your help.

(2) Is it _____ that you are going to America?

(3) That's a _____ story.

(4) To tell you the _____ , the man has just come out of prison.

28. die:

(1) Her mother has been _____ for two years.

(2) After his father's _____ , the young man changed a lot.

(3) If you take a fish out of water, it will _____ .

(4) They thought the sick old man was _____ , but later he came to life.

29. science:

(1) I want to be a _____ when I grow up.

(2) My daughter prefers _____ to languages.

(3) This is one of the most important _____ discoveries.

(4) Chemistry and physics are both natural _____ .

30. Australia:

(1) A lot of _____ are going to study in our school soon.

(2) Mr. Brown is an _____ scientist.

(3) Do people in _____ speak English, too?

(4) How many _____ did you meet at the railway station yesterday?

31. sit:

(1) He is much better today. He is able to _____ up in bed.

(2) Please go back to your _____ when you have finished.

(3) When I entered the room, all the guests were already _____ .

(4) Is your _____ room big or small?

32. happy:

(1) The old man is much _____ than before.

(2) He looked _____ at the stamps his father gave him.

(3) Tom failed in the exam. He looked _____ .

(4) He looked very _____ when he received a letter from his mother.





33. ill(sick):

- (1) I am sorry to hear that you are _____.
- (2) His _____ made his classmates worried.
- (3) The _____ boy has been in hospital for over a month.
- (4) A few days later he felt even _____ than before.

34. please:

- (1) One can't _____ everybody.
- (2) I was _____ to learn that he had entered the college.
- (3) What _____ weather it is today!
- (4) I did the work with _____.

35. sell:

- (1) They _____ all kinds of books at the store.
- (2) The _____ of his old house made him very sad.
- (3) Sorry, the tickets are _____ out.
- (4) The house next door to the Turners is on _____.

解答思路

I

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. apologize 道歉;认错 | 2. building 建筑物 | 3. clean 使清洁 |
| 4. close 关闭;结束 | 5. computer 计算机 | 6. correct 正确的 |
| 7. difference 不同 | 8. drawing 绘画;图画 | 9. difficulty 困难 |
| 10. early 早;在初期 | 11. fast 快;迅速地 | 12. foolishness 愚蠢;不明智 |
| 13. friendly 友好的 | 14. hurry 赶紧;急忙 | 15. lovely 可爱的 |
| 16. mixture 混合;混合剂 | 17. operate 动手术;操作 | 18. physical 物理的;身体的 |
| 19. sunny 晴朗的 | 20. teach 教 | 21. widely 广泛地 |
| 22. winner 获胜者 | 23. worried 担心的,烦恼的 | 24. writer 作家;撰稿者 |
| 25. travel 旅行/traveler 旅行者;旅客 | | 26. cloudy 多云的 |
| 27. coloured 有颜色的/colourful 多彩的;生动的 | | 28. weight 体重;重量 |
| 29. safety 安全 | 30. funny 滑稽的 | 31. terribly 很坏地;非常地 |
| 32. liberation 解放 | 33. foreigner 外国人 | 34. clearly 清楚地;明白地 |
| 35. change 变化;零钱 | 36. angrily 生气地 | 37. certainly 的确;一定;当然 |
| 38. east 东部的;东边来的 | 39. really 确实;真正地 | 40. pleasure 高兴;乐趣 |

II

1. (1) helps (2) helpful (3) help (4) help(can't help + 动词-ing,意为“忍不住,情不自禁”)
2. (1) English (2) Englishman (3) England (4) English
3. (1) meetings (2) meet (3) meeting (4) meet [sports meet (meeting)意为“运动会”]





4. (1) knowledge (2) know (3) known (出名) (4) knows
5. (1) use (2) used (3) useful (4) use
6. (1) fishing (2) fish(这儿指“鱼肉”,为不可数名词) (3) fish(用作动词意为“钓鱼”) (4) fisherman
7. (1) broke (2) broken (3) break(用作名词,意为“休息”) (4) broken(用作宾语补足语)
8. (1) asleep(fall asleep 意为“入睡”) (2) slept(过去时) (3) sleep(get to sleep 意为“入睡”,常用于否定句) (4) sleeping
9. (1) badly(作“严重地解”) (2) bad (3) worst(形容词最高级) (4) worse(比较级)
10. (1) inventions(指“发明物”是可数名词) (2) invented(表示已去世的人所做过的动作,要用一般过去时) (3) inventors (4) invention
11. (1) own(of one's own 意为“属于自己的”) (2) owns (3) own (4) owner
12. (1) speaker (2) speak (3) speech (4) spoken(spoken English 意为“英语口语”)
13. (1) thanks(a letter of thanks 意为“感谢信”) (2) thank (3) thankful (4) Thanks(Thanks for ... 只用复数形式)
14. (1) completed(过去分词) (2) completely(完全地) (3) complete (4) completely
15. usual (than usual 意为“比平时”) (2) unusual(罕见的,不平常的) (3) usually (4) usual(as usual 意为“和往常一样,照例”)
16. (1) German (2) Germany(德国) (3) Germans(注意其复数形式) (4) German(德语)
17. (1) rain (2) rainy (3) rains (4) rain(句意为:天像是要下雨了。)
18. (1) singing (2) song (3) singer (4) sing
19. (1) Wonderful (2) wonder(用作动词,意为“不知道”) (3) wonderfully(精彩地,极好地) (4) wonderful
20. (1) crossing(at the second crossing 意为“在第二个十字路口”) (2) across (3) cross (4) cross(用作名词,意为“打叉”,“画押”)
21. (1) chemical (2) chemist (3) chemistry (4) chemist's(chemist's shop 意为“药店,药房”)
22. (1) careful (2) care (3) carefully(注意句中 look 用作行为动词) (4) careless
23. (1) aloud(多指声音能让人听见,但不一定大) (2) loud; loud(大声地,常和 laugh, read, speak, talk 等词连用) (3) loud(用作形容词) (4) loudly(常带有喧闹和嘈杂的含义)
24. (1) alive(常用表语,意为“活的,活着的”。如用作定语,要放在被修饰词后) (2) living (3) lives (4) live
25. (1) interesting (2) interest(用作名词) (3) interested (4) interesting(作宾语补足语)





26. (1) surprise (2) surprised (3) surprised (4) surprise (in surprise 意为“吃惊地”)
27. (1) truly (作“真诚地”解) (2) true (3) true (4) truth
28. (1) dead (2) death (3) die (4) dead/dying
29. (1) scientist (2) science (3) scientific (4) sciences (作“某门科学”解, science 是一个可数名词)
30. (1) Australians (2) Australian (3) Australia (4) Australians
31. (1) sit (sit up in bed 意为“在床上坐起来”) (2) seat (3) seated (be seated 意为“坐着, 坐下”) (4) sitting
32. (1) happier (2) happily (3) unhappy (4) happy (句中 look 用作系动词)
33. (1) ill/sick (2) illness (3) sick (表示“生病的……”不用 ill 作修饰语) (4) worse (ill 的比较级, 意为“更严重, 恶化”)
34. (1) please (用作动词, 意为“使喜欢, 使高兴”) (2) pleased (3) pleasant (令人愉快的, 舒适的) (4) pleasure (with pleasure 意为“愉快地, 乐意地”)
35. (1) sell (2) sale (3) sold (sell out 意为“售完”) (4) sale (on sale 意为“廉价出售, 减价销售”)

