

丛书主编 方 舟
分册主编 时春兰

考点
速查速记

精析精练

中考英语

精确扫描**必考**内容
一网打尽**常考**题型
轻松掌握**解题**技巧
专题训练**快速**提分



考点扫描

KAODIAN SAOMIAO

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中考英语命题趋势与复习对策

有没有这样一本书,有画龙点睛的指导?

有没有这样一本书,有足够量的练习,这些练习既有深度、又用广度,更有针对性?

有没有这样一本书,能够把握初中英语知识的脉络,教会我们融会贯通,达到自如运用的地步?

在写作本书之前,我们收集了近两年全国 100 多个地市的中考试题,并按照“词汇”“短语”“句型”“词类”“语法”“听力”“单选”“情景交际”“完形填空”“阅读”“书面表达”等不同的知识板块进行分门别类的分析与研究,我们发现:中考英语考查的知识点看似很多,但纵观近两年的英语中考试卷,考查重点主要还是基础知识在实际的语言环境中的灵活运用。

1. 英语常考考点梳理

虽然英语考查的知识点看似多、繁、杂,其实英语命题的考点相对集中,且有很强的规律性,经过分析整理,我们制作了下面的英语常考考点一览表,基本上囊括了中考英语的核心内容和主体知识。

知识板块	考查几率超过 70% 以上的考点	一般分值
名词	名词词义辨析 名词的单复数 名词的所有格	4~8
代词	不定代词的用法 名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的区别 人称代词主语、宾格的考查	3~5
动词	动词词义辨析 联系上下文考查动词时态和语态 动词习惯用法和固定搭配	12~18
情态动词	情态动词的词义辨析 情态动词表语气和推测的用法 情态动词引出的一般疑问句问答	3~6
形容词	形容词比较等级的用法 形容词词义辨析	3~5
副词	副词的用法和位置 副词比较等级用法 副词词义辨析	3~5
介词	方位介词、时间介词的用法 易混介词的区别 常见介词短语	4~7
冠词	不定冠词 a, an 的区别 冠词习惯用法	3~5
数词	基数词,序数词的变化及用法 分数及 hundred, thousand, million 的用法	4~6
连词	连词辨析 并列连词主谓一致	3~6
时态	八种时态的用法和区分 根据上下文或时间状语判断时态 一些时态的特殊用法	8~12

续表

知识板块	考查几率超过 70% 以上的考点	一般分值
语态	主动语态被动语态的区别 一些被动语态的特殊用法 没有被动语态的特殊情况	6~10
非谓动词	动词不定式、动名词、分词在句中的应用 固定短语和句型	4~8
主谓一致	就近原则 谓动词用单复数的情况 谓动词视情况而定	3~5
宾语从句	宾语从句引导词 语序 主从句的时态对应等	5~8
定语从句	先行词,关系代词的判断,定语从句的位置等	4~6
状语从句	引导词的选择 条件状语从句和时间状语从句“主将从现”的用法 各种状语从句的区别	5~8
句型	特殊疑问句的疑问词区别 感叹句两种句式的区别 祈使句的用法 反义疑问句的问答 常见倒装句的用法 There be 句型的用法	6~10

2. 中考英语命题的变化与趋势

研究、分析近几年的中考英语命题,尽管每年都会有一些新意,有些地方也会出现一些新题型,但总体上难度变化不大,体现了“稳中求变,变中求新”的命题原则,概括起来,大致可以呈现出以下的趋势:

(1) 词汇考查更灵活

从各地试卷看,从听力到单选、完形、阅读再到写作,词汇考查贯穿试卷始终。但无论是哪种题型,单纯考查词汇含义和词义用法的题已销声匿迹,在具体的语言环境中考查词汇是中考的命题趋势。例如:单选题中通过语境对词义进行辨析选择,完形和阅读中,根据上下文猜测生词在实际的语言环境中的含义等。

(2) 淡化单纯的语法考查

纯粹的语法类题目近乎绝迹,中考侧重对交际能力、应用能力的考查,几乎没有专门为考语法而设置的试题。而在单选、选词填空、单词拼写、完成句子、完形填空和书面表达这些题型中,语法却无处不在,即便是动词填空这一题型中,对动词的考查也是放在完整的篇章中,根据对语篇的理解来考查的。中考阅读理解中的句式结构趋于复杂,语法知识在阅读中的重要性日益凸显。在完形填空中,简单句减少,复合句增加,句子结构越来越复杂。所以中考语法往往是在具体的语言情境的设计中,考查学生灵活运用语法的能力。

(3)注重语言运用和交际

中考英语越来越注重语言的运用和交际,充分表现在“交际英语”题在各地中考试题中所占比例逐年增大,这一题型主要分布在听力、单项选择和补全对话中,命题趋向侧重考查在特定的对话情景中运用日常交际用语的能力。内容上侧重考查以打电话、购物、看病、约会等为主题的对话,辅以考查问候、介绍、告别、感谢、祝愿、请求、允许、表示同意等日常交际用语的掌握和运用情况。

(4)关注社会热点,体现时代性和人文关怀

目前中考试题篇章注重渗透文化,围绕时代背景和社会热点,贴近日常生活,围绕学生的生活实际和科技发展,涉及的题材有说明文、记叙文和应用文等,内容包括故事、文化习俗、科普知识等。选文多来自英语语言国家原汁原味的材料,新颖有趣、图文并茂、语境多样、时代感强。

(5)注重基础,考查能力

各地试卷都没有出现繁、难、偏、旧的题目,基本是依据“国家课程标准”和考试说明命题,基础类的题目越来越多,而且有进一步增多的趋势。

从出题角度看,能力考核是主导,基本没有考查机械记忆纯语言知识的题,多数是在具体的情境中考查学生的综合运用语言能力、逻辑推理能力、分析判断能力、理解表达能力等,因此,这类能够体现学生创新意识和自主能力的新题型试题在未来会大行其道。

3. 英语复习的策略性指导

(1)充分利用好《考试大纲》和教材

中考《考试大纲》不仅是师生复习备考的依据,更是中考命题的依据。复习之前一定要认真研究《考试大纲》,《大纲》中对初中阶段听、说、读、写的具体要求,以及需要掌握的语音、词汇,语法的具体内容要做到心中有数,在以后的复习中就可以做到有的放矢。

教材同样是命题的重要依据,考试涉及到的一切知识点都是源于课本,必须重视对课本的学习。对课本的复习可分为以下几步,第一步以每课时为模块,注重对基础知识的巩固和夯实,重点解决单词,短语,句型的过关。第二步以单元为模块,提炼出本单元的话题和语法,针对话题进行口语和书面表达的训练,针对语法进行专项训练。第三步以每册教材为模块,总结本册书的重点和难点,通过练习注重知识的上穿下联,达到知识的系统性。最后要把初中所有的教材整合起来,形成自己的知识体系。无论复习到哪一模块都要进行检测达标,争取一步一个脚印。

(2)加强专项训练,灵活掌握各类题型的解题技巧

英语考试其实是有规律可循的,譬如听力类题目,问路、天气、购物、电话、借东西、询问问题等,都是常考性的题目,尽管内容不一样,但命题逻辑、解题思路都差不多,因此针对某类题目进行专项训练是很好的途径。

此外,不同类型的题目也有一些简单实用的解题技巧。如阅读理解类题目,主要就是几种:文章细节理解、段落大意、猜测词义、推理判断、文章题目选择等。这些题目都有不同的技巧,比如是细节题,就一定要返回到文章中找关键词;如果是主旨大意题,多数就是有四个黄金句:第一段的首尾句和最后一段的首尾句,要反复阅读,然后进行选择。

以上这些技巧只要平时注意积累,多加训练,就能简单轻松

的快速提高成绩。

(3)加大阅读量,不断扩展词汇和根据上下文猜测词义的能力

词汇是学习英语的基础,很多同学特别喜欢平时死记硬背单词,其实这并不是一种好的学单词的方式。实际上,增加词汇量、提高猜测词义能力的最佳途径就是大量阅读,而且,大量阅读不仅仅提高阅读能力,更重要的是扩大视野,培养语感、语篇意识,提高语言运用能力。

(4)平时重视书面表达训练

很多同学视书面表达为畏途,平时不注意,单等考试发挥,能得多少算多少。这是完全错误的。写作其实并不难,只要掌握方法,其实书面表达得高分并不难。

书面表达的训练,贵在平时坚持,首先要注意积累,抄写、背诵精彩片断;其次,可以把教材内容进行概括或改写,也可以把课文中的情景改写短文;还可以进行专项训练,分为应用文、记叙文、说明文、议论文等逐项突破。

在考试的时候,一定要看清题目要求和所有要写的要点。少一个要点都会失分,因此必须把所有的要点都写进去,中间用一些特别优美的连词或者一些特别精彩的句型进行串联,稍稍添加一些有“亮点”的句子,就一定能有比较好的分数。

4. 关于本书的使用方法

本书编写思想基本上体现了上述命题趋势以及复习策略,是一本“四两拨千斤”“快速提分”的中考复习资料。

(1)告诉你考什么

通过对《初中英语课程标准》和近两年几百份中考英语试卷的分析研究,根据分类原则,我们把英语复习划分为词汇、短语、句型、词法和语法五部分,每一部分都根据重要程度和考试的频度把考点分成了★★★,★★和★三个等级,并对中考命题趋势进行了预测。

(2)告诉你考点怎么记,怎么考

在每一部分中,对必考内容进行详细的解读,并配有经典的例题,告诉你这类题怎么思考,如何正确快速的找到答案,指引你走向考试成功。

此外,对常考内容也进行了梳理和解读,对一般性考点进行总结,力求每个考点都清晰有序,可以帮助你快速记忆,复习有的放矢。

(3)告诉你怎样快速训练

根据中考题型,专门设计了听力、单选、交际、完形、阅读和写作等专题,除了总结常考题型和解题技巧外,还配有大量的真题训练,所选试题注重知识的拓展、整合、应用及创新,让你脱离题海,快速全面提高初中英语的复习效率,真正做到“考点规律化,考试简单化”。

(4)告诉你应试指南

在每一页的最下方,有一条条的应试指南,不要小看她哟,她告诉你了初中英语的复习方法,中考考试应试技巧和解题方法,还有考前心理调整策略,她就像英语中考道路上的一盏明灯,指引你走向考试成功之路。

“工欲善其事,必先利其器!”选择一个好方法,就等于选择了一条快速便捷的道路!选择一本好书,就拿到了打开成功大门的“金钥匙”!

亲爱的同学,渴望成功的你,还在犹豫什么呢?

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第一章 词汇部分

命题趋势:

众所周知,语言离不开词汇,词汇是英语重要的组成部分,所以词汇是中考必考的项目之一。但在近几年的中考中,单纯考查词汇意义的题目越来越少,根据对全国 200 多套中考试题的分析和判断,未来词汇考查的热点将是:

- 相近相似词汇的辨析
- 词汇的词性
- 词汇的固定搭配在语境中的运用

说明:

本章节通过对近几年中考试题大量的研究、梳理和归纳,总结出了必考单词(考查几率 90% 以上)、常考单词(考查几率 70% 以上)和一般性考查单词,讲练结合,可以让你用最少的时间,高效率、高质量的通过词汇关。

一、重点单词

必考单词★★★

必考单词 1 across

[基本用法] ① *prep.* 横过,穿过,越过。例如:

He walked across the field. 他走过田地。

② *adv.* 横穿,穿过。例如:

Can you swim across? 你可以游过去吗?

[短语衔接] across from... 在……对面。例如:

The bank is across from the post office. 银行在邮局的对面。

[辨析活用] across / through 辨析 (见本书常考词类辨析)

真题精选

1. (2011·山东潍坊) The moonlight goes _____ the window and makes the room bright.

- A. across B. through C. over D. in

必考单词 2 advice

[基本用法] *n.* (不可数名词) 建议,意见,劝告。例如:

You should follow his advice.

[短语衔接] a piece of advice 例如: Can you give me a piece of advice? 你能给我出个主意吗?

Could you give me some advice?

真题精选

2. (2010·江西)—What _____ do you have for Paul?

—I think he should study harder than before.

- A. news B. advice
C. help D. information

3. (2010·江苏模拟) Mrs. Jenny gave us _____ on how to learn English well.

- A. some advices B. many advices
C. some advice D. an advice

4. (2011·河南) I have some problems with my English writing. Can you give me some _____?

- A. advice B. decisions
C. information D. messages

必考单词 3 afford

[基本用法] *vt.* (常与 can, could, be able to 连用) 买得起; 负担得起有足够的……(去做……)[+to-v.] 例如:

We can't afford to pay such a price. 我们付不起这个价钱。

[辨析活用] afford / offer / provide 的用法辨析 (见本书必考词类辨析)

真题精选

5. (2011·湖北荆州)—I'm afraid a car is too expensive for me.

—But more and more Chinese can _____ to buy one.

- A. expect B. afford C. choose D. offer

6. (2010·江苏扬州)—Angela, you are going to buy a flat here, are you?

—Yes, but I can't _____ an expensive one.

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

必考单词 4 agree

[基本用法] *v.* 同意,赞成

agree 常用来肯定别人的观点、建议,一般不用于进行时。

例如:

—Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree? —Yes, I agree.

[短语衔接] agree with 赞同,持相同意见,后接 sb. 作宾语。例如:

I agree with you. 我同意你的意见。

agree to do sth. 同意做某事。例如:

He agreed to lend me his bike. 他同意借给我自行车。

[拓展延伸] ① 反义词: disagree *v.* 不同意; 持不同意见。

disagree with sb. 表示不同意某人的意见,例如:

I disagree with you about your opinion. 我不同意你的意见。

② 名词: agreement 同意,协定,协议

真题精选

7. (2011·江苏连云港)—Dirty water shouldn't be poured

练好基本功是学好英语的必要条件,没有扎实的英语基础,就谈不上继续学习,更谈不上有所成就。要想基本功扎实,必须全神贯注地认真听讲,上好每一节课,提高课堂效率,脚踏实地,一步一个脚印。



into rivers.

—_____. It will cause pollution.

- A. Don't say like this B. Never mind
C. I agree with you D. The same to you

8. (2011·江苏盐城)The two cities have reached an _____ to develop science and technology.

- A. education B. excitement
C. agreement D. invention

必考单词 5 allow

[基本用法] *v.* 允许, 准许。后面常跟名词、代词、动名词或从句作宾语。例如:

He doesn't allow cats into the room. 他不允许猫进入房内。

[短语衔接] ①allow sb. (not) to do sth. 允许某人(不)做某事。例如:

His wife doesn't allow him to smoke anymore. 他妻子不让他再抽烟。

②be (not) allowed to do sth. (不)被允许做某事, 为被动结构。例如:

The students are not allowed to send messages in class. 学生们在课堂上不被允许发短信。

真题精选

9. (2011·黑龙江哈尔滨)Take time to relax by listening to music, reading a book or just spending some time alone.

Relaxing allows you _____ to your students with more energy.

- A. return B. to return C. returning

10. (2011·陕西)Driving after drinking wine _____ in China.

- A. allows B. doesn't allow
C. is allowed D. isn't allowed

11. (2011·四川凉山)—I think teenagers should _____ to get their ears pierced.

—I agree with you.

- A. are allowed B. not be allowed
C. not allowed

必考单词 6 as

[基本用法] ①*adv.* 同样地, 表示程度。

as...as... 与……一样, 是同级比较, 其中第一个 as 是副词, 否定句中常用“not so/as...”, 表示“和/与……不一样”。例如:

Jack is as tall as his father. 杰克和他的父亲一样高。

He doesn't speak English so/as freely as you. 他的英语说得不如你流利。

②*prep.* 如, 像。例如:

She spoke of me as her dearest friend. 她谈起我犹如我是她最亲密的朋友。

③*prep.* 充当, 作为。例如:

English is spoken as the first language by most people in Australia. 在澳大利亚, 大多数人把英语作为第一语言。

[短语链接]

①as soon as ……就……例如:

I will call you as soon as he comes here. 他一到这儿, 我就给你打电话。

②as...as possible=as...as one can 尽可能地……例如:

We should practice speaking English as much as possible/we can. 我们要尽可能多地练习说英语。

③as well 也, 还。例如:

I like basketball as well. 我也喜欢篮球。

真题精选

12. (2011·广西桂林)Li Hua's shoes are as _____ as Zhang Hui's.

- A. cheap B. cheaper
C. the cheaper D. the cheapest

13. (2011·四川广元)I told him the news _____ be came back yesterday.

- A. until B. as soon as C. unless

14. (2010·江苏淮安)At the sports meeting, Simon jumped as _____ as Daniel.

- A. high B. higher
C. slow D. slower

必考单词 7 be(am is are was were been)

[基本用法] ①是 be+名词或代词。

②是, be+形容词。This book is interesting.

③在, be+地点。My football is under the desk.

④be+doing. 构成进行时态。

⑤be+done 构成被动语态。

⑥be+to do 表示按计划安排能够, 应该, 必须, 想要做的事情。

[考点速记] be 随主语的变化规则:

我是 am, 你是 are. is 跟着他她它,

是人名, 细思量, 单数 is, 复数 are.

是复数要用 are, 复数用 are 永不差。

(在过去时态中, am/is 变成 was, are 变成 were)

真题精选

15. (2010·北京)The reading room _____ very quiet. I enjoy reading books there.

- A. am B. is C. are D. be

16. (2010·重庆)Last Sunday my aunt _____ at home with me. We were watching TV all day.

- A. was B. were C. is D. are

17. (2010·山东烟台)—Life _____ pets _____ always full of fun. —That's right.

- A. with, are B. with, is
C. and, have D. and, has

必考单词 8 before

[基本用法] ①*prep.* 表示时间, 在……之前(反义词: after 在……之后)。例如: before 6 o'clock 6 点钟以前。

②*prep.* 表示位置, 同 in front of, 在……的前面。例如:

对一些初学英语的学生来说, 学英语比登山还难。其实不然, 如果你喜欢英语并掌握了学英语的方法和技巧, 你就会把学英语当一种乐趣。想学好英语, 首先要培养对英语的兴趣。



The teacher sat before the students. 老师坐在学生们的前面。

③ *adv.* 以前 (可以单独使用) I have seen the film before. 我以前看过这个电影。

④ *conj.* 在……之前 (反义词: after 在……之后)

Think well before you decide. 你决定之前应慎重考虑。

真题精选

18. (2011 · 湖北襄阳) —Is my answer to the math problem right?

—Let me consider it carefully _____ I give you an answer.

- A. before
- B. after
- C. since
- D. as soon as

19. (2011 · 四川绵阳) Making friends is not easy. Sometimes it can take years _____ you become true friends with someone.

- A. before
- B. after
- C. because
- D. unless

20. (2011 · 四川成都) I'm sorry to have you waiting so long for Marcia, and I'm afraid it'll be ten minutes _____ she comes back.

- A. before
- B. after
- C. until

21. (2011 · 山东临沂) Don't forget to wash your hands _____ you have meals.

- A. before
- B. until
- C. though
- D. unless

必考单词 9 both

[基本用法] ① *pron.* 两个(都); 两者(都)。例如:

I want both. 我想要两个。

② *adj.* 两, 双, 两者……都。例如:

Both the answers are not right. 这两个答案并非全对。

③ *adv.* 不但……而且, 既……又……(用来连接两个相同的句子成分) 例如:

Both Mary and Peter are washing the dishes. 玛丽和彼得正在洗碟子。

[短语链接] ① both... and 两个都, 既……又……例如:

He is both dead and buried. 他死了, 也已葬了。

② both of …… 中的两者。

例如: Both of us were tired. 我们两个都累了。

[拓展延伸] 反义词: neither 两个都不, neither... nor...

既不……也不……

真题精选

22. (2011 · 湖北武汉) The teachers in that school speak either English or French, or even _____.

—That's so cool!

- A. all
- B. both
- C. neither
- D. none

23. (2011 · 山东泰安) —I prefer speaking to listening in English learning.

—Oh, really! I think you should be good at _____ of them.

- A. both
- B. neither
- C. some
- D. all

24. (2010 · 湖北荆门) —Which of the two T-shirts do you prefer?

—_____ is OK. I don't like their styles.

- A. Either
- B. Neither
- C. Both
- D. All

必考单词 10 but

[基本用法] ① *conj.* 可是, 但是, 而是, 表示转折关系。

② *prep.* 除了, 常与 on one, none, nothing, all, everyone, who 等连用。例如:

There is no one here but me. 这里除了我之外, 别无他人。

[短语衔接] not only... but (also)... 不仅……而且……

[易错] but 不与 though, although 连用。

真题精选

25. (2011 · 四川广安) —How about having a picnic with me?

—I'd love to, _____ I'm afraid I have no time.

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

26. (2011 · 四川内江) I like the MP3, _____ it's too expensive.

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

27. (2011 · 河源) _____ there were only five soldiers left at the front, _____ they went on fighting.

- A. Because; so
- B. If; and
- C. Though; but
- D. Though; /

28. (2011 · 广东清远) Jack still came to school _____ he was ill.

- A. though
- B. hot
- C. if
- D. so

必考单词 11 can

[基本用法] ① *v.* 能, 可以, 会。

can 是情态动词, 后直接跟动词原形, 不受人称和数的影响。其否定句在 can 后面加 not, can not = can't。一般疑问句把 can 提到句首, 回答时要用上 can 或 can't。例如:

He can speak English and French. 他会讲英语和法语。

He can swim. 他会游泳。

② *n.* [C] 罐头 a can of pork 猪肉罐头。

③ can't 除了表示“不能, 不会”外, 还可做否定推测, 意为“不可能”。

[短语链接] ① as... as sb. can 尽可能……

We should speak English as much as possible. 我们应该尽可能地说英语。

② can not help/stop doing sth. 不禁, 忍不住做某事。例如: The little boy can't help laughing. 这个小男孩忍不住笑了。

[辨析活用] can/be able to 辨析(见本书一般词类辨析)

真题精选

29. (2011 · 浙江湖州) —Who's singing in the next room?

—It _____ be her. She has gone to New York.

- A. can't
- B. must
- C. shouldn't
- D. can

30. (2011 · 浙江金华) —Must we clean the classroom now?

—No, you needn't. It _____ after school.

- A. may clean
- B. must clean
- C. need be cleaned
- D. can be cleaned

31. (2011 · 山西) The talented boy _____ write lyrics when he was at the age of ten.



A. may B. could C. must

必考单词 12 careless

[基本用法] *adj.* ①粗心的,疏忽的,草率的。例如:

He made a careless mistake. 他犯了一个粗枝大叶的错误。

②+of/about 漫不经心的;淡漠的。例如:

She's careless about her clothes. 她对穿着一点都不讲究。

[拓展延伸] 反义词:careful 副词:carelessly

真题精选

32. (2011·湖北十堰)—Terra, you shouldn't be so _____.
You always leave your things here and there.

—Sorry, mom. I'll put them away soon.

- A. terrified B. cheerful
C. careless D. frightened

33. (2011·山东聊城) Some students are so _____ that they often make mistakes in their homework.

- A. careful B. serious
C. careless D. successful

34. (2011·湖南邵阳) Dear students, please read every sentence carefully. The more _____ you are, the _____ mistakes you'll make.

- A. carefully, fewer B. careful, less
C. careful, fewer

必考单词 13 either

[基本用法] ①*adj.* (两方中)任一;每一方的

在句中可作主语(此时句中谓语动词用单数)、宾语、表语和定语(either作定语时,只能修饰单数名词)。例如:

Either of the books is popular with the students. 随便哪一本书都受到同学们的欢迎。(主语)

I have bought two cakes, you may have either. 我买了两块蛋糕,你要哪块都行。(宾语)

The books were either works on travel or detective novels. 这些书要么是旅游方面的书,要么是侦探小说。(表语)

You can park on either side of the street. 在街道的哪边停车都可以。(定语)

②(否定句中)也。例如:

I haven't read it and my brother hasn't either. 我没有读过,我的弟弟也没有读过。

[短语衔接] either...or... 或者……或者……

例如: Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekends. 周末要么是我爸要么是我妈做饭。

真题精选

35. (2011·四川成都)—Would you like some juice or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind.

- A. Either B. Neither C. Both

36. (2011·江苏宿迁)—Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
—I don't care. _____ is fine.

必考单词 14 enough

[基本用法] ①*adj.* 充足的,充分的。通常修饰复数名词

或不可数名词,可放在被修饰名词之前或之后(但以前置为多见)。例如: He has enough money/money enough to buy a car. 他有足够的钱买辆汽车。

②*adv.* 足够地。可以修饰形容词和副词,但必须放在后面,例如:

fast enough 足够快了

I don't know him well enough to ask him for help. 我和他不够熟,不能请他帮忙。

[拓展延伸] 形容词/副词+enough+(for sb.)+to do sth. (对某人来说)足以……能做某事

too... (for sb.)+to do sth. (对某人来说)太……不能……

so... that... 如此……以至于……

三者可以进行同义句转换。例如: The boy isn't old enough to go to school. 这个男孩不够大,不能去上学。

= The boy is too young to go to school.

= The boy is so young that he can't go to school.

真题精选

37. (2011·四川宜宾)—Look, how beautiful the car is!

—Yes, but it's too _____ for me.

- A. expensive B. high C. cheap D. low

38. (2010·黑龙江哈尔滨) As teenagers, we're old enough _____ with housework. We can help set the table, wash the dishes and clean our own rooms.

- A. to help B. helping C. helped

必考单词 15 expect

[基本用法] ①期待,期望,通常用作及物动词。例如:

I expect that I will be back on Sunday. 我预计星期日回来。

②预计,预料。例如:

I expect a storm. 我预计会有场暴风雨来。

③expect (sb.) to do sth. 期望(某人)做某事。例如:

I expect to finish the work by Friday. 我期望能在星期五以前完成此工作。

④expect+that 从句,若从句谓语为否定,注意否定的转移。例如:

I don't expect that he has done such a thing. 我预料他不会干出这种事来。

真题精选

39. (2011·山东烟台)—Do you think Brazil will beat Japan in the next match?

—Yes, they have better players, so I _____ them to win.

- A. hope B. expect C. expect D. prefer

40. (2011·山东菏泽) Mary is tired of learning because she is _____ to do better than she can, both at school and at home.

- A. thought B. expected C. hoped D. helped

41. (2011·湖北襄阳)—How is the life in Wenchuan earthquake areas now?

—People are living a much better life than we _____.

- A. expected B. supported C. discovered D. noticed

要每天利用至少半个小时的时间,大声的朗读和背诵所学过的课文、对话、单词,通过朗读和背诵达到听、说训练,提高自己的语感。

42. (2011·山东威海) What time do you expect her _____?

- A. arrive B. is arriving
C. arriving D. to arrive

必考单词16 feel

[基本用法] 感觉……,摸起来……,相当于系动词be,后面接形容词,无被动语态。

[拓展延伸] 相同的用法还有:smell“闻起来……”,sound“听起来……”,taste“尝起来……”,look“看起来……”

真题精选

43. (2011·福建福州)—I often listen to the song Rainbow.
—So do I. It _____ beautiful.

- A. feels B. smells C. sounds

44. (2011·四川乐山)—Do you like your new T-shirt?

—Yes. It _____ very soft.

- A. feels B. sounds C. smells

45. (2011·安徽) The food here smells good, but what does it _____ like?

- A. taste B. touch C. seem D. feel

46. (2011·广东) This silk dress _____ so smooth. It's made in China.

- A. feels B. smells C. sounds D. tastes

必考单词17 finish

[基本用法] *vt. & vi.* 结束,完成,通常指经过努力达到预期目的,完成某项任务。例如:

What time does the concert finish? 音乐会何时结束?

[短语链接] finish doing 做完某事。例如:

When will you finish reading the book? 你什么时候读完那本书?

[拓展延伸] 英语中有许多动词,其后只能跟动名词形式做宾语,不能跟动词不定式。下面的口诀可以帮你记忆这些动词。

喜不喜欢不介意(enjoy, mind)

想要训练莫放弃(feel like, practise, give up)

不禁值得去坚持(can't help, be worth, keep/keep on)

忙于完成最无益(be busy, finish)

真题精选

47. (2011·山东枣庄) When I got to school, Amy _____ his homework.

- A. had invented B. had finished
C. had developed D. had rushed

48. (2011·广东广州) May I have a rest? I have already finished _____ the report.

- A. write B. writing C. to write D. written

49. (2011·江苏淮安) Why not _____ an English club to practice _____ English?

- A. join; speaking B. to join; speaking
C. join; to speak D. to join; to speak

50. (2011·浙江舟山) Smoking is not allowed in public places since May 1st. It may be a good chance for some people to _____ smoking.

A. put up

B. give up

C. pick up

D. look up

必考单词18 fish

[基本用法] ①鱼肉(不可数名词)。

②鱼(可数名词),指鱼的数量,单复数相同。

③鱼(可数名词),指鱼的种类,复数为fishes。

真题精选

51. (2010·江西) The doctor told me to eat more _____ because it's good for my health.

- A. orange B. vegetables C. icecream D. fish

52. (2011·四川广安)—Are there any _____ in the picture?

—Yes, there are.

- A. fish B. pork C. beef

53. (2010·山西) I like _____ a lot, and my mother usually cooks it in different ways.

- A. fish B. potatoes C. noodles

必考单词19 get

[基本用法] ①获得,得到。例如:

I got a better job. 我得到了一份更好的工作。

②接人,取东西。例如:

After a while, she intended to get her daughter from the kindergarten. 过一会儿,他打算把女儿从幼儿园接回来。

③收到,接到。例如:

Did you get my telegram? 你收到我的电报了吗?

④变得。例如:

The food's getting cold. 菜凉了。

⑤get to... 到,到达。例如:

When we got to the station, the bus was waiting.

[短语衔接] get along 进行,相处

get away 逃跑

get back 回来,收回,找回

get over 克服,忍受;摆脱(疾病等)

get down 记下来

get ready for 为……做准备

get through 通过(考试,海关);(电话)接通

get up 起床

get sth. from sb. “从某人那里获得/取走某物”

真题精选

54. (2010·河北模拟) The news was a terrible blow to her, but she will _____ the shock soon.

- A. get out B. get through
C. get off D. get over

55. (2010·浙江杭州)—Is tea ready? —No, mother is _____ it ready now.

- A. doing B. cooking C. burning D. getting

56. (2010·上海) The bus is coming. Be careful when you _____ the bus.

- A. get on B. get off C. get up D. get to

要学好英语,在课堂上应聚精会神,一刻也不能懈怠,大脑要始终处于积极状态,思维要活跃、思路要开阔,心随老师走,听懂每一句话,抓住每一个环节,理解每一个知识点,多联想、多思考,做到心领神会。



必考单词20 give

[基本用法] *v.* 给, 赠给, 授予, 给予

give 后常接双宾语, 即 give sb. sth. / give sth. to sb., 给某人某物。例如:

Give me a book. = Give a book to me. 给我一本书。

[易错] 在 give sb. sth. 中, sb. 可以是名词也可以是代词, 但 sth. 不能是代词, 只能是名词, 例如: give me the book 不能说成 give me it.

[短语衔接] give away 捐赠

give up 放弃, 交出

give back (= return) 还给

give in 让步, 投降, 交进来

give off (散) 发生, 放出

真题精选

57. (2010 · 山东莱芜) My father has decided to _____ smoking. That's good news for us.

A. give up B. give out C. give in D. give to

58. (2011 · 湖北黄冈) —What are you doing, Uncle Wang?

—I am sorting out old books and I'll _____ to kids in West China.

A. give them up B. give them away
C. give them off D. give them in

59. (2011 · 山东菏泽) Last year was a hard time to my friend Jim, but he didn't _____ hope.

A. pick up B. use up C. put up D. give up

必考单词21 hear

[基本用法] *vt. & vi.* 听见, 听到, 听说。例如:

I'm sorry to hear that you had a cold. 听说你感冒了我很难过。

[短语衔接] hear about 听说, 闻知。例如:

We've been hearing a lot about that young tennis player lately. 最近我们听到许多关于那位年轻的网球选手的事。

hear from 接到……信息。例如:

I heard from her last week. 我上星期收到她的信。

hear of 听说。例如:

I've never heard of anyone doing that. 我从未听说有人做那种事。

[易错] hear 强调听的结果; listen(to) 强调听的过程。

真题精选

60. (2011 · 湖南邵阳) —My grandfather was ill in hospital last week.

—_____.
A. I don't think so B. I'm sorry to hear that
C. That's a good idea

61. (2010 · 山东模拟) —How often do you hear _____ your mother.

—Once a month. I'm expecting a letter every day.

A. of B. from C. about D. 不填

62. (2010 · 山东菏泽) I'm sorry, I didn't _____ you

clearly. Would you say it again?

A. hear B. notice C. see D. watch

必考单词22 if 如果, 是否

[基本用法] if 作如果讲时, 引导的是条件状语从句, 如果主从句的动作都发生在将来, 那么主句用一般将来时/祈使句/含有情态动词的句子, 从句用一般现在时态, 即“主将从现”。

[拓展延伸] ① 用法相同的词有: when, before, after, untill, as soon as 引导的时间状语从句, unless 引导的条件状语从句, 当主从句的动作都发生在将来, 时态对应都是“主将从现”。

② if 的反义词是 unless (如果不), 除非引导条件状语从句时, 用法同 if。

③ if 作“是否”讲时, 引导宾语从句, 不影响时态。

真题精选

63. (2011 · 新疆阜康) —Can you guess if they _____ speaking English with us?

—I think they will do if they _____ free.

A. will practise, are B. will practise, will be
C. practising, being D. practise, are

64. (2011 · 湖南永州) We will climb the mountain tomorrow _____ it doesn't rain.

A. if B. although C. since

65. (2011 · 山东威海) —Would you like to go for a walk with me, Allen?

—I'd love to, _____ you don't want to go alone.

A. until B. before C. if D. after

66. (2011 · 湖南益阳) I don't know if she _____ to my birthday party tomorrow. If she _____, I'll be very happy.

A. comes, comes B. will come, comes
C. comes, will come

必考单词23 information

[基本用法] *n.* 消息, 信息, 通知, 资料。

[辨析活用] news / information / message 的用法辨析 (见本书一般词类辨析)。

[易错] 注意 information 是不可数名词。

真题精选

67. (2011 · 江苏苏州) There are millions of websites on the Internet and there _____ a lot of useful _____ on the websites.

A. are, informations B. are, information
C. is, information D. is, informations

68. (2010 · 上海) You can get much _____ about the World Expo on the Internet.

A. map B. picture
C. ticket D. information

必考单词24 keep

[基本用法] ① keep + *n.* + *adj.* 使(某人或某物)保持某种状态。例如: We must keep the room clean.

学英语, 一定要做课堂笔记。因为人的记忆力是有限的, 人不可能都过目不忘, 记忆本身就是不断与遗忘作斗争的过程。常言说, “好脑筋不如烂笔头”。

②培育,饲养。例如: Farmers often keep chickens in their backyards.

[拓展延伸] borrow 向别人借, lend 借给别人。

borrow 和 lend 都是瞬时动词,不能与表示一段时间的短语连用,因此,在句中如果有表示一段时间的 for /since /how long 的时间状语的时候, borrow 和 lend 都要变成 keep, 意为“保留,保存,保管”。

[常见短语] keep doing sth. 一直做……

keep sb. doing sth. 让某人一直做……

keep sb. from doing sth. = stop/prevent sb. doing sth. 防止/阻止/禁止某人做某事

keep up with = catch up with 赶上……

keep out 使不进入,遮挡。例如: The coat can keep out the cold. 这件外衣能抵御寒冷。

真题精选

69. (2011·浙江丽水) Personally I don't quite agree that people _____ dangerous animals as pets.

A. depend B. afford C. keep D. follow

70. (2011·浙江衢州)—May I borrow these two books, please?

—Yes, you can _____ them for two weeks.

A. borrow B. lend C. buy D. keep

71. (2011·湖南郴州) She likes reading. She usually _____ some books from the library.

A. buys B. lends C. borrows

必考单词 25 look

[基本用法] ①看(单独使用时,后不跟介词),如:

Look! Here comes the bus. 瞧! 汽车来了。

②look at... 后面跟名词或代词。如:

Look at these pictures. How beautiful they are! 看这些画,它们是多么漂亮啊!

③看起来……相当于系动词 be,后面接形容词。

④n. 看,外观,容貌。例如: have a look.

[短语衔接] look for 寻找, look up 查阅(资料、书籍等), look over 复习, look after 照顾,照料, look forward to doing sth. 盼望做某事

[拓展延伸] look, 看,强调看的动作; see, 看见,强调结果。

(同样用法的有 listen—hear, look for—find)

真题精选

72. (2011·四川雅安) Mrs. Green is _____ her purse, but she can't _____ it.

A. looking for, find B. looking at, find
C. seeing, looking for D. finding, look for

73. (2011·安徽芜湖) Don't be afraid of new words. You can _____ in the dictionary.

A. look at them B. look for them
C. look them up D. look them over

74. (2010·上海) Is this a photo of your daughter? She looks _____ in the pink dress!

A. lovely B. quietly C. politely D. happily

必考单词 26 make

[基本用法] ①v. 使,促使,迫使。

②做,制造,生产。例如:

My mother made a big cake. 妈妈做了一个大蛋糕。

[短语衔接] ①make+sb./sth.+n. 使(让)某人/某物(成为)……。例如:

We made him our monitor. 我们让他当我们的班长。

②make+sb./sth.+adj. 使某人/某事……。例如:

The news made me happy. 这个消息使我高兴。

③make+sb.+do sth. (不带 to 的不定式)使某人做某事。

例如:

What makes the grass grow? 什么东西使得草生长?

④make+sb./sth.+v.-ed 使某人/某事被……使 sb./sth. 后面的那个动作是被动的。例如:

The strange noise made us frightened. 奇怪的声音使我们感到恐惧。

⑤be made of 由……(某种原料)制成(能看出原材料)。

be made from 由……制成(不能看出原材料)。例如:

This spade is made of iron. 这把铲子是用铁做的。

Butter is made from milk. 奶油是由牛奶制成的。

真题精选

75. (2011·上海) Edward, you have grown up. You should learn to make your own room _____.

A. empty B. noisy C. dirty D. tidy

76. (2011·浙江台州)—Let's _____ some dumplings right now.

—OK, I'll cut up the meat first.

A. eat B. buy C. heat D. make

77. (2010·河北) I _____ a mistake. Please don't be angry with me.

A. make B. made
C. will make D. had made

78. (2010·云南) The boss made the workers _____ 20 hours a day.

A. work B. works
C. to work D. working

必考单词 27 must

[基本用法] ①表示必须、应该(否定形式用 needn't 或 don't have to)。例如:

—Must I finish the work before dark?

—No, you needn't /don't have to. You may leave it for tomorrow.

否定: must not (mustn't) 表示强烈禁止。例如:

You mustn't get to school late.

②表示推测,只用在肯定句中,“一定”、“想必”之意。其否定意义“不可能”,用 can't be 形式。例如:

—The light in her room is still on, she must be at home now. 她房间里的灯还亮着,她现在一定在家。

—She can't be at home. I saw her out just ten minutes ago.

在课堂上,认真听讲是十分必要的,不但要专心听老师对知识的讲解,而且要认真听老师说英语的语音、语调、重音、连读、失去爆破、断句等发音要领,以便培养自己纯正地道的英语口语。



She forgot to turn off her light. 她一定不在家, 十分钟前我看见她出去了。她忘了关灯。

[辨析活用] must/have to 辨析(见本书常考词类辨析)

真题精选

79. (2011 · 山东滨州) —Must I get up early tomorrow morning?

—No, _____.

- A. you mustn't B. I don't think you have to
C. you can't D. you need

80. (2011 · 浙江宁波) —May I take the magazine out of the reading room?

—No, you can't. You _____ read it here. It's the rule.

- A. must B. would C. may D. might

81. (2011 · 安徽芜湖) —Must I go through the radiation (辐射) check when I come back from Japan at the airport these days?

—Yes, you _____.

- A. can B. may C. might D. must

必考单词 23 or

[基本用法] ①(用以引出另一种可能性)或, 或者, 还是
例如:

Is the flower red or blue? 那花是红的还是蓝的?

②(用于警告或忠告)否则, 不然。

③(用于否定句, 提出两种或多种事物时)也不。例如:

He cannot read or write. 他不会看书, 也不会写字。

真题精选

82. (2010 · 山东菏泽) There goes the bell. Hurry up, _____ you'll be late for class.

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

83. (2011 · 广东深圳) —_____ Rose _____ Jack watched Prince William's wedding on TV yesterday.

—What a pity! They miss the exciting moment.

- A. Both, and B. Not only, but also
C. Either, or D. Neither, nor

必考单词 24 stop

[基本用法] ①*v.* 停止, 终止。例如:

The clock stopped at some point during the night. 时钟停在晚上的某时刻。

②*v.* 拦阻。例如:

Nothing can stop us from marching on. 没有什么能够阻止我们继续前进。

③*n.* 公共汽车站 at the bus stop

[短语衔接] stop sb. from doing sth. 阻止/防止某人做某事

[辨析活用] stop to do sth. /stop doing sth. 辨析(见本书必考短语辨析)

真题精选

84. (2011 · 山东泰安) —I feel tired and sleepy.

—Why not stop _____ for a while?

- A. rest B. to rest C. resting D. rested

85. (2011 · 四川南充) Class is beginning. Please stop _____.

- A. talking B. to talk C. talk

必考单词 30 take

[基本用法] ①拿、取, 意为“把某人或某物从说话地点带到或拿到别处去”。

take... to... 把……带到…… 例如:

Could you take my schoolbag to the classroom, please? 请你把我的书包拿到教室里去好吗?

take with 随身带, 随身携带。例如:

Take the books to your brother. 把这些书带给你的哥哥。

②乘车(船)等。如:

They usually take a bus to work. 他们通常乘公交车上班。

③take 表示“花费时间”之意, 其常用句型为“ It takes sb. some time to do sth. ”, 意为“某人花多少时间做某事”, 注意后面的动词前的 to 不可丢掉。例如:

It takes her twenty minutes to walk to school every day. 她每天步行去上学要花二十分钟的时间。

[短语衔接] take off 脱掉, (飞机)起飞

take place 发生

take away 拿走

take out 拿出

take down 取下

take exercise 运动, 锻炼

take a seat 坐下, 坐坐

take a look (at) 看一看

take photos 照相, 拍照

take a walk 散步

take a rest 休息

take up 举起, 占(地方)费(时间), 占据, 从事……

[辨析活用] take/bring 辨析(见本书常考词类辨析)

真题精选

86. (2011 · 上海) The lady _____ dancing as a hobby in her sixties, and she is really good at it now.

- A. dressed up B. looked up C. took up D. put up

87. (2010 · 山东威海) If the postman has a registered (挂号) letter for us, he _____ it to our flat.

- A. brings B. send C. leaves D. take

88. (2010 · 陕西) Don't forget _____ an umbrella _____ you. It's going to rain.

- A. to take, to B. taking, to
C. to take, with D. taking, with

89. (2010 · 天津) The plane will _____ from Beijing Capital Airport and land in London

- A. take up B. take out C. take away D. take off

必考单词 31 thousand

[基本用法] 千

当 thousand 与具体的数字连用时, 习惯上用单数, 而且其后也不接 of; 当 thousand 不与具体数字连用, 而是表示不确定的泛指时, 则不仅要用复数, 而且要后接 of, 然后才能接名词。即:

在课堂上听见听懂老师传授的每一个知识点, 在头脑里形成反馈以帮助记忆; 理解领会老师提出的问题, 以便迅速作答, 对比同学对问题的回答, 以加深对问题的理解而取别人之长补自己之短。

具体数字+thousand+名词或thousands of+名词。

[拓展延伸] ①与 thousand 用法相同的有: hundred(百), million(百万), billion(十亿)

- ②hundreds of 数百的…… 成百上千的……
 thousands of 数千的…… 成千上万的……
 millions of 数以百万的…… billions of 数十亿的……

真题精选

90. (2011·重庆) The government of Chongqing is building _____ cheap and good houses for the people.
 A. thousand B. thousands
 C. thousand of D. thousands of
91. (2011·江西泸州) There are over _____ students in their school.
 A. hundreds B. nine hundreds
 C. hundreds of D. nine hundred
92. (2011·四川德阳) Football is so exciting that _____ people in the world play it.
 A. million of B. millions of C. two millions of

必考单词 32 though

[基本用法] 虽然, 尽管

[易错] though 引导让步状语从句, 不可和 but, however 一起用, 但可以加 yet.

[拓展延伸] though = although, though 较普通, although 较正式, 且多用于句首。例如:

Although he is very old, (yet) he is quite strong. 尽管他很老, (然而) 他很健康。

真题精选

93. (2011·浙江台州) I still remember my first teacher _____ we haven't seen each other for a long time.

- A. if B. until C. though D. because

94. (2011·江苏无锡) _____ Amy likes to go to the cinema, but she doesn't like to see horror films.

- A. Since B. As C. Though D. 不填

95. (2011·山东聊城) —How do you like the story?
 —Interesting, _____ the end of it is not perfect.

- A. so B. though C. or D. because

96. (2011·四川德阳) _____ he was only twelve, he could run faster than any kids in the school.

- A. Though B. Because C. If

必考单词 33 while

[基本用法] ①当……的时候, 同时。例如:

It began to snow while I was walking in the street. 我在街上散步时, 天上飘起了雪花。

②而, 然而。例如:

He is tall while his daughter is short. 他很高, 而他的女儿却很矮。

[辨析活用] while/when 的辨析(见本书常考此类辨析)

真题精选

97. (2011·山东青岛) Tom rushed into the house _____ his mother was cooking.

- A. as B. before C. while D. after

98. (2011·安徽) My father was preparing for his speech _____ my mother was doing some washing last night.

- A. if B. while C. unless D. until

99. (2010·安徽芜湖) Tom is good at drawing _____ John does well in playing football.

- A. because B. when C. while D. since

常考单词 ★★

常考单词 1 address

[基本用法] *n.* 地址, 通讯处

常考单词 2 believe

[基本用法] *vt. & vi.* 相信, 认为, 信任, 信赖。例如:

Do you believe this news story? 你相信这个新闻故事吗?

[辨析活用] believe/believe in (见本书一般性词类辨析)

[拓展延伸] believe 不用进行时态, 引导否定时通常本身变为否定。例如:

I don't believe it is a mistake. 我认为那不是个错误。

常考单词 3 between

[基本用法] *prep.* 介于(两者或多者)之间

[短语衔接] between...and... 在……和……之间。例如:

The post office is between the bank and the supermarket. 邮局在银行和超市之间。

[短语辨析] between/among 的用法辨析(见本书常考词类辨析)

常考单词 4 busy

[基本用法] *adj.* 忙的, 繁忙的, 忙碌的, 其反义词是 free, 空闲的。

[短语链接] be busy with sth. 忙于某事。例如:

I'm busy with my homework. 我忙我的作业。

be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事。例如:

I'm busy doing my homework. 我忙于做作业。

常考单词 5 call

[基本用法] ① *v.* 打电话, 给某人打电话。

② 喊, 叫。例如:

Please call me if I don't wake up in time. 到时我不醒, 请叫醒我。

③ 把……叫做……例如:

His friends call him Bob. 他的朋友叫他鲍勃。

[短语衔接] call sb. = phone/telephone sb. = give sb. a call 给某人打电话。

[拓展延伸] call, phone, telephone 后也可跟电话号码, 电话号码前可用介词 at。

在认真听讲的同时, 还要双眼紧随老师观察老师的动作、口形、表情、板书、绘图、教具展示等。大脑里形成的视觉信息和听觉信息相结合, 印象就会更加深刻。



常考单词 6 cause

[基本用法] ①造成,使(发生)……其后可直接跟造成的结果或发生的事情作宾语,也可接双宾语或接不定式的复合结构作宾语。例如:

The heavy rain caused the floods. 大雨造成洪水泛滥。

He caused his friends much unhappiness. 他弄得他朋友很不愉快。(双宾语)

The cold weather caused the plants to die. 天气寒冷冻死了植物。(不定式复合结构)

②使,迫使。通常接不定式的复合结构作宾语。

[易错] 不要受动词 make 的影响而用错句型。例如:

The bad news caused her to be sad. 这个坏消息使她伤心。

常考单词 7 come

[基本用法] ①*v.* 来,过来,所表示的方向是朝向说话者的位置。例如:

Our teacher came in with a book under her arm. 老师走了进来,胳膊下夹着一本书。

②(做连系动词)成为,变为,相当于 come true。

[常用短语] ①come from 来自,出生于

②come in 进来,到达,(火车)进站

③come up with 想出(计划,方法等)

④come down 下来,下落

⑤come on(命令句)快一点

⑥come along 一起走,走吧

⑦come across (偶然)遇见

常考单词 8 decide

[基本用法] *v.* 决定,下决心

①+名词或代词。

②+to do sth. 决定做某事,相当于 make a decision to do sth. 和 decide on doing sth.。例如:

She decided to live in London. 她决定住在伦敦。

③+that 从句。

[拓展延伸] 名词:decision, make a decision 做决定。

常考单词 9 dress

[基本用法] ①*n.* 连衣裙,衣服,服装。

②*v.* 穿衣,更衣,给……穿衣服。例如:

On Sunday evening, he dressed himself with special care. 星期天晚上,他非常细心地把自己打扮了一番。

He is old enough to dress himself and does everything all by himself. 他长大了可以自己穿衣服,什么都可以自理了。

[短语辨析] wear / put on / dress / be in 的用法辨析(见本书必考词类辨析)

[短语链接] dress up ①穿上盛装,精心打扮 ②修饰,装饰

[易错] dress 的宾语是人而不是衣服。

常考单词 10 especially

[基本用法] *adv.* 特别,尤其,格外。

在句中可修饰动词、形容词、介词短语等,多放在它所修饰

的词的后面。

常考单词 11 except

[基本用法] *prep.* 除...之外(自身不包括在内)。例如:

We go there every day except Sunday. 除了星期天,我们每天都去那儿。

[辨析活用] except/besides 辨析(见本书常考词类辨析)

常考单词 12 famous

[基本用法] *adj.* 著名的,出名的。

①be famous for 因……而出名。例如:

Beijing is famous for the Great Wall. 北京因长城而出名。

②be famous as 作为……而出名。例如:

Yao Ming is famous as a great basketball player. 姚明作为一名优秀的篮球运动员而出名。

常考单词 13 forget

[基本用法] ①忘掉。例如:

She forgot to post the letter. 她忘记寄这封信了。

②遗忘(某物)。例如:

I forgot my ticket and sent my brother for it. 我忘记了带票,让我兄弟去取了。

[常用短语] ①forget to do sth. 跟动词不定式时,表示动作尚未发生,意为:忘记要做某事(事没做)。例如:

He forgot to tell her about it. 我忘记告诉她这件事了。

②forget doing sth. 跟动名词,表示都做已经发生了,意为:忘记做了某事(事做了,但忘记了)。例如:

He forgot telling her about it. 他不记得告诉他这件事了。

[易错] 当说“把某物遗忘在某处”时,不用 forget, 而用 leave。

常考单词 14 go

[基本用法] 去,不及物动词,以说话者为中心,“离开所在地而到其他地方”。例如:

It's too far, I won't go. 那太远了,我不去。

[常用短语] go to+地点 去某地

go+doing 去做某事

go fishing (shopping/skating /swimming) 去钓鱼、购物、滑冰、游泳等

go on 发生,进行,继续下去

go on doing 继续做

go ahead 进行,干吧

go along 向前进展

go away 走开,离开

go back 回来,回去

go down 下落,沿着

go for a walk 散步

go to bed 上床睡觉

go to sleep 睡着

常考单词 15 happen

[基本用法] ①*vi.* 发生。例如:

The accident happened outside my house. 这个事故发生在我家房子的外面。

[短语衔接] ①sth. happen to sb. 某人发生某事。例如:

Did you hear what happened to him last night? 你听说过他昨晚发生了什么事吗?

②happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事。例如:

I happened to see him this morning. 今天早上,我碰巧遇见了他。

[辨析活用] happen 和 take place 的辨析(见常考短语辨析)

[易错] happen 为不及物动词,无被动语态。

常考单词16 help

[基本用法] *v. & n.* 帮助,援助

[短语衔接] ①help with... 在……方面帮助

②help sb. (to) do sth. 帮某人做某事, to 可要,也可不要, do 表示动词要用原形。例如:

I help her (to) do homework. 我帮助她做作业。

③Help yourself/yourselves to... 随便吃点/喝点……

④Help! 救命! 求救用语。

[拓展延伸] *adj.* helpful 有帮助的。例如:

She has been very helpful to us. 她对我们很有帮助。

常考单词17 idea

[基本用法] 主意,想法,计划,打算

[短语衔接] have no idea 不知道,不了解

Good idea! 好主意。(此短语为交际用语中的常考答语)

常考单词18 ill

[基本用法] *adj.* 生病的,不健康的;*n.* illness. 例如:

My mother is ill, I have to stay at home to look after her. 我妈妈病了,我必须在家她。

[短语辨析] ill 和 sick 的辨析(见一般词类辨析)

[易错] ill 只能做表语,不能做定语。

常考单词19 invite

[基本用法] *v.* 邀请。例如:

She didn't invite me to have dinner with them. 她没邀请我和他们一起吃饭。

[常见短语] ①invite+sb. +to do sth. 邀请某人做某事。例如:

They've invited us to stay for the weekend. 他们已邀请我们留下来度周末。

②invite+sb. +to a place 邀请某人到某处。例如:

He invited me to his house. 昨天他邀请我去他家。

常考单词20 leave

[基本用法] 离开,出发。例如: We leave tonight. 我们今晚走。

[短语衔接] ①leave sth. sw., 把某物忘在某地。例如:

He sometimes leaves his umbrella in the train. 他有时会把雨伞忘在火车上。

②leave for 动身到(某处),例如:

I'll leave for London. 我要去伦敦。

[易错] leave 是非延续性动词,不能和表示一段时间的时间状语连用。

常考单词21 let

[基本用法] ①*v.* 允许,让。

②提出建议, let's=let us, us 是宾格,动词要用原形。例如:

Let's play tennis. 让我们打网球吧。

[短语衔接] let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。let 是动词,如果后面跟人称代词,要用宾格。例如:

Let him come in. 让他进来。

[辨析活用] let/allow 的辨析(见本书常考词类辨析)

常考单词22 mind

[基本用法] ①*n.* 内心,想法,主意。

②*v.* 介意。mind 通常用于疑问句、否定句或条件句中,后接名词或从句。例如:

He doesn't mind the cold weather. 他对寒冷的天气不介意。

[习惯用语] ①mind doing sth. 介意做某事。例如:

Would you mind opening the window? 你介意打开这扇窗户吗?

②mind sb's /sb. doing sth. 介意某人做某事。例如:

Would you mind me/my having a rest?

③Would you mind (not) doing sth.? 你介意(不)做某事吗? 例如:

Would you mind not smoking here? 你介意不要在这吸烟吗?

④Never mind! (答语)没关系,不介意。

常考单词23 offer

[基本用法] ①(主动)拿给,给予,提供,相当于 give, 后可接名词或代词作宾语,也可接双宾语,即 offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb.。例如:

Is breakfast offered? 提供早餐吗?

②提出,表示。例如:

Johnson offered a new suggestion. 约翰逊提出了一个新建议。

③后接不定式,表示“主动提出做某事”。例如:

The boy offered to pay for the desk he had broken. 那男孩主动提出赔偿被他弄坏的桌子。

[辨析活用] afford /offer/provide 的辨析(见本书必考词类辨析)

常考单词24 play

[基本用法] ①*n.* 游戏,玩耍,玩笑,比赛,戏剧。例如:

a TV play 一部电视剧

②*v.* 玩,装扮。例如:

The children like to play. 孩子们爱玩耍。

[短语衔接]

①play+球类/游戏类名词,不可加冠词。例如:

play basketball 打篮球 play football 踢足球 play cards

玩牌 play games 做游戏

对学过的课文要多读、勤读、苦读,可以跟录音机读,竭力模仿其语音语调以纠正发音,要读得抑扬顿挫朗朗上口,一些经典文章最好能背得滚瓜烂熟。利用一切可能的机会,练习英语口语。