



VOCABULARY
英语词汇突破系列

中考英语

核心词汇 突破

+ 竞赛拓展

重点中学教学一线名师倾力打造

最全中考词汇书助考生精确把握词汇释义、用法、搭配

主编：李庄弘

编著：林丽华 吕娜 潘程露 张立

杨宇慧 杨冬琳 潘正转 戴慧丽



前 言

语言由词汇构成,英语词汇在英语学习中十分重要。单词的意思、结构、用法以及词语的搭配都是英语学习中不可缺少的组成部分。没有足够的词汇量以及熟练运用词汇的能力,无论是在英语考试中或是在平时英语交流中都会举步维艰。

在学习单词时,很多学生只是将单词翻译成相应的中文进行记忆,这样的学习方法多少有些片面。真正要学好词汇,学生需要充分地认识、了解每一个单词。包括它的本意、相应的词性转换以及词法,甚至是与一些同类单词的区别。

在如今的中考中,词汇的重要性不言而喻。学生不仅要会正确拼读初中所学的常用单词,同时也要熟练掌握单词的正确用法,这样无论是在听力、语法,还是阅读、写作中才能够运用自如。

本书共分为上下两篇。上篇为中考核心词汇,共分成 18 个单元。本书囊括了中考英语必备的 1600 多个单词。编者根据《上海市初级中学英语学科教学基本要求》编写,同时仔细浏览了近 10 年的上海中考卷,以及近 3 年的上海中考各区 1 模、2 模卷。编者将每个单词按照词频分为 3 星、2 星和 1 星,并把每一个单词当成词汇的系列,罗列出了单词的词性、中文释义、例句、词性拓展,以及固定搭配、常考词辨析等。旨在帮助初中阶段学生,特别是面临中考的学生熟练掌握考试必备单词,强化单词的记忆以及单词与单词之间的联系。另外,在每个单元后面都有配套练习,能够有效地检测学生熟练运用单词的能力。另外,这一篇章的一大特色就是密切联系中考。在过去 10 年中考或 1 模、2 模考中所涉及的考点都会以原题的形式列在相应单词下方,突出强调重点单词,以帮助学生掌握重点单词。

本书的下篇是竞赛拓展词汇。编者精挑细选了 100 个拓展性的单词,这些单词都是在竞赛试卷或者书籍中常见的单词。每个单词同样配有例句和常用搭配,并且还有一份配套练习,能帮助读者有效拓展、增长词汇量,熟悉、了解比较有难度的单词,为今后高中英语学习打好基础。

囿于编者水平,书中的不足之处敬请广大读者指正。

编者

体例说明

中考核心词 — **advantage**^{**} /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* [C] 有利条件; 优势; 优点

中考词频(二星)

中英文例句 — **例** What are the advantages and disadvantages of surfing the Internet? 上网有什么优点和缺点?

He took advantage of the good weather to have a barbecue with his friends. 他趁着天气好, 和朋友们去烧烤。

拓反 **disadvantage**

拓展词(反义词)

常用搭配 — **搭** **have the advantage of...** 在……方面有优势

take advantage of... 利用……; 占……的便宜

真题链接

真题链接

When you visit France, it is a _____ if you cannot speak French. (advantage)

(虹口二模)

答案: disadvantage

中考词频(三星)

also^{***} /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也

例 If you want to visit the USA, you'll have to get a passport, and you'll also need a visa. 如果你要去美国, 你必须申办护照, 同时还需要有签证。

搭 **not only...but also** 不仅……而且……

常考词辨析 — **辨** also, too 和 either 均为副词, 表示“也”。also 用于肯定句, 放在句中, 位于助动词、情态动词和 be 动词之后, 实义动词之前, 如“*He would also like to have a cup of coffee.* 他也想喝杯咖啡。”

right^{***} /raɪt/ *adj.* 对的, 正确的, 恰当的; 右边的 *adv.* 正确地; 恰恰; 向右, 在右边 *n.* 右; 权利

例 Turn right when you find a hospital on your right. 当你看到医院在你的右侧时, 右转。

拓反 **wrong**

小贴士

【备注】① All right. 好的, 类似 OK, 表赞同。例如, “*Shall we meet at 8 a.m.?*” 回复 “*All right.*” 还可以表示 “(身体) 好了, (情况) 顺利正常”。例如: “*I hope everything will be all right.*”

目 录

上篇 中考核心词汇

Unit 1	3	Unit 8	97
Word List	3	Word List	97
自我测试	18	自我测试	109
Unit 2	19	Unit 9	110
Word List	19	Word List	110
自我测试	32	自我测试	118
Unit 3	34	Unit 10	119
Word List	34	Word List	119
自我测试	41	自我测试	128
Unit 4	43	Unit 11	129
Word List	43	Word List	129
自我测试	52	自我测试	140
Unit 5	53	Unit 12	141
Word List	53	Word List	141
自我测试	68	自我测试	152
Unit 6	69	Unit 13	153
Word List	69	Word List	153
自我测试	86	自我测试	164
Unit 7	88	Unit 14	165
Word List	88	Word List	165
自我测试	96	自我测试	175

Unit 15	176
Word List	176
自我测试	187
Unit 16	189
Word List	189
自我测试	200

Unit 17	202
Word List	202
自我测试	214
Unit 18	216
Word List	216
自我测试	225

下篇 竞赛拓展词汇

竞赛单词	229
Word List	229
竞赛单词自测题	248
参考答案	250

Unit 1

上篇

中考核心词汇



Unit 1

Word List

addition** /ə'dɪʃn/ *n.* 加法; 增加

例 Various kinds of reading activities are offered in this summer camp. In addition, students can also learn to do volunteering work. 这个夏令营提供多种阅读活动。此外, 学生们还能学习从事志愿者工作。

In addition to learning English, he has to study a second foreign language in university. 除学习英语外, 在大学里, 他还得学第二外语。

拓 **add** *v.* 加上

搭 **in addition = besides** 此外

in addition to sb./sth. = besides sb./sth. 除……以外(还)

address* /ə'dres/ *n.* 地址(*pl.* addresses)

例 We require details of your name and address. 我们需要您姓名和地址的详细信息。

He was so careless that he lost his friend's email address. 他真大意, 竟把他朋友的邮箱地址给弄丢了。

搭 **home address** 家庭住址

email address 邮箱地址

adopt* /ə'dɒpt/ *v.* 采用, 采纳; 收养

例 The government should adopt a better measure to control pollution. 政府应当采取更好的措施来控制污染。

The family adopted another child though they were very poor. 尽管这户人家很穷, 他们还是又领养了一个孩子。

adult* /'ædʌlt/ *n.* 成年人 *adj.* 成年人的

例 As an adult, he has to work hard to support the family. 作为成年人, 他不得不努力工作来养家。

She lived most of her adult life in Shanghai. 她成年之后, 大部分时间都生活在上海。

advantage** /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* [C] 有利条件; 优势; 优点

例 What are the advantages and disadvantages of surfing the Internet? 上网有什么优点和缺点?

He took advantage of the good weather to have a barbecue with his friends. 他趁着天气好, 和朋友们去烧烤。

拓 **反 disadvantage**

搭 **have the advantage of...** 在……方面有优势

take advantage of... 利用……; 占……的便宜

真题链接

When you visit France, it is a _____ if you cannot speak French.
(advantage) (虹口二模)

答案: disadvantage

advertisement* /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt;

ædvər'taɪzmənt/ *n.* [C] 广告

例 She looked quickly through the advertisement pages of this newspaper and found nothing interesting. 她快速浏览了这份报纸的广告页, 没发现有趣的内容。

It's annoying to see too many advertisements when we watch TV serials. 看电视剧时,

看到太多的广告是件烦人的事。

拓 **advertise** v. 做广告

搭 **advertisement board** 广告牌(板)

advice*** /əd'vaɪs/ n. [U] 劝告; 忠告

例 If you want to get better soon, you should take my advice. 如果你想早点好起来, 你就该听从我的建议。

When I get trouble, I always ask my parents for advice. 当我遇到麻烦时, 我总是向父母寻求建议。

拓 **advise** v. 建议

搭 **a piece of advice** 一则建议

give some advice to sb. 给某人一些建议

take sb.'s advice 采纳某人的建议

ask for advice 询问建议

advise sb. (not) to do 建议某人(不)做某事

辨 advice 和 suggestion 均为“建议”, 但 advice 是不可数名词, 而 suggestion 为可数名词。如“多么有用的建议啊!”, 可表述为“What useful advice it is!”, “What a useful suggestion it is!”。

afford** /ə'fɔ:d/ v. 担负得起……的费用; 有时间做

例 She never took a taxi, even though she could afford to. 尽管她坐得起出租车, 但她从未打过车。

I'm too busy to afford two hours with this person. 我太忙了, 抽不出两小时来处理这个人的事情。

搭 **afford to do** 承担得起(后果); 有足够的钱(时间)做……

afraid*** /ə'freɪd/ adj. 害怕的; 担心的

例 The little girl is afraid of snakes. 这个小女孩怕蛇。

I'm afraid I won't be able to come to your birthday party. 恐怕我没法参加你

的生日宴会了。

搭 **be afraid of (doing) sth....** 害怕(做)某事/物; 担心(会发生某事)

be afraid to do... 害怕做某事; 担心(会发生某事)

I'm afraid (that)... 恐怕……; 很遗憾

I'm afraid so. 恐怕是这样。

I'm afraid not. 恐怕(抱歉)不行。

辨 afraid 和 frightened 均为形容词, 解释为“害怕”。但 afraid 指由于胆小或怯懦而不敢说或做某事, 且只能作表语, 后面不能加名词。而 frightened 指人陷入短暂的惊恐或产生毛骨悚然的感觉, 程度比 afraid 要深, 且 frightened 可以作定语, 修饰名词, 如 a frightened girl “一个受到惊吓的女孩子”。

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ n. 非洲

例 Have you been to Africa before? 你之前去过非洲吗?

拓 **African** adj. 非洲的; n. 非洲人

after*** /'ɑ:ftə(r)/ prep. (时间)在……之后, 跟在……后面, 仅次于 adv. 以后; 后来 conj. 在……之后

例 He felt tired and thirsty after a whole day's work. 工作了一整日后, 他觉得又累又渴。

After winning the Nobel Prize Tu Youyou became famous overnight. 在获诺贝尔奖后, 屠呦呦一夜之间成名了。

拓 **反 before**

搭 **after school** 放学后

look after 照料; 照顾

name A after B 以 B 为 A 命名

run after 追逐

the day after tomorrow 后天

After you. 请先走。

afternoon /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ n. 下午

例 Come over on Sunday afternoon. 星期天下午过来。

Where were you on the afternoon of May 21? 5月21日下午你在哪里?

搭 in the afternoon 在下午

this/yesterday/tomorrow afternoon
今天/昨天/明天下午

again* /ə'geɪn/ *adv.* 再一次;再;又

例 I've told you again and again not to do that. 我一再告诉你别做那事。

Could you say it again, please? 请再说一遍好吗?

搭 again and again 一再,再三地

now and again 时而;偶尔

once again 再次,再度

against** /ə'geɪnst/ *prep.* 反对

例 Smoking on the plane is against the law. 在飞机上抽烟是违法的。

Are you for or against the suggestion? 你赞成还是反对这个提议?

搭 be against the rule/law 违反规定/法律

age* /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 时代;年龄

例 He started playing the violin at an early age. 他幼年就开始拉小提琴了。

Children over the age of 12 must pay full fare. 12岁以上儿童须购全票。

搭 aged *adj.* 上了年纪的;有……之年岁的

搭 at the age of... 在……岁时

middle age 中年

the age of the computer 计算机时代

aged* /eɪdʒd/ *adj.* 有……之年岁的

例 I have two cousins aged fifteen and nineteen. 我有两个堂姐,一个15岁,一个19岁。

This department provides special services for the sick and the aged. 这个部门为病人和老人提供特别的服务。

拓 age *n.* 年龄

搭 the boy aged eight = an eight-year-old boy 一个八岁的男孩

the aged (统称)老人

my aged grandma 我年迈的奶奶

agent* /'eɪdʒənt/ *n.* 代理人

例 Our agents in New York deal with all US sales. 我们在纽约的代理商经办在整个美国的销售。

Tony bought the house through a real estate agent. 托尼通过一个房产中介代理人买了这栋房子。

拓 agency *n.* 代理机构

搭 travel agent 旅行社代理人

travel agency 旅行社

ago*** /ə'gəʊ/ *adv.* 以前

例 She has worked in this company since six years ago. 她自六年前起在这家公司上班。

They were here just a moment ago. 刚才他们还在这儿。

搭 a short / long time ago 不久/很久以前

辨 ago 和 before 均为副词,ago 指从现在起往前推一段时间,跟在时间名词之后,与一般过去时连用,如“He visited the Great Wall four days ago. 他四天前参观了长城。”before 指从过去某一时间起向前推一段时间,通常与过去完成时连用,如“He had already learnt 3,000 new words before the end of last year. 去年年底前他已经学了3 000个生词。”before 还可作介词,如“Children should go to bed before 11:00 p.m.. 孩子们需在晚上十一点前睡觉。”

agree*** /ə'gri:/ *v.* 同意;应允

例 The manager agreed to let us go

earlier yesterday. 经理昨天同意让我们早走。

He agreed with his wife on the idea of buying a new computer. 他同意妻子买台新电脑的点子。

拓 **agreement** *n.* 协议

反 **disagree**

搭 **agree (with sb.) (about/ on sth.)**
(在某事上)同意(某人)

agree (not) to do 同意(不)做某事
I couldn't agree more. 我完全赞同。

ahead* /ə'hed/ *adv.* 在前

例 Walk straight ahead and turn left at the second crossing, and then you will find the bank on your left. 笔直向前走并在第二个十字路口往左转,你就能在左手边看到那家银行。

Her parents asked her to work hard in order to keep ahead. 她父母叫她努力学习以保持领先优势。

搭 **ahead of** 在……前面,在……之前

ahead of time 提前

Go ahead. (表示同意或允许)说吧。/去吧。/做吧。/开始吧。

aim** /eɪm/ *n.* 目的 *v.* 瞄准

例 One of Kitty's aims is to buy a small apartment in Los Angeles. 吉蒂的目标之一是在洛杉矶买一套小公寓。

We aim to get there at seven o'clock in the evening. 我们力争晚上七点到达那里。

搭 **achieve aims** 达到目标

aim at doing sth. 力求做到

aim to do sth. 力求做到

air* /eə(r)/ *n.* [U] 空气;大气

例 Keith opened the window to get some fresh air. 基思打开窗户去呼吸些新鲜空气。

搭 **by air = by plane** 坐飞机

air-conditioner /'eərkəndɪʃənər/ *n.* 空调

例 Could you tell me how to use the air-conditioner? 你能告诉我怎么用这台空调吗?

拓 **air-conditioned** *adj.* 有空调的

airline /'eəlaɪn/ *n.* 航线;航空公司

例 His father works as a captain in China Eastern Airline. 他父亲是中国东方航空的一名机长。

airport* /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 机场

例 The robber attacked the businesswoman on her way to the airport. 抢劫犯在这个女商人去机场的路上袭击了她。

Jessie saw her friend off at the airport yesterday afternoon. 杰西昨天下午在机场为她朋友送行。

alarm** /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* 警报

例 His car alarm went off the moment he left the parking area. 他一离开停车场,他的汽车报警器就响了。

I knocked on the doors hard to raise the alarm. 我用力敲打所有的门让大家警觉。

搭 **an alarm clock** 闹钟

alive*** /ə'laɪv/ *adj.* 活着的

例 She didn't know if he was alive or dead after the car accident. 车祸后,她不知道他是生是死。

How can all the plants and animals keep alive if there is no water? 没有水,所有的动植物该如何维持生命?

拓 **live** *v.* 居住;活着;生存;生活

搭 **keep/stay alive** 活着

all*** /ɔ:l/ *adj.* (修饰单数名词)全部的,

整个的 *adj.* (修饰复数名词,名词前可用 the、this、that、my、her、his 等,也可用数词。)全部;所有的 *adv.* 全部 *pron.* 全部;全体人员 *n.* 全部;全体人员

例 They have eaten all of the food. 他们已经把所有食物都吃了。

You've had all the fun and I've had all the hard work. 所有的快乐都让你享受了,所有的辛苦都让我尝尽了。

搭 **above all** 首先;尤其是;最重要的是 **after all** 毕竟

all day (long) 整天

all in all 总的说来;从各方面考虑

all over the world 全世界

all right 行了;好吧;(病)好了

all the way 一路上

(not) at all 一点也不(不);完全(不)

in all 总共;共计

Not at all. 不用谢。

辨 all 和 both 均有“都”的含义,all 强调三者及以上的全部,如“All of my classmates have prepared for the picnic. 我所有的同学都准备好野餐了”。而 both 强调两者都,如“Both of my parents are very hard-working. 我父母工作都很努力”。

真题链接

— Don't throw plastic bags towards the animals in the zoo.

— _____ (上海中考)

A) All right. B) My pleasure.
C) Not at all. D) Don't mention it.

答案:A

— I'm really sorry to have broken your coffee cup.

— _____ (上海中考)

A) Good idea
B) That's all right
C) I don't think so
D) You are welcome

答案:B

allow*** /ə'laʊ/ v. 允许,准许

例 He won't allow himself to fail in this competition. 他不会允许自己在这次竞赛中失败。

Allow me to introduce you to our headmaster. 请允许我介绍你见见我们的校长。

搭 **allow sb. to do sth.** 允许某人做某事
be (not) allowed to do sth. (不)被准许做某事

辨 allow 和 let 均有“让(人做……)”的意思,但用法不同,allow 后接带 to 的不定式,如“They don't allow people to smoke in the cinema. 电影院不让吸烟。”let 后接省略 to 的不定式,如“He stopped and let her catch up with him. 他停下来,好让她追上自己。”

almost* /'ɔ:lməʊst/ adv. 几乎;差不多

例 It's almost time to go. 是差不多该走的时候了。

They'll eat almost anything. 他们几乎什么都吃。

alone*** /ə'ləʊn/ adv. 单独地

例 Salina doesn't like going out alone at night. 赛琳娜不喜欢夜晚单独外出。

He was sitting all alone in the waiting room. 他一个人坐在候车室。

拓 **lonely** adj. 孤独的

搭 **leave sb./sth. alone** 不妨碍,不打扰(某人或物)

辨 alone 指独自的,是表语形容词,后面不能加名词,只能说 He is alone. lonely 表示孤单的、寂寞的,可以作定语,后面加名词,如 a lonely girl, 也可以说 The girl feels very lonely without her dog. 女孩的狗不在旁边她就很寂寞。因此,一个人也许 alone 但并不 lonely (虽自己一人,但不寂寞),或是虽不 alone 而感

觉 lonely (虽不是自己一个人, 却还是寂寞)。

along * /ə'lɒŋ/ *prep.* 沿着; 顺着 *adv.* 向前; 和……一起; 一同

例 He likes walking along the lake with his wife after dinner. 他喜欢晚饭后和他太太沿着湖散步。

This gym is open to women of all ages, so bring along your friends. 这个健身房对所有年龄段的女性开放, 所以请带上你的朋友一起光临。

搭 **along with** 除……以外(还)

get along with sb./sth. 与某人相处……; 某事进展……

already *** /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/ *adv.* 已经

例 They have already spent three weeks on the project. 他们在这个项目上已经花了三周时间了。

She has already been to many places of interest in China. 她已经去过中国好多个名胜古迹了。

also *** /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也

例 If you want to visit the USA, you'll have to get a passport, and you'll also need a visa. 如果你要去美国, 你必须申办护照, 同时还需要有签证。

She can speak French and German well. She can also speak a little Italian. 她法语和德语讲得流利, 也会说一点意大利语。

搭 **not only... but also** 不仅……而且……

辨 also, too 和 either 均为副词, 表示“也”。also 用于肯定句, 放在句中, 位于助动词、情态动词和 be 动词之后, 实义动词之前, 如“He would also like to have a cup of coffee. 他也不想喝杯咖啡。”too 用于肯定句, 放在句末, 前用逗号隔

开, 如“He would like to have a cup of coffee, too. 他也不想喝杯咖啡。”either 用于否定句前用逗号隔开, 如“He wouldn't like to have a cup of coffee, either. 他也不想喝杯咖啡。”

although/though *** /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ /ðəʊ/

conj. 虽然; 尽管

例 Although he caught a bad cold, he chose to stay at home instead of going to hospital. 虽然他得了重感冒, 他仍然选择待在家里而不去看医生。

Although reading online news is more popular now, he prefers reading printed newspapers. 虽然目前在网上看新闻更受欢迎, 但是他还是更喜欢阅读纸质报纸。

真题链接

_____ Mike didn't win the race, he was still wearing a smile on his face. (上海中考)

- A) If B) Since
C) Although D) Because

答案: C

altogether ** /ɔ:l'tə'geðə(r)/

adv. 总共; 全部地, 完全

例 It's 12 dollars and 80 cents altogether. 总共是 12 美元和 80 美分。

The bus went slower until it stopped altogether. 公交车越来越慢, 最后完全停了。

always ** /'ɔ:lweɪz/ *adv.* 总是; 永远

例 My father always tells me to be kind to others. 我爸爸总是告诉我要与人为善。

This is the way we always do it. 我们一直是这样干的。

搭 **as always** 和往常一样

A.M. (a.m.) 上午

amazing*** /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊讶的

例 It's really an amazing performance, isn't it? 这真是场令人惊叹的演出,不是吗?

Tom showed an amazing talent in art. 汤姆在艺术方面显示出惊人的天分。

拓 **amazingly** *adv.* 令人惊叹地

amazed *adj.* 吃惊的;感到惊奇的

搭 **be amazed at... be amazed (to see, find, learn, etc.)** 对……感到惊奇

真题链接

Our journey to Britain last summer was amazing. (改为感叹句) (上海中考)
 _____ our journey to Britain last summer was!

答案: How amazing

ambition** /æm'bɪʃn/ *n.* [C] 雄心;野心

例 The boy's ambition is to be an astronaut in the future. 这个男孩儿的志向是将来成为一名宇航员。

She failed to achieve her ambition of becoming a famous doctor. 她未能实现当名医的夙愿。

拓 **ambitious** *adj.* 有雄心的;有野心的

America /ə'merɪkə/ *n.* 美国;美洲

例 Most of America lies on the south of Canada. 美国大部分地区位于加拿大南部。

拓 **American** *adj.* 美国的;美洲的; *n.* 美国人

American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的;美洲的
n. 美国人

例 More and more American tourists travel to China every year. 每年越来越多的美国游客来中国旅游。

among** /ə'mʌŋ/ *prep.* 在(三者或三者以上)之前;系……中之一;与……在一起

例 He is the strongest among his

classmates. 他在他同学之中是最强壮的。

She was sitting among a group of children, teaching them English. 她正坐在一群孩子中间教他们英语。

搭 **be popular among sb.** 受某人欢迎

辨 among 和 between 均有“在……之间”的含义,among 强调在三者及以上之中,如“Tokyo is among the largest cities in the world. 东京是国际大都市之一。”而 between 强调在两者中间,如“‘It's a secret between you and me. 这是我俩间的秘密。”

amount** /ə'maʊnt/ *n.* [C] 数量;总数

例 The organization has got a huge amount of money from different companies. 这个组织从不同公司得到了一大笔钱。

The disk is designed to store huge amount of data. 这个盘是为存储大量数据而设计的。

搭 **an amount of sth.** 一定数量的……
 (+不可数名词)

huge amounts of sth. 大量的……

amusing* /ə'mju:zɪŋ/ *adj.* 引人发笑的; 娱人的

例 I didn't find the joke amusing at all. 我认为这笑话一点也不可笑。

The book is full of amusing stories during his childhood. 这本书充满了他孩童时的趣事。

拓 **amused** *adj.* 愉快的;被逗笑的
amusement *n.* 娱乐活动;愉悦

搭 **an amusement park** 游乐场
to one's amusement 令人发笑的是

真题链接

Parents like to take their children to the _____ parks for fun during the holidays. (amusing) (金山二模)

答案: amusement

ancient** /'eɪnfənt/ *adj.* 古代的

例 Pyramids were created by the smart ancient Egyptians. 金字塔是由聪明的古埃及人创造的。

China is an ancient country with cultures dating back to 5,000 years ago. 中国是一个有着五千多年文化的古老国度。

搭 **in ancient times** 在古代

and** /ænd/ *conj.* 和

例 Work harder and you will catch up with others. 再用功些,你就会赶上其他人。

She came in and took her coat off. 她进屋后脱下大衣。

搭 ... and so on 等等

both ... and ... 两者都

here and there 到处

真题链接

Keep an English diary, _____ your English will improve. (上海中考)

- A) or B) since
C) when D) and

答案:D

angrily** /'æŋgrɪli/ *adv.* 生气地;愤怒地

例 She shouted at me angrily because I made a terrible mistake. 我犯了一个很严重的错误,她因此冲着我愤怒地喊叫。

He threw the book on the table, and ran angrily out of the room. 他把书扔在桌子上,生气地走出了房间。

拓 **anger** *n.* 怒气

angry *adj.* 生气的;愤怒的

真题链接

"Don't park your car beside the school gate again!" John said to the driver _____ . (angry) (静安一模)

答案:angrily

angry*** /'æŋgrɪ/ *adj.* 生气的;愤怒的

例 She seldom gets angry. 她很少发火。
I was very angry with myself for making such a stupid mistake. 我很生自己的气,竟犯了这样的错误。

搭 **get angry** 发火

make sb. angry 使某人生气

be angry with/at sb. (about/for sth.) (因某事)对某人生气

animal /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物

例 This product hasn't been tested on animals yet. 这个产品尚未在动物身上试验。

搭 **wild animals** 野生动物

another*** /ə'nʌðə(r)/ *adj.* 再一;另一;别的 *pron.* 另一个

例 I don't like the colour of the dress. Can you show me another one? 我不喜欢这条裙子的颜色。能给我看看另外的吗?

She needs another three hours to finish the task. 她还需要三个小时来完成这项任务。

搭 **one after another** 一个接一个;连续地

one another 互相

one... another... the third 一个……另一个……第三个(一共三个)

辨 another, other, the other, others 和 the others 均有“别的,另外的”意思。another 既可作形容词,也可作代词,泛指同类事物中的三者或三者以上的“另一个”。other 可作形容词或代词,作形容词时,意思是“别的,其他”,泛指“其他的(人或物)”,如“Do you have any other questions? 你还有其他问题吗?” the other 指两个人或物中的一个,如“Mr. Wang has two hobbies. One is

listening to the radio, and the other is reading books. 王先生有两大爱好,一个是听广播,另一个是看书。”others 是 other 的复数形式,泛指“另外几个”,“其余的(人)”,没有特定范围,如“He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于助人。”the others 指“其他东西,其余的人”,特指某一范围内的“其他的(人或物)”,是 the other 的复数形式,如“**There are 34 students in Class 1, sixteen are boy students and the others are girls. 一班有 34 名学生,16 名为男生,其余的为女生。**”

真题链接

“Have _____ try, you are so close to the answer,” the teacher said to Eric. (上海中考)

- A) the other B) one another
C) other D) another

答案:D

answer** /'ɑ:nsə(r)/ *n.* 回答;答复;答案;回(信) *v.* 回答;答复;回(信)

例 I knocked at the door, but there was no answer. 我敲了门,但没有人应答。The teacher repeated the question, but the boy couldn't answer it. 老师重复了一遍问题,但男孩儿仍回答不出。

搭 the answer to the question 问题的答案
answer the door bell 应门铃开门
answer the phone 接电话

真题链接

Stand up and give your answer _____ Question No.8, please.

(宝山一模)

- A) with B) at
C) of D) to

答案:D

any*** /'eni/ *adj.* (用于疑问句,否定句,

条件句) 一些;什么;任何的;任一的 *pron.* (无论)哪一个;(无论)哪些

例 Jason is taller than any other boy in his class. 杰森比他班里的其他男生都要高。

He returned home without any money. 他身无分文回到了家。

搭 not... any longer 不再
any time 不论何时

anybody/anyone** /'eniɒdɪ/,
/'eniwʌn/ *pron.* 任何人

例 Is there anybody who can help me? 有人能帮我吗?

Does anybody know the way to the department store? 有人知道去这家百货商店的路吗?

拓 somebody *pron.* 有人;某人
nobody *pron.* 没人

anything** /'eniθɪŋ/ *pron.* 什么事(物);任何事(物)

例 There isn't anything interesting in today's newspaper, is there? 今天的报纸里没啥有趣的新闻,是吗?

Is there anything else we can do for you? 还有其他我们能为您做的事吗?

拓 something *pron.* 某事;某物;某东西
nothing *pron.* 没有东西;没有什么

anywhere** /'eniweə(r)/ *adv.* 任何地方

例 He has never been anywhere outside Australia. 他从未去过澳大利亚以外的任何地方。

Do you know anywhere I can buy a second-hand computer? 你知道我在哪儿可以买到二手电脑吗?

拓 somewhere *adv.* 在某处;到某处
nowhere *adv.* 无处;哪里都不

apologize*** /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ *v.* 道歉

例 You don't need to apologize to me.

It's my fault. 你不必向我道歉。这是我的错。

We apologize for the late departure of this flight. 本航班起飞延误, 谨致歉意。

拓 apology *n.* 道歉

搭 apologize to sb. for (doing) sth. 因(做)某事向某人道歉

make an apology 道歉

真题链接

The schoolboy _____ to the blind man on his way home yesterday afternoon. (上海中考)

- A) apologizes
- B) apologized
- C) will apologize
- D) has apologized

答案: B

Linda said sorry to Sue. She took her digital camera home by mistake. (保持原句意思基本不变)

(嘉定宝山二模)

Linda _____ to Sue for _____ her digital camera home by mistake.

答案: apologized...taking

appear*** /ə'piə(r)/ *v.* 出现

例 The movie star regularly appears on TV. 这个电影明星经常在电视上露面。It was sad that none of his friends appeared at his birthday party. 他的朋友一个都没出现在他的生日派对上, 真是令人伤心。

拓 appearance *n.* 外观; 出现

反 disappear

真题链接

Let's hope that all our troubles will _____ soon. (appear)

(上海中考)

答案: disappear

apply** /ə'plai/ *v.* 申请; 应用

例 You should apply to a university by letter. 你应该写信申请大学。

The new technology has been applied to farming. 这项新技术已经应用于农业。

搭 apply for a job 申请工作

apply A to B 将 A 应用于 B

April* /'eɪprəl/ *n.* 四月

例 The meeting is on April 5. 会议日期是 4 月 5 日。

The Green Family went back to Germany last April. 格林一家去年 4 月回到了德国。

搭 April Fools' Day 愚人节

area** /'eəriə/ *n.* [C] 面积; 地区

例 What's the area of Los Angeles? 洛杉矶面积有多大?

There is heavy traffic in the downtown area tonight. 今晚闹市区交通繁忙。

搭 cover an area of... 占地……

a parking area 停车场

argue*** /'ɑ:ɡju:/ *v.* 争论; 争吵

例 They always argue with each other about money. 他们总是为钱争吵。

Don't argue with your parents. You should respect them. 别和你父母吵架。你该尊重他们。

拓 argument *n.* 争论

搭 argue with sb. about sth. 因某事和某人争论

argue for/against sth. 表示赞成(或反对)的意见

arm /ɑ:m/ *n.* 手臂

例 The officer took him by the arm. 警察抓住了他的手臂。

army* /'ɑ:mi/ *n.* 军队; 陆军 (*pl.* armies)

例 The young man has been in the army for about two years. 这个年轻人在陆军