



初中 / 中考

创新

英语词汇学习宝典

中考

联想

题例

ENGLISH

辨析

释义

用法

记忆

外语教学出版

前 言

本书是由来自北京外国语大学、对外经济贸易大学英语系、北京知名重点中学的教授、专家和特高级教师依据教学大纲、教材和全国各地中考要求编写的。本书的目的是对初中英语基本词汇的用法进行详细阐释，帮助学生解决只识字不会使用、辨别等问题。本书除对词汇进行规范注音、释义外，还增加了用法、辨析、题例、联想等内容，对关键词汇进行了辨析，同时补充了有助学生理解和快速记忆词汇的内容，对于学生学习掌握英语词汇和顺利通过中考关将有所裨益。

需要说明的是：第一，本书所选词汇囊括了初中教材的全部词汇并适当增加个别课本虽未出现但仍属应该了解的词汇；第二，要求掌握的词汇和词组均以黑体标示，词汇或词组前标有“*”的只要求会读、能听懂、理解词义；标有“△”的只要求理解、不要求记住；第三，其它以白体形式出现的词组、词汇初中教学不作要求，由学生自行掌握。

参加本书编审的有：崔广文、杜元周、李倩、张秀兰、董治章、冯映春、李志超、李文英、沈若萍、宋玉德、郭乐强。

希望本书带给你的是知识、轻松和愉快。

编 者

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英 语 词 汇

A

a/an [ei, ə/æn, ən] art. 一 (个, 件……)

[题例] 这是什么? 这是钢笔。

误: What's this? It's pen.

正: What's this? It's a pen.

析: 名词有单复数之分, 若名词是可数名词则不能以单数形式单独出现, 必须在前面加以冠词或其它限定词修饰。

[辨析] a an one

a 用于以辅音音素开头的词前; an 用于以元音音素开头的词前, 如 a university, an hour。

a/an 和 one 虽都有“一”的意思, 但 a/an 侧重于表示类别, 而 one 侧重于数量。如: She has a daughter. (强调她有一个女儿, 而不是儿子)。Tom has one toy, but two bikes. (强调的是数量)。

***able** ['eibl] adj. 有能力的, 能干的; 会
an able mother

***be able to do** 能够干某事

My mother is able to do it well. 我母亲能把这件事做好。

[用法] (1) able 常用作表语, 尤其用在 be able to do sth. 句型中。(2) 作定语, 修饰名词。

如: He is a very able worker. 他是个很能干的工人。

[题例] She is able _____ English.

- A. speak B. speaking
C. to speak D. spoken (C)

[辨析] be able to can

be able to 强调具体事件中有能力做成某事, can 则注重一般性能力, 如: Are you able to finish the work by yourself? 你能单独干完这项工作吗? Can you cook?

be able to 有人称和时态的多种变化, 如 am, are, is, was, were, able to, have (has, had) been able to。而 can 只有时态变化, 没有人称变化。

[联想] 反 unable; ability *n.* 能力; disabled *adj.* 残废的

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 关于; 在……附近 *adv.* 大约; 四处

look about 四处张望

Do you have any money about you? 你身上有钱吗?

be about to do sth. 将要干某事

We are about to go swimming.

What/How about 之后接名词或动名词。

How/What about going to the cinema? 去看场电影怎么样?

[用法] 常用在动词之后, 构成动词短语, 如: talk about, think about, speak to sb. about sth, tell sb. about sth.

[题例] _____ about a cup of tea? 喝杯茶怎么样?

- A. How B. Where C. When D. Who (A)

[辨析] about on

两者都可以表示“关于”；但 about 多用于故事内容、人物事迹等较小的方面，而 on 则用于较重大、较专业性的专题方面。如：a book about Lu Xun; a speech on sports.

above [ə'bv] prep. 在……上面；高于

[题例] (1) There is a fly _____ us. 我们头顶上有一只苍蝇。

A. over B. on C. above D. about (C)

(2) 气温是零下十五度。

误：The temperature was 15 C under zero.

正：The temperature was 15 C below zero.

析：表示温度“在……以上(下)”介词不用 over (under)，而用 above (below)。如：The temperature will stay above zero in the day-time.

[辨析] above over on

above 表上下物体间不直接接触，也不垂直；over 表示上下两个物体间垂直；on 表示上下物体间直接接触。如：There is a small bridge over the river. There is a book on the desk. My room is just above.

[联想] 同 over；反 below

* **accident** ['æksɪdənt] n. 事故，意外事件

traffic accidents 交通事故

by accident 偶然地

I met one of my old friends in the street by accident.

我在街上偶遇了我的一位老朋友。

across [ə'krɒs] adv. 穿过, 越过; 在对面 prep.
穿过; 在……对面

They'll soon be across. 他们很快就可到达对面。

Our school is just across the shop. 我们学校就在那家商店对面。walk across the street 穿过马路

I saw them walking across the street. 我看见他们穿过马路。

[题例] 横过马路时, 先两边看看。

误: Look both ways before you across the road.

正: Look both ways before you cross the road.

析: across 是介词, 意为“穿过”, 不能单独作谓语, 常与动词 go, walk, run, swim 等动词连用。如: Go across the bridge. 走过桥去。I walked across the park. cross 也表示“穿过”的意思, 既可作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词。如: It's dangerous to cross. 现在穿过(马路)很危险。

[联想] 同 along; cross vt. & n. 穿过; 十字形或交叉记号

address [ə'dres] n. 地址

Tell me your address, will you?

afraid [ə'freɪd] adj. 怕, 害怕

be afraid of doing sth. /sth. 害怕某事

She is afraid of snakes.

be afraid to do sth. 不敢去做某事

The child is afraid to see his father. 那孩子怕见他父亲。

[用法] 常用于 I am afraid that... 恐怕……

如: I am afraid that I can't do this. 恐怕我干不了

这事。

[辨析] be afraid of doing sth. /sb. be afraid to do

be afraid of doing sth. /sb. 表示“担心会发生某事”，强调害怕的事情的发生和结果，而 be afraid to do sth. 则表示“不敢去做某种事”，强调的是不敢去做。如：I am afraid of being left alone. 我怕一个人呆着。I am afraid to go skating. 我不敢去滑冰。

Africa ['æfrikə] n. 非洲

[联想] African *adj.* 非洲的 *n.* 非洲人

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* 在……之后 *adv.* 随后 *conj.* 在……之后

one after another 陆续，相继

one after the other (两个事物间的) 接续

look after 照顾，照料

She looked after the sick child. 她照顾生病的孩子。

[题例] 半小时后他们将到达这儿。

误：They will arrive here after half an hour.

正：They will arrive here in half an hour.

析：after 与 in 都含有“在……以后”的意思，与表示一段时间的短语连用。in 是以现在为起点的“过一段时间以后”，常用在将来时态的肯定句里，一般与 go, come, start, arrive, return (be back), finish 等终止性动词连用。如：We'll return in two weeks. 两星期后我们将回来。after 表示在某一个具体时间（某日、某时）或某一具体事件以后，谓语动词可用过去时，也可用将来时。如：We'll get there after two o'clock. 两点钟以后，我们将到达那里。Just after seven

it began to rain. 刚过七点天就下起雨来了。after 还可表示从过去某时起若干时间之后, 谓语动词用过去时, 不可用将来时。如: He started after three days. 他在三天后出发了。

〔用法〕作连词时, 连接两个句子。

例: After spring comes the world becomes beautiful. 春天到了, 世界变得美丽起来。

〔联想〕反 before

afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] n. 下午, 午后

again [ə'geɪn] adv. 又, 再

again and again 再三地, 反复地

The teacher told them the story again and again. 老师反反复复对他们讲了那个故事。

against [ə'geɪnst] prep. 对着; 反对

be against sth. 反对某事

〔用法〕常和动词连用, 构成动词短语。

如: lean against 靠着

The old man was leaning against the wall. 那老人倚着墙。

〔题例〕They are _____ this plan.

A. about B. of C. on D. against (D)

〔联想〕反 for

age [eɪdʒ] n. 年龄

at the age of 在……岁时

be of the same age 同岁

We are of the same age.

for sb's age 就其年龄来说

He looks much older for his age. 他看上去比实际

年龄要大得多。

[用法] (1) at the age of 在……岁时

(2) 关于年龄有多种表达法

例: I am 10. I am a 10-year-old student.

I am of 10 years old. My age is 10.

[联想] middle-aged adj. 中年的

ago [ə'gəʊ] adv. 以前

[用法] 通常与一般过去时连用。

如: His father died a year ago.

agree [ə'gri:] vt. & vi. 同意, 赞成

agree with sb. /sth. 赞同某人 (某事)

agree to sth. 同意某人的建议、安排或条件

agree on sth. 就……达成一致意见

[用法] (1) agree that…… 之后接从句

如: The chairman agreed that we should have a meeting. 主席同意我们应该开个会。

(2) 之后接动词不定式 agree to do sth. 同意干某事

如: My father has agreed to buy a bike for me. 我爸爸已经同意给我买辆自行车。

[题例] (1) Do you agree _____ him?

A. against B. for C. to D. with (D)

(2) We've agreed _____ the work.

A. to do B. with C. to D. of (A)

[辨析] agree to sth. agree with sth. agree on sth.

agree to sth. 侧重于“同意某一建议、安排”;

agree with sth. 侧重于“同意某种观点、看法、主张”; agree on sth. 侧重于“就某一条件、方面达成

一致意见”。如：He agrees to the plan. 他同意这计划。I agreed with what you had said. 我同意你所说的。We agreed on the time to have a match. 我们就比赛时间达成了一致意见。

[联想] 反 object, disagree; agreeable *adj.* ; agreement *n.* 一致, 同意, 协议

air [ɛə] *n.* 天空; 空气

on the air 在广播中

in the open air 在户外, 露天

by air 乘飞机

My sister came by air.

[联想] airline *n.* 飞机航线; airport *n.* 飞机场; airmail *n.* 航空邮件

alive [ə'laiv] *adj.* 活着的, 在世的

*keep alive 活下来

[用法] 一般作表语, 也可作后置定词。

如: Who is the most famous politician alive? 谁是在世的最有名的政客?

[题例] Jack was the only man _____ in the accident.

A. living B. alive C. lively D. life (B)

[辨析] alive living lively

alive 和 living 都有“活着”的意思, 但 alive 一般作表语, 也可作后置定词, 但不能做前置定语; living 则用作前置定语。如: There are many living things on earth. 地球上许多有生命的东西。lively 则表示“活跃、生动的”意思。如: She is a lively little girl. 她是一个活泼的小女孩。

[联想] 反 dead; live *vt.* 活着; life *n.* 生命; lively *adj.* 活跃的

all [ɔ:l] *adj.* 所有的 *adv.* 完全地 *pron.* 所有
all one's life 一生

*** all the same** 还是, 仍是

I want to thank you all the same. 我还是要谢谢你。

all the time 一直

all day 整天, 一天到晚

not...at all 一点也不

I was not hungry at all. 我一点也不饿。

in all 总共

all over 到处

all the way 一直; 一路上

all right 好; 行; 不错

[题例] (1) What did you do last night at _____?

A. all B. too C. then D. so (A)

(2) 所有的东西都在书包里。

误: The all things are in the bag.

正: All the things are in the bag.

析: all 作为形容词与带定冠词和物主代词的名词一起用时, all 应放在定冠词和物主代词前面。如:
All my friends are teachers. 我的朋友都是教师。

[联想] 同 whole; 反 some

almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv.* 差不多, 几乎

Almost all of us have been there.

[题例] _____ no one believed him.

A. Nearly B. Almost

C. Hardly D. Scarely (B)

[辨析] almost nearly

两者都含有“差不多，几乎”的意思，但 almost 可和表示否定意义的代词、名词连用，而 nearly 则不能。如：The speaker almost said nothing. 发言人几乎没讲什么有意义的话。

[联想] 同 nearly

· **alone** [ə'ləun] adj. 单独的，只有 adv. 单独地
I hate to be alone.

[题例] (1) This week _____, I have bought three pens.

A. together B. only C. alone D. all (C)

(2) 在山顶上有一所孤零零的房子。

误：There is an alone house at the top of the hill.

正：There is a lonely house at the top of the hill.

析：alone 是形容词，一般作表语而不作定语，意为“单独的”，“独个儿的”，只是陈述一个客观事实。如：We are alone here. 我们在这儿独自生活。alone 还可以作副词用。如：He lived alone. 他独自一人生活。Lonely 用作形容词，表示主观上感到孤独、寂寞，有较浓厚的感情色彩，指因缺少朋友、同情、友谊时所产生的的一种悲伤和忧郁的感情，在句中作表语或定语，用作定语时，意为“荒凉偏僻”，一般多修饰表示地点的名词。如：He now felt lonely without his friends. 他现在没有朋友感到寂寞。Was there someone else on this lonely island? 在这个荒岛上还有别的人吗？

[联想] 反 together

along [ə'lon] adv. 向前 prep. 沿着, 顺着

get along (on) well with 与……相处很好

My younger sister gets along well with her friends. 我妹妹与她朋友处得很好。

[用法] 常和动词连用, 构成动词短语, 如: come along, run along the bank

[题例] _____ is he getting along with his families?

A. What B. Where C. Which D. How (D)

析: how is sb. getting along with sb. (sth.) 问某人与别人相处关系如何, 或某事发展如何。

[联想] 反 across

already [ɔ:l'redi] adv. 已经

He has already got up. 他已经起床了。

[用法] (1) 常在肯定句中和完成时连用。

(2) 也可用在疑问句中, 表示惊讶的语气。

如: Have they already come back? 他们已经回来了?

[题例] (1) He has not finished his homework,

_____.

A. already B. all ready C. yet D. still (C)

(2) 我已经做完了家庭作业。

误: I have yet finished my homework.

正: I have already finished my homework.

析: yet 与 already 一般都可以与动词的完成时态一起用。表示“已经”的意思。通常用于疑问句中。

如: Have you found your ruler yet? 你找到尺子了吗? already 主要用于肯定的陈述句中。如:

Our visitors has come already. 来宾已到。I

have already received the news from him. 我已经从他那里得到消息。already 有时也可用在疑问句中，常暗示说话人的“惊奇”、“意外”。如：Have you already had breakfast? 难道你吃过早饭了？

also ['ɔ:lsoʊ] adv. 也

[用法] 常用于 not only……but also 句型，表示“不但……而且”如：My big brother not only likes playing basketball, but also loves sightseeing. 我大哥不但喜欢打篮球，也爱观光旅游。

[题例] (1) He _____ likes music.

A. too B. either C. also D. neither (C)

(2) I am not good at maths. He is not, _____.

A. also B. either C. too D. neither (B)

[辨析] also too either

also 和 too 用在肯定句中，表示肯定意义上的“也”。also 多位于句子中，位于助动词之后，行为动词之前；too 则一般放于句末，其前往往用逗号隔开；either 则用于否定句中表示否定意义上的“也”。如：Xiao Ming is also going to buy a book. She is a good student, too. I don't like loud music. They don't, either. 我不喜欢吵闹的音乐。他们也不喜欢。

[联想] 同 too

although [ɔ:l'dəʊ] conj. 尽管，即便

[用法] (1) 引导让步状语从句，可放于句首或句中。如：Although our teacher is very strict with us, she is still a good teacher. 虽然我们的老师对我们要求很严格，她仍是位好老师。

(2) 不和 but 连用。

always ['ɔ:lweiz; 'ɔ:lwəz] adv. 总是；一直

[用法] (1) always 常位于助动词、系动词、情态动词之后，行为动词之前。例：She is always hard working. 她总是学习努力（工作认真）。

(2) not always 表示部分否定。

如：Those who work hard are not always able to get a high mark. 那些用功学习的人不一定总能得到高分。

[联想] 反 never

America [ə'merikə] n. 美国

South America 南美洲 North America 北美洲
the United States of America 美利坚合众国（略作 U. S. A. 或 USA）

* **American** [ə'merikən] adj. 美国的，美洲的 n. 美国人，美洲人

* **among** [ə'mʌŋ] prep. 在……之中，是……其中之一
He is among the best students in our class. 他是我们班上最好的学生之一。

[用法] among 常用于三个或三个以上的人、物之间，表示是……其中之一。例：The girl is the most beautiful among our school. 那女孩是我们学校最美的。

[辨析] among between

among 表示三者或三者以上的之一，between 则表示两者间的之一。如：Between us, he is taller. 我和他之中，他更高一点。

[联想] 同 between