



★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ 短语篇 ★

丛书主编：金光辉
本书主编：徐曼曼

初中英语

短语与句型 2000题

★ 附答案详解 ★

Phrases and Sentence Patterns

1000条常考短语 100条基础句型 2000题精选试题

多题型巩固 实用性编排 针对性提升

一书在手，短语句型全突破！

 华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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PREFACE 前言

根据国家教育部颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》《全日制初级中学英语教科书》《初中英语词汇总表》，并结合近几年全国多个省市中考英语试卷，编者为广大初中生精心编写了这本《金英语——初中英语短语与句型 2000 题(附答案详解)》，希望本书能像其姐妹篇《金英语——初中英语语法与词汇 2000 题(附详解第四版)》《金英语——初中英语阅读与完形 2000 题》一样，成为广大初中生英语学习和备考的良师益友。

短语，亦称词组或固定搭配，是英语语言的重要组成部分，因其数量之多、含义之丰富、作用之大、使用频率之高，成为语言实际应用及各类考试中必不可少的重要内容。纵观全国各地中考试卷，短语存在于试卷的每一个项目之中，从听力、单项选择、完形填空到阅读、写作，等等。因此，能否熟练运用各类短语是对广大初中生英语综合能力的一种检验。

同时，英语又是一门句法结构非常严谨的语言，将无序的单词、短语等组合成既符合语法要求又意义精准的句子必须遵循英语句型规则。因此，要想学好、用好英语，且能够从容应对各种考试，必须掌握足够的英语句型，并熟练运用，全面提高分析句子结构、遣词造句等语言实际运用能力。从我们常见的五大基本句型，到简单句、并列句、主从句，再加上一些特殊句式，这些都是广大初中生必须掌握的英语基础知识。

本书共收录了 **1000 个短语**和 **100 个句型**，涵盖了各版本初中英语教材中出现的主要短语和句型，内容丰富，信息量大，讲解精练，例句

PREFACE 前言

生动。编者不仅对容易混淆、用法特殊的短语和句型给出辨析和特别说明,还对重点短语和句型用“★”加以标注,目的是提醒广大初中生对这部分内容重点学习。全书共计 **2000 道题**,不仅题量大,且题型丰富,主要包括单项选择、改错、选词填空、改写句子、翻译等多种形式。在编写这些习题的过程中,编者不仅参考了全国多个省市的英语中考试卷,更重要的是巧妙地将语法、词汇等多个知识点融入习题中。

全书分为“短语篇”和“句型及综合训练篇”两册。在“短语篇”中,编者将 1000 个短语分成 25 组“每日短语”,每组包含 40 个短语,并搭配 40 道与该部分短语相对应的专项训练题,目的是让大家用 25 天时间轻松掌握初中阶段 1000 个常用和重点短语。“句型及综合训练篇”中,句型篇具体包括 5 组“每日句型”,每组配有 20 个句型和 40 道相对应的专项训练题,以期大家用 5 天时间掌握这些句型。如此一来,大家可以在一个月内全面掌握初中阶段应知应会的短语和句型。综合训练篇共设置了 10 套综合训练,每套 80 题,将短语和句型训练混合编排,目的是检查学生对所学内容的掌握情况。每册均配有答案及答案解析,提供了全书所有习题的答案,并对部分答案进行详细解析。

当然,由于编者水平有限,书中错误和不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编者

2019 年 4 月于南京

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第一部分

短语篇

学习检查表

	学习时间	专项成绩
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		
Day 5		
Day 6		
Day 7		
Day 8		
Day 9		
Day 10		
Day 11		
Day 12		
Day 13		

	学习时间	专项成绩
Day 14		
Day 15		
Day 16		
Day 17		
Day 18		
Day 19		
Day 20		
Day 21		
Day 22		
Day 23		
Day 24		
Day 25		



每日短语 1



- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a basket of | 11. say hello to | 21. with ease | 31. in hospital |
| 2. cry for help | 12. make a face | 22. pass by | 32. in the long run |
| 3. next to | 13. here and there | 23. over and over again | 33. on purpose |
| 4. walk along | 14. all over | 24. for good | 34. shoot at |
| 5. set the table | 15. hold up | 25. in bed | 35. ask for |
| 6. go on | 16. developing country | 26. for example | 36. die from |
| 7. in fact | 17. hurry up | 27. settle down | 37. prefer... to... |
| 8. stand up | 18. up and down | 28. right now | 38. make the best of |
| 9. under discussion | 19. have a try | 29. in surprise | 39. just now |
| 10. a waste of | 20. far away from | 30. sit down | 40. look as if |

1 a basket of ★一篮子

He held a basket of apples. 他拎着一篮子苹果。

She picked a basket of flowers. 她摘了一篮子花。

注意 由“a +量词+of+名词”构成的短语非常多,且用途非常广泛,如: a bag of(一袋), a bottle of(一瓶), a box of(一箱), a bowl of(一碗), a glass of(一杯)等。

2 cry for help 大声求援;请求帮助

He dropped into the river and began to cry for help. 他掉进了河里,开始喊“救命”。

She didn't know what to do next, just crying for help. 她不知道下一步做什么,只是请求帮助。

3 next to 紧挨着;相邻

She sat next to me. 她紧挨着我坐。

The school is located next to the small river. 学校位于一条小河附近。

4 walk along 沿着……走

An old man was walking along the street. 一位老人沿着大街走。

Walking along the river bank, you will see a big bridge. 沿着河岸走,你会看到一座大桥。

5 set the table ★摆餐具

My mother set the table for six. 妈妈在餐桌上摆放了六套餐具。

Carrie set the table and brought in the meal. 卡丽摆好餐具,端上饭菜。

6 go on ★继续下去;发生

I am listening! Please go on. 我在听呢/我听着呢,请继续!

I don't know what's going on. 我不知道发生了什么事。

7 in fact ★事实上,实际上

They hope, in fact, to kill two birds with one stone. 实际上,他们是想一石二鸟。

In fact, my parents are very pleased with what I have done. 实际上,我父母对我做过的事情感



到非常高兴。

8 stand up 起立;站立

He stood up and answered the question. 他站起来回答问题。

When the teacher came into the classroom, all students stood up. 老师进入教室时,所有的学生起立。

9 under discussion 正在讨论中

The plan which he put forward was still under discussion. 他提出的方案还在讨论中。

Many questions are under discussion. 许多问题正在讨论中。

10 a waste of 浪费

Talking with him is a waste of time. 跟他谈话是在浪费时间。

It is a waste of money. 这是浪费钱。

11 say hello to 问候,打招呼

He said hello to everyone when he entered. 他进来时对每个人都打了招呼。

She stops to say hello to those she meets. 她停下来问候遇到的人。

12 make a face ★做鬼脸

She made a face to her father in order to ease his anger. 她朝爸爸做了个鬼脸是为了让他消气。

The boy made the baby laugh by making a face at him. 男孩扮鬼脸逗笑了那个婴儿。

13 here and there 到处,四处

We can see flowers here and there. 我们到处都可以看见鲜花。

In the park, we can see people here and there. 在公园里,我们看到到处都是人。

14 all over 遍及;到处

He was wet all over. 他浑身湿透了。

We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。

15 hold up ★举起;支撑;承受住

If you have a question to ask, please hold up your hand. 你要有问题要问,请举手。

I thought no one could hold up such pain. 我认为没有人能忍受住这样的疼痛。

16 developing country 发展中国家

China is a developing country. 中国是个发展中国家。

Most countries in Africa are developing countries. 大多数非洲国家都是发展中国家。

【辨析】developing country 与 developed country

这两个短语都与“发展”有关。developing country 的意思是“发展中国家”;developed country 为“发达国家”,如: The USA is a developed country. 美国是个发达国家。

17 hurry up ★快一点

Hurry up! We will be late. 快点! 我们要迟到了。

We don't have enough time; we must hurry up. 我们时间不够了,必须加紧。

18 up and down 上上下下;前前后后;来来往往

She was jumping up and down. 她上上下下地蹦着。



After he got up, he paced up and down the room. 起床后,他在屋子里走来走去。

19 have a try ★试一试

Have a try to find another job. 试着再去找一份工作。

Don't be nervous. Just have a try. 别紧张,试一试!

20 far away from ★远离

The small village is far away from the city. 这个小村庄远离城市。

Your answer is far away from satisfaction. 你的答案远不能令人满意。

21 with ease 毫不费劲地;轻而易举地

He passed the examination with ease. 他轻松地通过了考试。

This toy can be taken apart and put together with ease. 这个玩具很容易拆开再组装。

22 pass by 走过;经过

A car passed by just a moment ago. 一辆小轿车刚开过去。

I see them pass by my house every day. 我看见他们每天都从我家旁边经过。

23 over and over again 一再地,反复地

He practiced the song over and over again. 他反复地练习这首歌。

The old man said the same sentence over and over again. 老人不停地重复同一句话。

24 for good 永久地;一劳永逸

The war was over for good. 战争永远结束了。

I will be your good friend for good. 我将永远是你的好朋友。

25 in bed 卧床;在床上;睡觉

She sat upright in bed. 她坐在床上。

My doctor asked me to stay in bed. 医生让我卧床休息。

26 for example ★例如,比如

Flu, for example, has spread around the world. 例如,流感已经在世界各地传播开了。

I know many women who have a career and a family—Mary, for example. 我知道有许多妇女能做到事业和家庭兼顾,比如玛丽就是其中之一。

【辨析】 for example 与 such as

两个短语都有“例如,比如”的意思。for example 一般只列举一个同类人或物,被列举的人或物既可以放在该短语之前,也可以放在该短语之后,中间用逗号分开;such as 一般用来列举几个例子,被列举的例子只能放在 as 之后,且不用逗号。如: What will you do if you meet a wild animal, a tiger, for example? 如果遇到野兽,比如说老虎,你将怎么办? My father has been to many countries, such as Japan, Italy and Germany. 我爸爸去过很多国家,比如日本、意大利和德国。

27 settle down 定居;安定下来

They finally settled down in a small city. 他们最终在一个小城市里定居下来。

I want to settle down. 我想安定下来。

28 right now ★立刻,马上;现在

Let's do it right now. 我们现在就开始干。



I am getting in touch with him right now. 我马上就跟他联系。

29 in surprise 吃惊;意外

When she heard the news, she looked at me in surprise. 当听到这消息时,她吃惊地看着我。
“What has happened?” she asked in surprise. “发生了什么事?”她吃惊地问道。

30 sit down 坐下

Please sit down! 请坐!

Come in, find a seat and sit down. 进来,找个座位坐下来。

31 in hospital ★住院

My teacher is in hospital. 我的老师生病住院了。

The boy stayed in hospital for further treatment. 那个男孩住院接受进一步治疗。

【辨析】in hospital 与 in the hospital

两个短语都有“在医院里”的意思,具体含义区别很大。in hospital 的意思是“作为患者住院”;in the hospital 的意思是“在医院里”,指在医院工作、到医院去办事,而不是作为患者住院。如: I have to go to the hospital because my mother is in hospital. 我得去医院,因为妈妈住院了。He lives in the hospital to take care of his grandfather. 他住在医院里照顾爷爷。

32 in the long run 最终;从长远来看

We should plant more trees in the long run. 从长远来看,我们应该多种树。

In the long run, 5G with its high speed has a good future. 从长远来看,高速的 5G 网络前景更好。

33 on purpose ★故意,有意

The little boy gave a wrong answer on purpose. 小男孩故意给出一个错误答案。

She fell down on purpose. 她故意摔倒了。

34 shoot at 向……开枪/射击

The boy shot at the bird, but missed it. 男孩向小鸟开枪,但打偏了。

They were shooting at the same target. 他们在向同一个目标射击。

35 ask for ★请求;要求;寻找

What did you ask for? 你需要什么?

They asked me for help. 他们向我求助。

36 die from 死于……;因……而死

The old man died from polluted air. 这个老人死于空气污染。

His father died from a car accident. 他的爸爸死于交通事故。

【辨析】die from 与 die of

这两个短语都有“因……而死,死于……”的意思。die from 指“由于外因(如环境、受伤、事故)而造成的死亡”,如: In a severe winter, wild animals can die from lack of food. 在寒冷的冬天,野生动物会因为缺乏食物而饿死。而 die of 的意思是“患……而死”,表示死于疾病等内在因素,如: The man died of cancer. 这个人死于癌症。My grandmother died of grief soon after my grandfather's death. 爷爷去世后不久,奶奶也郁郁而终了。

**37 prefer... to... ★更喜欢……;宁愿……不愿……**

I prefer walking to cycling. 比起骑车,我更喜欢步行。

My grandfather prefers country life to town life. 我爷爷更喜欢乡村生活而不是城市生活。

注意 prefer 后面既可以接名词,也可以接动名词,但要注意,prefer 后面的词与介词 to 后面的词要保持词性一致,如:

She prefers driving to run. (×)

She prefers driving to running. (√) (比起跑步,她更喜欢开车。)

38 make the best of 充分利用

You must make the best of your time. 你必须充分利用你的时间。

Water is not enough. We'd better make the best of it. 水不够了,我们得充分利用。

39 just now ★刚才,刚刚

Henry called you just now. 亨利刚才给你打电话了。

Who is the man you talked with just now? 刚才和你谈话的那个人是谁?

【辨析】 just now 与 just then

这两个短语都与时间有关。just now 的意思是“刚才,刚刚”,常与一般过去时连用;just then 的意思是“就在那时;就在这这时”,just 此时用来加重 then 的语气,如: Just then he heard somebody calling his name. 就在这这时,他听到有人喊他的名字。Just then I saw a beautiful girl waving to me. 就在那时,我看到一位漂亮姑娘朝我挥手。

40 look as if ★看起来好像

Tony looks as if he has run a hundred miles. 托尼看起来好像跑完了100英里。

She looked as if she had just cried. 她看上去好像刚刚哭过。

每日短语训练 ①**一、单项选择。**

- We must _____, or we will be late.
A. hurry in B. hurry up C. hurry to D. hurry for
- The little girl broke the bowl _____ just to show her anger.
A. with the purpose B. in the purpose C. on purpose D. for the purpose
- I _____ football _____ basketball.
A. prefer; to B. would rather; than C. like; better D. either; nor
- The boy and his sister go _____ like two little cats.
A. all over again B. step by step C. day and night D. up and down
- He left the country _____ and never came back.
A. for long B. for all C. for good D. for nothing
- The plan is now _____.
A. under discussion B. over discussion
C. for discussion D. about discussion
- He _____ his arm and picked an apple from a tree.
A. held back B. held to C. held on D. held up



8. The old lady _____ the seaside with her little dog every afternoon.
A. walks away B. walks over C. walks along D. walks down
9. The plane arrived _____.
A. just now B. right now C. by now D. till now
10. My grandfather is _____. I'll take care of him.
A. in the hospital B. in hospital C. on the hospital D. on hospital
11. You mean he repeated the same sentence _____?
A. once and again B. all over
C. over and over again D. over and again
12. Our son passed the final exam _____.
A. with ease B. at ease C. in ease D. on ease
13. He turned over _____ and fell asleep again.
A. in the bed B. on the bed C. with bed D. in bed
14. All the dishes were ready, but the waitress refused when I asked her to _____.
A. set out the table B. set the table
C. set aside the table D. set apart the table
15. He tells me he will _____ Shanghai after several weeks.
A. pass by B. go pass C. pass away D. pass on
16. If you have a new idea with that, you'd better tell me _____.
A. at large B. now that C. at last D. right now
17. We had better _____ and work out a better plan.
A. sit by B. sit down C. sit around D. sit back
18. We have looked _____ for the lost watch.
A. all right B. all through C. all round D. all over
19. One day I'll buy a house in this city, _____ and have a family.
A. settle down B. settle in C. settle inside D. settle about
20. She sat down _____ him on the sofa.
A. next to B. next by C. next with D. next beside

二、根据中文提示完成句子,每空填一个单词。

1. It is a _____ . 这是在浪费水。
2. He _____ he has been working very hard for a long time. 他看起来好像已经努力工作很长时间了。
3. The old man _____ the wolf but missed it. 老人向那头狼开枪,但没有命中。
4. The work you do here will pay you off in _____. 从长远看,你在这里所做的工作将会给你带来回报。
5. I was walking along the river when I heard a drowning boy _____. 我正沿着河边散步,这时我突然听到一个落水男孩在求救。
6. _____, I finished my homework two days ago. 实际上,我两天前就完成了作业。
7. You didn't find out the best method, so let me _____. 你没有找到最好的方法,让我试一试。



8. Then the boy student _____ and made everyone in the class laugh.
然后那个男同学做了一个鬼脸,全班同学都笑了。
9. In these years China has been developing very fast, but it is still _____.
这些年,中国发展很快,但仍然是一个发展中国家。
10. My sister's 30th birthday is coming; I'll buy _____ roses for her. 我
姐姐 30 岁生日快到了,我准备给她买一篮子玫瑰。

三、用方格中十个短语的适当形式填空,每个短语只能使用一次。

go on in surprise make the best of for example die from
stand up here and there far away from say hello to ask for

1. When the teachers come in, all the students _____.
2. This is a very big room, and computers are _____.
3. I have to get up early every morning because my home is _____ my
office.
4. A few simple measures can be taken, _____, to ensure that lights are
in the right height.
5. His father _____ an earthquake ten years ago.
6. You say nothing to me although I _____ you.
7. It is not easy for us to get the chance, we should _____ our time.
8. The unemployment in this country is likely to _____ rising next year.
9. He looked at her _____.
10. He didn't know how to read the word, so he _____ help from his
teacher.



每日短语 2



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a couple of | 11. rush to/into | 21. laugh at | 31. nothing but |
| 2. take a look | 12. by oneself | 22. call a taxi | 32. show sb. the way |
| 3. be surprised to do | 13. be absorbed in | 23. read after | 33. for a moment |
| 4. refer to | 14. more and more | 24. catch fire | 34. fill in |
| 5. get better | 15. rush out of | 25. from time to time | 35. build from |
| 6. put down | 16. wait and see | 26. on average | 36. pass the exams/tests |
| 7. first things first | 17. as usual | 27. pick up | 37. from... to... |
| 8. knock into | 18. count down | 28. ever since | 38. never mind |
| 9. ride a bike | 19. give sb. a surprise | 29. be able to do sth. | 39. be strict in |
| 10. at the end of | 20. allow doing sth. | 30. generally speaking | 40. believe in |

1 a couple of ★两个;几个

I saw a couple of students get out. 我看见有两名学生出去了。

She has been waiting for you here for a couple of hours. 她已经在这里等了你好几个小时了。

注意 表示数量多少的这类短语通常由“a+表示数量的单位词+of”构成,如 a dozen of(一打,十二个), a quarter of(四分之一), a hundred of(一百)等。此外,这类短语的复数形式通常表示不确定的数字,其主要构成形式为: dozens of(几打), hundreds of(几百), thousands of(成千上万),等等。

2 take a look 看一眼;看一看

I just came here to take a look. 我只是到这里来看一眼。

Mary just took a look at the baby, and then left. 玛丽仅仅是看了婴儿一眼,然后就离开了。

3 be surprised to do ★对做某事感到很奇怪

I was surprised to see a dog in the street. 我惊奇地在大街上看到一只狗。

Mary was very surprised to hear the news. 玛丽听到这个消息后感到很奇怪。

【辨析】 be surprised to do 与 be surprised at

这两个短语都与“吃惊,惊奇”有关,但意义和用法不同。be surprised to do 的意思是“对做某事感到惊奇、意外”,其中 to 为不定式,后接动词原形;be surprised at 的意思是“对某事感到意外、惊奇”,介词 at 后面接具体事情或事物,如: He was very surprised at what he saw. 他对看到的感到惊奇。

4 refer to 指的是;提及到;参考;查阅

I didn't understand what he referred to. 我不明白他指的是什么。

For further information, please refer to the next page. 详情请参见下一页。

5 get better ★变得更好

The weather is getting better. 天气变好了。

His temper is getting better. 他的脾气变好了。



注意 get 后面接形容词的比较级表示“变得更加……”。类似的短语还有 get colder/warmer(变得更冷/暖), get shorter(变得更短), get longer(变得更长), get sharper(变得更加锋利)等。

6 put down ★放下;记下

Put down your weapons, and put up your hands! 放下武器,举起手来!

I put down what the teacher said in the meeting. 我把老师在会上说的话记了下来。

7 first things first 要紧/重要的事情先做

Do your homework now, and go out and play later, first things first. 你现在做作业,等一会儿出去玩,重要的事情要先做。

First things first, I think you should talk to her. 我认为,现在最重要的事情是你应该跟她谈谈。

8 knock into 不期而遇;碰撞

I never expected to knock into her here. 我从来没有想到会在这里碰见她。

Stop! You are going to knock into the tree. 快停下!你要撞到那棵树了。

9 ride a bike ★骑自行车

She was riding a bike. 她在骑一辆自行车。

注意 ride 后面可以接其他名词,表示“骑……”,如: ride a horse(骑马), ride a camel(骑骆驼)等。

10 at the end of 在……的末尾,在……的最后

There is a picture at the end of the article. 在文章的结尾有一幅图片。

We all agreed with the suggestion at the end of the meeting. 在会议的最后我们都同意了这个建议。

【辨析】 at the end of 与 in the end

两者都有“最后”的意思,但用法不同。at the end of 的意思是“在……的末尾,在……的最后”,如: At the end of the month, he finished his paper. 在月末的时候,他写完了论文。in the end 的意思是“最后,终于”,相当于 finally, at last, 表明事情的结局,如: With the help of the policemen, he found his lost daughter in the end. 最后,在警察的帮助下,他找到了丢失的女儿。

11 rush to/into 冲到……;快速赶到;奔赴

Ambulances rushed the injured to hospital. 救护车把受伤的人火速送到医院。

He rushed into the classroom. 他冲进了教室。

12 by oneself ★独自地;单独地

Don't you believe that I do all these by myself? 你不相信这些都是我独自完成的吗?

Tony finished all his homework by himself. 托尼独立完成了所有的家庭作业。

13 be absorbed in 专心于……

He was absorbed in watching TV. 他在专心看电视。

I found she was absorbed in an English book. 我发现她在专心致志地看英语书。

14 more and more ★越来越……

More and more people begin to love this game. 越来越多的人开始喜欢这款游戏。

It was becoming more and more difficult to live on his salary. 靠他的工资维持生计变得越来越来