

英语阅读理解常用工具性

词汇句型 (学案版)

1. 提问词:

_____ 何时 _____
哪里 _____ 为什么 _____
_____ 什么 _____ 哪个 _____
_____ 谁 _____
谁的/ _____
如何 _____ 多久, 多长 _____
_____ 多久一次 _____
多少(价格)/ _____ 多少(数量) _____

2. 题干常用词汇:

author=writer _____ according
to _____ attitude _____ descr
ibe _____
express _____ following _____
_____ infer _____ indicate=imply
_____ mainly _____ mai
n _____
idea _____ mean _____ m

ention _____
order _____ passage _____
_____ paragraph _____ probably _____
_____ purpose _____ refer
to _____ statement _____ text _____
_____ title _____
true _____ topic _____ un
derlined _____

3. 阅读理解常用句型

- (1) What's the best title of the passage?
- (2) What's the main idea of the passage?
- (3) What does the writer mainly tell us?
- (4) Which of the following statements is (not) true?
- (5) What does the underlined word mean/refer to?
- (6) Which of the following words best describe ...?
- (7) According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned?
- (8) All of the following are true

EXCEPT _____.

(9) In the passage the writer states that _____.

(10) Choose the best order.

(11) According to the passage, who/what/which/when/where/why /how...?

(12) The word "...” refers to / probably means / could best be replaced by _____.

(13) The word "...” is most likely to mean _____.

(14) What do you think the expression "...” stands for?

(15) The underlined word "...” means _____.

(16) It can be inferred from the text that _____.

(17) From the text we know that ...is most likely _____.

(18) When the writer talks about ..., what the writer really means is _____.

(19) The writer suggests that _____.

(20) The story implies that _____.

(21) We can infer /conclude from the passage that _____.

英语阅读理解常用工具性

词汇句型（答案版）

1. 提问词：

When 何时 / Where 哪里 / Why 为什么 / What 什么 / Which 哪个 / Who 谁 / Whose 谁的 / How 如何 / How long 多久，多长 / How often 多久一次 / How much 多少（价格） / How many 多少（数量）

2. 题干常用词汇：

author=writer 作者 according to 根据
attitude 态度看法 describe 描述 express 表达
following 下列 infer 推断
indicate=imply 暗示 mainly 主要地 main idea 主旨大意
mean 意思是 mention 提到涉及 order 顺序 passage 短文

paragraph 段落 probably 很可能 purpose
目的 refer to 指的是 statement 陈述 text
文章 title 标题 true 真的 topic 主题
underlined 划线的

3. 阅读理解常用句型

What's the best title of the passage? 文章
最好的标题是?

What's the main idea of the passage? 文
章的中心思想是?

What does the writer mainly tell us? 作
者主要告诉我们什么?

Which of the following statements is (not)
true? 下面那个陈述是 (不) 正确的?

What does the underlined word
mean/refer to? 下划线单词意思是/指代
的是什么?

Which of the following words best
describe ...? 下列单词能最佳描述.....的
是?

According to the passage, which of the
following is not mentioned? 根据文章, 下列未
被提及的是?

All of the following are true EXCEPT

_____. 以下所有的都是正确的, 除了
_____。

In the passage the writer states that
_____. 在这篇文章中, 作者说(阐明)
_____。

Choose the best order. 选择最佳排序。

According to the passage,
who/what/which/when/where/why
/how...? 根据文章,

The word "... " refers to / probably
means / could best be replaced by
_____. “_____” 这个词指的是
_____/可能的意思是_____/最好用
“代替”_____。

The word "... " is most likely to mean
_____. “_____” 这个词很可能是指
_____。

What do you think the expression "... "
stands for? 你认为 “_____” 代表什
么?

The underlined word "... " means _____.
带下划线的单词 “_____” 的意思是

_____。

It can be inferred from the text
that_____. 从文本中可以推断出
_____。

From the text we know that ...is most
likely_____. 从课文中我们知道
_____很可能是_____。

When the writer talks about ..., what the
writer really means is_____. 当作者谈到
_____时, 作者真正的意思是_____。

The writer suggests that_____ . 作者
建议_____。

The story implies that_____. 这个故事
暗示_____。

We can infer /conclude from the passage
that _____. 我们可以从这篇文章中推
断出_____。

中考英语动词辨析整理(学案版)

一、动词辨析

1. accept, receive: accept 一般指主观上接受或同意, 而 receive 表示客观上收到某东西。She _____ his invitation yesterday, but she didn't _____ it. 她昨天收到了他的请柬, 不过她没有接受。

2. appreciate, thank: 这两个词都可以表示“感谢”的意思, 但是 appreciate 后接 something, thank 后接 somebody。I _____ your timely help. 我感谢你及时的帮助。I _____ you for your timely help.

3. borrow, lend: 这两个词都可以表示“借”, 但 borrow 用于 borrow sth from sb. “向某人借某物”, 而 lend 用于 lend sth. to sb. “把某物借给某人”。I _____ two books from him. 我向他借了两本书。I _____ two books to him. 我借了两本书给他。

4. carry, take, bring, fetch: 这几个词都可以表示“拿”, “带”的意思, 但 carry 不强调方向, 多指负重的感觉, 其它三个都有方向性; take 表示“带走”, 由近及远, bring 表示“拿来”, 由远及近, fetch 表示“去拿来”, 一个来回。

He is too young to _____ the heavy box. 他太小, 拿不动这个沉重的箱子。

Don't forget to _____ all your things away. 不要忘了把你们所有的东西都带走。

Remember to _____ your dictionary tomorrow. 明天记住把你的词典带来。

After school we _____ water first. 放学后我们先打水。

5. congratulate, celebrate: congratulate 表示“祝贺”, 后接人作宾语, 而 celebrate 表示“庆祝”, 后接物作宾语。

6. effect, affect, influence: 这三个词都可以表示“影响”的意思, 但 effect 是名词, affect 一般用作动词, 而 influence 既可以用作名词, 又可以用作动词。

7. look, glance, glare, stare: 这几个词都可以表示“看”, 但 look 指一般的看, glance 指匆匆一看, glare 指生气地看, stare 指目不转睛地盯着看。

8. include, contain: 这两个词都可以表示“包含”之意, 但是 include 侧重包含者是整体中的一部分, contain 强调“含有”。What does the price _____? 这个价钱都包括什么? What does beer _____? 啤酒包含有什么?

9. injure, hurt, wound: 这几个词都可以表示“受伤”, injure 但一般用于事故, 即不是故意造成的, 偶然发生的伤害, hurt 是表示伤害的最常用的单词, 可以表示小到手指戳伤大到交通事故的肉体伤害, 也可以指心灵上所受到的创伤、“自尊心或者感情”等等的精神性疼痛, wound 多指刀伤和枪伤之类的外伤。

10. insist, stick:这三个词都可以表示“坚持”，但 insist 后接介词 on, stick 后接介词 to; insist 后接从句时，从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

11. laugh, smile:这两个词都可以表示“笑”，laugh 强调出声的笑，“大笑”，而 smile 表示不出声的笑，“微笑”。

12. listen, hear:这两个词都表示“听”，但 listen 强调听的过程，而 hear 强调听的结果，“听见”。

He _____ carefully, but could _____ nothing. 他仔细听，可什么也听不见。

其它类似的用法还有：look 看 / see 看见，look for 找 / find 找到。

13. look, seem, appear:这三个词都可以用作连系动词，look 强调从视觉得出的印象，seem 表示有一定的根据，较接近事实，appear 表示外表上如此，但事实未必如此。

14. pause, stop:这两个词都可以表示“停”，但 pause 强调“暂停”，稍后还会继续下去，而 stop 表示最后停下来。

15. win, beat:这两个词都有“赢”的意思，但 win 后接比赛等，而 beat 后接人作宾语。

16. advise, suggest:这两个词都可以表示“建议”，后面都可以接动名词和宾语从句，而且接从句时，从句中的动词都要用 should + 动词原形（should 可省略）；但是，advise 可以接复合宾语，而 suggest 不可以。

I _____ her to stay at home instead

of going with us. 我劝她呆在家里，不要跟我们去。

17. attend, join, take part in:这三个用法都可以表示“参加”，但 attend 后面一般接 a meeting / school / class / wedding 等，join 表示参加组织，后面一般接 the Party / the League / the army 等，而 take part in 等于 join in，表示参加活动。

18. cost, spend, take, pay:cost 用于 sth. cost (sb.) money, spend 用于 sb. spend. time / money (in) doing sth. / on sth., take 用于 It takes (sb.) time to do sth., pay 用于 sb. pay money for sth.

This book _____ me ten yuan. 这本书花了我十元钱。

I _____ ten yuan (in) buying this book. 我买这本书花了十元钱。

I _____ two hours reading this book. 我花了两小时读这本书。

It _____ me two hours to read this book. 读这本书花了我两小时。

I _____ ten yuan for this book. 我买这本书花了十元钱。

19. get, arrive, reach:这几个词都可以表示“到达”的意思，get 是一个不及物动词，后带 to 接名词作宾语；arrive 也是一个不及物动词，后带 at（小地方）或 in（大地方）接名词作宾语；reach 是及物动词，直接接名词作宾语。

20. happen, take place:这两个用法都有“发生”的意思，但 happen 强调偶然发生，而 take

place 一般指按计划或有组织发生。

21. invent, discover: invent 表示“发明”以前没有过的东西，而 discover 表示“发现”已经存在的东西。

22. separate, divide:这两个动词都可以表示“分”的意思，但 separate 表示把两个相对独立的部分分开，常和介词 from 连用；而 divide 表示把一个整体分成若干部分，常和介词 into 连用。

23. watch, look, see, read:这几个词都可以表示“看”的意思，但 watch 一般用于观看电视或比赛，look 侧重于注意力，强调动作，see 侧重于视觉，强调结果，read 强调文字性的东西。

24. hope, wish:作动词时，这两个词都可以表示“希望”，都可以跟从句，但 hope 后宾语从句中谓语动词用陈述语气，而 wish 后宾语从句中谓语动词用虚拟语气；wish 后面可以跟带不定式的复合宾语，而 hope 不能；这两个词都可以直接跟带 to 的不定式作宾语。

25. put on, wear, dress:这三个表达法都可以表示“穿”，但 put on 用作及物动词，后接具体的衣服，强调穿的动作；wear 是一个及物动词，后接具体的衣服，指经常性的动作，表示状态；dress 可以用作不及物动词，可单独用，表示“穿衣”，也可用作及物动词，表示“给……穿衣服”，后接人等穿的对象，或者用于“be dressed in”，后接具体的衣服或衣服的颜色。

26. rise, raise, lift:这几个动词都有“上升”，“提高”之意，但 rise 是一个不及物动词，不能用于被动语态，经常用来指太阳、月亮、物价、体温、气温、河水、潮水以及职位等的“上升”；raise 是一个及物动词，表示“举起”，“提高”，“提出”，“饲养”，种植等意思；lift 也是一个及物动词，表示“举起”，“抬起”，“搬起”，强调物体的沉重，含有举起要费力气的意思。

27. lie, lay:这两个词在意思上没有什么关系，但它们的形式容易弄混。

原形	词义	过去式
过去分词形式	现在分词形式	
lie	说谎	lied
lied	lying	
lie	躺，放，位于	lay
lain	lying	
lay	产卵	laid
laid	laying	

28. know, recognize: know 的意思是“知道”，“认识”，表示“认出”讲时，常与介词 from 连用，构成 know...from...词组，表示“把……和……分辨开来”；recognize 的意思是“认出”，“认识到”，是建立在原先就认识的基础上的。

29. join, connect: 这两个动词都可以表示“连结”的意思，join 一般指结合，联合，把两者连成一体，常与介词 to 搭配，join A to B 把 A 连到 B 上，join+地点，表示在某地连接，join sth. with sth. 用某东西连结某物；connect

指衔接，联系，两者还保持各自的独立性，常用于 connect A with B, 把 A 和 B 连在一起，be connected with...与.....有联系。

30. learn, study:这两个动词都可以表示“学”，但 learn 指“学会”，“学到”，表示通过用功或被教授从而获得知识和技能，强调学习的结果，而且多用于初级阶段的学习，后面可接不定式或名词，如果接从句就表示“了解得知”的意思；study 指“学习”，“研究”，表示较深入的学习或研究，强调学习的过程，后面不能跟不定式，可接名词或代词作宾语。

31. grow, plant: 这两个动词都有“种，植”的意思，但 grow 意思是“养殖”，指使某种植物在某地生长并使其发展下去，是一个及物动词；而 plant 的意思是“移植”，移栽已经长成秧苗的植物，是一个及物动词。

32. answer, reply:这两个动词都有“回答，答 A

1. about:

Why not talk about the Chinese culture for tomorrow's lecture?

Watch out! Bears about!

Let's meet at about 4 o'clock at the school gate.

2. absent:

Who is absent today? --Daming. He had an accident on the school trip.

My grandpa became absent-minded with age.

He was so absent-minded in class that the teacher became angry with him.

3. against :

复”的意思，但 answer 是一个及物动词，后面可接人或信或问题，还常表示（听到声音去）接电话或应门；而 reply 是一个不及物动词，后面要先接介词 to，然后再接人或信或问题。

33. forget, leave:这两个都可以表示“遗忘”的意思，但 forget 表示记忆中遗忘了某事或某物，后面接名词或代词作宾语，而 leave 则表示把某物遗忘在什么地方，在宾语后面必须要加上地点。

34. lose, miss:这两个动词都有“丢，失”的意思，但 lose 一般指不会再找回来的遗失或丢掉，是一个及物动词，其分词形容词用 lost, be lost 也可指迷路；miss 指可能是暂时的“失踪”，或者是“遗失”，其分词形容词用 missing。

二、常用一词多义词

The piano is against the wall.

We played against a team from the No.2 Middle School and won the game.

Don't do anything against the law.

4. agree with

Do you agree with your parents?

You look well--- The mountain air must agree with you.

5. Address

What's your name and address ?

He is due to address a conference on human rights next week.

Mr King tried to address those fears when he

spoke at the meeting.

6. around

See you around 7:30.

I like to travel around the world someday.

The earth moves around the sun.

7. as (ad) 像...一样,如同

He is as tall as his father.

As you weren't there, I left a message.

Then she drove me over to Bobbie Decer's house, explaining as we went that I was now one of Santa's helpers.

He had a job as a teacher three years ago, but now he worked in a company.

B

1. bear

He ran away as quickly as possible when he saw the bear in the forest.

He can't bear to be laughed at.

2. Bill

Have you paid the bill?

Yes, I paid the bill with a ten-dollar bill.

3. book

There are a lot of books in the library.

You'd better book tickets if you want to watch the movie.

4. break

It's time to take a break.

It's really bad to break the valuable china vase.

She broke the silence by coughing.

I don't think my watch is broken.

5. buy

I bought my daughter a backpack.

He can't be bought (= he's too honest to accept money in this way) .

They won't buy your story.

6. Burn

The house was burned to the ground.(completely destroyed by fire)

His face was badly burnt by the hot sun.

Her sin burns easily.

burn marks 烙印

7. But

It's not cheap, but it's good.

I want nobody but you to finish the work.

8. by

We had a picnic by the lake.

He entered the room by the back door.

He walked by me without speaking.

Can you finish the work by five o'clock?

The play is written by Shakespeare.

Let's travel to Shanghai by car.

He earns his living by writing.

C

1. can

He can speak English very well.

They each drank a can of Fanta.

2. cap

British schoolboys sometimes wear caps.

When I saw the bottle, the scene of Dad trying to remove the cap and in *desperation*(绝望)

breaking it with the stone flashed before my eyes.

3. Capital

Beijing is the capital of China.

The world BIG is in capitals.

He set up a business with a starting capital of \$ 100,000.

4. care

She watered the flower with great care.

Care is needed when crossing the road.

He failed the exam but he didn't seem to care at all.

His parents really cares about him.

5. Carry

She carried her baby in her arms.

I never carry much money with me.

6. catch

I threw a ball to her and she caught it.

We tried our best to catch the thief.

He got up too late to catch the early bus.

--What's wrong with you?—Oh, I catch a cold.

Sorry, I didn't catch what you said.

7. change

I have no small change.

Are you for or against change?

It is not easy to make him change his mind.

8. class

I am happy I study in Class Si.

This is a second-class compartment.

I have a math class at 9 o'clock.

9. close

Don't forget to close the door when you leave the room.

I have a close friend called Joy.

The church is close to the school.

They sat close together.

After Mother died years later, he insisted on staying in the small house with the garden and a few farm animals close by .

10. Cold

It's so cold in winter in Beijing.

I'd like a cold drink.

The cold look on her face made me sad.

Don't stand outside in the cold.

He didn't come to school because he had a bad cold.

11. cover

The ground is covered with snow.

Thirty dollars will cover the beef hamburger and the cola.

The talks are expected to cover other international issues.

Don't try to cover your mistakes.

the cover of the novel

12. cross

Don't cross the road when the traffic light is red.

He crossed his leg and sat down.

Mark the place with a cross on the map.

I was cross with him for being late.

D

1. Date

What's the date today?

Tonight I'll have a date with Mike.

up to date

out of date

2. Draw

He can draw a horse in ten seconds.

Christmas is drawing near.

I drew my chair up to the table.

At the end of the class I drew a conclusion

I drew 50 pounds in the bank last Sunday.

3. Dress

Hurry up and get dressed!

Is she old enough to dress herself?

She is in a red dress.

4. Drive

He can drive very well and he drives to work every day.

He almost drives me crazy.

He took her out for a drive.

5. drop

The bottle dropped and broke.

I found it difficult to learn physics so I decided to drop it.

rain-drops

E

1. earth

The earth revolves around the sun.

After a week at sea, it was good to feel the earth

beneath our feet again.

There was a smell of trampled grass and earth.

on earth 究竟, 到底

on the earth 地球上

2. easy

The exam yesterday was really easy.

Now I am leading an easy life.

Take it easy.

3. Excuse

Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the airport?

There is no excuse for his mistake.

4. express

It is hard for him to express himself in English.

Punctually at 7.45, the express to Kuala Lumpur left Singapore station...

A special express service is available by POST CHINA.

The 8:00 am express to Beijing is always crowded.

He sent the book to me by express.

F

1. face

face to face

He faced the difficulties bravely.

2. fail

I fail to see why you show such a great interest in this film.

Several banks failed during the great depression.

He has been failing in health for the last two years.

He calls me every Sunday night without fail.

3. fan

The famous singer has millions of fans.

Most old people prefer fans to air conditioners.

4. fat

If you eat too much chocolate, you will get fat.

This ham has too much fat on it.

5. film

This is my favorite film.

develop the film

6. fit

He always do exercise to keep fit.

The jacket fits him well.

7. fly

It's good to fly a kite on windy days.

A fly was buzzing against the window

8. For

I bought some flowers for my mother on Mother's Day.

It's easy for me to play the piano.

We have learned English for a long time so we can speak a little English.

He didn't come to the party, for he lied to stay alone.

9. free

The coffee is free here.

I am free this afternoon. What about going shopping with me?

10. fresh

The vegetables are fresh.

fresh water

11. full

The room is full of people.

I'm full and I can't eat anything .

G

1. gift

a birthday gift

I have a gift for music.

2. green

a green dress

green bananas

You must be green to believe that.

3. grow

I want to be an astronaut like Yang Liwei when

I grow up.

My grandparents grew a lot of flowers behind their house last year.

It began to grow dark.

H

1. hand

To give somebody a hand means to help somebody.

There is something wrong with the hour hand of the clock.

As we walked through its doors, Grandma handed me ten dollars.

2. hang (v) 悬挂; hang hung hung

Hang your coat on that hook.

处以绞刑 hang hanged hanged

He shouldn't be hanged for such a crime

2. Hard

It is hard to know whether it will be clear soon.

The ground is as hard as stone.

Work hard, or you will fall behind.

It is raining hard. Don't go out until it stops.

3. have

I have a lot of hobbies.

Let's have a talk.

He usually has a sandwich for lunch.

4. Head

He fell and hit his head.

At the head of the queue stands an old woman.

Report to the Head immediately!

Where are you heading?

5. Hero

Liu Xiang is my hero.

The hero of the play is Peter.

6. Hold

The girl was holding her father's hand.

She was holding an umbrella.

We'll hold a meeting to discuss it.

Is that table strong enough to hold you?

I don't think the room can hold so many people.

Please hold the line. I will be back in a minute.

7. Hot

It's too hot in the room. Why not open the door?

Pepper is hot.

I

1. If

I will go to Shanghai if I have time in May.

I don't know if you are right.

2. Interest

Now he has grown up and he no longer takes any interest in his stamp collection.

Her main interests in life are music, tennis and cooking.

When you borrow money from the bank, you need to pay interest.

The topic he is talking about interests me greatly.

3. iron

This material is as hard as iron.

a steam-iron 蒸汽熨斗

She was ironing a shirt when I went to visit her.

J

1. Join

He joined the League last June.

They are playing basketball. What about joining them?

The teacher asked us to join the two parts together.

2. just

I have just seen John.

It's just my size.

After all, he is just a child.

It is a just sentence.

K

1. key

can't find my key. Can you help me?

You need to press the keys hard, for the piano is quite old.

Tell me the keys to the test.

Diet and exercise are the key to good health.

2. kind

There are all kinds of books in the library.

Would you be kind enough to help me?

L

1. last

How long do you think this fine weather will last?

December is the last month of the year.

I thought her last book was one of the best.

2. Lay

Please lay the book on the table.

The hens are not laying well at the moment.

3. leave

a sick leave 病假

He left his hometown two years ago.

Leave the door open.

I've left my gloves on the bus.

4. Lesson

The first lesson in driving is how to start the car.

My yoga lesson begins at 8 pm.

Let this be a lesson to you never to play with matches!

5. Lie

Don't lie in bed all morning.

The city lies in the east of China.

He is lying! Don't believe him.

6. lift

He can easily lift the heavy boy.

The cloud will lift soon according to the weather report.

The office is on the sixth floor. Let's take a lift.

I'll give you a lift to the station.

7. light

He lit the candle.

His face lit up when hearing the good news.

Turn on the lights, please.

The light is too poor to read by.

If someone in authority gives you a green light, they give you permission to do something.

We like to study in a light room.

I prefer light colors.

The coat is light and warm.

I took some light reading for the train journey.

light music 轻音乐

Don't make any noise—my mother is a very light sleeper.

8. Like

He looks like his father.

I like to chat with others.

9. live

Where do you live?

He wants to live a peaceful life.

There are lots of live fish in the small river.

The match will be shown live by BBC.

10. Long

This is a long story.

The children are longing for holidays.

11. Lose

She's just lost her husband.

I've lost my key.

We lost the match at last although we tried our best.

M

1. mad

You must be mad to drive so fast.

He's mad about pop music.

2. Make

Can you make a model car?

He is good at making cake.

They made me repeat the story.

Cars of all makes can be seen in the street.

This is a coat of excellent make.(做工精致的)

3. Master

It's useful to master a foreign language.

They lived in fear of their master.

He has a Master's in Business Administration.

4. match

The furniture and the room match perfectly.

There will be a basketball match on TV tonight.

People don't use matches quite often now.

5. Mind

Would you mind taking care of my dog?

Mind my bike while I go into the shop.

Mind the step!

change one's mind come to mind make up

one's mind

6. Miss

I miss my childhood a lot.

He missed the meeting because of the bad weather.

He shot the basket but he missed.

7. Monitor

As a monitor, he has many duties outside his study.

She switched the monitor on and the screen lit up.

8. mouse

Use the mouse to drag the icon to a new position.

This is a fable about a dog and a mouse.

N

1. name

He named his son after the hero.

His name is Jack.

2. National

Let's stand up and sing the national anthem.

What is of national is of international.

3. Nobody

Nobody is in the room. It is empty.

He was just a nobody before he became a manager.

4. note

He asked his students to take notes carefully.

This is a new book with a lot of notes.

a 5-pound note

note something down

5. notice

I noticed he left early.

Put up the notice and let everyone know it.

6. Nurse

a qualified/registered nurse

Every morning she got up early with the children and the nurse.

he nursed her dying husband for months.

O

1. once

I've only been there once.

I once met your mother.

Once you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.

2. Order

Put everything in order.

He gave his order to the waiter.

place one's order 下单

We ordered him to leave.

I have ordered a new table from the shop.

3. Over

They held a large umbrella over her.

There is a bridge over the river.

The meeting was over an hour ago.

There are over 1000 people in the village.

P

1. Paper

Paper was invented in ancient China.

Have you seen today's paper?

The history paper was really easy.

Have you read the paper which I handed in last week?

2. park

There is a chocolate theme park in Beijing.

Don't park the car in this street.

3. Party

I am looking forward to the party.

When did you join the Party?

4. pass

Will you please pass me the book on the desk?

He passed me but said nothing.

pass the time

5. Past

Winter is past and spring has come.

What time is it? It a quarter past twelve.

He walked past me and said nothing.

6. patient

The doctor is looking after the patient.

Be patient! He is only a child.

7. pay

The workers are well paid in this company.

pay sb. a visit

pay close / more / no attention to

He gets his pay each Thursday.

8. pick

He picked the pen up and gave it to the teacher.

He picked the biggest apple and passed it to his mother.

You'd better not pick the flowers in the garden.

pick up sb.

pick up with sb.

9. place

This is a famous place.

Places of great interest

Place the book on the table.

10. Plant

What is the name of the plant?

They taught the boy how to plant trees.

11. Plate

I always wash the plates after dinner.

The number-plate on the car is 1068.

12. Play

Please don't play the music so loudly.

My mother lies watching TV plays best.

13. Poor

He is very poor but he is very happy.

I am poor in English.

14. Pound

How much is it? 200 pounds. That's too expensive.

Two pounds of apples, please.

15. present

I always receive many presents on my birthday.

At present we are having a break.

How many people were present at the meeting?

He presented a gold medal to the winner.

16. Pretty

She is very pretty.

He draws pretty well.

17. push

Don't push. Wait before you get on the bus.

Don't push the child too hard. They have too much pressure.

They gave the car a push.

R

1. Race

He won the 100-meter race at last.

people of mixed race

2. raise

Please raise your hand if you want to say something.

The volunteers hold a party to raise money for the poor children.

3. reach

We reached the station in time and caught the train.

The apple is too high for the girl to reach.

Finally they reached an agreement.

The apple is out of my reach.

4. reason

This is the reason why he was late.

I reasoned that changing my diet would lower my cholesterol level.我推断改变自己的饮食可以降低我的胆固醇水平。

5. Receive

We received the letter at the end of the month.

He was received as an honored visitor.

6. Record

I am looking forward to getting a latest record

of Taylor Swift.

He hopes to break a record in London in 2012.

7. Rest

It's time to rest for a while.

It's time to have a rest.

Tonight I'll have enough time to watch the rest of the film.

8. return

He returned to his hometown in 1999.

Please return the book to me as soon as possible.

9. Rice

Rice is grown in the south.

I had some rice and fish for lunch.

10. Rich

He is very rich but he is very unhappy.

Chinese is a very rich language. I'm sure you'll fall in love with it.

11. ride

Can you ride a horse?

We went for a ride in her new car.

12. Right

Show me your right hand.

You are right. I am really from Shenyang.

On the right you can see the museum.

You have no right to do that.

13. ring

She loves her wedding ring very much.

The bell is ringing. Let's hurry.

14. Room

--Which room do you like? -- The one on the left.

Who can make room for this old man?

15. row (n)

He is in Row One.

We rowed the boat happily.

16. Rule

You must obey the rules.

He ruled the country and people all loved him.

17. Run

Every day we practice running on the playground.

He ran the company successfully.

I hope the clothes don't run when I wash them.

S

1. Save

The doctor saved the patient in the end.

We must try our best to save water.

2. serve

He served in the army.

Could you please tell me what time breakfast is served in this hotel?

3. set

Set your heavy bag down here.

Set the table for dinner.

He set a new world record.

The child has set his heart on it.

I've set my mind on it.

In the winter the sun sets early .

I open the cage and set the bird free.

Your words have set me thinking.

a set of tools

a TV set

I have to study at set hours each day.

4. shop

I shopped for some clothes, but I couldn't find anything.

Where is the shop? It's over there.

5. short

The boy is too short to reach the top.

That ruler is not long enough. It's a bit short.

6. Show

Can you show me your ticket?

May I show you to your seat?

There is a flower show in the park every spring.

7. Since

I have been a teacher since I graduated from the college.

Since everyone is here, let's begin our class.

8. Smart

He is smart and his parents loves him very much.

The gift he received on his birthday was a smart shirt.

9. smoke

My father used to smoke.

The smoke from the chimney is very terrible.

10. Snow

I like to play with snow very much.

It is snowing heavily. You'd better not go out.

11. so

It was dark, so I couldn't see what was happening.

He was so happy that he couldn't believe his ears when he heard the news.

12. sort

Can you sort these apples into two parts?

What sort of food do you like best?

13. Sound

Listen! Can you hear a strange sound?

The music sounds beautiful.

14. spare

Can you spare me five minutes?

There is a spare bedroom on the second floor.

I often read books in my spare time.

15. spring

People often fly kites in spring.

There is a spring in the village.

16. Stand

Please stand up!

I can't stand getting up early.

17. step

Take two steps forward and two steps back.

Mind the step outside the door.

18. Stick

Stick a stamp on the letter.

The old man needed a walking stick.

19. still

He still kept the photo which was taken ten years ago.

Stand still! Don't move!

20. Stop

Let's meet at the bus stop.

Stop talking! It's time to listen to the news.

21. store

I went to the bookstore and bought the book I wanted.

Many animals like to store food for winter.

22. strange

It's strange that you've never met him.

He stood in a strange street.

23. Strong

She is not very strong after her illness.

He had strong beliefs so he succeeded in the end.

The tea is too strong.

24. study

She studies French.

She is studying French in her study.

25. Swing

The sign was swinging in the wind.

The children are playing on the swings in the par.

T

1. Table

Cover the table with the cloth.

First, you need to complete the table.

timetable

2. take

take the bus

take a walk

Who has taken my pen?

We usually take the children to school in the car.

Take pains, then be perfect.

I can't take it any more.

3. Talk

I want to talk to you about something.

I had a long talk with Mr. Wang about my son.

There will be a talk on modern films.

3. Tell

I will tell him the news as soon as he comes back.

A good boy is the one who never tells a lie.

Which team will win? --Who can tell?

4. Terrible

This was a terrible war.

To tell you the truth, it's really a terrible play.

5. thin

She is very thin.

Don't skate on the thin ice.

6. through

We can't see through the mist.

She climbed in through the window.

She read the letter through.

7. tie

Tie the tree to the stick.

He wore a tie before going to the party.

8. Time

Learning English takes quite a long time.

The clock keeps good time. (这个钟时间很准)

It's time to go to bed.

I have been there many times.

9. Train

Let's travel by train.

She is training to be a doctor.

10. treat

She treated us as children.

He treated himself to a holiday in Spain.

He tried his best to treat the disease.

11. turn

It's my turn to clean the blackboard.

Turn right at the end of the street.

12. twice

I've read the book twice.

I work twice as hard as you.

U

1. underground

underground (a) 地下的

underground(n) 地铁

2. Used

He bought a used car after his graduation.

After three weeks he got used to the weather in Beijing.

W

1. warm

It's warm in spring.

They gave the guest a warm welcome.

Please warm the milk.

2. watch

There's a watch in the box.

The students watched as the teacher did the experiment.

Will you watch the match on TV?

Could you watch my clothes while I have a swim?

3. Water

There is a lot of water in the bottle.

He watered the tree every morning.

4. Way

Can you show me the way to the hospital?

He went this way.

What is the best way to clean it?

5. Weak

She was still weak after her illness.

She is weak in biology.

She prefers weak tea.

6. Wear

Look at the man who is wearing an overcoat!

He is Jackie Chen!

I don't like wearing glasses.

7. Well

He can play basketball very well.

--How is your mother? --Very well.

8. When

When the teacher came in, we stopped talking at once.

When did you return the book?

9. while

While I was doing homework, my father was reading a newspaper.

Please wait for a while.

10. Wing

the new wing of the hospital

The eagle can soar without flapping their wings.

老鹰无需振翼就能翱翔。

The two wings of the aircraft broke off on impact. 飞机的两个机翼遭受撞击折断了。

11. wish

I wish you a good journey.

I wish I knew what was going to happen.

Her wish came true.

With best wishes

12. with

She goes to America with her husband.

Who is the girl with long hair?

You need to fill in the form with a pen.

She was shaking with laughter (笑得浑身直颤)

13. Wonder

I wonder why he is late.

二、强化训练

1. I am sorry I forgot ____ your dictionary. I will borrow one for you.

- A. to bring B. take C. bringing
D. taking

2. I can hardly hear the recorder. Would you please ____?

- A. turn it down B. turn it up C. turn it on
D. turn it off

3. How is he ____ with his studies?

The pyramids in Egypt is one of the greatest wonders in the world.

No wonder 难怪， 怪不得， No wonder you can't sleep well when you eat too much for dinner.

14. word

The word is not spelled correctly.

He didn't say a word about it.

15. Work

He works very hard.

My watch doesn't work.

His hard work leaves me a deep impression.

16. Wrong

I am sorry to say that your answer is wrong.

There is something wrong with my computer.

Y

Yard

He often drinks tea in the yard.

A yard equals to 3 feet.

- A. get in B. get over C. get through
D. get along

4. As soon as our English teacher ____ the classroom, we all stood up.

- A. entered into B. came into C. came
D. came in

5. Do you know who ____ the New World in 1492?

- A. invented B. founded C. created
D. discovered

6. His parents had to ____ him study hard when he was young.

A. oblige B. ask C. make D. force

7. They married yesterday but I was too busy to _____ their wedding.

A. join B. attend C. take part in
D. join in

8. In the one-hundred-meter race, Tom _____ Mike and _____ the race.

A. defeated, won B. won, gained C.
beat, won D. beated, defeated

9. Could you tell me when your wedding will _____?

A. take place B. hold C. have
D. happen

10. I have no idea they _____ here the day before yesterday.

A. reached B. arrived C. got to
D. arrived at

11. Don't buy cheap coal. It _____ a lot of smoke.

A. gives off B. gives in C. gives up
D. gives away

12. Kate is in difficulty. Who is willing to _____ her a favor?

A. make B. do C. give D.
take

13. It is said that the sports meeting may be _____ if it rains tomorrow.

A. put up B. put away C. put down
D. put off

14. _____! There is a hole ahead.

A. Look on B. Look out C. Look
around D. Look forward

15. If possible, you must _____ as much work as you can.

A. take on B. take back C. take up
D. take over

16. I really _____ you to study harder from today on and pass the final exam.

A. hope B. wish C. order D.
force

17. I want to know how much you _____ on books each term.

A. pay B. cost C. spend D.
take

18. Children, get up and _____ quickly. It's time to have breakfast.

A. wear B. put on C. wears D.
dress

19. Can you _____ English? If so, please _____ us a story in English.

A. talk, say B. say, talk C. tell, speak
D. speak, tell

20. She told me that she agreed _____ me but she couldn't give me any help.

A. to B. with C. on D. about

21. We used to live in a house which was made _____ wood.

A. of B. from C. into D. in

22. How are you? I haven't _____ you for such a long time. Now I am writing to you.

A. heard of B. heard about C. heard
from D. heard

23. In the zoo, we fed grass ____ the sheep.

- A. on B. with C. to D. for

24. When do you want to ____ me? We have known each other long enough.

- A. be married B. marry C. get married with D. marry with

25. At last he ____ me and ____ drinking .

- A. gave in to...gave up B. gave way to, gave out
C. gave up, gave in D. gave in... gave up

26. I prefer ____ TV to ____ out for a walk today.

- A. watch, go B. watching, go C. to watch, going D. watching, going

27. Do you know the story about a king who ____ fine, new clothes.

- A. cared B. cared about C. cared much for D. took care of

28. They waited until the sound of the footsteps ____ in the distance.

- A. died of B. died from C. died out
D. died away

29. You should have done something to ____ the boys ____ troubling you.

- A. keep...from B. be kept...from C. be kept.../
D. keep.../

30. It is known that the Pacific ____ Asia ____ America.

- A. divides...into B. divides...from
C. separates...from D. separates...into

31. The Canal ____ North America ____ Latin America.

- A. puts...to B. joins...with C. unites...to D. connects ...with

32. I don't know when they are ____ America?

- A. set off for B. start off for C. leaving for D. leaving to

33. When did you ____ a car?

- A. learn driving B. study to drive C. learn to drive D. study driving

34. Now it is spring. It's time for us ____ trees on the hill.

- A. to grow B. to plant C. growing
D. planting

35. I always ____ her letter at once only if I am free.

- A. answer to B. answer for C. reply to D. reply for

36. I ____ my book in the classroom when I went home yesterday.

- A. forgot B. left C. had forgotten
D. had left

37. Though I ____ her five years ago, I couldn't ____ her as she had changed greatly.

- A. knew, recognized B. know, recognize
C. knew, recognize D. know, recognized

38. He said he would ____ a bike ____ me the next day.

- A. borrow...to B. borrow, in C. lend...from D. lend...to

39. The boy who ____ on the grass ____ to me

yesterday.

A. is lying, lied B. is laying, lied C.

laid, lay D. lay, laid

40. Look! The moon ____ from behind the mountain.

A. is raising B. is rising C. is risen

D. is raised

41. He took off his shoes and ____ them on the floor.

A. took B. brought C. dropped

D. fell

42. If you like, you can ____ it for another two weeks.

A. lend B. borrow C. take D.

keep

43. How do you ____ this word? I am not sure whether I can write it correctly.

A. say B. read C. pronounce

D. spell

44. His speech ____ as long as more than two hours, so that everybody felt bored.

A. was lasted B. spent C. ended

D. lasted

45. She ____ her bike and hurt her legs yesterday afternoon.

A. fell down B. fell off C. fell away

D. fell out

46. It is reported that another earthquake may ____ this area soon.

A. heat B. hurt C. hit D.

strike

47. Please ____ the notice on the door.

A. put on B. put down C. put up

D. put off

48. The old man wanted to ____ the two pieces of wood with nails.

A. fill B. join C. put D. give

49. What she said ____ strange, but it was true.

A. looked B. sounded C. heard

D. listened

50. An answering machine helps to ____ the telephone message while you are out.

A. say B. stay C. keep D.

write

51. I tried to get them to ____ the price of the TV set, but they refused to. So I didn't

buy it.

A. go up B. bring down C. bring up

D. go down

52. The doctor ____ my father to stop smoking and my father did so.

A. let B. said C. advised D.

suggested

53. I think he will soon ____ his disappointment and be cheerful again.

A. get through B. get over C. get up

D. get away

54. In all, they ____ more than 300,000 Chinese characters.

A. come up B. come into C. come to

D. come about

55. Can you ____ me ____ this evening ?.

A. ring on B. ring in C. ring off

D. ring up

56. We ____ your help and kindness very much.

A. thank B. appreciate C. love

D. offer

57. ____ deer is their work.

A. Feeding to B. Raising C. Rising

D. Supplying

58. At that time no one could ____ exactly what was going to happen next.

A. talk B. say C. tell D. speak

59. It's too cold here. Shall I ____?

A. set fire B. light a fire C. make a
fire D. catch fire

60. She got a letter from her parents yesterday and it ____ her of her home.

A. thought B. remembered C. forgot

D. reminded

参考答案

1. A 忘了做某事后面要接不定式。

2. B turn down“把（音量）关小”,turn up“把（音量）开大”,turn on“开”,turn off“关”。

3. D get in“到达”，“请某人来”，“上（车）”，get over“作完”，“恢复”，
get through“（电话）接通”，“明白”，“成功”，get along“（人或活动）进展”，
“继续”，“（人）相处融洽”。

4. B enter 是一个及物动词，后面不接介词；come in 中的 in 是一个副词，后面不接名词。

5. D invent“发明”，found“成立”，
create“创造”，discover“发现”。

6. C make 后接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，其它三个动词后面都必须接带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

7. B join 表示加入某种组织并成为其中的一员；attend 表示“出席”，“参加”
(meeting/school/wedding 等)；

take part in = join in 表示参加某种活动。

8. C beat 后接人，win 后接比赛等。

9. A take place 表示按计划发生，happen 表示偶然发生，hold 和 have 都是及物动词。

10. B 单独表示“到达”，不接到什么地方，只能用 arrive。

11. A give off“散发”，give in“让步”，
“投降”，give up“放弃”，“戒掉”，

give away“赠送”，“泄露”。

12. B do sb. a favour“帮某人一个忙”。

13. D put up“举起”，“支起”，“张贴”，
put away“放好”，“存着备用”，
put down“击败”，“贬低”，
put off“推迟”，“延期”。

14. B look on“旁观”，“观看”，look out“小心”，“当心”，look around“到处寻找”，
“四处查看”，look forward“盼望（后接介词 to）”。

15. D take on“呈现”，“聘用”，take back“承认错误”，“同意收回”，take up“从事于”，

“占”，“继续”，take over“接任”，“接管”。

16. B 这里表示说话人的一种愿望。

17. C 这里表示某人花费多少钱在什么事上。

18. D 在这句话中，dress 用作不及物动词，表示“穿衣服”。

19. D 说某种语言用 speak，给某人讲故事用 tell。

20. B agree to 表示同意某事，agree with 表示同意某人或某人所说的话，agree on 表示就某事达成一

致意见。

21. A be made of“由……组成”（看得出原料），be made from“由……组成”（看不出原料），

be made into“（可以）组成……”，be made in“产于……”。

22. C hear from sb.“收到某人的来信”，hear of/about“听说……”。

23. C feed...to...“把……喂给……”，动词后面接食物，介词后面接人或动物，

feed...with/on...“用……喂……”，动词后面接人或动物，介词后面接食物，feed on...

“以……为食”。

24. B marry sb.“娶某人”，“和某人结婚”，表动作，不与时间段连用，be married to sb.“和某

人结婚”，表状态，要注意这里不能用介词 with，get married“结婚”，“成家”，表动作，

get married to sb.“和某人结婚”，表动作。

25. A give in“让步”，“投降”，in 是一个副词，后面不接宾语，give in to...“对……让步”，

“屈服于……”，give up...“放弃……”，“停止……”，接名词或代词或动名词作宾语，如

果是代词必须放在中间，give way to= give in to...“对……让步”，“屈服于……”，

give out“用完”，“分发”。

26. D prefer A to B “喜欢 A 而不喜欢

B”，to 是一个介词，A 和 B 词形要一致，都是名词或代词或动

名词，prefer to do A rather than do B“宁愿做 A 而不愿做 B”，prefer sb. to do sth.

“更愿某人做某事”。

27. C care about“关心”，“计较”，“在乎”，care for“关心”，“喜欢”。

28. D die of 表示死于疾病或饥饿或寒冷或年老等直接原因，die from 表示死于枪伤或刀伤或劳累或污

染等间接原因，die out“熄灭”，“绝种”，die away“平息，渐渐消失”，“静下来”。

29. A keep sb. from doing sth.“阻止某人做某事”。

30. C separate ... from...“把……和……分开”，divide ... into ... “把……分成……”，指把一个整体分成若干部分。

个整体分成若干部分。

31. D connect A with B“把 A 和 B 连在一起”。

32. C 该题要用现在进行时表示将来，leave for somewhere “去某地”。

33. C learn to do sth.“学会做某事”。

34. B It's time for sb. to do sth.“该某人做某事了”，plant trees“植树”。

35. C reply to one's letter“给某人回信”。

36. B 该空要用一般过去时; leave sth. somewhere“把某物遗忘在某地”。

37. C 第一空要用一般过去时, 第二空在情态动词后面要用动词原形。

38. D lend sth. to sb.“把某物借给某人”。

39. A 第一空表示“躺”, 第二空表示“撒谎”。

40. B 该题要用现在进行时, raise 是一个及物动词, rise 是一个不及物动词。

41. C drop 在这句话中的意思是“丢”。

42. D 与一段时间连用, 必须要用延续性动词。

43. D 既然我不确信这个单词是否写对了, 我当然想知道对方怎样拼写这个单词。

44. D last 在本句话中用作动词, 表示“持续”的意思, 不能用于被动语态。

45. B fall off+地点, 表示“从某地掉/摔下来”。

46. C hit 在这里的意思是“袭击”。

47. C put on“穿上”, “戴上”, “假装”, put down“击败”, “贬低”, put up“举起”, “支起”, “张贴”, put off“推迟”, “延期”。

48. B join ... with ... “用……把……连在一起”。

49. B sound 在该句中是一个连系动词, 意思是“听起来”。

50. C keep 在这句话中的意思是“记

载”。

51. B bring down the price“降价”。

52. C advise sb. to do sth.“建议某人做某事”。

53. B get through“(电话)接通”, “明白”, “成功”, get over“作完”, “恢复”, get up“起床”, “起身”, get away“逃走”。

54. C come up“发生”, “走近”, “被提出”, come into“得到”, “继承”, “开始”, come to“达到”, 谈到“, 突然想到”, come about“发生”。

55. D ring up“打电话”, ring off“挂断电话”, ring back“回电”。

56. B 表示感谢时, thank 后面一般接人, appreciate 后面一般接事。

57. B raise 在这里的意思是“饲养”。

58. C tell 在这里的意思是“断定”, “辨别”。

59. C set fire“放火”, light a fire“点火”, make a fire“生火”, catch fire“着火”。

60. D remind sb. of sth. “使某人想起某事”。

中考英语动词辨析整理(教师版)

一、动词辨析

1. accept, receive

accept 一般指主观上接受或同意，而 receive 表示客观上收到某东西。She received his invitation yesterday, but she didn't accept it. 她昨天收到了他的请柬，不过她没有接受。

2. appreciate, thank

这两个词都可以表示“感谢”的意思，但是 appreciate 后接 something, thank 后接 somebody。I appreciate your timely help. 我感谢你及时的帮助。I thank you for your timely help.

3. borrow, lend

这两个词都可以表示“借”，但 borrow 用于 borrow sth from sb. “向某人借某物”，而 lend 用于 lend sth. to sb. “把某物借给某人”。

I borrowed two books from him. 我向他借了两本书。

I lent two books to him. 我借了两本书给他。

4. carry, take, bring, fetch

这几个词都可以表示“拿”，“带”的意思，但 carry 不强调方向，多指负重的感觉，其它三个都有方向性；take 表示“带走”，由近及远，bring 表示“拿来”，由远及近，fetch 表示“去拿来”，一个来回。

He is too young to carry the heavy box. 他太小，拿不动这个沉重的箱子。

Don't forget to take all your things away. 不要忘了把你们所有的东西都带走。

Remember to bring your dictionary tomorrow. 明天记住把你的词典带来。

After school we fetch water first. 放学后我们先打水。

5. congratulate, celebrate

congratulate 表示“祝贺”，后接人作宾语，而 celebrate 表示“庆祝”，后接物作宾语。

6. effect, affect, influence

这三个词都可以表示“影响”的意思，但 effect 是名词，affect 一般用作动词，而 influence 既可以用作名词，又可以用作动词。

7. look, glance, glare, stare,

这几个词都可以表示“看”，但 look 指一般的看，glance 指匆匆一看，glare 指生气地看，stare 指目不转睛地盯着看。

8. include, contain

这两个词都可以表示“包含”之意，但是

include 侧重包含者是整体中的一部分，contain 强调“含有”。

What does the price include? 这个价钱都包括什么？

What does beer contain? 啤酒包含有什么？

9. injure, hurt, wound

这几个词都可以表示“受伤”，但 injure 多指以外受伤，hurt 既可以指肉体上的受伤，也可以指精神上的伤害，wound 多指刀伤和枪伤之类的外伤。

10. insist, stick

这三个词都可以表示“坚持”，但 insist 后接介词 on, stick 后接介词 to; insist 后接从句时，从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

11. laugh, smile

这两个词都可以表示“笑”，laugh 强调出声的笑，“大笑”，而 smile 表示不出声的笑，“微笑”。

12. listen, hear

这两个词都表示“听”，但 listen 强调听的过程，而 hear 强调听的结果，“听见”。

He listened carefully, but could hear nothing. 他仔细听，可什么也听不见。

其它类似的用法还有：look 看 / see 看见，look for 找 / find 找到。

13. look, seem, appear

这三个词都可以用作连系动词，look 强调从视觉得出的印象，seem 表示有一定的根

据，较接近事实，appear 表示外表上如此，但事实未必如此。

14. pause, stop

这两个词都可以表示“停”，但 pause 强调“暂停”，稍后还会继续下去，而 stop 表示最后停下来。

15. win, beat

这两个词都有“赢”的意思，但 win 后接比赛等，而 beat 后接人作宾语。

16. advise, suggest

这两个词都可以表示“建议”，后面都可以接动名词和宾语从句，而且接从句时，从句中的动词都要用 should + 动词原形（should 可省略）；但是，advise 可以接复合宾语，而 suggest 不可以。

I advised her to stay at home instead of going with us.

我劝她呆在家里，不要跟我们去。

17. attend, join, take part in

这三个用法都可以表示“参加”，但 attend 后面一般接 a meeting / school/class/wedding 等，join 表示参加组织，后面一般接 the Party/the League/the army 等，而 take part in 等于 join in, 表示参加活动。

18. cost, spend, take, pay

cost 用于 sth. cost (sb.) money, spend 用于 sb. spend. time/money (in) doing sth. / on sth., take 用于 It takes (sb.) time to do sth., pay 用于 sb. pay money for sth.

This book cost me ten yuan. 这本书花了我十元钱。

I spent ten yuan (in) buying this book. 我买这本书花了十元钱。

I spent two hours reading this book. 我花了两小时读这本书。

It took me two hours to read this book. 读这本书花了我两小时。

I paid ten yuan for this book. 我买这本书花了十元钱。

19. get, arrive, reach

这几个词都可以表示“到达”的意思，get 是一个不及物动词，后带 to 接名词作宾语；arrive 也是一个不及物动词，后带 at (小地方) 或 in (大地方) 接名词作宾语；reach 是及物动词，直接接名词作宾语。

20. happen, take place

这两个用法都有“发生”的意思，但 happen 强调偶然发生，而 take place 一般指按计划或有组织发生。

21. invent, discover

invent 表示“发明”以前没有过的东西，而 discover 表示“发现”已经存在的东西。

22. separate, divide

这两个动词都可以表示“分”的意思，但 separate 表示把两个相对独立的部分分开，常和介词 from 连用；而 divide 表示把一个整体分成若干部分，常和介词 into 连用。

23. watch, look, see, read

这几个词都可以表示“看”的意思，但 watch 一般用于观看电视或比赛，look 侧重于注意力，强调动作，see 侧重于视觉，强调结果，read 强调文字性的东西。

24. hope, wish

作动词时，这两个词都可以表示“希望”，都可以跟从句，但 hope 后宾语从句中谓语动词用陈述语气，而 wish 后宾语从句中谓语动词用虚拟语气；wish 后面可以跟带不定式的复合宾语，而 hope 不能；这两个词都可以直接跟带 to 的不定式作宾语。

25. put on, wear, dress

这三个表达法都可以表示“穿”，但 put on 用作及物动词，后接具体的衣服，强调穿的动作；wear 是一个及物动词，后接具体的衣服，指经常性的动作，表示状态；dress 可以用作不及物动词，可单独用，表示“穿衣”，也可用作及物动词，表示“给……穿衣服”，后接人等穿的对象，或者用于“be dressed in”，后接具体的衣服或衣服的颜色。

26. rise, raise, lift

这几个动词都有“上升”，“提高”之意，但 rise 是一个不及物动词，不能用于被动语态，经常用来指太阳、月亮、物价、体温、气温、河水、潮水以及职位等的“上升”；raise 是一个及物动词，表示“举起”，“提高”，“提出”，“饲养”，种植等意思；lift 也是一个及物动词，表示“举起”，“抬起”，“搬起”，强调物体的沉重，含有举起要费力气的意思。

27. lie, lay

这两个词在意思上没有什么关系，但它们的形式容易弄混。

原形	词义	过去式
过去分词形式	现在分词形式	
lie	说谎	lied
lied	lying	
lie	躺，放，位于	lay
lain	lying	
lay	产卵	laid
laid	laying	

28. know, recognize

know 的意思是“知道”，“认识”，表示“认出”讲时，常与介词 from 连用，构成 know...from...词组，表示“把.....和.....分辨开来”；recognize 的意思是“认出”，“认识到”，是建立在原先就认识的基础上的。

29. join, connect

这两个动词都可以表示“连结”的意思，join 一般指结合，联合，把两者连成一体，常与介词 to 搭配，join A to B 把 A 连到 B 上，join+地点，表示在某地连接，join sth. with sth. 用某东西连结某物；connect 指衔接，联系，两者还保持各自的独立性，常用于 connect A with B，把 A 和 B 连在一起，be connected with...与.....有联系。

30. learn, study

这两个动词都可以表示“学”，但 learn 指“学会”，“学到”，表示通过用功或被教授从而获得知识和技能，强调学习的结果，而且多

用于初级阶段的学习，后面可接不定式或名词，如果接从句就表示“了解得知”的意思；study 指“学习”，“研究”，表示较深入的学习或研究，强调学习的过程，后面不能跟不定式，可接名词或代词作宾语。

31. grow, plant

这两个动词都有“种，植”的意思，但 grow 意思是“养殖”，指使某种植物在某地生长并使其发展下去，是一个及物动词；而 plant 的意思是“移植”，移栽已经长成秧苗的植物，是一个及物动词。

32. answer, reply

这两个动词都有“回答，答复”的意思，但 answer 是一个及物动词，后面可接人或信或问题，还常表示（听到声音去）接电话或应门；而 reply 是一个不及物动词，后面要先接介词 to，然后再接人或信或问题。

33. forget, leave

这两个都可以表示“遗忘”的意思，但 forget 表示记忆中遗忘了某事或某物，后面接名词或代词作宾语，而 leave 则表示把某物遗忘在什么地方，在宾语后面必须要加上地点。

34. lose, miss

这两个动词都有“丢，失”的意思，但 lose 一般指不会再找回来的遗失或丢掉，是一个及物动词，其分词形容词用 lost, be lost 也可指迷路；miss 指可能是暂时的“失踪”，或者是“遗失”，其分词形容词用 missing。

二、常用一词多义词

A

1. about (prep) 关于 Why not talk about the Chinese culture for tomorrow's lecture?

(ad) 到处, 四处 Watch out! Bears about!

大约 Let's meet at about 4 o'clock at the school gate.

2. absent (a)缺席的--Who is absent today?
--Daming. He had an accident on the school trip.

absent-minded 健忘的 My grandpa became absent-minded with age.

心不在焉的 He was so

absent-minded in
class that the
teacher became
angry with him.

3. against (prep)倚在.....上 The piano is against the wall.

对 We played against a team from the No.2 Middle School and won the game.

反对 Don't do anything against the law.

4. agree with You look well--- The mountain air must agree with you. 适合

5.address vt. 处理问题 address the problem ; vt. 对...演讲 n.地址

6. around 大约 See you around 7:30.

向各处 I like to travel around the world someday.

环绕 The earth moves around the sun.

7.as (ad) 像...一样,如同 He is as tall as his father.

as (conj)由于, 因为 As you weren't there, I left a message.

在.....期间,当.....的时候 Then

she
drove
me
over
to
Bobbi
e
Decer
's
house,
explai
ning
as we
went
that I
was
now
one of
Santa'
s
helper
s.

as(pre)作为, 当作 He had a job as a teacher three years ago, but now he worked in a

company.

B

1. bear (n)熊 He ran away as quickly as possible when he saw the bear in the forest.

bear (v)忍受 He can't bear to be laughed at.

2. bill(n)账单; --Have you paid the bill?

钞票, 纸币 --Yes, I paid the bill with a ten-dollar bill.

3. book (n) 书, 本子 There are a lot of books in the library.

book (v) 预订 You'd better book tickets if you want to watch the movie.

4. break (n) 休息 It's time to take a break.

break(v) 打破 It's really bad to break the valuable china vase.

终止 She broke the silence by coughing.

已坏 I don't think my watch is broken.

5. buy vt 购买; 买通收买; 相信 They won't buy your story.他们不会相信你说的。

6.burn (v) 着火 The house was burned to the ground.(ie completely destroyed by fire)

使晒黑 His face was badly burnt by the hot sun. (他的脸被烈日晒伤了)

Her skin burns easily. (她的皮肤不禁晒)

(n) 烧伤, 晒伤

8.but (conj)但是 It's not cheap, but it's good.

(prep)除了 I want nobody but you to finish the work.

9. by (prep)靠近, 在.....旁 We had a picnic by the lake.

通过 He entered the room by the back door.

经过(某人、某物) He walked by me without speaking.

不迟于 Can you finish the work by five o'clock?

由 The play is written by Shakespeare.

乘(车) Let's travel to Shanghai by car.

通过.....的方式 He earns his living by writing.

C

1.can 能够, 可以 He can speak English very well.

(n) 金属或塑料的容器; 罐头 a can

2. cap (n) 帽子 British schoolboys sometimes wear caps.

(钢笔、瓶子等的)帽、盖 When I saw the bottle, the scene of Dad trying to

remove
the cap
and in
desperation(绝望)
breaking it with
the
stone
flashed
before
my
eyes.

3. capital(n)首都 Beijing is the capital of China.
大写字母 The world BIG is in capitals.
资本 He set up a business with a starting capital of \$ 100,000.

4. care (n) 照料 She watered the flower with great care.
小心 Care is needed when crossing the road.
(v) 介意, 在乎 He failed the exam but he didn't seem to care at all.
关心 His parents really cares about him.

5. carry (v) 携带, 搬运; She carried her baby in her arms.

持有, 带有; I never carry much money with me.

6. catch (v) 接住 I threw a ball to her and she caught it.
捉住 We tried our best to catch the thief.
赶上 He got up too late to catch the early bus.
染上 (疾病) ④--What's wrong with you?—Oh, I catch a cold.
听见 (某事物), 理解 Sorry, I didn't catch what you said.

7. change (n) 零钱, 找头 I have no small change.
改变 Are you for or against change? (你是赞同还是反对改动?)
(v) 改变 It is not easy to make him change his mind.

8. class (n) 班级 I am happy I study in Class Si.
等级 This is a second-class compartment.
课 I have a math class at 9 o'clock.

9. close (v) 关闭 Don't forget to close the door when you leave the room.
(a) 亲密的 I have a close friend called Joy.
接近 The church is close to the school.

(ad) 接近, 靠近 They quite close.

close by 离 (某人或某事物) 不远

After Mother died years later, he insisted on staying in the small house with the garden and a few farm animals close by.

10. cold (a)寒冷的 It's so cold in winter in Beijing.

冷却的 I'd like a cold drink.

不友好的 The cold look on her face made me sad.

(n) 寒冷 Don't stand outside in the cold.

伤风, 感冒 He didn't come to school because he had a bad cold.

11. cover (v) 覆盖 The ground is covered with snow.

够付 (费用) Thirty dollars will cover the beef hamburger and the cola.

涉及 The talks are expected to cover other international issues.

会

谈估计还会涉及到其他一些国际问题。

掩盖 Don't try to cover your mistakes.

(n) 盖子; 罩; 封面 the cover of the novel

12. cross (v)横穿 Don't cross the road when the traffic light is red.

交叉 He crossed his leg and sat down.

(n) 十字架; 十字形或叉形记号 Mark the place with a cross on the map.

(a) 生气 I was cross with him for being late.

D

1. date(n) 日期 What's the date today?

约会 Tonight I'll have a date with Mike.

up to date 时新的, 现代的 out of date 过时的

2. draw (v) 绘画 He can draw a horse in ten seconds.

向某方向移动 Christmas is drawing near.(圣诞节日渐临近)

拉, 拖 I drew my chair up to the table.

获取 (知识经验等) At the end of the class I drew a conclusion. (得出结论)

提取 (金钱) I drew 50 pounds in the ban last Sunday.

3. dress (v)穿衣 Hurry up and get dressed!

Is she old enough to dress herself?

(n)连衣裙

4. drive (v) 驾驶 He can drive very well and he drives to work every day.

使或逼 (某人) 处于某种状态或

做某事 He almost drives me crazy.

(n) 乘汽车等之行 He took her out for a drive.

5. drop (v)使(某物)意外地落下 The bottle dropped and broke.

放弃 I found it difficult to learn physics so I decided to drop it.

(n)(液体的)珠, 滴 ; rain-drops

E

1. earth (n)地球; 泥土 on earth 究竟, 到底 on the earth 地球上

2. easy(a) 容易的 The exam yesterday was really easy.

舒适的, 安心的 Now I am leading an easy life.

Take it easy 别着急

3. excuse(v) 原谅 Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the airport?

(n)借口, 辩解 There is no excuse for his mistake.

4. express (v)表达; It is hard for him to express himself in English.

用快邮寄出(信、邮包等)

(n)快车 The 8:00 am express to Beijing is always crowded.

快邮, 速递 He sent the boo to me by express.

F

1. face(n) 脸 face to face

(v) 面对 He faced the difficulties bravely.

2. fail v. I fail to see why you show such a great interest in this film. 不明白

Several banks failed during the great depression. 倒闭

He has been failing in health for the last two years. 衰退

n. He calls me every Sunday night without fail. 必定

3. fan (n) 迷 The famous singer has millions of fans.

扇子 Most old people prefer fans to air conditioners.

4. fat (a) 肥胖的 If you eat too much chocolate, you will get fat.

(n) 脂肪 This ham has too much fat on it.

5. film (n) 电影 This is my favorite film.

胶卷 develop the film 洗胶卷

6. fit (a) 健康的 He always do exercise to keep fit.

(v) 适合 The jacket fits him well.

7. fly(v) 放飞; 飞行 It's good to fly a kite on windy days.

(n) 飞行; 苍蝇

8. for (prep) 为..... I bought some flowers for my mother on Mother's Day.

对....说 It's easy for me to play the piano.

达到（引导时间段） We have

learned

English for

a long time

so we can

speak a little

English.

(conj)因为, 由于 He didn't come to the party, for he lied to stay alone.

8. free (a) 免费的 The coffee is free here.

自由的, 空闲的 I am free this afternoon. What about going shopping with me?

9. fresh(a) 新鲜的 fresh water 淡水

10. full (a) 满的 The room is full of people.

饱的 I'm full and I can't eat anything .

G

4. gift (n) 礼物; a birthday gift

天赋 I have a gift for music.

5. green (a) 绿色的; a green dress

(指水果) 未成熟的, 生的 green bananas

新的, 无经验的 You must be green to believe that.

3. grow(v)生长 I want to be an astronaut like Yang Liwei when I grow up.

种植 My grandparents grew a lot of flowers behind their house last year.

变成 It began to grow dark. 天色

渐渐暗下来。

H

1. hand (n) 手 To give somebody a hand means to help somebody.

指针 There is something wrong with the hour hand of the clock.

(v) 递给 As we walked through its doors, Grandma handed me ten dollars.

2. hang (v) 悬挂; hang hung hung

Hang your coat on that hook.
(把你的外套挂在那个钩上)

处以绞刑 hang hanged
hanged

He shouldn't be hanged for such a crime. (他不应该因为这样的罪被处以绞刑)

3. hard (a) 困难的 It is hard to know whether it will be clear soon.

硬的 The ground is as hard as stone.

(ad) 努力地 Work hard, or you will fall behind.

猛烈地 It is raining hard. Don't go out until it stops.

4. have (v) 有 I have a lot of hobbies.

从事, 进行 Let's have a talk.

吃 He usually has a sandwich for lunch.

5. head (n) 头 He fell and hit his head.

领头部分 At the head of the queue stands an old woman.

首脑 Report to the Head immediately!

(v) 往.....去 Where are you heading? (你往哪儿走?)

6. hero(n)英雄, 勇士 Liu Xiang is my hero.

男主角 The hero of the play is Peter.

7. hold(v)拿, 抱 The girl was holding her father's hand.

握住 She was holding an umbrella.

举行 We'll hold a meeting to discuss it.

承受.....的重量 Is that table strong enough to hold you?

可容纳, 包含 I don't think the room can hold so many people.

不挂电话 Please hold the line. I will be back in a minute.

8. hot(a)热的 It's too hot in the room. Why not open the door?

辣的 Pepper is hot. (胡椒是辣的)

I

1. if(conj) 如果 I will go to Shanghai if I have time in May.

是否 I don't know if you are right.

2. interest (n) 兴趣, 好奇心 Now he has

grown up and

he no longer

takes any

interest in his

stamp

collection.

爱好 Her main interests in life are music, tennis and cooing.

利息 When you borrow money from the bank, you need to pay interest.

(v)对.....有兴趣 The topic he is talking about interests me greatly.

3. iron (n)铁 This material is as hard as iron.

a steam-iron 蒸汽熨斗

(v)熨烫 She was ironing a shirt when I went to visit her.

J

1. join(v) 加入 He joined the League last June.

加入某人行列 They are playing basketball. What about joining them?

连接 The teacher asked us to join the two parts together.

2. just (ad) 刚才 I have just seen John.

恰好 It's just my size.

不过, 仅 After all, he is just a child.

(a) 公平的, 公正的 It is a just

sentence. (这是合法的判决)

K

1. key (n) 钥匙 I can't find my key. Can you help me?

(打字机、钢琴等的) 键 You need to press the keys hard, for the piano is quite old.

答案 Tell me the keys to the test.

关键, 要诀 Diet and exercise are the key to good health.

2. kind (n) 种类 There are all kinds of books in the library.

(a)和蔼的 Would you be kind enough to help me?

L

1. last (v) 持续 How long do you think this fine weather will last?

(a)最后的 December is the last month of the year.

最近的, 上一个的 I thought her last book was one of the best.

2. lay(v)将某物或某人置于某位置 Please lay the book on the table.

(指鸟、虫等)产(卵) The hens are not laying well at the moment.

3. leave (n) 假期 a sick leave 病假

(v)离开 He left his hometown two years ago.

使...处于某种状态 Leave the door open.

忽略或未拿、未带某物 I've left my gloves on the bus.

4. lesson(n)功课 The first lesson in driving is how to start the car.

一节课 My yoga lesson begins at 8 pm.

教训, 经验, 榜样 Let this be a lesson to you never to play with matches!

5. lie(v) 平躺 Don't lie in bed all morning.

位于 The city lies in the east of China.

撒谎 He is lying! Don't believe him.

6. lift (v) 举起 He can easily lift the heavy boy.

(云或烟等) 消散; The cloud will lift soon according to the weather report.

(n) 电梯 The office is on the sixth floor. Let's take a lift.

免费搭私人车 I'll give you a lift to the station.

7. light (v) 点燃 He lit the candle.

His face lit up when hearing the good news.

(n) 电灯 Turn on the lights, please.

灯光 The light is too poor to read by.

If someone in authority gives you a green light, they give you permission to do something. 准

许

(a) 明亮的 We lie to study in a light room.

浅色的 I prefer light colors.

轻的 The coat is light and warm.

易懂的 I took some light reading for the train journey.

light music 轻音乐

(指睡眠) 不沉的, 不熟的 Don't make any noise—my mother is a very light sleeper.

8. lie (prep)像 He looks like his father.

(v)喜欢 I like to chat with others.

9. live (v)居住; Where do you live?

过...样的生活 He wants to live a peaceful life.

(a) 活的 There are lots of live fish in the small river.

(ad) 现场直播地 The match will be shown live by BBC.

10. long (a) 长的 This is a long story.

(v) long for 渴望 The children are longing for holidays.

11. lose(v)失去 She's just lost her husband.

遗失 I've lost my key.

输, 失败 We lost the match at last although we tried our best.

M

1. mad (a) 疯狂的 You must be mad to drive so fast.

对某事、某人极感兴趣 He's

mad about pop music.

2. make (v)制造 Can you make a model car?

做 He is good at making cake.

强迫 They made me repeat the story.

(2)make (n)牌子 Cars of all makes can be seen in the street.

制造 This is a coat of excellent make.(做工精致的)

3. master (v) 掌握 It's useful to master a foreign language.

(n) 主人;

Master 硕士; 艺术大师

4. match (v) 与...相配 The furniture and the room match perfectly.

(n)比赛 There will be a basketball match on TV tonight.

火柴 People don't use matches quite often now.

5. mind (v)介意 Would you mind taking care of my dog?

照看 Mind my bike while I go into the shop.

留神 Mind the step!

(n)思想, 想法 change one's mind come to mind make up one's mind

6. miss(v) 想念 I miss my childhood a lot.

错过, 未赶上 He missed the meeting because of the bad weather.

未击中 He shot the basket but he missed.

7. monitor(n) 班长; 显示器

8. mouse (n) 鼠标; 老鼠

N

1. name (v)命名 He named his son after the hero.

(n)名字 His name is Jack.

2. national(a)国家的; 民族的

3. nobody (pron) 没有人, 谁也不 Nobody is in the room. It is empty.

(n)渺小人物 He was just a nobody before he became a manager.

4. note (n)便条, 笔记 He asked his students to take notes carefully.

注释 This is a new book with a lot of notes.

钞票 a 5-pound note

(v)记下 note something down

5. notice (v) 注意到 I noticed he left early.

(n) 通知 Put up the notice and let everyone know it.

6. nurse (n) 护士; 保姆

(v) 看护

O

1. once (ad)一次 I've only been there once.

曾经 I once met your mother.

(conj) 一旦 Once you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.

2. order (n) 顺序 Put everything in order.

定单,定货 He gave his order to the waiter.

place one's order 下单

(v) 命令 We ordered him to leave.

订购,定做, 预定 I have ordered a new table from the shop.

3. over (prep)在...之上 They held a large umbrella over her.

横越 There is a bridge over the river.

(ad)结束 The meeting was over an hour ago.

...多 There are over 1000 people in the village.

P

2. paper (n) 纸张 Paper was invented in ancient China.

报纸 Have you seen today's paper?

试卷 The history paper was really easy.

论文 Have you read the paper which I handed in last week?

2. park (n) 公园 There is a chocolate theme park in Beijing.

(v) 停放 Don't park the car in this street.

3. party (n) 聚会 I am looking forward to the party.

政党 When did you join the Party?

5. pass (v) 传递 Will you please pass me the book on the desk?

通过 He passed me but said nothing.

打发时间 pass the time

6. past (a) 结束的 Winter is past and spring has come.

(prep) 过... What time is it? It a quarter past twelve.

走过某处 He walked past me and said nothing.

7. patient (n) 病人 The doctor is looking after the patient.

(a) 耐心的 Be patient! He is only a child.

8. pay (v) 付钱, 给...报酬 The workers are well paid in this company.

进行, 给予 pay sb. a visit
pay close / more / no attention to

(n) 工资 He gets his pay each Thursday.

9. pick (v) 拾起 He picked the pen up and gave it to the teacher.

挑选 He picked the biggest apple and passed it to his mother.

采, 摘 You'd better not pick the flowers in the garden.

pick up sb. 接人 pick up with sb. 勾搭、结交 (常指不良之人)

10. place (n) 地点 This is a famous place.
Places of great interest 多处名胜

(v) 放置 Place the book on the table.

11. plant (n) 植物 What is the name of the plant?

(v) 种植 They taught the boy how to plant trees.

12. plate (n) 盘子 I always wash the plates after dinner.

(n) 牌 The number-plate on the car is 1068.

13. play (v) 玩; 播放 Please don't play the music so loudly.

(n) 戏剧 My mother likes watching TV plays best.

14. poor (a) 穷的 He is very poor but he is very happy.

(a) 差的 I am poor in English.

15. pound (n) 英镑; How much is it? 200 pounds. That's too expensive.

(n) 磅 Two pounds of apples, please.

16. present (n) 礼物 I always receive many presents on my birthday.

现在，目前 At present we are having a break.

(a) 出席的； How many people were present at the meeting?

(v)将某物赠与某人 He presented a gold medal to the winner.

17.pretty(a)漂亮的 She is very pretty.

(ad) 相当地 He draws pretty well.

18.push (v) 推动 Don't push. Wait before you get on the bus.

逼迫 Don't push the child too hard. They have too much pressure.

(n) 推进，促进 They gave the car a push.

R

1. race (n) 比赛，赛跑 He won the 100-meter race at last.

(v)进行速度竞赛 I'll race you to school.

2. raise (v) 举起，提起 Please raise your hand if you want to say something.

(v) 召集或集结(某事物)The

volunteers

hold a

party to

raise

money for

the poor

children.

3. reach (v) 到达 We reached the station in time and caught the train.

伸手够到 The apple is too high for the girl to reach.

达到 Finally they reached an agreement.

(n.) 伸手够到 The apple is out of my reach.

4. reason (n) 理由，原因 This is the reason why he was late.

(v) 推理

5. receive (v) 收到 We received the letter at the end of the month.

招待 He was received as an honored visitor.

6. record (n) 唱片 I am looking forward to getting a latest record of Taylor Swift.

记录 He hopes to break a record in London in 2012.

7. rest (v) 休息 It's time to rest for a while.

(n) 休息 It's time to have a rest.

剩余部分 Tonight I'll have enough time to watch the rest of the film.

8. return (v) 返回 He returned to his hometown in 1999.

归还 Please return the book to me as soon as possible.

9. rice (n) 水稻 Rice is grown in the south.

米饭 I had some rice and fish for lunch.

10. rich (a) 富有的 He is very rich but he is very unhappy.

丰富的 Chinese is a very rich language. I'm sure you'll fall in love with it.

11. ride (v) 骑 Can you ride a horse?

(n) 乘骑, 乘坐, 搭乘 We went for a ride in her new car.

12. right (a) 右边的 Show me your right hand.

正确的 You are right. I am really from Shenyang.

(n) 右边 On the right you can see the museum.

(n) 权利 You have no right to do that.

13. ring (n) 戒指, 环形物 She loves her wedding ring very much.

(v) 发出清晰响亮的声音 (尤指铃声) The bell is ringing. Let's hurry.

14. room (n) 房间 --Which room do you like? -- The one on the left.

空间 Who can make room for this old man?

15. row (n) 排 He is in Row One.

(v)划 We rowed the boat happily.

16. rule (n) 规则 You must obey the rules.

(v) 统治 He ruled the country and people all loved him.

17. run (v) 跑步 Every day we practice running on the playground.

经营 He ran the company successfully.

褪色 I hope the clothes don't run when I wash them.

S

1. save (v) 拯救 The doctor saved the patient in the end.

节约 We must try our best to save water.

2. serve (v) 为...服务 He served in the army.

送上, 端上 Could you please tell me what time breakfast is served in this hotel?

3. set (v) 放, 放于某处 Set your heavy bag down here.

安置, 放好 Set the table for dinner.

制定, 确定, 建立 He set a new world record.

专心, 倾注 The child has set his heart on it.

I've set my mind on it.

(太阳)下沉, 落下 In the winter the sun sets early .

使成为 I open the cage and set the bird free.

使开始 Your words have set me thinking.

set (n) 一组, 一套 a set of tools

装备 a TV set

(a) 固定的, 安排好的 I have to study
at set hours each day.

4.shop (v) 购物 I shopped for some clothes,
but I couldn't find anything.

(n) 商店 Where is the shop? It's
over there.

5. short (a) 矮的, 短的 The boy is too short
to reach the top.

That ruler is not
long enough. It's a bit short.

6. show (v) 出示 Can you show me your
ticket?

带引 May I show you to your
seat?

(n) 展览 There is a flower show in
the park every spring.

7. since (conj) 自...以 I have been a
teacher since I graduated from the college.

既然, 由于 Since everyone
is here, let's begin our class.

8. smart (a) 聪明的 He is smart and his
parents like him very much.

漂亮的 The gift he received on
his birthday was a smart shirt.

9. smoke (v) 吸烟 My father used to
smoke.

(n) 烟 The smoke from the
chimney is very terrible.

10.snow (n) 雪 I like to play with snow
very much.

(v) 下雪 It is snowing heavily.
You'd better not go out.

11. so (conj) 因此 It was dark, so I
couldn't see what was happening.

(adv) 那么, 如此 He was so happy
that he couldn't
believe his ears
when he heard the
news.

12. sort (v) 挑选 Can you sort these apples
into two parts?

种类 What sort of food do you
like best?

13. sound (n) 声音 Listen! Can you hear a
strange sound?

(v) 听起 The music sounds
beautiful.

14. spare (v) 留出 Can you spare me five
minutes?

(a) 备用的 There is a spare
bedroom on the second floor.

多余的, 空闲的 I often read
books in my spare time.

15. spring (n) 春季 People often fly kites
in spring.

泉 There is a spring in the
village.

16. stand (v) 站立 Please stand up!
忍受 I can't stand getting up early.

17. step (n) 步 Take two steps forward and two steps back.
台阶 Mind the step outside the door.

18. stick (v) 粘住 Stick a stamp on the letter.
(n) 枝条; 棍 The old man needed a walking stick.

19. still (ad) 还 He still kept the photo which was taken ten years ago.
(a) 静止不动 Stand still! Don't move!

20. stop (n) 站 Let's meet at the bus stop.
(v) 停止 Stop talking! It's time to listen to the news.

21. store (n) 商店 I went to the bookstore and bought the book I wanted.
(v) 贮藏 Many animals like to store food for winter.

22. strange (a) 奇怪的 It's strange that you've never met him.
陌生的 He stood in a strange street.

23. strong (a) 强壮的 She is not very strong after her illness.
坚固的 He had strong beliefs so he succeeded in the end.

(尤指饮料) 烈性的, 浓的
The tea is too strong.

24. study (v) 学习, 研究 She studies French.
(n.) 书房 She is studying French in her study.

25. swing (v) 摇荡 The sign was swinging in the wind.
(n) 秋千 The children are playing on the swings in the park.

T

1. table (n) 桌子 Cover the table with the cloth.
表格 First, you need to complete the table.
timetable 时刻表

2. take (v) 获得, 享有, 使用 take the bus
take a walk
拿走 Who has taken my pen?
携带, 带领 We usually take the children to school in the car.
忍受 Take pains, then be perfect.
I can't take it any more.

3. talk (v) 讲话 I want to talk to you about something.
(n) 谈话 I had a long talk with Mr. Wang about my son.
报告 There will be a talk on modern films.

4. tell (v) 告诉, 讲述 I will tell him the news as soon as he comes back.

A good boy is the one who never tells a lie.

分辨 --Which team will win?

--Who can tell?

5. terrible(a) 可怕的 This was a terrible war.

糟糕的 To tell you the truth, it's really a terrible play.

6. thin (a) 瘦的 She is very thin.

薄的, 细的 Don't skate on the thin ice.

7. through (prep) 穿过, 通过 We can't see through the mist.

经由 She climbed in through the window.

(ad) 从头到尾, 自始至终 She read the letter through.

8. tie (v) 系, 扎, 绑 Tie the tree to the stick.

(n) 领带, 领结 He wore a tie before going to the party.

9. time (n) 一段时间 Learning English takes quite a long time.

钟点 The clock keeps good time.
(这个钟时间很准)

时刻 It's time to go to bed.

次数 I have been there many times.

10. train (n) 火车 Let's travel by train.

(v) 训练 She is training to be a doctor.

11. treat (v) 对待, 看待 She treated us as children.

款待 He treated himself to a holiday in Spain.

医治, 治疗 He tried his best to treat the disease.

12. turn (n) 轮流 It's my turn to clean the blackboard.

(v) 旋转 Turn right at the end of the street.

13. twice (ad) 两次 I've read the book twice.

两倍 I work twice as hard as you.

U

1. underground

underground (a) 地下的
underground(n) 地铁

2. used (a) 用旧了的, 二手的 He bought a used car after his graduation.

已适应, 已习惯 After three weeks he got used to the weather in Beijing.

W

1. warm (a) 温暖的 It's warm in spring.

热情的 They gave the guest a warm welcome.

(v) 使暖和 Please warm the milk.

2. watch (n) 手表

(v)观察 The students watched as the teacher did the experiment.

观看 Will you watch the match on TV?

守卫或保护某人或某物 Could you watch my clothes while I have a swim?

3. water (n) 水 There is a lot of water in the bottle.

(v) 浇水 He watered the tree every morning.

4. way (n)路 Can you show me the way to the hospital?

(沿某) 方向 He went this way.

(做某事的) 方法 What is the best way to clean it?

5.weak(a) 弱的 She was still weak after her illness.

差的 She is weak in biology.

(指液体)稀的 She prefers weak tea. 淡茶

7.wear (v)穿着 Look at the man who is wearing an overcoat! He is Jackie Chen!

戴着 I don't like wearing glasses.

6. well (ad) 好, 令人满意地 He can play basketball very well.

(a) (身体)好的, 健康的 --How is your mother? --Very well.

7. when (conj)当...时候 When the teacher came in, we stopped talking at once.

(ad)何时 When did you return the boo?

8. while (conj) 和...同时 While I was doing homework, my father was reading a newspaper.

(n) 一会, 一段时间 Please wait for a while.

9. wing(n) 翅膀; 机翼

10. wish (v) 祝愿某人有某物 I wish you a good journey.

怀着愿望 I wish I knew what was going to happen.

(n)愿望; 祝愿 Her wish came true.

With best wishes

11. with (prep) 和...一起 She goes to America with her husband.

有或带着某物 Who is the girl with long hair?

用 You need to fill in the form with a pen.

因为或由于(某事物); She was shaking with laughter (笑得浑身直颤)

12. wonder(v) 想知道 I wonder why he is late.

(n) 奇迹 The pyramids in Egypt is one of the greatest wonders in the world.

No wonder 难怪, 怪不得,

No wonder you can't sleep well when you eat too much for dinner.

13. word (n) 词 The word is not spelled correctly.

话, 话语 He didn't say a word about it.

14. work (v) 工作 He works very hard.

运转 My watch doesn't work.

(n) 工作 His hard work leaves me a deep impression.

15. wrong(a) 错误的 I am sorry to say that your answer is wrong.

不正常的, 有毛病的 There is something wrong with my computer.

Y

yard(n) 院子 He often drinks tea in the yard.

码 A yard equals to 3 feet.

二、强化训练

1. I am sorry I forgot _____ your dictionary. I will borrow one for you.

A. to bring B. take C. bringing D. taking

2. I can hardly hear the recorder. Would you please _____?

A. turn it down B. turn it up C. turn it on D. turn it off

3. How is he _____ with his studies?

A. get in B. get over C. get

through D. get along

4. As soon as our English teacher _____ the classroom, we all stood up.

A. entered into B. came into C. came D. came in

5. Do you know who _____ the New World in 1492?

A. invented B. founded C. created D. discovered

6. His parents had to _____ him study hard when he was young.

A. oblige B. ask C. make D. force

7. They married yesterday but I was too busy to _____ their wedding.

A. join B. attend C. take part in D. join in

8. In the one-hundred-meter race, Tom _____ Mike and _____ the race.

A. defeated, won B. won, gained C. beat, won D. beated, defeated

9. Could you tell me when your wedding will _____?

A. take place B. hold C. have D. happen

10. I have no idea they _____ here the day before yesterday.

A. reached B. arrived C. got to D. arrived at

11. Don't buy cheap coal. It _____ a lot of smoke.

A. gives off B. gives in C. gives up
D. gives away

12. Kate is in difficulty. Who is willing to _____ her a favor?

A. make B. do C. give D. take

13. It is said that the sports meeting may be _____ if it rains tomorrow.

A. put up B. put away C. put down
D. put off

14. _____! There is a hole ahead.

A. Look on B. Look out C. Look around
D. Look forward

15. If possible, you must _____ as much work as you can.

A. take on B. take back C. take up
D. take over

16. I really _____ you to study harder from today on and pass the final exam.

A. hope B. wish C. order
D. force

17. I want to know how much you _____ on books each term.

A. pay B. cost C. spend
D. take

18. Children, get up and _____ quickly. It's time to have breakfast.

A. wear B. put on C. wears
D. dress

19. Can you _____ English? If so, please _____ us

a story in English.

A. talk, say B. say, talk C. tell, speak
D. speak, tell

20. She told me that she agreed _____ me but she couldn't give me any help.

A. to B. with C. on D. about

21. We used to live in a house which was made _____ wood.

A. of B. from C. into D. in

22. How are you? I haven't _____ you for such a long time. Now I am writing to you.

A. heard of B. heard about C. heard from
D. heard

23. In the zoo, we fed grass _____ the sheep.

A. on B. with C. to D. for

24. When do you want to _____ me? We have known each other long enough.

A. be married B. marry C. get married with
D. marry with

25. At last he _____ me and _____ drinking .

A. gave in to...gave up B. gave way to, gave out

C. gave up, gave in D. gave in...gave up

26. I prefer _____ TV to _____ out for a walk today.

A. watch, go B. watching, go C.

to watch, going D. watching, going

27. Do you know the story about a king who
_____ fine, new clothes.

A. cared B. cared about C.
cared much for D. took care of

28. They waited until the sound of the footsteps
_____ in the distance.

A. died of D. died from C. died
out D. died away

29. You should have done something to _____
the boys _____ troubling you.

A. keep...from B. be kept...from
C. be kept.../ D. keep.../

30. It is known that the Pacific _____ Asia _____
America.

A. divides...into B. divides...from
C. separates...from D. separates...into

31. The Canal _____ North America _____ Latin
America.

A. puts...to B. joins...with C.
unites...to D. connects ...with

32. I don't know when they are _____ America?

A. set off for B. start off for C.
leaving for D. leaving to

33. When did you _____ a car?

A. learn driving B. study to drive
C. learn to drive D. study driving

34. Now it is spring. It's time for us _____ trees
on the hill.

A. to grow B. to plant C.

growing D. planting

35. I always _____ her letter at once only if I am
free.

A. answer to B. answer for C.
reply to D. reply for

36. I _____ my book in the classroom when I
went home yesterday.

A. forgot B. left C. had
forgotten D. had left

37. Though I _____ her five years ago, I couldn't
_____ her as she had changed greatly.

A. knew, recognized B. know, recognize
C. knew, recognize D. know,
recognized

38. He said he would _____ a bike _____ me the
next day.

A. borrow...to B. borrow, in C.
lend...from D. lend...to

39. The boy who _____ on the grass _____ to me
yesterday.

A. is lying, lied B. is laying, lied
C. laid, lay D. lay, laid

40. Look! The moon _____ from behind the
mountain.

A. is raising B. is rising C. is
risen D. is raised

41. He took off his shoes and _____ them on the
floor.

A. took B. brought C. dropped
D. fell

42. If you like, you can _____ it for another two weeks.

- A. lend B. borrow C. take
D. keep

43. How do you _____ this word? I am not sure whether I can write it correctly.

- A. say B. read C. pronounce
D. spell

44. His speech _____ as long as more than two hours, so that everybody felt bored.

- A. was lasted B. spent C. ended
D. lasted

45. She _____ her bike and hurt her legs yesterday afternoon.

- A. fell down B. fell off C. fell
away D. fell out

46. It is reported that another earthquake may _____ this area soon.

- A. heat B. hurt C. hit D.
strike

47. Please _____ the notice on the door.

- A. put on B. put down C. put up
D. put off

48. The old man wanted to _____ the two pieces of wood with nails.

- A. fill B. join C. put D.
give

49. What she said _____ strange, but it was true.

- A. looked B. sounded C. heard
D. listened

50. An answering machine helps to _____ the telephone message while you are out.

- A. say B. stay C. keep D.
write

51. I tried to get them to _____ the price of the TV set, but they refused to. So I didn't buy it.

- A. go up B. bring down C.
bring up D. go down

52. The doctor _____ my father to stop smoking and my father did so.

- A. let B. said C. advised
D. suggested

53. I think he will soon _____ his disappointment and be cheerful again.

- A. get through B. get over C.
get up D. get away

54. In all, they _____ more than 300,000 Chinese characters.

- A. come up B. come into C.
come to D. come about

55. Can you _____ me _____ this evening ?.

- A. ring on B. ring in C. ring off
D. ring up

56. We _____ your help and kindness very much.

- A. thank B. appreciate C. love
D. offer

57. _____ deer is their work.

- A. Feeding to B. Raising C.
Rising D. Supplying

58. At that time no one could ____ exactly what was going to happen next.

A. talk B. say C. tell D. speak

59. It's too cold here. Shall I ____?

A. set fire B. light a fire C. make a fire D. catch fire

60. She got a letter from her parents yesterday and it ____ her of her home.

A. thought B. remembered C. forgot D. reminded

参考答案

1. A 忘了做某事后面要接不定式。

2. B turn down“把（音量）关小”,turn up“把（音量）开大”,turn on“开”,turn off“关”。

3. D get in“到达”，“请某人来”，“上（车）”，get over“作完”，“恢复”，
get through“（电话）接通”，“明白”，“成功”，get along“（人或活动）进展”，
“继续”，“（人）相处融洽”。

4. B enter 是一个及物动词，后面不接介词；come in 中的 in 是一个副词，后面不接名词。

5. D invent“发明”，found“成立”，
create“创造”，discover“发现”。

6. C make 后接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，其它三个动词后面都必须接带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

7. B join 表示加入某种组织并成为其中的一员；attend 表示“出席”，“参加”
(meeting/school/wedding 等)；

take part in = join in 表示参加某种活动。

8. C beat 后接人，win 后接比赛等。

9. A take place 表示按计划发生，happen 表示偶然发生，hold 和 have 都是及物动词。

10. B 单独表示“到达”，不接到什么地方，只能用 arrive。

11. A give off“散发”，give in“让步”，
“投降”，give up“放弃”，“戒掉”，

give away“赠送”，“泄露”。

12. B do sb. a favour“帮某人一个忙”。

13. D put up“举起”，“支起”，“张贴”，
put away“放好”，“存着备用”，
put down“击败”，“贬低”，
put off“推迟”，“延期”。

14. B look on“旁观”，“观看”，look out“小心”，“当心”，look around“到处寻找”，
“四处查看”，look forward“盼望（后接介词 to）”。

15. D take on“呈现”，“聘用”，take back“承认错误”，“同意收回”，take up“从事于”，

“占”，“继续”，take over“接任”，“接管”。

16. B 这里表示说话人的一种愿望。

17. C 这里表示某人花费多少钱在什么事上。

18. D 在这句话中，dress 用作不及物动词，表示“穿衣服”。

19. D 说某种语言用 speak，给某人讲故事用 tell。

20. B agree to 表示同意某事，agree with 表示同意某人或某人所说的话，agree on 表示就某事达成一

致意见。

21. A be made of“由……组成”（看得出原料），be made from“由……组成”（看不出原料），

be made into“（可以）组成……”，be made in“产于……”。

22. C hear from sb.“收到某人的来信”，hear of/about“听说……”。

23. C feed...to...“把……喂给……”，动词后面接食物，介词后面接人或动物，

feed...with/on...“用……喂……”，动词后面接人或动物，介词后面接食物，feed on...

“以……为食”。

24. B marry sb.“娶某人”，“和某人结婚”，表动作，不与时间段连用，be married to sb.“和某

人结婚”，表状态，要注意这里不能用介词 with，get married“结婚”，“成家”，表动作，

get married to sb.“和某人结婚”，表动作。

25. A give in“让步”，“投降”，in 是一个副词，后面不接宾语，give in to...“对……让步”，

“屈服于……”，give up...“放弃……”，“停止……”，接名词或代词或动名词作宾语，如

果是代词必须放在中间，give way to= give in to...“对……让步”，“屈服于……”，

give out“用完”，“分发”。

26. D prefer A to B “喜欢 A 而不喜欢

B”，to 是一个介词，A 和 B 词形要一致，都是名词或代词或动

名词，prefer to do A rather than do B“宁愿做 A 而不愿做 B”，prefer sb. to do sth.

“更愿某人做某事”。

27. C care about“关心”，“计较”，“在乎”，care for“关心”，“喜欢”。

28. D die of 表示死于疾病或饥饿或寒冷或年老等直接原因，die from 表示死于枪伤或刀伤或劳累或污

染等间接原因，die out“熄灭”，“绝种”，die away“平息，渐渐消失”，“静下来”。

29. A keep sb. from doing sth.“阻止某人做某事”。

30. C separate ... from...“把……和……分开”，divide ... into ... “把……分成……”，指把一

个整体分成若干部分。

31. D connect A with B“把 A 和 B 连在一起”。

32. C 该题要用现在进行时表示将来，leave for somewhere “去某地”。

33. C learn to do sth.“学会做某事”。

34. B It's time for sb. to do sth.“该某人做某事了”，plant trees“植树”。

35. C reply to one's letter“给某人回信”。

36. B 该空要用一般过去时; leave sth. somewhere“把某物遗忘在某地”。

37. C 第一空要用一般过去时, 第二空在情态动词后面要用动词原形。

38. D lend sth. to sb.“把某物借给某人”。

39. A 第一空表示“躺”, 第二空表示“撒谎”。

40. B 该题要用现在进行时, raise 是一个及物动词, rise 是一个不及物动词。

41. C drop 在这句话中的意思是“丢”。

42. D 与一段时间连用, 必须要用延续性动词。

43. D 既然我不确信这个单词是否写对了, 我当然想知道对方怎样拼写这个单词。

44. D last 在本句话中用作动词, 表示“持续”的意思, 不能用于被动语态。

45. B fall off+地点, 表示“从某地掉/摔下来”。

46. C hit 在这里的意思是“袭击”。

47. C put on“穿上”, “戴上”, “假装”, put down“击败”, “贬低”, put up“举起”, “支起”, “张贴”, put off“推迟”, “延期”。

48. B join ... with ... “用……把……连在一起”。

49. B sound 在该句中是一个连系动词, 意思是“听起来”。

50. C keep 在这句话中的意思是“记

载”。

51. B bring down the price“降价”。

52. C advise sb. to do sth.“建议某人做某事”。

53. B get through“(电话)接通”, “明白”, “成功”, get over“作完”, “恢复”, get up“起床”, “起身”, get away“逃走”。

54. C come up“发生”, “走近”, “被提出”, come into“得到”, “继承”, “开始”, come to“达到”, 谈到“, 突然想到”, come about“发生”。

55. D ring up“打电话”, ring off“挂断电话”, ring back“回电”。

56. B 表示感谢时, thank 后面一般接人, appreciate 后面一般接事。

57. B raise 在这里的意思是“饲养”。

58. C tell 在这里的意思是“断定”, “辨别”。

59. C set fire“放火”, light a fire“点火”, make a fire“生火”, catch fire“着火”。

60. D remind sb. of sth. “使某人想起某事”。