

## 专题 1 动词与动词短语

### 考点 1 熟词生义现象

#### 真题解密

Try not to cough more than you can\_\_\_\_\_since it may cause problems to your lungs.

(2013 新课标全国 I, 23)

- A. check                                      B. allow  
C. stop                                        D. help

答案 D

**解析** 考查动词辨析。句意为：尽量不要咳嗽除非忍不住，因为那样会给你的肺带来问题。help 在这里不表示“帮助”，而是表示“control it or stop it happening”。more than you can help 除非忍不住；尽量控制……。check 核查；allow 允许；stop 停止。

#### 变式训练

We were all agreed that the cottage would\_\_\_\_\_a perfect holiday home for the family.

(2012 江西, 30)

- A. make                                        B. turn  
C. take                                        D. have

答案 A

**解析** 通过句意可知 cottage 会“成为”这家人很完美的度假之屋。故答案为 A 项。B 项搭配应为 turn...into..., 意为“将……转变为……”；C、D 两项不符合句意。

#### 知识生成

熟词生义现象在高考中屡屡出现，有时会给考生带来不小的困难。应对的措施是在日常的学习备考中对于常见的词汇除了掌握其基本意义外，对于其不太常用的义项也要作适当的了解；其次要对一些具有“熟词生义”的词汇作强化记忆处理，以便在应考时做到胸有成竹。如下列单词的“熟词生义”：

ache 渴望；address 在……上写地址；alone 只有；appreciate 意识到；blue 忧伤的；bear 显示；count 有价值；cover 够……用；develop 逐渐形成；draw 推断出；date 约会；escape 被忘掉；fail 使失望；衰竭；foreign 不熟悉的；fresh 无经验的；ground 理由；hold 持续；有效；invite 吸引；late 已故的；might 力量；observe 遵守；庆祝；push 督促；promise 预示；part 分手；放弃；read 写着；relate 讲述；say 假设；subject 易遭受……的；walk 遛……等。

### 考点 2 关注形近词和形近短语

### 真题解密

While intelligent people can often\_\_\_\_\_the complex , a fool is more likely to complicate the simple. (2013 湖北, 23)

- A. sacrifice                      B. substitute  
C. simplify                      D. survive

答案 C

解析 句意为: 聪明的人总是会把复杂的问题简单化, 而愚蠢的人更有可能把简单的问题复杂化。sacrifice 牺牲, 把……奉献给; substitute 代替, 替换; simplify 简化, 使简易; survive 幸存, 比……活得长。故选 C 项。

### 变式训练

In much of the animal world, night is the time\_\_\_\_\_for sleepD pure and simple. (2013 湖北, 26)

- A. set aside                      B. set down  
C. set off                      D. set up

答案 A

解析 句意为: 在大部分的动物世界里, 夜晚完全是被留出用来睡觉的时间。set aside 留出, 把……放一边; set down 记下, 放下, 使下车; set off 出发, 引起; set up 建立, 安排。故选 A 项。

### 知识生成

英语中一些形近词考生对其意义常常混淆, 所以在复习过程中要予以强化记忆, 重点突破。如以字母 a 开头的词: approach, apply, appeal, appoint, appear, approve; adopt, adapt, adore, adjust; aboard, abroad, board; absorb, absolute, abuse, abrupt; access, accent, accept, accuse, account; attach, attack, attend, attain, attract 等; 像短语动词: attain to, attend to, attach to, adapt to, adjust to, apply to, appeal to 等。

考点 3 根据语境选择动词(短语)

### 真题解密

Would you like to\_\_\_\_\_with us to the film tonight? (2013 新课标全国 II, 2)

- A. come along                      B. come off  
C. come across                      D. come through

答案 A

解析 句意为: 今晚你愿意和我们一起去看电影吗? come along 出现, 参加, 跟着来, 符合句意。come off 举行, 发生, 能被去掉; come across(偶然)发现, 遇见; come through(消息等)传达, 安然度过(危险、困难等)。

### 变式训练

The watch was very good, and he \_\_\_\_\_ 20 percent down for it. (2013 新课标全国 II, 8)

- A. paid                                  B. cost  
C. bought                                D. spent

答案 A

解析 句意为：这块手表非常不错，并且他只支付了 20% 的定金。pay down 先付(首付、定金)，符合句意。sth.cost(s) sb.money 某物花费某人多少钱，主语为“物”；sb.buy(s) sth.for money 某人买某物花多少钱，for 后接 money；sb.spend(s) money on sth. 某人花钱买某物，主语为“人”，与介词 on 搭配。

知识生成

根据语境选词关键是要理解句意以及上下文情境，其次还要掌握常见的短语动词(如 bring, break, do, give, look, come, take, make, put, turn 等构成的短语)，强化记忆是关键。

### 达标训练

1. According to the law, all foreigners have to \_\_\_\_\_ with the local police within two weeks of arrival. (2013 湖北, 24)

- A. associate                              B. dispute  
C. negotiate                              D. register

答案 D

解析 考查动词辨析。句意为：根据法律规定，所有的外国人必须在到达两周内在当地警察局注册登记。A 项意为“联系”；B 项意为“争论，辩论”；C 项意为“谈判，协商”；D 项意为“登记，注册”。故选 D 项。

2. Butterflies \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet liquid produced by flowers, which bees and other insects collect. (2013 湖北, 25)

- A. carry on                                B. feed on  
C. put on                                  D. focus on

答案 B

解析 句意为：蝴蝶以花中的一种甜蜜的液体为主食，这种液体也是蜜蜂和其他昆虫要采集的。A 项意为“经营，继续”；B 项意为“以……为食”；C 项意为“穿上，上演”；D 项意为“聚集于……，对……注意”。由句意可知答案为 B 项。

3. Team leaders must ensure that all members \_\_\_\_\_ their natural desire to avoid the embarrassment associated with making mistakes. (2013 江苏, 29)

- A. get over                                B. look over  
C. take over                               D. come over

答案 A

解析 考查动词短语辨析。句意为：团队领导者必须确保所有成员克服他们发自内心的渴望——想要避免犯错所带来的尴尬。get over 克服，恢复；look over 仔细检查，查看；take over 接管，接收；come over 过来，顺便来访。

4. Traditionally, college students hold a graduation ceremony to encourage themselves before they \_\_\_\_\_ on their life journey. (2013 安徽, 26)

A. give up                                      B. settle down  
C. get through                                D. set off

答案 D

解析 考查动词短语辨析。句意为：依照惯例，大学生在踏上人生之旅前，要举办毕业典礼来自我激励。give up 放弃；settle down 定居，专心于；get through 通过，到达；set off 出发，动身。

5. —The town is so beautiful! I just love it.

D Me too. The character of the town is well \_\_\_\_\_. (2013 江苏, 23)

A. qualified                                    B. preserved  
C. decorated                                 D. simplified

答案 B

解析 句意为：——这座城镇太美了，我实在是喜欢它。——我也是。它的特色保存得很完好。be qualified 合格的，有资格的；be well preserved 保存完好的；be well decorated 装饰得很漂亮的；be simplified 被简化的。

6. At the last moment, Tom decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a new character to make the story seem more likely. (2013 新课标全国

I, 30)

A. put up                                      B. put in  
C. put on                                      D. put off

答案 B

解析 考查动词短语辨析。句意为：在最后关头，Tom 决定添加一个新的角色以使故事感觉更真实。put up 举起，建立，提出，使升高；put in 放入，把……写进(信函、故事等)；put on 穿上；put off 下车，脱掉，推迟。

7. My uncle hasn't been able to quit smoking, but at least he has \_\_\_\_\_. (2013 陕西, 25)

A. cut out                                      B. cut down  
C. cut up                                        D. cut off

答案 B

解析 句意为：我的叔叔没能戒掉吸烟，但是至少他抽得少了。cut out 删除，停止；cut

down 减少; cut up 切碎; cut off 切断。

8. Briggs will \_\_\_\_\_ as general manager when Mitchell retires. (2013 辽宁, 32)

A. get away                      B. take over  
C. set off                        D. run out

答案 B

解析 考查动词短语辨析。句意为: Briggs 将在 Mitchell 退休后接任总经理。get away 走开; take over 接管; set off 出发; run out 用尽。

9. If you are in trouble, Mike is always willing to \_\_\_\_\_ a hand. (2013 天津, 2)

A. lend              B. shake              C. wave              D. want

答案 A

解析 考查动词辨析。句意为: 如果你有麻烦, 迈克总是乐于帮忙。lend a hand 意为“帮忙”。

10. I had hoped to take a holiday this year but I wasn't able to \_\_\_\_\_. (2013 天津, 8)

A. get away                      B. drop in  
C. check out                      D. hold on

答案 A

解析 考查动词短语辨析。句意为: 我本希望今年去度假, 但是我没能去成。get away 度假, 脱身; drop in 顺便拜访; check out 退房; hold on 抓住。

## 活页练(一) 多项选择+完形填空+阅读理解+完成句

### 子

#### I. 多项选择

1. When the group discussion is nearing its end, make sure to \_\_\_\_\_ it with important points. (2013 浙江, 9)

A. conclude                      B. lead  
C. avoid                        D. hold

答案 A

解析 句意为: 当小组讨论接近尾声时, 要确保得出重要结论。conclude 下结论, 符合题意。lead 引导; avoid 避免; hold 举行。

2. Bears \_\_\_\_\_ fat stores throughout the summer and fall to have energy enough to last them through their winter sleep. (2013 浙江, 17)

A. pack up                      B. build up

C. bring up                      D. take up

答案 B

解析 考查动词短语辨析。pack up 打包，收拾行李；build up 搭建，积累，增强；bring up 养育，抚养；take up 占据，拿起。根据句意“熊在夏秋两季积累自己的脂肪储备，以便在冬眠时有充足的能量来度过冬季。”知 B 项符合题意。

3. Mother always complains that children \_\_\_\_\_ their shoes very quickly. (2013 江西, 27)

A. find out                      B. wash out  
C. wear out                      D. set out

答案 C

解析 本题考查动词短语辨析。find out 查明，发现；wash out 洗净，冲毁；wear out 耗尽，用坏，穿破；set out 出发，开始。句意为：母亲总是抱怨说孩子们很快就把他们的鞋穿破了。由此可知 C 项正确。

4. Two lawyers have donated \$50,000 to \_\_\_\_\_ our school's campaign "Help the Needy", which was started by our former headmaster three years ago. (2012 湖北, 21)

A. sponsor                      B. launch  
C. organize                      D. plan

答案 A

解析 句意为：两位律师捐赠了 50 000 美元赞助我校“帮助贫困生”活动，该活动是三年前由我们的前任校长发起的。A 项意为“赞助”，符合句意。B 项意为“发射；开办”；C 项意为“组织”；D 项意为“计划”，都与句意不符。

5. I'm so glad you've come here to \_\_\_\_\_ this matter in person. (2012 湖北, 24)

A. lead to                      B. see to  
C. turn to                      D. refer to

答案 B

解析 句意为：很高兴你能亲自来处理这件事。B 项意为“处理”，符合句意。A 项意为“导致”；C 项意为“向……求助”；D 项意为“参考”，都与句意不符。

6. All my pockets have been \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't find my keys.

A. got through                      B. given out  
C. gone through                      D. gone down

答案 C

解析 考查动词短语辨析。句意为：我找遍了所有的口袋，但是没有发现钥匙。go through 仔细检查，搜查，符合句意。get through 通过，到达；give out 分发；go down 下降，都不符合语意。

7. Teaching pronunciation class to a mixed group of learners can \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher with many challenging problems.

- A. provide                      B. produce  
C. present                      D. offer

答案 C

解析 provide, present, offer 都有“提供”的意思。provide 意思是“供给(某物)”；present 则表示“呈现(某种状况), 使经历”；offer 构成 offer sb.sth.或 offer sth.to sb.的结构。故 C 项符合句意。

8. Faced with a problem, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ it first, and then try to find a solution.

- A. resemble                      B. substitute  
C. concentrate                      D. analyze

答案 D

解析 考查动词辨析。句意为：面对问题，你必须先分析，然后尽力找出解决办法。resemble 看起来像；substitute 代替；concentrate 集中(注意力)；analyze 分析。由句意知选 D 项。

9. Evidence obtained from observation and experiment is often used to \_\_\_\_\_ a scientific theory.

- A. confirm                      B. claim  
C. conclude                      D. calculate

答案 A

解析 考查动词辨析。confirm 证实；claim 声称，断言；conclude 得出结论；calculate 计算，估计。句意为：由观察和实验得出的证据通常被用来证实科学理论。故 A 项正确。

10. The little boy was so careless with his spelling that he often \_\_\_\_\_ letters from words.

- A. left out                      B. left behind  
C. left off                      D. let alone

答案 A

解析 考查动词短语辨析。leave out 遗漏；leave behind 留下，遗留；leave off 停止，中断；let alone 更不用说。依据前面提及的 careless 可知，这里应该是将单词的字母遗漏了。故选 A 项。

## II. 完形填空

A little girl lived in a simple and poor house on a hill. Usually she 1 play in the small garden. She could see over the garden fence and across the valley a wonderful house with shining golden windows high on another hill. 2 she loved her parents and her family, she desired to live in such a house and 3 all day about how wonderful and exciting 4 must feel to live

there.

At the age when she gained some 5 skill and sensibility(识别力), she 6 her mother for a bike ride 7 the garden. Her mother finally allowed her to go, 8 her keeping close to the house and not 9 too far. The day was beautiful. The little girl knew 10 where she was heading! 11 the hill and across the valley, she rode to the 12 of the golden house.

13 she got off her bike and put it against the gate post, she focused on the path 14 to the house and then on the house itself. She was very disappointed when she 15 that all the windows were 16 and rather dirty.

So 17 and heartbroken, she didn't go any further. She 18, and all of a sudden she saw an amazing 19. There on the other side of the valley was a little house and its windows were golden. Looking at her little home, she 20 that she had been living in her golden house filled with love and care. Everything she dreamed was right there in front of her nose! (2013 辽宁)

1. A. might      B. should      C. would      D. must

答案 C

解析 would 表示过去常常做某事。句意为：通常她会在小院子里玩。

2. A. Unless      B. Although  
C. Since      D. But

答案 B

解析 句中前后为让步关系，所以用 although。句意为：尽管她爱她的父母及家人，她渴望住在那样的一座房子里。

3. A. dreamed      B. worried  
C. asked      D. shouted

答案 A

解析 既然渴望住在那样的房子里，就整天梦想住在那里会是多么的奇妙和兴奋。

4. A. this      B. that      C. it      D. which

答案 C

解析 it 作形式主语，指代不定式 to live there。

5. A. different      B. scientific  
C. musical      D. basic

答案 D

解析 basic skill 意为“基本技能”。

6. A. begged      B. blamed  
C. invited      D. paid

答案 A

解析 根据下文 Her mother finally allowed her to go 可知此处填 begged。

7. A.inside                      B. outside  
C. through                      D. along

答案 B

解析 她乞求妈妈允许她到院子外骑车。

8. A.insisting on    B. relying on  
C. arguing about    D. wondering about

答案 A

解析 insist on one's doing 意为“坚持要某人做某事”。

9. A.traveling                      B. running  
C. riding                          D. walking

答案 C

解析 妈妈坚持要她靠近家骑车，不要骑太远。

10. A.madly              B. rapidly              C. exactly              D. possibly

答案 C

解析 那女孩准确地知道她朝着哪里去。

11. A.Over                  B. Down              C. Around              D. Beside

答案 B

解析 骑车越过峡谷当然是从山上往下骑。

12. A.windows              B. steps                  C. center                  D. gate

答案 D

解析 她骑车到院子门口。gate 大门。

13. A.Until                  B. As                      C. While                  D. Because

答案 B

解析 as 表示“当……时候”。

14. A.getting                      B. introducing  
C. leading                      D. moving

答案 C

解析 通向房子的小路。lead to 意为“通向”。

15. A.felt                          B. learned  
C. concluded                  D. found

答案 D

解析 根据下文发现所有的窗子都很普通、很脏，她非常失望。

16. A.transparent      B. bright  
C. plain              D. wide

答案 C

解析 plain 意为“极普通的”。

17. A.anxious              B. angry  
C. serious              D. sad

答案 D

解析 失望之余不禁伤心。sad 和 heartbroken 并列。

18. A.turned around      B. cheered up  
C. settled down      D. dropped in

答案 A

解析 感到伤心，不再往前走，于是她转身回走。

19. A.hill                  B. valley  
C. background      D. sight

答案 D

解析 突然她看到惊人的景色。峡谷对面的小房子的窗子金光闪闪。

20. A.imagined              B. decided  
C. realized              D. guessed

答案 C

解析 看着自己的小房子，她意识到她一直住在充满爱和关心的金色的房子里。

### III. 阅读理解

LONDON A British judge on Thursday sentenced a businessman who sold fake(假冒的) bomb detectors(探测器) to 10 years in prison, saying the man hadn't cared about potentially deadly consequences.

It is believed that James McCormick got about \$77.8 million from the sales of his detectors which were based on a kind of golf ball finder to countries including Iraq, Belgium and Saudi Arabia.

McCormick, 57, was convicted(判罪) of cheats last month and sentenced Thursday at the Old Bailey court in London.

“Your cheating conduct in selling a great amount of useless equipment simply for huge profit promoted a false sense of security and in all probability materially contributed to causing death and injury to innocent people,” Judge Richard Hone told McCormick. “You have neither regret, nor shame, nor any sense of guilt.”

The detectors, sold for up to \$42,000 each, were said to be able to find such dangerous

objects as bombs under water and from the air. But in fact they “lacked any grounding in science” and were of no use.

McCormick had told the court that he sold his detectors to the police in Kenya, the prison service in Hong Kong, the army in Egypt and the border control in Thailand.

“I never had any bad results from customers,” he said. (2013 四川, C)

1. Why was McCormick sentenced to prison?

- A. He sold bombs.
- B. He caused death of people.
- C. He made detectors.
- D. He cheated in business.

答案 D

解析 细节理解题。由文章第一段的“fake(假冒的)bomb detector”可知选项 D 正确。

2. According to the judge, what McCormick had done\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increased the cost of safeguarding
- B. lowered people's guard against danger
- C. changed people's idea of social security
- D. caused innocent people to commit crimes

答案 B

解析 细节理解题。由文章第四段法官 Richard Hone 所言 “Your cheating conduct...promoted a false sense of security and...”可知选项 B 为正确答案。

3. Which of the following is true of the detectors?

- A. They have not been sold to Africa.
- B. They have caused many serious problems.
- C. They can find dangerous objects in water.
- D. They don't function on the basis of science.

答案 D

解析 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段可排除 A 项；B、C 两项文中未提及；根据文章倒数第三段第二句可知这种探测器没有科学依据，故选 D 项。

4. It can be inferred from the passage that McCormick\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sold the equipment at a low price
- B. was wellknown in most countries
- C. did not think he had committed the crime
- D. had not got such huge profit as mentioned in the text

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段可知 McCormick 认为自己没有犯罪，故选 C 项。

#### IV.完成句子

1. It suddenly occurred to me that we might have been wrong from the beginning.(occur)  
我突然想到，也许我们一开始就错了。
2. I would/might/could have picked you up at the airport if I hadn' t had a visitor.(pick)  
假如没有客人来访，我就会去机场接你了。
3. I felt very annoyed for I didn' t get across to him what I had decided to do.(get)  
没有对他讲清楚我决定做什么事，我感到很恼火。
4. I have been meaning to apply for the job, but I simply lack the courage.(mean)  
我一直打算申请这个工作，可我就是缺乏勇气。
5. I think it' s high time  
(that)\_you\_took/should\_take\_his\_advice/suggestion/idea/proposal\_seriously. (take)  
我觉得是你应该认真对待他的建议的时候了。