

Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.

Section A



课下注释小练

单词检测

- _____ *v.* 欢呼
- _____ *v.* 义务做; 自愿做 *n.* 志愿者
- _____ *n.* 标志; 信号; 符号; 标牌
- _____ *n.* 通知; 通告; 注意 *v.* 注意到; 意识到
- _____ *adj.* 孤独的; 寂寞的
- _____ *prep.* 几个; 数个; 一些
- _____ *adj.* 强烈的; 强壮的
- _____ *n.* 感觉; 感触
- _____ *n.* 满足; 满意
- _____ *n.* 高兴; 愉快
- _____ *n.* 物主; 主人; 所有者
- _____ *n.* (尤指长途) 旅行; 行程

短语自测

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ 清洁日 | 2. _____ 养老院 |
| 3. _____ 帮助解决困难 | 4. _____ 曾经... ; 过去 |
| 5. _____ 关心; 照顾 | 6. _____ 快乐的表情 |
| 7. _____ 在.....岁时 | 8. _____ 打扫(或清除)干净 |
| 9. _____ (使)变得更高兴; 振奋 | 10. _____ 分发; 散发 |
| 11. _____ 想出; 提出 | 12. _____ 制订计划 |
| 13. _____ 做些公告牌 | 14. _____ 试用; 试行 |
| 15. _____ 为...工作/效力 | 16. _____ 建造; 举起; 张贴 |
| 17. _____ 分发; 散发; 发给 | 18. _____ 打电话; 召集 |
| 19. _____ 推迟; 延迟 | 20. _____ 比如; 例如 |

重点句子

1. 当我看到她装扮成那样, 我禁不住大笑起来。
When I saw her _____ like that, I couldn't help laughing.
2. 我想查明谁做的这件事。(find)
I want _____ who did it.
3. 人们如何使他们的生日愿望成为现实?
How do people _____ their birthday wishes _____?
4. —你愿意和我们外出吗?
—是的, 我愿意。
—Would you like _____ with us?
—Sure, _____.
5. 你能帮我把它切碎吗?
Can you help me _____?
6. 同学们帮老师把那些画张贴了起来。
The students _____ the teacher to _____ those pictures.
7. 你能帮我打开收音机吗?
Can you help me _____ the radio?
8. 科学家们决定试用这个方案。
The scientists decided to _____ this plan.
9. 让我们一起复习英语吧。
Let's _____ English together.
10. 亡羊补牢, 犹未晚也。
It's never too _____ to _____.
11. 他们正采取措施以改善教学条件。
They are _____ improve their teaching condition.
12. 我希望再看一次那场足球赛。
I hope _____ (watch) the football match again.



答案自查

单词: 1. cheer 2. volunteer 3. sign 4. notice 5. lonely 6. several

7. strong 8. feeling 9. satisfaction 10. joy 11. owner 12. journey

短语: 1. Clean-Up Day 清洁日

3. help out with sth. 帮助解决困难

5. care for 关心; 照顾

7. at the age of 在.....岁时

9. cheer up (使)变得更高兴; 振作

2. an old people's home 养老院

4. used to 曾经... ..; 过去

6. the look of joy 快乐的表情

8. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净

10. give out 分发; 散发

11. come up with 想出; 提出
13. make some notices 做些公告牌
15. work for 为...工作/效力
17. hand out 分发;散发;发给
19. put off 推迟;延迟

12. make a plan 制订计划
14. try out 试用;试行
16. put up 建造;举起;张贴
18. call up 打电话;召集
20. for example 比如; 例如

- 句子: 1. dress up 2. to find out 3. make come true
4. to go out I'd love/like to 5. cut them up/to cut them up
6. helped put up 7. turn on/to turn on 8. try out
9. go over 10. late mend 11. taking steps to
12. to watch



课后培优练



培优第一阶——基础过关练

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词。

- My alarm clock doesn't work. Please help to r_____ it.
- Did you get a l_____ from Jill last month?
—No. I haven't heard from her for a long time.
- This bag of rice is not heavy and I can c_____ it.
- The tiger is very ____ (强壮的) because it eats lots of meat every day.
- Those famous singers had a concert to ____ (募集) money for Project Hope last Saturday.
- We had a very good time during the j_____ to Mount Tai last month.
- Seeing these old ladies get on the bus, _____ (几个) students offered them their seats.
- To our _____ (愉快), the actress will come to Xingyi next Sunday.
- We need your help to _____ (筹集) money for those homeless children.
- Your little sister is crying. Why don't you do something to c_____ her up?

- 【答案】1. repair 2. letter 3. carry 4. strong 5. raise
6. journey 7. several 8. joy 9. raise 10. cheer

【解析】

1. 句意: 我的闹钟坏了。请问能帮我修一下吗?

根据 “My alarm clock doesn't work.” 以及首字母可知, 此空意为 “修理”, 用 repair 表示, help sb. to do sth. 表示 “帮助某人做某事”, 因此此空用 repair 原形。故答案为 repair。

2. 句意: ——上个月你收到 Jill 的信了吗? ——没有。我很长时间没收到他的信了。

a 后接可数名词单数, 根据下文 hear from “收到……来信”可知此空意为 “信件”, 用 letter 表示。故答案为 letter。

3. 句意: 这袋大米不是很沉, 我能搬动。

can 为情态动词，后接动词原形。根据 “This bag of rice is not heavy...” 可知大米不沉，因此 “我” 可以搬动，“搬动” 用动词 carry 表示。故答案为 carry。

4. 句意：老虎是非常强壮的，因为它每天吃很多肉。

根据句意和汉语意思可知，这里考查 strong，是一个形容词，在句中作表语。故答案为 strong。

5. 句意：上个星期六那些著名的歌手举行了一个演唱会来为希望工程筹集钱。

根据句意和单词的汉语意思可知，这里考查 raise，是一个动词。由句子结构可知，动词不定式在句中作目的状语，这里用动词原形。故答案为 raise。

6. 句意：上个月我们去泰山旅行时玩得非常开心。

根据空前 “...to Mount Tai” 可知，这里说的是去泰山旅行了，由首字母可知，这里考查 journey，是一个名词。故答案为 journey。

7. 句意：你妹妹在哭。你为什么不做什么让她高兴起来？短语 cheer sb up 意为 “让某人开心起来”，故填动词原形 cheer。

8. 句意：几名学生在公交车上看见这些老太太，主动给他们让座。修饰复数名词 students，故为 several。

9. 句意：令我们愉快的是，那名女演员下周日将来兴义。To one's+表示感情名词，表示令某人.....的是，故为 joy。

10. 句意：我们需要你帮忙，来为那些无家可归的孩子们筹集资金。raise money 筹集资金，need sb/sth to do sth 需要某人/某物做某事，故为 raise。

二、用所给单词适当形式填空。

11. We should do something to help those _____ (able) people like the blind or the deaf.

12. I can _____ (easy) finish the work tonight.

13. The star's arrival made his fans very _____ (exciting).

14. My father is planning _____ (fix) the broken table.

15. You can't imagine how many _____ (difficult) we met in that country.

16. —I really hate myself for what I said to Mom the other day.

—I know the _____ (feel). It's awful(很坏的), isn't it?

17. A friend of _____ (my) wants me to buy some fruit for her.

18. I want to thank them for all their _____ (kind).

19. My Chinese teacher made a big _____ (different) to my life.

20. Could you please tell me how _____ (find) the hospital?

【答案】1. disabled 2. easily 3. excited 4. to fix 5. difficulties

6. feeling 7. mine 8. kindness 9. difference 10. to find

三、单项选择。

21. —John isn't happy today. Let's go and _____.

—Good idea.

- A. cheer up him B. cheer him up C. to cheer up D. cheer up
22. I plan _____ a trip to Shanghai next summer, and I feel like _____ the train there.
A. taking, to take B. to take, taking
C. taking, taking D. to take, to take
23. My mother often _____ a big knife _____ the meat.
A. use; to cut B. uses; for cut C. use; to cutting D. uses; to cut
24. Don't worry, Mum. My best friend promised _____ to the cinema with me.
A. go B. to go C. went D. going
25. For book lovers, there is _____ much treasure in book that they keep buying new books and can't wait _____.
A. so; reading B. so; to read C. such; read D. such; reads
26. — Shall I give you a ride as you look so tired?
— _____.
A. It couldn't be better B. Not too bad
C. Not at all D. Do as you like
27. Linda used to _____ in the morning, but now she is used to _____ in the evening.
A. read; read B. reading; reading C. reading; read D. read; reading
28. Now, we are arriving at Wenzhou Nan Station. Please don't forget to take your bags when you _____ the train.
A. get off B. take off C. turn off D. put off
29. — _____ hero in this story is _____ ugly duck.
A. A; the B. The; a C. The; an D. A; an
30. Mary's uncle made _____ possible for her to travel around the world.
A. it B. that C. this D. one

21 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定短语。“约翰今天不开心。让我们去给他鼓劲吧。”“好主意。”由动词和副词构成的短语，宾语是代词时，必须放中间；Let's 后跟动词原形。故选 B。

22. B 【详解】句意：我计划明年夏天去上海旅行，我想坐火车去那里。考查非谓语动词的用法。第一处构成 plan to do sth 短语，意为“计划去做某事”，选择动词不定式作宾语，排除 AC；第二处构成 feel like doing sth 短语，意为“想要……”，选择动名词作宾语，故选 B。

23. D 【详解】句意：我妈妈经常用一把大刀切肉。考查主谓一致和非谓语。根据句中的“often”可知，句子要用一般现在时，主语是单数名词“My mother”，所以谓语动词用三单形式，排除 A/C 选项；此处表达的是“使用某物做某事”，英语是 use sth to do sth，所以第二空应用不定式形式，故选 D。

24. B 【详解】句意：妈妈，别担心，我最好的朋友承诺和我一起去电影院。考查非谓语动词。promise to do

sth, 意为“承诺做某事”, 因此用动词不定式 to go, 故选 B。

25. B 【详解】句意: 对于书迷来说, 书中有许多珍宝, 他们不断购买新书, 迫不及待地想读。考查形容词副词和非谓语。so 如此, 副词; such 如此, 形容词; 第一空表达的是“如此多的珍宝”, 空格修饰的是 much, 所以应该用 so, 构成 so much 结构, 第二空表达的是“迫不及待的做某事”, 英语是 can't wait to do sth, 所以第二空用不定式形式, 故选 B。

26. A 【详解】句意: ——既然你看起来如此的疲惫要我带你一程么? ——那再好不过。考查情景交际。It couldn't be better 不能更好了, 再好不过; not too bad 不算太差; not at all 别客气; do as you like 随便你。根据 “Shall I give you a ride as you look so tired” 可知在提供帮助, 回答应对此表示评价, 觉得很好, 用 “It couldn't be better”。故选 A。

27. D 【详解】句意: Linda 过去常常早上读书, 但是现在她习惯于晚上读书。考查非谓语动词。used to do sth.过去常常做某事; be used to doing sth.习惯于做某事。二者都是固定搭配。第一空用动词原形 read, 第二空用动名词 reading。故选 D。

28. A 【详解】句意: 现在, 我们到了温州南站。下车时请别忘了带上你的包。考查动词短语。get off 下(汽车、飞机、火车等); take off 脱下(鞋子、衣服); turn off 关掉; put off 灭火、推迟。根据上文 “Please don't forget to take your bags” 可知, 此处指的是下车时不要忘记带上自己的包。故选 A。

29. C 【详解】句意: ——这个故事的英雄是一只丑鸭子。考查冠词的用法。第一个空是“特指”用定冠词 the; 第二个空表示“泛指”, 用不定冠词, ugly 是以元音音素开头的用 an。根据题意。故选 C。

30. A 【解析】句意: 玛丽的叔叔使她去世界各地旅行成为可能。make it possible for sb to do sth, 是一种固定结构, 表示“使某人做某事成为可能”。结合句意, 故选 A。

四、句型转换。

31. I did it last summer.(改为一般疑问句)

_____ you _____ it last summer?

32. Her aunt used to be a nurse.(改为否定句)

Her aunt _____ to be a nurse.

33. We hope we can work outside.(改为同义句)

We hope _____ outside.

34. Helen could visit the sick kids in the hospital.(对画线部分提问)

_____ could Helen _____ in the hospital?

35. Clean—Up Day is only two weeks from now.(对画线部分提问)

_____ is Clean—Up Day from now?

【答案】31. Did do

32. didn't use

33. to work

34. What do

35. How long

【解析】

31. 根据题意是改为一般疑问句，要借助助动词 **did**+主语+动词的原形。根据题意，故填：**Did; do**。

32. 根据题意是改为否定句，这里是一般过去时态，要借助助动词 **did**+**not**+动词原形。根据题意，故填：**didn't use**。

33. **hope+that** 从句，可以转换成 **hope to do sth.**表示希望去做某事，根据题意，故填：**to work**。

34. 根据划线部分是 **visit the sick kids** 可知用 **what** 来提问，其结构是 **What+情态动词+主语+动词原形**？根据题意，故填：**What; do**。

35. 根据划线部分 **only two weeks** 可知，这里是提问一段时间，用 **how long** 来提问，根据题意，故填：**How long**。

五、完成句子。

36. 张红花光了钱，还向我借了一些。

Zhang Hong _____ her money and borrowed some from me..

37. 这里曾经有很多花。

There _____ lots of flowers here.

38. 王老师自愿去改变乡村教育现状。

Mr.Wang _____ the education status in the rural areas.

39.你能想出一个解决这个问题的好主意吗？

Can you _____ a good idea to solve the problem?

40.他们在城市中心建了一个大广场。

They _____ a big square in the center of the city.

【答案】36. ran out of 37. used to be 38. volunteers to change

39. come up with 40. set up



培优第二阶——拓展培优练

六、完形填空。

We don't have special skills but all of us can be special people. Why? We can volunteer.

Mary, a Canadian girl, was sad because she had a heart problem. Her classmates had always been trying to 41 her up. However, they couldn't because she was so 42 that she needed lots of money to have an operation (手术). Her parents 43 to get help from the public. A TV station soon 44 a call-in center for Mary. Many people called and offered (主动提出) to help Mary 45. At the same time, Mary's classmates donated money, and some of them even handed out flyers (传单) 46 Mary's story at a local supermarket. All above helped Mary a lot. Mary and her parents really 47 everyone's hard work.

There are lots of 48 for us to volunteer. The National Games in Shenyang, for example, needed thousands of volunteers. And volunteers are also 49 in local hospitals, old people's homes, and so on. We can also help homeless people and 50 people or volunteer to clean up parks. Volunteering is not only a

great way to help people, but also a great way to make new friends, to learn new skills, and to have fun.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. think | B. cheer | C. call | D. give |
| 42. A. tired | B. happy | C. sick | D. healthy |
| 43. A. finished | B. missed | C. refused | D. hoped |
| 44. A. set up | B. cleaned up | C. turned up | D. gave up |
| 45. A. in | B. up | C. down | D. out |
| 46. A. translating | B. telling | C. selling | D. finding |
| 47. A. forgot | B. changed | C. appreciated | D. joined |
| 48. A. meetings | B. opportunities | C. research | D. competitions |
| 49. A. hurt | B. offered | C. caused | D. needed |
| 50. A. lucky | B. happy | C. disabled | D. dead |

【答案】

41. B

42. C

43. D

44. A

45. D

46. B

47. C

48. B

49. D

50. C

【分析】

本文讲述了加拿大女孩玛丽得了很严重的心脏病，需要很多钱做手术，在志愿者的帮助下，玛丽得到了康复。作者告诉我们，我们也有很多机会做志愿者，成为特殊的人，像沈阳的全运会上，当地的医院和老年人福利医院等。做志愿者既可以学到技术，也可以交到朋友。

41. 句意：她的同学尽力的让她振奋起来。

think 认为；cheer 欢呼；call 打电话；give 给。根据上文“Mary, a Canadian girl, was sad because she had a heart problem.”可知是想让她高兴起来。故选 B。

42. 句意：她病的很重以至于需要很多钱做手术。

tired 累的；happy 高兴的；sick 病的；healthy 健康的。根据句中“...have an operation”可知是生病了。故选 C。

43. 句意：她父母希望从社会上得到帮助。

finished 完成；missed 思念，错过；refused 拒绝；hoped 希望。根据下文“...a call-in center for Mary. Many people

called and offered to help Mary”可知是父母希望得到社会帮助。故选 D。

44. 句意：一家电台很快为玛丽建立了一个热线中心。

set up 建立；cleaned up 打扫干净；turned up 开大；gave up 放弃。根据下文“Many people called and offered to help Mary”可知是一家电台为玛丽建立了一个热线中心。故选 A。

45. 句意：人们打电话提供帮助玛丽。

in 在……里；up 向上；down 向下；out 外出。“help sb. out”帮助某人解决困难，固定短语，根据上文玛丽生病，电台为她成了热线，可知是许多人帮她解决困难。故选 D。

46. 句意：有的在超市发传单，讲述玛丽的故事。

translating 翻译；telling 讲，告诉；selling 卖；finding 发现。根据“All above helped Mary a lot.”可知发传单讲玛丽的故事，tell a story 讲故事；故选 B

47. 句意：玛丽和父母真的感谢每个人的辛苦工作。

forgot 忘记；changed 改变；appreciated 感激；joined 参加。根据上文“All above helped Mary a lot.”可推知是感激每个人的辛苦工作。故选 C。

48. 句意：我们可以有很多机会当志愿者。

meetings 会议；opportunities 机会；research 研究；competitions 比赛。根据下文“The National Games in Shenyang, for example, needed thousands of volunteers. And volunteers are also needed in local hospitals, old people’s homes, and so on.”可知是做志愿者有很多机会。故选 B。

49.

句意：当地医院、养老院等也需要志愿者。

hurt 受伤；offered 提供；caused 造成；needed 需要。根据上文“There are lots of opportunities for us to volunteer...needed thousands of volunteers.”可知是当地医院等也需要志愿者。故选 D。

50. 句意：我们能帮助无家可归的人和残疾人或者自愿清理公园。

lucky 幸运的；happy 高兴的；disabled 残疾的；dead 死的。上文讲述了当志愿者，结合“We can also help homeless people”可知是帮助残疾的人。故选 C。

七、阅读理解。

A

Sometimes it may seem difficult to improve your health. If so, the following health habits may help you.

◎Eat breakfast every morning.

Research shows that if you eat a meal in the morning you may not become too fat or eat too much during lunch. Eating breakfast can help people feel better through the day.

◎Get enough sleep.

Poor sleep can influence our memory and learning. It can also cause traffic accidents! Studies show that people who don't get enough sleep seem to get into more accidents. So stay safe and get enough sleep!

◎Take a walk every day.

Walking is an easy way to exercise. You'd better meet friends for a walk, not for a meal. As you walk, you

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