

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

Section B



课下注释小练

单词检测

1. _____ *n.* 先生（用于正式信函中对不知名的男性收信人的称呼时，写为 Sir）
2. _____ *n.* 夫人；女士（用于正式信函中对不知名的女性收信人的称呼时；写为 Madam）
3. _____ *v.* 募集；征集；筹集；抬起；举起
4. _____ *n.* 午夜；子夜
5. _____ *adv.* 独自地；孤独地；单独
6. _____ *v.* 修理；修补
7. _____ *v.* 修理；安装
8. _____ *adj.* 破损的；残缺的
9. _____ *n. & v.* 车轮；轮子；旋转
10. _____ *n.* 信件；函；字母
11. _____ *n.* 女士；小姐
12. _____ *adj.* 丧失能力的；有残疾的
13. _____ *adj.* 盲的；失明的；盲目的
14. _____ *adj.* 聋的
15. _____ *v.* 想象；设想
16. _____ *n.* 困难；难题
17. _____ *v.* 开；打开
18. _____ *n.* 门
19. _____ *v.* 拿；提；扛；携带；搬运
20. _____ *v.* 训练；培训
21. _____ *adj.* 激动的；兴奋的
22. _____ *n.* 训练；培训
23. _____ *n.* 仁慈；善良；亲切；善意
24. _____ *adj.* 聪明的；聪颖的；机灵的
25. _____ *v.* 理解；领会；懂
26. _____ *v. & n.* 变化；改变

	27. _____ <i>n.</i> 兴趣; 关注 <i>v.</i> 使感兴趣; 使关注
短语自测	1. _____ 筹钱;募捐 2. _____ 与.... 3. _____ 赠送;捐赠 4. _____ 修理;修补;解决 5. _____ 与.....相似 6. _____ 建立;设立 7. _____ 残疾人 8. _____ 影响;有 9. _____ 能够 10. _____ 课外阅读项目
重点句子	1. 有了你的帮助,我才有可能拥有“幸运儿”(狗名)。 You helped to make _____ for me _____ Lucky. 2. 从她身上我体会到打败困难的唯一方式是不断努力而不是抱怨。 From her I learned the only way to _____ instead of complaining. 3. 他们已经决定成立一个帮助留守儿童的团体。 They have decided to _____ a group to help the stay-at-home children. 4. 你的车需要维修了。 Your car _____. 5. 这次火灾事故中,消防员们的英勇表现对森林保护产生了很大影响。他们是我们的英雄。 In the fire accident, the firemen's bravery _____ to our forest protection. They are our heroes. 6. 我的电脑坏了。我想找个工程师修一下。 My computer is broken. I'm going to _____. 7. Neither of us _____. (我们两个都没有放弃在周末为残疾人筹钱)(give up) 8. 再次感谢你改变了我的生活。 Thank you again _____ my life.



答案自查

单词: 1. sir 2. madam 3. raise 4. midnight 5. alone 6. repair 7. fix 8. broken

9. wheel 10. letter 11. Miss 12. disabled 13. blind 14. deaf

15. imagine 16. difficulty 17. open 18. door 19. carry 20. train

21. excited 22. training 23. kindness 24. clever 25. understand 26. change 27. interest

短语: 1. raise money 筹钱;募捐

2. take after 与.....相像;像

3. give away 赠送;捐赠

5. be similar to 与.....相似

7. disabled people 残疾人

9. be able to 能够

4. fix up 修理;修补;解决

6. set up 建立;设立

8. make a difference 影响;有作用

10. after-school reading program 课外阅读项目

句子: 1. it possible to have

2. beat difficulties was keeping trying/beat difficulties is keeping trying

3. set up

4. needs mending/needs to be repaired

5. made a great difference/made a big difference

6. find an engineer to fix it.

7. gave up raising money for the disabled on weekends

8. for changing



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。

1. He has no friends here, so he feels l_____.

2. My car doesn't work. I need to ask someone to r_____ it.

3. The old man can't walk and move his arms easily. He is d_____.

4. I don't u_____. Could you explain that again, please?

5. Can you really mend a b_____ heart?

6. There's too much pollution. Did you read the _____ (通知) online?

7. These days there are lots of _____ (变化) in my hometown.

8. There is a _____ (标志) on the gate saying "NO PARKING".

9. You can't win in the competition if you don't work hard in the _____ (训练).

5. As a _____ (志愿者), I feel happy to help others.

【答案】

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. lonely | 2. repair | 3. disabled | 4. understand | 5. broken |
| 6. notice | 7. changes | 8. sign | 9. Training | 10. volunteer |

【解析】

1. 句意: 他在这里没有朋友, 所以他感到孤独。feel 后跟形容词作表语, 结合句意可知, 答案为 lonely。

2. 句意: 我的汽车坏了。我需要找人来修理一下。ask sb. to do sth. 让某人做某事, 根据句意以及首字母提示可知, 答案为 repair。

3. 句意: 这位老人不能容易地走路和移动他的手臂, 他残废了。根据句意以及首字母提示可知, 答案为 disabled。

4. 句意：我不明白，请你把那个再解释一下好吗？助动词 **don't** 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示可知，答案为 **understand**。

5. 句意：你真的能修补一颗破碎的心吗？形容词修饰名词，根据句意以及首字母提示可知，答案为 broken。

6. 句意：有太多的污染，你读网上通知了吗？notice 通知；故填 notice

7. 句意：这些天在我的家乡有许多的变化。根据 are 可知用复数；故填 changes

8. 句意：大门上有一个标志说，禁止停车。sign 标志，根据 a 可知是单数；故填 sign

9. 句意：如果在训练中，你不努力，你就赢不了比赛。这里用名词故填 training

10. 句意: 作为一个志愿者, 我帮助别人感觉很高兴。volunteer 志愿者, 根据 a 可知用单数; 故填 volunteer

二、用所给单词适当形式填空。

1. Nearly all the houses had (break) windows.

2. After three months of _____ (train), his young sister could swim.

3. This car is very special. It only has three (wheel).

4. When he said 3 o'clock, I (understand) him to mean "in the afternoon".

5. The two _____ (door) are dirty. Clean them after dinner.

6. Tom with his classmates (fix) a machine from 2 to 3 yesterday afternoon.

7. My father is planning (fix) the broken table.

8. Nobody can help you fix your _____ (break) heart but yourself.

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

10. Remember (close) the door when you leave.

【答案】

1. broken 2. training 3. wheels 4. understood 5. doors

6. was fixing 7. to fix 8. broken 9. excited 10. to close

三、单项选择。

1. My English teacher's new hair style makes her _____.

A. to look young

B. looks young

C. look young

D. looking young

1. 【答案】C 【详解】句意：我的英语老师的新发型让她看起来年轻。考查非谓语动词。make sb do sth 让某人做某事，因此用动词原形作宾语补足语，故选 C。

2. Why not _____ tickets ahead of time? His concert is so popular.

A. book

B. to book

C. booking

D. booked

2. 【答案】A 【详解】句意：为什么不提前订票呢？他的音乐会很受欢迎。考查固定句式。why not 后面加动词原形 do，Why not do...? = Why don't you do...? 都是表建议，“为什么不……呢？”故选 A。

3. My friend is often _____, but he doesn't feel

A. alone, lonely B. lonely, lonely C. lonely, alone D. alone, alone

3. 【答案】A 【详解】句意：我的朋友经常独自一人，但是他不感到孤独。考查形容词。alone 独自的，单独的，作表语；lonely 孤独，寂寞的，荒无人烟的，做表语或定语。根据“My friend is often”可知强调的是客观上独自一人，用形容词 alone 作表语。根据“feel”可知强调的是人感到孤独的，用形容词 lonely 作表语。故选 A。

4. Lin Tao is hard-working(努力的). I see him _____ English every morning. Yesterday afternoon, when I passed the playground I saw him _____ soccer.

A. read; playing B. reads ; played C. to read; play D. be reading; play

4 【答案】A

【详解】句意：林涛很勤奋。我每天早上都看见他读英语。昨天下午，当我经过操场时，我看见他在踢足球。考查非谓语动词。see sb do sth.表示“看到某人经常做某事”，而 see sb doing sth.表示“看到某人正在做某事”；第一个空，从 every morning 判断使用 see sb do sth.表示“每天早上都看见他读英语”。第二个空，从 when I passed the playground 判断句子考查 see sb doing sth 表示“经过操场时看到他正在踢足球”；故选 A。

5. Cindy wishes _____ the train to Beijing with her parents.

A. to take B. takes C. take D. taking

5 【答案】A

【详解】句意：辛迪想和她的父母坐火车去北京。考查非谓语动词。动词短语 wish to do sth.意为“希望做某事”，用动词不定式 to take 作宾语。故选 A。

6. Don't forget _____ your homework first, then practice _____ the guitar.

A. to do; to play B. to do; playing
C. doing; to play D. doing; to playing

6 【答案】B

【详解】句意：不要忘记先去做你的作业，然后练习弹吉他。考查 forget to do sth 和 practice doing sth。forget to do sth 意为“忘记去做某事”，forget doing sth 意为“忘记做过某事”，第一处表示“不要忘记去做某事”，所以用 to do；第二处构成 practice doing sth 短语，意为“练习做某事”。故选 B。

7. — Could you please teach me how to _____ "red envelopes(红包)" on WeChat?

— Sure. Let me show you.

A. give away B. give up
C. give back D. give out

7 【答案】D

【解析】句意：-请你教我怎样在微信上发红包好吗？-当然可以，让我给你展示一下。give away 捐赠；泄露；give up 放弃；give back 归还；反射；give out 分发，精疲力竭。根据空后 red envelopes 可知，这里是发红包的意思，故应选 D。

8. —Could you help me put up the maps on the wall?

—

A. No problem.

B. I hope so.

C. That's all right.

D. That's a good idea.

8【答案】A

【详解】句意：——你能帮我把地图挂在墙上吗？——没问题。考查情景交际。No problem.没问题；I hope so.我希望如此；That's all right.没关系；That's a good idea.这是个好主意。根据“Could you help me”可知问句提出请求，用“No problem.”表示愿意帮忙。故选A。

9. —It's very nice of you to carry the box for me.

—

A. I'd love to

B. Yes, of course

C. My pleasure

D. Sounds great

9【答案】C

【详解】句意：——你帮我搬箱子真是太好了！——很乐意帮助你。考查交际用语。I'd love to.我愿意去；Yes, of course.是的，当然；My pleasure.很乐意，对感谢的答语；Sounds great.听起来很棒，对提出建议的赞同。故选C。

10. A lot of doctors gathered in Wuhan _____ help fight against the novel corona-virus(新冠病毒).

A. so that

B. in order to

C. in order that

D. as a result

10【答案】B

【详解】句意：为了帮助抗击新型冠状病毒，很多医生聚集在武汉。考查短语辨析。so that 以便，后接目的状语从句；in order to 为了，in order to do sth.为了做某事；in order that 为了，后接目的状语从句；as a result 结果是，在句中做状语。根据空后“help fight against the novel corona-virus”可知空后是动词原形，表示“为了帮助抗击新型冠状病毒”应该用 in order to help ... 。故选B。

四、句型转换。

1. She could play the piano when she was five years old. (改为同义句)

She could play the piano _____ five.

2. I would like to be an animal doctor when I grow up. (改为同义句)

I _____ an animal doctor when I grow up.

3. could, you, the, kids, ask, let, you, hospital, visit, them, cheer, and, up, to, the (连词成句)

4. She decided that she would give away her old books to others. (改为简单句)

She decided _____ her old books to others.

5. To do sports is important for us. (改为同义句)

It _____ for us _____ sports.

【答案】

1. _____ at the age of _____

2. want to be

3. You could ask the hospital to let you visit the kids and cheer them up.

4. to give away

5. is important to do

【解析】

1. 句意：她五岁时就会弹钢琴。at the age of 在.....岁的时候，at the age of+ 数字=when sb was/were 数字 years old。结合句意可知，答案为 at the age of。此句也是复合句变简单句的一种方式。

2. 句意：我长大后想当一名动物医生。would like to do = want to do = feel like doing 想做某事。时态为一般现在时态。结合句意可知，答案为 want to be。

3. 句意：你可以要求医院让你去看望孩子，让他们高兴起来。could 后跟动词原形；ask sb. to do sth.要求某人做某事；let sb. do sth.让某人做某事；cheer up 使.....振作起来，此处 them 为代词宾格形式，要放在 cheer 与 up 之间；结合整体句意，句子的主语为 you，故答案为 You could ask the hospital to let you visit the kids and cheer them up.

4. 句意：她决定把她的旧书赠送给别人。此句是要求把原来的宾语从句变为简单句。decide to do sth.决定做某事。故答案为 to give away。

5. 句意：做运动对我们很重要。题干的句子为动词不定式作主语。It's + adj. + to do sth.是英语中常见的句型，意思是“做某事怎么样”，其中 it 为形式主语，后面的动词不定式为真正的主语。结合句意可知，答案为 is important to do

五、完成句子。

1. 孩子们对明天的运动会感到很兴奋。

Children are _____ tomorrow's sports meeting.

2. 当你到达武汉时，请给我打电话。

Please _____ me _____ when you arrive in Wuhan.

3. 你可以帮助打扫城市公园。

You could help _____ the city park.

4. 在这里当志愿者对我来说是梦想成真。

Volunteering here is a _____ for me.

5. 吉米修理破损的自行车部件，如轮子。

Jimmy _____ broken bicycle parts, like wheels.

【答案】 1. excited about 2. call up 3. clean up 4. dream comes true 5. fixes up



培优第二阶——拓展培优练

六、完形填空。

Joe's parents were both book lovers. Several years ago, the couple and other people in their community raised money to build a ____1____. And the books in the library were ____2____ by people in the community. They had

been 3 of driving twenty miles to the nearest public library.

Mrs. Hong, a retired librarian, was the director of the library. Volunteers often helped Mrs. Hong keep the book-shelves(书架) clean and 4. Sometimes after school, Joe also 5 at the library. He loved reading books and enjoyed being 6 them.

One day, Mrs. Hong talked to Joe about her 7 of building a children's reading room. But it would 8 much more money than the library could afford.

Later Joe talked to several friends about 9 to raise money. Finally they developed a plan to do some fundraising(筹款) 10 which kids could take part in, such as 11 the street and doing housework. Joe and his friends tried to invite more kids to join them.

12 everyone's surprise, less than a year after Joe's conversation with Mrs. Hong, the kids had raised enough money to 13 the reading room. During the opening ceremony of it, Mrs. Hong said, "This reading room is for the 14 in our community. And under the leadership of Joe, their hard work has made a dream 15. What great kids they are!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bridge | B. house | C. library | D. laboratory |
| 2. A. given up | B. picked up | C. thrown away | D. given away |
| 3. A. careful | B. tired | C. proud | D. afraid |
| 4. A. lovely | B. ugly | C. tidy | D. popular |
| 5. A. danced | B. played | C. checked | D. volunteered |
| 6. A. in | B. for | C. with | D. between |
| 7. A. dream | B. ability | C. skill | D. hobby |
| 8. A. pay | B. cost | C. spend | D. give |
| 9. A. marks | B. games | C. ways | D. tools |
| 10. A. accidents | B. activities | C. experiences | D. problems |
| 11. A. giving up | B. cleaning up | C. picking up | D. putting up |
| 12. A. To | B. Of | C. With | D. By |
| 13. A. buy | B. draw | C. build | D. visit |
| 14. A. poor | B. women | C. kids | D. old |
| 15. A. come out | B. fall over | C. turn on | D. come true |

【答案】

1. C2. D3. B4. C5. D

6. C7. A8. B9. C10. B

11. B12. A13. C14. C15. D

【分析】Joe 的父母和他们社区的其他人集资建了一座图书馆，Joe 有时也去图书馆做志愿者。图书馆的经理洪太太有一个梦想，在社区建一个儿童阅览室，Joe 帮助她想办法筹款，最后这个梦想实现了。

1. 句意：几年前，这对夫妇和他们社区的其他人集资建了一座图书馆。bridge 桥；house 房子；library 图书馆；laboratory 实验室。根据下文“And the books in the library were...”可知，Joe 的父母和其他人一起集资建了一座图书馆。故选 C。
2. 句意：图书馆里的书都是社区里的人们捐赠的。given up 放弃；picked up 拾起，捡起；thrown away 扔掉；given away 捐赠。根据句中“the books ...”以及下文文意可知，这是一个社区公益图书馆，因此可猜测图书馆的书都是人们捐赠的。故选 D。
3. 句意：他们已经厌倦了驱车 20 英里去最近的公共图书馆。careful 仔细的，小心的；tired 疲惫的，厌倦的；proud 骄傲的；afraid 害怕的。根据空后“...of driving twenty miles to the nearest public library.”以及上文 Joe 的父母和社区的人创办公益图书馆可知，他们都不愿意去 20 英里外的公共图书馆。B 选项符合语境，故选 B。
4. 句意：志愿者们经常帮助洪太太保持书架干净整洁。lovely 可爱的；ugly 丑陋的；tidy 整洁的；popular 流行的，受欢迎的。根据空前“...keep the book-shelves clean”可知，能与 clean 并列的，应该是 tidy，表示“干净整洁”。故选 C。
5. 句意：有时放学后，乔也在图书馆做志愿者。danced 跳舞；played 玩；checked 检查，核对；volunteered 自愿。由上文“Volunteers often helped Mrs. Hong keep the book-shelves(书架) clean....”可知，很多志愿者都去图书馆帮忙，Joe 有时候也去。故选 D。
6. 句意：他喜欢读书，喜欢和它们在一起。in 在.....里面；for 为了；with 和.....一起；between 在两者之间。根据上文“Sometimes after school, Joe also... at the library.”可知，Joe 喜欢去图书馆和书在一起。with 符合语境，故选 C。
7. 句意：一天，洪太太告诉乔她的梦想是建一个儿童阅览室。dream 梦想；ability 能力；skill 技巧；hobby 爱好。根据下文“their hard work has made a dream...”可知，洪太太的梦想是建一个儿童阅览室，后来她的梦想实现了。故选 A。
8. 句意：但它的花费远远超出了图书馆的承受能力。pay 支付；cost 花费，主语为物；spend 花费，主语为人；give 给。该句主语“it”指代上文提到的 children’s reading room，故选 B。
9. 句意：后来，乔和几个朋友讨论了筹集资金的方法。marks 分数，标记；games 游戏；ways 方法；tools 工具。根据下文“Finally they developed a plan to do some fundraising(筹款)...”可知，Joe 和朋友想办法筹集资金。故选 C。
10. 句意：最后，他们制定了一个计划，做一些筹款活动，孩子们可以参加，如打扫街道和做家务。accidents 事故；activities 活动；experiences 经历；problems 问题。根据空后“such as... the street and doing housework”可知，他们打算举办一些筹款活动。故选 B。
11. 句意：最后，他们制定了一个计划，做一些筹款活动，孩子们可以参加，如打扫街道和做家务。giving up 放弃；cleaning up 打扫干净；picking up 拾起，捡起；putting up 张贴，搭建。根据句中“...do some fundraising....”和空后“...the street”可知，这个筹款的活动是去打扫街道，故选 B。
12. 句意：出乎大家意料的是，在乔和洪太太谈话后不到一年，孩子们就筹到了足够的钱来建阅览室。To

到; Of.....的; With 和.....一起; By 通过.....方式。根据空后“...everyone’s

surprise”可知，这里考查短语 to one’s surprise“令某人吃惊的是”，故选 A。

13. 句意：出乎大家意料的是，在乔和洪太太谈话后不到一年，孩子们就筹到了足够的钱来建阅览室。buy 买；draw 画画；build 修建；visit 参观。根据上文“Mrs. Hong talked to Joe about her... of building a children's reading room.”可知，洪太太的梦想是修建一个儿童阅览室。故选 C。

14. 句意：这个阅览室是为我们社区的孩子们准备的。poor 贫穷的；women 妇女；kids 孩子；old 老的。根据上文“Mrs. Hong talked to Joe about her... of building a children's reading room.”可知，这个阅览室是给儿童的，故选 C。

15. 句意：在乔的领导下，他们的努力使梦想成真。come out 出来，出版；fall over 跌倒；turn on 打开；come true（梦想）成真。根据上文“the kids had raised enough money to...the reading room.”可知，洪太太建立儿童阅览室的梦想实现了。故选 D。

七、阅读理解。

A

Children always did not do what their parents wanted them to do. They did the things in their own ways. But they always made their parents very happy. Old Mr. Brown had a little son named Tom. He was ten years old. He was very glad when his father wanted him to buy something for him. One day at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Brown gave him two dollars and let him buy some stamps(邮票) in the post office. Tom was very excited, because for a long time he did not have so much money. Mr. Brown told him clearly where the post office was. He expected that he would come back in twenty minutes. But nearly two hours passed, Tom did not come back. Mr. Brown was surprised. “He lost his way?” he thought to himself.

At seven in the evening, Tom came back with a box. He was very tired. When he saw his father, he said happily, “Daddy, I used all of your money to buy a box of chocolate. It was very sweet(甜的), but didn't you think a box of chocolate was quite heavy for a little boy?”

1. Tom _____ with the two dollars.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. bought some stamps | B. bought what he liked |
| C. had a good meal | D. bought a ticket to a film |

2. Why was Tom glad when his father gave him two dollars? _____

- A. Because his father wanted him to buy some stamps.
B. Because his father wanted him to buy a box of chocolate with the money.
C. Because he didn't have so much money for a long time.
D. Because the money would not his.

3. It took Tom _____ to buy the “stamps”.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| A. two hours | B. three hours | C. six hours | D. over seven hours |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|

4. _____, so he came back home so late.

- A. Tom lost his money and he was afraid to come back early
B. The post office was very far from his home

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