



—单词消消乐—

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

## Section A

### 知识基础练 / 掌握知识 夯实基础。

#### I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. He put up a n \_\_\_\_\_ asking for old bikes.
2. Jimmy takes exercise every day, so he is very s \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I stayed in Beijing for \_\_\_\_\_ (几个) days last vacation.
4. After hearing the good news, the children shouted with j \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Do you want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (志愿者) this summer?

#### II. 根据汉语意思完成句子

6. 他过去是一名老师。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
7. 如果你想来我家, 请先给我打电话。  
Please \_\_\_\_\_ first if you want to come to my house.
8. 昨天一些学生在大街上发通知。  
Yesterday some students \_\_\_\_\_ notices in the street.
9. 你能想出一个办法来修补那只风筝吗?  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a way to mend the kite?
10. 她决定尝试当一名志愿者。  
She decided \_\_\_\_\_ for a volunteer.

### 能力提升练 / 综合运用 提升能力。

#### I. 单项填空

1. —Tom's pet dog died last week, and he still looks sad now.  
—Maybe we should do something to \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. cheer; up                      B. cheer; on  
C. pick; up                      D. look; out
2. (2018·山东日照期中) —Mrs. White, can I leave my homework for tomorrow?  
—I'm afraid not. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ what you can do today till tomorrow.  
A. put off                      B. put away  
C. put on                      D. put up

3. —How do you know the store wants shop assistants?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ many notices in the neighborhood.

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

4. Tom, your room is too dirty. You must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clean up it                      B. clean up them  
C. clean them up                      D. clean it up

5. Please \_\_\_\_\_ these test papers to each student.

- A. give out                      B. give off  
C. give up                      D. give in

6. (易错题) Uncle Martin usually flew to Tibet \_\_\_\_\_, so he felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. alone; lonely                      B. alone; alone  
C. lonely; lonely                      D. lonely; alone

7. The man asked us \_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the park near our school.

- A. to not play                      B. not play  
C. not to play                      D. don't play

8. Smoking is bad for your health. You should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give up it                      B. take up it  
C. give it up                      D. take it up

9. (江苏泰兴月考) The students were in a great hurry \_\_\_\_\_ the bus after school.

- A. caught                      B. catching  
C. to catch                      D. catch

10. If we study hard, our dreams will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. come out                      B. come true  
C. come in                      D. come up

#### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

11. Tony is the \_\_\_\_\_ (own) of the house. He bought it last year.
12. They always volunteer \_\_\_\_\_ (help) kids learn to read.
13. I often get a \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) of joy after helping others.
14. The success brought him great \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfied).
15. You shouldn't give up \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.

#### III. 句型转换

16. Could you ask him to give me a call, please? (改为同义句)



Could you ask him to \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
please?

17. They often make her happy when she feels sad.  
(改为同义句)

They often \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ when she feels  
sad.

18. She could speak a little English when she was five.  
(改为同义句)

She could speak a little English \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ five.

19. We don't know what we can do next. (改为简  
单句)

We don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ next.

20. He likes looking after his pet dog. (改为同义句)

He likes \_\_\_\_\_ his pet dog.

#### IV. 用方框内所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

help out, used to, care for, give out, put up, cheer  
up, be busy with, volunteer, come up with, clean up

We are middle school students. So people think  
we should \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ our lessons. But my friends and I  
often \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ to do other things on Sunday.

We go to the hospital to \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ the sick kids. We  
sing with them and \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_. We also  
\_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ some food to the sick. Sometimes we work in  
an old people's home. We help to \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ their rooms.  
The old people like to tell us how things \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ be.  
We're trying to \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ some ideas to make more  
people become volunteers. Maybe we will \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ some  
signs. If everyone \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ a bit, the world will be more  
colorful.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_  
24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_  
27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_  
30. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 中考达标练 / 体验中考 模拟实战

##### I. 单项填空

1. (2018 • 江苏苏州中考) —Little Jenny looks unhappy  
today.  
—Don't worry. A box of chocolates will \_\_\_\_\_  
her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give; up B. wake; up  
C. cheer; up D. pick; up
2. (2017 • 重庆中考 A 卷) The physics problem is

too hard, so \_\_\_\_\_ students can work it out.

- A. little B. few C. a little D. a few

3. (2017 • 西宁中考) —Could you please teach me how  
to \_\_\_\_\_ “red envelope” (红包) on WeChat?  
—Sure. Let me show you.

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

4. (2017 • 重庆中考 B 卷) It's not a good habit to  
\_\_\_\_\_ what you can do today till tomorrow.

- A. take off B. put off  
C. get off D. turn off

5. (2018 • 哈尔滨中考) —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
—I'm not sure. Maybe this weekend.

- A. how we'll clean up the city park  
B. where shall we clean up the city park  
C. when we'll clean up the city park

6. (2017 • 四川南充中考) —I know Old Joe lives  
\_\_\_\_\_.

—We are supposed to visit him from time to time.  
Then he won't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. alone; alone B. lonely; lonely  
C. lonely; alone D. alone; lonely

7. (2017 • 贵州铜仁中考) —How does your father go  
to work every day?

—He used to \_\_\_\_\_ a bus but now he is used to  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take; walk B. taking; walking  
C. taking; walk D. take; walking

8. (2018 • 长春中考) I go to my grandparents' home  
\_\_\_\_\_ with their housework every Sunday.

- A. help B. helped C. to help D. helping

9. (山东东营中考) On my way home, I saw a granny  
fall down. I offered help first and then \_\_\_\_\_ the  
police.

- A. called up B. cared for  
C. cheered up D. found out

##### II. 根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

10. (2017 • 山东莱芜中考) Alan becomes very \_\_\_\_\_  
(强壮的) after exercising for two years.

11. (2017 • 江苏连云港中考) —Why are the students  
talking about \_\_\_\_\_ (募集) money for the people  
in Sri Lanka?

—Because a heavy storm hit it at the end of May  
and thousands of people lost their homes.



## 答案全析全解

## Section A

## 知识 基础练

1. notice 2. strong 3. several 4. joy 5. volunteer 6. used to be  
7. call me up 8. gave/handed out 9. come up with 10. to try out

## 能力 提升练

1. A cheer up 意为“振奋起来”; cheer on 意为“加油”; pick up 意为“捡起”; look out 意为“向外看; 当心”。结合上句句意“上周汤姆的宠物狗死了, 他现在看起来仍然很难过”可知, 空格所在句应意为“也许我们应当做点什么来使他振奋起来”, 故选 A。  
2. A put off“推迟”; put away“把……收起来”; put on“穿上, 上演”; put up“搭建, 挂起, 张贴”。由问句句意“怀特老师, 我可以把家庭作业留到明天吗?”及答语前句句意“恐怕不行”可知答语后句句意为“不要把你今天能做的事推迟到明天”。故选 A。  
3. D put down 意为“放下”; put on 意为“穿上; 上演”; put out 意为“熄灭”; put up 意为“张贴”。结合上句句意“你是怎么知道这家商店招聘营业员的?”和选项可知, 答语应意为“它在社区张贴了许多通知”。故选 D。  
4. D 根据第一句中的 your room 判断第二句中代词用 it, 排除 B、C 两项; clean up 为“动词+副词”结构的短语, 其宾语为人称代词时, 要将宾语放在中间。故选 D。  
5. A give out 意为“分发; 发放”; give off 意为“发出; 放出”; give up 意为“放弃”; give in 意为“屈服; 让步”。结合句意“请把这些试卷\_\_\_\_\_每一个学生”可知, A 项符合题意。

**技巧:** 上面的 1、2、3、5 题都是根据语境来选择合适的短语。做此类题时, 首先明确各选项中短语的含义, 然后根据题干中给出的语境来选出符合题意的选项。

6. A 由句意“马丁叔叔通常\_\_\_\_\_飞往西藏, 所以他感到\_\_\_\_\_”可知, 第一个空表示客观上的“独自”, 用 alone; 第二个空表示精神上感到“孤独”, 用 lonely。故选 A。

## 辨析: alone 与 lonely



7. C ask sb. not to do sth. 意为“要求某人不做某事”, 为固定搭配。故选 C。  
8. C give up“放弃”; take up“学着做, 开始做”。由上句句意“吸烟有害健康”可知此句意为“你应该放弃它”, 排除 B、D 两项; give up 为“动词+副词”结构的短语, 在此短语中, 其宾语为人称代词时, 要将人称代词放在中间, 故选 C。  
9. C 句意: 放学后, 学生们匆匆忙忙去赶公共汽车。分析句子结构可知, 此处应用动词不定式作目的状语。  
10. B come out 意为“出来; 出版”; come true 意为“实现”;

come in 意为“进来”; come up 意为“出现, 升起”。由 our dreams 可知此处表示“实现”, 故选 B。

11. owner 由第二句句意“他去年买了它”可知, 第一句意为“托尼是这套房子的主人”。own 对应的名词为 owner, 意为“主人, 所有者”。  
12. to help volunteer to do sth. 意为“自愿做某事”。  
13. feeling a feeling of 意为“一种……的感觉”。句意: 在帮助别人之后, 我经常有一种快乐的感觉。  
14. satisfaction great 是形容词, 其后应跟名词。satisfied 的名词形式为 satisfaction。句意: 那次成功给他带来了很大的满足感。  
15. playing give up 后跟名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式, 故此处应填 playing。  
16. call me up give sb. a call 与 call sb. up 同义, 意为“给某人打电话”。  
17. cheer, up make her happy 意为“使她高兴”, 可与 cheer her up 进行同义转换。  
18. at the age of when she was five 与 at the age of five 同义。  
19. to do 原句是含有疑问词引导的宾语从句的复合句; 若宾语从句的主语与主句主语一致, 可将宾语从句改为“疑问词+动词不定式”, 从而把原来的复合句改为简单句。  
20. caring for look after 与 care for 同义, 意为“照顾”。

**语篇解读:** 本文作者讲述了自己和朋友们周日做志愿活动的事情。

21. be busy with but 表转折, 由后句中的 do other things (做其他的事情) 可知, 空格所在句应意为“因此人们认为我们应该忙于功课”。再由 should 后跟动词原形可知, 应填 be busy with。  
22. volunteer 由下文的例子可知, 此处表示“我和我的朋友经常自愿在周日做其他事情”。volunteer 意为“自愿”, 符合文意。  
23. care for 由空后的 the sick kids 可知, 此处填 care for。句意为“我们去医院照顾生病的孩子”。  
24. cheer, up them 指代上文中的 the sick kids, 由空格前的 we sing with them (我们和他们一起唱歌) 可推知, 此处填 cheer...up, 表示“并使他们振作起来”。  
25. give out 由空后的 some food to the sick 可推知, 此处应为“给病人分发一些食物”, 故填 give out。  
26. clean up 由空后的 their rooms 可推知, 应为“打扫他们的房间”, 故填 clean up。  
27. used to 由常识知, 老人经常给我们讲过去的事情, 故填 used to, 意为“曾经”。  
28. come up with 由空后的 some ideas 可知, 应为“想出一些主意”, 故填 come up with。  
29. put up 由空后的 some signs 可知, 应为“张贴一些标志”。故填 put up。







# 答案全析全解

## Section A

30. helps out 由后句句意“世界会变得更加多彩”可知,空格所在句应意为“如果每个人帮助解决一点”;含有 if 引导的条件状语从句的主从复合句中,如果主句用将来时,if 引导的条件状语从句应用一般现在时表将来,从句的主语为不定代词,故谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式,应填 helps out。

### 中考 达标练

1. C give sb. up “放弃某人”; wake sb. up “叫醒某人”; cheer sb. up “使某人振奋起来”; pick sb. up “举起某人,让人乘车”。联系上文“小珍妮今天看起来不高兴”和答语中“别担心”可知,一盒巧克力糖就会让她“振奋”起来。故选 C。
2. B little 修饰不可数名词,表示否定意义; few 修饰可数名词复数,表示否定意义; a little 修饰不可数名词,表示肯定意义; a few 修饰可数名词复数,表示肯定意义。students 是可数名词复数形式,所以排除 A、C 两项;根据前一部分句意“这道物理题太难了”可推知,几乎没有学生能做出来。故选 B。
3. D give away 意为“捐赠;赠送”; give up 意为“放弃”; give back 意为“归还;恢复”; give out 意为“散发;发出”。联系语境“red envelope” on WeChat (微信“红包”)可知,这里指通过微信发红包。故选 D。句意:“请问你能教我怎样通过微信发‘红包’吗?”“当然可以。让我展示给你看。”
4. B take off 意为“起飞,脱下(衣服)”; put off 意为“推迟”; get off 意为“下(车、船等)”; turn off 意为“关掉(灯、煤气等)”。句意:把你今天可以做的事推迟到明天不是一种好习惯。故选 B。

5. C 根据答语“我不确定。可能在这个周末”可知,问句意为“你能告诉我我们什么时候打扫城市公园吗?”。故选 C。

6. D alone 形容词,意为“单独的”,也可作副词,意为“单独地;独自地”; lonely 形容词,意为“孤独的”。第一个空前为实义动词 live,故用副词 alone 来修饰, live alone 意为“独自居住”;第二个空前是连系动词 feel,其后应接形容词作表语,根据答语第一句句意“我们应该不时地去拜访他”可知,此处意为“那么他就不会感到孤独了”。故选 D。

7. D used to do sth. “过去常常做某事”,为固定搭配,故排除 B、C 两项; be used to do sth. “被用来做某事”; be used to doing sth. “习惯于做某事”。由答语前分句句意“他过去常常乘公共汽车”及表示转折的 but 可知后分句句意:现在他习惯步行。应用 be used to doing sth., 选 D。

8. C 由句意“我每周日去我爷爷奶奶家里帮助他们做家务”可知,此处应用动词不定式结构作目的状语,故选 C。

9. A call up “给……打电话”; care for “照顾”; cheer up “使……振作起来”; find out “查明”。由句意“在我回家的路上,我看到一个老奶奶摔倒了。我首先提供了帮助,然后\_\_\_\_\_警察”可知 A 项符合题意。

10. strong strong 形容词,意为“强壮的”。

11. raising raise 动词,意为“筹集”; raise money 意为“筹钱”。talk about 意为“谈论”,其中 about 为介词,后接 v. -ing 形式。故填 raising。

