Unit2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.

第一节：重点短语

1. 清洁、打扫 clean up
2.使振奋、高兴 cheer up
3.分发、散发 give/ hand out
4.过去、曾经 used to
5.志愿去做某事 volunteer to do
6.提出，相出 come up with
7.推迟 put off
8.张贴；搭建 put up
9.打电话 call up
10.照顾，照料 care for/look after/take care of
11.在…岁 at the age of
12.参与选拔；试用 try out
13.同时 at the same time
14.一个强烈的满足感 a strong feeling of satisfaction
15.为…而筹钱 raise money for
16.为…发愁 be worried about
17.修理、装饰 fix up
18.用光，用尽 run out (of)
19.（外貌/行为）像… take after
20.捐赠、赠送 give away
21.与…相似 be similar to
22.建立；设立 set up
23.残疾人 disabled people
24.对…有影响/作用 make a difference to
25.帮助某人摆脱困境 help sb. out
26.对…感到兴奋 be excited about

随堂练习

一、根据汉语意思完成句子。每空一词。

1．谢谢你帮我做家务。

_____ _____ _____ _____ me with housework.

2．莉莉说她有能力自己完成这项工作。

Lily said that she _____ _____ _____ finish the work by herself.

3．他有很多业余爱好，比如画画。

He has many hobbies， _____ _____ painting.

4．那个女士的钱包丢了，她马上报了警。

The lady lost her wallet and called the police _____ _____ .

5．我的观点和你的相似。

My opinions are _____ _____ yours.

6．那位教授对我的生活产生了影响。

The professor _____ _____ _____ to my life.

【答案】

1.Thank you for helping　2.was able to　3.for example 4.at once　5.similar to　6.made a difference

二、从方框审选择合适的短语。并罔其适当形式填空

give away　set up　take after　give out　stay up

1.The old man is generous and he is going to _____ all his money to charities.

2.The teacher asked me to _____ the papers to the students. I was glad to help him.

3.Don't _____ too late. If you don't go to bed early, you may feel sleepy the next day.

4.Lily _____ her mother.But she is a little taller than her.

5.They _____ a small company last year.

【答案】

1.give away　2.give out　3.stay up　4.takes after　5.set up

第二节：重点语法

动词不定式

一、 作主语

为避免句子的头重脚轻，常用 it 作为形式主语，而真正的主语动词不定式后置。

常用句型：It +be+adj./n.+(for/of sb.) to do sth.

It takes sb. some time to do sth.

二、 作宾语

动词 agree (同意)； offer (提出)； intend， plan (打算，计划)； demand， ask (要求)； promise (答应)；help (帮忙)； prepare (准备)； decide (决定)； refuse (拒绝)；dare (敢于)； choose (选择)； wish，hope，want， expect (希望，想要)； fail ；（不能；忘记）； pretend (假装)； manage (设法)； determine （决心）常接动词不定式作宾语。

【记忆口诀】

同意提出做计划， 要求答应来帮忙。

准备决定遭拒绝， 敢于选择有希望。

不能做到莫假装， 设法做成决心强。

三、 作（后置）定语

常用于“have/has＋sth.＋to do”或“enough＋名＋to do” “It’s time to do sth.” 等结构中。

四、动词不定式作状语

主要用来修饰动词，表示目的，结果或原因。为了强调目的，有时可以把动词不定式放在句首，或在不

定式前加 in order (to) 或 so as (to) “为了，目的是”。常用结构有 too + adj./adv. + to do sth.等。

五、作宾语补足语

tell, ask, want, invite, teach, like, call 等可接带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语，构成 tell/ask/want /call/invite sb. to do sth.结构。

【注意】动词不定式作使役动词和感官动词的宾语补足语时应省去 to：

“一感(feel)，二听(listen to, hear)，三让(let, make, have,，四看(look at, see, watch, notice)，半帮助(help)”。

六、固定句式中动词不定式的用法 常见的形式有：

had better (not) do sth.	最好（不）做…
Would you like to do sth.?	你想做…?
Why not do sth.?	为什么不做…?
Would you please (not) do sth.?	请你（不）做….好吗?

随堂练习

1.I have decided _____(训练) my dog to stand up.

2.Do you feel lucky _____(遇到) us?

3.My son is learning _____(说话).

4.The librarian didn’t let us _____(take) book out.

5.Good education makes it possible for us_____(过) a good life.

6.You don’t need _____(修理) the old bike.

7.My classmates volunteer _____(看望) the kids in hospital this weekend.

【答案】

1. to train 2. to meet 3.to speak. 4.take 5.to live 6. to repair 7. to visit

第三讲：知识点解析

1. You could *help* to *clean up* the city parks.

(1) ① help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

② help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

(2)clean up 意为“打扫干净”

Nancy, please clean up your room.

2. The girl could visit the sick kids in the hospital to *cheer them up*

cheer up 意为“使开心，使振作、振奋”，代词用作宾语时，要当在 cheer 和 up 之间。

Cheer up! Everything will be OK.

3. The girl could *volunteer* in an after-school study program to teach kids. (P. 9)

volunteer 用作动词，表示“义务做、自愿做”，后接不定式作宾语，volunteer to do sth.“志愿做某事”；作名词，表示“志愿者”，为可数名词。

Tom volunteered to help us.

4. Let's make some notices, *too*.

also, too, as well 与 either 都可以表示“也”，但是用法不同。

also	放在句中行为动词前，be 动词、助动词和情态动词之后。	He also wants to go.
too	用于肯定句中，放在句尾，前面用逗号隔开。	He wants to go, too.
as well	用于肯定句中，放在句尾，前面不用逗号隔开。	He wants to go as well.
either	用于否定句句末，句前不用逗号隔开。	He doesn't want to go either

5.They told me stories about the past and how things *used to* be.

辨析：be /get used to doing sth., used to do sth.与 be used to do sth.

辨析： used to do sth；be used to do sth；与 be /get used to doing sth

used to do sth.	过去常常做某事	记忆口诀：used to do 常常做
be used to do sth.	被用来做某事	be used to do 被用做
be /get used to doing sth.	习惯于做某事	be used to doing 习惯做

6.Yeah, a lot of old people are *lonely*.

lonely 作形容词表示“孤独的、荒凉的、偏僻的”；

alone 既可以作形容词也可以作副词，作形容词时只能作表语，不能作定语。

His grandfather was alone.

Mr. Smith lives alone

7.. I get *such* a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners' faces.

such 用作形容词，表示“这样、如此”，用来修饰名词，可以修饰可数名词单数，也可以修饰可数名词复数或者不可数名词。

It's such a nice day.

I hope to have such delicious food every day.

8.Our class is *trying* to...

① try to do sth. “尽力做某事”

② try doing sth. “尝试做某事”

9.I *gave it away*.

give away 意为“捐赠、赠送”，还可以表示“泄露（秘密）”。

10.I’m *similar* to her. (P. 13)

be similar to 意为“与……相似”，be similar in“在……方面类似”。

Her ideas are similar to mine.

The twins are similar in appearances.

11.I didn’t *keep* it.

① keep sth. 保留某物

You can keep the book until the next weekend.

② keep doing sth. 一直做某事

The thief still kept stealing things after he went out of the prison（监狱）.

③ keep+adj. 保持……

The girl eats a little to keep slim（苗条的）

④ keep sb./sth.+adj./介词短语 保持某人/某物……

We should keep the window open while we are asleep.

⑤ keep sb. doing sth. 保持某人做某事

The mother kept the baby crying on the bed.

12.You helped to *make it possible for me to have Lucky*.

有些动词后面接复合宾语时，常用 it 作形式宾语，而真正的宾语则由动词不定式来担当，并位于宾语补足语之后。常见的这样的动词有 find，think，feel，make 等。

I find it interesting to play computer games

We all think it very difficult to finish the work in an hour.

13.Lucky *makes a big difference to* my life.

make a difference to 意为“对…有影响、对…起作用”，后接名词、代词、动名词作宾语。

Changing schools made a difference to my life.

The rain made no difference to the game.

14.**I can’t use my arms or legs well, so normal things like answering the telephone, opening and closing doors, or *carrying* things are difficult for me.**

bring 表示“带来”，强调从别的地方带到说话的地方，常与副词 here 连用；take 表示“带走”，强调从说话的地方带去别的地方，常与副词 there 连用；carry 表示“搬、抬”，没有方向性。

The students brought their homework to school in the morning and take them home after school.

15.She talked to Animal Helpers about getting me a special *trained* dog.

train 用作及物动词，表示“训练、培训”，train sb./sth. to do sth.“训练某人/某物做某事”。

They train the dogs to open the door.

16.After six months of training with a dog at Animal Helpers, I *was able to* bring him home.

be able to 意为“能，会”，表示能力，与 can 同义。

In the future, students will be able to study at home with the help of computers.

【拓展】辨析：be able to 与 can

be able to 强调通过努力而获得的能力，而 can 强调自身已具有的能力。

She can sing the song in English.

He will be able to sing this song in English, too.

随堂练习

I．单项选择

1．The boy _____ advertisements（广告）on weekends to make money for his family.

A.hands in　　B.hands up　　C.hands out　　D.hands to

2.-Simon failed the exam again.

-That's not surprising. Computer games _____ too much of his time.

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

3.Teachers usually _____ the papers ten minutes before the exam.

A.try out　　B.bring out　　C.give out　　D.find out

4.-Mrs White, can I do my homework tomorrow?

-I'm afraid not. Don't _____ what you can do today till tomorrow.

A.put off　　B.get off　　C.cut off　　D.tum off

5．-Jack, why have you decided_____ Chinese folk music as a course?

-To learn more about Chinese culture.

A.take　　B.taken　　C.taking　　D.to take

6.-Many young people usually offer their seats to the old on the bus.

-That's good. The old should be _____ .

A.looked for　　B.listened to

C.depended on　　D.cared for

7.Maria _____ watch TV, but now she _____ listening to music.

A.used to;used to　　B.used to;is used to

C.is used to; used to　　D.is used to;is used to

8. -Please tell me _____ .

-At ten o'clock.

A.where you have your English lesson

B.where do you have your English lesson

C.what time you have your English lesson

D.what time do you have your English lesson

1.【答案】C

【解析】句意：这个男孩在周末发广告来为家里挣点钱。hand out 意为“分发”，符合题意。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：-Simon 考试又没及格了。——那不令人惊讶，电脑游戏占据了他太多的时间。表示“占据，占用”，应用 take up。故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：老师们通常在考前十分钟分发试卷。give out“分发；散发”。由句意可知选 C。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】put off“推迟；延迟”；get off“下车”；cut off“切断”；turn off“关闭”。由句意可知是说不要把今天能做的事拖到明天。故选 A。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：——杰克，你为什么决定选中国的民间音乐课程？——为了了解更多的中国文化。decide to do sth．意为“决定做某事”。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：——在公共汽车上许多年轻人通常给老年人让座。——那太好了。老年人应该得到照顾。care for“照顾”，其他短语与句意不符。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】used to do sth.意为“过去常常做某事”；be used to doing sth.意为“习惯于做某事”，根据句意可知选 B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查宾语从句的用法。宾语从句用陈述句语序，排除 B、D。由答句 At ten o'clock．可以判断是在询问时间。故选 C。

中考链接

1． _____ Wugang Airport _____ last year?

A.Did; build　　B.Had; built　　C.Was：built

2．Our city is cleaner than it _____ be.

A.is used to　　B.used to　　C.uses to　　D.is used

3.-Hi, Li Mei. How is your new school?

-Fantastic. We can choose the courses according to our _____ , I love operas, so I took the Beijing Opera class.

A.grades　　B.talents　　C.interests　　D.experiences

4.Sometimes you have to stop _____ too much and just go where your heart takes you.

A.think　　B.to think　　C.thinking

5. It is necessary for schools to _____ the need of all the students' development.

A.cut　　B.hide　　C.refuse　　D.satisfy

6.We teenagers should _____ the old and offer our seats to them on buses.

A.laugh at　　B.depend on　　C.care for

7. We have to _____ the sports meeting because of the bad weather.

A.put on　　B.put off　　C.put out

1．【答案】C

【解析】考查时态与语态，句意：武冈机场是去年建造的吗？Wugang Airport 和 build 之间是被动关系，建造的时间是在去年，故用一般过去时的被动语态。

2．【答案】B

【解析】句意：我们的城市比以前更干净了。be used to doing sth．“习惯于做某事”：used to do sth.“过去常常做某事”。故选 B。

3．【答案】C

【解析】句意：——嗨，李梅。你的新学校怎么样？——太好了。我们可以根据我们自己的兴趣选择课程。我喜欢歌剧，因此我选修的是京剧课。由句意可知选 C。

4．【答案】C

【解析】 stop doing sth．意为“停止做某事”，而 stop to do sth．意为“停下来去做另一件事”。根据语境可知

选 C。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：对于学校来说，满足所有学生发展的需求是很有必要的。由句意可知选 D。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】 laugh at“嘲笑”；depend on“依靠”；care for“照顾”。根据语境可知我们青少年应该照顾老人并且在公交车上主动给他们让座。故选 C。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】 put on 穿上，戴上，上演；put off 推迟；put out 熄灭。句意：因为恶劣的天气，我们不得不推迟了运动会。故 put off 符合题意。

第四节：书面表达

3 月 5 日是学雷锋纪念日,你校师生去敬老院开展志愿者活动。假如你是李华,请通过邮件将此活动情况介绍给 Mary。

活动时间:3 月 5 日

活动地点:幸福敬老院(Nursing Home)

参与人员:志愿者

活动形式:1.帮老人整理房间、打扫卫生……

2.陪老人聊天;为老人表演(唱歌、跳舞),读报……

活动感想:此活动很有意义,从中学会了关爱老人、尊重老人……

要求:1.要点齐全,条理清晰,语句通顺,不要逐字翻译,须适当发挥。

2.词数 80 词左右。(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数)

【思路点拨】这是一篇邮件的写作,话题是谈论志愿者活动。写作时首先要交代活动的时间、地点和人物;然后重点介绍活动内容;最后表达自己的感受。用第一人称写作,时态用一般过去时。

【参考范文】

Dear Mary,

Thank you for your last e-mail.Let me tell you what we did on 5th March.

As a member of volunteers,I got up early because I was too excited to sleep.In the morning,we volunteers cleaned the windows and swept the floor for them.After that,some of us performed activities

for them,such as singing songs and dancing.Some of us read newspapers for them.Some of us chatted with them.When it was time for us volunteers to leave,they thanked us very much.

In our daily life,I think we should offer our seats to them on buses.And we should be kind to the old people.

If you have the chance in China,I hope you can join us.

Li Hua

家庭作业

Ⅰ. Fill in the blanks according to the given tips, using their proper form.

1. I felt l_____ because my classmates all went on a school trip.

2. Something is wrong with his eyes. The poor b_____ man can see nothing.

3. Can't you see the "No smoking" s_____?

4. The box is too heavy. Could you please help me c_____ it?

5. —How much money will the j_____ cost you?

— About 3,000 yuan.

6. He smiled in _____(satisfied) when he won the game.

7. We can't put off _____(make) a plan.

8. The _____(own) of the shop was cleaning the floor when I walked in.

9. I got the _____(feel) that he didn't like me.

10. On my way to school, I noticed some _____(break) chairs on the right side of the road.

Ⅱ. Complete the following sentences.

1. 野餐过后你一定要收拾干净。

You should always _____ _____ after a picnic.

2. 当他们听到这个好消息时，他们都欢呼了起来。

They all _____ _____ when they heard this good news.

3. 我们不能拖延制定计划了。

We can't _____ _____ _____ a plan.

4. 你能想出一个解决这个问题的方法吗？

Can you _____ _____ _____ a good idea _____ _____ _____ _____?

5. 他们在城市中心建了一个大广场。

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

6. 我很外向，我跟我的父亲很像.

I'm outgoing. I _____ _____ _____ _____

7. 为什么不考虑把会议延期呢？

Why not consider _____ _____ the meeting?

8. 她每个星期天弹钢琴。

She _____ every Sunday _____ the piano.

9. 我不但会唱歌而且会跳舞。

_____ _____ can I sing _____ _____ I can dance.

10. 他过去常吃面条，但现在习惯吃水饺。

He used _____ _____ noodles,but but now he is used _____ dumplings.

【答案】

I. 1. lonely 2. blind 3. sign 4. carry 5. journey 6. satisfaction 7. making 8. owner 9. feeling 10. broken

Ⅱ. 1.clean up 2.cheered up 3.put off making 4. come up with; to solve this problem 5.set up 6. take after my father 7. putting off 8. spends; playing 9. Not only; but also 10. to eat; eating

短文填空

根据短文内容及所给提示，在文中的空白处填写一个正确的单词。

What would it be like to be blind or deaf? 0r imagine you can't walk or use your hands ___1___(easy). Most people would never think about this, but many people have these__2__(difficulty).I can't use my arms or legs _3_ (good), so normal things like answering the telephone, opening and closing doors, or carrying things are difficult 4_ me. Then one day last year,a friend of _5__(my), Jenny helped me out. She brought me a dog. She thought a dog might cheer me u__6__.I was _7_ (excite) about the idea of having a dog.I call the dog Lucky-a good name for him b__8_ I feel very lucky to have him. He can u__9_ me when I give him orders.

Thank Jenny again for __10__ (change) my life.

【答案】

1.easily 2.difficulties 3.well 4.for 5.mine 6.up7.excited 8.because 9.understand 10.changing