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

**综合能力演练**

**I. 单项选择。**

1．The women in red \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. She works in a hospital now.

A. used to be B. is used to be C. was used to be D. is

2．— Would you please help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_，Wang Fei? This question’s too hard for me．

— OK．Let me try．

A．after B．up C．out D．with

3．Don’t shout at him．He is unable to hear you because he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．blind B．deaf C．hurt D．burnt

4．Linda is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her mother in many ways．For example，they are both tall and thin．

A．similar to B．kind to C．friendly to D．different from

5．We all felt nervous when our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the test papers to us．

A．waited for B．heard from C．gave out D．dealt with

6．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did Ma Ya and Li Qin watch the film，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I watched it．

A．Either；or B．Neither；nor C．Both；and D．Not only；but also

7．The old man lives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn’t feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

8．Lisa，please go to the study and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that book．

A．take B．pass C．fetch D．carry

9．— Natalia Partyka has just beaten Li Jiawei!

— It’s hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a girl with only one arm can play ping-pong so well．

A．imagine B．realize C．know D．find

10．My grandparents’ clock doesn’t work．I’m trying to find a repairman who can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them．

A．fix it up B．fix up it C．put up it D．put it up

11．—I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ red ink．Can you lend me some?

—Sure．Here you are．

A．paid for B．come up with C．cleaned up D．run out of

12．This big bag is too heavy for the little boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_．Who volunteers to help him?

A．carries B．carrying C．carried D．to carry

13．It’s too late for school．I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．what to do that B．how to do C．what to do D．how to do it

14．The window is broken．Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who broke it．

A．looked B．found C．find out D．look at

15．— Could you please help me carry the box?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．Thank you B．With pleasure C．It doesn’t matter D．That’s all right

**[真题链接]**

1. Li Ming used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the right in China, but he soon got used \_\_\_\_\_ on the left in England. **（2015年湖北省孝感市中考）**

A. to drive; to drive B. driving; driving

C. to driving; to drive D. to drive; to driving

2.—What should we do for the disabled children in the Children’s Home? **（2015年湖北省黄冈市中考）**

—You’re supposed to a study group to help them.

A. take up B. fix up C. set up D. stay up

3. They heard the party was because of the exam. **（2015年山东青岛市中考）**

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

**II. 完形填空。**

Bill，a thirteen-year-old boy，thought he had grown up to be a man．But his parents told him，“ You won’t be a real man until you begin to 1 helping others．”

One morning，his parents gave him some money to 2 some milk for them．Outside a shop he saw a homeless old man who looked very 3 ．Bill went to him and asked，“What’s wrong with you?”

The old man answered，“I’m hungry．I haven’t had any food for two days．”

All the thought of his parents’ words，Bill said to the old man，“Let’s go to the 4 .”

When they got there，Bill asked the waiter to bring out bread and coffee to the old man．The old man finished the meal quickly．After the waiter 5 the plate and the cup，the old man said，“Sorry for give you too much 6 ．I’m fine now．I’ll 7 forget your kindness! You are a very good young man”

Bill was 8 when he heard this．Just when he wanted to pay for the meal，the waiter came．Bill and the old man learned 9 that he food was free 10 it was the birthday of the boss，and they were the first customer(顾客) that day．

1．A．think about B．depend on C．give up D．go on

2．A．lend B．buy C．drink D．borrow

3．A．afraid B．glad C．sick D．angry

4．A．bank B．library C．hospital D．restaurant

5．A．sent out B．got down C．gave back D．took away

6．A．excuse B．advice C．trouble D．difficulty

7．A．never B．always C．usually D．sometimes

8．A．nervous B．pleased C．sorry D．shy

9．A．in surprise B．as usual C．once again D．at first

10．A．when B．until C．unless D．because

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A**

Li Ruyan, 13 and his classmates in Shanghai did something special last summer. They worked in groups with traffic police at different crossroads in the city. Holding small red flags, the students helped keep order and stopped people from jaywalking(乱穿马路).

As part of the school project, Li’s school has encouraged its students to do more community(社区)work.

After the half day of exhausting work Li told himself not to jaywalk anymore. “I think through community work we get to help others and, more importantly, we grow a sense of responsibility(责任感),” he said.

Community service is an important part of education for teenagers around the world.

In the US and Canada, high school students need to finish 40 hours of community service before graduation. For those Americans who have finished 1,400 hours of community work, they can be awarded nearly $ 5, 000(33, 000 yuan).

Chinese students today do more community work, too. For example, starting from 2010, Sichuan high school students have been asked to do 10 days of community work. It will become part of their school grade.

Qian Lijun, 16, and her classmates in Suzhou, Jiangsu went to a local elder care home this winter. They put Spring Festival couplets (对联) on the walls and cheered up the people living there.

Li Xiaotian, 15, of Anshan said he used to clear flyers (小学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！广告) from telephone poles (电线杆) with his classmates. They brought tools, towels and buckets and worked for three hours under the summer sun. “It was tiring, but seeing the clean poles without ugly ads — we really felt proud,” he said.

1. What was the special thing Li Ruyan did last summer?

A. He joined a special group of Class13.

B. He became a policeman.

C. He helped the traffic police at a crossroad.

D. He stopped people from talking.

2. From this passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Li Ruyan’s school is in the middle of a big city.

B. Li Ruyan and his classmates do some community work every day.

C. Ruyan and his classmates often hold small flags when they cross the roads.

D. Ruyan and his classmates think it is good for them to do some community work.

3. Community service \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. has become a very important part of education only in China.

B. is very important in school education in some foreign countries.

C. is the only part of the school project for teenagers around the world.

D. needs students to finish at least 1,000 hours of community work.

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The students in Shanghai helped people to keep the traffic rules.

B. The students in Suzhou visited the old people’s home.

C. The students in Anshan cleaned the walls under the summer sun.

D. The students in Sichuan sent Spring Festival couplets to the old people.

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Community service helps students grow a sense of responsibility.

B. Through community work students get to help others and learn something.

C. Students are now encouraged to do more community work in many school in China.

D. Students will be awarded much money for doing more community work in Canada and the US.

**B**

I and many other people in Britain love charity(慈善) shops because we can find them on every street. The charity shops sell all kinds of things and they are very cheap.

The first charity shop was opened by Oxfam in 1947. Now there are over 7,000 charity shops in the UK. My favorite charity shop in my hometown is the Red Cross Shop. There I always find children’s books, all 10 to 20 pence each. They are really cheap.

Most of the shop workers in charity shops are volunteers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each shop has a manager and he gets some money. Every morning you see hags of things outside the shops. Some people bring and put them there without waiting for thanks. In fact, over 90% of the things in charity shops are from kind people.

All the money the shops get goes to charity work. Charity shops raise more than 110 million pounds every year. The money is for sick and poor children, homeless and disabled people, and many others. In a charity shop you can get cheap but nice things. You might even feel special while shopping.

If possible, let’s do something for charity together.

6. What do the charity shops sell?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 从短文中找出可以替换下面句子的一句话。

Oxfam opened the first charity shop in 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 在短文第三段的空白处填入一个适当的连词，使句意完整通顺。

9. How much do charity shops raise every year?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. 将短文划线部分（第五段）的英语句子译成汉语。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C

**（2015年重庆市中考）**

In April this year, lots of bags full of small change(零钱) were seen at bus stops in Tianjin. They were made for passengers to turn their notes into small change. And such an idea came from four students from Zhongbei Middle School, Tianjin.

“People will surely feel worried when they take a bus without coins. We just want to do something to help them,” said Wang Yongcun, 15, one of the four students.

The four boys spent their whole weekend making the change bags. After that they went to see the number of the passengers at each bus stop near their school, and then chose the top six stops to put the bags.

Many people think that the four boys have really done a good job. But, things didn’t go as the boys thought. Two days later, they found that the money was gone, and that even the bags were taken. It really made them sad but they would not give up. Their classmates and teachers came to help them in time. They put their pocket money in bags again. And the teachers also taught them to make better change bags. They tried their best to do it.

The four boys feel very happy because they have done something good for the passengers. Their warm hearts are moving. More and more people are beginning to join in the activity.

11. The change bags were put \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on the buses B. at the bus stops C. under the desks D. near the parks

12. It took \_\_\_\_\_ the whole weekend to make the change bags.

A. the parents B. the teachers C. the passengers D. the four boys

13. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The idea of small change bags came from four boys.

B. The passengers refused to put money in the bags.

C. The teachers gave up when the bags were taken.

D. The small change didn’t help the passengers much.

14. What’s the main idea of this passage?

A. Making change bags is difficult B. Pocket money can be helpful

C. Giving help brings us happiness D. Every coin has two sides

**IV. 书面表达。**

假如你是李东，参加了学校上周六“环保俱乐部（Saving the Environment Club）”组织的志愿者活动。其内容包括：张贴海报、分发广告、打扫街道、打扫公园等。

请给你的笔友Bruce写一封电子邮件，向他介绍这次活动的情况，并谈谈你对志愿者工作的看法。80词左右，注意书信格式。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案与解析】**

**I. 单项选择。**

1．A。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常，曾经”，符合句意。

2．C。“帮助某人解决困难”应该表示为“help sb. out”。

3．B。本题题意为“不要朝他大声叫嚷。因为他聋，不能听到你说的活”。由题意可知答案为B。

4．A。本题题意为“琳达在很多方面和她的妈妈相像。比如：她们都很高并且很瘦”。“和……相像”应该表示为“be similar to...”，因此答案为A。

5．C。句意：当老师把试卷发给我们的时候，我们都感到非常紧张。give out意为“分发”。

6．D。本题题意为“不仅马亚和李琴看了那部电影，而且我也看了”。由题意可知答案为D。

7．D。live alone意为“单独居住”；feel lonely意为“感到孤独”，因此答案为D。alone意为“单独的，独自的”，强调客观情况；lonely意为“孤独的”，强调主观感受。

8．C。本题题意为“莉萨，请去书房给我拿那本书”。强调来回过程时，应该用fetch。因此答案为C。

9．A。句意：——Natalia Partyka刚刚打败了李佳薇!——真是难以想象，仅有一只胳膊的女孩可以打乒乓球打得这么好。由题意可知答案为A。

10．A。本题题意为“我祖父母的表不运转了，我正在找一个可以为他们修表的维修工”。由题意可以首先排除C和D，fix up是“动词+副词”结构，宾语为代词时，代词必须放在中间，且用宾格，因此答案为A。

11．D。句意：——我用光了红墨水，你能借给我一些吗?——当然可以，给你。

12．D。句意：这个大包太重了，这个小男孩搬不动。谁愿意来帮他?本题主要考查“too...to...”结构，因此答案为D。

13．C。因为上学迟到了，所以不知道怎么办，而选项D则是表示“怎么做这件事”，不符合句意。

14．C。find out表示“查明；弄清楚”。

15．B。本题考查交际用语，对上句回答应该是“非常乐意帮您”。因此答案为B。

**[真题链接]**

1. D。句意“李明过去在中国开车经常是靠右边行驶，但他在英国很快就习惯了靠左边行驶”。used to do sth.意为“过去常常做某事”；get used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”； 根据句意，故选D。

2. C。take up意为“占据；（开始)从事”；fix up意为“修理；安装”；set up意为“设立；建立”；stay up意为“熬夜；不睡觉”。根据空格后面的a study group可知，选C。句意：“我们应当为儿童之家的残疾儿童做些什么？”“你们应当建立一个学习小组来帮助他们。”

3. C。put on意为“穿上；戴上”；put up意为“搭起；举起；张贴；公布”；put off意为“推迟；拖延”；put down意为“放下”。由句意“他们听说聚会因为这次考试而被推迟了”可知，C项符合题意，故选C。

**II. 完形填空。**

1．A。本句句意：直到你开始考虑帮助其他人，你才真正成为一个成人。think about意为“考虑”；depend on意为“依靠”；give up意为“放弃”；go on意为“继续进行”。故选A。

2．B。lend意为“借出”；buy意为“买”；drink意为“喝”；borrow意为“借”。由后句比尔在商店外遇到一个无家可归的老人，推断他去商店为父母买牛奶。故选B。

3．C。跳读下文所述可知，这位老人两天未吃食物了，推断此处他看上去是患病的样子。故选C。

4．D。跳读下文所述，根据服务员收盘子，老板的生日等可推断出比尔带老人去了饭店。

5．D。本句句意：服务员收走盘子和杯子。A项意为“送出”；B项意为“下来”；C项意为“归还”；D项意为“拿走”。故选D。

6．C。句意：很抱歉给你带来这么多麻烦，我现在好了。excuse意为“借口”；advice意为“建议”；trouble意为“麻烦”；difficulty意为“困难”。故选C。

7．A。句意：我永远不会忘记你的善行! never意为“从不”；always意为“总是”；usually意为“通常”；sometimes意为“有时”。故选A。

8．B。nervous意为“紧张”；pleased意为“高兴”；sorry意为“抱歉”；shy意为“害羞”。根据上句这位老人所说的话推断，比尔听到应感到高兴。故选B。

9．A。A项意为“惊讶地”；B项意为“像平常一样”；C项意为“再一次”；D项意为“首先”。根据后句所述，比尔和老人所吃的食物是免费的，推断此时他们感到惊讶。故选A。

10．D。根据前后句间的逻辑关系可知，今天是老板的生日，他们是第一批顾客，是前面的食物免费的原因，故用连词because。故选D。

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A**

1. C。根据第一段中的They worked in groups with traffic police at different crossroads in the city.可知答案为C项。

2. D。根据第三段“I think through community work we get to help others and, more importantly, we grow a sense of responsibility(责任感),” he said.可知答案。

3. B。根据Community service is an important part of education for teenagers around the world.可知答案。

4. D。根据Qian Lijun, 16, and her classmates in Suzhou, Jiangsu went to a local elder care home this winter. They put Spring Festival couplets (对联) on the walls and cheered up the people living there.可知D项的表述是错误的。

5. D。根据For those Americans who have finished 1,400 hours of community work, they can be awarded nearly $ 5, 000(33, 000 yuan).可知D项表述是错误的。

**B**

6. All kinds of things.

7. The first charity shop was opened by Oxfam in 1947.

8. although/though/but

9. More than 110 million pounds every year.

10. 如果可能的话，让我们一起为慈善事业做点事吧。

**C**

11. B。细节理解题。由第一段第一句“In April this year, lots of bags full of small change(零钱) were seen at bus stops in Tianjin.”可知零钱袋被放在了公交车站。

12. D。细节理解题。由第三段第一句“The four boys spent their whole weekend making the change bags.”可知选D。

13. A。细节理解题。由第一段最后一句“And such an idea came from four students from Zhongbei Middle School, Tianjin.”可知A项正确。

14. C。主旨大意题。通读全文，可知最后一段点明主旨，文章想要传递一种正能量，给人帮助能够带给自己快乐。

**IV. 书面表达。**

Dear Bruce,

I am a volunteer in Saving the Environment Club of my school. Last Saturday, I did some volunteer work with other volunteers.

Some of us put up posters. Some handed out advertisements. Others swept the streets. We also helped clean up the city parks. When we finished all the work, we were very tired but felt very happy at the same time.

I think it’s fantastic to be a volunteer.

What do you think of volunteering? Please write back soon!

Yours,

Li Dong