



# **Unit 2**

**I'll help clean up the city parks.**

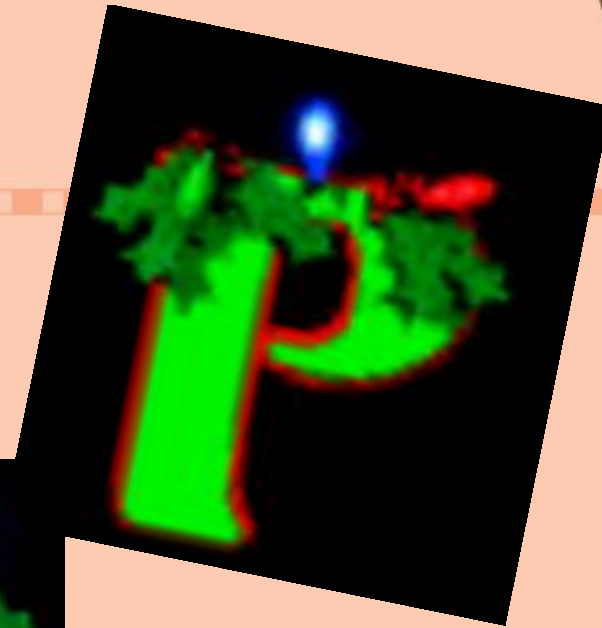
## Section A



# Warming up

# A guessing game

# help





# Do you often help others?

What other ways we could help people?

**I helped to clean the classroom.**

**I helped my parents with the chores.**

**I \_\_\_\_\_.**

**I \_\_\_\_\_.**





They are **hungry**  
and **homeless**.

help stop **hunger**

# There are many other ways you

help **clean up** the city  
parks



**cheer up** the old  
people



give out(分发, 派发)  
food at the food bank

# If I had lots of money, I would...



set up a Hope School  
建立、建造  
=*establish*



help poor kids



**volunteer in an after-school study  
program**

I'd like to  
work outside.

You could *help clean  
up the city parks*

n. 饥饿





Listen and complete the sentences.



1. I hopt to work outside. You could help to clean up the city parks.
2. I'd like to help homeless people. You could give out food at the food bank to help feed them.
3. I want to cheer up sick kids. You could ask hospitals to let you visit the kids.
4. I'd like to help kids with their schoolwork. You could volunteer in an after-school study program to teach kids.



# pairwork



*Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then have similar conversations using the information in 1b.*

**A: I'd like to work outside.**

**B: You could help clean up the city parks.**

What other ways we could help people?



Just think and fill in the blanks.

## **Other ways we could help people**

You could help the passengers with their luggage.

You could help plant trees and grass to  
beautify your hometown.

You could help the old people cross the street.

You could help the police catch the thieves.

You could help the old people clean up their houses.

You could give the money to the charity and help the  
poor people.

2a

Listen and check (✓) the things the students are going to do.



a



b



c



d



e





## *2b listen again. Fill in the blanks.*

1. We need to come up with a plan to tell people about the city park clean-up.
2. Clean-Up Day is only two weeks from now. We can't put off making a plan.
3. We could put up signs.
4. Let's make some notices, too. Then I'll hand them out after school.
5. We could each call up ten people and ask them to come.

We **need** to come up with a plan.



我们必须想出一个计划。

(1)**need**实义动词，“必要”、“必需”，有人称、数和时态的变化，可接名词、代词、动名词或带to 的动词不定式作宾语，构成疑问句和否定句时要借助于助动词。



The man **needs** an English dictionary  
when he works.

这个人在工作时需要一本英语词典。

Do you **need** to see him yourself?

你必需亲自见他吗？



(2) **need** 情态动词，“必须”、“必要”，没有人称、数的变化，后接不带to 的动词不定式。通常用于疑问句和否定句中，构成疑问句和否定句时，不需要使用助动词。

**Need** you go to the park with your classmate?

你必需和你的同学去公园吗？



【注意】 由**need**引出的疑问句，答语表肯定时用**must**或**have to**；表示否定时用**needn't**或**don't have to**。

A: **Need** I come to work tomorrow?

明天我需要来上班吗？

B: Yes, you **must / have to**.

是的，你必须来。

Phrasal verb	Sentence	Meaning of phrasal verb
<b>cheer up</b>	<b>He looks sad. Let's cheer him up.</b>	<b>make someone happier</b>
<b>set up</b>	<b>We're going to set up a food bank to help hungry people.</b>	<b>establish , start</b>
<b>come up with</b>	<b>We need to come up with some ideas.</b>	<b>think up</b>

**2c**

*Lei Feng Day is two weeks from now. We need to come up with a plan. What would you like to do? Talk with your partner and come up with a plan.*

**A: We need to come up with a plan for the City Park Clean-Up Day.**

**B: Let' s have lunch first.**

**A: No' we need to start now.Clean-Up Day is only two weeks from now.**

**B: ....**



## Role-play the conversation.

Helen: Hi, Tom. I'm making some plans to work in an old people's home this summer.

Tom: Really? I did that last summer!

Helen: Oh, what did they ask you to help out with?

Tom: Mm ... things like reading the newspaper to the old people, or just talking to them. They told me stories about the past and how things used to be.

Helen: That sounds interesting.

Tom: Yeah, a lot of old people are lonely. We should listen to them and care for them.

Helen: You're right. I mean, we're all going to be old one day, too.

(2) help oneself to sth. 随便吃食物等。

**Help yourselves to apples, boys.**



(3) with the help of

**=with one's help**

在.....的帮助下。

**With the help of the teachers, I get good grades in all subjects.**



1 help sb. out “帮助某人解决难题”。

I can't work out this math problem.  
Please help me out.

(1) help sb. with sth. = help sb. do/to do sth  
在某事上帮助某人。

I help him with his English every day.

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



他们给我讲过去的生活经历，讲过去是什么样子的。

**used to be/do 曾经。。。**

**She used to live in that city before.**

**used to be /do 过去常做某事，现在不那样了**

**Did you use to sing when you do  
housework?**

### 3a

## Students Who Volunteer

Mario Green and Mary Brown from Riverside High School give up several hours each week to help others.

Mario loves animals and wants to be an animal doctor. He volunteers at an animal hospital every Saturday morning. Mario believes it can help him to get his future dream job. "It's hard work," he says, "but I want to learn more about how to care for animals. I get such a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners' faces."



Mary is a book lover. She could read by herself at the age of four. Last year, she decided to try out for a volunteer after-school reading program.



She still works there once a week to help kids learn to read. "The kids are sitting in the library, but you can see in their eyes that they're going on a different journey with each new book. Volunteering here is a dream come true for me. I can do what I love to do and help others at the same time."

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



当我看到动物们（病情）渐好，看到主人脸上的喜悦表情时，我产生出那么一种极强的满足感来。

How did you **get** such an idea? 产生

He **got** angry with me after that. 变得

4 She could read by herself at the age of four.



I could cook **by** 独自地 myself (when I was ten) **at the age of ten** 在。。。岁在时候.

**5 Volunteering here is a dream come true for me.**



在这里当志愿者对我来说是梦想成真。

**I got the latest CD player as a birthday present yesterday. It was just a dream come true!**

昨天我收到了最新的**CD**播放器作为一份生日礼物，真是梦想成真了。

3c

Use infinitives to complete the sentences below.

1. Mario would like to be an animal doctor.
2. Mario works for an animal hospital because he wants to learn about how to care for animals.
3. Mary decided to look for a job at an after-school reading program last year. She still works there now to help kids learn to read.
4. Mary has a dream job because she can do what she loves to do.

4a

Fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs in the box.

put up

hand out

call up

cheer up

come up with

give out

put off

1. I want to put off my plan to work in an animal hospital until next summer. I'm too busy with my studies this year.
2. She hopes to call up at least five primary schools to ask if they need volunteers for their after-school programs.
3. Our class is trying to come up with some ideas to cheer up sick children because they are often sad.
4. We decided to put up signs around the school and hand out notices to tell students about the book sale. We will give out the money from the sale to homeless people.

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

help   move   do   make   visit   spend

Most people today are only worried about getting good jobs to make lots of money. In their free time, they think about what to do for fun. However, few people think about what they can do to help others. There are many people who are less lucky than us. Volunteering our time to help these people is a good way to spend our free time. For example, we can make plans to visit sick children in the hospital or raise money for homeless people. Some people even stop doing their jobs for a few months to a year to move to another place, like one of the countries in Africa, and help people there.



# Section B

**1a**

*Match the sentences with similar meanings.*



- b** 1. I' ve run out of it.
- c** 2. I take after my mother.
- a** 3. I fixed it up.
- d** 4. I gave it away.
- 
- a. I repaired it.
- b. I don' t have any more of it.
- c. I am similar to her.
- d. I didn' t sell it.

**1b** Match the phrasal verbs with the nouns. Then make sentences with the phrases.



my bike

money

my father

old clothes

run out of

take after

fix up

give away

I gave away my bike to a children's home.

I have run out of my money.

He takes after his father.

Let's fix up my bike together.

He gave away his old clothes to the poor.

1c

*Listen and number the pictures [1-4] in the correct order.*



4



2



1



3

**1d**

*Listen again. Circle "T" (for true) or "F" (for false).*



**1. Jimmy fixes up bicycles.**

**T** F

**2. Jimmy sells bikes.**

T **F**

**3. Jimmy takes after his mother.**

T **F**

**4. Jimmy has run out of money.**

**T** F

# Explanation for Section B

**1.run out of = use up “用完”、“卖光”。** 句子的主语是人或使用的物。注意不能用于被动语态。

**I am running out of my money.= My money is running out of.**

**We are running out of the gas. = Our car is running out of the gas.**

**2. I take after my mother.**

**take after ≈ look like , be similar to**

**3. I fixed it up.**

**fix up = repair(修理) ; fasten(安装)**

**4. give away 赠送**

**5. call up = ring up; give sb. a ring.; phone sb.**

**6. hand out(散发) ; hand in(上缴) ;**

**hand around/round(传递)**

**hand on (依次传递)**

## **7 .work out (结果、结果是)**

**The idea works out well.**

那个注意的实施结果很好。

另外还有“解答出、计算出”的意思。

**Can you work out the answer to this question?**

**See if you can work out this bill.**

1e

# PAIRWORK



A: What do you do, Jimmy?

B: I fix up bikes and give them away.



# Reading

**2b**

**Skim the letter and answer the questions.**

1. Who wrote the letter to Miss Li? Why?
2. What did Miss Li do?

### Understanding Parts of Speech

Knowing what part of speech a word is (noun, verb, preposition, etc.) can help you understand the word's meaning.

Dear Miss Li,

I'd like to thank you for giving money to Animal Helpers. I'm sure you know that this group was set up to help disabled people like me. You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky. Lucky makes a big difference to my life. Let me tell you my story.

# 1 set up 建立, 成立



***They set up an organization to help disabled people.***



2 **make** it possible for sb. to do sth.

“使得某人有可能……”

Your help makes it possible for him to succeed.

(1) **make + 宾语 + 名词**, “使……”。

We made him monitor.

(2) **make + 宾语 + 形容词**, “使……”

His words made me happy.

(3) **make + 宾语 + 动词原形**, “让……做……”

He made me work ten hours a day.

**3 make a difference to 起重要作用**



**What you did make a difference to  
my life.**



What would it be like to be blind or deaf? Or imagine you can't walk or use your hands easily. Most people would never think about this, but many people have these difficulties. 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. Then one day last year, a friend of mine helped me out. She talked to Animal Helpers about getting me a special trained dog. She also thought a dog might cheer me up. I love animals and I was excited about the idea of having a dog.

After six months of training with a dog at Animal Helpers, I was able to bring him home. My dog's name is Lucky — a good name for him because I feel very lucky to

## 4 be excited about 对。。。感到兴奋



He seemed to **be excited about**  
something

have him. You see, I'm only able to have a "dog helper" because of your kindness! Lucky is very clever and understands many English words. He can understand me when I give him orders. For example, I say, "Lucky! Get my book," and he does it at once.

Lucky is a fantastic dog. I'll send you a photo of him if you like, and I could show you how he helps me. Thank you again for changing my life.

Best wishes,  
Ben Smith



2c

Look at the list of words below. Circle the part of speech of each word and make your own sentences with these words.

1. group ( adj. n. ) *The group of kids are playing happily.*
2. disabled ( adj. / adv. ) *We should help disabled people .*
3. difference ( adv. / n. ) *There are some differences between us.*
4. imagine ( v. / n. ) *Imagine you are a bird, what will you do?*
5. difficulties ( n. / adj. ) *Though there are difficulties ,we still work hard*
6. normal ( adv. / adj. ) *It is normal to feel like this.*
7. training ( adv. / n. ) *He needs much training to be a good player.*
8. kindness ( n. / v. ) *Thanks for your kindness.*

2d



**SUBJECT**

**VERB**

**OBJECT**

**Miss Li**

**can get**

**unable to move well.**

**Ben Smith**

**trains**

**money to “Animal Helpers”.**

**Lucky**

**sent**

**animals like Lucky.**

**“Animal Helpers”**

**is**

**things for disabled people**

# Grammar



## Phrasal verb

## 动词短语

1. 定义: 动词之后加介词或副词构成短语, 表达一种特定的含义; 如果被拆开则不能表达这种特定的含义.
2. 分类: 及物的短语动词必须接宾语, 不及物的短语动词则不需接宾语.



### 3. 及物短语动词所带宾语的位置:

((1))名词作宾语时,对于”动词+副词”的短语、名词既可以放在短语动词之后,也可以放在短语动词中间. 对于”动词+介词”的短语,名词放在介词之后.

(2) 代词作宾语时,对于”动词+副词”的短语,代词放在短语动词的中间,对于”动词+介词”的短语,代词放在介词之后.

# 本课出现的动词短语:



clean up 打扫

call up 打电话

set up 建立,建成

run out of 用尽

give out 发放,派发

take after 长得象

cheer up 高兴,振作

fix up 修理

come up with 提出

give...away 赠送

put off 推迟,延后

hang out 闲荡

put up 张贴



**Nouns:** money, animal, helpers, people  
lucky, organization...

**Pronouns:** I ,you, it, my, who, that...

**Verbs:** like, thank, send, set (up), fill...

**Adjectives:** disabled, blind, deaf, normal...

**Adverbs:** easily, well, last year, at once...

**Prepositions:** for, with, of...

**Conjunctions:** but, and, because, or...

**Exclamations:** You see, Lucky!



Discuss the questions with a partner.



1. In what other ways do you think dogs are able to help people?(guide dog;watchdog)

2. What other animals can we train to help people?(elephants;dolphins)

**3a** Look at these kinds of volunteer work. Can you add more? What would you like to do? Discuss it with a partner.

- Working in an old people's home
- Helping kids in an after-school program
- Being a guide at a museum

3b

Write a letter or e-mail to the place you want to volunteer at.



Dear Sir or Madam,

---

---

---

---

---

Yours truly,

---



# Self Check

# Self Check

1 Fill in each blank with a possible verb to make a phrasal verb.

cheer,  
wake,  
put,

1. look, take up

3. take, put away

5. look, take after

2. put, take off

4. run, go out of

6. come up with

**2** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs or infinitives.

Last week, Jimmy, the Bike Boy ran out of money to buy old bikes.

He was unhappy, so everyone was trying to cheer him up. He put up

some signs asking for old bikes and called up all his friends on the phone

to tell them about the problem. He even handed out notices at the

supermarket. Then he told the teachers at school about his problem and

they set up a call-in center for parents. The ideas that he came up with

worked out fine. He now has 16 bikes to fix up and gave away to

children who don't have bikes.

12. He put up some signs asking for old bikes and called up all his friends and told them about the problem.



ask for

(1) 要求

She asked for some water. 她要了些水。

(2) 向.....请求.....

If you are in trouble, you can ask the policeman for help. 如果你有困难，你可以向警察求助。

call up 意为 “打电话，打电话给……”。如：

He called up his friends and told the story. 他给朋友打电话，并告之整个事情。

### 【拓展】

有关“打电话”的说法：

(1) make a telephone call 打电话

He's making a telephone call. 他正在打电话。

(2) give sb. a call 给某人打电话

When you get there, please give me a call. 你到那时，请给我打个电话。

(3) ring sb. 给某人打电话

I rang you, but you were out. 我给你打电话，但你出去了。

# Exercises



1. He helps C the classroom.

A. cleans up B. cleaning up C. clean up

2. I took her to the concert to B.

A. cheer up her B. cheer her up

C. cheer she up

3. The boss put off C the workers' wages.

A. to give out B. give up C. giving out

1. The man established a factory in our village last year.



= The man set up a factory in our village last year.

2. We need to think up some ideas .

= We need to come up with some ideas

3. He phoned me and asked me to go there.

= He rang me up and asked me to go there



4. 他们想明年开一家商店.

They want to set up a shop next year.

5. 人们不应该在路上分发广告.

People aren't supposed to hand out  
advertisement on the road .

# 根据汉语完成句子。



1. 我准备领他去看电影,以便他会高兴起来。

I am going to take him to the cinema  
to cheer him up.

2. 这些词都很重要,请把它们记下来。

These words are all very important.

Write them down, please!

3. 你知道谁在校门口分发广告了吗?

Do you know who handed out  
advertisements at the school gate?



4.他们的老师不但会讲英语，而且还会讲日语。

Their teacher can speak not only

English but also Japanese.

5.没人想买这些大衣，甚至白送也不要。

No one wants to buy these coats. You can't  
even give them away.

6.他想尽力通过这次考试，因此他学习更加努力。

He tries to pass the exam, so he  
works harder.



7.请举手! Hands up !/ Put up your hand.

8.今日事,今日毕。

Never put off till tomorrow what you  
can do today.

# 历年真题选析：



1. Uncle Rick spent the whole afternoon f\_\_\_\_\_ our broken bike.

答案：fixing

解析：“里克叔叔花了整个下午来修理我损坏的自行车”。结合句意及spend的用法，所以填fixing

2. Liu Xiang's success \_\_\_\_\_ all the Chinese people. We believe that he can do better in 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

A. cheers up    B. wakes up    C. calls up

答案：A

解析：cheer up使振奋，使高兴起来；wake up醒来，叫醒；call up打电话。结合句意，故选A



3. Our sports meeting has been \_\_\_\_\_ till next Monday because of the bad weather.

A. put on

B. put up

C. put off

D. put down

答案：C

解析：题考察四个动词短语的用法。put on 意为“穿上”；put up 意为“举起”；put off 意为“推迟”；put down 意为“放下”。

4. China's sport stars Yao Ming and Liu Xiang\_\_\_\_\_Good will Ambassadors(亲善大使)for Shanghai.



A.has been named B.have been named C.has named D.have named

答案： B

解析： 主语是两个人故助动词用have，不用has，排除A、C；由句意“中国体育明星姚明和刘翔被命名为上海亲善大使。”可知应用现在完成时的被动语态，故选B.

5. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our sports meeting till next week because of the heavy rain.

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

答案：A

解析：题考查put短语辨析。put off推迟；put on穿上；put up搭起，建起；put down写下，根据句意应选A





GoodBye!