

高中英语教学目标 与同步检测

高一(上册)

李新文 主编

申祖烈 主审
夏剑霓

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(高一上)

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主 编：李新文 周兆祥

副主编：潘瑞明 方春娥 柳双莲 蒋兴华

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内 容 提 要

本书依照中学英语教学大纲,以现行英语教材为蓝本,按课时编制了教学目标、达标练习和分课形成性测试、单元检测。全书紧扣各课的知识点,侧重基础,有助于学生预习,开阔知识视野;有利于教师驾驭教材内容,促使学生堂堂达标,课课过关。本书是高中进行“目标教学”实验的教学同步配套辅导材料,亦可用于高考总复习的第一轮复习及青年自学。

高中英语教学目标与同步检测 (高一上)

李新文 主编

责任编辑:林雨晨 刘 辉 终审:纪乃晋

封面设计:严瑜仲 责任技编:刘 辉 责任校对:刘 辉

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前 言

为了适应基础教育由应试教育转向素质教育，我们组织了全国 10 多个省、市的部分高级教师及中、青年骨干教师，根据他们参与“目标教学”研究和实验的体验，精心编纂了这套教、学同步训练辅导丛书。

本书紧扣中学英语教学大纲，根据美国著名教育家、心理学家 B·S 布鲁姆的“教育目标分类学”“掌握学习策略”的理论，从现行教材的教学实际出发，精心编制了每课时教学目标，且按照与教学目标对应、前联、分解、客观四原则，精选了课时达标、分课训练和单元综合检测题。所选试题力求体现注重知识的迁移、训练力度及知识的梳理、鉴别，融会贯通各课知识点，使学生得到全面训练、巩固和深化所学知识，提高语言运用能力，培养、提高能力素质。我们衷心希望这套丛书能帮助学生“学会”并“会学”，能成为师生们提高课堂教学质量的好帮手。

本书参编者众多，除编委外，还有周秋生、马保国、钱学政等同志也参与了部分工作，并承蒙湖南省教育学会外语专业委员会厂矿、城市两个分会的理事长、特级教师申祖烈、夏剑霓两老师主审了全书。在此表示衷心感谢！

在编写过程中还参阅了部分同行及专家的资料，恕不一一注明出处，谨此表示深切的歉意。

在初中各科教学中进行“目标教学”研究和实验已遍及全国 20 多个省、市，但在高中教学中进行这项实验尚是一个崭新的课题。由于我们实践时间不长，有些理解还很肤浅，加之限于篇幅，有些课的课时分配较紧，再加上成书时间仓促，有不妥和错误之处，望读者批评指正，让我们共同来浇灌高中英语“目标教学”这棵嫩苗。

《高中英语教学目标与同步检测》编委会

1994.9.

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Lesson One (SB. I) (五课时完成)

Period One

一、教学内容:全课生词,初读全篇课文,做本课练习一。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟读全课 36 个生词。

理解:1. 复习初中学过的与本课生词有关的词语,引出生词。

2. 复习 take(catch)hold of, so...that, go on doing sth, before long, be born, get to, learn from 等短语及句型 take sb. + 时间 + 不定式。

运用:就课文内容进行问答。

三、前提诊测:

I. 用英语写出下列单词,并标出词类:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. 德国人 | 2. 大自然 | 3. 语言 |
| 4. 家 | 5. 陆地(J III 148) | 6. 政治 |
| 7. 冠词 | 8. 语法 | 9. 工事,工程 |
| 10. 俄国人 | 11. (男)主人(J IV 164) | 12. 空闲的 |
| 13. 可是,不过(J VI 127) | 14. 快的,迅速的 | 15. 赞扬(J VI 127) |
| 16. 伟大的 | | |

II. 从下列词组中选用一个合适的填空,注意动词的形式:

(be born, go on, take hold of, so that, so ...that, before long, take, get)

17. When someone asked him to have a rest, he just _____ working.
18. — _____ you _____ in May, 1970?
—No, I _____ in April, 1970.
19. The coat will fit me quite well _____.
20. Finally, they came up close to him, _____ him, and shouted.
21. I've had _____ many falls _____ I'm black and blue all over.
22. If you do know, answer in a loud enough voice _____ all the class may hear.
23. It _____ him five years to learn English well.
24. I didn't _____ there first, but he did.

四. 达标练习:

I. 按题后要求写出单词:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. German—pl. | 2. human—pl. | 3. salesman—pl. |
| 4. Frenchman—pl. | 5. before long—近义词组 | |

II. 单词辨音(指出与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项):

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 6. <u>force</u> | A. <u>wor</u> se | B. <u>work</u> s | C. <u>for</u> ein | D. <u>repor</u> t |
| 7. <u>impr</u> ove | A. <u>lo</u> ve | B. <u>mov</u> e | C. <u>pro</u> gress | D. <u>homel</u> and |
| 8. <u>encour</u> age | A. <u>lang</u> uage | B. <u>bas</u> e | C. <u>gram</u> mar | D. <u>mas</u> ter |
| 9. <u>follow</u> | A. <u>how</u> ever | B. <u>now</u> | C. <u>own</u> | D. <u>found</u> |

III. 汉译英:

10. 从他的报告中,我们学到很多东西。
11. 我们应当学习别人的经验(experience)。

12. 高斯1777年4月30日生于德国布伦瑞克(Brunswick)。

五. 课后练习: 1. EX. I (p. 7); EX. II (p. 8);

2. 准备 EX. III. IV.

Period Two

一、教学内容: 课文第一自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记生词 Karl Marx 至 revolutionary 共11个, 背诵第一段课文。

理解: 1. 复习 be born in, move on, 及句型...was forced to leave...

2. 学习句型...made London the base for his revolutionary work.

3. 辨别 before long, long before; make sb., do sth., force sb. to do sth., have sb. do sth..

运用: 本课时所学短语与句型。

三、达标练习:

I. 用英语写出下列单词或词组:

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. 本国语 | 2. 革命工作基地 | 3. 美洲狮 |
| 4. 田鼠 | 5. 家务劳动 | 6. 垃圾清运工 |
| 7. 出版社 | 8. 工人阶级 | 9. 加法机 |
| 10. 教科书 | 11. 工会 | 12. 邮车 |
| 13. 美国 | 14. 足球 | |

II. 选择填空:

15. Don't _____ the boy to study late at night because of his small age.

- A. make B. have C. force D. let

16. In my last year at school, I _____ president of the Students' Union.

- A. choose B. picked C. was forced D. was made

17. He did quite well in the exam. He made _____ mistakes.

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

18. Karl Marx was born in Germany, and German was his native language. Here the underlined part means "_____".

- A. German was his national language
B. German was his mother tongue (舌头, 语言)
C. he could speak German
D. German was his native tongue

19. Tom said he would go to visit the exhibition.

- A. long after B. long before C. before long D. soon after

20. Was he _____ in bed when you called him?

- A. still B. yet C. already D. hardly

III. 从下列动词中选择一个合适的, 用其正确形式填空。

(force, look, leave, make, move, be, get, stay)

21. Praise _____ good man better and bad man worse.

22. She was seen _____ with her monitor.

23. Susan said she had _____ at home and _____ after her grandmother.

24. _____ (not) your idea upon others.

25. The other day a young married couple(一对夫妇) _____ in next door to us.

四、课后练习: 1. EX V. (p. 10); 2. 背诵课文第一段; 3. 预习未学课文。

Period Three

一、教学内容: 课文第二段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记生词 14个(limit→idiom)。

理解: 1. 复习短语 at school, before long, in fact, get to (a place), 等。

2. 辨别 such...that, so...that, be sure about (of), be sure + 从句; go on to do sth., go on doing sth. 等。

3. 复习一般过去时, 现在完成时, 过去完成时, 过去将来时等时态形式。

运用: 动词 improve, encourage, praise 及词组 make progress 等。

三、达标练习:

I. 句型转换(按 A 句句意完成 B 句, 每空限填一个单词, 保持句意不变):

1. A) Can you be sure that he is honest?

B) Can you be _____ honesty?

2. A) As a matter of fact it is so wide a river that she can't swim across it.

B) _____, the river is _____ swim _____.

3. A) Marx was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

B) Marx was forced to leave his homeland _____ he _____ active part in _____ against the ruling class.

4. A) It was not long before the police arrived and caught the thief.

B) _____ the police arrived and caught the thief.

5. A) We should work hard to make our English better.

B) We should work hard _____ our English.

II. 汉译英完成句子:

6. The picture _____ (那么漂亮以致于) everybody likes it very much.

7. He _____ (做得那样好以致于) the headmaster often praises him.

8. Football is _____ (这样一种有趣的游戏) that people all over the world play it.

9. She _____ (还在继续做) her exercises while the others had gone for lunch.

III. 从所给动词中选用一个合适的填空, 注意使用正确的时态与语态形式:

(improve, explain, encourage, move, praise, put, ring, translate)

10. The children _____ to bed when she returned.

11. The teacher _____ him for his progress in his studies.

12. "Red Star Over China" written by Snow _____ into many languages.

13. He gave a lesson on how _____ soil(土壤).

14. After he _____ the new words, he began to teach us the text.

15. His uncle (His mother's brother) Friedrich played an important role in the life of the young Gauss. He spent much time _____ Gauss and sharpening his wits in argument(并磨练他辩论的才智).

16. —What did he say when he found I wasn't in ?

—He said he _____ up again before long.

四、课后练习: 1. EX. IV (p. 9); 2. 复习 EX. I ①—⑥; 3. 背诵已学课文。

Period Four

一、教学内容: 课文第三、四自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记生词 follow 至 Russia 等七个。

理解: 1. 复习 at the end, enough, so...that 等词语。

2. 掌握 keep on doing sth., find + it + 形容词 + 不定式等句型。

运用: 句型“主语 + 及物动词 + it + 用作宾补的形容词或名词等 + 不定式短语”。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. My father could swim across the Yangtse River when he was _____.
A. in the forties B. in his forty C. in his forties D. fourties
2. This is _____ great _____ square that it can hold more than one million people.
A. so...a B. such...a C. so...the D. such...X
3. Would you come with us this afternoon? The weather is _____ for us to go swimming.
A. enough warm B. warm enough C. go warm D. too warm
4. I think _____ foolish _____ you to buy such a watch.
A. it...to B. this ...for C. that ...of D. it ...of
5. We are sure that great changes will take place in China _____.
A. in the nineties B. in the ninety C. in the 1990s' D. in the 1990's
6. Keep on _____, _____ you're sure to make greater progress.
A. a try...then B. try...and C. trying...and D. tries...but
7. We find _____ to learn a foreign language well.
A. necessary B. it necessary C. that to be necessary D. which necessary
8. _____ every term, we have the final examination
A. At the end B. At the end of C. By the end of D. In the end.

II. 完成句子(根据汉语句意填空, 每空一词):

9. 在这之后的几个星期里, 她收到她婶婶的好几封来信。

During the weeks _____ she _____ several times _____ aunt.

10. 这条大道的尽头有一座纪念碑。

A monument _____ of the road.

11. 设备很重, 不用起重机无法挪动。

The equipment _____ it can't _____ using a lifting machine

12. 我觉得我单独做有困难。I found _____ to do it alone.

四、课后练习: 1. EX. III (p. 9); 2. EX. V ①②⑥⑦⑧; 3. EX. VI (p. 11)。

Period Five

一、教学内容: 课文最后一段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记最后5个生词, 背诵全课。

- 理解:1. 掌握 master, grasp, give advice on, “连接副词+不定式”的用法。
 2. 领会“must not always be + 现在分词“表示”不应该…”“一定不要…”的意思。
 3. 领会介词 on, /about 表示“关于”的用法。

运用:背诵全课。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

- He is _____ asking such silly questions .
 A. never B. often C. usually D. always
- This novel was first translated _____ Chinese _____ English a few years ago .
 A. between...and B. into ...by C. from...to D. from...into
- My teacher gave me _____ on how to learn English.
 A. an advice B. some advice C. some advices D. a advice
- If he does this, it shows he has not mastered it. Here "mastered" means "_____".
 A. become the master of B. studied...hard
 C. done well in D. worked hard at
- There are so many new words in this text. It is difficult for the students to _____ the meaning of it .
 A. master B. know C. grasp D. show

I. 动词填空 (give, improve, master, talk, show, translate)

- Our life _____ a lot since liberation.
- _____ a foreign language is no easy job .
- First he told us the work was very important. Then he went on _____ advice on how to do it well.
- You must not always _____ so much.
- My English is so limited that I can't _____ the article.
- You know ,I don't often see you around here.
 — Well, in fact ,I've got a visitor . I _____ him the sights today .

III. 根据汉语句意填空完成句子:

- 机器能使人以很小的力克服很大的力。
 A machine makes _____ to overcome a large force with a small one .
- 最重要的问题是为谁服务和怎样服务。
 The most important problem is _____ serve _____ serve.
- 我认为最好还是再试一试。
 I think _____ again.

四. 课后练习:1. EX. V ③④⑤; 2. 复习 EX. I ⑦—⑬; 3. 背诵全课。

Lesson Two(SB. I) (四课时完成)

Period One

一、教学内容:学习所有的单词并预习整篇课文。

二、教学目标:

识记:掌握新单词的读音,拼写及词义。

理解:整体阅读课文,理解课文大意。

三、达标练习:

I. 用所给单词的正确形式填空:

1. Li Ping is getting ready for the _____. (examine)
2. I hope my idea will be turned into _____. (real)
3. The boy _____ Charlie isn't feeling well. (name)
4. If the man took some _____, he would be better soon. (medical)
5. A _____ came to see you just now. (strange)
6. You will feel _____ after a night's sleep. (well)
7. In the future, you can do some _____ at home. (shop)
8. After running, the little boy is out of _____. (breathe)
9. The little boy was _____ interested in English. (deep)
10. The snowman _____ in the sun. (appear)

II. 根据课文,判断下列句子是否正确:

11. We can borrow books from the library without leaving our home in the future.
12. The text is about a story in 2000.
13. Charlie feels much better this morning.
14. His mother wants the doctor to visit him.
15. The doctor asked Charlie to breathe deeply.
16. When the telephone call is completed, the light on the wall turns on.
17. Charlie's birthday is still in two weeks away.
18. Charlie's mother places an order for the bike right now.

III. 用适当的介词、副词填空:

19. Will you stay _____ home or go _____ a walk tomorrow?
20. _____ a speaker _____ the wall comes the doctor's voice.
21. She places one sensor _____ his mouth and one _____ his chest.
22. We are getting ready _____ supper now.
23. You can pick _____ your new bike.
24. _____ the next few hours, we'll go over our lessons.
25. I can't climb _____ the tree.
26. I am learning English _____ the radio.

四、课后练习:EX. I, I (p. 20-21); Ex. VII (p. 24).

Period Two

一、教学内容:课文1-3段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记1-3段新单词及词组。

理解:1. 区别 at the end of; by the end of 以及 in the end.

2. 掌握 in future 与 in the future 的用法。

运用:1. 句型:主语+被动式谓语+用作主补的名词。2. 非谓语动词作宾补。

三、达标练习:

I. 用所给动词的正确形式填空:

1. Tom asked me _____ (help) him with his lessons this morning.

2. My teacher kept me _____ (stand) for two hours.
3. Crossing the street, he saw a car _____ (run) towards him.
4. They helped the old granny _____ (clean) her room.
5. She was heard _____ (sing) in the next room.
6. In the old days, my grandfather was made _____ (work) twelve hours a day.
7. You'd better get a new coat _____ (make).
8. He told the students _____ (come) earlier the next morning.
9. I'll have someone _____ (help) you in the park.
10. In the street, we saw an artist _____ (knock) down by a car.

I. 完成下列句子:

11. _____ (在路的尽头), you'll find the shop.
12. They arrived at the small village _____ (最后).
13. _____ (在上学期期末为止), we had learned four English songs.
14. What's the trouble with you? _____ (你看来脸色不好).
15. _____ (在将来), we can borrow books at home.
16. _____ (今后), you'd better pay more attention to your handwriting.
17. He _____ (被选为我们班的班长).
18. His wish _____ (已被变为现实).

四、课后练习: EX. N (p22).

Period Three

一、教学内容: 课文4—9自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记本课单词及词组 turn on, turn off 的用法。

理解: have a fever 等表示病痛词组的用法。

运用: 正确使用 I wonder if ... 的句型及 had better do sth.

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. She had got ready _____ the party when I called on him:
A. to B. for C. with D. at
2. There is _____ water in the glass, would you give me some?
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
3. Let us visit the museum on Sunday, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. don't we D. won't you
4. "Take it easy" means "_____".
A. you can take it easily B. it is easy to take it
C. don't worry about your illness D. you are sorry enough to take it
5. Solid can _____ liquid at a certain temperature.
A. be turned on B. be turn off C. be turned in D. be turned into
6. "May I _____ your bike?" "Sorry, I've _____ it to Wei Fang."
A. borrow; lend B. lend; borrow C. borrow; lent D. lend; borrowed
7. I wonder _____ he'll give a talk this afternoon.
A. that B. as if C. whether D. if

8. "Charlie, you'd better stay _____."

A. at home

B. in home

C. to home

D. the home

II. 完成下列句子:

9. 天就要下雨了,你最好带雨衣。

10. 我想知道你是否能告诉我这个消息。

11. 我没发烧,只是有点感冒。

12. 你们最好别离开教室,老师一定会回来。

四. 课后练习:做 Ex. III (p. 21).

Period Four

一、教学内容:课文10段至最后一段。

二、教学目标:

识记:本课单词及词组 pick out, after all, in front of, place an order, shut off 等。

理解:in front of 与 in the front of; at all 与 after all; as, because, since, for 引导原因状语从句的区别。

运用:1. 句型 I'd like to 的用法; 2. 复习一般将来时及过去将来时。

三、达标练习:

I. 选用适当的词(词组)填空:

1. in front of, in the front of

A. The driver was driving _____ the car and didn't say anything.

B. Charlie and his mother sit _____ the visionphone.

2. as, because, since, for

A. Charlie didn't go to school, _____ he was ill.

B. _____ many people make mistakes in life, we should give him a chance.

C. _____ it was very late, we went home by bus.

D. The teacher stopped his lessons, _____ it was time for lunch.

3. after all, at all

A. I wasn't frightened _____ when I met a snake.

B. I think we should let my son spend his holiday alone, _____ he is a big boy now.

4. pick up, pick out

A. There are some English books. You can _____ what you need.

B. Jenny found the wallet lying on the playground. She _____ it _____.

5. I'd like..., I'd better

A. _____ to have a cup of tea.

B. _____ have my hair cut.

II. 句型转换:

6. It seemed that Charlie was very ill that day.

Charlie _____ very ill that day.

7. You can't pass the exam if you don't study hard.

You can't pass the exam _____ hard.

8. It's better for you to have a rest tomorrow.

You _____ a rest tomorrow.

9. We call these wires sensors.

These wires _____ sensors

10. Why don't you go to the teachers' office now?

Why _____ to the teachers' office now?

四、课后练习: EX. V. VI (p22).

Lesson Three (SB. I) (五课时完成)

Period One

一、教学内容: 阅读全篇课文。

二、教学目标:

识记: 记住本课单词、词组的读音和基本意义。

理解: 初步了解全文大意。

运用: 1. 运用读音规则拼读本课单词; 2. 用正确的读音、语调较流利地朗读课文。

三、达标练习:

1. 根据课文内容, 选择正确答案:

1. The story is about _____ who lived in a village in _____.
A. six wise blind men, India B. six poor blind men, India
C. all the stupid blind men, Italy D. the six lazy blind men, Asia
2. They asked the driver to stop the elephant because they wanted to _____.
A. ride on the elephant B. buy the elephant
C. know what the elephant was like D. ask the driver what it was like
3. They thought they could know what the elephant was like because _____.
A. they trust their sense of touch
B. they could look at it with their eyes
C. they had heard of elephants before
D. the driver would tell them
4. The blind men sat quarrelling about the elephant because _____.
A. the elephant had gone
B. they all made a judgement not founded upon facts
C. they agree with each other
D. each one believed only he himself was right
5. None of these blind men knew what an elephant was really like because _____.
A. they only heard of it
B. each of them only judged it from one part of it
C. it's impossible for a blind man to know it
D. they touched and felt it
6. People who can see sometimes make such stupid mistakes when they _____.
A. cover their eyes with something B. refuse to accept what they see
C. take a one-sided view of things D. they are really stupid
7. The story tells us not to _____.
A. judge things from one side only B. tell others what we believe

C. believe what the blind men say D. help blind people in trouble

8. This text is a _____.

A. true story B. joke C. fable D. a piece of ancient news

II. 找出与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 9. <u>sense</u> | A. <u>mistaken</u> | B. <u>anything</u> | C. <u>happen</u> | D. <u>often</u> |
| 10. <u>cool</u> | A. <u>football</u> | B. <u>cook</u> | C. <u>foolish</u> | D. <u>good</u> -bye |
| 11. <u>hear</u> | A. <u>learn</u> | B. <u>heard</u> | C. <u>heart</u> | D. <u>spear</u> |
| 12. <u>English</u> | A. <u>kingdom</u> | B. <u>danger</u> | C. <u>singer</u> | D. <u>angry</u> |
| 13. <u>smooth</u> | A. <u>without</u> | B. <u>through</u> | C. <u>birthday</u> | D. <u>thankful</u> |

四、课后练习:EX. VII.

Period Two

一、教学内容:课文第一至四自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记本部分课文中的单词、词组。

理解:1. learn 的意义和用法;2. 句型 There be (live, stand, lie, come)...

3. so that 引导目的和结果状语从句的区别。

运用:1. 口头训练 stand(sit) doing sth.; 2. 用 happen to 造句。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择能使下列单词完整正确的答案:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. el _ ph _ nt | A. e, a | B. a, e | C. i, a | D. e, o |
| 2. v _ ll _ ge | A. e, a | B. a, i | C. i, a | D. e, i |
| 3. _ actly | A. ix | B. ex | C. ig | D. egz |
| 4. quar _ l | A. ee | B. ae | C. ro | D. re |
| 5. forw _ d | A. er | B. ar | C. or | D. ir |

II. 选择最佳答案填空:

6. Once upon a time, there _____ an old temple _____.
A. is, nearby the river B. stood, by the river nearby
C. lived, not far away D. lies, far away from here
7. _____ English is often spoken both in and out of class in our school.
A. Every day B. Every day's C. Everyday D. Everydays
8. The man stood under the tree _____ the boys _____ games.
A. watches, playing B. to watch, to play
C. watching, playing D. watched, played
9. He is working hard _____ he _____ the examination.
A. so that, may pass B. in order that, pass
C. for, can pass D. that, pass
10. When I arrived, he happened _____ to his parents.
A. to write B. to be writing C. writing D. that he was writing
11. The students _____ don't study hard will not pass the exam.
A. which B. whom C. that D. whose
12. He made a living _____ begging before liberation.
A. with B. on C. in D. by

13. The teacher must be out, _____ the room is dark now.

- A. because B. for C. since D. as

14. Look! Li Ming _____ the old blind man _____ the street.

- A. was carrying, through B. is taking, cross
C. is leading, across D. was brought, to

15. What _____ horse do you want?

- A. kind of a B. the kind of C. a kind of D. kind of

四、课后练习: EX. I. (1-6) 和 I.

Period Three

一、教学内容: 课文第五至八自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记本部分课文中的单词、词组。

理解: 1. grasp, take hold of, catch hold of, else 等词语的意义。

2. 重点掌握 both, each, all 等不定代词的用法。

3. 掌握 He's more like a spear than anything else. 等句型。

运用: 1. 正确使用 It's + adj. + that (从句) 的句型。

2. 用 be like, look like, be more like...than... 等造句。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择与句中划线部分意义相同或相近的答案:

1. Once upon a time, there was a war between the birds and the beasts.

- A. For a time B. Many, many years ago C. Before long D. Once a year

2. The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side.

- A. placed carefully B. placed according to the will
C. placed by chance D. placed specially

3. The beast is exactly like a wall.

- A. just B. also C. not only D. correctly

4. Every day they went to the road nearby and stood there begging.

- A. the near road B. the passing-by road
C. the road near past D. the road not far away

5. She agreed with us.

- A. agreed to our idea B. had the same idea as we
C. was in favour of us D. agreed on our opinion

I. 选择填空:

6. _____ dictionary is this?

- A. Who else B. Who else's C. Whose else's D. Who elses'

7. As days _____, it became hotter.

- A. pass by B. passing by C. went on D. go past

8. He is a foreigner, _____ I know from his eyes and hair.

- A. that B. which C. as D. what

9. My sister is _____ my father _____ my mother.

- A. like, more B. more like, than C. much like, than D. a lot like, than

10. _____ of you two _____.

A. All, are right B. None, is wrong C. Both, is wrong D. Neither, is right

11. It takes years for one to _____ a foreign language.

A. studying B. take hold of C. matter D. grasp

12. _____ have a film ticket for tonight.

A. They each B. Each of them C. They all D. Either of them

13. I know him by sight but I haven't _____ him.

A. heard B. heard from C. heard of D. heard about

四、课后练习:EX. I. (7-10)和Ⅲ.

Period Four

一、教学内容:课文最后三自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记本部分课文中的单词、词组。

理解:1. take hold of, catch hold of, get hold of, agree with sb., at all 的意义。

2. 掌握 Neither+助动词(be, have)+主语, It is (was) ... that ... 等句型。

运用:It takes sb. some time to do sth. 和 It is (was) ... that ... 等句型。

三、达标练习:

I. 用下列所给词语的适当形式填空:

(get hold of, happen to, hear of, quarrel about, clear, hold)

1. It is _____ that he is telling a lie.

2. Don't you think it unnecessary _____ such unimportant things?

3. Have you ever _____ the funny story before?

4. The fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China _____ in Beijing two years ago.

5. The little boy _____ his father's hand while walking across the street.

6. We _____ be there when the accident took place.

II. 选择填空:

7. All those who _____ his opinion put up your hands.

A. agree B. in favour C. are for D. agree with

8. That animal isn't like a cow _____ a horse.

A. or B. and C. so D. nor

9. Please tell me how much you _____ on this suit.

A. cost B. paid C. took D. spent

10. John usually quarrelled _____ his wife _____ the housework.

A. about, about B. about, with C. with, about D. with, with

11. Was it on the sports ground _____ you lost the key to the lock?

A. where B. that C. at which D. on that

12. It _____ a long time to improve my English, will it?

A. takes B. will spend C. won't take D. cost

13. She has never been to Egypt. _____.

A. Nor has her husband B. Her husband hasn't too

C. So has her husband D. Her husband also hasn't done it

14. The blind men didn't agree with one another as to _____.