

# 高中英语教学目标 与同步检测

## 高一(下册)

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气象出版社

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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。

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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试题。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 Ten (SB . I )(四课时完成)

## Period One

一、教学内容:课文第一自然段。

## 二、教学目标：

识记:1. 熟记本课词汇表中词汇:从 across 到 wonder.

2. 熟记课文中的短语: run across, north China, wind one's way.

理解:1. 初步了解全课大意(教师简介课文),领会并背诵本段课文。

2. 理解 till, until 的异同; 注意本段出现的介词。

3. 复习 reach, arrive, get 表示“到达”的用法;并复习 speak, say, tell, talk 的用法。

运用:熟练运用本节课中所出现的短语。

### 三、达标练习：

I. 在空格上填上合适的词:

1. This ship will arrive      Wuhan today, and it will arrive      Shanghai tomorrow.

2. She swam \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

3. I'll stay here \_\_\_\_\_ twelve o'clock.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ I was twenty I had never been away \_\_\_\_\_ my hometown.

5. We hear the news quickly now that pictures can be sent \_\_\_\_\_ satellite.

6. He doesn't like to be treated a child.

7. I won't go \_\_\_\_\_ you come back.

8. The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ its way from west to east, \_\_\_\_\_ deserts \_\_\_\_\_ mountains, \_\_\_\_\_ valleys, \_\_\_\_\_ at last it reaches the sea.

## II. 英汉互译:

9. 华南                      10. 长城是世界上的奇迹之一。

11. It was one of the few man-made objects on earth that could be seen by the astronauts who landed on the moon.

12. It's I who ought to be thanking you.

13. He is respected by all because he is honest.

四、课后练习:1. 做 EX. I. ①. ②, (P. 166), N, (P168), N, ①②(P170)。 2. 预习未学课文

## Period Two

一、教学内容：课文第二，三自然段。

## 二、教学目标：

识记:1. 熟记本课词汇表中的词汇:从 period 到 the Ming Dynasty.

2. 词组: put up, unite...into 及含前缀 re- 的单词。

理解:1. 领会并熟读课文第二、三自然段。 2. 区别 add, add to, add up to.

运用:套用 keep...out of 及使役结构 have sth. done 造句。

### 三、达标练习：

I. 选择填空:

1. I have not heard from my uncle.

A. Just then      B. Since then      C. by then      D. Now and then

2. There was so much activity in the town that it \_\_\_\_\_ our excitement(兴奋).

A. added      B. added up to      C. added to      D. gave

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the man \_\_\_\_\_ by policeman.

A. made...take away    B. had...taken away    C. saw...taking away    D. saw...taken away

## II. 句型转换:

4. In 221 B. C, the kingdom of Qin united the different parts of China into one empire.

In 221 B. C, different parts of China \_\_\_\_\_ into one empire \_\_\_\_\_ the kingdom of Qin.

5. The Great Wall began to exist at least 2,000 years ago.

The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ at least 2,000 years ago.

## III. 中译英:

6. 你应该把狗留在屋子外面。

7. 请把电线接起来。

8. 红军是1927年成立的。

9. 这增加了我们的困难。

四、课后练习: 1. EX. I. (3) (P166)、III (P168)、VI. (4, 5, 6) (P170).    2. 预习课文4—5段。

## Period Three

一、教学内容: 课文第四、五自然段

二、教学目标:

识记: 1. 熟记课后词汇表中词汇: 从 actually 到 side by side.

2. 课文中词组: keep watch, a warning message.

理解: 1. 领会并熟读课文四、五自然段; 区别 lit, lighted; 掌握英语“长、宽、高”的表示方法。

2. 复习 which 引导的限制性和非限制性定语从句。

运用: 套用“every + 数词 + 名词”(每隔), used to 等。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. These two villages \_\_\_\_\_ a bridge.

A. join      B. are joined      C. connect with      D. are connected by

2. — That's a good jacket you gave my brother for his birthday.

— I hope it's \_\_\_\_\_ for him.

A. enough big      B. very big      C. big enough      D. just big

3. I came to the library, \_\_\_\_\_ I found our monitor.

A. which      B. whom      C. where      D. on which

II. 根据中文意思完成句子, 每空一词:

4. 我们并肩而坐。 We sat \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 我每隔六天去那儿一趟。 I go there \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 隔行写。 Write \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 屋子里有一支点着的蜡烛。 There is a \_\_\_\_\_ candle in the room.

III. 把“他过去喜欢吃鱼”一句译成英文, 然后把它变成否定句, 一般疑问句, 反意疑问句。

四、课后练习: 1. EX. I. (4, 5, 6) (P166), I. (P167), IV. (5, 6, 7, 8) (P170).    2. 预习末三段。

## Period Four

一、教学内容: 课文最后三段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 1. 生词从 distant 到 saying.    2. 短语: by hand, take on a new look 等。

理解:1. 区别:meat,flesh 及 drag,pull,draw;far away,faraway.

2. 理解背诵:He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man.

3. 理解:work on the wall.

运用:套用 not only...but also..., come to know 等造句。

### 三、达标练习:

#### I. 选择填空:

1. All the work had to be done \_\_\_\_\_.

A. from hand to hand    B. by hand    C. with our hands    D. by hands

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ well but also draws beautifully.

A. not only sing    B. doesn't only sing    C. not only sings    D. doesn't sing only

3. Many people were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

A. work on    B. work to    C. work in    D. work at

4. Have you ever tasted the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tiger?

A. meat    B. meats    C. flesh    D. fleshes

5. The land within ten miles takes \_\_\_\_\_ a different look.

A. out    B. up    C. away    D. on

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ fire gets burnt.

A. will play with    B. plays with    C. who plays    D. who plays with

#### II. 连词成句:

7. box, he, heavy, dragging, box, a

8. the Great Wall, who, he, man, is, does reach, true, a, not

9. or, the post, the letter, through, come by hand, did

10. part, rebuilt, temple, recently, the, our, had, government, great, of,

### 四、课后练习:

1. Ex. I. (7→11) (P167)    2. Ex. V, (P169)    3. Ex. V, I, (P170)

4. 预习 Lesson Eleven: 拼读生词, 朗读课文。

## Lesson Eleven (SB. I) (六课时完成)

### Period One

一、教学内容: 课文第一段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记本段中出现的生词及词组 (tailor→in rags).

理解: 区别 catch sight of, see; throw off, take off; cannot resist doing; cannot help doing; answer, reply.

运用: 领会 be doing (或 be about to do)... when...; want very much to do, nothing (in the world) but a million-pound note 等句型及表达方法。

### 三、达标练习:

#### I. 选择填空:

1. Yesterday afternoon I \_\_\_\_\_ an accident (事故) while I was crossing the street.

A. caught sight of    B. caught hold of    C. happened to    D. caught up with

2. There is nothing on the desk \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.

A. and      B. but      C. however      D. or

3. Who is the man you spoke \_\_\_\_\_ just now?

A. ×      B. in      C. to      D. between

4. When I was cooking, the telephone rang, I went to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. reply      B. answer      C. receive      D. accept

5. When she got to the place, she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ going in.

A. help      B. hope      C. wish      D. resist

6. What a fine \_\_\_\_\_ it must be!

A. sight      B. weather      C. clothing      D. cloth

7. What in the world do you want? In this sentence "in the world" means "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. in the earth      B. all over the world      C. on the earth      D. on earth

8. I telephoned him four times but he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. answered it      B. made no answer      C. has not answered me      D. didn't receive

Ⅱ. 在 B 句的每一个空格中填入一个词,使其与 A 句意思相同或相近。

9. A. The woman was wandering through the streets when she caught sight of a tailor's shop.

B. The woman was \_\_\_\_\_ about in the streets when she \_\_\_\_\_ a tailor's shop.

10. A. I want very much to get a new suit.

B. \_\_\_\_\_ to get a new suit.

Ⅲ. 中译英完成句子,每空一词:

11. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (上下打量了我一番) and said: "I'm sure you'll succeed(成功)!"

12. I was walking along the road \_\_\_\_\_ a boy \_\_\_\_\_ (这时忽然有个穿着破烂衣服的男孩向我乞讨) for money.

四、课后练习:1. 做 Ex. Ⅲ (P. 188)。预习全课及 Ex. I (P. 185)。

2. 复习初中学过的人称代词,反身代词,不定代词等代词的基本用法。

## Period Two

一、教学内容:课文第二至第六自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记第二至第六自然段中的生词及词组(reject—on the contrary)。

理解:1. 领会一词多类现象,如 change, judge 等;区别 anxious, eager; select, elect, choose。

2. 进一步掌握形容词变副词方法。如: cold—coldly, simple—simply, happy—happily, hungry—hungrily。(例外: shy—shyly)。

3. 掌握 look through, pay for, put sb. to the trouble of, judge...by, on the contrary 等词组。

运用:熟读课文并就课文内容进行问答。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. I don't think it was he who did this job. On the contrary, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he didn't      B. he did any      C. it was      D. it wasn't

2. We must judge a person \_\_\_\_\_ what he does \_\_\_\_\_ what he says.

A. by...by      B. not by...but      C. by...not by      D. but by...not by

3. Come to the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ you can see your classmates reading.

A. which B. at which C. and D. there

4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by a car and got \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ran over...hurt B. run across...hurting

C. run over...hurt D. run across...hurt

Ⅱ. 根据汉语意思完成下列各句,每空限填一词。

5. 你能把我的一百万一张的钞票换成小零钱吗?

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ my million-pound note \_\_\_\_\_ small \_\_\_\_\_?

6. 从他的态度上看,我可以判定他不是一个好法官。

\_\_\_\_\_ his manner, I can \_\_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 我不过是不想难为一个像你这样的绅士帮我挑选一套新衣服罢了。

I \_\_\_\_\_ didn't wish to put such a \_\_\_\_\_ you to the \_\_\_\_\_ of helping me \_\_\_\_\_ a new \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

8. 他既生气又冷淡地看着那个怕羞的女士。

He looked at the \_\_\_\_\_ lady \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

五. 课后练习:做 Ex. Ⅱ (P. 187).

### Period Three

一、教学内容:课文第 7 至 11 自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:记住 dumbfound 和 bill 两个单词的词义。

理解:1. 领会 see what was the matter 中的语序不能颠倒(因为 what 本身就是主语)。

2. 掌握动词 freeze, apologize, receive, come up to 等。

3. 区别某些动词能用双宾语,而某些动词就不能用,如 hand, get, sell, ask, buy 等能用双宾, explain, introduce, say 等却不能用双宾语。

运用:复习并领会形容词,分词等作伴随状语的用法。

三、达标练习:

Ⅰ. 选择填空:

1. He asked me what \_\_\_\_\_ with it.

A. was the matter B. was matter C. matter was D. the matter was

2. \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella in his hand, he went to the restaurant.

A. To hold B. Held C. Holding D. Hold

3. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it easy to do it B. it easy doing it C. it easy to do D. it easy doing

4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me how things are?

A. explain B. tell C. say D. introduce

5. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ me your horse? A. buy B. hand C. sell D. kill

6. He left a shy boy, but \_\_\_\_\_ a brave man.

A. arrived B. got C. reached D. returned

7. When I went over for some more books, the assistant looked up and said \_\_\_\_\_, "Just a minute!"

A. with a smile B. in a smile C. all smiles D. with bright smile

8. Your clothes \_\_\_\_\_ a little too large for you.

A. are B. is C. looks D. seems

9. When he saw the photos, his smile \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was frozen    B. was freezing    C. freezing    D. froze
10. "Is dinner ready?" "No, Mother is \_\_\_\_\_ it ready now."  
 A. doing    B. cooking    C. getting    D. preparing
11. "Can't you read?" Mary said \_\_\_\_\_ to the notice.  
 A. angrily pointing    B. and point angrily  
 C. angrily pointed    D. and angrily pointing

II. 将括号里的汉语译成英语完成下列各句, 每空一词:

12. On hearing a cry from Mary's room, Father went in to see \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (怎么了).
13. I don't mean to \_\_\_\_\_ (麻烦你) of washing these clothes.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (正在打篮球) with some boys of Class Five \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (这时突然) it began to rain heavily.

四、课后练习: 1. 背诵已学课文; 2. 预习课文第 12 至 15 自然段。

#### Period Four

一、教学内容: 课文第 12 至 15 自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记第 12 至 15 自然段中的生词和词组 (whistle—all sorts of)。

理解: 1. 领会 take, give, have 等词常与动词同形的名词连用, 构成短语, 表示一个动作, 如:  
 take a walk, have a rest, give a warm welcome, 注意这类词里不可用复数。

2. 掌握短语 do sb. a favour, be after, make... to one's measure; get in a word;  
 make a dive for, give an order for, all the while, this way and that (way) 等。

3. 区别 fire 与 the fire (or; a fire), as if 与 as though; All right, That's all right,  
 That's right; all sorts of, all kinds of。

运用: 1. 领会三个或三个以上动词连用, 且只用一般过去时, 表示动作的连续性的用法; 复  
 习现在分词表示伴随作用的用法。

2. 掌握 very 作形容词与定冠词和指示代词等连用, 用以加强语气。

三、前提诊测:

I. 用带 off 的短语动词填空:

1. The bus has not stopped. You mustn't \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She looks so happy today. She must \_\_\_\_\_ all their debts.
3. If they are burnt, they \_\_\_\_\_ poisonous gases.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the lights when you go to bed.
5. Li Ping is leaving for Shanghai. Shall we go and \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ at the station?
6. The trousers are too small. Once you put them on, it is difficult for you to \_\_\_\_\_  
 them \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If you want to keep some food here, you must \_\_\_\_\_ all the mice.
8. She stood up \_\_\_\_\_ the sweat \_\_\_\_\_ her face. Suddenly she saw a lady with  
 a baby in her arms standing in front of her.
9. We needn't \_\_\_\_\_ so early. It's only ten miles away.
10. Before getting a pair of new shoes don't \_\_\_\_\_ the old ones.

III. 选用 all right; that's right; that's all right 填空:

11. "Shall we go out for a walk?" "\_\_\_\_\_".
12. "I'm sorry I'm late." "\_\_\_\_\_".
13. "The Chinese language has the largest numbers of speakers." "\_\_\_\_\_".
14. "May I use your bike?" "\_\_\_\_\_".

#### 四、达标练习:

##### I. 选择填空:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a dive from the \_\_\_\_\_ board.  
A. took...dive B. made...dived C. took...diving D. made...diving
2. When it started to rain, we made a dive \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest shop.  
A. from B. against C. for D. to
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the ball from me by force.  
A. mastered B. snatched C. grasped D. held
4. Don't read such books \_\_\_\_\_ are too easy or too difficult.  
A. as B. alike C. like D. in which
5. It's too difficult for me to finish the work. May I ask a favor \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. of B. for C. to D. in
6. Will you do me the favor \_\_\_\_\_ me select seeds?  
A. help B. helping C. to helping D. of helping

##### II. 将括号里的汉语译成英语完成句子,每空一词:

7. Mary made a new shirt \_\_\_\_\_ (照她姐的尺寸).
8. They talked so much and so fast that I \_\_\_\_\_ (插不进一句话).
9. Isn't it the \_\_\_\_\_ (正是) waistcoat you are looking for?
10. In this shop \_\_\_\_\_ (有各种各样的) watches for you to choose from.
11. Knowing that she had past the exam, Rose was so excited that she kept singing \_\_\_\_\_ (一直).
12. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ (轻轻地吹了声哨) and the children started the game.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (表达谢意) to the girl who had taken good care of my grandmother.
14. Please do \_\_\_\_\_ (帮我个忙) to carry the box upstairs.

#### 五、课后练习: 1. 做 EX. IV (P. 188); 2. 复习代词和副词。

### Period Five

#### 一、教学内容: 课文最后四段。

#### 二、教学目标: 识记: 熟记最后四段中的生词和词组。

理解: 1. 熟悉 drop in on (at) 与 call on (at), take down 与 put down; get in a word 和 break in 等。 2. 领会 before 的意义。

运用: 1. 领会副词作宾语补足语的用法。 2. 熟读全文, 并流利地用自己的话复述全文。

#### 四、达标练习:

##### I. 单项填空

1. He spoke so much that I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get in word B. get in words C. get in a word D. get in the word
2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ while others are speaking.  
A. get in B. talk to C. break into D. break in
3. But wait till you see what we'll make for you \_\_\_\_\_ your own measure.  
A. for B. until C. to D. of
4. He took my measure \_\_\_\_\_ a summer suit.  
A. for B. we'll C. to D. of
5. I have given an order \_\_\_\_\_ a coat to a tailor.  
A. for B. we'll C. to D. of
6. I will \_\_\_\_\_ you to the hospital in my car. A. send B. lift C. give D. take

Ⅰ. 用带 put 的短语动词填空, 注意 put 的时态形式:

7. A new play \_\_\_\_\_ in our city next week.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper, and we had a talk.
9. It's a bad book. We \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
10. The small boy \_\_\_\_\_ his hand to catch the ball.
11. After I read it, I \_\_\_\_\_ the book \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.
12. It's cold outside. \_\_\_\_\_ your overcoat when you go to work.

Ⅲ. 翻译下列各句:

13. 我还没有来得及跟他说什么, 他就把电话挂了。
14. 我们只有非常仔细, 才能做好工作。
15. 那店主叫他的伙计把我的新地址和名字抄下来。
16. 市政府采取了一些措施来改善工人的工作和生活条件。

五. 课后练习: 做 EX. VII (P191).

## Period Six

一、教学内容: 课后语法——情态动词(一)。

二、教学目标:

识记: 记住 can, could, may, might, must, have to, ought to.

理解与运用: 1. 领会 can(could), may(might), must 等具体用法。

2. 领会对 may, must 否定回答的特殊意义。

3. 区别: can, be able to; must, have to; should, ought to.

三、达标练习:

1. 选择恰当的词的正确形式填空:

A) can, could, be able to

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not) finish the work unless we are given more time.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ use my bike whenever he wanted to.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ swim halfway before he sank.

B) must, have to

4. When I changed my job I \_\_\_\_\_ move to another house.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ read this book. It's really excellent.
6. Mr Pit \_\_\_\_\_ cook his own meals while his wife is away next week.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not) play in the streets till their mother get home from work.

C) should, ought to

8. You are his father. You \_\_\_\_\_ take care of him.  
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not) use too many big words in our everyday English.  
10. She took a car to the station so that she \_\_\_\_\_ catch the train.

## Ⅱ. 单项选择

11. Every boy and every girl \_\_\_\_\_ to do morning exercises.  
A. has B. have C. can D. must  
12. As none of them understood, I \_\_\_\_\_ explain everything again.  
A. ought to B. had to C. was able to D. have to  
13. "Must we go right now?" "No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You may go any time you please."  
A. mustn't B. can't C. won't D. needn't  
14. This suit doesn't fit, \_\_\_\_\_ I change it? A. must B. need C. can D. may  
15. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain today though the sun is shining now.  
A. can B. may C. has to D. won't  
16. My brothers \_\_\_\_\_ to finish their homework in time tomorrow.  
A. could B. is able C. will be able D. can  
17. If he left the factory at 5 o'clock, he \_\_\_\_\_ be at home by now.  
A. shall B. ought C. will D. must  
18. May I smoke here? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needn't B. had better not C. oughtn't D. haven't  
19. Must we hand in our plan this week? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needn't to B. haven't got to C. don't need D. don't have  
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ this last week.  
A. might do B. might be doing C. might have done D. may to  
21. At this moment she \_\_\_\_\_ with her schoolmates.  
A. might be playing B. might play C. may play D. dare to play  
22. These machine parts \_\_\_\_\_ in our work.  
A. may need B. might need C. may be needed D. must need
- 四、课后练习: 1. 做 Ex. V、VI。 2. 流利地朗读全文并复述。  
3. 复习初中有关代词和动词时态的语法, 并预习第十二课(P193—209)。

## Lesson Twelve (SB. I) (四课时完成)

### Period One

一、教学内容: 课文第一、二自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记所学课文中的生词和词组 (pollute—poisonous)

理解: 1. 复习一般现在时的被动语态, 复合宾语和先行词作宾语的句子结构。

2. 理解 fast 作副词与 quickly 的区别; man 表“人类”与“男人”时的不同语法特点。

3. 熟悉后缀—ous, —ion, —ment, —ful 和—less 的构词规律及其意义。

运用: 能运用 increase, support, develop, produce, absorb 及句型 make sb. do sth. .

三、达标练习:

I. 选择所给词语, 用其适当形式填空:

A. fast, quickly

1. He walks too \_\_\_\_\_. I can't keep up with him.

2. Tom got up \_\_\_\_\_ and went to school.

B. people, population

3. China has a \_\_\_\_\_ of nearly 1.2 billion.

4. China is a large country with nearly 1.2 billion \_\_\_\_\_.

C. pollute, pollution

5. The water is \_\_\_\_\_. It will do harm to people.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a public enemy of man.

D. add, increase

7. Our pay is greatly \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.

8. The fire is going out; will you \_\_\_\_\_ some wood?

E. develop, development

9. China is a \_\_\_\_\_ country.

10. With the \_\_\_\_\_ of his business, he became more and more famous.

F. support, make, produce

11. Before liberation the poor couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ their families.

12. This year they \_\_\_\_\_ less grain than they did last year.

13. When I see her do so many things well it \_\_\_\_\_ me feel small.

I. 根据 A 句揭示, 在 B 句空格上填入恰当词语使之完整、正确。

14. A. With the development of modern agriculture and industry, more and more waste is produced.

B. \_\_\_\_\_ the development of modern agriculture and industry, there has come more and more waste.

15. A. Water, soil and air take in some of the waste.

B. Some of the waste \_\_\_\_\_ by water, soil and air.

四、课后练习: Ex. I ①② (p. 204); Ex. III (p. 205); Ex. VI ①② (p. 207).

## Period Two

一、教学内容: 课文第三、四、五自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 记住所学单词、词组 (fertilizer → die from); 熟读所学课文。

理解: 1. 领会所学课文内容; 理解 die from 和 die of 的异同。

2. 复习一般将来时被动语态。

运用: 能运用 absorb, as...as..., millions of 等词语造句。

三、达标练习:

I. 从所学课文部分选择适当词语填入下面的空格:

1. We can \_\_\_\_\_ what we need from foreign languages.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of substance (物质) that is put on the land to make crops grow better.

3. He became ill after he \_\_\_\_\_ coal dust (灰尘) for many years.

4. His father died \_\_\_\_\_ hunger before liberation.

5. Waste water \_\_\_\_\_ factories should be made clean before it goes into rivers.

II. 选择最佳答案填空:

6. Cars, trucks and buses produce almost \_\_\_\_\_ harmful \_\_\_\_\_ the gases from factories.  
A. as...so B. as...as C. so...as D. so...that
7. Singing seems to \_\_\_\_\_ the day \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get...go fast B. make...to go fast C. make...go faster D. get...gone quickly
8. \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed in World War II.  
A. A million B. A million of C. Millions of D. Millions
9. I never go to the ball because I have \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
10. Their debts \_\_\_\_\_ thirty thousand dollars.  
A. added to B. added up to C. added up, D. added
11. If you drink the polluted water, your health \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will harm B. is harmful C. is harmed D. will be harmed
12. When the smoke from factories goes into the air, harmful things \_\_\_\_\_ in the same time.  
A. send out B. is sent out C. are sent out D. will send

Ⅲ. 用 with 介词短语完成下列英语句子:

13. She is going to school \_\_\_\_\_ (手里提着书包).  
14. The girl smiled to me \_\_\_\_\_ (红着脸).  
15. Alice received her Christmas gift \_\_\_\_\_ (带着极大的喜悦).  
16. Hearing that he had passed the exam, he \_\_\_\_\_ (高兴得跳了起来).

四、课后练习:完成第 I 题 3, 4 小题(P. 204)和第 VII 题(P. 207)。

### Period Three

一、教学内容:课文第六、七、八自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记所学课文部分的单词和词组(mad→prevent...from)。

理解:1. 领会所学课文内容;复习一般将来时被动语态和宾语从句。

2. 理解 give off 与 send out; prevent...from 与 keep...from 的异同。

3. 理解 have sth. done, have sth. doing 的区别。

运用:正确使用 have sth. done 和 prevent...from...及句型“how+不定式”。

三、达标练习:

I. 用所学课文部分出现的单词或词组填空。

1. With six lamps hanging \_\_\_\_\_, our classroom is very bright.  
2. The five senses are sight, \_\_\_\_\_, smell, taste and touch.  
3. This tree has been dead for a few years and it is beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. The moon doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ light of its own.  
5. The bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ arriving on time.  
6. The world is made up of materials, \_\_\_\_\_ air, water and iron.  
7. We must \_\_\_\_\_ these bad habits(习惯).

II. 选择最佳答案填空:

8. The farmers have had their crops \_\_\_\_\_ by that factory.  
A. pollute B. to pollute C. polluted D. polluting  
9. I want to have one of my teeth \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
A. pulled B. to pull C. pulling D. pull

10. You shouldn't have the machine \_\_\_\_\_ for such a long time.  
A. work B. working C. worked D. to work
11. The teacher had the students \_\_\_\_\_ a composition once a week.  
A. to write B. write C. written D. writing
12. The teacher asked him to read the text \_\_\_\_\_. The noise outside was too \_\_\_\_\_, so she had to read it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. aloud, loudly, loud B. loud, aloud, loudly  
C. aloud, loud, loudly D. loudly, aloud, loud
13. The wheat \_\_\_\_\_ by the continual (连续的) rain.  
A. rotted B. has been rotted C. has been rotted D. have been rotted

四、课后练习：第 I 题 5. 6. 7 小题，II 题和 VI 题 3—6 小题。

#### Period Four

一、教学内容：课文最后三自然段。

二、教学目标：

识记：熟记本课余下的 11 个生词及词组；熟读所学课文。

理解：1. 领会所学课文内容；理解动词-ing 形式作宾语的语法功能。

2. 复习含有情态动词的被动语态和一般过去时被动语态。

运用：1. 能就课文内容进行问答；正确使用 scarce, save, a number of 等。

2. 正确使用本课语法部分所列情态动词。

三、达标练习：

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. Physics is a \_\_\_\_\_ science. (nature)  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ means using the waste materials again. (recycle)  
3. The water from factories can be \_\_\_\_\_ when it is made clean. (use)  
4. We can't buy a car before \_\_\_\_\_ enough money. (save)

II. 用所学课文部分出现的词语改写下列句子：

5. Wild animals are hard to find in a seriously polluted place.  
Wild animals are \_\_\_\_\_ in a seriously polluted place.  
6. We can always get something useful from the waste materials.  
We can always \_\_\_\_\_ some useful things \_\_\_\_\_ the waste materials.  
7. Many people came to the sports meet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ people came to the sports meet.  
8. The rivers were dirty but now they are clean.  
The rivers are \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.

9. Pollution will be prevented only when everyone joins in the battle against it.  
Pollution \_\_\_\_\_ be prevented \_\_\_\_\_ everyone joins in the battle against it.

III. 根据汉语意思完成下列英语句子：

10. 我们可以从垃圾中提取有用的东西。  
We can \_\_\_\_\_ some useful things \_\_\_\_\_ rubbish.  
11. 嘈声过大会发狂。  
People \_\_\_\_\_ by very loud noises.  
12. 这条河变得越来越脏了。 This river is becoming \_\_\_\_\_.