

高中英语教学目标 与同步检测

高二(下册)

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夏剑霓



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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，有不当和错误之处，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 Seven (SB. II) (五课时完成)

Period One

一、教学内容:课文第一自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记 11 个生词(affect→gift)。

理解:1. 掌握 go on, lose interest in 及动词 prove, win, fill, affect, suffer, 介词 by, 从属连词 as 等的用法;辨别 affect, effect; accept, receive.

2. 复习 all over the world, get back to work 及现在分词短语作状语、形容词短语 (full of...) 作后置定语 的用法。

3. 领会“only+状语”位于句首时,常用倒装语序。

运用:本段课文中的动词。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. —I am not feeling well today.

—Is it the climate that _____ your health?

A. affected B. effected C. has affected D. has effected

2. In those dark days, this old peasant _____ a lot.

A. suffered B. suffered from
C. were suffering from D. had suffered

3. I used to be _____ in physics, but now I no longer have any _____ in it.

A. interested; interest B. interest; interested
C. interesting; interest D. interesting; interested

4. Our teacher _____ you more help, but he had been so busy.

A. hadn't given B. did give
C. would have given D. wouldn't have given

5. He selected the best suit _____ for the man.

A. they had B. which they had C. they had it D. that had

6. All _____ can be done has been done.

A. which B. what C. that D. X

7. Only after liberation _____ to go to school.

A. he is able B. he was able C. was able he D. was he able

8. Plastic bags _____ rubbish have been piled in the street.

A. filling with B. fill with C. full of D. full with

四、课后练习:EX. I ① (P. 115)。

Period Two

一、教学内容:课文第二自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记生词 5 个(Hitler→citizenship)。

理解:1. 掌握 come into power, take... away from 等短语。

2. 复习句型 not only... but also; find+宾语+过去分词作宾补等。

3. 领会“not only... but also”位于句首时,主谓要倒装。

运用:本课时所学句型。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. Only in this way _____ separate a mixture of liquids.
A. can we B. we can C. are we able D. will we can
2. Not only _____ us English, but also he now works with us in the school factory.
A. does he teaches B. does he teach C. he teaches D. he taught
3. On the back wall _____ two maps.
A. are hung B. are put on C. has put up D. are hanged
4. The present government _____ half a year ago.
A. put to use B. came into use C. came into power D. came into being
5. _____ 20 _____ 50, what do you get?
A. Take... down from B. Take... away from C. Take... off D. To add... to

II. 根据汉语句意完成句子,每空一词:

6. 当他回到家时,他发现窗户是开着的,有几件东西被盗了。
When he returned home, he _____ and something _____.
7. 我感到水已经变冷了。 I felt _____ cold.
8. 原子虽小,电子还要小。
_____ atoms are, electrons _____ smaller.
9. 现在轮到你读课文了。(用倒装句)
Now _____ to read the text.
10. 只有在解放后他们才开始被当作人对待。
Only after liberation _____ to be treated as human beings.
11. 这个问题不仅十分重要,而且还是一个难于马上解决的问题。
Not only _____ very important, but _____ a difficult problem to be solved at once.

四、课后练习:1. EX. N (P. 118); 2. 预习 Grammar (P. 205)。

Period Three

一、教学内容:课文第三自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记 flee 至 bookmark 等 7 个生词。

理解:1. 复习现在分词(短语)作定语、状语和宾补的用法。

2. 掌握 care for, use sth. as sth.; 进一步巩固 ask for, refuse 及让步状语从句的理解和套用。

3. 掌握英语中用于表示叙事的先后顺序的句型: first..., then..., and then...

运用:辨别 accept, receive; salary, pay, wage; well-known, famous 等。

三、达标练习:

I. 选词填空,注意动词的时态、语态形式,每词限用一次。

A. accept, receive

1. Parents with children _____ money from the government to help pay for their food and clothing.

2. Please _____ my congratulations on your success.

B. use... as, used... to, used to, use

3. When I was a small boy, I _____ play games with other boys in the park.

4. Here this word _____ a verb.

5. Now the few _____ their important positions _____ further their own interests.

6. Because of its being hollow, it can be fitted together and _____ for pipes to carry water.

C. care for, care about, care little for, care much for

7. All people in the revolutionary ranks must _____ each other.

8. He doesn't _____ the expense, he wants the party to be a real success.

9. Most of us doesn't _____ the kind of TV serials(连续剧).

10. Einstein could have been very rich, but he _____ money.

I. 根据汉意填空完成句子, 每空一词。

11. 我们使用能量时, 只能改变它的形式。

_____, we only change _____.

12. 现在仍有许多人抱(hold)这样的观点。

Now _____ still many people _____ views.

13. 我们对所有(愿意)渴望(desire)在中国进行投资和友好合作的外国朋友表示欢迎。

We welcome _____ to invest in China and to co-operate in an amicable way.

14. 虽然许多自然规律尚未发现, 但它们确实存在于自然界中。

_____, many laws of nature _____ in nature.

15. 我们的经理上个月出访了三个国家, 先是去了德国, 然后到了法国, 后来到了日本。

Our manager visited three countries last month. _____ he _____, _____.

四、课后练习: 1. EX. I ②③④⑤ EX. II EX. V; 2. 预习 Grammar(PP. 111—114)。

Period Four

一、教学内容: Grammar (P. 111) 和 EX. VI (P. 120)。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记虚拟语气在条件句中的用法。

理解和运用: 1. 掌握在宾语从句、主语从句和简单句中的虚拟语气。

2. 掌握除 if 以外的状语从句中的虚拟语气, 如 as if(though)..., in order that..., so that..., even if(though)...

3. 掌握 It's time that... 句型中的虚拟语气。

4. 掌握其他几种常见的含有虚拟语气的句型, 如: Were it not for..., Without..., But for... 等。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. I wish I _____ the answer.

A. will know B. have known C. knew D. know

2. He suggested that the meeting _____ on Monday.

A. would be held B. is held C. be held D. will be held

3. I demand that John _____ there at once.

A. goes B. should go C. would go D. has gone

4. He ordered that the door _____.

A. be locked B. locked C. was locked D. had been locked

5. They talked as if they _____ friends for many years.

A. are B. be C. should be D. had been

6. If is necessary that we _____ English well.

A. had learnt B. learnt C. would learn D. learn

7. He insisted that the gifts _____.

A. should accept B. should receive C. be accepted D. be received

8. If the streets had been clearly marked, it would _____ us so long to find his house.

A. take B. have taken C. haven't taken D. not have taken

Ⅰ. 将下列各句改为虚拟语气:

9. The weather is so bad. We won't go out.

10. You are not in good health so they don't allow you to do that work.

11. He doesn't work hard enough. So he gets poor marks.

12. I won't buy this gold watch because I don't have enough money.

13. If I can save enough money, I shall buy a house for my parents.

四、课后练习: EX. VI, EX. VII (P. 121).

Period Five

一、教学内容: 课文最后三段。

二、教学目标:

识记: 熟记最后 7 个生词。

理解: 1. 复习 enjoy oneself, by doing sth, on one's way, talk about, like, spend... (in) doing sth. 等单词与短语; 辨别 besides, except, but。

2. 掌握 form the habit of, such, the rest, for a time 等词语的用法。

3. 副词 often 放在句首, 表示加强语气, 间或使用倒装语序。

运用: 本课时所学动词 puzzle, enjoy, form, spend 等。

三、达标练习:

1. 词汇与惯用法: 选择填空。

1. What he did _____ he is an honest man. That is, he _____ honest.

A. proved; was proved B. proved; proved
C. was proved; proved D. prove; was proving

2. He had become a writer _____ 1980. A. on B. in C. at D. by

3. _____ smoking, please. You should know smoking _____ your health.

A. Don't; effects B. Not; affects C. Never; effects D. No, affects

4. Only when you go to work _____ the importance of foreign languages.

A. will you realize B. you will realize C. you have realized D. will realize you

5. He _____ his native village to join the Red Army.

A. fled away B. fled out C. fled D. fled off

6. He asked _____ salary that it was difficult for the institute to do so.

A. such a small B. so small C. too a small D. very small a

7. He cares nothing _____ wealth. A. for B. at C. on D. in

8. I had several good friends in that city for _____ time.

A. that B. a C. the D. one

9. Such _____ the results! A. was B. is C. are D. being

Ⅰ. 同义词辨析: 选择填空。

10. I have more books _____ these. A. but B. except C. except for D. besides

11. As a turner, Jim got his first _____, which are £ 3 a week.

A. money B. salary C. pay D. wages

12. It _____ me a week to finish the article.

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

13. Jack was really _____ creature.

A. fairly a silly B. rather a silly C. a fairly silly D. rather silly a

14. Shaking hands is a _____ of many countries in the world today.

A. habit B. custom C. customs D. customer

四、课后练习: 1. 做 EX. I ⑥⑦⑧; EX. Ⅲ; 2. 缩写课文。

Lesson Eight (SB. Ⅱ) (五课时完成)

Period One

一、教学内容: 全课课文及单词、词组。

二、教学目标:

识记: 全课单词和词组的读音与基本意义。

理解: 领会全文大意。

运用: 能读懂根据课文内容改写的短文, 并根据课文内容判断正误。

三、达标练习:

I. 完形填空:

Professor Hunter was very old and often forgot something. Sometimes (1) _____ seemed that he couldn't take care of himself. But he was still able to do his work and had made an important invention. He had finished the papers on his invention and was going to give them to the government. The government told him that two officials (2) _____ them and that they would arrive at eleven.

But at half past ten, Miss Green, his secretary, told him (3) _____ that the men from the government had arrived and led them in. The two men introduced themselves and seemed to be in a great hurry. But the professor said that he (4) _____ remember where he had put the papers and started looking for them here and there. (5) _____ he found some papers behind some books and gave them to the men. They had a quick look and accepted them without hesitation.

As (6) _____ as the men left, Miss Green came in again, but this time she was in a terrible look. She cried out and told the professor that the men he had given his invention to were not the right men. Just then two policemen came and said the right men from the government had been stopped on their way and had been (7) _____ their cards and that the police would catch them and get back the papers as soon as (8) _____. But the professor smiled and said that the papers he had given them had nothing to do (9) _____ his invention. What he said surprised ev-

everyone. Then he explained to them how he had recognised they were not the right men. At last he made up his mind (10) _____ the papers to London himself.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. he | B. it | C. that | D. which |
| 2. A. had been sent | B. had sent | C. had been sent for | D. had sent for |
| 3. A. excited | B. exciting | C. excitingly | D. excitedly |
| 4. A. wasn't | B. wasn't able | C. couldn't | D. doesn't |
| 5. A. In the end | B. At the end | C. On the end | D. By the end |
| 6. A. soon | B. quickly | C. possible | D. fast |
| 7. A. stolen | B. stolen from | C. robbed | D. robbed of |
| 8. A. could | B. possible | C. they possible | D. it could |
| 9. A. with | B. on | C. about | D. of |
| 10. A. taking | B. to taking | C. take | D. to take. |

I. 根据短剧的内容辨认正误:

11. Kate had her leg broken and was sent to hospital.
12. Green and Kate are two sisters.
13. Prof. Hunter's invention was widely known.
14. The two imposters had taken away the invention.
15. Everyone in the country will be able to benefit from the invention.

四、课后练习:EX. II.

Period Two

一、教学内容:课文第一部分(第一场)。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记本部分课文中的单词和词组。

理解:1. 领会课文内容。

2. 区别 think highly of 与 sing high praise for.

运用:belong to, think highly of, benefit from, read through 等词组。

三、达标练习:

I. 选择填空:

1. Everyone in our class _____ his suggestion.
A. thinks high of B. thinks high C. thinks highly D. thinks highly of
2. They asked me if I got much _____ the business.
A. benefit B. benefit from C. benefited D. benefit of
3. She said that the factories should _____ the people.
A. give to B. belong to C. be given D. belonged to
4. She _____ the girl for bringing back her lost necklace.
A. pay B. offered C. rewarded D. gave
5. You're sure to have some _____ at the party tonight.
A. funning B. funs C. fun D. funny
6. Everything goes on well, and... I'll send you the play.
A. long before B. before soon C. before long D. before
7. Don't worry! They are sure to be here _____ a few minutes.
A. after B. for C. since D. in

8. I don't want to be famous. I don't want any money _____.

A. neither B. either C. too D. nor

9. The guests have come. _____ I show them in?

A. Shall B. Will C. Should D. Ought

10. Can you tell us what _____?

A. they look like B. do they look like C. are they looked like D. they are looking

I. 根据中文意思用在课文中所学的词(组)完成句子,一词一空:

11. Today man can not explain many things in(世界上)_____.

12. While the Greens were out on holiday, a neighbour(照看)_____ their dog.

13. You could not have failed if you had(尽了最大努力)_____ in the exam.

14. Mr Wang, our maths teacher, has devoted his whole life to (作奉献)_____ his students.

15. All of us were(渴望着)_____ the news of your safe arrival.

16. There is a(酬金)_____ of 300 dollars for the person who returns the lost dog.

17. Kate opened the letter and(读完)_____ twice.

18. I can't finish the work on this subject. It is(对于我来说,太难了)_____.

19. The(激动的)_____ children were singing and dancing around their teacher.

20. I can't come tomorrow. (让我想想看)_____. How about next Friday?

21. He was(太紧张了)_____ to say a word at the meeting.

22. What they said showed that they(不知道)_____ the invention.

四、课后练习:EX. I, 1—5 和 VI.

Period Three

一、教学内容:课文第二部分(第三场)。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记本部分课文中的单词和词组。

理解:1. 领会课文内容。

2. 理解 benefit from 和 benefit sb.; 区别 reward 与 prize, praise 等。

运用:too...to..., be enough to, can't...without..., it doesn't matter 等句型和词组。

三、达标练习:

I. 写出下列各词的反义词。

1. accept _____

2. waste _____

3. leave _____

4. empty _____

5. short _____

6. catch _____

7. benefit _____

8. right _____

9. possible _____

10. bring _____

II. 写出下列各词的名词形式。

11. invent _____

12. excite _____

13. govern _____

14. speak _____

15. telephone _____

16. explain _____

17. important _____

18. famous _____

Ⅲ. 完成下列句子转换,一空一词。

19. He is too young to join the army.

He is _____ join the army.

20. Kate is old enough to go to school.

Kate is _____ go to school.

21. It seemed that they had met some difficulties.

They seemed _____ some difficulties.

22. With your help we succeeded in our work.

We _____ have succeeded in our work _____ your help.

23. The book on the desk isn't mine.

The book on the desk _____ me.

Ⅳ. 将下列句子译成汉语,注意"too...to"不总是表示"太...而不能"的意思:

24. They were too anxious to leave.

25. Jane is too kind a girl to refuse.

26. It's never too old to learn.

27. He is too ill to need a doctor.

28. It's too nice of you to help me.

Ⅴ. 用所给的词语开头将下列句子译成英语:

29. 他们说什么都没关系。It doesn't matter _____

30. 这座钟怎么啦? What's the matter with _____?

31. 我们把他送到医院去好吗? Shall _____?

32. 为什么不把实话告诉他呢? Why not _____?

33. 我恐怕他们又失败了。I'm afraid _____.

34. 他们似乎得知了那个动人的消息。They seemed _____.

Ⅵ. 改错(没错的打✓)。

35. I think they won't come tomorrow.

36. We are flying to London the day after tomorrow.

37. I accepted the invitation, but I couldn't join them.

38. Mr Green explained me that he had missed the first bus.

39. Let us go out for a walk, shall we?

40. Only you have talked with my invention.

四、课后练习:EX. I. (6)和Ⅲ。

Period Four

一、教学内容:课文第三部分(第三场)。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记本部分课文中的单词和词组。

理解:1. 领会课文内容。 2. take a seat, nervous 等词语。

运用:祈使句和感叹句。

三、达标练习:

1. 将下列句子中的划线部分改为祈使句,句子其他部分做相应改动。

1. Mary asked her father to stop smoking.

2. The teacher told Frantz not to be late again.

3. The nurse told the child to sit down.
4. If you work hard, you'll make great progress.
5. If you don't stop, we'll fire.
6. Listening to the teacher, you'll succeed.
7. Mother told Tom not to read in bed.

Ⅱ. 将下列陈述句改成感叹句。

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8. She sings beautifully. | How _____! |
| 9. It is a piece of good news. | What _____! |
| 10. You have a nice house. | What _____! |
| 11. It's a lovely day. | What _____! |
| 12. He is a tall boy. | 13. It's a beautiful picture. |
| What _____! | How _____! |
| How _____! | What _____! |

Ⅲ. 选择填空:

14. Let's _____ time playing computer games.
A. don't waste B. not to waste C. not waste D. waste no
15. _____ film I have seen!
A. How interesting B. What interesting
C. What an interesting D. How interesting an
16. _____ excited the boy is!
A. How B. What C. How an D. What an
17. Class is over. _____ a rest.
A. Please you have B. Have you C. Have D. Do you have
18. _____ tell him about that. A. Not to B. Don't C. Do not D. Not
19. _____ progress you have made this school year!
A. What a great B. How C. What great D. How a great
20. Come here at seven, _____?
A. will you B. do you C. don't you D. shall you
21. Let's have a look at it; _____?
A. will you B. will we C. won't you D. shall we

四、课后练习: I. (7—11)和 V.

Period Five

一、教学内容:复习全课。

二、教学目标:

识记:常用电话用语。

理解:介词 for 的意义。

运用:复述课文内容。

三、达标练习:

I. 汉译下列句子,并说出 for 的不同意义。

1. So you've come for the papers of my invention.
2. She's afraid the trip will be too much for me.
3. The country will thank you for it.

4. I'll take the papers for London myself. Now for some work!
5. I've got a good medicine for coughs.
6. There's a letter for you.
7. It was quite warm for April.
8. Kate got two pounds a week for taking care of the flowers.
9. What do you usually have for lunch?
10. Mr. Green has taken the train for New York.

11. We've been waiting her for two hours!

12. We are all for the decision.

13. Tom, it's time for you to go to school.

Ⅱ. 根据短剧将下列情况按发生的先后顺序排列。

14. Two policemen came.

15. Miss Green brought the wrong men in.

16. They got to know the right men from the government had been stopped and robbed.

17. Professor Hunter finished the paper on his invention.

18. Mary left home for the hospital.

19. The two imposters took some papers away.

20. The professor seemed to have forgotten where he had put the papers.

Ⅲ. 完形填空:(下面是政府官员 Mr. Smith 和 Hunter 教授及 Green 小姐的一段电话对话):

G: Hello!

S: Hello! (21) _____

G: Certainly. But (22) _____?

S: Tom Smith from the government.

G: Just (23) _____ a minute, Mr Smith. (to Prof. Hunter) A Mr. Smith wants to speak to you.

H: Good morning, Mr. Smith. (24) _____.

S: Good morning, Prof. Hunter. We're being sent for your invention and.....

21. A. I want to speak to Prof. Hunter.

B. May I speak to Prof. Hunter?

C. Could you find Prof. Hunter for me?

D. Are you Prof. Hunter speaking?

22. A. who are you

B. what are you

C. who is it

D. who shall say is speaking

23. A. hold the line

B. pick up the receiver

C. don't put down the receiver

D. wait

24. A. I'm Hunter

B. I'm speaking

C. It's Hunter myself

D. This is Hunter speaking

四、课后练习:EX. N.

Lesson Nine (SB. II) (五课时完成)

Period One

一、教学内容:初读全文;初识全文单词和词组。

二、教学目标:

识记:记住本课所有单词的读音和基本意义。

理解:领会全文大意。

运用:能就课文内容进行问答。

三、达标练习:

I. 根据课文内容,回答下列问题。

1. What feeling is it to have sports and games after a day of study or work?
2. What do some people think of sports and games? Is their point of view right?
3. Why are sports and games important? What can they do to our bodies?
4. Why can't the ordinary day-school give a child much practical training in living?
5. What makes a pupil find it natural to work for the good of society, for the good of his country later?

II. 阅读下面的短文,然后根据其内容选择文后各题的正确答案。

The Olympic Games were first held at Olympia in ancient Greece as long ago as 776 B. C. They were held once every four years. The custom lasted for more than 1,000 years but died out under the rulers of Rome and stopped with the decline(衰落) of ancient Greek civilization. Then in 1896 the games were held again. In that year, a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, decided to try to start the games again. He wished to renew those thoughts of excellence of body, mind and spirit shown in the ancient Greek Olympics. He succeeded, and the modern Olympic Games began in Athens, Greece, in 1896. Since then the Olympics have grown steadily with more and more nations and sportsmen taking part. Because of the world wars they were not held in 1916 nor in 1944. They had been regularly held ever since then.

6. The Olympic Games have a history of _____ years.
A. 776 B. 1210 C. over 2700 D. about 2,000
7. Before the Rome rulers stopped the custom of the Olympics, about how many times Olympic Games had been held? _____.
A. More than 250 B. About 194 C. About 1,000 D. Maybe less than 100
8. When were the Olympic Games stopped by the Rome rules? _____.
A. In 766 B. C. B. In about the second century
C. Before the second century D. Perhaps in the third century.
9. How long were the Olympic Games stopped by the Rome rulers? About _____ years.
A. 1,600 B. 1,100 C. 2,600 D. 200
10. How many Olympic Games have been held since Baron managed to start the Games again?
A. Over 40. B. 22. C. 19. D. About 60.

四、课后练习:EX. I 和 V。

Period Two

一、教学内容:课文第一自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记课文本部分中的单词和词组。

理解:1. be of+抽象名词的结构;2. join 与 take part in.

运用:whether;instead 和 instead of.

三、达标练习:

I. 找出下列各组单词中划线部分读音与另三处不同的单词。

1. A. great B. beat C. treat D. seat
2. A. relax B. cottage C. value D. practice
3. A. relaxation B. information C. attention D. suggestion
4. A. dances B. voices C. knives D. offices
5. A. headache B. treat C. least D. repeat

II. 选择能填入句中空白处的正确答案:

6. There's something _____ about the affair.
A. fun B. funny C. joy D. of funny
7. He _____ the Communist Party of China last year.
A. joins B. took part in C. joined in D. joined
8. After the _____ sports on the ground, he felt very _____.
A. relaxing, relaxed B. relaxed, relaxed C. relaxed, relaxing D. relaxing, relaxing
9. _____ were against the plan raised their hands.
A. The students B. Those who C. Who D. All those
10. This book is not _____ to the students.
A. of great useful B. great use C. very useful D. very much use
11. This shoe is too big and the other is too small. _____ fits me. So they can't be mine.
A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. It
12. It will be _____ to go swimming in a river.
A. a fun B. funs C. the fun D. funny
13. I suggested that Mr Smith _____ off at the station.
A. is seen B. was seen C. be seen D. would be seen
14. Tennis is a _____ invited by an Englishman about a hundred years ago.
A. game B. play C. toy D. match
15. He wrote a _____ article.
A. two-thousand-words B. two-thousands-word
C. two-thousands-words D. two-thousand-word

四、课后练习:EX. I. (1,2)和 III. paragraph 2.

Period Three

一、教学内容:课文第三自然段。

二、教学目标:

识记:熟记本段中的单词和词组。

理解:1. 复习 where 引导的定语从句; 2. 区别 valuable 与 worth.

运用:正确使用与 speed 搭配的介词 in, with.