



新课标

课堂教学设计与案例

教案

英语 必修2

人教版

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与人教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套

自从人民教育出版社去年(2001年)提出《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》以来，我们这本书的策划与筹备工作就在紧锣密鼓的进行中。经过一段时间的努力，本书终于出版了。本书是《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》的第二年启动之前，由教育部组织编写的。本书是《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》的配套用书。

本书特色

教案

本书《新课标教案英语》的作者均是课标实验区(市)的一线教师，他们长期从事英语教学工作，积累了丰富的教学经验，对《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》(英语)的教学有深入的研究。

英语教学中积累了丰富的教学经验，对《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》(英语)的教学有深入的研究。本书在编写过程中，力求体现《普通高中课程标准》的精神，把新的教学理念、教学方法和教学手段融入教材中，使教材更加贴近学生的生活，更加具有时代感。本书在编写过程中，力求体现《普通高中课程标准》的精神，把新的教学理念、教学方法和教学手段融入教材中，使教材更加贴近学生的生活，更加具有时代感。

英语 必修 2

本书结构

《新课标教案英语必修2》以教材单元为编写单位，每单元的内容主要由单元重点内容与教学目标、教学设计、教学构思、教学反思、教学评价和测试题六个板块组成。

单元重点内容与教学目标简要阐述了《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》(英语)(PEP版)每个单元主要话题内容、语言知识、语言技能、情感态度和价值观、学习策略等五个方面的要求，并提供了相应的教学建议。

教学设计是本书的主要特色之一。在本书中对教材使用进行了详细的分析，使我们了解到很多老师感到我们人教版新课标教材信息含量非常丰富，初次使用这套教材时，对课时的把握和设计比较难入手。本书这个新教案，对每个单元的教学进行构思，站在教学设计者和课堂活动组织者的高度，对教材内容进行整合，把本单元的教学内容重新组合，设计出由听说课、精读课、语言学习课、泛读课、写作课、复习课为主要教学模式的七个课时的课型，供教师借鉴。

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新课标教案

英语 必修 2

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北京市海淀区苏州街 18 号院长远天地 4 号楼 A1 座 1003 (100080)
网 址: <http://www.topedu.org>
电 话: 0433-2913975 010-82608550
传 真: 0433-2913971 010-82608856
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致老师们

自从人民教育出版社去年(2004年)推出《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语》以来,我们这套丛书的策划与筹备工作就在紧锣密鼓的进行中。经过一段时间的努力,《新课标教案英语2》终于顺利脱稿,赶在新课标教材推出的第二年启动之前推出,也让我们编者松了口气。

本书特色

丛书《新课标教案英语》的作者均是课标试验区优秀的一线教师以及对英语教学积累了丰富经验的教研员,在编写本套丛书时力求以新课标精神为指导,把新的教学理念贯穿于全书,体现课程改革的鲜明特色,在教学内容的处理与教学思路、风格、手段等方面也有大胆的突破创新,重视学习策略、情感态度、文化意识的培养。与此同时,本书还注意保留了传统教案的优点,重视基本的语言技能和语言知识的掌握。本书提供的教案具有很强的实践性和操作性、教案设计全面、案例设计颇有特点,为使用人教版实验教材的教师提供了有力的支持。

本书结构

《新课标教案英语必修2》以教材单元为编写单位,每单元的内容主要由单元重点内容与教学目标、教学设计、教学构思、教学反思、背景材料和测试题六个板块组成。

单元重点内容与教学目标简要阐述了《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语》(PEP版)每个单元主要话题内容、语言和语法知识点,以及相应的应该采取的主要教学方式,以便教师对本单元的教学内容首先有个宏观上的把握。

教学设计板块是本书的主要特色之一。在去年对教材使用情况的调研过程中我们了解到很多老师感到我们人教版新课标教材信息含量非常丰富,初次使用这套教材时,对课时的把握和设计比较难入手。鉴于此,这个板块着眼于整个单元的教学进行构思,站在教学设计者和课堂活动组织者的高度进行编写。单元知识点根据学生的实际情况加以整合,把本单元教材(包括学生用书和练习册)内容重新组合,设计出由听说课、精读课、语言学习课、泛读课、视听课/听说课、写作课、复习课为主要教学模式的七个课时的课型,供教师借鉴选择。

第五课时 Using Language (3)

第六课时 Using Language (3)

Training 3 Computers

Unit 1 Cultural relics

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Two students play a game of hide-and-seek. One student hides a broken vase. Help the students to find the vase. The student who finds the vase should have the vase.

★第三步：介绍琥珀相关知识 Introducing amber

The teacher shows the pictures of amber and gives a brief introduction to amber. The

目录

目录

本教案的重点内容,也是精华部分。从教材中,语法、词汇、句型等整体考虑出发,结合教材本身特点,并参考了《普通高中课程标准》,对教材进行了整合。在课时安排上,以单元化、详细介绍了《普通高中课程标准》英语必修1教材,并参考了《普通高中课程标准》英语必修1教材,以及结合教师教学用书(Teacher's Book)和练习册(Workbook)以及结合教师教学用书(Teacher's Book)的组和使用,反映出了一个动态的课堂教学课程。在教学操作环节中,也提出了很多创新的思维方法和操作性的建议。有的还针对同一个

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

★教学分析

●单元重点内容与教学目标

本单元的教学话题为“文化遗产”，选择的教学材料是 the Amber Room，即始建于 1709 年的“琥珀屋”。课文的“热身”(Warming Up)部分设计的讨论任务激发了学生对文化遗产保护的興趣。接着课文的阅读部分主要介绍了俄罗斯琥珀屋的故事，进一步加强学生对国际文化遗产的保护意识，从而使在学习有关文化遗产知识的过程中，发展有效的学习策略，强化祖国意识，开拓国际视野，形成一定的综合语言运用能力。

●教学设计

关于历史“文化遗产”与“文物”保护，学生大多已经参观过当地的爱国主义教育基地，接触过当地的文化遗产，或是通过电视、报纸等媒体对此有一定的认识。因此，课前教师可让学生选择其中一处文化遗产，收集相关材料，做一专题介绍，作为一种研究性学习作业。（有条件的学生可用电脑制作演示文档向全班学生展示）

关于阅读教学，教师备课时可以从网上收集琥珀的图片，介绍该材料的基本属性、功能等，展示用琥珀材料做成的宫殿图片。这些晶莹剔透、金碧辉煌的实物图给学生视觉上的刺激，从而引起他们对课文阅读的兴趣。接着教师简介俄罗斯遗失琥珀屋的背景知识，让学生了解二战时期纳粹德军盗窃琥珀屋的卑劣行径（中间略提八国联军掠抢颐和园），激起学生共鸣，更好理解琥珀屋的文物价值和历史意义。

关于语法——定语从句的教学，可采用任务型语言教学模式，利用与学生学习生活贴近的事实或事件，设计适当难度的说、读及写的任务，让学生体验、实践、参与、交流与合作，通过感知定语从句在实际生活中的应用，强调并帮助学生用英语做事情，把综合语言运用能力的培养落实在任务的解决过程中。（具体操作见下面教学构思的课时写作）

★教学设计

第一课时 Warming Up & Reading

★第一步：讨论 Discussion

Students talk about what a cultural relic is. Students first list some local cultural relics. Then share all the information they have.

★第二步：角色扮演 Role-play

Two students play the role of a government official and the man who has the Ming Dynasty vase. Help the students to solve the problem and then decide (with reasons) who should have the vase.

★第三步：介绍琥珀相关知识 Introducing amber

The teacher shows the pictures of amber and gives a brief introduction to amber. The

teacher then introduces a brief history of the Amber Room.

★第四步：阅读 Reading

Students read the passage <In Search of the Amber Room> and answer the comprehension questions that followed. The teacher should check answers with students.

第二课时 Language Points

★第一步：学生从课文中发现重点词汇

1. 寻找 in search of
2. 最大最好的琥珀艺术作品 the best and biggest work of amber art
3. 处于交战状态 be at war
4. 作为报答 in return
5. 接待室 reception hall
6. 一件伟大而令人赞叹的奇品 one of the great wonders
7. 庆祝该市建成 300 周年 celebrate the 300th birthday of their city

★第二步：老师解释相关的关键句型

1. 情态动词 + have done: 对过去所发生事情的推测、批评、反悔

should have done: 表示该做而未做的事

You should have told me earlier. What shall we do now?

你本该早告诉我, 现在我们怎么办?

must have done: 表示对过去行为的肯定推测

They must have left.

他们一定已经离开了。

2. Although it feels as hard as stone, it easily melts when heated. 虽然摸起来像石头一样硬; 可是加热后很容易融化。

feel: to give or produce the stated sensation 给人以某种感觉(连系动词)

The cloth feels soft.

这块布摸起来很柔软。

How does it feel to be alone all day?

一整天孤零零的会是什么感觉?

3. The design for the room was of the fancy style popular in those days. 屋子的设计是当时流行的极富艺术表现力的建筑式样。

be of + 名词(词组): 表主语的某种形状或特征

I am pleased to have been of help to you.

我很高兴对你有帮助。

All the students in the class are of the same age.

这个班上的学生年龄都一样。

类似用法还有: of great difference = very different

of great importance=very important

of no use=useless

of little value=not very valuable

4. remain *vi.* 留下; 遗留

The death of the innkeeper still remains a mystery.

客栈老板之死仍然是个谜。

5. survive *vt. & vi.* 幸存 survived, surviving, survivor

Few survived after the flood.

洪水过后, 生还者极少。

★第三步: 学生练习 Students do the following exercises

1. He was the only one of the sailors who _____ (幸存) the war.

2. In spite of their quarrel, they _____ (仍然是) the best friends.

3. The skirt sells well for its excellent _____ (设计).

4. A lot of _____ will be prepared for their marriage.

5. The author writes in the _____ of Lu Xun.

6. Is radio _____ good in your district?

7. I _____ whether what he said was true.

8. To their great surprise, they found a lot of buried _____ in the tomb.

第三课时 Discovering Useful Structure——定语从句 the Attributive Clause

★第一步: 引导学生使用 that/which 描述物 Describe something special

Talk about something that means a lot to you, such as your watch, pen, mobile phone, books, and so on. You need to describe them in details.

This is a pen which my father gave me as my 15th birthday present.

I like this watch which I bought in Hong Kong during the holiday.

I like this grammar book which helps me.

★第二步: 引导学生使用 who/whose/whom 描述人. Introduce your best friend or a teacher whom you like very much, and tell your classmates as much information as possible.

My best friend is my classmate who always helps me with my English.

My favorite teacher is Mr. Zhang whose spoken English is excellent.

★第三步: 引导学生使用 who/whose/whom 描述人以及 that/which 描述物件 Write about Anne and her best friend — her diary.

What do you think of Anne and her diary?

I think she was a girl who was very brave.

Anne's diary was like a friend whom she could tell everything to.

I like reading Anne's diary which took the place of her best friend.

★第四步：总结定语从句关系代词的用法

This is a pen which my father gave me as my birthday present.

I like this watch which I bought in Hong Kong during the holiday.

I think she was a girl who was very brave.

Anne's diary was like a friend whom she could tell everything to.

Restrictive attributive clause 限制性定语从句

1. 由关系代词 that/which 引导

This is a pen which my father gave me as my birthday present.

I like this watch which I bought in Hong Kong during the holiday.

2. 由关系代词 who/whom/whose 引导

I think she was a girl who was very brave.

Anne's diary was like a friend whom she could tell everything to.

My favorite teacher is Mr. Zhang whose spoken English is excellent.

在学生对定语从句有了一定直观认识和了解的基础上,可让他们完成 Workbook 中的相关练习,进一步巩固。

第四课时 Using Language

★第一步：泛读 Reading

Read the passage and separate fact from opinion.

★第二步：听力 Listening

Listen to the passage and fill in the form on Page 5.

★第三步：写作 writing (Page 7)

Suppose you are working for a German newspaper. One day you receive a letter from Johann. Reply to his letter about what should be done with a cultural relic. Give your own opinion.

若时间不够,可增加半个课时,或是让学生把 writing 作为家庭作业。教师可根据自己情况灵活处理。

第五课时 Workbook (1)

★第一步：听说练习 Listening and speaking

A) Listen to the passage about the Aswan Dam in Egypt. Talk about the Three Gorges Dam project.

1) What is the Three Gorges famous for?

2) Why was the dam built?

3) What will happen when the dam is being built?

4) Is it worth spending so much money to build the dam?

5) What can be done to save the cultural relics?

B) Listen to the story of I. M. Pei.

★第二步: 词汇练习 Using words and expressions

Check the answers of the exercises in the Workbook with students.

第六课时 Workbook(2)

★第一步: Using structures

让学生改正句子中有关定语从句的错误, 区分限制性/非限制性定语从句。

★第二步: Reading

阅读文章后回答相关问题。

★第三步: Writing

学生讨论当地的一处文化遗产后, 写一封公开信, 号召同学们保护珍贵文化遗物。

●教学反思

传统上, 语法教学都过多注重单纯的语言知识讲解, 而且是教师单向的传授, 学生往往是被动的接纳, 后果是好像感觉领悟了知识, 但并没有真正的消化知识。

高中英语教学重点必须放在语言阅读和写作能力的培养上, 但语法教学并不能缺少, 而且不能停留在纯粹的语言规则讲授上, 而要体现在培养学生语言听说读写的综合运用能力上。下面就定语从句内容, 如何用新课标提倡的任务型教学模式进行语法教学逐一说明。(请参照教学设计相关部分)

课前要求学生通过阅读课本教材有关定语从句的内容, 相关语法书, 上网等方法, 归纳定语从句主要内容, 做成 Power Point 文档, 让学生对定语从句有一定的了解, 另外带一件有特别意义的物件到课堂来, 这些都作为课前任务。

第一个任务是要求学生首先讨论一件对他们有特别意义的物件(学生多半先使用简单句), 然后引导他们用定语从句中的 that/which 描述, 从而引出并小结关系代词 that/which 的用法。第二个任务是要求学生讨论他们最要好的朋友或喜欢的老师, 这样容易指引学生使用定语从句中的关系代词 who/whom/whose。在完成这两个会话的任务时, 学生必须通过使用语言实现真实的信息交流。

任务三设计了写的任务, 学生回顾模块一第一单元 Friendship 的 Anne's Best Friend, 写出对 Anne 的评价, 也就运用了关系代词 who/whom/whose 引导的定语从句。

任务四要求学生总结定语从句中关系代词 that/which, who/whom/whose 的用法, 从而实现目标的达成。最后观看三分种的定语从句点评短片。

●背景材料

★有关世界第八奇迹: “琥珀屋”

“琥珀屋”始建于 1709 年, 当时的普鲁士国王鲁道夫为了仿效法国皇帝路易十四的奢华生活, 命令当时普鲁士最有名的建筑师安·休鲁达和戈·德恩着手兴建。完成后的“琥珀屋”面积约 55 平方米, 它共有 12 块护壁镶板和 12 个柱脚, 全由琥珀制作, 并饰以银箔, 可以随意拼装成各种形状, 真是光彩夺目、富丽堂皇, 堪称世界一绝。

当时普鲁士要面对来自北方的军事强国——瑞典, 威廉一世一直对瑞典的不断侵略感到头疼。1709 年, 彼得一世在波尔塔瓦一战打败了瑞典军队之后, 普鲁士一面为之高兴, 一

面想和俄罗斯结成军事同盟。为此在 1716 年彼得一世访问柏林时,为了向彼得一世表示友好,威廉一世把这稀世之宝琥珀屋送给了彼得大帝。而彼得一世在高兴之余则将 55 个人高马大的随行俄罗斯勇士送给了鲁道夫国王。可以说这是俄普军事结盟的最直接体现。

1717 年琥珀屋被运到彼得堡,在彼得一世死后,“琥珀屋”一度被遗忘,直到他的女儿伊丽莎白女皇决定对夏宫进行全面改建时,才又想起了早已被遗忘的“琥珀屋”,于是命人将其运到夏宫。在俄罗斯著名建筑师拉斯托里的监督下,用了一个月时间对“琥珀屋”进行了改造,使这成为夏宫的一部分。改建之后的“琥珀屋”更加华丽,可以说是巧夺天工。女皇随后将“琥珀屋”作为举行内阁会议之用。

二战爆发后,纳粹德国开始大量掠夺各国文物。“琥珀屋”也没能逃过纳粹的魔爪。1942 年夏天,纳粹文化特务机构奉命将占领区内的“琥珀屋”转移到德国柯尼斯堡的琥珀馆。这也是人们所知关于“琥珀屋”的最后实情。1945 年,苏军攻克柯尼斯堡后,曾派出由专家、建筑家、美术家、考古学家和将军组成的“琥珀屋”秘密搜寻队对当地的庄园、城堡、贵族豪宅、地下室等可能隐藏的地方进行了仔细的搜索,但一无所获。

而可能的知情者、曾任柯尼斯堡美术馆馆长的罗德博士也在秘密搜寻队即将找到他的时候,在柯尼斯堡郊外的一幢房子里暴病身亡,就连他的家人也从此彻底消失。价值连城的“琥珀屋”(据估计这件稀世之宝价值 1 亿至 2.5 亿美元之间)就此神秘失踪,成为一个破解不开之谜。

1979 年,前苏联政府拨出 800 万美元专款用于重建“琥珀屋”。1999 年,德国的一家天然气进口公司也资助了 350 万美元,以确保“琥珀屋”重建工程的完工。前苏联和俄罗斯 30 名最顶尖级的专家参与了这项将耗费他们大半生的“琥珀屋”重建工程。为了最大限度地重现“琥珀屋”当年的风采,专家们克服了没有彩色图纸的困难,对原图纸进行了细致的研究,在琥珀图案的设计上细微到了用放大镜的地步。

经过 25 年努力,重建“琥珀屋”的工作终于完成,2003 年 5 月 15 日,俄罗斯文化部长米哈尔一什维尔金宣布,世界第八奇迹——“琥珀屋”重建工程大功告成,在本月底圣彼得堡建城 300 周年的纪念活动上公开亮相。重建后的“琥珀屋”立起来足足有 8 米高,整个工程动用了整整 6 吨的琥珀、宝石。它是用无数块琥珀板精心雕刻拼接而成,这些琥珀或呈奶黄色或呈暗红色,镶嵌在琥珀板中间的是一颗颗纯天然的宝石。俄罗斯总统普京和德国总理施罗德将为“琥珀屋”重现人间剪彩,与会的 47 位各国元首有幸成为第一批目睹重建后“琥珀屋”风采的嘉宾。

Creation

★ It was made in 1701 at Charlottenburg, the Berlin palace of Friedrich I, the first king of Prussia, at the request of his second wife, Sophie Charlotte. The room and its design was by Andreas Schlüter. It was constructed by Gottfried Wolfram, master craftsman to the Danish court of King Frederick IV of Denmark.

It did not, however, remain at Charlottenburg for long. Tsar Peter the Great admired it on a visit and in 1716, Friedrich William I, presented it to him. He wanted a Prussian-Russian alliance against Sweden.

In 1755 the Tsarina Elizabeth Petrovna had it transferred and installed, first in the Winter Palace, and then in the Catherine Palace at Tsarskoye Selo near St. Petersburg.

Frederick II the Great sent her more Baltic amber From Berlin, in order to fit the originals in to the new design by the tsarina's Italian court architect, Bartolomeo Rastrelli.

The Amber Room represented a joint effort of German and Russian craftsmen. After several other 18th-century renovations, it covered more than 55 square meters and contained over six tons of amber. It took over ten years to construct.

Disappearance

Shortly after the beginning of Operation Barbarossa in World War II, the Amber Room was hidden behind some wallpaper to keep the Nazi forces from seizing it. These attempts failed, however, when the Nazis removed the fragile Amber Room to a castle in Königsberg for display.

Königsberg was very heavily bombed by the British forces, then destroyed further by the Soviets. The *Bernsteinzimmer* was never seen again, though there have been occasional reports stating that parts of the Amber Room survived the war.

It is said that the Amber Room was destroyed by bombing, or buried not far from Berlin, or smuggled onto a Nazi ship or submarine which was sunk by Allied forces, or hidden near the Baltic Sea.

Reconstruction

In 1979 a reconstruction was begun, based largely on black and white photographs of the original Amber Room. The Russian authorities were helped with money donated by a German agency. By 2003 the work of the Russian craftsmen was almost complete. The new room was dedicated by Russian President Vladimir Putin and German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder at the 300-year anniversary of the city of St Petersburg.

★有关圣彼得堡 Saint Petersburg (摘自: <http://news.sina.com.cn>)

1703年,彼得大帝在波罗的海之滨从瑞典人手中夺得的领土上建立了一个全新的城市,把它命名为圣彼得堡——一个带有鲜明的日耳曼语系特征的名字,以此显示俄国向西方敞开大门的决心,俄国终于获得了一个连接西方的出海口,一个面向西方的窗户。1712年,俄国首都从莫斯科迁至圣彼得堡。此后一直到1918年3月,在这200余年的时间里,圣彼得堡一直是俄国的首都。第一次世界大战爆发后,俄国在1914年去掉了首都名称中的日耳曼语系色彩,将其更名为彼得格(Petergrad)。1924年1月列宁逝世后改称列宁格勒(Leningrad),1991年12月苏联解体后,列宁格勒恢复了它的历史名称——圣彼得堡。1988年圣彼得堡与中国上海市结为友好城市。



俄罗斯第二大城市

圣彼得堡(Saint Petersburg)

Training 1 Cultural relics (共 100 分)

第 I 卷

I. 单项选择: (共 20 小题, 每题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

1. The Great Wall _____ one of the greatest _____ in the world.
A. is considered to be; places of interest
B. considers; place of interest
C. is considered; places of interest
D. considers; place of interest
2. Water can be turned into steam when _____.
A. boiled B. hot C. heat D. heating
3. —Jack hardly studies.
—No _____ he didn't pass the examination.
A. doubt B. wonder C. surprise D. thought
4. Don't ask me. I know nothing _____ he told me.
A. except B. except that C. except for D. except what
5. A new hospital _____ here. We hope that it will be finished next month.
A. would be built B. is built C. has been built D. is being built
6. Jacy moved into a new house. And she bought _____.
A. a furniture B. some furnitures
C. some pieces of furniture D. several furnitures
7. —Would you like to come over to my party?
—I'm afraid I can't. My car is being repaired. _____, I have a lot of work to do.
A. Although B. But C. However D. Besides
8. —Excuse me, _____ to the nearest bookshop, please?
—Go straight and take the second turning on the left.
A. where the way is B. which the way is
C. where is the way D. which is the way
9. Betty never tells lies. She is _____.
A. honour B. honey C. honest D. host
10. Those who want to work in this company _____ by the manager next Monday.
A. will interview B. will be interviewed
C. is interviewing D. is interviewed
11. Many scientists went to the forest _____ unknown plants.
A. searching of B. in search of
C. search for D. searching

12. Peter and I used to be very close friends. I still remember the days we spent together.
A. that B. when C. where D. how
13. The man said he would buy a stamp with the .
A. remained 29 cents B. remaining 29 cents
C. 29 cents remained D. 29 cents to remain
14. Remember what I told you. you can work out the problem quickly.
A. By the way B. On the way C. In this way D. In your way
15. —Why do so many countries want to host the Olympic Games?
—Because it's a great .
A. medal B. pride C. honour D. benefit
16. They are a couple. She Matt three years ago.
A. married with B. married
C. got married with D. got married
17. He is a man of great knowledge, much can be learned.
A. in whom B. about whom C. from whom D. of whom
18. —I seldom watch TV, but I listen to the radio a lot.
— .
A. So do I B. Neither do I
C. The same to me D. So it is with me
19. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, was very reasonable.
A. which price B. the price of which
C. its price D. the price of whose
20. The theory which they stuck to correct.
A. being proved B. prove C. proving D. proved

II. 完形填空:(共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

There are many man-made 21 in the world. 22 the earth from space, we can only see three of them: the Great Wall of China, the Pyramids of Egypt and the Aswan High Dam, 23 is also in Egypt.

The Aswan High Dam was completed in 1970. It 24 for several reasons. First, the River Nile 25 flood large areas every year. This brought rich soil to Egypt and made her rich too. But the population grew. The floods then 26 houses. Second, electricity will be made from the water which rushes through the 27 of the dam.

28 we all know, many villages and places of interest will be 29 by the waters of the new lake when the Aswan High Dam is finished. A lot of important old temples, which 30 to about 1250 BC, 31.

The problem was to rescue the most important temple 32 was at Abu Simbel. Engineers studied the problem and 33 several plans for rescuing the temple. They 34

all the possible plans. 35, they decided to move the whole temple stone 36 stone and 37 it above the water level of the new lake.

The project, which lasted 4 years and 38 one billion US dollars, was successfully completed in 1996. Today we can 39 fly to Abu Simbel or take a boat across the lake. All the visitors who go there 40 that it was right that the temple was rescued.

21. A. places B. ideas C. objects D. matters
22. A. Look at B. Looking at C. Looked at D. Looks at
23. A. that B. what C. where D. which
24. A. was produced B. was created C. was built D. was invented
25. A. used to B. was used to C. used up D. was used as
26. A. hurt B. wrecked C. broke D. destroyed
27. A. top B. middle C. end D. base
28. A. As B. Which C. What D. That
29. A. covered B. sunk C. drown D. disappeared
30. A. date back B. up to date C. date for D. date from
31. A. was danger B. was dangerous C. were in danger D. were drown
32. A. where B. that C. / D. which
33. A. gave B. sent C. thought D. proposed
34. A. thought B. looked for C. studied D. regarded
35. A. Recently B. Finally C. At the end D. at the last
36. A. and B. by C. or D. with
37. A. build B. repair C. rebuild D. remove
38. A. spent B. paid C. cost D. took
39. A. neither B. perhaps C. never D. either
40. A. proved B. prove C. thought D. think

III. 阅读理解: (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

Started in 1636, Harvard University is the oldest of all the many colleges and universities in the United States. Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Dartmouth were opened soon after Harvard.

In its early years, these schools were much alike (* similar). Only young men went to college. All students studied the same subjects, and everyone learned Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Little was known about science then, and one kind of school could teach everything that was known about the world. When the students graduated, most of them became ministers or teachers.

In 1782, Harvard started a medical school for young men who wanted to become doctors. Later, lawyers could receive their training in Harvard's law school. In 1825, besides Latin and Greek, Harvard began teaching modern languages, such as French and German.