

# 哈尔滨城市职业学院

## 教学教案

2021-2022 学年第 二 学期

教师姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 王丹 \_\_\_\_\_

课程名称：\_\_\_\_\_ 专升本英语 \_\_\_\_\_

授课班级：\_\_\_\_\_

哈尔滨城市职业学院制

# 《专升本英语》课程

## 教 案

授课题目	单项选择 Single Choice		授课时间长度	45 分钟
授课类型	新授课	授课对象	专升本学生	
教学 目标	知识目标	To master the important grammar and useful expressions		
	能力目标	To learn the skills about finishing the single choices correctly		
	情感目标	To help students review English word formation		
教学重点	The key points of important words and the structure of sentences			
教学难点	To master the using of important phrases			
教学 方法 分析	Teaching in oral English and written English and discussing one by one			
	教学方式：讲授 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 探究 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 问答 <input type="checkbox"/> 实验 <input type="checkbox"/> 演示 <input type="checkbox"/> 练习 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 <input type="checkbox"/>			
教学 手段 分析	Blackboard and Multi-Media			
	教学手段：板书 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 多媒体 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 模型 <input type="checkbox"/> 实物 <input type="checkbox"/> 标本 <input type="checkbox"/> 挂图 <input type="checkbox"/> 音像 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 <input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>教学步骤设计</b>				
步骤时间	主要任务	教师活动	学生活动	目的意图
第一步 (3分钟)	Introduce the content of this lesson	Play the PPT to show the exercise	Make Preparations for the class	To know about the key points first
第二步 (10分钟)	To look through the exercise and finish	Introduce the grammar about each question	Finish the exercise	To master the key points of the questions
第三步 (25分钟)	To explain the grammar points of the questions	Explain in detail	Follow teacher's mind and fill in the blanks	To master the grammar
第四步 (5分钟)	Answer students' questions	Listen to the students and answer their questions	Put questions to the teacher	To understand the grammar

第五步 (2分钟)	Perfect notes	Show the whole knowledge	Write down the language points	Summarize
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**内容讲解**

1、 It \_\_\_\_\_ him five days to finish the job.

- A. Spent                      B. cost                      C. took                      D. paid

**【C】** 考查“花费”的用法。Spent 主语是“人”，sb spent +时间+ (in) doing sth; cost 主语是“物”，It cost sb +钱+ to do sth; take 主语是“物”，It took sb +时间+to do; sb+pay +钱+for+sth

2、Our teachers always tell us to believe in \_\_\_ we do and who we are if we want to succeed.

- A. why                      B. how                      C. what                      D. which

**【C】** 主要考察引导词在从句中的应用。Why 在句子中做状语，表示原因；how 在句子中做方式状语，“如何”； what 在句子中要充当主语或宾语的成分，“什么”； which 引导定语从句，充当主语或宾语。

3、I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left \_\_\_ city. I only remember it was \_\_\_ Monday.

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

**【D】** 考查冠词的用法。The 表示特指，a 表示“某一”。

4、 He \_\_\_ somebody creeping into the house through the open window last night.

- A. saw                      B. was seeing                      C. sees                      D. has seen

**【A】** 考查时态的用法。Last night 昨晚为过去时间，因此本题为一般过去时。

5、 We \_\_\_ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.

- A. just have had                      B. had just had                      C. just had                      D. have just had

**【B】** 考查时态的用法。When 的特殊用法。

6、 By the time you arrive in London, we \_\_\_ in Europe for two weeks.

- A. shall stay                      B. have stayed                      C. will have stayed                      D. have been staying

**【C】** 考查时态的用法。By the time 的用法。

7、 The chairman as well as many other people \_\_\_ present.

A. is                      B. are                      C. will                      D. should

【A】考查主谓一致中的就远原则。就近原则：there be 句型、neither...nor...、either...or...、not only...but also...、not... but....

就远原则：but, besides, except, like, with, as well as, along with, together with, rather than.

8、 With his resolute determination, he is \_\_\_ to win.

A. Possible                      B. likely                      C. like                      D. probable

【B】考查“可能性”的用法。

It is possible /probable for sb to do sth;

It is possible /probably +that ; sb/sth is likely to do

It is possible for him to do this . ✓

It is possible that he will do this . ✓

He is possible to do this . ✕

He is likely to do this . ✓

9、 -- What would you like for breakfast?

-- I don't feel like \_\_\_\_.

A. to eat something      B. eating anything

C. to eat anything      D. eating nothing

【B】考查 feel like 的用法。

Feel like doing sth = would like to do sth

Something 用在肯定句中， anything 用在疑问句和否定句中。

10、 They dug \_\_\_ into the earth, hoping to find something of \_\_\_\_.

A. deep, value      B. deeply, value      C. deep, valuable      D. deeply, valuable

【A】考查形容词和副词的用法。

deep---deeply      high----highly      wide----widely

Of + 名词= be + adj

11、 Do you still remember \_\_\_ to our school to give a lecture last year?

A. to invite      B. to be invited      C. inviting      D. being invited

【D】考查 remember 的用法。

Remember to do 记得去做某事; remember doing 记得做过某事

类似用法: forget、stop、try、mind

12、He regretted \_\_\_ too much time on computer games.

A. to cost      B. costing      C. to spend      D. spending

【D】考查 regret 的用法。

13、I \_\_\_ the paper after lunch. That 's one of things I really enjoy.

A. used to doing      B. am used to reading

C. use to read      D. have used to read

【B】考查 be used to doing 及 used to do 的用法。

be used to doing 习惯于做某事

used to do 过去常常做某事

14、I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face \_\_\_ day like that.

A. other      B. another      C. the other      D. others

【B】考查不定代词的用法。

Other+ 名词复数; another “另一个”无范围; the other “另一个”两者之间; others “其他的”单独使用= other+复数名词。

15、The two teachers taught him 30 years ago, but \_\_\_ of them can recognize him now.

A. either      B. each      C. none      D. neither

【D】考查不定代词的用法。

Either “两者中其中之一”; each “每一个”无范围; “none”三者或三者以上的“没有”; neither “两者都不”

16、Before talking about the subject in detail, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a question should be asked      B. I will like to ask a question

C, I'd like to ask a question      D. a question is being asked

【C】考查非谓语动词。

17、The number of people invited \_\_\_ fifty, and a number of them \_\_\_ from other countries.

A, were; was      B. was; was      C. was; were      D. were; were

【C】考查主谓一致。

The number of+复数名词, 谓语动词用单数, “.....的数量”

a number of+复数名词, 谓语动词用复数, “大量的”

### 板书设计

1、Spent 主语是“人”，sb spent +时间+ (in) doing sth;

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take 主语是“物”，It took sb +时间+to do;

sb+pay +钱+for+sth

2、就近原则：there be 句型、neither...nor...、

either...or...、not only...but also...、not... but...

就远原则：but, besides,except, like, with, as well as, along with, together with, rather than.

3、It is possible /probable for sb to do sth;

It is possible /probably +that ; sb/sth is likely to do

It is possible for him to do this . ✓

It is possible that he will do this . ✓

He is possible to do this . ✕

He is likely to do this . ✓

4、Other+ 名词复数； another “另一个”无范围； the other “另一个”两者之间； others “其他的”单独使用= other+复数名词。

5、The number of+复数名词，谓语动词用单数，“.....的数量”

a number of+复数名词，谓语动词用复数，“大量的”

### 教学反思

多举例，同类对比，把知识点学透。