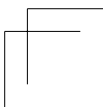
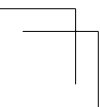
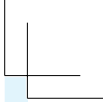
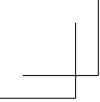


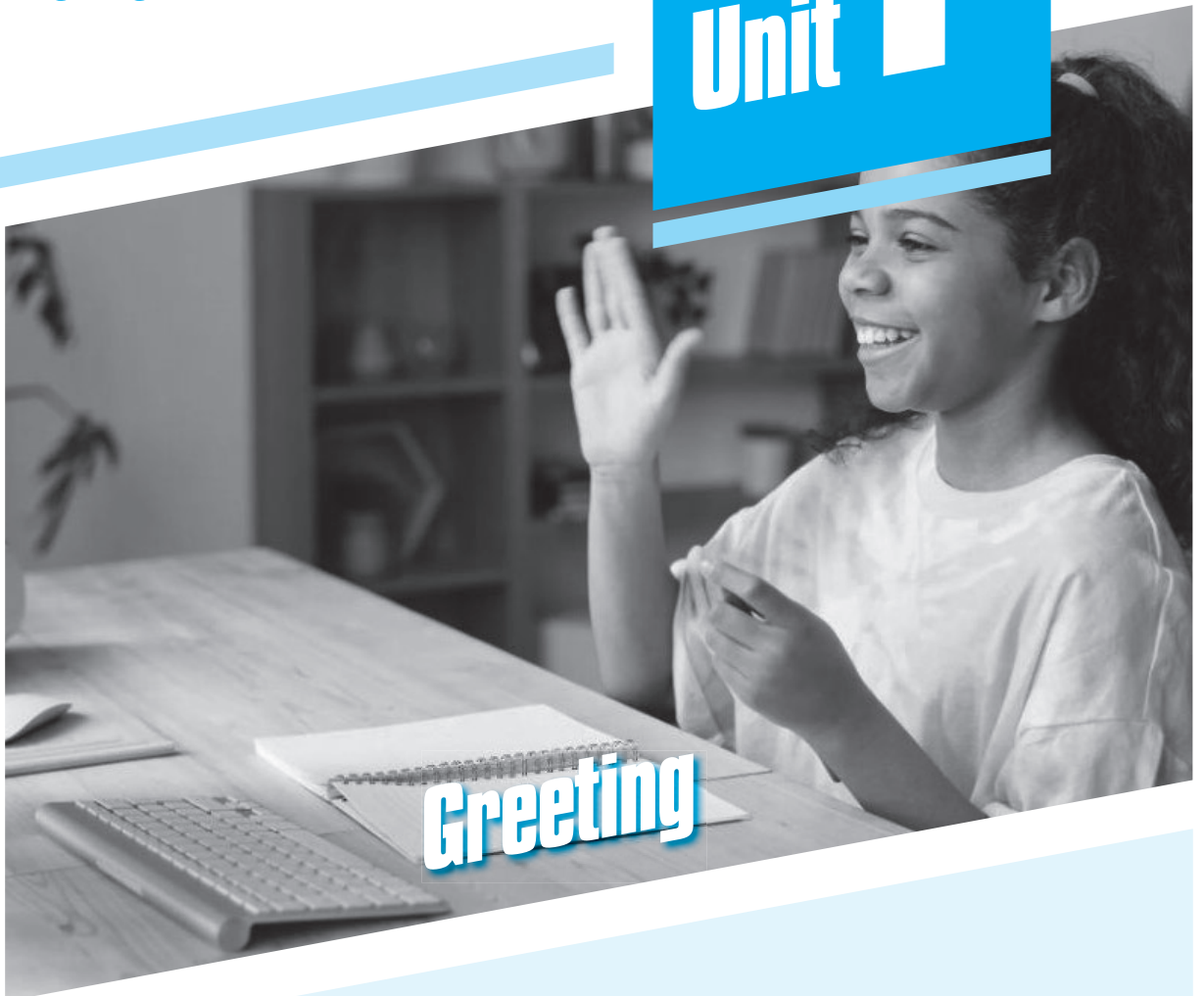
Contents 目录

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A greeting is something friendly that you say or do when you meet someone. It's the first word you learn in any new language.

Unit 1



After learning this unit, you'll be able to:

- greet somebody
- ask for personal information
- give short answers to other people's questions



★ Warming-up

I. Read and role play.



Hi, Karen. What's new?

Ways to say "How are you?"

- How are you doing?
- How are things?
- What's up?
- How's it going?
- What's happening?
- What's new?
- All right?
- How have you been?

Response

- Pretty good.
- Not bad.
- Fantastic!
- Couldn't be better!
- I've been busy.
- The same as always.
- Not so great.
- Terrible!

Hi, Tom. It's the same as always.



II. What do you say at this moment of the day?

Goodbye.

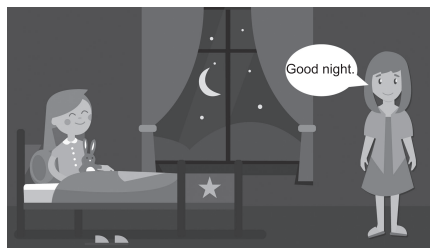
Good afternoon.

Nice to meet you.

Good morning.

Good night.

Good evening.



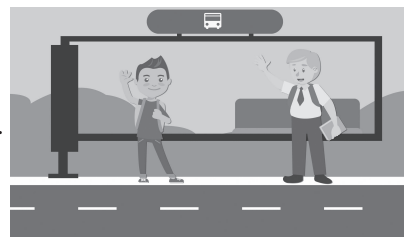
Lined writing area for student responses.

III. Complete the dialogues with the sentences in the box.

See you!	Hello!	How is everything?
Fine, thanks.	My name is Carl.	



1. —Hello!
— _____



2. —See you!
— _____



3.

—Hi, Lily! _____
—Not too bad.



4.

—How are you?
— _____



5.

—What's your name?
— _____

★ Pronunciation

Letter Names



A a B b C c D d E e F f G g
/eɪ/ /bi:/ /si:/ /di:/ /i:/ /ef/ /dʒi:/

H h I i J j K k L l M m N n
/eɪtʃ/ /aɪ/ /dʒeɪ/ /keɪ/ /el/ /em/ /en/

O o P p Q q R r S s T t
/əʊ/ /pi:/ /kju:/ /ɑ:(r)/ /es/ /ti:/

U u V v W w X x Y y Z z
/ju:/ /vi:/ /'dʌblju:/ /eks/ /waɪ/ /zed/



字母学习技巧:

(1) 元音字母 (Vowel Letters) :

A a E e I i O o U u

(2) 字母在书写时, 一般都要向右斜 10° 左右, 斜度要保持一致。

单词与单词之间要有一定距离, 一般以小写字母 a 的宽度为宜。

Exercises

I. Listen and repeat.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk
Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv
Ww Xx Yy Zz

II. Read aloud.

PRC	VIP	UFO	CEO	GDP
CPC	DIY	CBA	EMS	ATM
SOS	KFC	GPS	DNA	CCTV

★ Listening and Speaking



It's Nice to Meet You!

Loren: Hello, are you **new** here? I haven't seen you before.

Edwin: Hi, yes. I'm a new student. I just **arrived** yesterday.

Loren: I'm Loren. It's nice to meet you!

Edwin: My name is Edwin Wang. Nice to meet you, too.

Loren: So Wang is your family name? Where do you come from?

Edwin: Yes. I come from a small city in the **northeast** of China.

Loren: Do you want to come and have some coffee with me? I am going to meet my friends. They would love to meet you.

Edwin: That would be great. Thank you.

Loren: **Don't mention it.** I hope you enjoy your time here. Let's go and meet my friends.

Words and Expressions

new	/nju:/	adj.	新来的, 初来乍到的; 新的
arrive	/ə'raɪv/	v.	到达; 到来
northeast	/'nɔ:θ'i:st/	n.	东北
		adj.	东北的
		adv.	向东北
Don't mention it.			不用客气。



Listen to the dialogue and discuss.

1. What's your name?
2. Where are you from?

You May Use:

Name

My name is ...

I'm ...

My family name is Green and my given name is Alice.

...

Come from

I come from ...

I'm from ...

I grew up in a small village in ...

I grew up in a big city.

Do You Like Here?

Loren: Hey, **guys**. This is Edwin and he's a new student here.

Bruce: Hi! Nice to meet you. My name is Bruce.

Amy: Hi, I'm Amy Smith. **Have a seat** and tell us something about you.

Edwin: Hi. It's great to meet you. I'm from a city that is not large in the northeast of China.

Amy: Do you speak English in your **hometown**?

Edwin: No, we speak **Chinese**.

Loren: It must be difficult coming so **far away from** your family.

Edwin: Yes, but I have always wanted to travel and meet new people.

Amy: Do you like here?

Edwin: Yes. I am very **excited** to be here. Where do you come from?

Amy: I come from **England**. And Bruce is from **Italy**.

Bruce: It was nice to meet you, Edwin. I have to go to my class now. I will see you later. Bye.

Edwin: Goodbye.



Words and Expressions

guy	/gɑɪ/	<i>n.</i>	伙计们
have a seat			坐下
hometown	/'həʊmtaʊn/	<i>n.</i>	家乡
Chinese	/'tʃaɪ'ni:z/	<i>n.</i>	中国人; 汉语
		<i>adj.</i>	中国的; 中国人的; 汉语的
far away from			远离
excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	感到兴奋的; 激动的
England	/'ɪŋɡlənd/	<i>n.</i>	英格兰; 英国
Italy	/'ɪtəli/	<i>n.</i>	意大利

Listen to the dialogue and discuss.

1. What language do you speak? Do you speak English?
2. Do you like your school?

You May Use:

Language

I speak English. I can speak a little Chinese.

I can speak English.

Can you speak Chinese?

Yes, I can.

Do you know any French?

...

Like it or not

How do you like here?

Do you like here? Why?

What do you like best here?

Do you like it here?

Do you like living here?

I am very excited to be here.

I'm not very happy to be here.



Exercises

I. Fill in the table and introduce yourself.

Name	My family name/last name is _____. My given name/first name is _____.
Language	I can speak _____ and a little _____.
	I can't speak _____.
	My English is not very good.
Do you enjoy your time at school?	Yes, I enjoy my time here. No, I'm very homesick. I can't bear to be so far _____ from home.



Hello, everyone. I'm a _____ boy. My family name is _____. My given name is _____. I come from a _____ city. I can speak Chinese and a little English. I am a technical secondary school student. My major is electronic technology and applying. I like my school life. I make many friends here. I am very excited to be here.

II. Ask five classmates and fill in the table.

First name (Given name)	Last name (Family name)	Come from



★ Reading



English Greetings

Most likely, you learned the basic English greetings before you started to learn English language skills. If you want to make a good first **impression**, there are a lot of ways to say “hello”.

How do you do?

“How do you do?” is **appropriate** for a business dinner or a formal event. This expression is not often used, but you can still hear it from older people.

Nice to meet you / Pleased to meet you

This is one of the **respectful** greeting examples you can use to greet someone you meet for the first time.

Hey or Hi

You can use “hey” and “hi” to greet someone **instead of** “hello”. Both are **particularly** popular **among** younger people. “Hi” is appropriate to use in any **casual situation**. “Hey” is for people who have already met. “Hey” doesn’t always mean “hello”. It can also be used to call for someone’s **attention**.

Words and Expressions

impression	/ɪmˈpreʃn/	<i>n.</i>	印象
appropriate	/əˈprəʊpriət/	<i>adj.</i>	适当的
respectful	/rɪˈspektfəl/	<i>adj.</i>	表示尊敬的；有礼貌的
instead of			代替；而不是……
particularly	/pəˈtɪkjələli/	<i>adv.</i>	特别；尤其
among	/əˈmʌŋ/	<i>prep.</i>	在……之中
casual	/ˈkæʒuəl/	<i>adj.</i>	非正式的
situation	/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	情况，形势，局面
attention	/əˈtenʃn/	<i>n.</i>	注意；注意力

Notes

Both are particularly popular among younger people.

两者都特别受年轻人的欢迎。

among 在这里表示范围，意为“在……之内”，其宾语通常是一个表示笼统数量或具有复数意义的名词或代词。注意其与 between 的区别。between 主要指两者之间。among 一般指三者或三者以上。如：

She felt very lonely among all these strange people. 她在这些陌生的人中间感到很孤独。

There is a generation gap between my parents and me. 我父母和我之间有代沟。



Exercises

Words

Choose the words or phrase to fill in the blanks.

instead of	among	situation	attention
particularly	casual		

1. They are in a difficult _____.
2. Why not use your bike to get to work _____ your car?
3. Sara turned her _____ back to her magazine.
4. He was _____ friends.
5. I _____ like the purple dress.
6. It was just a _____ meeting.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following sentences and decide True (T) or False (F).

- () 1. "Hi" is used in some casual situations.
- () 2. "Hey" can be used for people who first meet.
- () 3. "How do you do?" is often used in an informal event.
- () 4. "Hey" doesn't always mean "hello".
- () 5. If you meet someone for the first time, you can use "Nice to meet you".

★ Grammar

冠 词

冠词常用于名词之前，帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。冠词分为不定冠词 (a, an)、定冠词 (the) 和零冠词 (不用冠词的情况) 三种。

不定冠词用于泛指，一般修饰单数可数名词。以元音音素开头的单词前面应用 an，以辅音音素开头的单词前面应用 a。

定冠词用于特指，表示“这”“那”“这些”“那些”的意思，在可数的单复数名词或不可数名词前面都可以用。定冠词有两种读音，位于辅音音素之前的 the 读 /ðə/，位于元音音素之前的 the 读 /ði/。

1. 不定冠词的用法

- (1) 表示数量“一”。例如：a duck 一只鸭子，an apple 一个苹果。
- (2) 泛指某一类人或事物。例如：A cat is a lovely animal. 猫是一种可爱的动物。



(3) 用于抽象名词前，使抽象名词具体化，表示“一次，一种，一场”等。例如：

It's a pleasure to see you again. 很高兴再次见到你。

(4) 用于某些固定搭配中。例如：

a lot of 许多，大量；after a while 过一会儿

2. 定冠词的用法

(1) 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。例如：

Did you hear the talk given by Mr. Li? 你听李老师的报告了吗？

(2) 指谈话双方都知道的人或事物。例如：

Please turn the light on. 请打开灯。

(3) 指上文已经提到的人或事物。例如：

I have a box. The box is brown. 我有一个盒子。这个盒子是棕色的。

(4) 指世界上独一无二的事物。例如：

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

(5) 用在序数词或形容词最高级前面。例如：

The first thing I want to say is to listen carefully in class. 我想说的第一件事就是上课认真听讲。

He is the tallest one in our class. 是我们班里最高的。

(6) 定冠词用在形容词前，表示一类人或东西。例如：

the rich 富人；the poor 穷人

(7) 用在乐器前。例如：

play the piano 弹钢琴；play the violin 拉小提琴

(8) 用在世纪、年代名词前。例如：

in the 1980s 在 20 世纪 80 年代；in the 21st century 在 21 世纪

注意：在应该使用定冠词的名词前如果有修饰语，也可能用不定冠词 a, an。例如：

It's a beautiful moon. 这是一个美丽的月亮。

He is playing a borrowed violin. 他正在拉一把借来的小提琴。

3. 零冠词的用法

(1) 复数名词、专有名词、已有代词或名词所有格修饰的名词、表称呼或头衔的名词前不用冠词。例如：

They are doctors. 他们是医生。

He lives at 10 Downing Street. 他住在唐宁街十号。

Good night, Mom. 晚安，妈妈。

(2) 表示季节、语言、学科、三餐饭(泛指)的名词及一些表示抽象或一般意义的时间、地点名词前常不用冠词。例如：

I like English. 我喜欢英语。

have breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner 吃早饭 / 午饭 / 晚饭

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

(3) 在月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词前，不加冠词。例如：

We have classes from Monday to Friday. 我们从周一到周五都上课。



We reached Beijing in February. 我们二月份到达北京。

Today is Women's Day. 今天是妇女节。

(4) 两个名词指代同一个人时, 后一个名词前不用冠词。例如:

It is said that the singer and actor will come here tomorrow. 据说那位歌唱家兼演员明天要来这里。

(5) 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用, 表示一种出行方式时, 名词前不用冠词。例如:

by taxi; by bike; by plane. 乘出租车; 坐自行车; 乘飞机。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

1. There is _____ elephant in the zoo.

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

2. As we all know, he is _____ famous professor.

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

3. Mr. Green, _____ father of Tom, lost his new bike.

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

4. After watching TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.

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

5. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in public places.

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

6. Paper money was in use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.

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

7. —Have you seen _____ pen here?

—No.

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

8. She is one of _____ most beautiful girls in our class.

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



9. We often have sports after class, and I like playing _____ basketball.

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

10. The earth goes around _____ sun.

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

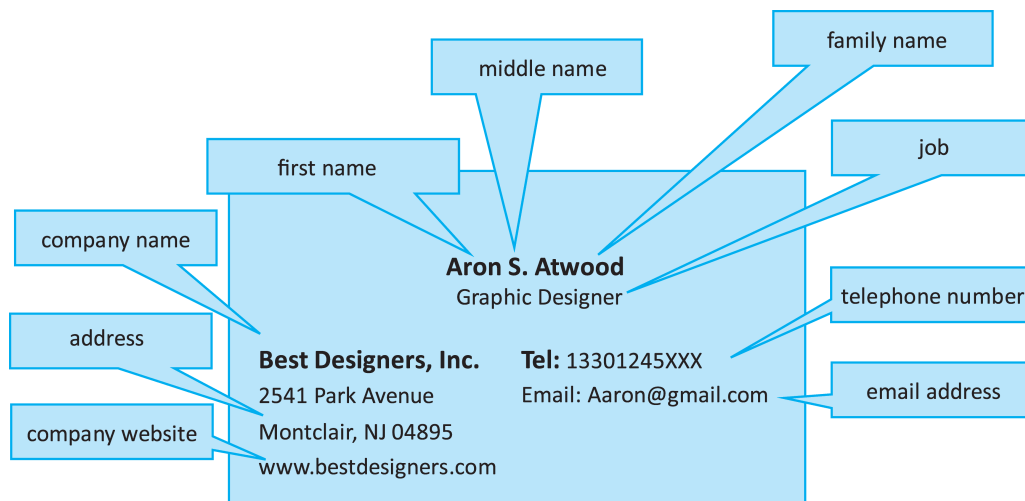
II. Fill in each blank with the appropriate article. Please write “/” if not necessary.

1. There is _____ ID card in my pocket.
2. He is _____ professor I told you before.
3. I was born in _____ small town not far from Beijing.
4. We should not laugh at _____ disabled.
5. In the United States, Father’s Day falls on _____ third Sunday in June.
6. They went there by _____ air.

★ Writing

Business Card

自我介绍是每个职场中人必然要经历的一件事情。一张个人名片对你和你新认识的客户来说都是一个方便的工具。个人名片要保持简洁, 易于阅读, 专业而不花哨, 避免使用不合适的图片。名片应包含公司名称及标志、本人名字、头衔、联系方式、地址等。名字应该是全名。联系方式一般包含电话号码、电子邮件地址、网站或工作链接。





Exercises

I. Complete your business card.

<input type="text"/>	School name
Your name and job title	<input type="text"/>
Your address	<input type="text"/>
Your Tel	<input type="text"/>
Your email	<input type="text"/>

II. Write a short passage to introduce yourself.

Area for writing a short passage to introduce yourself, consisting of multiple horizontal lines.



★ Cultural Awareness

Formal to Informal Greetings and Introductions

First meetings 初次见面

Formal	Introducing yourself	Introducing others	Responding to an introduction	On leaving
↑	How do you do? My name is David Jiang.	David, may I introduce my boss, Mr Johnson?	Pleased to meet you, Mrs Hand.	Goodbye. It's a pleasure to have met you.

	Hello, Susan Hand. I'm the owner of this website.	Susan, I'd like you to meet John Smith, our salesman. John, this is Susan Hand.	Pleased to meet you, Susan.	Goodbye. Nice to have met you.
↓	_____			
	Lynne Hand.	Lynne, meet John, my husband. John, this is my teacher, Lynne.	Hi, Lynne. How are you?	Bye. It was nice to meet you.
Informal	_____			

Subsequent meetings 后续见面

Formal	Possible greetings	Possible responses
↑	Hello, Mrs Hand. It's nice to see you again.	What a pleasant surprise! How are you? It's been a while.

	Good morning, Mrs Hand. How are you today?	I'm very well. Thank you. And you?
↓	_____	
	Good afternoon, Mrs Hand. It's good to see you.	Thank you. It's nice to see you too. How are you?

	Hello, Lynne. How are you doing?	Fine, thanks. What's new with you?

	Hi, Lynne! How's it going?	Not too bad, busy as ever.
	Hi, Lynne. How are things?	Oh fine. You know how it is.
Informal	_____	



Notes

On first meeting, we'd better say "It's nice to meet you", and when departing, we should say "It was nice to meet you", or "Nice to have met you".

For future meetings, we'd better say "It's nice to see you again", and when departing, we should say "It was nice to see you again".