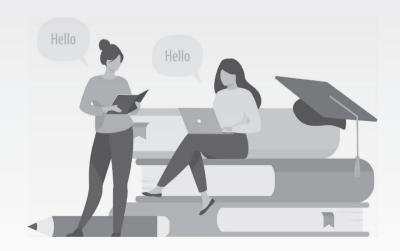
# Unit 1 Nice to meet you!



#### 单元重点梳理

#### ▲ 重点单词

first adj. 第一的;最先的

telephone n. 电话

age n. 年龄

e-mail n. 电子邮件

street n. 街道

manager n. 经理

patient n. 病人

nurse n. 护士

last adj. 最后的

number n. 数字;数量

address n. 地址

engineer n. 工程师

company n. 公司

secretary n. 秘书

vocational adj. 职业的

#### **重点短语**

first name 名字

be from 来自于

vocational school 职业学校

exchange sth. with sb. 和某人交换某物

as a result 所以;结果

last name 姓氏

name card 名片

talk about 讨论,谈论

more than 超过

#### ₩ 重点句型

Nice to meet you! 很高兴见到你!

Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening. 早上好。/ 下午好。/ 晚上好。

What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

Where are you from? 你来自哪里?

I'm from Tianjin. 我来自天津。

How are you? / How're things? 你好吗?

Fine, thank you. And you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?

I want to be a teacher. 我想成为一名教师。

Long time no see! 好久不见!

Not bad! 不错!

I see. 我明白了。



## 第一课时

#### 学习目标

- (一)熟练掌握词汇 first, last, first name, last name, name card 等的用法。
- (二)培养学生对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。
- (三)灵活运用常见的打招呼用语。

#### (基) 重点知识精讲

#### 重点单词

1. first,形容词,意思是"第一的;最先的"。形容词可以用来修饰名词。例如: first time 第一次

I didn't catch the first bus. 我没有赶上首班公交车。

拓展 first 还可以做副词,意思是"首先;第一;最初"。例如:

I want to finish my homework first. 我想首先做完作业。

Who came first in the swimming competition? 游泳比赛谁得了第一名?

2. last,形容词,意思是"最后的"。例如:

Luckily, I caught the last bus home. 幸运的是,我赶上了回家的末班公交车。 last 做形容词时,还有"最近的;上一个的"之意。例如:

He went to America last month. 他上个月去美国了。

拓展 last 还可以做副词,意思是"最后;最终;最新;最近"。例如:

Tony came last in the race. Tony 在赛跑比赛中得了最后一名。

When did you see her last? 你最近什么时候见过她?

#### 重点短语

1. first name, 意思是"(姓氏前的)名字"。在英文中, 名字在前, 姓氏在后, 跟中文相反。例如:

My name is John Brown. John is my first name. Brown is my last name. 我叫 John Brown。John 是我的名字,Brown 是我的姓。



距 英文中的姓名结构一般为"教名十中间名十姓",即 first name, middle/second name 和 family name。教名一般在婴儿接受洗礼时由牧师或父母亲朋所取,中间名通常是为纪念先辈或父母亲朋中受尊敬的人士,姓氏说明其家族渊源。中间名大多不写。例如: Herbert George Wells, Herbert 是教名, George 是中间名, Wells 是姓。

2. last name, 意思是"姓氏"。需要注意的是, family name 和 surname 也可表达此意。例如:

Can you spell your last name, please? 请您拼写一下您的姓氏好吗?

My family name is Smith. You can call me Mr. Smith. 我姓史密斯,你可以叫我史密斯先生。

Her first name is Alice, but I don't know her surname. 她的名字是爱丽丝,但是我不知道她的姓。

3. name card, 意思是"名片"。这里的 name 做定语, 修饰 card。名词做定语时, 通常用单数形式, 用来说明其后名词的材料、用途、时间、地点、内容和类别等。例如:

a stone bridge —座石桥 a meeting room —间会议室 an evening suit —套晚礼服 body temperature 体温 a piano lesson —节钢琴课 a bus driver —名公交车司机 4. be from,意思是"来自于", come from 也可表达此意。例如:

Where are you from? = Where do you come from? 你来自哪里?

I'm from China. = I come from China. 我来自中国。

#### 重点句型

1. Here's my name card. 这是我的名片。

这句话把表示地点的副词 here 放在了句首,且主语是名词(my name card)。在英语中,这类句子叫作倒装句。倒装句的谓语动词的单复数形式要跟其后的主语的单复数形式保持一致。本句的正常语序是:My name card is here. 例如:

Here comes the bus. = The bus comes here. 公交车来了。

2. I see. 我明白了。

这是英语口语中常见的表达方法。I see 意思是"我明白了,我懂了",相当于 I understand 或者 I know。例如:

- 一 The door opens like this. 这门是这么开的。
- Oh, I see. 哦,我明白了。
- 3. Where are you from? 你来自哪里?

这是英语中常见的询问他人籍贯的表达方法。回答常用 I am from...。例如:

- Where are you from? 你来自哪里?
- I am from Beijing, China. 我来自中国北京。

注意 需要注意的是,通常用 be from 提问就用 be from 回答,用 come from 提问就用 come from 回答。例如:

- Where does he come from? 他来自哪里?
- He comes from Shanghai. 他来自上海。



4.	英语中	常见的	打招呼	用语
----	-----	-----	-----	----

- (1)首次见面:
- ① Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!
  - Nice to meet you, too! 我见到你也很高兴!
- ② How do you do? 你好。
  - How do you do? 你好。
- (2) 日常见面:
- ① Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening. / Good night. 早上好。/下午好。/晚上好。/晚安。
  - ② How are you? 你好吗?
    - Fine, thank you. And you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?
  - ③ How is it going? 近况如何?
    - Great. / Pretty good. / Very well. 棒极了! /非常好。/很好。
  - ④ How are you doing? 你最近过得怎么样?
    - Just fine. / Just so-so. / Not bad. 还好。/一般般。/不错。
  - ⑤ How're things? 你好吗?
  - ⑥ Long time no see! 好久不见!

典例剖析	

(例 1) —
---------

- Nice to meet you, too.
- A. How do you do?

B. Hi!

C. Good morning.

D. Nice to meet you.

解析 D 本题考查的是交际用语。根据答语"Nice to meet you, too."可知,上文用 "Nice to meet you."进行打招呼。所以本题选 D。

例 2 — Where do you come from?

A. Yes, I do

B. I'm a student

C. I come from Canada

D. It's very nice

解析 C 本题考查的是固定搭配的用法。come from 意思是"来自于",问句用 come from 提问,答语也要用 come from 回答。所以本题选 C。

#### 针对性练习

#### 1. 单项选择题

- 1. The new student \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.
  - A. come from

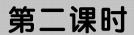
B. comes

C. is from

D. is come from

2.		Good morning, Miss Zhang.		
	_	, Sara.		
	Α.	Good morning	В.	Good afternoon
	C.	Good evening	D.	Good night
3.	_	My first name is Mary, and my last	nan	ne is Green.
	—	OK,		
	Α.	I'm from China	В.	You're welcome
	C.	That's right	D.	I see
4.	_	?		
	—	Just so-so. Thank you.		
	Α.	What are you	В.	Where are you
	C.	How are things	D.	How old are you
5.	_	?		
	_	I am from Wuhan.		
	Α.	How old are you	В.	Where are you from
	C.	How do you do	D.	How are you
{ II. `	补至	È对话 <b>〉</b>		
Sa	m:	Jack, I went to Beijing with my fami	lv 1	ast month.
		Really? 1	-, -	
		It was wonderful! 2		
		How did you get there?		
		3		
	_	4		
		We visited the Great Wall, the Pala	ce l	Museum and some other well-known
Ou	••••	places.		Tagean and Jone Guier Wen mie Wi
Iad	rk.	5		
		Yes. It's very nice and tastes delicion	18	
	••••	Tes. It's very mee and tastes deficion	<i>a</i> 0•	
	Α.	I had a great time.		
	В.	By high-speed train.		
	C.	How long did you stay there?		
	D.	How was your trip?		
	Ε.	What places of interest did you visit	?	
	F.	Have a good time.		
	G.	Did you enjoy the food there?		







#### ◎ 学习目标

- (一)熟练掌握词汇 telephone, number, age, address, e-mail, vocational, vocational school 等的用法。
- (二)熟练掌握名片的格式。

#### ① 重点知识精讲

#### 重点单词 🕾

- 1. telephone,名词,意思是"电话;电话机"。例如:
- There is something wrong with my telephone. 我的电话出问题了。
  - 拓展 telephone 还可以做动词,意思是"给某人打电话"。例如:
    I will telephone you as soon as I get there. 我一到那里就会给你打电话。
- 2. number, 名词, 意思是"数字; 数量"。例如:

A great number of people visit the Great Wall every year. 每年都有很多人参观长城。number 做名词时,还有"编号;(电话、传真等的)号码"之意。例如:

She lives at number 18. 她住在 18 号。

Can you tell me your telephone number? 你能告诉我你的电话号码吗?

3. address, 名词, 意思是"地址"。例如:

Do you know his name and address? 你知道他的姓名和地址吗?

拓展 address 还可以做动词,意思是"写(收信人)姓名地址"。例如:

The letter was addressed correctly, but delivered wrongly. 信上的姓名地址写得都正确,但是投递错了。

4. e-mail,名词,意思是"电子邮件"。例如:

She writes an e-mail to her parents every week. 她每周给她的父母写一封电子邮件。

西展 e-mail 还可以做动词,意思是"(给·····)发电子邮件"。例如: Please don't forget to e-mail me. 请不要忘记给我发电子邮件。

#### 重点短语

e-mail address, 意思是"邮箱地址"。例如:

May I know your e-mail address? 可以告诉我你的邮箱地址吗?



典例语	剖析 【记】			
例 1	— Do you have my	number? Y	ou can call me th	is evening.
	— Yes, I will.			_
		B. school	C. telephon	e D. bike
解析	C 本题考查的是名记	司词义辨析。car"。	_	
<b>Q1 11</b>	话",bike"自行车"。te			
	我的电话号码吗? 你可	=		
	题选 C。			
例 2	— How many	_ doctors are there	e in your hospital	, David?
	— them is o			
	A. woman; The numb		B. women;	A number of
	C. woman; A number	of	D. women;	The number of
解析	D 本题考查名词做定	语及 number 的用	法。名词做定语	时,多用单数形式,但
	是 man 和 woman 做定	语修饰其他名词,	变复数时,man 和	I woman 跟其后的名
	词同时变复数。由 dod	ctors 可知,第一空	应填 women。tl	ne number of 意思是
	"的数量",做主语	时,谓语动词要用单	色数形式;a numb	er of 意思是"许多",
	做主语时,谓语动词	要用复数形式。由	Y答语中的 is 可	知,第二空应填 the
	number of。句意为:—	一大卫,你们医院	有多少名女医生	?——女医生的数量
	超过了一百。所以本题	远应该选 D。		
		针对性练习		
) ) ) ) ) 前 前				
~~~~	What's your?			
	It's 83625903.			
	name	В	ID card	
	telephone number		e-mail address	
	number of will			nd the number of
the		<b>P</b>	- F	
Α.	students; are	В.	student; are	
C.	student; is	D.	students; is	
3. —	How old is she?			
—				
Α.	She is 15 years old.	В.	How do you do	?
С.	She is not old.	D.	How old are yo	u?
	Pretty good.	T)	11 0	
	What are you doing?		How are you?	
C.	Long time no see!	D.	Not bad!	



- 5. ?
  - My name is David Baker.
  - A. How is it going
  - C. What's your name
- B. How do you do
- D. Are you David Baker

#### Ⅱ. 词义配对

- 1. e-mail
- 2. address
- 3. telephone
- 4. age
- 5. vocational
- 6. number
- 7. last name
- 8. name card

- A. 职业的
- B. 电话
- C. 电子邮件
- D. 姓
- E. 名片
- F. 地址
- G. 数字;数量
- H. 年龄

# 第三课时

### 学习目标

- (一)熟练掌握词汇 engineer, street, company, manager, secretary 等的用法。
- (二)熟练完成自己的名片制作。
- (三)熟练掌握常见职业的描述方法。

#### (基) 重点知识精讲

#### 重点单词

1. engineer,名词,意思是"工程师"。例如:

His father is an engineer. 他的爸爸是位工程师。

跖 engineer 是由 engine 变化而来的。engine,名词,意思是"发动机;引擎"。例如:

My car needs a new engine. 我的汽车需要换一个新的发动机。

2. company,名词,意思是"公司"。例如:

He joined the company in 2015. 他 2015 年加入了这家公司。

company 做名词时,还有"陪伴;做伴"之意。例如:

I had a great evening in the company of my best friend. 在最好的朋友陪伴之下,我度

#### 过了一个美好的夜晚。

3. manager,名词,意思是"经理"。例如:

Her brother is a manager of a company. 她的哥哥是一个公司的经理。

拓展 manage,动词,意思是"设法做到;管理"。例如:

They managed to get to the airport on time. 他们设法准时赶到了机场。 She manages a hotel. 她经营着一家旅馆。

4. secretary,名词,意思是"秘书"。例如:

They placed an advertisement in the local newspaper for a secretary. 他们在当地报纸上登了一则招聘秘书的广告。

Secretary 做名词时,还有"部长;大臣"之意,注意首字母S要大写。例如: Secretary of the Treasury 财政部长

#### 重点写作《图

下面是一张名片,请你用第一人称进行自我介绍,不少于30词。

Hongxing School

Mike Green Student

Age: 13

Address: No. 36 Huayuan Street, Beijing

Tel: 010-88175873

e-mail: mikegreen@hotmail.com

#### 写作指导

这是一篇自我介绍类作文。首先,要认真审题,写作时不要落下信息点,信息 之间可以用关联词串起来。其次,写作时要做到思路清晰、层次分明、语言流畅。

#### 参考范文

Hi, my name is Mike Green. Mike is my first name and Green is my last name. I am 13 years old. I'm a boy from Hongxing School. I like making friends. You can contact me by telephone or e-mail. My telephone number is 010 — 88175873. My e-mail address is mikegreen@hotmail.com.

#### 知识拓展

自我介绍常用句型:

My name is ... / I am ...

I am ... years old.

I study in Class ... Grade ...

I like ... because ...

I have many hobbies.

My favorite book is ...



典例剖析	<u>[a]</u>
例 1	— is your uncle?
	— He has been an engineer for twenty years.
	A. Whom B. What C. Who D. Which
解析	B 本题考查的是特殊疑问词。whom"谁",做宾语;what"什么";who"谁",做主
	语;which"哪一个"。根据答语可知,问的是职业。句意为:——你叔叔是做什么
	工作的?——他当工程师 20 年了。询问职业可以用:What is your job? / What
	are you? / What do you do? / What's your occupation? 等。所以选 B。
例 2	I am going to be an
	A. engineer B. teacher C. doctor D. secretary
解析	A 本题考查的是名词词义辨析及冠词的用法。engineer"工程师",teacher"教
	师",doctor"医生",secretary"秘书"。a 和 an 是不定冠词,a 用于辅音音素前,an
	用于元音音素前。题中空前是 an,空处应填以元音音素开头的单词,四个选项
	只有 engineer 以元音音素开头,所以选 A。

Þ	LJ.	性	4/10	V
45	ר <i>א</i> י	l 1/4•	珖	~

<ol> <li>根据首字母拼写单i</li> </ol>	词(
-------------------------------	----

- 1. She wants to be a s \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Her sister works in a big c .
- 3. My uncle is an e .
- 4. You can t \_\_\_\_\_ me if you have any questions.
- 5. What's your e-mail a \_\_\_\_\_?

#### 川. 书面表达

假如你叫 Li Lei,打算给你的新笔友 Jack 写一封电子邮件。请根据下面的表格,介绍一下自己。

#### 要求:

- 1. 句子通顺,语法正确,要点齐全,可以适当发挥想象。
- 2. 40 词左右。开头已经给出,不计入总词数。

Introduction		
Name	Li Lei	
Family members	father, mother, sister	
Age	13 years old	
School	Class 8 Grade 7, No. 5 Middle School	
Phone number	23659587	

1	

Dear Ja	ck,
---------	-----

Hello, my name is Li Lei.

Yours, Li Lei

## 第四课时



#### ☆ 学习目标

- (一)熟练掌握词汇 patient, nurse, job, position, personal, talk about, as a result 等的用法。
- (二)熟练掌握 be 动词的用法。
- (三)熟练掌握/i:/,/ɪ/,/3:/,/ə/,/s/,/z/,/m/和/n/的发音。

#### (基) 重点知识精讲

#### 重点单词 🕒

1. patient,名词,意思是"病人"。例如:

The patient was sent to the hospital last night. 这个病人昨天晚上被送到了医院。

距展 patient 还可以做形容词,意思是"有耐心的;能忍耐的"。例如: She is very patient with her children. 她对她的孩子们非常有耐心。

2. job, 名词, 意思是"工作; 职业"。例如:

He is trying to get a new job. 他正试着找一份新工作。

#### 拓展 job, work 与 position

单 词	含义	举例
job	可数名词,意为"工作"。	She is still looking for a job. 她仍然在找工作。
work	不可数名词,意为"工作"。	She is still looking for work. 她仍然在找工作。 before work / after work 上班前/下班后 out of work 失业
position	可数名词,意为"职位;职务"。	She holds a senior position in a large company. 她在一家大公司任高级职务。



#### 重点短语

1. talk about, 意思是"讨论, 谈论"。例如:

We will talk about this problem after supper. 我们晚饭后再讨论这个问题。

2. as a result, 意思是"所以; 结果"。例如:

As a result, she has to leave. 所以她不得不离开。

#### 重点句型

1. My favorite star is Jay Zhou. He's a singer. He's from Taiwan. 我最喜欢的明星是周杰伦,他是个歌手,来自台湾。

favorite,形容词,意思是"最喜欢的"。例如:

My favorite subject is English. 我最喜欢的科目是英语。

2. I want to be a teacher. / He wants to be a teacher. 我想成为一名老师。/ 他想成为一名老师。

want to do sth. 意思是"想要做某事"。当主语是第三人称单数的时候,谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式,即在 want 后加-s。例如:

He wants to buy a new watch. 他想要买一块新手表。

3. I'm a doctor. You're a nurse. 我是一名医生。你是一名护士。

介绍自己的职业可以用 I am a ... 也可以用 I work as a ...。比如:

I'm a student from No. 2 Middle School. 我是一名来自第二中学的学生。

My mother works as a nurse in a hospital. 我的妈妈在一所医院当护士。

#### 重点语法

#### be 动词

1. be 动词是系动词的一种,意思是"是",表示事物存在的状态。一般现在时中,be 有三种形式:am, is, are。第一人称(I)用 am,第三人称单数用 is,第二人称和复数用 are。例如:

I am a student. 我是一名学生。

Tom is 13 years old. Tom13岁了。

They are in Grade 9. 他们在 9 年级。

It is cloudy today. 今天阴天。

- 2. be 动词的常用句型:
- (1) 肯定句:主语+be 动词+其他. 例如:

He is in Class 1. 他在1班。

(2) 否定句:主语+be 动词+not+其他. 例如:

He is not in Class 1. 他不在 1 班。

(3) 一般疑问句:Be 动词+主语+其他? 例如:

Is he in Class 1? 他在1班吗?

(4) 特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+be 动词+主语+其他? 例如:

What is your name? 你的名字是什么?



#### be 动词用法口诀

我用 am,你用 are, is 连着他、她、它。 单数 is,复数 are。 变疑问, be 提前,句末问号莫丢弃。 变否定,更容易, be 后 not 莫忘记。 疑问否定任你变,句首大写莫迟疑。

#### 语音知识

/iː/,/ɪ/,/ɜː/,/ə/,/s/,/z/,/m/和/n/的发音介绍

1. /iː/和/ɪ/

/i:/是长元音。发音时,舌尖抵下齿,舌前部向硬腭尽量抬起,舌两端抵住上牙两侧,嘴唇向两边伸开,呈扁平型。常见的发/i:/的字母和字母组合有:e, i, ie, ea, ee 和 ey,如 these, kilo, piece, eat, teeth, key 等。

/ɪ/是短元音。发音时,舌尖抵下齿,舌前部向硬腭抬起,高度比/i:/稍低,口型比/i:/略窄,发音短促有力。常见的发/ɪ/的字母和字母组合有:i, e, y 和 ui,如 it, delicious, many, biscuit 等。

2. /sː/和/ə/

/ɜ:/是长元音,平舌音。发音时,口腔半开,上下唇向两边咧开,舌头平放。常见的发/ɜ:/的字母组合有:ir, er, ur, or 和 ear,如 dirty, nervous, nurse, worth, earn 等。

/ə/是短元音,中元音。发音时,口型与唇成自然状态,肌肉放松,口腔半开。发音时舌中部最高。常见的发/ə/的字母组合有:a, u, or 和 er,如 along, upon, visitor, mother 等。

#### 3. /s/和/z/

/s/和/z/是舌齿摩擦音。发音时舌端靠近齿龈,气流由舌端齿龈间送出。/s/是清辅音,声带不振动;/z/是浊辅音,声带振动。常见的发/s/的字母和字母组合有:s, ss, c 和 sc, 如 sea, pass, ice, scene 等;常见的发/z/的字母和字母组合有:z, s, se, ze 和 zz,如 zone, his, rise, gaze, puzzle 等。

#### 4. /m/和/n/

/m/n/n/是鼻辅音,是从鼻腔发出的。/m/发音时双唇紧闭,舌身平放,软腭下垂,气流从鼻腔送出;/n/发音时双唇微微张开,舌尖贴住上齿龈,软腭下垂,形成阻碍,气流从鼻腔送出。常见的发/m/的字母有:m,如 mail,mile,magic 等;常见的发/n/的字母和字母组合有:n,nn和 gn,如 line,funny,sign 等。

典例剖析 ◀▶						
例 1	Tom and I	good friends.				
	A. are	B. is	C. am	D. be		
解析	A 本题考查的是	be 动词的用法。言	注语是 Tom and I,是复数	,be 动词要用 are。		
	故选 A。					
例 2	There a lot of rain here in August every year.					
	A was	R are	Cie	D were		



解析 C 本题考查的是 be 动词的用法。由 every year(每年)可知,本句应用一般现在时,排除选项 A 和 D。there be 句型中,谓语动词的单复数由其后的名词决定。rain(雨)是不可数名词,所以应填 is,故选 C。

针对性练习						
[1. 单项选择题]						
1. — How your mother now?	1. — How your mother now?					
— She is OK. Thank you.	— She is OK. Thank you.					
A. is B. be	C. are	D. am				
2. — Can Jim find a in Shanghai?						
— Yes, he in a big company.						
A. work; job	B. job; works					
C. working; job	D. job; work					
3. The rest of work hard for me.						
A. are B. do	C. does	D. is				
4. Some milk in the cup, and some	ne vegetables	on the table.				
A. are; is B. are; are	C. is; is	D. is; are				
5. — Where my pencils?						
— on the table.	— on the table.					
A. is; It's B. are; It's	C. is; They're	D. are; They're				
II. 用 be 动词的正确形式填空						
1. Mr. Li a bus driver.						
2. There some milk in the bottle.						
3. — What this?						
— It a book.						
4. She a teacher. You a teacher, too.						
5. I a boy. My name Li Ming.						
6. They good friends.						
7. What color your pen?						
8. The sky blue.						
9. My friends in Class One.						
10. Where Tony from?						

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。