城市与国家

您来自哪里?您住在哪儿?在本单元里,您将学会如何谈论城市和国家。

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
French	[us]frent∫ [uk]frent∫	adj.	法国的,法国人的,法语的
American	[us]əˈmerɪkən [uk]əˈmerɪkən	adj.	美洲的;(尤指)美国的
Australian	[us]ɔːˈstreɪliən [uk]ɒˈstreɪliən	adj.	澳大利亚的
British	[us]ˈbrɪtɪʃ [uk]ˈbrɪtɪʃ	adj.	英国的
city	[us]'sɪti [uk]'sɪti	noun	城市
crowded	[us]ˈkraʊdɪd [uk]ˈkraʊdɪd	adj.	拥挤的
exciting	[us]ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ [uk]ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ	adj.	令人兴奋的
boring	[us]ˈbɔːrɪŋ [uk]ˈbɔːrɪŋ	adj.	令人厌烦的, 无聊的
building	[us]ˈbɪldɪŋ [uk]ˈbɪldɪŋ	noun	建筑, 建筑物
park	[us]pa:rk [uk]pa:k	noun	公园
restaurant	[us]'restra:nt [uk]'restront	noun	餐馆,餐厅
shop	[us]∫ɑːp [uk]∫ɒp	noun	商店
museum	[us]mjuˈziːəm [uk]mjuˈziːəm	noun	博物馆, 展览馆
	[us]frəm		

from	[uk]frəm	prep.	从, 自
be	[us]bi [uk]bi	verb	存在
it	[us]ɪt [uk]ɪt	pron.	它(代词)
we	[us]wi [uk]wi	pron.	我们
United States (of America)		noun	美国, 美利坚合众国
country	[us]ˈkʌntri [uk]ˈkʌntri	noun	国家
I	[us]aɪ [uk]aɪ	pron.	我
live	[us]līv [uk]līv	verb	住, 居住

说你来自于哪里

在本课中, 您将学习如何表达自己的家乡在哪里。

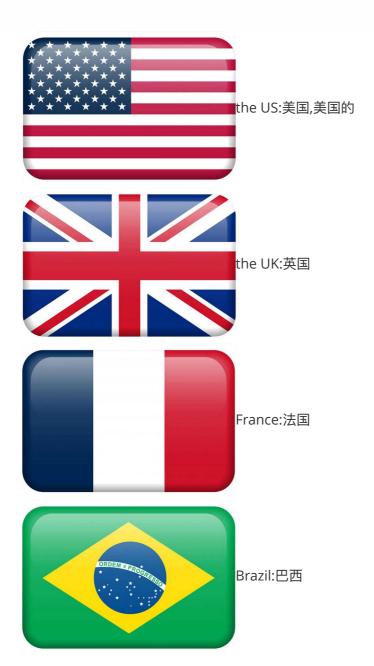
观看视频,学习语言用法。 <u>https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/85/8/v/19858/0a.3</u> Scene 1.mp4

```
[FRANK] Hello.
[MARY] Hi.
[MARY] His name is Frank.
[FRANK] And her name's Mary.
[MARY] And I'm from the UK.
[FRANK] We're from London, England.
[MARY] Uh, Frank?
[FRANK] Yes?
[MARY] I'm from London. You're not.
[FRANK] Ehh, of course, of course.
[FRANK] No, we live in London, but I'm from, um ...
[MARY] ... Los Angeles, in the US.
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the UK 英国
England 英格兰
the US 美国
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请选择一张卡片并听音频。





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```

And I'm from the UK. 我来自英国。

We're from London, England. 我们来自英国伦敦。

I'm from London. 我来自伦敦。

No, we live in London, but I'm from ... 不, 我们居住在伦敦, 但我来自 ...

Los Angeles, in the US 洛杉矶在美国

"Be from" 和 "live in"

用动词be + from 表示一个人在某地出生。用动词live + in表示一个人现在居住某地但是不一定在那里出生。对于he, she 和 it,在动词 live后加s。

I'm from the US.	我来自美国。
I live in Japan.	我住在日本。
John is from Korea.	John 来自韩国。
He lives in London, England.	他住在英国伦敦。

用 but 对比一个人的家乡和他现在居住的地方。	
He's from Los Angeles, but he lives in New York.	他来自洛杉矶,但现在住在纽约。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



Tokyo:东京

New York:纽约



London:伦敦



Paris:巴黎



Vancouver:温哥华



Shanghai:上海



Rome:罗马





观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/90/26/v/119026/GE_1.3.1.3.1.mp4

[MARY] Hi.

[FRANK] Hi.

[LAURA] Hi.

[LAURA] Hey, where are you from?

[MARY] I'm from the UK.

[LAURA] The UK?

[FRANK] Yeah, we live in London.

[FRANK] My name's Frank.

[LAURA] I'm Laura.

[MARY] And I'm Mary.

[MARY] Where are you from, Laura?

[LAURA] I'm from New York.

Hey, where are you from? 嗨, 您来自哪里? Where are you from, Laura? Laura, 您来自哪里?

"哪里"的问题

用 where 疑问句询问某人来自哪里以及一个地方在哪里。用 in 解释一个城市在哪个国家。	
Where are you from?	您来自哪里?
I'm from Lyon.	我来自里昂。
Where is Lyon?	里昂在哪里?
Lyon is in France.	里昂在法国。
人们有时候会告诉您他们来自的城市和国家。在书面形式的表达时,在城市 后放一个逗号 (,) 。	
Where are you from?	您来自哪里?
I'm from Rome, Italy.	我来自意大利罗 马。

介绍同事

在本课中, 您将学会如何介绍同事。

观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/86/1/v/19861/0a.3 Scene 3.mp4

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[LAURA] Hey. Come and meet my friends.
[MARY] OK.
[FRANK] OK.
[LAURA] Michelle, this is Frank and Mary. Frank and Mary, this is Michelle.
[MICHELLE] Hi. Nice to meet you.
[MARY] Nice to meet you.
[FRANK] Hi, Michelle.
[Michelle] Hi.
[LAURA] Michelle's from Brighton.
[LAURA] Mary's from London, Frank's from Los Angeles, but they live in
[LAURA] Frank and Mary, this is James. James is from Birmingham, the UK.
[JAMES] Nice to meet you.
[FRANK] Nice to meet you.
[MARY] Hi.
[JAMES] Hi.
[LAURA] Paul is from London.
[PAUL] Hi. How's it going?
[MARY] Hi.
[PAUL] Hi.
[FRANK] Nice to meet you.
[PAUL] You, too.
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OK 好的
Michelle, this is Frank and Mary. Michelle, 这是Frank 和 Mary。
Frank and Mary, this is Michelle. Frank, Mary,这是Michelle.
Frank and Mary, this is James. Frank, Mary, 这是James.
How's it going? 一切都好吗?
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非正式的介绍他人	
用this is 非正式地介绍朋友或他人。	
Eric, this is Brenda. Brenda, this is Eric.	Eric,这是 Brenda。Brenda,这 是 Eric。
Han, this is my friend, Brenda.	Han,这是我的朋友 Brenda。
通常您要给出一些您要介绍的人的信息 - 例如,他们来自哪里或他们住在哪里。	
This is my friend, Han. He's from Korea. He lives in Seoul.	这是我的朋友 Han。他来自韩 国。他住在首尔。

用How's it going? 作为非正式的问候。它与 How are you? 相似,但是不一定需要回应。	
A: Hi! How's it going?	嗨!最近怎么 样?
B: Hi!	嗨!

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 JANE: Ron, (this) is Ken. Ken, this (is) Ron.

KEN: Nice to (meet) you, Ron. RON: Nice to meet you, Ken.

JANE: Ken is (from) Sydney, (Australia).

RON: Oh, really?

JANE: Yes. Ron is from (New York) . KEN: New York? What a beautiful city!

RON: Thanks!

国家和国籍

名词用来指国家,形容词用来描述国籍或语言。把名词转换成形容词,最常见的是加一个后缀-ian, ese 和 -ish。

国家	国籍
Japan	Japanese
France	French
Brazil	Brazilian
Russia	Russian

国家	国籍
the US	American
the UK	British
Germany	German
China	Chinese
Australia	Australian
Italy	Italian

请听音频。 请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 LISA: Hi, Joe.

JOE: Hi, Lisa.

LISA: Joe, this is my friend, Paul. He's (British), but he (lives) here in Rome.

JOE: Nice to meet you.

PAUL: Nice to meet you, too. So, Joe, (where) are you from?

JOE: I'm (Chinese) . I'm (from) Beijing.

会见陌生人

在本课中, 您将学习如何谈论自己所在的城市, 询问别人所在的城市。

观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/22/v/111222/GE_1.3.3_v2.mp4

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[SALLY] So where are you from, Carlos?
[CARLOS] I'm from Salvador.
[SALLY] Salvador?
[CARLOS] Yeah. In the north of Brazil.
[SALLY] What's it like?
[CARLOS] It's a beautiful city. There are a lot of great beaches.
[SALLY] It sounds wonderful.
[CARLOS] Yeah, it is. Where are you from?
[SALLY] I'm from New York.
[CARLOS] What's New York like?
[SALLY] New York is ... New York. It's big, it's busy. It's an exciting city.
[SALLY] No, thanks. I'm OK.
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north 北部
beautiful city 美丽的城市
great beaches 很棒的海滩
wonderful 完美
big 大大的
busy 忙碌的
exciting 振奋人心的

形容词	
adjective修饰名词。形容词置于动词be之后或名词之前。	
动词'be'之后的形容词	
Paris is beautiful.	巴黎很美。
London is expensive.	伦敦生活成本高昂。
用副词 really 加强形容词的修饰程度。	
Brazil is really big.	巴西真的很大。
Salvador is really exciting.	萨尔瓦多真的很令人振奋。

当形容词出现在单数名词前面时把冠词 \mathbf{a} 或 \mathbf{an} 置于形容词之前。 \mathbf{A} 和 \mathbf{an} 意味着 'one of something.' 在以元音字母 \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{e} , \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{o} 或 \mathbf{u} 开头的词之前用 \mathbf{an} 。

冠词+形容词+名词

Paris is a beautiful city!	巴黎是一个美丽的城市!
Brazil is a big country.	巴西是一个很大的国家。
Salvador is an exciting city.	萨尔瓦多是一座令人振奋的城市。

当您学习形容词时,请试着同时学习它们的反义词。例子如下。

exciting	boring	兴奋的 - 无聊的
beautiful	ugly	美丽的 - 丑陋的
big	small	大的 - 小的
wonderful	terrible	美好的 - 糟糕的
expensive	cheap	昂贵的 - 便宜的
quiet	noisy	安静 嘈杂

请听对城市和国家的描述。使用了哪些形容词? 请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 Berlin is a (great) city. I live in a (small) city.

China is a (big) country.

Paris is a really (beautiful) city.

My city is really (nice).

London is really (expensive).

询问关于一座城市或一个乡村的情况	
用 what's + like 疑问句询问某人对一个城市或国家的看法。	
A: What's Britain like?	英国怎么样?
B: It's great!	太棒了!
A: What's it like?	它怎么样?
B: It's crowded!	很拥挤。

你也可以用 how 疑问句询问某人对一个城市或国家的看法。	
A: How's London?	伦敦怎么样?
B: It's exciting.	真是令人振奋。
A: How is it?	它怎么样?
B: It's boring.	很无聊。

描述您的城市

观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/23/v/111223/GE_1.3.4_v2.mp4

[CARLOS] Where do you live, Sally?

[SALLY] I live downtown, near the museum.

[CARLOS] Really? How is it?

[SALLY] It's nice. I like it.

[CARLOS] Uh-huh?

[SALLY] Yeah. There are a lot of good restaurants and shops. Oh, and

there's a nice park.

[SALLY] Where do you live?

[CARLOS] I live across the bridge. In a big, crowded building.

[SALLY] You don't like it.

[CARLOS] No, not really.

[SALLY] I'm sorry to hear that.

downtown 市中心

museum 博物馆

good restaurants 很棒的餐厅

shops 商店

nice park 漂亮的公园

bridge 桥

a big, crowded building 巨大拥挤的建筑

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



park:公园

building:建筑, 建筑物



restaurant:餐馆,餐厅



skyscraper:摩天大楼

museum:博物馆, 展览馆

shop:商店

street:街道, 马路



bridge:桥, 桥梁

在不具体特指的单数名词或单数名词之前的形容词前,使用冠词 a 和 an。

An 搭配元音

在以a, e, i, o 或 u开头的名词或形容词前用 an。

There is + *a* 或 *an*

there is与不定冠词搭配使用。

It's a shop.	
这是一家商店。	

It's an expensive shop.	这是一家很贵的商店。
It's an office.	这是一间办公室。

There's a big park in New York.
纽约有一个大公园。