

人

您有多少个兄弟姐妹？您的家庭是怎样的？在本单元里，您将学会谈论您的家庭以及其他。

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
businessman	[us]'biznəsmæn [uk]'biznəsmæn	noun	商人
family	[us]'fæməli [uk]'fæməli	noun	家庭
grandparent	[us]'grænperənt [uk]'grænpeərənt	noun	爷爷奶奶, 外公外婆
male	[us]meɪl [uk]meɪl	adj.	男性的, 男子的, 雄的, 公的
family	[us]'fæməli [uk]'fæməli	noun	家庭
teacher	[us]'ti:tʃər [uk]'ti:tʃə(r)	noun	教师, 老师
green	[us]ɡri:n [uk]ɡri:n	adj.	绿的, 绿色的
black	[us]blæk [uk]blæk	adj.	黑色的
blue	[us]blu: [uk]blu:	adj.	天蓝色的
brown	[us]braʊn [uk]braʊn	adj.	棕色的, 褐色的
female	[us]'fi:meɪl [uk]'fi:meɪl	adj.	女性的
have	[us]həv [uk]həv	verb	拥有
ear	[us]ɪr [uk]ɪə(r)	noun	耳朵
	[us]aɪ		

eye	[uk]aɪ	noun	眼睛, 眼珠
face	[us]feɪs [uk]feɪs	noun	脸, 脸庞
hair	[us]her [uk]heə(r)	noun	头发, 毛发
head	[us]hed [uk]hed	noun	头部
mouth	[us]maʊθ [uk]maʊθ	noun	口
nose	[us]noʊz [uk]nəʊz	noun	鼻子
red	[us]red [uk]red	adj.	红色的
smile	[us]smaɪl [uk]smaɪl	noun	微笑, 笑容
unhappy	[us]ʌn'hæpi [uk]ʌn'hæpi	adj.	不快乐的, 不高兴的, 不幸福的, 不满的
boss	[us]bɒs [uk]bɒs	noun	老板, 领导
manager	[us]'mænɪdʒər [uk]'mænɪdʒə(r)	noun	主管, 经理, 负责人
architect	[us]'ɑːrkɪtekt [uk]'ɑːkɪtekt	noun	建筑师
artist	[us]'ɑːtɪst [uk]'ɑːtɪst	noun	艺术家
clothes	[us]kloʊðz [uk]kləʊðz	noun	衣服
doctor	[us]'dɑːktər [uk]'dɒktə(r)	noun	医生
engineer	[us]endʒɪ'nɪr [uk]endʒɪ'nɪə(r)	noun	工程师
firefighter	[us]'faɪəfɑɪtər [uk]'faɪəfaɪtə(r)	noun	消防队员
secretary	[us]'sekrəteri [uk]'sekrətri	noun	秘书

谈论家人

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论家庭。

带'-ty' 和 '-teen' 的数字

英语中有些数字的读音非常相似。它们是以 **-ty** 和 **-teen** 结尾的数字，比如 **eighty** (80) 和 **eighteen** (18)。注意，**-ty** 结尾的数字重音在第一个音节，而 **-teen** 结尾的数字重音均衡分布各个音节。

thirty	thirteen
forty	fourteen
fifty	fifteen
sixty	sixteen
seventy	seventeen
eighty	eighteen
ninety	nineteen

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/15/v/111215/GE_1.4.1_v2.mp4

[TODD] Wow! Is that your family?
[SALLY] Yeah. It's big, huh?
[TODD] Yes, it is.
[TODD] Is this your mother and father?
[SALLY] No, that's my aunt and uncle. My mother and father are here. And that's my grandmother and grandfather.
[TODD] And who are they?
[SALLY] My brothers. I have four brothers.
[SALLY] Do you have a big family?
[TODD] Actually, I'm an only child.
[TODD] But, I have Silas, Sarah and my wife, Angela.

family 家庭
mother 母亲
father 父亲
aunt 婶婶
uncle 叔叔
grandmother 外婆
grandfather 外公
brothers 兄弟
only child 独生子女
wife 妻子

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



mother:母亲, 妈妈



father:父亲



brother:兄弟



sister:姐妹



aunt:阿姨, 婶婶



uncle:伯父, 姨丈, 叔父, 舅舅



grandfather:爷爷, 外公

?

?

grandmother:奶奶, 外婆

family:家庭

一般现在时的陈述句

使用一般现在时陈述事实和习惯。请看图表看看一般现在时的结构。在**he, she** 和 **it**之后使用动词 + **s**。

陈述句		
主语	动词	宾语
I You	come	from Italy.
He She It	comes	from Italy.
We You They	come	from Italy.

一般现在时的否定句

I、you、we 或 **they** 的一般现在时否定陈述句，用 **do not + 主动词**。对于 **he、she** 或 **it** 的一般现在时否定陈述句，则用 **does not + 主动词**。注意，主动词形式不变。

在英语口语中，否定表达**do not** 几乎总是缩写为**don't**。否定表达**does not** 几乎总缩写为**doesn't**。

否定词		
主语	动词	宾语
I You	don't come	from Italy.
He She It	doesn't come	from Italy.
We You They	don't come	from Italy.

不规则动词'have'

动词**have**, 对于第三人称 – **he, she** 和 **it** 用**has**。和**have**的否定式, **any**常被用到。动词 **have** 为否定时, 不得使用单数形式 **has**。

I have one brother.	我有一个哥哥。
I don't have any sisters.	我没有姐妹。
She has two sisters.	她有两个姐妹。
She doesn't have any brothers.	她没有兄弟。

读句子, 然后选择正确的动词形式。

We live / lives in China.

He don't / doesn't have any brothers.

It come / comes from Italy.

They don't / doesn't live in Brazil.

I has / have one grandmother.

She doesn't have / has any sisters.

She has / have two brothers.

They comes / come from France.

Truth: live; doesn't; comes; don't; have; have; has; come

阅读课文, 然后回答问题。



Jorge comes from Mexico. He's 20 years old. He lives in Los Angeles, California. There are eight people in his family – his mother, his father, two brothers, one sister, his aunt, his grandmother and Jorge. His mother, father, brothers and sister don't live in Los Angeles. They live in Mexico City. Jorge lives with his Aunt Pilar and his grandmother. His grandmother is 97 years old.

用 'how many' 提问的问句

请用 **how many** 询问数量。

How many people are in your family?
您家里有几口人？

在 **how many** 的问句中，名词总是复数的。

How many students are there?
学生有多少人？

注意一些名词，如 **people** 这样的词，是不规则的复数，词尾不需要加 **s**。

How many people are there?	那里有多少人？
There are six people.	有六人。

询问对某人的描述

在本课中，您将学习如何让别人描述。
请选择一张卡片并听音频。



head:头部



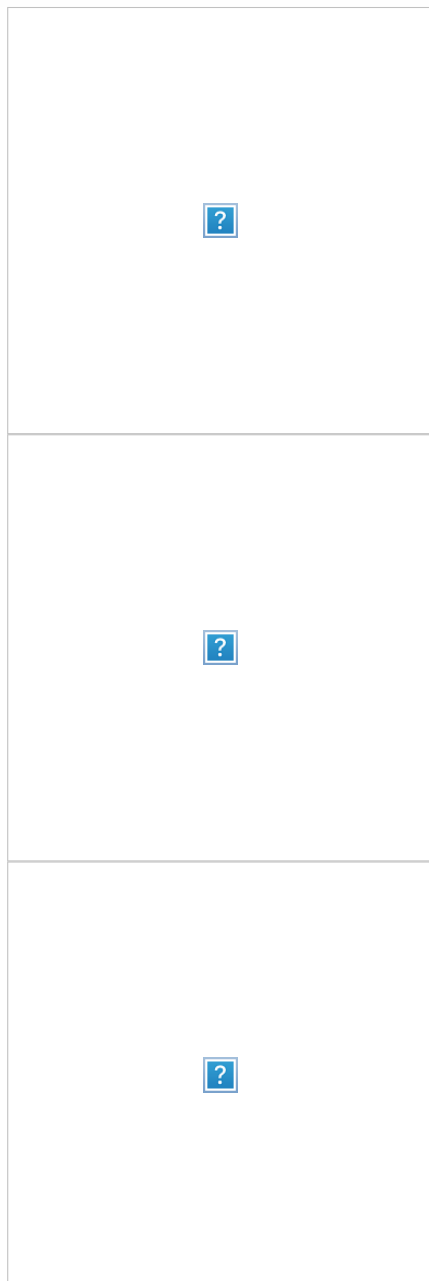
face:脸, 脸庞



eyes:眼睛, 眼珠



nose:鼻子



mouth:口

hair:头发, 毛发

ear:耳朵

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/91/1/v/19911/0a.6> Scene 2.mp4

[JAMES] So. Tell me about your date with Laura.
[KEN] Uhhh ...
[JAMES] Well?
[KEN] She's nice.
[PAUL] Nice?
[KEN] Yeah.
[KEN] I like her.
[KEN] I like her eyes.
[KEN] She has beautiful blue eyes.
[KEN] And long, blond hair.
[KEN] And she has a cute smile.
[JAMES] Uhhh, Ken?
[JAMES] Ken!

I like her. 我喜欢她。
beautiful blue eyes 美丽的蓝眼睛
long, blond hair 长金发
a cute smile 迷人的微笑

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



He has green eyes.:他的眼睛是绿色的。



She has blue eyes.:她的眼睛是蓝色的。



They have brown eyes.:他们的眼睛都是棕色的。



She has black hair.:她有一头黑发。



He has blond hair.:他有一头金发。



They have brown hair.:他们都是一头棕发。



She has short hair.:她剪着短发。



He has long hair.:他留着长发。



She has red hair.:她有一头红发。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/90/9/v/19909/0a.6> Scene 1.mp4

[MICHELLE] Hi!
[LAURA] Hi!
[MICHELLE] So! What does he look like?
[LAURA] Who? What does who look like?
[MICHELLE] You know! Ken!
[LAURA] Well ... he's ... tall.
[LAURA] He has short, brown hair.
[MICHELLE] And?
[LAURA] And ... he has green eyes.
[MICHELLE] And?
[LAURA] And ... he's a firefighter.
[MICHELLE] A firefighter?
[MICHELLE] How old is he?
[LAURA] He's 28.
[MICHELLE] Does he have a brother?

What does he look like? 他长什么样?
Who? What does who look like? 谁? 谁长什么样?
You know! 你懂的!
tall 高高的
firefighter 消防员
Does he have a brother? 他有兄弟吗?

询问对某人的描述

请用以下问题询问他人的一般描述。

What does he look like?	他看起来怎么样？
What does she look like?	她看起来怎么样？
What do they look like?	他们看起来怎么样？

请用以下的问句询问某人的头发颜色。

What color is his hair?
他的头发什么颜色？

请用以下的问句询问某人头发的长度。

Is his hair long or short?
他的头发是短还是长？

在英式英语中，**color** 一词拼写成 **colour**。

请用以下的问句询问某人眼睛颜色。

What color are her eyes?	她的眼睛什么颜色？
What color are his eyes?	他的眼睛什么颜色？

请用以下问句询问某人的身高。

Is he tall or short?
他高还是矮？

请用连词 **or** 列举选项。

Are his eyes blue or brown?
他的眼睛是蓝色的还是褐色的？

在形容词前，比如 **long** 之前用副词 **very**，加强形容词的修饰程度。

A: What does he look like?	他长什么样子?
B: He has very long hair.	他有一头长长的头发。

描述一个同事

在本课中，您将学习如何描述和您共事的人。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/18/v/111218/GE_1.4.3_v2.mp4

[SALLY] Hey, Todd. I have a question for you.
[TODD] Okay.
[SALLY] Is Joan your boss?
[TODD] Yeah.
[SALLY] What is she like?
[TODD] Well, she's very hardworking.
[SALLY] Uh-huh.
[TODD] And she's really intelligent.
[SALLY] Yeah, but is she friendly to you?
[TODD] She's not unfriendly. She's just always busy.
[SALLY] She never smiles.
[TODD] She is very serious.
[TODD] She's a really good manager.
[SALLY] OK.

hardworking 勤勉的
intelligent 机智的
friendly 友好的
unfriendly 不友善的
busy 忙碌的
serious 严肃的
good 好的

反义词

当您学习形容词时，同时学习它们的反义词对您很有帮助。请看这些形容词以及它们的反义词。

请用前缀 **un-** 把一些形容词变成它们的反义词。

hardworking – lazy	勤奋的 - 懒惰的
intelligent – stupid	聪明的 - 愚蠢的
serious – funny	严肃的 - 有趣的
good – bad	好的 - 坏的

happy – unhappy	开心的 - 不开心的
friendly – unfriendly	友好的 - 不友好的

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/18/v/111218/GE_1.4.3_v2.mp4

[SALLY] Hey, Todd. I have a question for you.
[TODD] Okay.
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[SALLY] Yeah, but is she friendly to you?
[TODD] She's not unfriendly. She's just always busy.
[SALLY] She never smiles.
[TODD] She is very serious.
[TODD] She's a really good manager.
[SALLY] OK.

question for you 问你个问题
boss 老板
friendly to you 对您友善
manager 经理

宾格

在in, from, to, for 和 with这样的介词之后用宾格。

I have a question for him.	我有个问题要问他。
She is very friendly to me.	她对我很友好。

当描述一个事物和另一个事物的关系时使用介词 **with** 。

John is with them.
John 和他们在一起。

请看表看看所有的宾格。			
主格	宾格		
I	me	John always comes to Paris with me.	John 一直和我一起来巴黎。
you	you	I have a question for you.	我有个问题要问你。
he	him	Mary is with him.	Mary 和他在一起。
she	her	I am always very friendly to her.	我对她一直都很友好。

主格	宾格		
it	it	He has a big house. Seven people live in it.	他有一所大房子。里面住着七口人。
we	us	My grandmother lives with us.	我的祖母和我们住在一起。
they	them	John is with them.	John 和他们在一起。

请选择正确的词。 She looks unhappy to (I / me) .

They always come with (she / her) .

He lives with (we / us) .

Harry is never unfriendly to (them / they) .

I always go to Tokyo with (him / he) .

It's a big house. Seven people live in (he / it) .

Truth: me; her; us; them; him; it

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/18/v/111218/GE_1.4.3_v2.mp4

[SALLY] Hey, Todd. I have a question for you.
[TODD] Okay.
[SALLY] Is Joan your boss?
[TODD] Yeah.

[SALLY] What is she like?
 [TODD] Well, she's very hardworking.
 [SALLY] Uh-huh.
 [TODD] And she's really intelligent.
 [SALLY] Yeah, but is she friendly to you?
 [TODD] She's not unfriendly. She's just always busy.
 [SALLY] She never smiles.
 [TODD] She is very serious.
 [TODD] She's a really good manager.
 [SALLY] OK.

What is she like? 她怎样?
 She's just always busy. 她总是很忙。
 She never smiles. 她不苟言笑。
 She's a really good manager. 她真是个好经理。

描述性格

请用以下的问句询问某人的性格。

A: What's she like?	她看起来怎么样?
B: She's hardworking.	她很勤奋。
A: What are they like?	他们看起来怎么样?
B: They're friendly.	他们很友好。

形容词

有不同的方式表达某人的性格。例如，您可以使用形容词。

副词

您也可以使用副词描述性格。用副词**always** 描述一种习惯。用副词**never**描述一种从未发生过的行为。

He's lazy.	他很懒。
She's friendly.	她很友好。
They're funny.	他们很有趣。

She never smiles.	她从来不笑。
They're always busy.	他们一直很忙。
He always looks unhappy.	他一直看起来不开心。

请选择正确的答案。



I live with John Harrison. He and I are friends. John is from the United Kingdom. He is 25 years old. He's tall and has brown hair and eyes. John is very intelligent and hardworking. He is very friendly. He always smiles.

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 I live with John Harrison. He and I are friends. John is from the United Kingdom. He is 25 years old. He's (tall) and has (brown) hair and eyes. John (is) very intelligent and (hardworking) . He is very (friendly) . He (always) smiles.

在社交场合与人见面

在本课中，您将学习如何在社交活动中向别人介绍自己。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/89/6/v/19896/0a.5 Scene 2.mp4>

[JAMES] I'm a businessman.
 [JAMES] I work in an office.
 [PAUL] I'm a manager.
 [PAUL] I work in a paper company.
 [PAUL] Ohhhh!
 [MICHELLE] I'm a sales assistant.
 [MICHELLE] I work in a clothes store.
 [MICHELLE] I like my job.
 [MICHELLE] I like shopping, and I like clothes.
 [MICHELLE] What do you do?
 [MICHELLE] Do you like your job?

businessman 商人
 work 工作
 manager 经理
 paper company 纸品公司
 sales assistant 销售助理
 clothes store 服装店
 like 喜欢
 job 工作

练习工作词汇。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



secretary:秘书



architect:建筑师



artist:艺术家



engineer:工程师



sales assistant:售货员, 店员



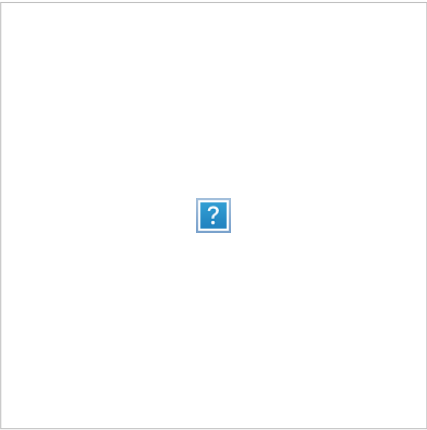
manager:主管, 经理, 负责人



teacher:教师, 老师



firefighter:消防队员



doctor:医生

一般现在时的一般疑问句中，把**do** 置于 **I, you, we** 和 **they**之前，把**does** 置于**he, she** 和 **it**之前。把动词置于代名词之后。请看表，看看问句的例句。

用疑问词构成一般现在时疑问句，把疑问词置于**do**或**does**之前。

一般疑问句			简短的回答	
Do / Does	主格		是	否
Do	you	like your job?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does	he she	live in Berlin?	Yes, he does. Yes, she does.	No, he doesn't. No, she doesn't.
Does	it	come from Italy?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do	they	like their jobs?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

疑问词	Do / Does	
Where	do	you live?
What	does	he do?
How many sisters	do	you have?
Where	do	you work?

读句子，然后选择 **do** 或 **does**。

(Do / Does) she work in an office?

(Do / Does) they live in Korea?

Where (do / does) John work?

What (do / does) they do?

Where (do / does) it come from?

How many brothers (do / does) you have?

Truth: Does; Do; does; do; does; do

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/90/0/v/19900/0a.5> Scene 3.mp4

[LAURA] So, what do you do?

[KEN] What do I do?

[KEN] I'm a firefighter.

[KEN] How about you?

What do you do?

[LAURA] So what do I do?

[LAURA] I'm a doctor.

So, what do you do? 那么，您从事什么职业？

I'm a firefighter. 我是个消防员。

How about you? 你呢？

What do you do? 您从事什么职业？

I'm a doctor. 我是一名医生。

联谊

在联谊活动中，在短时间内尽可能与越多人见面越好，所以交谈会很快。人们想尽快了解对方的职业，在哪里工作，居住在哪里，看看他们是否有足够的相同点进行进一步的交谈。

常见问题：

尽管不建议询问某人是否已婚或是是否有小孩了，但是如果他们谈及到以下话题之一时是可以问以上的问题的。

What do you do?	您做什么工作的？
What company do you work for?	您在哪家公司上班？
Do you like your job?	您喜欢您的工作吗？

A: I live with my wife in New York.	我和我的夫人住在纽约。
B: What does your wife do?	您夫人从事什么职业？

当您在联谊活动中和某人谈话时，最重要的是保持交谈的顺利进行。简短的回应也比保持沉默要好。您的回应可以是积极的，中立的或者表示赞同的。

积极的：

That's interesting.	真有趣。
Really?	真的吗？
That's great!	太棒了！

中立的：

I see.	我明白了。
Uh-huh.	嗯。
Oh.	喔。

赞同的：

That's too bad.
那太糟糕了。

听两位商人 Harry 和 Ann 在一场交际活动上的交谈。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。ANN: Hi! I'm Ann.

HARRY: Nice to meet you. I'm Harry.

ANN: Nice to meet you, (too) !

HARRY: So, (what) do you do?

ANN: I'm a manager.

HARRY: (Uh-huh) . Do you (like) your job?

ANN: I do. I like it a lot. And what do you do?

HARRY: I'm a doctor.

ANN: Oh. And where do you live?

HARRY: I live in Mexico City.

ANN: (Really) ? I live in Los Angeles with my husband.

HARRY: Oh, that's nice. What does he do?

ANN: He's an artist.

HARRY: That's (interesting) .