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| 1.1对话  Mary:Hello.  Frank: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. |
| 1.2国家词汇  1.France法国 /fræns/2. Germany 德国 /ˈdʒɜːrməni:/ 3.Russia 俄罗斯 /ˈrʌʃə/  4.the UK英国 /ðəˌjuː ˈkeɪ/ 5. Brazil 巴西 /brəˈzɪl/ 6. Australia 澳大利亚 /ɔːˈstreɪliə/  7. Japan 日本/dʒəˈpæn/8. the US 美国,美国的 /ðə juː ˈes/  9. Canada加拿大/ˈkænədə/ 10. China 中国/ˈtʃaɪnə/ |
| 1.3 “**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。 |
| 1.4城市  1.New York 纽约 /ˌnuː ˈjɔːrk/ 2. Paris 巴黎 /ˈpærɪs/3. Moscow 莫斯科 /ˈmɒskəʊ/  4. Vancouver 温哥华 /vænˈkuːvə(r)/ 5.Tokyo 东京 /ˈtəʊkjəʊ/6. Rome 罗马 /roʊm/  7. Sydney 悉尼 /ˈsɪdni/ 8. Shanghai 上海 /ˌʃæŋˈhaɪ/9.London伦敦/ˈlʌndən/ |
| 1.5  They live in Tokyo.他们居住在东京。  He's not from Italy. He's from France.他并非来自意大利。他来自法国。  They're from Paris.他们来自巴黎。  We're from Vancouver, Canada.我们来自加拿大温哥华。  He's from Los Angeles, but he lives in New York.他来自洛杉矶。但是他居住在纽约。  She lives in Moscow.她居住在莫斯科。 |
| 1.6“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。 |
| 1.7对话  A:So, where are you from?那么，你来自哪里？  B:I'm from Osaka.我来自大阪。  A:Where's Osaka?大阪在哪？  B:It's in Japan.在日本。  A:Oh, Japan! Nice.哦，日本！不错。  B:I live in Los Angeles.我居住在洛杉矶。 |
| 1.8对话  A:Nice to meet you.  B. Nice to meet you, too.  A. So, where are you from?  B.I’m from china.  A.uh  B. Where are you from?  A.I’m from Lima.  B. Where is Lima?  A.It’s in peru.  B. Oh, Peru! Nice. |
| 2.1介绍同事  Laura:Hey.Come and meet my friends.  Mary: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 form London,Frank's form Los Angeles,  But they live in London.  Laura:Frank and Mary,this is james.James is from Birmingham,the UK.  james:Nice to meet you.  Mary:Hi.  james:Hi.  Laura:Paul is from London.  james:Hi,How's it going?  Mary:Hi.  Frank:Nice to meet you.  Paul:You,too. |
| 2.2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 i**s 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！ |
| 2.3对话  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! |
| 2.4句子  This is my friend, Brenda.这是我朋友 Brenda。  Eric, this is Brenda. Brenda, this is Eric. Eric，这位是 Brenda。Brenda，这位是 Eric  How's it going?最近怎么样啊？ |
| 2.5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  the US American  the UK British  Germany German  China Chinese  Australia Australian  Italy Italian |
| 2.5  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.  Where is Paul from?  Where are the three people?  Where is Joe from? |

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| 2.6  She's Italian.她是意大利人。  They're Chinese.他们是中国人  It's American.这是美国的。  He's Russian.他是俄罗斯人。  We're Canadian.我们是加拿大人。  He's British.他是英国人。 |
| 2.7连词：**'and,' 'but'**  用连词**and** 连接两个词或分句表达一个相近的意思。  Hank is Australian, **and** Sheila is, too. Hank 是澳大利亚人，Sheila 也是。  There are a lot of windows **and** a nice kitchen. 那有很多窗户，还有一个很不错的厨房。  用连词**but** 连接两个表达不同意思的分句。  Hiro is Japanese, **but** he lives in Italy. Hiro 是日本人，但是他住在意大利。  She's from Paris, but she lives in New York. 她来自巴黎，但是她住在纽约。  标点：连接含有 **but** 和 **and** 的两个句子，第一个句子后常用逗号( , )。  There is a desk, but there is no chair. 那有桌子，不过没有椅子。 |
| 2.8您正在参加一次商务会议，介绍Harry和Ann给对方认识  Harry:Hi.Good morning.  Ben:Good morning,Harry.  Harry:How are you today?  Ben:Great. How's it going?  Ann:Good morning.  Ben:Good morning, Ann. This is my friend, Harry.  Ann:hi.  Harry:hi.  Ben:Ann is Italian, but she lives here in London.  Harry:Nice to meet you.  Ann:Nice to meet you,too. |
| 3.1SALLy: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.(Carlos给SALLy递吃的)  **Where is Carlos from?**  **What's Salvador like?**  It's beautiful and has great beaches.  **What's New York like?**  **Sally says, 'New York is \_\_\_\_\_.'** |
| 3.2形容词  **1.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。  2.当形容词出现在单数名词前面时把冠词**a** 或 **an**置于形容词之前。**A** 和 **an** 意味着 **'one of something.'** 在以元音字母发音**a, e, i, o 或 u**开头的词之前用**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。  3. 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 | |
| 3.3.句子  Beijing is a big city.  Tokyo is an expensive city.  New York is crowded.  There are wonderful beaches.  Rome is an old city.  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. |
| 3.4询问关于一座城市或一个乡村的情况  1.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。  2.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。 |
| 3.5对话  Tom:So,Where are you from,Brenda?  Brenda:I'm from Berlin.  Tom:Germany,huh?How is Berlin?  Brenda:Oh,it's a big city.It's crowded and expensive.So where are you from？  Tom:I'm from Los Angeles.  Brenda:What's it like?  Tom:Well,it's crowded and expensive ,too!  1.Where is Brenda from? She's from Berlin.  2.Where is Tom from? He's from Los Angeles.  3.How is Berlin? It's crowded.  4.Are Berlin and Los Angeles expensive cities? Yes, they are. |
| 3.6What's Berlin like?柏林怎么样？  Well, it's great!嗯，非常棒！  How's Bangkok?曼谷怎么样？  It's exciting, but noisy.令人激动，但很嘈杂。  That's great.那很棒。 |
| 你新交了一位朋友。了解他来自哪个国家，住在何处，那里是什么样子  Tom:My name's Tom.May I have your name?  Ben:My name's Ben.  Tom:Where are you from,Ben?  Ben:I'm chinese.I'm from HuNan.  Tom:Really?What's it like?  Ben:Well, it's great!  Tom:huh!  Ben:And where are you from?  Tom:I'm from Moscow,in Russia.  Ben:What's it like?  Tom:well,it's a big city and it's beautiful. |
| 4.1 对话  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 heart that. |
| 4.2 词汇（城镇周围的建筑和地方）  1.museum博物馆, 展览馆/mjuˈziːəm/ 2. street街道, 马路/striːt/  3. skyscraper摩天大楼 /ˈskaɪskreɪpər/ 4. Restaurant 餐馆, 餐厅/ˈrestrɑːnt/  5. shop 商店 /ʃɑːp/ 6. Park 公园 /pɑːrk/ 7. Bridge 桥, 桥梁 /brɪdʒ/  8. building 建筑, 建筑物 /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ |
| 4.3 句子  **What is it?**  It's an excellent museum.  It's a beautiful building.  It's a good restaurant.  It's a big skyscraper.  It's an expensive shop.  It's a crowded street.  It's a nice park. |
| 4.4不定冠词 \***a**\* 和 \***an\***  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。**  It's a shop.  这是一家商店。  **\*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**。  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。  It's an exciting city.这是一座令人兴奋的城市  \***There is\* + \*a\* 或 \*an\***  **there is**与不定冠词搭配使用。  **There's** a big park in New York. 纽约有一个大公园。  There are great restaurants.有一些很不错的餐厅。  There are a lot of skyscrapers.有许多摩天大楼。  There's a beautiful bridge.有一座漂亮的桥 |
| 4.5  A:I live in shanghai.  B:What's Shanghai like?  A:well,It's really big.There are a lot of skyscrapers ans shops.  B:Are there many skyscrapers?  A:There wonderful,but it's expensive.  B:And where do you live?  A:I live in hangzhou.  B:what’s it like?  A;It's beautiful city. |
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