



Unit 1

How are you?

Learning Focus

- Section A** Pronunciation (Letters)
- Section B** Listening and Speaking (Greetings)
- Section C** Reading (Greetings in Different Countries or Regions)
- Section D** Grammar (Number of Nouns)
- Section E** Writing (Components of Sentences)

Section A

Pronunciation

Task 1 Listen and Repeat



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/ /zi:/

Task 2 Read Aloud



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



Notes

(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。

Section B

Listening and Speaking

Part 1 Listening

Task 1 Listen and Repeat

May I have your name, please?
My family name is Green and my given name is Rose.
You can call me Jack.
What's your major here?
I major in Accounting.
May I have your QQ number?
I look forward to talking with you online later.
Let's keep in touch.



Task 2 Listen and Choose

- Good morning!
— _____
- How are you?
— _____
- Hi! Long time no see. _____
— Very well. Thank you!
- Hi, _____?
— Nothing much.



5. — I'd like to introduce Mr. Smith to you.

— _____, Mr. Smith?

— How do you do?

6. — Nice to meet you.

— _____

A. How do you do

B. Good morning!

C. How are things?

D. Nice to meet you, too.

E. what's up

F. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

Part 2 Speaking

Warm Up

Here are some expressions related to body language. Please write them down under the corresponding pictures.

embrace

kiss

shake hands

frown

wink

thumb-up

bow

applaud



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

Dialogue



Jack and Rose meet for the first time.

(J= Jack, R=Rose)

J: Hi, my name is Jack. May I have your name, please?

R: My family name is Green and my given name is Rose. You can call me Rose.

J: Glad to see you, Rose.

R: Glad to see you, Jack. What's your major here?

J: I major in English. And you?

R: Accounting. By the way, may I have your QQ number?

J: Sure. 1234567.

R: Mine is 7654321. I'm looking forward to talking with you online later.



Notes

(1) My family name is Green and my given name is Rose. 我姓格林，名叫罗丝。

family name 姓，given name 名。英语的姓名里通常由 given name (名) + middle name (中间名) + family name (姓) 构成，中间名往往略去不写。例如：

George Water Bush 一般写成 George Bush。

(2) major in 主修 (某专业)。例如：

I major in Chemistry. 我主修化学。

(3) by the way 顺便问一下。常常表达说话人在谈话过程中突然想起某事或转移话题。例如：

By the way, will you come tomorrow? 顺便问一下，你明天来吗？

(4) look forward to 盼望，期待。to 是介词，后面一般接动名词或名词。例如：

I'm looking forward to hearing from you. 我期盼着你的来信。

New Words

- call /kɔ:l/ v. 称呼, 把……叫作
major /'meɪdʒə(r)/ n. 主修课程, 专业
v. 主修, 专攻
accounting /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/ n. 会计
online /ɒn'lain/ adv. 在线
later /'leɪtə(r)/ adv. 随后, 以后



Phrases and Expressions

- major in 主修
by the way 顺便问一下
look forward to 期待



Exercises

I. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks.

- J: Hi, my name is Jack. _____
R: My family name is Green and my given name is Rose. _____
J: Glad to see you, Rose.
R: _____, Jack. What's your major here?
J: _____. And you?
R: Accounting. By the way, may I have your QQ number?
J: Sure. 1234567.
R: Mine is 7654321. _____

II. Pair Work

Make a new dialogue with your partner according to what you have learned and role play it.

Section C

Reading

Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. When you meet someone for the first time, how do you usually greet him or her?
2. What ways of greeting do you know in other countries?

While-reading



Greetings in Different Countries or Regions

Different countries or regions have different races of people, different customs and different manners. Each country or region has its own way of greeting people.

In America, it is normal for men to shake hands when they meet, but it is unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other.

In England, people often do no more than saying "hello" when they see friends. The British usually shake hands only when they meet for the first time.

In Japan, it is polite and normal for men and women to bow when they greet someone.

In Tibet of China, it is very polite for people to stick their tongues out at someone. It shows they have no evil thoughts.



Notes

(1) Each country or region has its own way of greeting people. 每个国家或地区都有自己问候他人的方式。

英语 1

own /əʊn/ *adj.* 自己的。例如：

Everyone has his own idea. 每个人都有自己的想法。

(2) In America, it is normal for men to shake hands when they meet, but it is unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other. 在美国，男士见面相互握手是正常的，但打招呼时相互亲吻是不常见的。

① it is +*adj.* +for sb. + to do sth. 是固定句式。可用于此句型的形容词有 difficult, easy, hard, important, dangerous, (im)possible 等。例如：

It's very dangerous for children to cross the busy street. 对孩子们来说，穿过繁忙的街道很危险。

② shake hands 意为“握手”。例如：

You should shake hands with her when you first see her. 当你第一次见到她时应该和她握手。

③ when 意为“当……时候”。例如：

When you have questions, just ask the teacher. 当你有问题时，问老师好了。

④ each other 意为“彼此，相互”。用于两者之间。例如：

We can learn so much from each other. 我们可以从彼此那里学到很多东西。

(3) In England, people often do no more than say “hello” when they see friends. 在英国，人们遇到朋友时，他们仅仅说“你好”。

no more than 意为“仅仅，不超过”。例如：

This is no more than a beginning. 这仅仅是个开端。

Each class has no more than ten students. 每个班不超过十名学生。

(4) In Tibet of China, it is very polite for people to stick their tongues out at someone. 在中国西藏，人们对着某人把舌头伸出来是非常有礼貌的。

stick...out at sb. 意为“向某人伸出……”。例如：

Don't stick your tongue out at me. 不要对着我伸舌头。

New Words

greet /gri:t/ *v.* 和（某人）打招呼

different /'dɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的，有区别的，有差异的



country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家
 region /'ri:dʒən/ *n.* 地区
 race /reɪs/ *n.* 民族; 赛跑
 custom /'kʌstəm/ *n.* 风俗, 习俗
 manner /'mænə(r)/ *n.* 礼貌, 礼仪
 normal /'nɔ:ml/ *adj.* 正常的, 一般的
 shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (与某人) 握手
 unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ *adj.* 不寻常的, 罕见的
 British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 英国的, 英国人的
 polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的, 客气的
 bow /baʊ/ *v.* 鞠躬, 点头
 Tibet /tɪ'bet/ *n.* 西藏
 stick /stɪk/ *v.* 伸出
 tongue /tʌŋ/ *n.* 舌头
 show /ʃəʊ/ *v.* 表明
 evil /'i:vl/ *adj.* 邪恶的, 恶毒的
 thought /θɔ:t/ *n.* 意图; 思想

Phrases and Expressions

shake hands 握手
 each other 彼此
 no more than 仅仅
 for the first time 第一次
 stick...out 伸出, 探出

Post-reading

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. How do men in America greet each other when they meet?

2. In which country do people usually bow when they greet each other?

3. Why do people in Tibet stick their tongues out at someone?

II. Fill in the blanks in each sentence according to the first letter.

1. Social c_____ are different in different countries or regions.
2. She g_____ him with a smile.
3. N_____ working hours here are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
4. He is always so p_____ to people.
5. When Japanese people meet, they b_____.
6. He is an e_____ man.

III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase which is given below, changing the form when necessary.

for the first time stick...out shake hands
no more than each other look forward to

1. Let's all _____ with the winners.
2. The students should help _____.
3. She is _____ a child.
4. We are _____ learning more in the new semester.
5. We've come here _____.
6. The doctor asks him to _____ his tongue _____.

Section D

Grammar

Number of Nouns (名词的数)

名词是表示人、事、物、地点或抽象概念的词，可分为不可数名词和可数名词。

不可数名词不能以数目来计算，它一般没有复数形式，它的前面一般不能直接用不定冠词 a/an。抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数名词，如 love, bread, New York。

可数名词能以数目来计算，有复数形式，如 two cups, three cats。

可数名词复数形式的构成规则如下：

(1) 一般情况下，可在名词后直接加 s，在清辅音后读 /s/，在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/。

(2) 以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的名词，其后加 es，读 /ɪz/，如 bus — buses, watch — watches。

(3) 以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的名词，变 y 为 i 再加 es，如 baby — babies。

(4) 以 o 结尾的部分名词，其后加 es，如 potato — potatoes, tomato — tomatoes, hero — heroes, Negro — Negroes。其他一般加 s。

(5) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时，去掉 f/fe 加 ves，如 half — halves。

(6) 部分名词的复数形式变化不规则，如 child — children, foot — feet, man — men。

(7) 部分名词的单复数同形，如 deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese。

Exercises

I. Write down the plural forms of the following nouns.

leaf _____	puppy _____	box _____	knife _____
brush _____	church _____	glass _____	boy _____
roof _____	sheep _____	bamboo _____	city _____
ox _____	Chinese _____	deer _____	foot _____

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

- The students don't have _____ today.

A. many homeworks	B. much homework
C. much homeworks	D. many homework
- There are many _____ on the wall.

A. pictures	B. picture	C. photo	D. a photo
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- Many _____ are eating grass over there.

A. sheeps	B. sheep	C. sheepes	D. shoop
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- The new Silk Road will offer many _____ for more nations to communicate.

A. chances	B. chance	C. chancees	D. the chance
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- There are many _____ on the road.

A. bus	B. buses	C. buss	D. box
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6. Look at these _____. They are my family members.
 A. photo B. photos
 C. photoes D. the photos
7. There are five _____ and three _____ in the group.
 A. Japanese, Germen B. Japaneses, Germen
 C. Japanese, German D. Japanese, Germans
8. — It's hot today. Have some _____, please.
 — No, thanks. I'm not thirsty at all.
 A. water B. waters
 C. bread D. chocolate
9. There _____ some _____ in the river.
 A. is, fish B. are, fishes
 C. is, fishes D. are, fish
10. In Britain _____ are all painted red.
 A. letter boxes B. letters boxes
 C. letter box D. letters box

Section E

Writing

Components of Sentences (句子成分)

英语的句子成分有主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语等。

1. 主语 (Subject)

主语是陈述的对象，指明是“什么人”或“什么事物”，一般位于句首。主语可由名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词、名词化的形容词和主语从句等充当。例如：

My sister is a teacher. 我的姐姐是一名老师。

We often speak English in class. 我们经常在课上讲英语。

Eight is a lucky number in China. 在中国，8 是一个吉祥数字。

2. 谓语 (Predicate)

谓语用来陈述或说明主语的动作或状态，说明主语“是什么”或“怎么样”，通常放在主语的后面，它有人称、数、时态和语态的变化，一般由动词或动词词组充当。例如：

She works in a hospital. 她在一家医院工作。

He has gone to Beijing. 他已经去北京了。

3. 宾语 (Objective)

宾语表示动作行为的对象，跟在及物动词之后。例如：

We like English. 我们喜欢英语。

They helped the old with their housework yesterday. 昨天他们帮老人干家务了。

有些及物动词可以带两个宾语，往往一个指人，一个指物，一般指人的叫间接宾语，指物的叫直接宾语。例如：

He gave me some ink. 他给了我一些墨水。

4. 宾补 (Objective Complement)

宾补就是宾语补足语，用来补充说明宾语的性质、状态等。例如：

I see you crossing the street. 我看见你正穿过街道。

They painted their boat white. 他们把船涂成白色。

Exercises

I. Identify the functions of the underlined parts in the following sentences.

1. The sun rises.
2. They often play basketball.
3. The students have finished reading the book.
4. Tom bought his girlfriend some flowers.
5. We elected him the monitor of our class.

II. Rearrange the following words to make sentences.

1. have, I, your name, may

_____?

2. from, I, come, Beijing

_____.

3. asked, their English teacher, to recite the text, them

_____.

4. him, his father, a book, gave, yesterday

5. You can see, playing football, many boys, on the playground

Life and Culture

Riddles

1. Which letter is a drink?
 2. Which letter is around a cover about three-quarters of the earth's surface?
 3. Which letter is an insect?
 4. Which letter is round green seeds?
 5. Which letter is often used for asking about reasons?
 6. Which letter is a part of your body with which you see?
 7. Which letter changes a pear into a pearl?
 8. Which letter makes a road broad?
 9. Which letter is in the middle of the world?
 10. Which is the longest word in the world?
1. Tt(tea) 2. Cc(sea) 3. Bb(bee) 4. Pp(pea) 5. Yy(why) 6. Ii(eye)
7. Ll (pearl比pear多了一个字母l, 所以是L把pear变成了pearl。)
8. Bb (road和broad 两个单词仅差了一个字母 b, 所以是 b 把 road 变成了 broad。)
9. Rr (单词world的中间字母是r。)
10. smiles (首字母和尾字母之间相隔一英里远。)



Music Time



Hello Song

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

I'm good.

I'm great!

I'm wonderful!

I'm good.

I'm great!

I'm wonderful!

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

I'm tired.

I'm hungry.

I'm not so good.

I'm tired.

I'm hungry.

I'm not so good.

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?

Hello, hello, hello, how are you?