



## Unit 1 My name's Gina.

### 知识链接

1. 词汇: my, your, his, her, name, look, boy, girl, telephone, number, phone, card, ID card, family, am, is, are, meet, nice, what, last, to, hello, hi, and, zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
2. 交际用语: What's your name?  
My name is Gina.  
I'm Gina. Nice to meet you.  
What's your phone number? It's 284-2934.
3. 语法: be, my, your, his, her 的用法。

### 目标要求

1. 能听说并认读本单元所列的日常交际用语, 重点学会打招呼, 并做到语音语调正确。
2. 理解并掌握 be 动词 am 和 is 的意思及其词法。
3. 学会使用正确的形容词性物主代词。



## Section A

### 学什么



#### 知识

#### ① 1. What's your name?

这是询问对方姓名的特殊疑问句。当两人初次见面相互询问姓名时可用 What's your name? 后面可以加上 please 以示客气, 礼貌。也可直接说: Your name, please? (用升调朗读)。对方可回答 My name is... / I am...; 并可接着反问对方 And what's your name? 例如:

- ① — Hi! What's your name? 你好! 你叫什么名字?  
— Hi! My name is Lin Tao. And what's your name?  
你好! 我叫林涛。你叫什么名字?

- ② — I'm Gina. Your name, please? 我叫吉娜。请问你的名字?  
— I'm Jim. 我叫吉姆。

但在口语中一般直接说出名字。如:

- What's your name?  
— Li Lei.

该句型多见于上级对下级, 如新生入学时老师问学生; 求职时老板对求职人员等场合。〔注〕What's 是 What is 的缩写形式。

〔注〕英语中的句号是一小圆点, 不用小圆圈。

#### ② 2. Hello! 你好!

Hello 一般可作为熟人、朋友之间的打招呼用语或非正式场合, 语气较随便, 意为“您好”, 也可用以唤起注意, 如打电话时或路上碰见熟人时, 都可说 Hello, 相当于中文的“你好”。在回答时也用。在表示问候唤起注意时, 有时可用 Hi 来代替 Hello, 前者更显得随便。例如:

- ① — Hello/Hi, Jim! 你好, 吉姆。  
② — Hello/Hi, Li Lei! 你好, 李雷。

③ 3. Hi! 原本是比较随便的招呼用语, 和 Hello 近似, 但在较熟悉的朋友之间也有问好的意思, 久而久之成为一句人们非常熟悉的问候语, 它多用于青年人或熟人之间, 一般不用于对长辈和上级, 以免显得不尊重对方。

④ 4. Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

这是一种打招呼的用语。两位初次见面, 经人介绍相识后一般要向对方说 Nice to meet you, 以表示一种礼节。也可以说: Glad to see/meet you. 回答时用 “Nice to meet you, too.” 如下面三种情景:

(1) 经第三者介绍认识后:

Li Lei: Hello, Jim. This is Wei Hua.

Jim: Hello, Wei Hua! Nice to meet you.

Wei Hua: Hello, Jim! Nice to meet you, too.

(2) 自我介绍认识之后:

Jim: Hello! I'm Jim Green.

Kate: Hello! My name is Kate Green.

Jim: Nice to meet you, Kate.

Kate: Nice to meet you, too, Jim.

(3) 经询问认识后:

Jim: Hello! My name is Jim Green. What's your name?

Kate: Hello! I'm Kate Green. Nice to meet you, Jim.

Jim: Nice to meet you, too, Kate.

〔注〕 nice 一词在这里表示说话人 “感到高兴” 的意思, meet 一词在这里表示 “初次相识” 的意思。较熟悉之后常用 Nice to see you.

如: Nice going! 干得好! (这是一句赞美别人的语句, 美国人用得最多)

① —It's nice to meet you. (It's = It was)

—It's nice to meet you, too.

② —I'm glad to meet you.

—I'm glad to meet you, too.

在分别时可以说 Nice meeting you! 见到您真高兴!

⑤ 5. First name 和 last name.

中文姓名的顺序为姓在前, 名在后, 而英文姓名与中文相反。如: Han Meimei, Han 是姓, Meimei 是名, 姓要放在名的前面。而 Jim Green, Jim 是人的名, Green 是人的姓, 英文中的姓要放在名的后面。英文名字和中文名字的姓和名的顺序正好相反。如果一位老师叫 Gao Hui, 显然是中国人, 我们当然称他为 Miss Gao; 如果一位外籍老师的名字叫 Jim

Green, 我们就应该称他为 Mr Green, 或 Mr Jim Green, 不能称他为 Mr Jim. Mr 和 Miss 不能用于人名前。

英文名字通常由三部分构成:

(1) First name = given name = Christian name (名字)

(2) Middle name (中间的名字)

(3) Last name = family name = surname (姓)

如: John. F. Kennedy, John is his first name or given name, F is his middle name, Kennedy is his last name or family name.



### 能力

#### 交际能力

例 1 有人问你 What's your name? 你应回答:

- A. name is...
- B. Your name is...
- C. My name is...
- D. Nice to meet you!



#### 点评

当回答“你的名字叫什么?”这个问题时,其正确形式为 My name is..., 故正确答案为 C。

例 2 “What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of your cat?” “Mimi.”

[点评 答案为 name. Mimi 是猫的名字。]



### 迁移与拓展

1. What's your name? 还可以写成 What is your name? What is = What's. 同样, I am = I'm, it is = it's.

2. 中国人的姓名和以英语为母语的国家的人名表达方式不同: 中国人的姓名是把家庭的姓放在前面, 名放在后; 但在以英语为母语的国家的姓名, 是名在前, 家族的姓在后。如: Mark Smith, Mark 是名, Smith 是姓。

3. 在一些国家里, 人们可以直接称呼对方的 last name, 而在以英语为母语的国家的姓名, 称呼某人时要加上 Mr, Miss, Mrs. 人们通常都有爱称, 爱称由朋友和亲属使用, 没爱称他们会感到很难过。

4. 将 26 个字母按读音归类, 便于记忆。

我们以 5 个元音字母的音素归类, 如下表:



含有字母 Aa 读音 /ei/	Aa[e] Bb[bi:] Cc[si:] Dd[di:] Ee[i:] Gg[dʒi:] Kk[kei]
含有字母 Ee 的读音 /i:/	Bb[bi:] Cc[si:] Dd[di:] Ee[i:] Gg[dʒi:] Vv[vi:]
含有字母 Oo 的读音 /əu/	Oo[əu]
含有字母 Uu 的读音 /ju:/	Uu[ju:] Qq[kju:] Ww[dʌbju:]
含有读音 /e/	Ff[ef] Mm[em] Nn[en] Ss[es] Xx[eks] Zz[zed]
其他字母	Rr[a:]

例1 找出元音音素与其余不同的字母。

- (1)JPVG( ) (2)KJHF( ) (3)ZSNY( )  
(4)CBQV( ) (5)WMFN( )

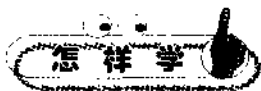
[点评 根据上表(1)J (2)F (3)Y (4)Q (5)W]

例2 句型转换。

I'm Tony Brown. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Tony Brown.

[点评 I'm Tony Brown. 我是托尼·布朗, 即我的名字是托尼·布朗。故可改写为 My name is Tony Brown.]



例 补全对话

Li: \_\_\_\_\_!

Wei: Hello! Li Lei.

Wei: Hello! Wang Dong. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Wei Hua.

Wang: Hello! Wei Hua. \_\_\_\_\_ you.

Wei: \_\_\_\_\_ you, \_\_\_\_\_ are you?

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_, thank you, \_\_\_\_\_?

Wei: I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

Wang: And \_\_\_\_\_ you, Li Lei?

Li: I'm fine. \_\_\_\_\_ you.

[点拨 在两个陌生人初次见面自我介绍后, 要互相问候 Nice to meet you.

Hello, My. Nice to meet/see. Nice to meet/see, too. How. Fine. And you. fine, too, how are, too, Thank.]

## 讨论与探究

### 1. “问候语”与“人名、称呼语”的排列顺序是怎样的？

[点评 “问候语”与“人名、称呼语”的排列顺序是：问候语，人名或称呼语。如：

Hi, Mary! 你好，玛丽。

Hello, Francisco. 你好，弗朗西斯科。]

### 2. 什么时候大写英语字母？

[点评 在英语中，每一个句子或每一个标题的第一个单词的第一个字母都应大写，人的姓名的每一个单词的第一个字母也都应大写。如：

① My name is Gao Hui. 我的名字叫高慧。

② What's your name? 你叫什么名字？

句①中的 My 和 Gao Hui 以及句②中 What's 的第一个字母均须大写。再如标题 Unit 1 (第一单元) 的第一个字母也应大写。

除此之外，大写字母还可以用于以下几种情况：

(1) 人名、地名、国名、语言名称、某国人等专有名称的第一个字母，如：Zhang Hong (张红)、Shanghai (上海)、China (中国)、English (英语)、American (美国人) 等；

(2) 表示星期几和某月份的名词要大写开头，如：Saturday (星期六)、February (二月) 等；

(3) 由普通名词构成的专有名词词组里的实词首字母必须大写，如：the Great Wall (长城)、the United States of America (美利坚合众国) 等；

(4) 姓名前表示头衔、职位等称呼语的首字母大写，如：Mr Green (格林先生)、Comrade Wang (王同志)、Mr Read (里德先生) 等；

(5) 人称代词 I 以及 OK、TV、P. E. 等缩略词无论在句中何处位置均应大写，如：You and I are students. (我和你是学生) I'm OK. (我很好)

(6) 书刊名称和文章标题里的实词习惯上也均大写开头，如：From the Earth to Moon (《从地球到月亮》) 等。

### 3. 英语中的句号和汉语中的句号是相同的吗？

[点评 不是。英语中的句号为实心点“.”，汉语的则为“。”]

### 4. 中国人的名字译成英语时可直接用汉语拼音表示吗？

[点评 可以。单名分开写，双名合起来写，姓和名的第一个字母都要大写。如：

Sima Guang 司马光、Liu Shuren 刘树人。]

## 总结与反思

### 1. 本课中练习了哪些日常交际用语？

[提示 本课中我们练习的是如何介绍自己。]

### 2. 和陌生人见面和与朋友见面的问候语是一样的吗？

[提示 不一样，和陌生人见面要用一些比较正式的问候语，而与朋友见面则常询问对方的身



体健康状况。]



### 强化练习

#### A 类

##### I. 据意填词

1. N\_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.
2. I\_\_\_\_\_ you very much.
3. W\_\_\_\_\_ your name?
4. Sit d\_\_\_\_\_, please.
5. Good m\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Lisa is a nice g\_\_\_\_\_.
7. I like E\_\_\_\_\_.
8. She is my m\_\_\_\_\_.
9. He is my good f\_\_\_\_\_.
10. I like M\_\_\_\_\_.

##### II. 用 am, is, are 填空

1. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Francisco.
2. "How \_\_\_\_\_ you?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ fine."
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Lee?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ all right, thank you very much.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ her name?
6. Amy \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ all my teachers.
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ you Bill?" "No, I'm Paul."
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ her last name?
10. Amy and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ good friends.

##### III. 单项选择

1. "Good morning, class." "\_\_\_\_\_, teacher."  
A. Fine                      B. Hello                      C. Good morning      D. Thank you
2. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jim Green.  
A. You                      B. My                      C. It                      D. I
3. "\_\_\_\_\_. Mr Wang?" "Fine, thank you."  
A. How is you              B. Good morning      C. Hello                      D. How are you
4. "What's this?" "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. It's 'M'                      B. It's here                      C. It's 'd'                      D. This is 'A'

5. "What's your name?" "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. Your name is Han Meimei                      B. It's Han Meimei  
C. This is Han Meimei                              D. My name is Han Meimei
6. This is Mr Green. \_\_\_\_\_ is your English teacher.
- A. It                      B. He                      C. She                      D. You
7. That is Mrs Read. \_\_\_\_\_ is an English woman.
- A. It                      B. He                      C. She                      D. You
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is Li Lei. \_\_\_\_\_ English is very good.
- A. He's; His                      B. His; He                      C. He; His                      D. His; He's
9. The girl is Susan. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ friend. \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.
- A. her; She                      B. she; She's                      C. her; She's                      D. She's; her
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bird. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Polly.
- A. It; Its                      B. It's; Its                      C. Its; It                      D. It's; It's

#### IV. 情景会话

1. 开学伊始, 第一次遇见 Jenny, 你说:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 刚刚入学, 老师不认识你, 当她问你 What's your name? 时, 你应当起立回答:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 课间时, 你若想与另一班的 Jim 打招呼, 你可以说:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 清晨起来跑步时, 遇见了你的老师, 你应当这样问好:  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 别人问候你说 How are you? 时, 你应该回答:  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B 类

#### V. 单项选择

1. —Your English is very good.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Thank you                      B. No, it isn't                      C. It's not good                      D. Yes
2. —Is this your ruler?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_ isn't.
- A. it                      B. this                      C. that                      D. these
3. Amy is \_\_\_\_\_ English girl.
- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /





4. — \_\_\_\_\_?

— It's "b".

- A. What is                      B. Is this                      C. What's this                      D. What's that

5. \_\_\_\_\_ a book.

- A. This                      B. this is                      C. It's                      D. That's

6. This is my telephone number, and that is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her                      B. she                      C. hers                      D. she's

7. The English put their \_\_\_\_\_ last.

- A. family names                      B. first names  
C. middle names                      D. last's names

8. Bill Gates \_\_\_\_\_ my brother's full name.

- A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. /

9. "H" \_\_\_\_\_ a word and a letter.

- A. be                      B. is                      C. am                      D. are

10. \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa. What's your name?

- A. I                      B. My                      C. I'm                      D. My am

#### VI. 根据所给句子，写一段对话

A: Yes, I am.

B: How are you?

C: I'm fine, too.

D: Can you spell it, please?

E: My name is Joan.

F: Yes, J - O - A - N - Joan.

G: Fine, thank you. And you?

H: Excuse me. Are you Miss Gao?

I: What's your name, please?

Joan: \_\_\_\_\_                      Joan: \_\_\_\_\_                      Joan: \_\_\_\_\_

Gao: \_\_\_\_\_                      Gao: \_\_\_\_\_

Joan: \_\_\_\_\_                      Joan: \_\_\_\_\_

Gao: \_\_\_\_\_                      Gao: \_\_\_\_\_

#### VII. 补全对话

A: Hello!

B: \_\_\_\_\_!

A: \_\_\_\_\_ your name?

B: My \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa.

A: How \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_, thank you. And \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I'm \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ this. Lisa?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is "a pen".

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you.

# VIII. 阅读短文，填写下表

This is a licence (牌照). It is Zhang Hong's licence. Zhang Hong is in our school. He is twelve. The number of his bike is seven zero double three eight. Is this bike good? Yes, and it is a Chinese bike.

Licence	
NAME:	_____
M/F:	_____
AGE:	_____
NUMBER:	_____ (阿拉伯数字)
MADE IN(产丁):	_____

# IX. 阅读理解，判断正(T)误(F)

Wu Dong has a good friend. His name is Peter. He is from the U. S. A. Wu Dong and Peter are in the same class. They go to school five days a week. They stay at home on Sunday and Saturday. Peter likes China and Chinese food. He likes rice cakes very much. At school they play table tennis (乒乓球) after class. Wu Dong and Peter like making things. Now they are making a plane. They like flying planes on Sunday morning. Peter speaks English and a little Chinese. Wu Dong speaks Chinese and a little English. They teach each other (互相).

- ( ) 1. Wu Dong has an American friend.
- ( ) 2. They go to school from Monday to Friday.
- ( ) 3. They often fly planes after class.
- ( ) 4. Wu Dong teaches Peter English and Peter teaches Wu Dong Chinese.
- ( ) 5. Peter often eats rice cakes because he likes eating them.



## Section B

### 学什么



#### 知识

#### 1. be 动词的用法。

动词 be 可表示“是”的动词有 am, is, are, 在具体使用时要随着人称及数的变化进行相应的改变。

(1) am 用于第一人称单数。“我”, 英文用大写 I 来表示。I'm 是 I am 的缩写形式。如: I'm fine. I'm Kate.

(2) is 用于第三人称单数 he “他”, she “她”和 it “它”后; 也用于 this “这”, my name “我的名字”, his name “他的名字”等表示单数名词或代词后。如:

My name is Jim. This is Li Ming. It's here.

(3) are 用于第二人称单数和复数 you “你, 你们”之后。are 也用于第一人称复数 we “我们”和第三人称复数 they “他们, 她们, 它们”之后。如:

You're in Row Two. You're a student. You're teachers. They're OK.  
We're all right.

[注] am 或 is 在很多时候可以和它前面的那个词缩写为一个词。如: I am = I'm, It is = It's, My name is = My name's。但 This is 不能缩写, 这是因为 This 这个词的最后已经有了字母 s 的缘故。另外简略形式的肯定回答中 am 和 is 不能和前面的主语缩写。如我们可以说 Yes, it is, 而不能说 Yes, it's。但在否定回答中 am 和 is 可以和前面的主语缩写。

关于 be 的用法可以记住下面口诀:

“我”用 am, “你”用 are, is 紧跟“他、她、它”, 复数人称全用 are。单数主语用 is, 复数主语也用 are。

例 用 am, is, are 和 be 填空

(1) Those \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese jeeps.

(2) I think he \_\_\_\_\_ very old.

(3) Sorry, we can't \_\_\_\_\_ there tomorrow.



(4) “\_\_\_ you Ma Lili?” “No, I \_\_\_ Wang Lili.”

[点评 (1) are (2) is (3) 放在情态动词后面应用动词原形 be (4) Are. am.]

## 2. What's ... 的用法。

这个句型用于询问某人叫什么或者某个东西是什么，例如：

what 引导的特殊疑问句：

① — What color is orange? — It's orange.

② — What is your name? — My name is Gina.

③ — What is this in English?

— It's an apple. / It's A. / It's milk. / It's letter A.

④ — What's the date today? — It's Sep. 23rd, 2003.

⑤ — What's the weather like today? — It's rainy / sunny / ...

⑥ — What's the English for “字典”? — It's a dictionary.

⑦ — What's your telephone number? — It's 24209201.

⑧ — What's the time, please? — It's 11 o'clock.

⑨ — What class are you in? — I'm in Class One, Grade One.

⑩ — What's your favorite sport? — It's swimming.

⑪ — What's in the box? — Some books.

⑫ — What's your family name? — My family name is Kang.

⑬ — What's your first name? — My first name is Mi.

⑭ — What's your job? — I'm a teacher.

⑮ — What day is it today? — It's Wednesday.

## 3. What's your phone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

phone = telephone

n. This is a phone. / What's your telephone number?

v. phone sb. = telephone sb. = call sb. up = ring sb. up = give sb. a telephone call

如: Don't forget to call me tomorrow morning. 明天早晨别忘了给我打电话。

## 4. 英语中的数学。

What is two and five?(二加五是几?)回答是

It's(That's)seven. 这是英语表达“几加几”最简便的说法。还可以说“Two plus five makes seven.”表示减法用“minus”,如 Five minus two is three.



## 能力

### 1. 交际能力

如果与一位不相识的英国朋友交谈，你最好以什么话题开头?

A. Where do you come from?

B. Beautiful weather, isn't it?



C. What's your name?

D. How old are you?

[点悟 答案 B. 英美人见面时, 常常喜欢谈论天气。]

## 2. 辨析能力

例 用 am, is, are 填空

1. How old \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher? It \_\_\_\_\_ a secret.

2. What \_\_\_\_\_ seven and eight? It \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen.

3. What class \_\_\_\_\_ they in? They \_\_\_\_\_ in Class 3, Grade Two.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Ma Li Number 2? No, she \_\_\_\_\_ not.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ your father forty years old?

No, he \_\_\_\_\_ not.

[点悟 注意主谓一致, 1. is, is. 2. is, is. 3. are, are. 4. Is, is. 5. Is, is.]



## 迁移与拓展

### 1. 什么是基数词?

表达数目多少的数词叫基数词。前 12 个即 0~12 的拼写无规律可循, 需记忆。但 13~19 有一定的规律, 都以 *teen* 结尾。基数词常用来表示门牌号、电话号、年代等。书写时一般用阿拉伯数字, 而读的时候用英语读。其中 0 可以读作 *zero*, 也可以读作字母 *O* 的读音。例如: Room 506 读作 Room five o six。

#### 点评

### 2. 英文名字有性别之分吗?

#### 点评

Some names are only for boys or men and some for girls or women. For example, Amy is a name for a girl or woman, and Ben is a name for a boy or man. 一些名字仅是男孩名或男人名, 一些名字是女孩名或妇女名。比如说, 艾米既是女孩名, 也可用来称呼妇女, 本既是男孩名, 也可用于称呼男人。

### 3. 人称代词和物主代词。

(1) 用来表示我, 你, 他, 我们, 你们, 他们等的词叫人称代词。在英语中人称代词有人称, 数和格之分。

①人称之分。有第一人称 I, we; 第二人称 you; 第三人称 he, she, it, they.

②单数和复数。

单数: I, you, he, she, it



复数: we, you, they

③人称代词的主格和宾格。

主格: 人称代词主格在句中作主语。如: She is at home.

宾格: 人称代词宾格在句中作(动词或介词的)宾语。

如: I often help her. 我常常帮助她

物主代词表示所属关系。人称代词与物主代词的关系如下:

I→my, you→your, he→his, she→her, it→its, we→our, they→their

(2)物主代词表示形容词作用时, 后面接被修饰的名词, 称为形容词性物主代词。

其用法如下:

①一般放在被修饰的名词前面, 表示“某人的……”。如: my name 我的名字; his bike 他的自行车; our teacher 我们的老师; your cup 你的杯子

②不能与 a, an, this, that, these, those 等词一起修饰名词 例如:

She is my a friend. [误] She is my friend. [正]

They are their these book. [误] They are their books. [正]

③如果名词前面还有其他修饰成分, 形容词性物主代词应放在最前面。例如:

Their three pens; my beautiful bike

4. 你知道英语姓氏的来源吗?

为婴儿命名是父母对儿女、家庭的未来表达祝愿, 寄托希望的一种方式, 一种机会。按照英语国家民族的习俗, 一般在婴儿受洗礼时, 由牧师或父母亲朋为其命名。英语姓氏主要有以下几个来源:

(1)直接借用教名, 如 Adam, Henry 等。

(2)在教名上附加表示血统承袭关系的词缀, 如 Johnson(-son), McDonald(Mc-),

(3)反映地名, 地貌或环境特征的, 如 London, Brook 等。

(4)反映身份或职业的, 如 Carter, Smith 等。

(5)反映个人特征的, 如 Black, Longfellow 等。

(6)借用动植物的, 如 Bird, Rice 等。

(7)双姓合成构词的, 如 Burne-Jones 等。

在美国绝大多数情况下子随父姓, 但也有孩子的姓是父姓和母姓连用的。

## 怎样学



### 阅读

English family name comes last. English people usually have three names: first name (given name) is given by their parents. Middle name (Christian name) is also given by their parents. It is

seldom used; Family name (last name/surname). People don't use their middle names very much. For example, "John Henry Brown" is usually called "John Brown". This is very different from Chinese names.

**[点悟]** 此段文字讲了英国人的名字与中国人的不同, 英国人姓放在后边, 英文名字通常由三个部分构成, 第一部分和第二部分是父母起的, 但第二部分不常用。如 John Henry Brown 可以叫 John Brown。

## 讨论与探究

英国人的名字与中国人的名字有什么不同吗? 怎样使用呢?

**[点评]** 英国人姓名与中国姓名表达不一样。英国人姓名由三个词构成, 叫 full name。第一个名 (first name/given name) 和第二个名字 [middle name/Christian name (教名)] 是父母起的。第一个名字常用、第二个名字不常用。第三个才是姓, 英语称 family name 或 last name 或 Surname。英语中用于名字的词不用作姓, 用作女孩子名也不用于男孩。

对于不熟的人, 学生对老师, 下级对上级, 英国人通常称对方的姓, 在姓前用 Mr (男), Mrs (已婚女子, 后边用其丈夫的姓), Miss (用于未婚女子), 如: Mr Green, Mrs Brown, Miss Brown。另外, 现在女子多用 Ms/miz/一词, 不论婚否都可用 Ms 称呼女子, 如: Ms Green。不知对方姓什么, 不单独用 Mr, Mrs, Miss, 这时用 Sir (男子), madam (女子)。

对熟人, 如同事、同学、朋友等, 则可称其名字。家庭成员和非常熟的人之间, 可用其名字的简称或昵称, 小名或乳名。如男孩的名字为 Thomas, David, Robert, James 的昵称分别为 Tom, Dave, Bob, Jim。女孩子名 Linda, Catherine 的昵称分别为 Lin 和 Kate。]

## 强化练习

### A 类

#### I. 改正句中的错误

1. You name is Paul. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I name is Lily King. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Hello! What your name? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Her is name Gina. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What 's your mother name? \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 用 a, an, the 填空

1. A young man is asking \_\_\_\_\_ way.
2. Can you clean \_\_\_\_\_ blackboard for me?
3. What 's this on \_\_\_\_\_ desk? It 's \_\_\_\_\_ eraser. It 's a new eraser.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ apples are here. \_\_\_\_\_ oranges are there.
5. Open \_\_\_\_\_ door, please.
6. —Who is \_\_\_\_\_ boy over there?  
— He 's my brother. He has \_\_\_\_\_ nice English teacher.

7. — Look at \_\_\_\_\_ picture on \_\_\_\_\_ wall. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ boy and \_\_\_\_\_ girl?

— Yes, I can. Who are they?

— \_\_\_\_\_ boy is Li Hua, and \_\_\_\_\_ girl is Li Feng.

— Are they \_\_\_\_\_ same age?

— Yes, they are.

### III. 写出下列字母所代表的意思

1. ABC \_\_\_\_\_

2. SARS \_\_\_\_\_

3. kg \_\_\_\_\_

4. ID card \_\_\_\_\_

5. SOS \_\_\_\_\_

6. IQ \_\_\_\_\_

7. CD \_\_\_\_\_

8. SUN. (原形) \_\_\_\_\_

9. ad \_\_\_\_\_

10. WTO \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. 单项选择

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese jeep.

A. an

B. a

C. one

D. /

2. Is she \_\_\_\_\_ old teacher?

A. a

B. an

C. /

D. one

3. What is that \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese?

A. in

B. to

C. on

D. at

4. What \_\_\_\_\_ is Jim? He is \_\_\_\_\_ 12.

A. No; No

B. number; number

C. number; NO

D. No; number

5. \_\_\_\_\_! Are you Mr Wang?

A. Sorry

B. Hello

C. Thank you

D. Excuse me

6. — Is that \_\_\_\_\_ apple? — No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ orange.

A. a; a

B. an; a

C. a; an

D. an; an

7. \_\_\_\_\_! Your bike is here.

A. Look

B. Fine

C. Excuse me

D. Yes

8. — Is it an egg? — Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. this is

B. it's

C. that's

D. it is

### V. 补全对话

A: Hello!

B: 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you Li Ying?

B: No, I 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Wu Ying.

A: How 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are you?

B: I'm twelve.

A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ this 6 \_\_\_\_\_ English?

B: It 7 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.



A: Can you spell 9, please?

B: Yes, R-U-L-E-R, ruler.

A: Thank 10 very much.

B: That's OK.

**B 类****VI. 用 be 动词的适当形式填空**

- Where        my pencil-box?
- your father an English teacher? Yes, he       .
- Lucy here today? No, she       .
- I think that        right.
- it a panda? Yes, it       .
- My brother        here today.
- you Linda? No, I        not.
- He        a young teacher. He        English.
- I think they        their books.
- Excuse me.        this your eraser?

**VII 完形填空**

Mr Liu is 1 teacher 2 English. He is not young, but he is not old. He 3 a round face (一张圆脸) and black hair (头发). He is tall. 4 are fifty students in his class. They 5 him. Now it's five in the afternoon. 6, some students 7 in the classroom. Mr Liu is there, too. He is helping 8 with their English. He is a good teacher 9 a good friend of 10 all, too.

- |                |             |                 |              |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. a        | B. the      | C. an           | D. this      |
| 2. A. in       | B. with     | C. on           | D. of        |
| 3. A. is       | B. have     | C. has          | D. is having |
| 4. A. Here     | B. There    | C. Those        | D. These     |
| 5. A. all like | B. likes    | C. like all     | D. all look  |
| 6. A. See      | B. Look     | C. Watch        | D. Look at   |
| 7. A. study    | B. studying | C. are studying | D. are study |
| 8. A. they     | B. their    | C. theirs       | D. them      |
| 9. A. and      | B. but      | C. then         | D. or        |
| 10. A. they    | B. them     | C. their        | D. theirs    |