

英语解霸

初三分册

# 初中英语 课文翻译与解析

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根据最新修订版三年制初中英语教材编写

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## 前 言

目前我国中学生学习英语感到最大的困难是对文章的理解和对语言要点的掌握。其原因是英语的语法、语言习惯、句子结构等和汉语差别太大。单靠老师课堂上的讲授显然不够。因此,中学生迫切需要一本密切联系课本,与每课课文同步前进的辅导读物,以补充课堂教学之不足。

为满足中学生这一需要,针对中学生的困难,我们编写了这一套《英语解霸——初中英语课文翻译与解析》。这套书的编写原则是按照中学英语最新课文内容,译释结合,把中学英语教学大纲中要求掌握的基础知识,分别贯穿在各课注释中,循序渐进,既有知识性,又有工具性、使用性,使之真正对学生学习课文有帮助。首先,我们把全文逐句翻译成忠实流畅、规范化的汉语句子,减少了学生查字典找出汉语释义的麻烦,更重要的是使学生从英汉比较中弄清英汉两种语言的句法结构、表达方式的差别,使学生既能掌握英语精髓,又能避免“中国式英语”的错误。在注释方面,我们强调难句的理解、难词的用法,强调重视英语的习惯表达法,在比较准确地用汉语解释了英语词语的含义后,列举英语例句,附以例句的译文,做到“举一反三”,使学生不但理解英语词语,而且能活用,触类旁通,掌握有关词语的用法,帮助学生打下坚实的基础。

本书在编写过程中参考了人民教育出版社出版的初中英语各册《教学参考书》以及多种中学英语书刊,谨此致谢。

本书限于编写者水平,加上编写时间仓促,缺点及错误势难避免,敬请各位读者不吝赐教,帮助我们纠正错误。

编 者

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# Unit 1 Teacher's Day

## 课文译文

### Lesson 1

#### 1. Read and say 读与说

JIM: Hi, Li Lei! How are you?

吉姆: 嘿, 李雷! 你好吗?

LI LEI: Oh, hello, Jim. Glad to see you again.

李雷: 噢, 你好, 吉姆。非常高兴又见到你。

How are you?

你怎么样?

JIM: I'm very well. Did you have a good summer

吉姆: 我很好 你暑假过得愉快吗?

holiday?

LI LEI: Yes, thanks. How's Kate?

李雷: 很好, 谢谢。凯特怎么样?

JIM: She's OK, thanks.

吉姆: 她很好, 谢谢。

LI LEI: And your parents?

李雷: 你的父母身体怎么样?

JIM: They're both fine, too. What about your family?

吉姆: 他们也都很好。 你家里的人都怎么样?

LI LEI: Fine, thanks. Oh, that's the bell.

李雷: 很好, 谢谢。噢, 铃响了。

Everyone is going into class. We'd better go too.

大家都去上课了。 我们最好也去吧。

#### 2. Read and act 朗读与表演

MISS ZHAO: Good morning, class! Who is on duty today?

赵小姐: 早上好, 同学们! 今天谁值日?

MA LILI: Good morning. I am. Everyone is here.

马丽丽: 早上好。 我值日。大家都到了。

No one is away.

谁也没缺席。

Today is Thursday, September 10th,  
今天是星期四, 九月十日,  
Teachers' Day. Happy Teachers' Day,  
教师节。 教师节快乐,  
Miss Zhao! Here are some flowers for you,  
赵小姐! 这些是送给您的花,  
with our best wishes.  
带着我们最美好的祝愿。

MISS ZHAO: What beautiful flowers! Oh, a diary,  
赵小姐: 多么漂亮的花呀! 哦, 还有一个  
too. Thank you!  
日记本。谢谢你们!

### 3. Read and learn 读与学

Make a Teachers' Day card in your art lesson.  
在美术课上做一张教师节贺卡。

To our dear teacher,  
(赠)我们亲爱的老师:

*Happy Teachers' Day!*

教师节快乐!

*Thank you for teaching us so well.*

感谢您教我们这么好。

*We hope you'll have a very happy year in our class.*

我们希望您在我们班里度过快乐的一年。

*Good luck! Best wishes!*

祝您顺利! 最美好的祝愿!

*From your students*  
您的学生们

## Lesson 2

### Read 阅读

Miss Zhao asked Jim to give the class a talk.

赵小姐请吉姆给全班同学做一次报告。

TEACHER: Tomorrow I want you to give us a talk, Jim.

老师: 明天,我想让你给我们做一次报告, 吉姆。

Please give us a short talk. Nothing

请给我们做一次简短的报告。没什么难的！  
difficult!

JIM: A talk? What subject should I talk about?

吉姆: 报告? 我应该讲什么题目呢?

TEACHER: Choose any subject. Something about

老师: 选择任何题目(都行)。比如, 关于英国的事。  
England, for example.

JIM: About England? What a good idea! Maybe

吉姆: 关于英国? 多么好的主意呀! 也许,  
I could talk about English names.  
我可以谈谈英国人的名字。

TEACHER: Yes, do please. That's a good idea.

老师: 可以, 就讲这个吧。真是个好主意。

What subject did Jim choose? He chose to talk about English names.

吉姆选择了什么题目? 他选择了讲关于英国人的名字。

Read his talk below and find out: "What did Jim's parents call him when

阅读他下面的谈话, 然后找出: "当吉姆出生时, 他的父母管他叫

he was born?" Then answer the questions on page 2 of your workbook.

什么?" 然后回答你的辅助练习册第2页上的问题。

## ENGLISH NAMES

### 英国人的名字

Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name

大多数英国人都有三个名字: 教名, 名字

and the family name. Their family name comes last. For example, my full  
和姓氏。他们的姓名放在最后面。例如, 我的

name is Jim Allan Green, Green is my family name. My parents gave me  
全名是吉姆·艾伦·格林, 格林是我的姓。我的父母给我起了

both of my other names.

另外两个名字。

People don't use their middle name very much. So "John Henry

人们不怎么用他们的中间的名字。所以“约翰·

Brown" is usually called "John Brown". People never use Mr, Mrs or Miss

亨利·布朗”通常被叫作“约翰·布朗”。人们从不把先生、夫人或小姐

before their first names. So you can say John Brown, or Mr Brown,

用在他们的教名前面。所以你可以说约翰·布朗, 或布朗先生,

but you should never say Mr John . They use Mr , Mrs or Miss with the  
但是你决不能说约翰先生。 他们把先生、夫人或小姐同姓氏用在  
family name but never with the first name.

一起,但是决不同教名用在一起。

I think this is different from Chinese names. In China, the first  
我认为这是与中国人的名字不一样的。 在中国, 前面  
的

name is the family name , and the last name is the given names. For  
是姓氏, 后面才是所起的名字。 例

example , a man called Zhou Jian put his family name Zhou first.  
如, 一个叫周坚的人, 把他的姓——周,放在最前面。

Sometimes people ask me about my name . “When you were born why  
有时, 人们问我关于我的名字的事情。“当你出生的时候,为什  
did your parents call you Jim?” they asked . “ Why did they choose that  
么你的父母把你叫做吉姆?” 他们问道。 “为什么他们选择了那个  
name?” The answer is they didn't call me Jim. They called me  
名字?” 答案是, 他们不管我叫吉姆。 他们把我叫做  
James . James was the name of my grandfather . In England , people usually  
詹姆斯。詹姆斯是我祖父的名字。 在英国, 人们通常  
call me Jim for short. That's because it is shorter and easier than James.  
简称我为吉姆。 那是因为吉姆比詹姆斯更简短。

### Lesson 3

#### 1. Read and act 朗读与表演

A: Excuse me. What is your full name, please?

打扰了。 请问,你的全名是什么?

B: My name is Robert Thomas Brown.

我的名字是罗伯特·托马斯·布朗。

A: Thank you, Mr Robert.

谢谢你, 罗伯特先生。

B: No, I'm Mr Brown.

不,我是布朗先生。

A: Oh, sorry!

哦,对不起!

B: That's all right. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob? But please

没关系。 你为什么 not 叫我罗伯特或鲍勃呢? 但是,请

don't call me Mr Bob!

不要叫我鲍勃先生!

A: Thanks, Bob. I won't.  
谢谢, 鲍勃。我不会了。

## 2. Practise 练习

Look at these English names.  
请看看这些英国人的名字。

### Boy's names 男名

Thomas 托马斯——Tom 汤姆

David 戴维——Dave 大卫

### Girls' names 女名

Linda 琳达——Lin 琳

Catherine 凯瑟琳——Kate 凯特

A: Is Linda a boy's name?

琳达是男孩子的名字吗?

Is James a boy's name or a girl's name?

詹姆斯是男孩的名字还是女孩的名字?

Jill is a girl's name, isn't it?

吉尔是女孩的名字, 是吗?

B: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

是的, 是。 不, 不是。

It's a... name. / I think it's a... name.

它是个……的名字。 / 我认为它是个……的名字。

I'm not sure. / I'm afraid I've no idea.

我不能确定。 / 恐怕我不太清楚。

That's difficult. Let's go and ask our teacher.

那很困难。 让我们去问问我们老师吧。

## 3. Read and act 朗读与表演

A: Excuse me. What's your full name, please?

打扰了。 请问, 你的全名是什么?

B: James Allan Green.

詹姆斯·艾伦·格林。

A: Shall I call you James or Jim?

我能叫你詹姆斯或吉姆吗?

B: It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Jim

没关系。 这并不重要。 但是我的朋友们简称我

for short.

为吉姆。

A: OK. Jim.

好的, 吉姆。



A: Excuse me. Are you a new student?

打扰了。你是新来的学生吗?

B: Yes, I am.

是的,我是。

A: Glad to meet you. What's your name, please?

认识你很高兴。请问,你叫什么名字?

B: Sun Huifang.

孙慧芳。

A: May I call you Huifang?

我可以叫你慧芳吗?

B: Of course, if you wish.

当然,如果你愿意的话。

## Lesson 4

### 2. Read and act 朗读与表演

Monday 星期一

A: What are you going to give our art teacher for Teachers' Day?

教师节你打算给我们美术老师什么礼物?

B: I'm not sure. Maybe I'll give her some flowers.

我还没确定。也许我将送给她一些鲜花。

What about you?

你呢?

A: I'm going to give her a book.

我打算送给她一本书。

B: That's a good idea.

那是一个好主意。

Friday 星期五

A: Did you give our English teacher a card for Teachers' Day?

你给我们英语老师一张教师节贺卡了吗?

B: Yes, I did.

是的,我给了。

A: What did you write on it?

你在上面写了些什么?

B: I wrote: "Best wishes for Teachers' Day!"

我写道:“致以教师节最美好的祝愿!”

## 课文重点、难点注释

### 1. short for 和 for short 的区别

两者都表示简称,但 short for 用在句子中间,for short 用在句末;前者中的 short 是形容词,后者中的 short 是名词;short for 中的 for 具有“为”、“作为”的意思,for short 中的 for 是“为了”的意思。

例:Kate is short for Catherine. 凯特是凯瑟琳的简称。

We call Linda Lin for short. 我们把琳达简称为“琳”。

### 2. go into(to) class 表示“去上课”。class 前不能加冠词 the, 因为 class 泛指老师与学生在教与学的过程中构成的课堂,强调广义上的课,而加上 the 则表示特指的或专门的某一堂课。此类短语有:

in class	before class	after class
在课堂上	课前	课后
go to school	be in school	be at school
去上学	在上学(尚未参加工作)	在学校(还没有放学)
go to bed	be in bed	
去睡觉	卧病在床	
go to work	be at work	be back from work
上班	在工作	下班
be in hospital	go to hospital	
在住院	去医院看病	

名词前有 the 表特指,即特指某一个 the 之后的名词。

例:His father went to the school to see him. 他父亲去学校看望了他。

He went to the hospital to see his father. 他去医院探望了他的父亲。

### 3. find 与 find out 的区别

①find 表示“找到”;“认为”“觉得”。

例:I looked for my book yesterday but I didn't find it.

昨天我找书,但是没有找到。

I find the story very interesting.

我觉得这个故事很有趣。

I found it important to get to school on time.

我觉得准时到校很重要。

How do you find the play? 你认为这部戏怎么样?

②find out 表示通过思考、分析、推理等手段弄清楚一件事情的来龙去脉,后面可接名词或宾语从句。(接宾语从句时少数情况下也可用 find,但多数情况下用 find out)

例:Please find(out) who broke the glass.

请查明是谁把那个玻璃杯打碎的。

I'll go and find out when they will leave.

我去查明他们什么时候离开。

Please find out the reason for his coming.

清查一下他来的原因。

4. Excuse me 与 I'm sorry 的区别

向别人请教问题或询问情况、提出请求时,说 Excuse me, 而不说 I'm sorry。由于某种失误或做错了事而影响他人或给他人造成伤害时说 I'm sorry, 但有时也用 Excuse me。

例: Excuse me, may I have your name, please?

对不起,你能不能告诉我你的名字?

Excuse me, but can you tell me how to get to the nearest bus station?

对不起,你能告诉我去离这儿最近的公共汽车站怎么走吗?

Excuse me, would you please wait a minute?

对不起,你等一会儿好吗?

I'm sorry, but I can't tell you my name.

对不起,我不能告诉你我的名字。

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起,让你久等了。

I'm sorry for being so late. 对不起,我来得太晚了。

5. thank sb. for... 为……而感谢某人

① for 后面跟名词

Thank your mother for the skirt. 谢谢你妈送给我的裙子。

② for 为介词,若后面跟动词,则转为名词性质,即为动名词。形式为 v + ing。

Thank you for helping me. 谢谢你帮助我。

6. wish 与 hope 的区别

① wish + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(形容词或名词)

I wish your mother happy! 我祝你妈妈快乐!

I wish you a happy New Year! 我祝你新年快乐!

All the students wished their teachers good luck in the next year.

所有的学生祝老师们来年好运。

② hope + (that) 宾语从句

I hope (that) you (will) have a good time here.

我希望你在这儿愉快。

He hopes (that) he (will) have a lot of friends in the new class.

他希望他在新的班级里能有许多朋友。

【注】① hope 引导的宾语从句 that 和 will 可省去。

7. Nothing difficult! 没什么难的!

这里形容词 difficult 作定语,修饰不定代词 nothing, 应位于其后。类似的不定代词还有 something, anything, everything 等。再如:

① You'd better talk about something easy.

你最好谈些轻松的事情。

② Is there anything important in today's paper?

今天报上有什么重要的新闻吗?

③ There's nothing strange about it.

这件事没有什么值得奇怪的。

8. We'd better go now. 我们最好现在走吧。

① had better 意思是“还是……的好”,“最好……”, had 可缩写成 'd。例如: you'd better; I'd better

②had better 为情态动词,后面接动词原形。例如:

He'd better go home as quickly as he can.

他最好尽快回家。

· We'd better go and have a look at the house.

我们最好去看看那间房子。

③had better + not + 动词原形,表示否定。

You'd better not go to school very late.

你最好别太晚去学校。

【注】①'d better 一般放在人称代词后。

②had better 中的 had 无人称变化,一般不用 have 或 has better。

## 9. class 与 lesson 的区别

①class 与 lesson 都可指课。

例如:in this class(或 lesson)在这节课里

a physics lesson(或 class)一节物理课

②class 表示在课堂上,全班同学或指教室里的课堂。

例如:我们可以说 go to class“去上课”,却不能说 go to lesson

也可以说 Now class, let's open the books. 现在同学们打开书本。

但不可说 Now lesson, let's open the books.

同时 class 也可以表示“班级”。如:

三年级一班 Class One, Grade Three.

③lesson 则为具体上的课。

例如:第一课 Lesson One, 不能说 Class One. Class One 指“一班”。

## 10. why don't 与 why not 意思均为“为何不……”

区别在于 why don't 为特殊疑问词 why + 助动词 do 的否定式 + 句子;而 why not 后加动词原形。

例如:The twins always come late because they get up late.

若对 because 后面的半句提问则为:

Why don't the twins always come late?

而有时 why don't = why not 表示责问或征询对方意见。

①Why don't you tell me first?

为什么不先告诉我?

= Why not tell me first?

②Why don't we go for a walk?

干吗我们不去散步呢?

= Why not go for a walk?

【注】通常提出建议的表达方式大致有以下几种:

①Why don't we go for a walk?

②Why not go for a walk?

③What about going for a walk?

④How about going for a walk?

⑤Would you like to go for a walk?

⑥Let's go for a walk, shall we?

## 11. both 的位置

①和谓语动词连用时, both 应放在连系动词 be, 助动词 be, will, shall, 情态动词

must, can 等的后面;行为动词的前面。

例如:

My parents are both doctors.

我父母都是医生。(不能说……both are...)

We are both listening to the radio.

我们俩都在听收音机。(不能说……both are...)

②both 可直接修饰名词,如 both students.

③若名词前有代词、定冠词或数词作修饰词时,其形式则为 both + 修饰词 + 名词。

例如: both the books; both my hands

④both 和代词连用时,应说 they both (作主语), both of them (作主语或宾语), them both (作宾语)等形式,不能说 both they 或 both them。如:

Both of my parents work in a hospital.

= My parents both work in a hospital.

我父母都在医院工作。

We must thank both of you.

= We must thank you both.

我们应该感谢你们俩。

## 习题解析

### Lesson 1

#### 1 Fill in the blanks and compare the dialogues.

填空并比较这些对话。

1 A: How do you do?

B: How do you do?

A: My name is Tom Green.

Nice to meet you.

B: My name is Wang Haiming.

Nice to meet you, too.

2 A: Good morning, Miss Zhao!

B: Good morning, Mrs King!

A: Happy Teachers' Day! Here

are some flowers for you,

with our best wishes.

B: What beautiful flowers!

Thank you very much.

1 A: 您好!

B: 您好!

A: 我的名字叫汤姆·格林。

见到您很高兴。

3 A: Hi, Li Lei! How are you?

B: Hi, Jim! I'm very well,

and you?

A: I'm fine, too. Glad to

see you again.

4 A: Hello, Lucy! Glad to see

you again.

B: Hello, Han Meimei! I'm

glad to see you, too. How

are you?

A: I'm fine. What about you?

B: I'm fine, too.

3 A: 喂, 李雷! 你好吗?

B: 喂, 吉姆! 我很好, 你呢?

A: 我也很好, 再次见到你很高兴。

B: 我的名字叫王海明。

见到你也很高兴。

2 A: 早上好, 赵小姐!

B: 早上好, 金夫人!

A: 教师节快乐! 这里有一些  
花送给你, 致以我们  
最好的祝愿。

B: 多美的花啊!

非常感谢。

4 A: 喂, 露西! 再次见到  
你很高兴。

B: 喂, 韩梅梅! 我见到  
你也很高兴。你好吗?

A: 我很好, 你呢?

B: 我也很好。

2 Make a Teachers' Day card like this. Write some words on it.

做一张这样的教师节贺卡, 在上面写一些字。

To our dear teacher,

Happy Teachers' Day!

Thank you for teaching us so well. We hope you'll have a very  
happy year in our class.

Good luck! Best wishes!

From your students

(赠) 我们亲爱的老师:

教师节快乐!

感谢您教我们这么好。

我们希望您在我们班里能度过快乐的一年。

祝您顺利! 最美好的祝愿!

您的学生们

3 Write down the -s/-es, -ing and past forms of these verbs.

写下这些词的-s/-es, -ing 和过去式形式。

begin

blow

bring

catch

come

do

eat

fall

fell

see

have

hope

teach

wish

begin

begins

beginning

began

blow

blows

blowing

blew

bring

brings

bringing

brought

catch

catches

catching

caught

come

comes

coming

came

do

does

doing

did

eat

eats

eating

ate

fall

falls

falling

fell

feel

feels

feeling

felt

see	sees	seeing	saw
have	has	having	had
hope	hopes	hoping	hoped
teach	teaches	teaching	taught
wish	wishes	wishing	wished

4 Fill in each blank with the right verb form.

用这些动词的正确形式填空。

MEIMEI: Hi, Ann! Where are you going (go)?

ANN: Hi, Meimei! I am going (go) shopping. I want to buy (buy) Mr Wu a present. The day after tomorrow is (be) Teachers' Day.

MEIMEI: Hmm, I don't think it will be (be) a good idea. I think you'd better make (make) a Teachers' Day card instead.

ANN: How about you? Are you going (go) to make a Teachers' Day card?

MEIMEI: No, I'm not. I made (make) one yesterday evening and I will give (give) it to Mr Wu the day after tomorrow.

梅梅: 喂, 安! 你打算去哪里?

安: 喂, 梅梅! 我要去购物。我想要给吴老师买一件礼物。后天是教师节。

梅梅: 嗯, 我认为那不是一个好主意, 我认为你最好做一张教师节贺卡来代替。

安: 你呢? 你打算做教师节贺卡吗?

梅梅: 不, 我不做, 我昨天晚上做了一个并打算后天把它给吴老师。

注: 1. You'd better + 动词原形, “你最好……” 例如:

You'd better go home early.

否定式 You'd better + not + 动词原形

例如:

You'd better not play basketball on the road.

## Lesson 2

1 Read Lesson 2 again and answer the questions. Write the answers in your exercise books.

再读一遍第二课并回答下列问题, 把答案写在你的练习本上。

1. What does the teacher ask Jim to do?
2. What subject did Jim choose?
3. How many names do most English people have? What are they?
4. What's Jim's full name?
5. Which is Jim's given name? Which is his family name?
6. What's your full name? Which is your family name?
7. What did Jim's parents call him when he was born?
8. Why do people usually call him Jim instead of James?

答:

1. She asks him to give a talk tomorrow.
2. He chose English names.
3. Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and the family name.
4. His full name is Jim Allan Green.

5. Jim is Jim's given name; Green is his family name.

6. 略。

7. They called him James.

8. That's because it is shorter and easier than James.

1. 老师要求吉姆做什么?

2. 吉姆选择了什么题目?

3. 大多数英国人有几个名字? 都是什么?

4. 吉姆的全名叫什么?

5. 吉姆的教名叫什么? 哪一个是他的姓氏?

6. 你的全名叫什么? 哪一个是你的姓氏?

7. 吉姆出生时他的父母叫他什么?

8. 人们为什么通常叫他吉姆, 而不是詹姆斯呢?

答:

1. 她要求他明天做个演讲。

2. 他选择了英国人的名字。

3. 大多数英国人有三个名字: 教名, 名字和姓氏。

4. 他的全名叫吉姆·爱伦·格林

5. 他的教名是吉姆, 格林是他的姓氏。

6. 略。

7. 他的父母称他詹姆斯。

8. 因为吉姆简短, 叫起来比詹姆斯容易。

2 Choose the right answers. 选择正确答案。

1. In China, the first name is the B.

A. given name B. family name C. middle name

在中国, 第一个名字是姓氏。

2. In England, the first name is the A.

A. given name B. family name C. middle name

在英国, 第一个名字是教名。

3. In England, the last name is the B.

A. given name B. family name C. middle name

在英国, 最后一个名字是姓氏。

4. The man's name is John Allan King. You may call him C.

A. Mr Allan B. Mr John C. Mr King

这个男人的名字叫约翰·爱伦·金, 你可以叫他金先生。

5. The teacher's name is Mary Joan Shute. Her students call her A.

A. Miss Shute B. Miss Joan C. Miss Mary

这位教师的名字叫玛丽·琼·舒特, 她的学生叫她舒特小姐。

3 Complete the dialogue. 完成对话。

A: Tom, can you give us a talk tomorrow? An easy talk. Nothing difficult.

B: A talk? What subject should I talk about?

A: Choose any subject. Something about England, for example.

B: That's difficult! Maybe I could talk about English names.

A: Yes, do please! That's a good idea.

A: 汤姆, 明天你能给我们做个演讲吗? 一个容易的演讲, 一点也不难的。



B: 一个演讲? 我该讲什么题目呢?

A: 你可以选任何一个题目, 举个例子说: 谈谈英格兰。

B: 那很困难! 或许我可以谈谈英国人的名字。

A: 好的, 就这样办! 这个想法很好。

4 Fill in each blank with the right verb form.

用的词的正确形式填空。

Jim's parents called (call) Jim "James" when he was (be) born because James was (be) the name of his grandfather. In England, people usually call (call) him Jim for short because Jim is (be) shorter and easier to say than James.

吉姆的父母在他出生时叫他“詹姆斯”, 因为詹姆斯是他祖父的名字。在英格兰, 人们通常叫他吉姆以求简短, 因为吉姆比詹姆斯简短并且容易。

### Lesson 3

1 Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

分组问答下列问题。

1 What's your full name?

2 Which is your family name? Which is your given name?

3 Which comes first, your family name or your given name?

4 What did your parents call you when you were born? What does it mean?

1 你的全名叫什么?

2 你的姓是什么? 你的名字是什么?

3 哪一个放在前面, 你的姓还是你的名字?

4 你出生时, 你的父母叫你什么? 它是什么意思?

(略)

2 Fill in the blanks and practise the dialogue.

填空并练习这个对话。

TOM: Hi, Linda! Glad to see you again.

LINDA: Hi, Tom! Glad to see you, too.

This is my friend. Her name is Catherine Green.

TOM: Hi, Catherine! My name is Thomas.

You can call me Tom.

KATE: Nice to meet you.

TOM: Hmm, shall I call you Catherine or Kate?

KATE: It doesn't matter. It's not important. You may call me Kate for short.

LINDA: Who's the little boy there?

TOM: Oh, he's my brother David.

KATE: David? May I call him Dave?

TOM: Of course, if you wish! Dave, come here please!

LINDA: Nice to meet you, Dave!

DAVE: Me too. I'm playing football with those boys. I must go there now.

KATE: That's all right. Good luck, Dave!

