

# 新动态 英语

## New Dynamic English

Book One

第一册

Roger Olsen 编著

梁晓 翻译

北京语言文化大学出版社  
中央广播电视大学出版社



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# 前 言

祝贺你选择《新动态英语》作为英语课程的基础教材。这是一套令人兴奋、让人耳目一新的听说广播教材。通过收听广播和听录音学习本教材,你可以获得最大的收益。

《新动态英语》帮助你学习英语。你会学到重要的词汇、语法和语言功能,并用于实际交际:交换信息,做出决定,进行社交。你还会学到美国语音、语调、节奏和重音模式,这些对于理解口语英语和让美国人理解你说的是什么都十分重要。《新动态英语》学习用书还会让你了解美国文化、历史,以及当代美国生活。

《新动态英语》学习用书设计了许多不同类型的练习,注重以下几种重要的语言技能:听后能理解大意或要点,能听辨出词语分界、语调、节奏和重音,能听辨出语法结构和语言功能,并逐渐熟悉美国人处事和使用语言的方式。

《新动态英语》的基本语言学习原则是:只有真正理解了,才能真正学会。你也许能背记很多单词,但是如果你并没有透彻理解词语如何搭配使用,以及它们所能传递的不同信息,那么你不是在真正地学习语言。《新动态英语》在设计时注重理解能力——特别是听力理解能力和熟练的听辨能力。《新动态英语》不是读写教材,它是为帮助你学到听、说方面的实用交际技能而设计的。

教材每课都是以广播或录音中的会话或访谈开始的。在看课文之前要先听,注意听本课谈的是什么话题、谈话者是谁以及会话的内容是什么,然后再看课文,检查自己的理解程度。下一步是边听边默读。当你觉得你可以向朋友总结会话内容时,你大概已经听懂了大意,那么你就可以做下面的练习了。

接下来的练习都是强调听力理解的练习。**听要点,电话访谈和电子邮件**着重练习广播中的关键内容。有些课里,这些是以词汇练习的形式出现的,在另一些课里,则强调语法或功能词。这些练习的目的在于听懂谈话的意思以及思想的交流。

各类语言练习帮助你了解美国英语的构成。这些练习有时以语言功能为中心,如提问;有时以具体语法为中心,如介词、副词和形容词;有时重点放在紧缩式或简略式等美国人常用的口语形式。

**读音相似吗,是谁说的和判断正误**帮助你提高听辨能力;**拼写和组句**扩大词汇,特别是帮助你分清口语中模糊的词语界限;**语音**帮助你辨别特别的读音、重音和音节;**选择练习**有一些帮助你分辨读音相似而意思不同的词(如 he's/his 和 were/we're),还有一些检查你对广播会话中使用的关键词语掌握的情况;**补充练习**为你运用本课的概念、内容或词汇提供了更多的练习。

每课都有一条**文化注释**——有关美国文化、城市或历史的知识。许多课都有**话语表达**或**当美国人……时**这部分,告诉你美国人是如何谈话和做事的。比如,你知道许多(不是所有)美国人每天早上要开两三个小时的车上班,晚上再开回家吗?

许多课都有**自我评估/自学提示(On Your Own)**,其目的是帮助你在课外不使用本教材时计划或检查自己使用或练习英语的情况,或者帮助你掌握一定的学习方法,独立进行练习。

全书共分六册 12 个单元,每册两个单元,每个单元六课。每学完六个单元有一次阶段复习,分别放在第三册和第六册后面,这样,你可以对自己的学习成果进行检验,了解自己对《新动态英语》真正理解了多少,会用多少。有的复习内容重点放在练习听关键的概念和语言功能上,词语练习强调的是语法和语言功能,其他练习重点则在词汇和语音上。

如果说理解是《新动态英语》的首要原则,那么练习就是它的第二原则。如果你听说过“熟能生巧”这句成语,你就会把下面的话作为学习的座右铭:

**练习,练习,再练习,才能更上一层楼。**

*practise*  
祝你英语学习成功!

Roger Olsen  
1999 年 4 月

*Practice makes perfect!*

# SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

## 教学内容与安排

UNIT 单元	LANGUAGE FOCUS 语言点	OUTCOMES 目的
1	Personal Information 个人信息: name 名字 where from 来自哪里 languages spoken 所讲语言 nationality 国籍	Students learn to give and elicit basic information about themselves and others. 学生学习提供和获得有关自己或他人的基本信息
2	Jobs, families and living arrangements 工作、家庭和生活安排	Students learn to ask and answer basic questions about their lives and their families. 学生学习针对自己的生活和家庭的基本情况进行提问和回答
3	Numbers, clock times, prices 数目、钟点、价格	Students learn to talk about numbers, times, and prices. 学生学习谈论数目、钟点和价格
4	Days of the week and weekly schedules 星期和每周计划	Students learn how to ask and answer questions about their daily routines. 学生学习如何对日常事务进行问答
5	New vocabulary related to seasons, times of day, weather conditions, times of life, and types of people 与季节、时间、气候、生活时代和不同类型的人有关的新词汇	Students learn to describe the phases of life and the basic conditions in which people live out their lives. 学生学习描述人生的各个阶段和人们生活的基本条件
6	Likes and preferences 喜好 Ability 能力	Students learn to express personal preferences and abilities. 学生学习表达个人喜好和能力
Review of Units 1 - 6 1-6 单元复习		
7	Verb tenses 动词时态: past 过去 present 现在 future 将来	Students learn to talk about actions in the past, present and future. 学生学习谈论过去、现在和将来的动作行为
8	Cause and effect 原因与结果 Conditional relations 条件关系	Students learn to talk about cause and effect relationships in the world around them. 学生学习谈论周围世界里的因果关系
9	Community locations 社区位置 Prepositions of location 地点介词	Students learn to talk about places in their community. 学生学习谈论他们社区内的场所
10	Conditional 条件 Degrees of certainty 确信程度 Modals 情态词 Future 将来	Students learn to talk and answer questions about travel, future plans, and choices. 学生学习谈论和回答有关旅行、未来计划和选择的问题
11	New vocabulary related to eating, drinking, reading and listening 与食、饮、读和听有关的新词汇 Vocabulary of colors 颜色词汇	Students learn to describe objects in terms of their use and appearance. 学生学习描述物品的用途和外表
12	Past tense 过去时 Dates and duration 日期和持续时间	Students learn to talk about their life history, important dates, and periods. 学生学习谈论生活经历、重大日子和时期
Review of Units 7 - 12 7-12 单元复习		

# SCOPE AND SEQUENCE: UNITS 1 and 2

## 第一、二单元教学内容与安排

LESSON 课次		LESSON TITLE 课文	PRIMARY LANGUAGE FOCUS 主要语言点
第一单元	1A 第一课	Where do you come from? 你是哪儿的人?	Present tense [现在时] (come) Personal pronouns [人称代词] (I, you) Questions with <i>Where</i> [Where 问句]
	1B 第二课	I'm from Florida 我是佛罗里达人	Present tense singular [现在时单数] (be) Personal pronouns [人称代词] (he, she) Possessive pronouns [物主代词] (his, her)
	1C 第三课	Is she from Chicago? 她是芝加哥人吗?	Present tense plural [现在时复数] (be) Personal pronouns [人称代词] (we, they) Contractions [紧缩式]
	1D 第四课	Where is France? 法国在哪儿?	Personal pronoun [人称代词] (it) Yes/No questions [是非问句] Negation [否定] (isn't) Countries and nationalities [国家和国籍]
	1E 第五课	Do you speak Spanish? 你会说西班牙语吗?	Present tense [现在时] (speak) Languages [语言]
	1F 第六课	Who is she? 她是谁?	Questions with <i>Who</i> [Who 问句] Negation [否定] (doesn't)
第二单元	2A 第一课	I have one child 我有一个孩子	Present tense [现在时] (have) Family members [家庭成员] Adjectives [形容词]
	2B 第二课	What do you do? 你做什么工作?	Present tense [现在时] (do, work, live) Jobs and workplace [工作和工作场所]
	2C 第三课	Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?	Housing and living situation [住房和居住条件] Alphabet and spelling [字母和拼写]
	2D 第四课	My wife's name is Sandra 我太太名叫桑德拉	Questions with <i>What</i> [What 问句] Possessives [所有格]
	2E 第五课	I'm twenty-four years old 我 24 岁	Age [年龄] (How old) Like + infinitive [Like + 不定式] Comparison [比较]
	2F 第六课	Do you like your job? 你喜欢你的工作吗?	Adjectives [形容词] Adverbs [副词]

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# Lesson 1A 第一课

*Where do you come from?* 你是哪儿的人?



## Interview 访谈

Kathy : Hello, everyone.

My name is Kathy.

I come from New York.

Max : New York?

Kathy : Yes, New York.

Where do you come from, Max?

Max : I come from San Francisco.

Kathy : San Francisco?

Max : That's right. San Francisco, California.

大家好。

我叫凯茜。

我是纽约人。

纽约?

对, 纽约。

麦克斯, 你是哪儿的人?

我是旧金山人。

旧金山?

是的, 加利福尼亚州旧金山。

Fransisco  
fransisco  
San Francisco

California  
California

## Listen for Information 听要点

Listen to **Interview**. Fill in the blanks with the words that Max and Kathy use.

请听访谈录音。用麦克斯和凯茜使用的词语填空。

1. I come from New York.
2. Where do you come from, Max?
3. My name is Kathy.
4. I come from San Francisco.
5. That's right. San Francisco, California.

## Pronoun Practice 代词练习

Listen again to **Interview**. Listen for pronouns and complete the sentences below by listening, not by reading.

再听一遍访谈录音。用听到的而不是看到的代词完成下列句子。

1. Hello. My name is Kathy.
2. Hi, I'm Max.
3. I come from San Francisco.
4. Where do you come from, Max?
5. I come from New York.

my

I'm

I

you

## Who Says? 是谁说的?

Write **K** if Kathy or **M** if Max says it.

凯茜说的用 K 标明,麦克斯说的用 M 标明。

1. I come from New York. [ **K** ]
2. Where do you come from? [     ]
3. I come from San Francisco. [     ]
4. That's right. [     ]

## Spelling 拼写

Unscramble these letters to make words.

把下面打乱的字母排列成词。

1. A M X Max
2. A H K T Y K
3. D E I N T U U
4. A E S S T T S

## Cultural Note 文化注释

**New York, NY.** NYC is the largest city in the U.S. with more than 7 million residents spread over 309 square miles. NYC gets more than 33 million visitors every year. Some are tourists visiting famous museums like the Guggenheim or the MoMA (Museum of Modern Art) or the theaters on Broadway. Others might have business meetings on Wall Street, or diplomatic meetings at the United Nations. For sports, NYC has the New York Yankees (baseball) and the Knicks (basketball).

**纽约州纽约市** 纽约市是美国最大的城市,有 700 多万居民遍布在这 309 平方英里的土地上。纽约市每年有 3300 多万来访者。有一些是游客,前来参观著名博物馆,像古根海姆博物馆、现代艺术博物馆,或是光顾百老汇大街的剧院。其他的来访者或者是到华尔街进行生意洽谈,或者是到联合国大厦出席外交会议。体育方面,纽约市有扬基队(棒球)和尼克斯队(篮球)。

## Telephone 电话访谈

Listen to **Telephone**. Answer the questions below and write your answers in the blanks.

请听电话访谈。回答下列问题,把答案写在空格里。

1. Where is the caller from? Beijing, China.
2. What's the caller's name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What city does Kathy come from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you think Kathy likes New York? \_\_\_\_\_

## E-mail 电子邮件

Now listen to **E-mail**. Write your answers in the space provided.

请听有关电子邮件的谈话。把答案写在空格里。

1. What city is this writer from? Chicago.
2. What is this writer's name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The writer asks a question. Does she ask Max or Kathy? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who comes from San Francisco? \_\_\_\_\_

### Bonus 附加题

Do you like San Francisco? \_\_\_\_\_

## Just Asking 提问

Complete these questions with **do** or **does**.

用 do 或 does 完成这些提问。

1. Where do I come from?
2. Where do you come from?
3. Where does he come from?
4. Where does she come from?

Make questions with **What**, **Who**, or **Where**.

用 What, Who 和 Where 提问。

5. Who is from California?
6. What city is he from?
7. Where is Max from?
8. Who is from New York?

## Just Talking 话语表达

**When we meet.** What happens when two people meet each other?

In Japan, people often exchange business cards and bow.

In France and Italy, people might kiss each other on the cheek.

When Americans meet, they often shake hands and say, "Hello" or "Hi."

当人们见面时。两个朋友见面时会怎样?

在日本,人们常交换名片并且鞠躬。

在法国和意大利,人们会互相亲吻面颊。 on the cheek

美国人见面时经常握手并说"Hello"或"Hi"。

# Focus on Cities, States and Countries 重点练习:城市、州和国家

## Vocabulary 词汇

### Cities

Beijing

Chicago

Los Angeles

San Francisco

New York City

### States

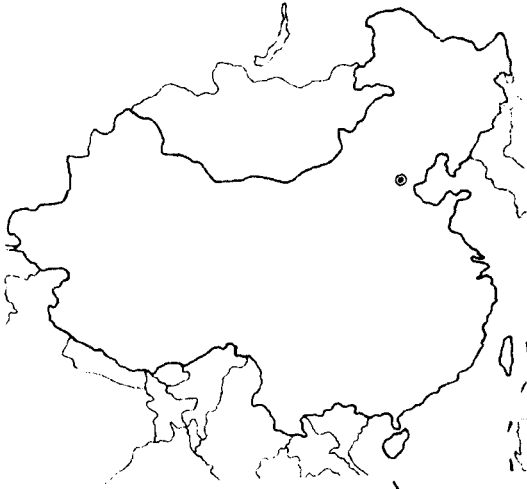
California

New York

### Countries

China

United States



## Pronunciation 语音

How many syllables are in these words?

这些词中有几个音节?

Beijing [ 2 ]

California [ 4 ]

Chicago [ 3 ]

China [ 2 ]

Los Angeles [ 3 ]

San Francisco [ 4 ]

United States [ 4 ]

## Write 写

Complete these sentences by adding **is**, **do**, or **come**.

加上 is, do 或 come 完成下列句子。

1. My name is Wu. I come

from Beijing.

2. What city do you come from?

3. do you come from California?

4. I come from New York City.

## Spelling 拼写

Unscramble these letters to make words.

把下面打乱的字母排列成词。

1. NSA CRCNOFAIS San Francisco

2. EWN KYOR New York

3. CEMO FMOR California

4. AACFIILNOR California

## Unscramble 组句

Unscramble these words to make sentences.

重新排列下面的词语,组成句子。

1. you from so Los Angeles come don't

So you don't come from Los Angeles

2. come I New York from

I come from New York

## Questions and Answers 提问与回答

**Ask.** Make up questions for these answers.

提问。为下面的回答配上提问。

1. Do you come from San Francisco ? Yes, I do.
2. Do you come from Beijing ? No, I don't.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, he does.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ? No, he doesn't.

**Answer.** Answer the questions below using this chart. Use one word from each column.

回答。根据图表回答问题。从每栏中选用一个词。

I	come	from	San Francisco.
You	comes		Los Angeles.
She	am		New York City.
He	are		the United States.
	is		China.

1. Where am I from? I am from San Francisco.
2. Do you come from China? Yes, I do.
3. Where does Max come from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where is Kathy from? Kathy is from \_\_\_\_\_
5. So, Wu comes from China, right? Yes she is does

## Just Talking 话语表达

### Conversational Shortcuts 口语中的简略式

Besides **pronouns**, Americans often use **contractions** and other reductions or "shortcuts" in speech that make formal English different from conversational English.

除了代词,美国人在说话时经常使用紧缩式和其他省略式或简略式,使口语英语区别于正式英语。

**I am** is shortened to be **I'm**.

I am 紧缩成 I'm。

Some other contractions are:

其他一些紧缩式是:

You are	You're
He is	He's
She is	She's
That is	That's

Another kind of shortcut is leaving out whole words.

另一种简略方法是省略整个词。

When Kathy says, "**Yes, New York**," this is a **reduction** of "Yes, I come from New York."

And when Max says, "**San Francisco**," this is a **reduction** of "I come from San Francisco."

当凯茜说:"Yes, New York",这是"Yes, I come from New York"的省略。

当麦克斯说:"San Francisco",这是"I come from San Francisco"的省略。

### Practice with Contractions 紧缩式练习

Change the sentences to formal English by re-writing the contraction as separate words.

把句中的紧缩式改写成独立的词,使句子变成正式英语。

1. I'm Max. I am Max.
2. So, you're <sup>are</sup> from Los Angeles?
3. He's <sup>is</sup> from Miami.
4. She's <sup>is</sup> from Japan.
5. That's <sup>is</sup> right. Kathy's from New York City.

### Practice with Pronouns 代词练习

Change these sentences to conversational English by using a pronoun in place of the person's name.

把这些句子改成口语英语,用代词代替人名。

1. Max Max is from San Francisco. He's from San Francisco.
2. Chris <sup>is</sup> Chris is from Chicago.
3. Wu Wu is from Beijing.
4. Roger Roger is from San Jose.

### Fill In 填空

Fill in these blanks using the words from the box on the right.

用右边方框中的词填空。

1. Good luck.
2. Good morning, Kathy.
3. Good-bye for now.

bye  
luck  
morning

### On Your Own 自我评估

What are your reasons for learning English?

你学习英语的原因是什么?

Work 工作 ☒ Study 学习 ☒ Travel 旅游 ☐ Another reason 其他原因 ☒

What do you want or need to do in English?

你想要或需要用英语做什么?

Listen 听 ☐ Speak 说 ☐ Read 读 ☐ Write 写 ☐

Know English vocabulary about a particular topic 掌握某一方面的英语词汇

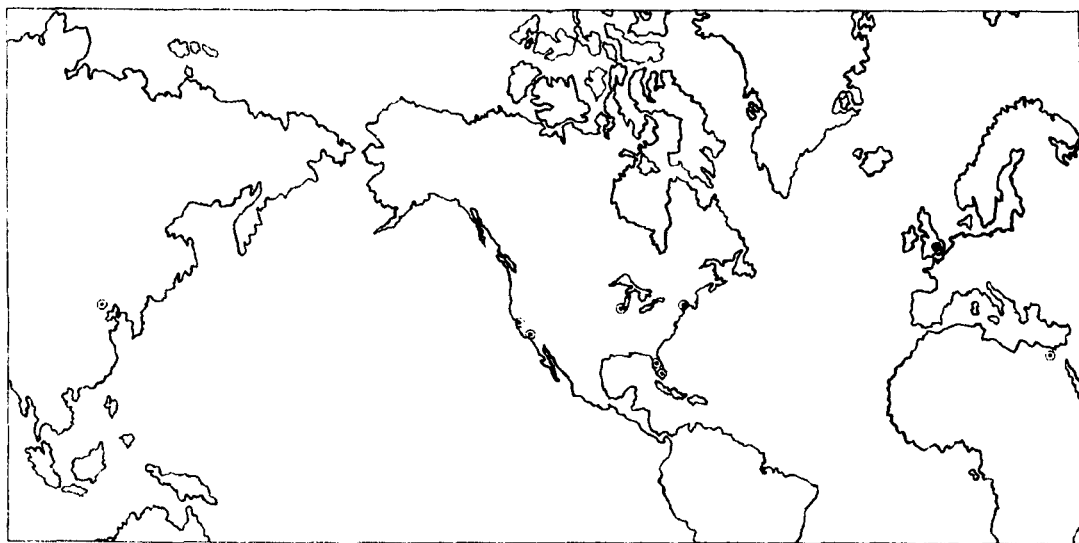
a particular topic

Know how to talk about a particular topic 能就某一话题进行交谈

Know how to read or write about a particular topic 能就某一方面进行阅读和写作

## Lesson 1B 第二课

### *I'm from Florida* 我是佛罗里达人



#### Interview 访谈

Kathy : Good morning, Mr. Harris.

Bob : Good morning, Kathy. Please call me Bob.

Kathy : OK, Bob.

I have a question for you.

Bob : Please go ahead.

Kathy : OK. Where are you from?

Bob : I'm from Florida.

Disney World is in Florida.

Kathy : Is Disney World in Miami?

Bob : No, it's not. It's in Orlando.

Orlando, Florida.

Kathy : Are you from Orlando?

Bob : No, I'm not. I'm not from Orlando.

I'm from Miami.

Kathy : That's very interesting.

Thank you.

Bob : You're welcome.

哈里斯先生,早上好。

凯茜,早上好。请叫我鲍勃。

好的,鲍勃。

我有个问题要问你。

请问。

好的。你是哪儿的人?

我是佛罗里达人。

迪斯尼世界就在佛罗里达。

迪斯尼世界在迈阿密吗?

不,它在奥兰多。

佛罗里达州奥兰多。

你是奥兰多人吗?

不是,我不是奥兰多人。

我是迈阿密人。

这挺有意思。

谢谢你。

不客气。

*Call me Bob*

## Listen for Information 听要点

Listen to **Interview**. Write your answers in the blanks.

请听访谈录音。把答案写在空格里。

1. I have a question for you.
2. OK. Where are you from?
3. Are you from Orlando?
4. Is Disney World in MI?
5. No, it's not. It's in Orlando, Orlando, Florida.
6. No, I'm not. I come from Orlando.

## Contraction Practice 紧缩式练习

Listen again to the opening conversation and to **Interview**. Listen for contractions and complete the sentences below by listening, not by reading.

请再听一遍开场白和访谈录音。不要看,用听到的紧缩式完成句子。

1. I'm great! And you?
2. Alice from Florida.
3. Are in Orlando. Orlando, Florida.
4. That's very interesting.
5. He's welcome.

## Who Says? 是谁说的?

Write **K** if Kathy or **B** if Bob says it.

凯茜说的用 K 标明,鲍勃说的用 B 标明。

1. Are you from Orlando? [ ]
2. Disney World is in Florida. [ ]
3. I'm not from Orlando. [ ]
4. I'm from Miami. [ ]

## Spelling 拼写

Re-arrange the letters to make words.

重新排列下面的字母,组成单词。

1. D L O R W \_\_\_\_\_
2. D E I N S Y \_\_\_\_\_
3. A D F I L O R \_\_\_\_\_
4. E I N O Q S T U \_\_\_\_\_

## Cultural Note 文化注释

**San Francisco, CA.** San Francisco is on a peninsula next to the Pacific Ocean. San Francisco has only 750,000 residents within its 48 square miles, but her cable cars, Golden Gate Bridge and Fisherman's Wharf are world famous. For museums, she has the de Young, her own MoMA, and the Legion of Honor among others. The Pacific Coast Stock Exchange is here, too. And SF has the SF Giants (baseball) and the Forty-Niners (American football).

**加利福尼亚州旧金山市** 旧金山位于紧挨着太平洋的一个半岛上。旧金山 48 平方英里的土地上有 75 万居民,该市的电缆车、金门大桥和渔人码头世界闻名。博物馆有德洋博物馆——该市自己的现代艺术博物馆和荣誉退伍军人博物馆等。太平洋海岸证券交易所也在这里。而且这里还有旧金山巨人队(棒球)和淘金者队(橄榄球)。



## Telephone 电话访谈

Listen to **Telephone**. Answer the questions below and write your answers in the blanks.

请听电话访谈。回答下面问题,请把答案写在空格里。

1. Where is the caller from? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What's the caller's name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is Cairo the capital city of Egypt? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is Cairo in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is Memphis in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_

## Match 匹配

Complete the following sentences, using the names in the list on the right.

用右边所列的名字完成下面的句子。

1. San Francisco is in California.
2. Miami is in O.
3. London is in England.
4. Cairo is in Egypt.
5. Max comes from New York.

Cairo
California
Florida
Kathy
London
Max
Wu

## Pronunciation 语音

How many syllables are in each name?

每个名称里有几个音节?

Orlando	[ ]
Florida	[ ]
Cairo	[ ]
Egypt	[ ]
Arkansas	[ ]
London	[ ]

## Mark the Stress 标出重音

Mark the emphasized part of the word. The syllable with *stress* is louder, higher, or a little longer than the other syllables. The first one is done for you.

标出词中重读部分。有重音的音节要比其他音节读得响、高或稍长。第一个词已标出。

<u>Or</u> lando	Arkansas
Florida	London
Cairo	New York
Egypt	

## Just for Practice 补充练习

Change these phrases to contractions.

把下面的短语变成紧缩式。

He is <u>He's</u>	That is <u>that's</u>	We will <u>we'll</u>
I am <u>I'm</u>	What is <u>what's</u>	You are <u>you're</u>