

# 《新时代英语》

## 上

### 前言

外语学习者必须掌握的四项基本技能——听、说、读、写，这套《新时代英语》教材通过全面、系统训练学生的听说读写，最大限度发挥学生的潜力，提高英语的全面表达能力。结合话题内容，配有丰富插图，便于学生直观理解课文内容。根据中国人学习英语的特点特别增加了词汇表、译文、课文注释、课后练习和语法知识点讲解等。

本教材的重要特点：

- 1、 整本教材完全按照一个由浅入深的顺序来编写的。
  - a 从最初的简单对话、单词造句到最后的长篇课文，我们对教材整个内容都进行了精心组织。
  - b 从最简单的单词训练到最后的复杂长句，到各种各样的英语时态、句型，对于英语知识的讲解安排也同样遵循了这样一个循序渐进的特点。

- 2、 教材严格按照教学计划编写

我们的每一课文都是相对完整的，包括课文、译文、注释、难点讲解、课后练习独立成课，方便老师教学安排。

整本教材特别强调学习要注重听和说的训练，让学生全面发展，通过学习这套教材而迅速掌握英语，提高英语的运用水平。

希望我们精心编写、制作的这套教材，能在英语的学习路程中给予您帮助。

### 关于《新时代英语》

#### 目标

- ∅ 为初学者提供一套入门类教材，由浅入深。
- 全面提高学习者听、说、读、写的表达能力。
- ÷ 一套编排合理、科学的自学教材。

#### 服务对象

本书适用于：

- ∅ 社会的英语初学者
- 中、高等院校的英语初、中级教材
- ÷ 英语培训学校培训使用
- ≠ 有一定英语基础，长期未接触英语，重新学习者使用。

#### 教材内容

全套分上、下两册。

磁带共 4 盒、其中每册 2 盒，CD4 张，每册 2 张。

#### 内容编排

共 110 课，上册 60 课、下册 50 课。

② 循序渐进的内容

由表示颜色、天气、季节、数字的生活常用表达，到 50 个不同层面、有趣多彩的故事；

• 时态：

一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时、过去完成时、一般将来时、现在完成时等

÷ 词性：

名词 单、复数用法。

形容词 比较级、最高级。

副词 知道副词后缀-ly,-ily,知道副词做状语的用法。

代词 所有格代词、人称代词、反身代词、不定代词的用法。

瞬间动词 掌握瞬间动词的表达方式。

动名词、系动词 等等

≠ 句型结构

被动语态、倒装句、状语从句、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、动词不定式

祈使句、定语从句

### 题材选择

“Wedding Party”、“Heaven and Hell - The Real Difference”……，课文选材不仅语言纯正，表达地道，而且内容贴近现实生活，富含哲理，具有可读性。在提高读者的阅读水平的同时，还可以作为口语课讨论的素材、话题。

### 录音

来自美语播音员的朗读，发音标准、清晰；

朗读速度适中，适合初中级学习者；

作为口语的模仿录音；

也可以当听力素材。

### 课后练习

summary writing: 一种针对中国学习者设计的循序渐进的写作题型，在每课的学习之后加强理解，提高写作能力；

翻译：英译汉或汉译英，考察本课句型掌握情况，锻炼学生在英、汉表达方式之间的迅速转换，让学生适应外语的不同于汉语的表达方法。另外也可训练学生的写作能力。

填空练习：主要是要学生辨析英语中容易混淆的词或词组，通过在不同的运用环境中选择不同的词语，最终达到辨析的目的。

选择练习：对所学习的知识点的巩固练习，加强记忆，并能自己运用。

句子改写练习：训练你的精练表达，学会单句和从句的转换，锻炼学生的句子转换能力；学会英语连词的运用，学会用句子的状语，定语。

## 教材使用说明

### 时间安排

每学时 50 分钟

上册: 1 学时/课, 另外加 15 课机动学时, 分配在重点课文中。共 75 学时

下册: 2 学时/课, 课文、语言知识点各 1 学时。另加 5 课机动学时间, 共 105 学时。

上下两册共 180 学时 (教师也可根据自己的实际情况自己安排学时)

#### 讲课步骤

#### ❖ 第一学时: 熟悉课文、口语训练

##### ① 熟悉课文

###### a、老师介绍(以下册的第一课为例)

听录音前, 要求老师用英语简要介绍文章的主题, 时间以 2 分钟左右为宜。老师可以这样说:

“Today we’ ll listen to something about wedding party... ..” 让学生对将听到的录音有一个大概的认识。

###### b、听录音前的提问

问题由老师自定, 也可参照每课的 Summary writing 中的问题来问, 让学生专心听录音, 并积极去思考。

###### c、播放录音

###### d、自由畅谈, 对该课主题进行讨论

采取个人发言的方式, 如老师问: “Did everybody enjoy the wedding party? Why?” 学生回答后, 老师可以引导学生: “你们是否同意他的答案, 可以说说自己的意见!” 做到一个互动、活跃的课堂气氛。

###### e、精读课文

在句子之间做停顿, 给学生思考时间, 老师用英语启发学生听明白录音。

##### • 口语训练

###### a、复述课文

在熟读课文的基础上, 口述整个课文的大概意思, 鼓励学生用自己的语言进行复述。

###### b、课堂讨论

#### ❖ 第二学时: 语言知识点

根据学生的接受程度、知识点的难易进行调整。以老师讲解为主, 充分调动学生的自学能力。做到备课充分, 时间安排合理, 以保证课程的正常顺利进行。

##### 陡聪爸 兜 ā

① 将上两课的知识简单罗列出来, 让学生加深印象。需要注意:

a、避免过于详细讲解, 占据了过多的课堂时间;

b、重要的知识不能错漏。

##### • 新知识讲解

÷ 知识点后的习题练习。课堂上学生独立完成, 老师讲解。

#### ❖ 第三学时: 课外练习

① summary writing 学生独立完成, 老师批改。

• multiple choice questions 学生独立完成, 核对答案, 特别难点在下堂课的语言知识点加入讲解。

÷ composition 根据课文写作文, 要求从 50 个单词逐渐过渡到 300 个单词, 由老师批改。

# 目录

|                                                                                             |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>1. What color is it ?</b>                                                                | <b>1</b>                          |
| This goat is black. That sheep is white.<br>这只山羊是黑色的。那只绵羊是白色的。                              |                                   |
| <b>2. What is your job?</b>                                                                 | <b>3</b>                          |
| I am a policeman. She is a policewoman.<br>我是一名警察。她是一名女警。                                   |                                   |
| <b>3. When did you...?</b>                                                                  | <b>5</b>                          |
| Today is Sunday and tomorrow is Monday.<br>今天是星期天,明天是星期一。                                   |                                   |
| <b>4. What is the climate like?</b>                                                         | <b>8</b>                          |
| I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short.<br>我喜欢春天和夏天。白天长, 夜晚短。 |                                   |
| <b>5. What nationality are they?</b>                                                        | <b>10</b>                         |
| I am an American. I come from America.<br>我是美国人, 我来自于美国。                                    |                                   |
| <b>6. Are there any?</b>                                                                    | <b>12</b>                         |
| bread on the table<br>桌上的面包<br>coffee on the table<br>桌上的咖啡                                 |                                   |
| <b>7. What do you like to eat?</b>                                                          | <b>14</b>                         |
| I like to eat fruit. Have an apple.<br>我喜欢吃水果。 吃一个苹果吧。                                      |                                   |
| <b>8. What are they doing?</b>                                                              | <b>18</b>                         |
| Mother is cooking in the kitchen.<br>妈妈在厨房做饭。                                               |                                   |
| <b>9. What is he like?</b>                                                                  | <b>22</b>                         |
| Bob is the fattest in our class.<br>鲍伯是我们班上最胖的。                                             |                                   |
| <b>10.What time is it?</b>                                                                  | <b>26</b>                         |
| What time is it? It is one o'clock.<br>现在几点了? 一点钟。                                          |                                   |
| <b>11. Nice to meet you!</b>                                                                |                                   |
| 30                                                                                          | 问候, how do you do my name is...   |
| <b>12.What do you do ?</b>                                                                  |                                   |
| 32                                                                                          | 询问工作                              |
| <b>13.Is this your pencil ?</b>                                                             |                                   |
| 34                                                                                          | Is this your...? You are welcome. |
| <b>14.How are you ?</b>                                                                     |                                   |
| 36                                                                                          | well 做形容词                         |
| <b>15.Where are you from ?</b>                                                              |                                   |

|                                              |     |                  |                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                              | 38  | 询问国籍             | I am from...                                         |
| <b>16. Whose car is this</b>                 |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 40  | 询问物品的所属          | had better...                                        |
| <b>17. How do you do ?</b>                   |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 43  | would like to... | introduce A to B                                     |
| <b>18. You look good in that coat</b>        |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 46  | “look”; 看上去很……   |                                                      |
| <b>19. This is my cup.</b>                   |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 49  |                  |                                                      |
| <b>20. Which class are you in ?</b>          |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 52  | which 的用法        | be about to do...                                    |
| <b>21. What's this ?</b>                     |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 55  | be made of...    | coffee with milk                                     |
| <b>22. What's the date today ?</b>           |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 58  | 询问日期             | by the way (顺便说一句)                                   |
| <b>23. Is Mr. Hanson in ?</b>                |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 61  |                  | Would you like to l                                  |
| <b>24. What a shame !</b>                    |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 63  |                  | What a shame!真是遗憾!<br>what a pity!真是遗憾!              |
| <b>25. I'm having a terrible time.</b>       |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 65  | how 的用法          | far from it 远非如此                                     |
| <b>26. What a terrible night !</b>           |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 67  |                  | late at night. listening to                          |
| <b>27. Happy New Year !</b>                  |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 71  |                  | New Year's Eve                                       |
| <b>28. Good morning !</b>                    |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 74  |                  | How have you been?近来怎么样?                             |
| <b>29. I'll have someone fix it.</b>         |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 77  | fix&repair       | have to, turn up                                     |
| <b>30. I went shopping.</b>                  |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 81  | 名词与名词数量          | go+doing                                             |
| <b>31. However, he isn't sad.</b>            |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 84  | 一般过去时            | rather than                                          |
| <b>32. I did !</b>                           |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 87  | 过去式的特殊形式         | hold...with...,用……抓住……                               |
| <b>33. When can I go on holiday ?</b>        |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 89  |                  | from... to... (从……到……)                               |
| <b>34. I'm just browsing.</b>                |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 92  | 现在进行时            | just “仅仅”, “只是”                                      |
| <b>35. Is this Room 206 ?</b>                |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 95  |                  | As long as I know,...                                |
| <b>36. What have you done today, Linda ?</b> |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 98  | 现在完成时            | Here you are                                         |
| <b>37. Shenzhen is a city in South China</b> |     |                  |                                                      |
|                                              | 101 | 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别   | Where have you been? 你去哪儿了?<br>How have you been? 近来 |

|                                                              |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 身体如何? Have you been to                                       | France? 你到过法                                           |
| 国吗?                                                          |                                                        |
| <b>38.Now let us decide where to go.</b>                     |                                                        |
| 105 系动词                                                      | as long as 只要, 在……时候,<br>(=so long as)                 |
| <b>39.Please give me 15 minutes more to wake up</b>          |                                                        |
| 109 祈使句                                                      | burn the midnight oil 熬夜。                              |
| <b>40.You are always a good bargain hunter !</b>             |                                                        |
| 112                                                          | May I&Can I                                            |
| <b>41.Electric power , you know .</b>                        |                                                        |
| 115 What's wrong with &What's the matter?                    |                                                        |
| <b>42.What's the problem ?</b>                               |                                                        |
| 118                                                          | happen to do 凑巧                                        |
| <b>43.Can I help you ?</b>                                   |                                                        |
| 121                                                          | try...on 试穿                                            |
| <b>44&gt;Your sister doesn't work anyplace, does she</b>     |                                                        |
| 124                                                          | too...to 太……而不能…… right<br>now 现在, 目前                  |
| <b>45.Guess how much they cost !</b>                         |                                                        |
| 127 How much 的用法                                             | have a try 试一试                                         |
| <b>46.Can I have a single room</b>                           |                                                        |
| 130                                                          | check out 退房 make a reservation 预订                     |
| <b>47.A brewery visited by foreign students</b>              |                                                        |
| 133 被动语态                                                     | spend some time at some place<br>doing something 花时间…… |
| <b>48.They're the only things we can slip under the door</b> |                                                        |
| 136 定语从句                                                     |                                                        |
| <b>49.Danger! Beware of dog</b>                              |                                                        |
| 138 before 或 after 构成的时间状<br>语从句                             | on earth 到底, 究竟。                                       |
| <b>50.Unless somebody locks the gate at night</b>            |                                                        |
| 140 how 短语引导的疑问句                                             |                                                        |
| <b>51.William Shakespeare was born on April 23rd, 1564</b>   |                                                        |
| 143 marry 的用法                                                |                                                        |
| <b>52.Mary is very excited about her trip.</b>               |                                                        |
| 146                                                          | next to …下一个, 紧挨着                                      |
| <b>53.That was the minimum amount one could buy.</b>         |                                                        |
| 149 间接引语                                                     | on our 23rd wedding anniversary                        |
| <b>54.More is not always better.</b>                         |                                                        |
| 151 比较级的变化规律                                                 | on the other hand 另一方面说来,<br>从另外一个角度说                  |
| <b>55.Valentine's Day</b>                                    |                                                        |
| 154 最高级的用法,变化规律                                              | such as 比如, 例如                                         |
| <b>56.My best friend</b>                                     |                                                        |
| 157 When 引导的时间状语从句                                           | as a matter of fact 事实上, 实际上                           |
| <b>57.So tell me about your family.</b>                      |                                                        |
| 159 最高级的特殊用法                                                 | How big is the apple? 而说不                              |

**58.What's this for ?**

162

**59.We are very happy together**

165

的方式来称呼某人

**60.I want to change my work**

168

How small is the apple?

power 在日常英语中很多时候 指电而非力量

professor、teacher、doctor 等表示头衔的名词后面，加上姓名

at the moment 目前，暂时，眼下

## Lesson 1. What color is it ?

black *n.*黑色 *adj.*黑色的  
white *n.*白色 *adj.*白(色)的

This goat is black. That sheep is white.  
这只山羊是黑色的.那只绵羊是白色的。

The umbrellas are black. The handbags are white.  
伞是黑色的，手袋是白色的。

blue *n.*蓝色 *adj.*蓝色的  
orange *n.*柑，桔，橙，橙色

My coat is blue. Yours is orange.  
我的衣服是兰色的。你的是橙色的。

These ties are blue. Those pens are orange.  
这些领带是兰色的。那些笔是橙色的。

red *n.*红色 *adj.*红(色)的  
yellow *n.*黄色 *adj.*黄色的

The apple is red. The orange is yellow.  
苹果是红色的.橙子是黄色的。

The tickets are yellow. The coats are red.  
票是黄色的.衣服是红色的。

grey *n.*灰色 *adj.*灰色的, 灰白的  
green *n.*绿色 *adj.*绿色的

The trunk is grey. The leaves are green  
树干是灰色的，树叶是绿色的。

The dogs are grey. The bottles are green.  
狗是灰色的，瓶子是绿色的。

black and white    *n.* 黑白色 *adj.* 黑白色的  
orange and white    *n.* 桔白色 *adj.* 桔白色的

The hat is black and white. The carpet is orange and white.  
帽子是黑白色的，毯子是桔白色的

The blouse is black and white. The bike is orange and white.  
罩衫是黑白色的，自行车是桔白色

### *Written exercise* 书面练习

#### A. Copy these sentences after example.

##### 【 Example 】

This goat is black. That sheep is white  
*This goat is black. That sheep is white.*

1. The umbrellas are black. The handbags are white.
2. These ties are blue. Those pens are orange.
3. The tickets are yellow. The coats are red.
4. The dogs are grey. The bottles are green.
5. The blouse is black and white. The bike is orange and white.

#### B. Fill the blanks with *a* or *an* after example.

##### 【 Example 】

This is \_\_\_\_ red car.                      *This is a red car.*  
That is \_\_\_\_ orange umbrella.      *That is an orange umbrella.*

1. This is \_\_\_\_ black coat.
2. That is \_\_\_\_ English white car.
3. It is \_\_\_\_ American green pen.
4. It is \_\_\_\_ grey dress.

## Lesson 2. What is your job?

policeman    *n.* 警察  
policewoman    *n.* 女警官, 女警察

I am a policeman. She is a policewoman.  
我是一名警察. 她是一名女警。

taxi-driver    出租车司机  
air- hostess *n.* 空中小姐

I am a taxi-driver. She is an air-hostess.  
我是出租车司机. 她是一位空中小姐。

postman    *n.* 邮差  
nurse    *n.* 护士, 保姆

I am a postman. She is a nurse.  
我是一名邮差. 她是一位护士。

mechanic *n.* 技工, 机修工, 机械士  
barber *n.* 理发员, 理发师

I am a mechanic. He is a barber.  
我是一位机修工.他是一位理发师。

housewife *n.*主妇, 家庭主妇  
milkman *n.*售奶工人, 送奶工人

I am a housewife. He is a milkman.  
我是一个家庭主妇.他是一个送奶工人。

teacher *n.*教师  
engineer *n.*工程师, 技师

We are teachers. He is an engineer.  
我们是老师.他是一位工程师。

worker *n.*工人  
typist *n.*打字员

They are workers. They are typists.  
他们是工人。他们是打字员。

clerk *n.*职员, 办事员  
doctor *n.*医生

He is a clerk. They are doctors.  
他是一个办事员.他们是医生。

gardener *n.*园丁  
actor *n.*男演员, 行动者

He is a gardener. My brother is an actor.  
他是一个园丁.我的哥哥是一名演员。

### *Written exercise* 书面练习

#### A. Fill in blanks with *he, she, they* or *we* after example.

##### 【 Example 】

Those men are lazy. \_\_\_\_\_ are workers.  
*Those men are lazy. They are workers.*

1. That man is tall. \_\_\_\_\_ is a policeman.
2. Those girls are busy. \_\_\_\_\_ are typists.
3. Our names are Britt and Inge. \_\_\_\_\_ are Swedish.
4. Look at our office boy. \_\_\_\_\_ is very busy.
5. Look at Miss Grey. \_\_\_\_\_ is very pretty.
6. Mr Baker and Mr Short are employees. \_\_\_\_\_ are clerks.
7. Miss Judd is working in the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor.

## Lesson 3 . When did you ... ?

Sunday *n.*星期日  
Monday *n.*星期一

Today is Sunday and tomorrow is Monday.

今天是星期天,明天是星期一。

Tuesday *n.*星期二

Wednesday *n.*星期三

Today is Wednesday and yesterday was Tuesday.

今天是星期三,昨天是星期二。

Thursday *n.*星期四

Friday *n.*星期五

Saturday *n.*星期六

Yesterday was Thursday and today is Friday. Tomorrow will be Saturday.

昨天是星期四,今天是星期五,明天星期六。

weekday *n.*周日, 平日

weekend *n.*周末, *adj.*周末的

weekly *adj.*每星期的, 一周的 *n.*周刊, 周报

weekdays 在每个周日, 在平日 (指星期一至星期五)

Today is Monday and it's a weekday.

今天是星期一,是一个工作日。

This kind of newspaper is a weekly.

这种报纸是周报。

January *n.*一月(略作 Jan.)

February *n.*二月(略作 Feb.)

I will go to America in January. She will go to Canada in February.

我一月要去美国,她二月份要去加拿大。

March *n.*三月(略作 Mar.)

April *n.*四月(略作 Apr.)

She will come here in March and will leave in April.

她会在三月份来,四月份离开。

May *n.*(May) 五月

June *n.*六月(略作 Jun.)

I will go to see my grandmother in May. I often go to swim in June.

我五月份会去看我的祖母.在六月我经常去游泳。

July *n.*七月(略作 Jul.)

August *n.*八月(略作 Aug.)

It is very hot in July. I often wear a skirt in August.

七月份天气很热, 在八月我通常会穿裙子。

September *n.*九月(略作 Sep.)

October *n.*十月(略作 Oct.)

My father often goes to Holland in September. My mother often goes to Italian in October.

我的父亲九月常去荷兰,我的母亲在十月份常去意大利。

November *n.*十一月(略作 Nov.)

December *n.*十二月(略作 Dec.)

I often ski in November. It often snows in December in the north of our country.  
十一月我经常去滑雪,在十二月我国北部通常下雪。

### Written exercise 书面练习

#### A. Fill in blanks with proper words after example.

##### 【 Example 】

Today is Monday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Today is Monday. Yesterday was Sunday.*

1. Today is Wednesday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Today is Tuesday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Today is Thursday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Today is Friday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Today is Saturday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Today is Sunday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. Fill in blanks with *at, on or in*.

1. We were \_\_\_\_\_ the stationer's \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
2. We were there \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock.
3. They were \_\_\_\_\_ Australia \_\_\_\_\_ September.
4. They were there \_\_\_\_\_ January.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ November 25<sup>th</sup> they were \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.
6. They were there \_\_\_\_\_ 1967.

## Lesson 4 . What is the climate like?

climate *n.* 气候  
spring *n.* 春天  
summer *n.* 夏季

I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short.  
我喜欢春天和夏天,白天长夜晚短。

autumn *n.* 秋天  
winter *n.* 冬, 冬季

I don't like autumn and winter. The days are short and the nights are long.  
我不喜欢秋天和冬天,白天短夜晚长。

warm *adj.* 暖和的, 暖的  
cold *adj.* 寒冷的, 使人战栗的

It is cold in winter. It is warm at noon.  
冬天冷, 中午比较暖和。

hot *adj.* 热的, 热情的  
cool *adj.* 凉爽, 冷静的

It is very hot in summer. It is cool in autumn.  
夏天很热, 秋天很凉快。

rain *n.* 雨, 下雨, 雨天 *vi.* 下雨  
snow *n.* 雪 *vi.* 下雪

It often rains in summer. It often snows in winter.

夏天通常下雨，冬天通常下雪。

storm *n.*暴风雨, 暴风雪

sunny *adj.*阳光充足的, 照耀的

It was sunny yesterday. There is a storm today.

昨天天气晴朗，今天却是暴风雨天气。

rainy *adj.*下雨的, 多雨的

snowy *adj.*雪的, 多雪的

pleasant *adj.*令人愉快的, 舒适的

windy *adj.*有风的, 刮风的, 多风的

The climate in my hometown is very pleasant. It is often windy in his city in March.

我家乡的气候宜人。他居住的城市三月经常刮风。

### Written exercise 书面练习

#### A. Make sentences after examples.

##### 【 Example 】

The days are long and the nights are short.

*Are the days long and the nights short?*

*The days are not long and the nights are not short.*

1.It is cold in winter.

2.It is warm at noon.

3.It is very hot in summer.

4.It is cool in autumn.

5.It often rains in summer.

6.It often snows in winter.

7.It was sunny yesterday.

8.There was a storm today.

## Lesson 5 . What nationality are they?

American *n.*美国人, 美洲人 *adj.*美国的, 美洲的

I am an American. I come from America.

我是美国人，我来自于美国。

Dutch *n.*荷兰人, 荷兰语 *adj.*荷兰的

Holland *n.*荷兰

She is Dutch. She comes from Holland.

她是荷兰人，她来自于荷兰。

English *adj.*英文的, 英国人的, 英格兰的 *n.*英国人, 英语

England *n.*英格兰(英国的主要部分), 英格兰和威尔士, 英国

We are English. We come from England.

我们是英国人，我们来自于英国。

French *n.*法国人, 法语 *adj.*法国的, 法国人的, 法语的

France *n.*法国, 法兰西

They are French. They come from France.  
他们是法国人，他们来自于法国。

German *n.*德国人, 德语 *adj.*德国的, 德国人的, 德语的  
Germany *n.*德国

You are German. You come from Germany.  
你是德国人，你来自于德国。

Greek *adj.*希腊的, 希腊人的, 希腊语的 *n.*希腊人, 希腊语  
Greece *n.*希腊

He is Greek. He comes from Greece.  
他是希腊人，他来自于希腊。

Italian *n.*意大利人, 意大利语 *adj.*意大利的, 意大利语的  
Italy *n.*意大利(欧洲南部国家)

You are Italian. You come from Italy.  
你是意大利人，你来自于意大利。

Norwegian *adj.*挪威的 *n.*挪威人, 挪威语  
Norway *n.*挪威(北欧国家)

We are Norwegian. We come from Norway.  
我们是挪威人，我们来自于挪威。

Russian *n.*俄国人, 俄语 *adj.*俄国的, 俄国人的, 俄语的  
Russia *n.*俄国, 俄罗斯, 苏联

They are Russian. They come from Russia.  
他们是俄罗斯人，他们来自于俄罗斯。

Spanish *adj.*西班牙的, 西班牙人(语)的, *n.*西班牙人(语)  
Spain *n.*西班牙(欧洲南部国家)

She is Spanish. She comes from Spain.  
她是西班牙人，她来自于西班牙。

Swedish *n.*瑞典人, 瑞典语 *adj.*瑞典的  
Sweden *n.*瑞典

I am Swedish. I come from Sweden.  
我是瑞典人，我来自于瑞典。

### *Written exercise* 书面练习

#### A.Fill in blanks after example.

##### 【 Example 】

I come from England, but Stella \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain.

*I come from England, but Stella comes from Spain.*

1.We come from Germany, but Dimitri \_\_\_\_\_ from Greece.

2.I like cold weather, but he \_\_\_\_\_ warm weather.

3.He comes from American, but she \_\_\_\_\_ from England.

4.Stella comes from Spain, but Hans and Carl \_\_\_\_\_ from Germany.

5. We don't come from Spain, we \_\_\_\_\_ from Brazil.  
6. I like to ski in winter, but she \_\_\_\_\_ travel.  
7. They come from Italy, but she \_\_\_\_\_ from Russia.

## Lesson 6 . Are there any... ?

on *prep.* 在...之上

bread on the table  
桌上的面包  
coffee on the table  
桌上的咖啡

behind *adv.* 在后地 *prep.* 在...之

hammers behind that box  
盒子后面的锤子  
teacups behind that kettle  
茶壶后面的茶杯

in front of *adv.* 在...前面

milk in front of the door  
门前面的牛奶罐  
chocolate in front of the book  
书前面的巧克力

in *prep.* 在...之内(上), 在...期间

tea in the teacups  
茶杯里面的茶  
water in the glasses  
玻璃杯里面的水

under *prep.* 在...之下, 在...之内

shoes under the chair  
凳子下面的鞋  
newspapers under the desk  
桌子底下的报纸

beside *prep.* 在旁边

cars beside the building  
建筑物旁边的小汽车  
mirror beside the door  
门旁边的镜子

### Written exercise 书面练习

A. Fill in blanks with proper forms of the words given after example:

【 Example 】

I can see some cups, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_. ( glass )  
I can see some cups, but I can't see any glasses.

- 1.I can see some spoons, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_.( knife)
- 2.I can see some hammers, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_.(box)
- 3.I can see some coffee, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_ of bread.( loaf)
- 4.I can see some cupboards, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_.( shelf)
- 5.I can see some cars, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_.( bus)
- 6.I can see some cups, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_.( dish)
- 7.I can see some spoons, but I can't see any \_\_\_\_\_.( knife)
- 8.I can see Mr Brown and Mr Jones , but I can't see their \_\_\_\_\_.( wife)

## Lesson 7. What do you like to eat ?

fruit *n.*水果, 果实

apple *n.*苹果, 似苹果的果实

I like to eat fruit. Have an apple.  
我喜欢吃水果。 吃一个苹果吧。

banana *n.*香蕉

orange *n.*柑, 桔, 橙, 橙色

I like to eat bananas. Mary likes to eat oranges.  
我喜欢吃香蕉。 玛丽喜欢吃 橙子。

watermelon *n.*西瓜

pear *n.*梨子, 梨树

I like to eat watermelons. He likes to eat pears.  
我喜欢吃西瓜。他喜欢吃梨子。

peach *n.*桃子, 桃树, 桃色

pineapple *n.*凤梨, 菠萝

Have a peach. Drink some pineapple juice.  
吃一个桃子吧。 喝一点菠萝汁。

longan *n.*龙眼

coconut *n.*椰子

Have a longan. Drink some coconut juice.  
吃一个龙眼。喝一点椰子汁。

grape *n.*葡萄, 葡萄树

potato *n.*马铃薯

I like to eat grapes. Have some potatoes.  
我喜欢吃葡萄。吃点土豆吧。

tomato *n.*番茄, 西红柿

cucumber *n.*[植]黄瓜

The tomato is red. The cucumber is green.  
西红柿是红色的，黄瓜是绿色的。

bean *n.* 豆，豆形果实  
lettuce *n.* [植] 莴苣，生菜，苦菜类

I like to eat beans. My mother likes to eat lettuce.  
我喜欢吃豆子，我妈妈喜欢吃莴苣。

cabbage *n.* [植] 甘蓝，卷心菜  
pea *n.* 豌豆

He likes to eat cabbage. I like to eat peas.  
他喜欢吃卷心菜，我喜欢吃豌豆。

meat *n.* (食用) 肉，肉类  
beef *n.* 牛肉

I like to eat meat especially beef.  
我爱吃肉，尤其是牛肉。

lamb *n.* 小羊，羔羊  
steak *n.* (供煎，烤等的) 肉，鱼，肉片，鱼片，肉排，牛排

Do you like to eat lamb or steak?  
你喜欢吃羊肉还是牛肉？

chicken *n.* 小鸡，小鸟，鸡肉

I like to eat chicken.  
我喜欢吃鸡肉。

drink *n.* 饮料，酒

I like to have a drink before meals.  
吃饭前我爱喝点饮料。

milk *n.* 乳，牛奶

Have some milk.  
喝点牛奶。  
tea *n.* 茶，茶叶

Have a cup of tea.  
喝杯茶。

coffee *n.* 咖啡，咖啡树，咖啡茶

Have some coffee.  
来点咖啡。

wine *n.* 葡萄酒，酒

Have a glass of wine.  
喝杯酒。

beer *n.* 啤酒

Have some beer.  
喝点啤酒。

cheese *n.* 干酪

Have some cheese.  
吃点奶酪。

egg *n.* 蛋, 鸡蛋, 卵

Have an egg.  
吃个鸡蛋。

biscuit *n.* 饼干, 小点心

Have a biscuit.  
吃块饼干。

### *Written exercise* 书面练习

#### A. Make sentences after example.

##### 【 Example 】

Have some coffee. *I have already had some.*  
Have a banana. *I have already had one.*

1. Have some beer.
2. Have an apple.
3. Have a peach.
4. Have some milk.
5. Have some cheese.
6. Have an egg.
7. Have a cup of tea.

#### B. Fill in blanks with *drank, enjoyed yourself, are eating, went for, ate, or take* after example.

##### 【 Example 】

I had a cup of coffee. I *drank* a cup of coffee.

1. They had a meal at a restaurant. They \_\_\_\_\_ a meal at a restaurant.
2. We had a holiday last month. We \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday last month.
3. Have a cigarette. \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette.
4. You had a good time. You \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They are having their lunch. They \_\_\_\_\_ their lunch.
6. I had a glass of milk. I \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of milk.