

## Unit 1

### Susan's Trip to Seattle 苏珊的西雅图之行

#### Section A 第一部分



#### Dialog 会话

M: Kate, look! The passengers are coming from the plane, and there's Susan.

F: Which one?

M: The tall one next to the window.

F: The one with the suitcase?

M: No. The one with the package under her arm.

F: Oh, yes! That's Susan!

M: Hello, Susan. How was the trip?

F: Fine. It was a very good flight.

#### ❖ Notes 注释

1. which one 表示哪一个(人或物),我们常常用 the one ... 来回答这个问题。再看一遍课文中的句子。

F: Which one?

M: The tall one next to the window.

F: The one with the suitcase?

M: No. The one with the package under her arm.

其他例子如：

A: Which one do you like? 你喜欢哪一个？

B: The red one. 红的那个。

2. on, under, in 都是介词。它们分别表示“上面”、“下面”和“里面”。另外, in front of 表示“在……前面”, in back of 表示“在……后面”, next to 表示“在……旁边”, near 表示“在……附近”, far from 表示“远离……”。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

1. 根据例句做练习。用 the one 来回答 which one 的问题。

Example 例句：

F: Which one? with the suitcase

M: The one with the suitcase.

1) Which one? with the long hair

2) Which one? with the red dress

3) Which one? with the package

4) Which one? with the black shoes

2. 请根据句子意思在括号里填介词。

1) Susan is \_\_\_\_ the table 苏珊在吃饭。

2) The bread is \_\_\_\_ the table. 面包在桌子上。

3) The milk is \_\_\_\_ the glass. 牛奶在玻璃杯里。

4) The dog is \_\_\_\_ the table. 狗在桌子下面。

5) Susan is \_\_\_\_ her parents. 苏珊在她父母旁边。

6) Henry is \_\_\_\_ the window. 亨利在窗子前面。

7) Henry's house is \_\_\_\_ the park. 亨利的家在公园附近。

8) Kate lives \_\_\_\_ the university. 凯特住的地方离大学很远。

## Section B 第二部分

### Text 课文

Susan is very excited about her trip. She is going to Seattle to visit her cousins, Henry, Kate, and their children. She is bringing them presents. She has sweaters for Henry and Kate, a brown one for him and a pink one for her. She is also bringing games, one for each of the children. The presents are in a package under the seat in front of Susan. She is sitting in a seat next to the window. Now she sees the flag over the Seattle airport. She also sees some people on top of the airport building.

### ❖ Notes 注释

1. be excited about 表示对某事感到激动和兴奋。例如：

Tom is very excited about his new bicycle. 汤姆因为有辆新自行车而感到兴奋。

2. 介词 over 表示“在……上空”例如：

The lamp hung over the table. 灯悬系在桌子上方。

She sees the flag over the Seattle airport. 她看到旗帜在西雅图飞机场上空飘扬。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

根据课文回答问题。

1. What does Susan feel about her trip?
2. Where is Susan going? And who is she visiting?
3. What presents is Susan bringing her cousins?
4. Where are the presents?
5. Where is she sitting?
6. What does Susan see?

## ❖ New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

Seattle[si'ætl] 西雅图

姐妹

passenger['pæsɪndʒə] n. 乘客

brown[braʊn] adj. 褐色的

suitcase['sju:tkeɪs] n. 手提箱

pink[piŋk] adj. 粉色的

package['pækɪdʒ] n. 行李

sweater['swetə] n. 毛线衫

flight[flaɪt] n. 航班

airport['eəpɔ:t] n. 飞机场

cousin['kʌzn] n. 堂表兄弟

## ❖ Quiz 课后小考

翻译下列句子。

1. —— 哪位是亨利？  
—— 那个戴帽子的就是。
2. 我的学校离商店很远。
3. 玛丽对新学期感到兴奋。
4. 你的姑妈给你带什么来了？
5. 凯特坐在我的旁边。

## Unit 2

### Henry Used to Travel by Train

### 亨利以往乘火车旅行

#### Section A 第一部分



#### Dialog 会话

M: Susan, what do you do for exercise?

F: I go swimming once a week.

M: I used to swim in high school, but I don't have time anymore.

F: That's too bad. Exercise is really important.

M: I know. I'm getting a little fat. I didn't use to be this heavy.

F: Well, I'm going swimming tonight. Do you want to go with me?

M: Okay. I really need to get in shape again.

#### ❖ Notes 注释

1. used to 这个词组表示过去常常做一件事而现在不再做了。例如：  
Henry used to wear old gloves. 亨利过去常戴一副旧手套。  
He used to swim in a river. 他以前常在河里游泳。  
Susan used to get up at seven o'clock. 苏珊过去常 7 点起床。  
当把句子变成疑问句时必须用 did 开头，比如上面的三句话就应分别变成：

Did Henry use to wear old gloves?

Did he use to swim in a river?

Did Susan use to get up at seven o'clock?

当然，我们也可以用什么，when, where, why, who, how 等词引出问句 例如：

What did Henry use to wear?

Where did he use to swim?

When did Susan use to get up?

- 2 动词不定式的用法，即动词加 to 再加上动词的用法。例如：

Henry likes to eat at home on weekends. 亨利喜欢周末在家吃饭。

Susan wants to play tennis. 苏珊想打网球。

Susan plans to go swimming. 苏珊打算去游泳。

Susan prefers to travel by train. 苏珊喜欢乘火车旅行。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

1. 用 used to 把下面的句子补充完整。

- 1) She \_\_\_\_\_ to live far from the store.
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ to play basketball in high school.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ to play volleyball in high school.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ to run in high school.

2. 把下面的句子改成疑问句。

- 1) He used to swim in high school.
- 2) She used to play basketball in high school.
- 3) You used to play volleyball in high school.
- 4) They used to exercise in high school.
- 5) Henry used to run in high school.

3. 针对句子中划横线的部分提问。

- 1) He used to swim in a river.
- 2) She used to work in the factory.

- 3) They used to play volleyball in their backyard.
- 4) Susan used to run in the park.
- 5) She used to have a lot of time after school.
- 6) They used to go to soccer games on Sundays.
- 7) Kate used to have a vacation in the summer.

4. 把下列句子改成问句。

- 1) Susan loves to exercise.
  - 2) Susan wants to play tennis.
  - 3) Susan plans to go swimming.
  - 4) Susan tries to run very fast.
  - 5) Susan needs to study hard.
5. 针对句子中划横线的部分提问。

- 1) Henry loves to cook his own dinner.
- 2) Henry likes to make fancy dishes.
- 3) Susan wants to play tennis.
- 4) Susan need to study for test.
- 5) Kate plans to buy a dress.
- 6) Kate prefers to have a small party.

## Section B 第二部分

### Text 课文

Henry used to travel by train. Nowadays there are fewer trains and Henry, like most people, prefers to travel by car. Henry's wife, Kate, however, still likes to travel by train. She wants to relax and she doesn't need to worry about gas, repairs, or parking when traveling by train. Henry's cousin, Susan, and her parents live in New York. They take the train to their jobs every day. They travel by train because they don't like to drive in city traffic.

### ❖ Notes 注释

worry about 对……担心，焦虑例如：

Don't always worry about your health. 别老担心你的健康。

I don't understand why my parents always worry about me.

我真不明白为什么父母总是为我担心。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

根据课文回答问题。

1. How did Henry use to travel?
2. Does Kate still like to travel by train?
3. Why do Susan and her parents take the train to their jobs?

### ❖ New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

not ... any more [nɒt] ['eni] [mɔ:]

adv. 不再 再也不

shape [ʃeɪp] n. 外形 身段

nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] adv. 现今 当

前

prefer [prɪ'fɜ:] v. 更喜欢 宁愿

relax [rɪ'læks] v. 放松 缓和

repair [rɪ'peə] n. 修理 修补

traffic ['træfɪk] n. 交通

### ❖ Quiz 后小考

翻译下列句子。

1. 玛丽过去住在医院附近。
2. 我今晚要去看电影，你和我一起去吗？
3. 苏珊需要为考试而努力学习。
4. 别为我担心，我很快就会好的。
5. 约翰更喜欢开一个生日晚会。

## Unit 3

### How Much Bread Does Kate Need?

### 凯特要买多少面包？

#### Section A 第一部分

#### Dialog 会话

M: Mom, I'm going to spend two weeks in New York this summer

F: That's wonderful!

M: How many suitcases do I have to take?

F: Take two—a big one and a small one.

M: How much money do I need to take?

F: About three hundred dollars.

M: Are there many interesting places in New York?

F: Yes, there are a lot of museums and beautiful churches.

#### ❖ Notes 注释

1. many 与 much 都表示“很多”相当于 a lot of 这个词组 可是在用法上的区别是：凡是指可数的名词就用 many 指不可数的名词或是统称性的名词就用 much。一般来说, many 跟 much 多半用在疑问句和否定句里，而 a lot of 则不受限制，既可修饰可数名词又

可修饰不可数名词。

听下面的两组会话，注意 many, much 及 a lot of 的用法。

### Dialog One

- F: Are you going to New York with many friends?  
M: Yes, I'm going to New York with a lot of friends.  
F: Are you going to visit many interesting places in New York?  
M: Yes, I'm going to visit a lot of interesting places.  
F: Are you going to eat in many restaurants?  
M: Yes, I'm going to eat in a lot of restaurants.  
F: Are you going to write many letters to your parents?  
M: Yes, I'm going to write a lot of letters to my parents.

### Dialog two

- F: Do you need a lot of time to pack?  
M: No, I don't need much time to pack.  
F: Do you plan to take a lot of money with you to New York?  
M: No, I don't plan to take much money with me to New York.  
F: Do you want to spend a lot of time shopping in New York?  
M: No, I don't want to spend much time shopping in New York.  
F: Do you plan to spend a lot of money in New York?  
M: No, I don't plan to spend much money in New York.

2. there be 句型表示“在……有……”。在单数情况下用 is 在复数情况下用 are 例如：

There is a supermarket near Henry's house.

亨利的房子附近有一家超市。

There is a bank next to the supermarket.

有一家银行挨着那家超市。

There is a lot of money in Henry's pocket.

亨利的篮子里有很多钱。

There are four tomatoes in Henry's basket.

亨利的篮子里有 4 个西红柿。

There are a dozen eggs in Henry's box.

亨利的盒子里有一打鸡蛋。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

1. 选择用 many 或 much 完成下面的句子。

- 1) How \_\_\_\_\_ chickens does Kate need to buy?
- 2) How \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes does Kate need to buy?
- 3) How \_\_\_\_\_ eggs does Kate need to buy?
- 4) How \_\_\_\_\_ heads of cabbage does Kate need to buy?
- 5) How \_\_\_\_\_ bread does Kate need to buy?
- 6) How \_\_\_\_\_ butter does Kate need to buy?
- 7) How \_\_\_\_\_ milk does Kate need to buy?
- 8) How \_\_\_\_\_ fruit does Kate need to buy?

2. 选择用 is 或 are 完成下面的句子。

- 1) There \_\_\_\_\_ a loaf of bread on the table.
- 2) There \_\_\_\_\_ two quarts of milk on the table.
- 3) There \_\_\_\_\_ a dozen of eggs on the table.
- 4) There \_\_\_\_\_ a head of cabbage on the table.
- 5) There \_\_\_\_\_ several kinds of vegetables on the table.
- 6) There \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of milk on the table.
- 7) There \_\_\_\_\_ four tomatoes on the table.
- 8) There \_\_\_\_\_ fruit on the table.
- 9) There \_\_\_\_\_ butter on the table.
- 10) There \_\_\_\_\_ three loaves of bread on the table.

## Section B 第二部分



### Text 课文

Kate is going to the supermarket to buy some groceries today. First, she checks to see what she needs to buy. How much bread does she need? How much butter? What kind of vegetables? Is there enough fruit? Next, Kate makes a shopping list. She is planning to buy two chickens, two heads of cabbage, four tomatoes, and two loaves of bread. She's also going to need two quarts of milk and a dozen eggs. Then, she thinks about money. How much money does she need? Ten dollars? No, maybe twenty. There isn't a lot of money in her purse. She'll have to stop at the bank on her way to the supermarket.

### ❖ Notes 注释

on one's way to 在去……的路上

On my way to school, I came across my uncle.

在上学的路上，我碰到了我叔叔。

On his way to the cinema, Henry saw a traffic accident.

在去电影院的路上，亨利看见一起交通事故。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

根据课文回答问题。

1. What is Kate going to do?
2. What food is Kate going to buy?
3. Where does she have to stop on her way to the supermarket?

### ❖ New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

New York {nju:ˈjɒk} 纽约

museum {mju:ˈziəm} n. 博物馆

church {tʃɜ:tʃ} n. 教堂

groceries {ˈgrəʊsəriz} n. 食品 杂货

chicken {ˈtʃɪkən} n. 鸡

tomato {təˈmɑ:təʊ} n. 番茄

butter {ˈbʌtə} n. 黄油

vegetable {ˈvedʒɪtəb(ə)l} n. 蔬菜

shopping list {ˈʃɒpiŋ list} 购物清单

cabbage {ˈkæbɪdʒ} n. 甘蓝 卷心菜

quart {kwɔ:t} n. 夸脱(容量单位)

loaf {ləʊf} n. 一条面包 一块

### ❖ Quiz 课后小考

翻译下列句子。

1. 花园里有很多花。
2. 我得带几件毛衣呢？
3. 在假期我要看很多电影。
4. 书桌上有本字典。
5. 在回家的路上，亨利买了两本书。

## Unit 4

### American High School Sports Teams

### 美国中学体育运动队

#### Section A 第一部分

#### Dialog 会话

M: Hi Mary.

F: Oh hello, Peter. How are you?

M: I'm fine. Can you have a cup of coffee with me?

F: I can't now. I have an exam tomorrow. I have to study for it.

M: You're taking a lot of courses this year.

F: I might drop some of them. Are you still with the football team?

M: Yes, we will play a game this Friday.

F: May I go to see you play?

M: Yes, of course.

F: I hope the weather will be sunny Friday.

M: I hope so, too.

#### ❖ Notes 注释

1. can, may, will 和 might 都是情态动词。can, may 表示“有能力”做一件事, might 表示可能(比 may 的可能性差), will 表示将来会发生什么事, 例如:

Peter can have a cup of coffee but Mary can't.

彼得能喝杯咖啡，可玛丽却不能。

Peter can play football but Mary can't.

彼得能玩橄榄球可玛丽却不能。

Peter may (might) become a professional player.

彼得有可能成为职业球员。

Peter may (might) not become a sport star.

将来彼得可能不会成为体育明星。

Peter will play football this Friday. 这个周五彼得要去玩橄榄球。

Mary will not (won't) go to see the football game this Friday.

这个周五玛丽将不去看橄榄球赛。

2. may 除了表示“有可能”之外 还表示允许或是请求。例如：

May I go to New York with the school tour?

我可以跟学校旅行团去纽约吗？

You may go to New York alone. 你可以独自去纽约。

You may not take a lot of money with you. 你不可以带很多钱。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

1. 根据例句用所给提示回答下列问题。

Example 例句：

What can I do? (join the gymnastic team)

I can join the gymnastic team.

1) What can I do? (join the track team)

2) What can I do? (drive a car)

3) What can I do? (cook fancy dishes)

4) What can I do? (speak English well)

5) What can I do? (run fast)

6) What can I do? (sing an American song)

2. 把提示的词组放在 May I...? 的句型里。

- 1) have a cup of coffee with you
- 2) go to see you play football
- 3) have four tomatoes and a dozen eggs
- 4) sit next to you
- 5) dance with you
- 6) take you home
- 7) use your telephone
- 8) help you

3. 根据提示回答下列问题。

- 1) What will Peter play this Friday? (football)
- 2) When will Mary go to see the football game? (this Friday)
- 3) Who will Mary see this Friday? (Peter)
- 4) How will the weather be this Friday? (sunny)
- 5) Who will sing the song for us? (Nancy)
- 6) What will you buy? (two loaves of bread)

## Section B 第二部分



### Text 课文

American high school students, like Peter, may play on school sports teams. Most high schools have football, baseball, basketball and track teams. Some schools might also have swimming teams, gymnastics teams and tennis teams. Good players can join university teams when they graduate from high schools. The very best will become popular sports stars. The best football, basketball and tennis players can become professional. That means they will have a career in sports and will get money when they play. The best track and gymnastics students may go to the Olympic Games on the US Olympic team.

### ❖ Notes 注释

1. on school sports team 是校体育运动队的成员。类似的表达法还有：

She is on the *Times* newspaper. 他在《泰晤士报》报社任职。

He is on the committee. 他是委员会委员。

2. the Olympic Games 奥运会

### ❖ Exercises 练习

根据课文回答问题。

1. What sports teams do most American high schools have?
2. What kind of players will become popular sports stars?
3. What does "professional players" mean?

### ❖ New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

sunny[ 'sʌni ] adj. 阳光明媚的

concert[ 'kɒnsət ] n. 音乐会

gymnastic[ dʒim' næstik ] adj. 体操  
的 体育的

tour[ tuə ] n. 旅行 旅游

track[ træk ] n. 径 轨迹

suitcase[ 'sju:tkeis ] n. 手提箱

professional[ prə' feʃənl ] adj. 职  
业的, 专业的 n. 专业人员 职  
业选手

dozen[ 'dʌz(ə)n ] n. 一打, 十二个

baseball[ 'beisbɔ:l ] n. 棒球, 棒球  
运动

career[ kə' riə ] n. 事业 生涯

graduate[ 'grædʒueit ] v. (使) 大  
学 毕业

### ❖ Quiz 课后小考

翻译下列句子。

1. 我会说法语可彼得不会。
2. 彼得也许能成为专业歌手。
3. 我可以独自去上学吗?
4. 玛丽将什么时候去银行?
5. 你是学校体育运动队的吗?