

Unit 1



Nice to meet you!

考点扫描



考点梳理

重点词汇	1. first (n.) 第一的; 最先的 2. last (adj.) 最后的 3. telephone (n.) 电话 4. number (n.) 数字; 数量 5. age (n.) 年龄 6. address (n.) 地址 7. e-mail (n.) 电子邮件 8. engineer (n.) 工程师	9. street (n.) 街道 10. company (n.) 公司 11. manager (n.) 经理 12. secretary (n.) 秘书 13. patient (n.) 病人 (adj.) 耐心的 14. vocational (adj.) 职业的 15. nurse (n.) 护士
词汇拓展	1. manage (v.) 经营, 管理 → manager (n.) 经理 → management (n.) 管理 → manageable (adj.) 易处理的 2. engine (n.) 发动机 → engineer (n.) 工程师 3. secretary (n.) 秘书 → secretaries (复数) 4. vocation (n.) 职业 → vocational (adj.) 职业的	
重点短语	1. 来自于 be from 2. 北京第一职业学校 Beijing No. 1 Vocational School 3. 工厂的一个工程师 an engineer from a factory 4. 超过 more than 5. 名字 first/given name 6. 姓 last/family name	7. 不错 not bad 8. 名片 name card 9. 这是…… Here is/are... 10. 用汉语 in Chinese 11. 结果 as a result 12. 从事……工作; 与……在一起干 work with
重点句型	1. Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴。 2. I'm from Tianjin. 我来自天津。 3. I see. 我明白了。	4. Here's my name card. 这是我的名片。 5. Long time no see! 好久不见! 6. How're things going? 你好吗?

Part 1 Listening and Speaking

(2 学时)



学习目标

- (一) 掌握听力材料中的词汇和句型, 培养听力的分析推理能力。
- (二) 领会对话的主旨大意, 完成规定的练习, 并能简要复述。
- (三) 灵活应用英语中常见的打招呼方式介绍自己及他人, 并能给出相关信息。

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学习策略

- (一) 根据阅读问题, 推测听力内容, 捕捉关键信息, 核对答案, 并总结听力方法。
- (二) 掌握落实相关词句, 主动与同伴进行交流练习, 并用于日常交际。



学习过程

(一) 课前学习

1. 背诵 P13 单词 first~last.
2. 自行完成 Lead-in 中活动 1~2 的练习。
3. 阅读活动 3 的题目, 猜测所听内容, 推测问题答案。
4. 英汉互译。

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) first name _____ | (2) 姓 _____ |
| (3) name card _____ | (4) be from... _____ |
| (5) Here is/are... _____ | (6) 一位英语老师 _____ |

(二) 课堂探究

1. 问题探究

(1) 英语中常见的打招呼方式

- ① Good morning/afternoon/evening/night. 早上好/中午好/晚上好/晚安。
- ② —Hello/Hi! Nice to meet you. 你好! 见到你很高兴。
—Me too./Nice to meet you, too. 我也是。/见到你我也很高兴。
- ③ —How are you? 你好吗?
—Fine, thank you. And you? 我很好, 谢谢。你呢?
- ④ —How do you do? 你好!
—How do you do? 你好!
- ⑤ What's up? 你好吗?
- ⑥ How is it going? 近况如何?
- ⑦ How are things (going)? 事情进展得如何?
- ⑧ How're you doing? 最近过得怎样?

★ 常见回答有如下几种方式:

心情很好时: Great. 棒极了! /Pretty good. 非常好。/Very well. 很好。
心情一般时: Just fine. 还好。/All right. 还行。/Just so-so. 一般般。/Not bad! 不错。
心情不好时: Pretty bad! 很糟糕! /Awful/Terrible! 糟透了!
fine, good, great, fantastic, not bad, so bad 等词都可以用作答语。

(2) —Good morning! I'm Sara Smith. 早上好! 我是莎拉·史密斯。

—Good morning, Miss Sara! 早上好, 莎拉小姐。

这一对话的语境是两位首次见面的人在打招呼, 后者在称呼前者时没有弄清楚英文中姓名排列的顺序, 错把 Sara 当成其姓氏, 应说 Miss Smith.

(3) Well, Sara is my first name. My last name is Smith.

莎拉是我的名, 史密斯是我的姓。

first name 名字, 也可用 given name 表示。在英语国家中, 人的姓名一般由两部分组成: 名+姓。名在前, 姓在后。last name 是“姓”的意思, 也可以用 family name 表示。

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例如:

Jack Brown 杰克·布朗: Jack 是名, Brown 是姓, 称呼时可以称呼 Mr. Brown(布朗先生)。

(4) I see. 我明白了。

(5) Here's my name card. 这是我的名片。

此句为倒装句, 正常语序是“My name card is here.”, 所以这里的 is 是由其后的主语决定的。例如:

Here are your photos. 这是你的照片。

2. 知识链接

(1) be 动词

be 是连系动词, 表示“……是/在……”或事物存在的状态。be 动词的现在时有三种形式, 即 am, is, are. 变身规则是“我(I)用 am, 你(you)用 are, is 跟着他(he)、她(she)、它(it); 单数后面用 is, 复数后面要用 are.”含 be 动词的一般现在时往往表示性质、状态、特点、身份等。例如:

I am Linda. 我是琳达。

You are my best friend. 你是我最好的朋友。

He is from Xi'an. 他来自西安。

It is a table. 这是一张桌子。

John is a good boy. 约翰是个好男孩。

Charles and John are my good friends. 查尔斯和约翰是我的好朋友。

(2) Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. 的区别

① Mr. (mister) 意为“先生”, 用在男子姓氏之前。例如:

Mr. Brown has a son and a daughter. 布朗先生有一个儿子和一个女儿。

② Mrs. 意为“太太、夫人”, 是对已婚妇女的称呼, 用在其丈夫的姓氏之前。例如:

Mrs. Green's dress is orange. 格林太太的连衣裙是橙色的。

③ Miss 意为“女士、小姐”, 是对未婚女子的称呼, 与其姓氏连用。例如:

Miss White is our English teacher. 怀特小姐是我们的英语老师。

④ Ms. 意为“女士”, 用在婚姻状况不明或不愿提及婚姻状况的女子姓名之前。例如:

Ms. Keller is the secretary of a company. 凯勒女士是一家公司的秘书。

(3) Sir 和 Madam

Sir 意为“先生”, 是对上级和长辈的尊称, 或商业信件中对男子的称呼, 一般不与姓名连用, 对应的词为 Madam(女士)。例如:

Good morning, Sir. 早上好, 先生。

May I see your ticket please, Madam? 夫人, 我可以看看您的票吗?

注意: Sir 如果与姓名连用, 则表示“爵士”。例如:

Sir Louis 路易爵士

(4) be from... 意为“籍贯, 从……出生, 生在(某处)”, 相当于 come from. 例如:

—Where are you from? 你是哪儿的人?

—I'm from Beijing. = I come from Beijing. 我是北京人。

3. 当堂训练

(1) 听录音, 完成活动 4~6 的练习。

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(2)完成对话。

①—_____ to meet you.

—Nice to meet you, too.

②—_____?

—Great! What about you?

③—_____.

—Good morning.

④—What's up?

—_____ (不错).

⑤—How are you doing?

—_____ (很糟糕)!

⑥—How do you do?

—_____?

(三)课后拓展

选择最佳答案。

() (1) Kate Green is her name, so her _____ is Kate.

A. last name B. give name C. family name D. given name

() (2) Peter _____ Canada.

A. is from B. come from C. from D. is

() (3) Where does he come _____?

A. to B. up C. from D. on

() (4)—What's your _____ name?

—Jack Brown.

A. first B. family C. last D. full

() (5)—What's up?

—_____

A. Good morning. B. Not bad.
C. Nice to meet you. D. How do you do?

() (6)—_____ do you come from?

—I am from China.

A. How B. What C. Where D. When

() (7) Here _____ some eggs.

A. is B. are C. have D. /

() (8)—Good morning! I'm Mary Smith.

—Good morning, Miss _____!

A. Mary Smith B. Mary
C. Smith D. /

() (9)—Hello! _____ Mike.

—Hi! _____ is Jim.

A. I; Her B. My name; His C. I'm; My name D. My name is; This

() (10) — _____

—Fine, thank you. And you?

A. How do you do?

B. How are you doing?

C. Nice to see you.

D. How are you.

Part 2 Reading and Writing

(2 学时)



学习目标

- (一)掌握阅读材料中的单词及词组，培养快速阅读获取具体信息的能力。
- (二)能读懂名片表格，并从中获取所需的相关信息。
- (三)掌握不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法。



学习策略

- (一)背诵并记忆 P13 单词 telephone~nurse.
- (二)熟读课文，掌握主要信息，背诵典型句型。



学习过程

(一)课前学习

1. 根据首字母完成单词拼写。

(1) What is your t_____ number?

(2) I live at No. 17 Nanjing S_____, Shanghai.

(3) I want to apply for a new j_____.

(4) He works in a foreign c_____.

(5) My father is an e_____. He is from an engineering company.

(6) Are you a s_____ or a teacher? A secretary?

(7) Can you tell me your e-mail a_____?

(8) We study in a v_____ school.

2. 完成活动 9 中的练习。

3. 阅读活动 10 中的名片，总结名片中所包含的内容，尝试完成活动 10 中的练习。

(二)课堂探究

1. 问题探究

(1) Address: No. 37 Huayuan Street, Beijing 地址: 北京花园街 37 号

英语中地址的格式与汉语中正好相反，是按照“由小到大”的顺序从左到右书写，通常顺序为门牌号、街名、城市名、州郡名、国名、邮政编码，中间用逗号隔开。例如：

Mailbox 186, 1882 West Yan'an Rd, Donghua University, Shanghai 200051.

上海市延安西路 1882 号东华大学 186 信箱(邮编: 200051)

(2) Tel: 010-88514618 电话号码: 010-88514618

Tel 是 telephone 的缩写，指 telephone/phone number，意为“电话号码”。例如：

What's your phone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

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(3) E-mail: lwz0701@126.com 电子邮件: lwz0701@126.com

电子邮件地址格式: 用户名+@+邮箱地址。@ 读 at, · 读 dot.

2. 知识链接

不定冠词 a 和 an:

英语中的冠词用来修饰、限定名词。冠词是虚词, 本身不能单独使用, 也没有词义。冠词有三种: 一种是定冠词 (the Definite Article), 另一种是不定冠词 (the Indefinite Article), 还有一种是零冠词 (Zero Article)。本节着重讲解不定冠词。

(1) 不定冠词的形式和读音

不定冠词用于单数可数名词之前, 有 a 和 an 两种形式, 二者表示的意义相同。但 a 用于以辅音音素开头的单词或字母之前; 而 an 用于以元音音素开头的单词或字母前。例如:

a pen 一只钢笔

a girl 一位女孩

a big apple 一个大苹果

a “c” 一个字母 c

an apple 一个苹果

an interesting movie 一部有趣的电影

an “n” 一个字母 n

(2) 不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法

①泛指某一类人或事物, 相当于 any 或 every, 但没有 any 或 every 强烈。例如:

A square has four sides. 一个正方形有四条边。

②泛指某人或某事物。例如:

A boy is sitting under the tree. 树下坐着一个男孩。

③意为“一个”, 相当于 one。例如:

I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes. 我有一个嘴, 一个鼻子和两只眼睛。

④意为“每一”。例如:

Take this medicine three times a day. 这副药一天吃三次。

⑤意为“同一”。例如:

The two boys are of an age. 这两个男孩同岁。

⑥用在某些抽象名词或物质名词前, 表示“一种、一类、一份、一场、一阵……”等。

例如:

They were caught in a heavy rain yesterday. 他们昨天被一场大雨困住了。

⑦用于专有名词之前表示某一个。例如:

A Mr. Li is asking to see you at the school gate. 学校大门前有一位李先生要见你。

⑧用于某些固定词组中。例如:

a few, a lot of, a bit, have a rest, take a bus, have a good time, live a happy life...

口诀: 不定冠词两变体, 用 a 或 an 都表“一”;

可数名词首次提, 何人何物不具体;

某类人、物任一个, 有时还要表“每一”。

3. 当堂训练

(1) 完成课本 P7 活动 11 中的题目。

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(2)完成对话。

- What's your name, please?
 —_____ Sara Smith.
 —Which _____? (你来自哪个公司?)
 —I'm _____ Hexi Nevell Company.
 —_____ you a manager?
 —Yes, I am.
 —Where _____? (你的公司在哪儿?)
 —It's in _____ (河西街2号), Tianjin.
 —_____?
 —022-84212663.

(三)课后拓展

1. 选择最佳答案。

- () (1) I want to be _____ engineer when I grow up.
 A. an B. the C. / D. a
- () (2) _____ Yellow River is _____ second longest river in our country.
 A. The; the B. The; a C. An; a D. /; /
- () (3) —What's this _____ English?
 —It's _____ ruler.
 A. in; a B. at; an C. with; the D. in; an
- () (4) _____ Smith is _____ man who works with metal.
 A. /; a B. A; a C. A; the D. A; /
- () (5) Mary has a bad cold. She has to stay in _____ bed.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () (6) One afternoon he found _____ handbag. There was _____ "s" on the corner of the handbag.
 A. a; an B. a; a C. an; an D. the; a
- () (7) He used to be _____ teacher but later he turned _____ writer.
 A. a; a B. a; the C. /; a D. a; /
- () (8) It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.
 A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. the; a
- () (9) He is _____ university student and he comes from _____ island in England.
 A. an; an B. an; a C. a; an D. a; a
- () (10) _____ apple a day keeps the doctors away.
 A. The B. A C. An D. Two
- () (11) There is _____ old woman in the car.
 A. / B. the C. a D. an

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- () (12) Bill is _____ English teacher. He likes playing _____ football.
A. a; the B. an; the C. a; / D. an; /
- () (13) The museum is quite far. It will take you half _____ hour to get there by _____ bus.
A. an; / B. an; a C. a; / D. /; /
- () (14) Mrs. Li has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting.
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; a
- () (15) Going by _____ train, you can have a comfortable journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one.
A. the; the B. /; a C. the; a D. /; /

2. 阅读下面四张名片, 选择最佳答案。

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- () (1) _____ can teach us English.
A. Li Hong B. Zhao Bin C. Xie Zhongqing D. Liu Huifang
- () (2) You should call _____ if your daughter is ill.
A. Li Hong B. Zhao Bin C. Xie Zhongqing D. Liu Huifang
- () (3) You call _____ when you want to take a taxi to New Century Computer Center.
A. 199230163 B. 13704358529
C. 13902137285 D. 127080370

- () (4) _____ is a merchant(商人).
A. Li Hong B. Zhao Bin C. Xie Zhongqing D. Liu Huifang
- () (5) We can't send a fax to the _____.
A. professor B. manager C. doctor D. driver

Part 3 Language in Use

(2 学时)



学习目标

- (一)能辨别含有 be 动词的一般现在时结构,以及人称代词的用法。
- (二)能够区分/i:/和/ɪ/, /ɜ:/和/ə/, /s/和/z/, /m/和/n/的发音。
- (三)能用本单元所学知识为自己设计一张名片。



学习策略

- (一)分析本单元出现的含有 be 动词的一般现在时结构的例句,观察其特点,并总结其用法。
- (二)自行查找含有 be 动词的一般现在时结构的相关语法资料,结合典型例句进行理解、训练。
- (三)和同伴讨论用法,并把讨论结果写下来。
- (四)跟读录音,总结发音为/i:/, /ɪ/, /ɜ:/, /ə/, /s/, /z/, /m/, /n/的字母及字母组合,记住一些典型单词。
- (五)观察一张名片的特点,总结设计一张名片需要准备哪些资料。



学习过程

(一)课前学习

1. 预习 Grammar Focus 版块,尝试完成活动 12~14 中的题目。
2. 完成句子。
 - (1) I _____ in No. 1 senior high school. (我是第一高级中学的一名学生。)
 - (2) _____. (我爸爸是一位工程师。)
 - (3) _____ that cat yours? (那只猫是你的吗?)
 - (4) I'm a _____ (护士), so taking care of _____ (病人) is my job.
 - (5) — _____ (她们是老师吗?)
— _____ (不,她们是医生。)

3. 回顾本单元中所学习的含 be 动词的一般现在时结构,并作简单口述。

(二)课堂探究

1. 问题探究

(1) be 动词的常用句型

①肯定句:主语+be 动词+...

例如:

This is my father. He is a taxi driver. 这是我的父亲。他是一名出租车司机。

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②否定句:主语+be 动词+not+...

例如:

We are not American. 我们不是美国人。

③一般疑问句:be 动词+主语+...?

例如:

Are you from Beijing? 你是北京人吗?

④特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+be 动词+主语+...?

例如:

What's your full name? 你的全名是什么?

(2)人称代词

人称代词的人称、数和格如下表所示:

人 称	单 数		复 数	
	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

①人称代词作主语时用主格,作宾语时用宾格。例如:

They all like him very much. 他们都很喜欢他。

She gave the books to you and me. 这些书是她送给你和我的。

②人称代词在作表语时,用宾格。例如:

—Who's knocking at the door? 谁在敲门?

—It's me. 是我。

③人称代词并列使用时的顺序为“第二人称,第三人称,第一人称”。例如:

You, she and I all enjoy the music. 你、我、她都喜欢音乐。

④she 可以用来代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。例如:

We love our motherland; we hope she'll be stronger and bigger.

我们热爱我们的祖国,我们希望她更强大。

The ship is leaving. She's on her first trip to Boston.

轮船要起航了。这是她第一次去波士顿。

⑤it 作为人称代词时,可以表示天气、距离、时间、环境等。例如:

—What's the weather like today? 今天的天气怎么样?

—It's windy. 有风。

It's about five minutes' walk from home to school. 从家到学校的路程大约 5 分钟。

(3)/i:/, /ɪ/, /ɜ:/, /ə/, /s/, /z/, /m/, /n/的发音介绍

①/i:/和/ɪ/

/i:/为长元音,发音时,舌尖抵下齿,舌前部向硬腭尽量抬起,嘴唇向两旁伸开,成扁平形。

/ɪ/发音时,舌前部向硬腭抬起,比/i:/低些。唇形扁平,牙床开得比/i:/宽。下颚稍下垂,舌前部也稍下降。

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②/ɜ:/和/ə/

/ɜ:/为平舌音,是由旧国际音标中的/ə:/改过来的。发音时口腔在半开状态,唇向两边咧开,舌头平放,长元音。

/ə/为中元音,口形与唇成自然状,肌肉放松,口腔半开。发音时舌头中部最高,短元音。

③/s/和/z/

/s/和/z/属舌齿摩擦辅音。发音时舌端靠近齿龈,气流由舌端齿龈间送出,形成摩擦音。/s/是清辅音,声带不振动;/z/是浊辅音,声带振动。

④/m/和/n/

/m/、/n/属鼻辅音,是从鼻腔发出的。口形一个比一个大。字母 m 发/m/的音,如 mother/'mʌðə/, man/mæn/;字母 n 一般情况下发/n/的音,如 nose/nəʊz/, line/laɪn/, pen/pen/, snake/sneɪk/。

在辅音字母 k 和 g 或/k/音之前, n 念/ŋ/, 如 finger/'fɪŋgə/, bank/bæŋk/, uncle /'ʌŋkl/。

在词尾-mn 中, n 不发音,如:autumn/'ɔ:təm/, solemn/'sɒləm/。

2. 知识链接

(1)英文名片的格式

在商务活动中,交换名片是一项很流行也很重要的活动。在对外交流中,将自己的名片印上英文是很有必要的,这就要求名片上的英文写法要规范,顺序要符合英语规则。

一般名片上的信息可分为七个部分:

- ①公司名称(the name of company)
- ②本人姓名(person's name)
- ③职位、职称、头衔(position, title)
- ④公司地址(the address of your company)
- ⑤电话号码(telephone number)
- ⑥传真号码(fax number)
- ⑦电子邮箱(e-mail address)

另外,随着互联网的发展,现代人的联系方式除电话号码和电子邮箱之外,很多人还会写 QQ、个人主页等信息,有些人还会根据职业特色,设计一些特色鲜明的个人名片。

下面是一个实例:

MING YING ENGLISH SCHOOL

Harry Chen

Address: No. 26, Zhongshan East Road, Shijiazhuang City

Hebei Province, 050000, P. R. China

Tel: 0311-6081514/6075767

Fax: 0311-6081514

E-mail: 5663@sohu.com

QQ: 123456789

Website: www.qzwebi.com.cn

注意:

①地址在名片上,应该保持一定的完整性。门牌号与街道名不可分开写,必须在同

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一行,不可断行。

②英国和美国的门牌号写法不同,英语写 No. 26,美语可写 26#。

③汉语的人名、地名一般写汉语拼音。有些译法可以不同,如中山东路,可以译为 Zhongshan East Road,也可译为 Zhongshan Donglu Road;但像一些地名,如南天门,槐南路,就应该直接写拼音,而不能将其中某个字译为英语,即 Nantianmeng, Huainan Road 而不是 South Tianmeng, Huai South Road。

名片中常会出现的词汇:

manager(经理)	secretary(秘书)	clerk(职员)	staff(职员)
assistant(助理)	cashier(出纳员)	teacher(教师)	writer(作家)
doctor(医生)	nurse(护士)	engineer(工程师)	reporter(记者)
fax(传真)	web site(网址)	address(地址)	street(街道)
telephone number(电话号码)	e-mail(电子邮箱)		

(2)零冠词的用法

①用在表示一类人或事物的词前。例如:

Books and magazines are sold in that shop. 那家商店卖书籍和杂志。

②用在已有 this, that, my, some 等修饰语的名词前。例如:

Please lend me your bike. 请把你的自行车借给我。

③用在季节、月份、星期、节假日、学科、三餐、球类和棋类名词前,但中国的传统节日前加冠词。例如:

Spring follows winter. 冬去春来。

They came to Beijing in the winter of 1997. 他们在 1997 年的冬天来到北京。

We had a big supper yesterday. 我们昨天吃了一顿丰盛的晚餐。

the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节

④用在称呼语或表示头衔的名词前(作表语、同位语、补足语)。例如:

We elected him president of our university. 我们选他做我们大学的校长。

⑤用在表示乘交通工具的短语中。例如:

by bike; by car; by boat; by plane(air); by train; on foot

比较:on a bike; in a car; in(on) a(the) train(carriage, bus); take a bus

⑥单数可数名词前不用冠词的情况。例如:

After graduation from college he turned teacher(became a teacher).

Child as/though he is, he knows a lot.

⑦用在表示行为、状态、特征、原因及说明方式、目的的习语中。例如:

at table(吃饭) in court(出庭作证)

in good condition(状况好) in great need(十分需要)

口诀:下列情况不用冠,名词之前代词限;

专有名词不可数,球类学科与三餐;

复数名词表泛指,节日月份星期前;

颜色语种和国名,称呼习语及头衔。

3. 当堂训练

选择最佳答案。

()①I'd like to _____ an engineer.

A. is

B. am

C. be

D. being

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- () ②She _____ tall. She is short.
A. is B. isn't C. are D. aren't
- () ③Bob is never late, _____?
A. isn't he B. is he C. is she D. are they
- () ④_____ Tom and Jack in the same school?
A. Are B. Is C. Do D. Does
- () ⑤We can't see _____ sun at _____ night.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; /
- () ⑥They made him _____ king.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
- () ⑦Does Tom often play _____ football after _____ school?
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. a; /
- () ⑧Don't play _____ basketball here. It's dangerous.
A. a B. an C. / D. the
- () ⑨The museum is quite far. It will take you half _____ hour to get there by _____ bus.
A. an; / B. an; a C. a; / D. /; /
- () ⑩We will go there on _____ Wednesday.
A. a B. an C. / D. the

(三)课后拓展

I. 基础层次

1. 选择最佳答案。

- () (1)—Who is the woman?
—_____ Jim's mother.
A. She's B. She C. Her D. Hers
- () (2)Chinese people _____ nice, polite and friendly.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- () (3)Don't _____ late.
A. are B. am C. is D. be
- () (4)Tom, please pass _____ the glasses. I want to read the newspapers.
A. you B. me C. him D. her
- () (5)—Could you tell me _____ she is looking for?
—Her sister, Susan.
A. that B. whose C. what D. whom
- () (6)The boy promised _____ mother never to lie to _____ again.
A. his; her B. his; him C. her; her D. her; him
- () (7)I saw Tom's pen on the desk. _____ a black one.
A. I'm B. They're C. He's D. It's
- () (8)_____ the Browns on the second floor?
A. Are B. Is C. Be D. Am

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- () (9) _____ either you or Mary from England?
A. Is B. Has C. Have D. Are
- () (10) The Blacks bought a new house but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move it.
A. they B. it C. one D. which
- () (11) — _____ a doctor?
—No, I'm not. I am a patient.
A. Is he B. Are you C. Is you D. Are we
- () (12) I am a nurse. I can take care of my _____ in the hospital.
A. doctor B. mother C. patients D. engineer
- () (13) —Are they twins?
—_____, but they are good friends.
A. Yes, they do B. Yes, they are
C. No, they aren't D. No, they are
- () (14) — _____ do you go to work every day?
—By _____ bus.
A. What; the B. What; / C. How; the D. How; /
- () (15) It's not good for you to _____ in front of the computer all night.
A. sing English songs B. play computer games
C. ride a bicycle D. watch TV
- () (16) _____ is _____ first meal of the day.
A. Breakfast; a B. The breakfast; a
C. The breakfast; the D. Breakfast; the
- () (17) She is playing _____ piano and he is playing _____ basketball.
A. a; the B. /; the C. the; / D. a; a
- () (18) I want to _____ manager in the future.
A. be a B. am C. be D. are
- () (19) I would like to _____ Qingdao during _____ National Day holiday.
A. travel to; / B. traveling; the
C. travel to; the D. travel; /
- () (20) I am Ben Brown. Brown is my _____ name and Ben is my _____ name.
A. first; last B. given; family C. family; given D. last; family

2. 完成 Vocabulary Practice 板块的练习。

II. 提高层次

根据 Unit Task 中的提示, 为自己设计一张名片。