

Read and choose.

My name ____ Lisa. I ____ from china.

A. is / am B. are / is C. is / are

____ this a car?

A. am B. is C. are

Is this your bag?

A. No, it is. B. Yes, it isn't. C. Yes, it is.

Read and change.

1. This is my house. (变一般疑问句)
2. Is this her dress? (否定回答)
3. Is this his car? (肯定回答)

Read and Translate

1. 劳驾。这是您的手表吗?
2. 非常感谢。

Lesson 1-2 小测试

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Lesson 3-4

一、词汇

形容词性物主代词: my your his her its our your their

名词: umbrella ticket number son daughter student morning afternoon evening

形容词: new good nice

副词: here too

动词: please meet

英语中对男性及女性的称呼: Mr. Sir Miss Mrs. Ms. Madam

二、语法:

1、形容词性的物主代词

形容词性物主代词只能作定语修饰其后面的名词,表示所有关系。一般在句子中不能独立存在。

人称	一(单数)	二(单数)	第三人称(单数)			一(复数)	二(复数)	三(复数)
词义	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他们的
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their

如:

This is her dress. That is his coat.

2、英语中各种称呼

Sir 先生 英美人学用 sir 来称呼所有自己不认识的男性,也用来称呼年长者或职位高于自己的人,在英语国家男老师统一为 Sir 它用在姓名的前面或名字前面,但不能用在姓氏的前面,这一点和其他称呼不同。如: Bill Clinton (比尔·克林顿) 可以说 **Sir Bill Clinton** 或 **Sir Bill**

Mr. 先生 是英语中对所有男性的普通称呼。一般放在姓名的前面或者只放在姓氏的前面,但绝不可以只放在名字前面。如可以说 **Mr. Bill Clinton** 或 **Mr. Clinton**.

Miss 小姐 对所有未婚女性的常用称呼。用法与 Mr. 相同。如 **Miss Helen Keller** 或 **Miss Keller**

Mrs. 夫人 对所有已婚女性的称呼。用法和上面相同。如 **Mrs. Helen Keller** 或 **Mrs. Keller**

Ms. 小姐、夫人 对所有女性的称呼,看不出该女子的婚姻状况。使用方法同上。如 **Ms. Helen Keller** 或 **Ms. Keller**

Madam 女士、夫人 表示对女性的尊称。如 **Madam. Helen Keller** 或 **Madam. Keller**

3、英语中常见的打招呼用语

3. 1 Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Good night (早上好! 下午好! 晚上好! 晚安!)

3. 2 A: Nice to meet you. / Nice to see you. Glad to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too. Nice to see you, too. Glad to meet you, too.

(初次见面非常高兴)。此句常用于双方刚刚认识后讲这句话,表示很高兴结识对方,用于非正式场合。另两位熟人或朋友见面,也常用此句表示问候。

3. 3 How do you do? 用于正式场合。答: How do you do?

3. 4 问 A: How are you? How are you doing? 答 B: Fine, thank you. / I'm very well. Thanks. / I'm OK. Thank you. 这是朋友见面时候用得最多的寒暄话。

三、作业

1. 背写第一课的课文。

2. 所学单词每词一行,要求熟练掌握。

3. 背诵第三课课文。

A: _____.

B: Yes?

A: Is this your pencil?

B: _____?

A: Is this your pencil?

B: Yes, Thank you very much.

A: _____.

Read and choose

1. Is this a school? _____.

A. Yes, it isn't. B. Yes, it's. C. No, it isn't.

2. How old are you? _____, it is a secret.(秘密)

A. OK. B. Sorry C. No

3. _____ is our daughter.

A. You B. He C. Here

4. Is that her dress?

A. Yes, this is. B. No, it is. C. Yes, it is.

Read and Change

1. I am Rice. (改否定句)

2. His son is a teacher. (改否定句)

3. Mr. Clinton and his wife are busy. (改为否定句)

4. Lily is seven. (改一般疑问句)

5. Are your son a student? (改错)

Lesson 3-4 小测试

Read and Complete

A: _____.

B: Yes?

A: Is this your pencil?

B: _____?

A: Is this your pencil?

B: Yes, Thank you very much.

A: _____.

Read and choose

1. Is this a school? _____.

A. Yes, it isn't. B. Yes, it's. C. No, it isn't.

2. How old are you? _____, it is a secret.(秘密)

A. OK. B. Sorry C. No

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5. Are your son a student? (改错)

Lesson 5-6

一、词汇

表示国籍的名词: French German Japanese Korean Chinese Swedish(新增) American Italian English

以上所有表示国籍的名字还可以做形容词，表示某国的。如 Chinese 既可以是中国人，还可以是中国的。

表示国家的名词：France(新增) Germany(新增) Japan Korea China Sweden America Italy(新增) England

副词：too either(新加的)

二、语法：

1、冠词

冠词不能独立使用，通常像“帽子”一样戴在名词前面，帮助说明名词的词义。冠词在英语中只有三个，a, an, the, 这三个又分成两类，其中 a, an 属于不定冠词；the 属于定冠词。不定冠词 a, an 表示“一”，“一个”的意思，通常放在可数名词单数前面，用法如下：

1. 1 an 用在以元音音标开头的单词前，如：

It is an egg. It is an umbrella. That is an old car. This is an American car.

1. 2 其他情况下用 a

如：He is a student. This is a handbag. That is a German car. It is a Japanese car. Here is an Italian car.

2、英语中表示国籍的名词用法

2. 1 英语中，表示国籍的名词前通常不用冠词。我们常说 She is Chinese. 不说 She is a Chinese.

He is German. She is Japanese. He's Korean.

三、作业

1. 背写第三课的课文。

2. 所学单词每词一行，要求熟练掌握。

3. 模仿第五课的课文用以下三句话介绍一新人。如：This is Xiao Ming. He is a new student. He is Chinese.

Lesson 5-6 小测试

Read and Choose

1. Look! _____ eraser is on your desk.

A. A B. An C. The

2. My student is _____ English man.

A. / B. a C. the D. an

3. Joe is from France. He is _____.

A. France B. French C. a French D. the French

Read and Complete

Rose is _____ American. _____ name is beautiful. _____ is _____ English teacher. Her father and mother are in _____ Germany now.

Read and Translate

A: 这是您的手表吗?

B: 不，不是。我的手表是红色的。

A: 这是王小明，他是中国人。

B: 见到你很高兴。

A: 我也是。

Read and Correct.

1. Here your umbrella and your coat.

2. This not is my skirt.

3. This is my school. (变否定句)

4. This is your house. (改为一般疑问句)

5. Is this your watch? (改为陈述句)

Lesson 7-8

一、词汇

表示职业的名词：job operator engineer teacher taxi driver policeman policewoman postman milkman airhos
nurse mechanic hairdresser housewife

其他名词：nationality keyboard

疑问代词、形容词: what

二、语法:

1、What 构成的两种特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句是就句中某一部分提问的疑问句。它的构成是特殊疑问词+一般疑问句的结构。读时用降调。特殊疑问句与一般疑问句的区别在于:特殊疑问句不可用 yes 或 no 来回答,而一般疑问句能用 yes 或 no 来回答。

What 既可做疑问代词又可做疑问形容词。What 做疑问代词时可单独放在句子的开头构成特殊疑问句,不用和名词连用。作疑问形容词时,不能单独放在句子的开头,而是一定要和一个名词构成特殊疑问短语,一起来构成特殊疑问句。

疑问代词例句: What is your job?

疑问形容词例句: What nationality are you?

2、本课主要交际句型

2. 1 询问国籍: A: What nationality are you (is he/ is she)? / Where are you from? /Where do you come from? B: I am (He is/ She is) Chinese. (Japanese/Korean---) (三个问句意思相同)

2. 2 询问职业: A: What is your (his her) job? What do you do? (What does he/she do? What are you? What is he? What is she? B: I am a teacher. He is a policeman. She is a nurse.

注: 在表示职业前必须加不定冠词 a / an。而在国籍前什么也不加,要牢记在心。

三、作业

1. 背诵、背写第五课的课文。
2. 所学单词每词一行,要求熟练掌握。
3. 做课课练。
4. 背诵第七课课文。

Lesson 7-8 小测试

Read and Choose

2. Who is she? She's _____.
- A. a policeman B. a mechanic C. Mrs. Tracy D. an airhostess
2. What is your job?
- A. I am nurse. B. Yes, I am C. I am the teacher. D. I am a policewoman.

Complete the sentences with "am", "is" or "are".

1. I _____ a new student. My name _____ Alice.
2. _____ you a student ,too? Yes, I _____.
3. _____ Sophie German, too? No, she _____ not. She _____ French.
4. You _____ my friend. She _____ my friend, too.
5. What _____ your job? I _____ a keyboard operator.
6. _____ his brother an engineer, too? No, he _____ not. He _____ a teacher.

Read and Translate

A: 他是教师吗? B: 不,不是。他是一名警察。

A: 你是做什么工作的? B: 我是一名护士。A: 我也是。

A: 您是哪国人? B: 我是意大利人。

Read and Correct.

就划线部分提问。

1. He is a keyboard operator.
2. The lady is Tracy.
3. She is Swedish.

写出学过的所有国家及国籍。

Lesson 9-10

一、词汇

表示问候相关的词: hello hi well fine see goodbye thanks how today

名词: woman

形容词: fat---thin tall-short clean---dirty hot---cold old---young busy---lazy

二、语法:

1、形容词的用法