

# 第一册

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## Unit 1

# Greetings and introductions



考纲点击

1. 掌握情景中的交际用语：问候与应答、引荐与介绍、道别。
2. 掌握人称代词、物主代词的基本用法。
3. 掌握写作话题：能用简单流畅的英语句子描述个人或者是朋友、家庭。

### 单元知识要点

重点 词汇	介绍_____	问候_____	拼写_____
	命名_____	vocational_____	secretary_____
	boss_____	computer_____	英俊的_____
	感兴趣的_____	漂亮的_____	公司_____
重点 短语	把.....介绍给....._____		擅长_____
	听音乐_____		be interested in_____
	come from_____		like reading and_____
	traveling_____		
重点 句型	<b>May I introduce ... to you?</b>		<b>Let me introduce ... to you.</b>
	<b>—My name is ... /This is...</b>		<b>Can you greet people in English?</b>
	<b>Where are you from?</b>		<b>—I'm/I come from ... How are you?</b>
	<b>—Fine, thank you.</b>		



### 要点讲解

#### 一、重点词汇

1. introduce vt. 介绍    introduce ...to ... 把.....介绍给.....  
introduce oneself 自我介绍

I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ myself \_\_\_\_\_ you. 我想给您做一下自我介绍。

May I \_\_\_\_\_ my new friend \_\_\_\_\_ you? 我能向您介绍一下我的新朋友吗？



When first \_\_\_\_\_ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.

A . introducing    B . introduced    C . introduce    D . being introduced

2. greet    v. 向某人打招呼、问候

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ people in English? 你们会用英语打招呼吗?

“Hello” is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in English. “Hello” 是英语里问候语之一。

Please send my Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents. 请把我的圣诞祝福带给你的父母。

3. spell (spells spelling spelt 或 spelled)    vt./vi. 拼写

—How do you \_\_\_\_\_ your name? 你的名字如何拼写?

—M-A-R-Y 拼作 M-A-R-Y。

\_\_\_\_\_ the word, please. 请把这个词拼写一下。

4. call    n. 电话    vt. 给某人打电话

Please give me a \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock. 请在 8 点钟给我打电话。

I \_\_\_\_\_ Tom last night. 昨天晚上我给 Tom 打电话了。

短语速记:

call sb.sth 把某人叫做 Please call me XiaoWang. 请叫我小王。

call at+地方 去某地拜访 I called \_\_\_\_\_ her home last week. 上周我去她家拜访了。

call on+人 拜访某人 I called \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher last week. 上周我拜访了我老师。

5. meet ( met, met )    vt. 遇见、迎接 满足    vi. 相遇

—Nice to \_\_\_\_\_ you, ZhangLi. 很高兴见到你, 张力。

—Nice to \_\_\_\_\_ you, John. 很高兴见到你, John。

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me at the station? 你能去车站接我吗?

These new products \_\_\_\_\_ the requirements of our customers. 这些新的产品满足客户的需求。

We \_\_\_\_\_ at the station by chance. 我们在车站偶然相遇了。

6. interested    adj. 感兴趣的 ( 主语通常指人 )    be interested in 对.....感兴趣

We are \_\_\_\_\_ in music. 我们对音乐感兴趣。

interesting    adj. 令人感兴趣的。( 主语通常是物 )

The film is so \_\_\_\_\_ that we are very \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

这部电影如此有趣以至于我们对它都感兴趣。

interest    n. 兴趣    take/show an interest in 对.....感兴趣

He takes/shows great \_\_\_\_\_ in the film. 他对这电影非常的感兴趣。

He has many \_\_\_\_\_ and hobbies. 他有许多兴趣爱好。

7. speak (spoke spoken)    vt. 讲某种语言    vi. 讲话

I can \_\_\_\_\_ English. 我会讲英语。

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese very well. Tom 中文说得非常好。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ English in class. 请在课堂上讲英语。



同义辨析：speak, say, talk, tell

speak+语言：speak English, speak Chinese 等。

say+说话的内容：say “Hello”to sb, say “goodbye”to sb 等。

talk +介词 ( of, about, with ) 指谈论某事或者是和某人谈论。

tell vt. 说，讲，告诉。后面经常接双宾语。用于句式结构：tell sb. sth.

They are \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident. 他们在谈论车祸。

My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ me stories. 妈妈经常给我讲故事。

Tom can \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese very well. Tom 汉语说得非常好。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it again! 别再说了！

8. vocational adj. 职业的 vocational education 职业教育

I study in a \_\_\_\_\_ school. 我在职业学校学习。

9. pleased adj. 感到满足的 be pleased with/be happy with ... 对.....感到满意

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ with what you said. 我对你所说的非常满意。

He is \_\_\_\_\_ with his life. 他对他的生活非常满意。

be pleased/happy to do sth. 很高兴做某事

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you. 认识你很高兴。

please vi. 请 用作请求或者询问的客套话中。

\_\_\_\_\_ give me a hand. 请帮我一把。

Would you please+动词原形：请.....好吗？

Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the window? 请打开窗户好吗？

pleasure n. 愉快、乐意

—Could you help me look after my pet dog when I'm away?

—With \_\_\_\_\_.

我离开的时候你能帮我照看一下我的宠物狗吗？非常乐意。

## 二、重点句型

1. —What is Mary interested in?

—She is interested in playing the piano.

be interested in ... 对.....感兴趣。句子的主语经常是表示人的词。

We are interested in English. 我们对英语感兴趣。

**直达考场：**

—You'd better go and tell Jim the \_\_\_\_\_ news. I'm sure he will be very \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A . interesting; interest in

B . surprised; interested in

C . interested; interested in

D . surprising; interested in

2. I'd like to introduce my friend Wang Tao to you.

would like to +动词原形. 表达某人想要做某事。

I'd like to have a cup of coffee. 我想要喝杯咖啡。

introduce ... to ... 把.....介绍给.....

**直达考场：**

—Would you like something \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee.

A . drinking, to

B . to drink, to

C . to drink, \

D . drinking, \

3 . He likes listening to music.

like/enjoy +doing ... 喜欢做某事

We all enjoy listening to pop music. 我们大家都喜欢听流行音乐。

I like practicing English as much as possible. 我喜欢尽可能多的练习英语。

类似结构：feel like +doing 想要做某事

I feel like having a hamburger because I feel a little hungry. 我有点儿饿了想要吃个汉堡。

**直达考场：**

—Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ some wine?

—No, thanks. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ anything now.

A . having; drinking

B . to have; to drink

C . having; to drink

D . to have ; drinking

**三、交际用语练习（每空一词）**

1 . —Your English is very good.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

2 . —What \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_?

—He is tall and handsome.

3 . —What is Mary interested in?

—She is interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (读书).

4 . —What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_?

—He is a teacher.

**四、语法聚焦**

人称代词、物主代词和反身代词的用法。

1 . 人称代词是表示你、我、他（她、它）你们、他们的词，有主格和宾格之分。

	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		

**例题【解析】**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ am from China. \_\_\_\_\_ are from America. 我来自中国。他们来自美国。

(2) Where have \_\_\_\_\_ been these days? 这些天你去哪了?

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ had a party yesterday evening. 昨天晚上我们开 party 了。

(4) Mr. Smith teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English. Smith 先生教我们英语。

(5) Who is on duty today? It's \_\_\_\_\_. 今天谁值日? 是我。

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ gave \_\_\_\_\_ many books. 他给了我们很多的书。

2. 物主代词的用法。物主代词是人称代词的所有格,分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词只能用做定语修饰名词。名词性物主代词可以用作句子的主语、宾语或者是表语。名词性物主代词=形容词性物主代词+名词。

	单 数					复 数		
	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
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

**例题【解析】**

(1) This is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.

这是我们的英语老师,她每天教我们英语。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ room is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_. 她的房间比我们的大。

(3) This is \_\_\_\_\_ skirt, \_\_\_\_\_ is over there. 这是她的裙子,我的在那边。

3. 反身代词。表示我自己、你自己、他(她、它)自己、我们自己、你们自己、他们自己等的代词叫反身代词。反身代词用作句子的同位语、宾语、表语。

	我自己	你自己	他、(她、它)自己	我们自己	你们自己	他们自己
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself herself itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

**例题【解析】**

(1) We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend. 上个周末我们过得很愉快。

(2) He is not quite \_\_\_\_\_ today. 他今天不舒服。

(3) We \_\_\_\_\_ can water the young trees. 我们自己可以给这些树浇水。

同学们可以积累一下下列这些由反身代词构成的主要词组:

by oneself 单独

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴

help oneself to 随便吃

devote oneself to 现身于

seat oneself 坐下

dress oneself 穿上衣服

**高考链接**

1. (2007) David devoted \_\_\_\_\_ to helping people in trouble.



- A . his                      B . himself                      C . him                      D . he

【解析】“David 把自己的一生奉献于帮助有困难的人”，“devote oneself to...”，表达成汉语为“奉献于……”，故答案为 B。注意此短语中 to 为介词，后跟名词或者是动词的 ing 形式。

- 2 . (2008) There are quite a few books on the shelf, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is useful to him.

- A . both                      B . all                      C . neither                      D . none

【解析】本题考查不定代词的用法，根据关键词 is，先排除选项 A 和 B，再根据题意书架上的书不是两本，排除选项 C，故答案为 D。

- 3 . (2009)—Hello, Mr. Li. \_\_\_\_\_?

—Fine, thanks.

- A . How do you do                      B . How are you doing  
C . Who are you                      D . What are you doing

【解析】本题考查的是交际用语“问候和应答”中的问语部分。根据答语“Fine, thanks.” 的呼应，答案为 B。How are you doing? 同义句为 How are you?

- 4 . (2009) I find \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to learn English.

- A . this                      B . it                      C . that                      D . she

【解析】此题考查的是代词的用法。通过句子的结构分析空缺处应为形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式短语。所以答案应为 B。

- 5 . (2010)—Have you heard from your sister recently?

—Yes, I 've just got a letter from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . her                      B . hers                      C . she                      D . herself

【解析】本题考查的是代词的用法。通过句子结构分析空缺处应为介词 from 的宾语，所以应该用宾格，故答案为 A。

- 6 . (2010) People usually \_\_\_\_\_ “ Hello ” to each other when they make a phone call.

- A . say                      B . tell                      C . talk                      D . speak

【解析】本题考查的是“say”、“tell”、“talk”、“speak”的区别。请同学们再来回顾一下这几个词的使用，say+说话的内容。tell sb sth 或者是 tell sth to sb。talk 后面经常接 of/with/about...根据这些使用规则，答案应该为 A。

- 7 . (2010)—Would you please help me with the box?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . Yes, please                      B . No, please don't  
C . With pleasure                      D . My pleasure

【解析】本题考查的是交际用语。表示很乐意帮忙应该使用短语“with pleasure”回答。所以答案选 C。

- 8 . (2011) Be friendly to people you work with. Try to think of others, not only \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . yourself                      B . myself                      C . himself                      D . itself

【解析】本题考查的是反身代词的用法。此句是祈使句，根据题意，应为“不要只考虑你自己”。故答案选 A。

- 9 . (2014)—What does XiaoZhang look like?



—He is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . my brother      B . tall and thin      C . a teacher      D . 20 years old

【解析】本题考查询问外貌特征的交际用语。用 be like/look like 提问，只有 B 回答的是外貌特征。

10 . (2014)—How is everything with you?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . Well, pretty good      B . How do you do  
C . No, I don't think so      D . And you

【解析】此题考查的是见面问候语。回答应为 Not bad, thank you/Well, pretty good/So-so ... 故答案应选 A。

11 . (2015)—Hi, Tom. \_\_\_\_\_?

—Fine, thanks. And you?

- A . How are you      B . How do you do  
C . What are you doing      D . Who are you

【解析】本题考查老朋友见面相互之间问候的交际用语。根据回答，答案应该选择 A。

12 . (2016)—How is everything with you?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . Well, pretty good.      B . How do you do?  
C . No, I don't think so.      D . And you?

【解析】本题也是考查老朋友见面相互之间问候的交际用语。根据回答，答案应该选择 A。

13 . (2017)—hat a wonderful model car!

—Thanks. I made it with a 3-D printer by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . it      B . me      C . itself      D . myself

【解析】本题考查的是反身代词的用法，by oneself，亲自，所以选 D。

14 . (2018)—\_\_\_\_\_. He is from Hong Kong.

—Nice to meet you, Tom,

- A . Let me introduce myself      B . Let me introduce Tom  
C . This is Tom speaking      D . Have a good time, Tom

【解析】本题也是考查给朋友介绍新朋友的交际用语。根据回答，答案应该选择 B。



## 跟踪测试

### 一、英语知识运用

1 . Can you \_\_\_\_\_ it in English?

- A . speak      B . tell      C . talk      D . say

2 . This is \_\_\_\_\_ car, \_\_\_\_\_ is white.

- A . my, his      B . my, her      C . mine, her      D . mine, his





- 3 . The children are \_\_\_\_\_ in that \_\_\_\_\_ book.  
 A . interesting; interested                      B . interesting; interesting  
 C . interested; interesting                      D . interested; interested
- 4 . — \_\_\_\_\_ is your mother?  
 —She is a nurse.  
 A . Who                      B . What                      C . Where                      D . Which
- 5 . The old farmer kept two dogs and he loved \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
 A . they                      B . them                      C . themselves                      D . it
- 6 . My sister is a clerk. \_\_\_\_\_ works in a bank near here.  
 A . He                      B . I                      C . She                      D . You
- 7 . —What a lovely flower! Where did you buy it?  
 —I made it by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . itself                      B . himself                      C . me                      D . myself
- 8 . How about \_\_\_\_\_ there by train?  
 A . going                      B . go                      C . to go                      D . goes
- 9 . \_\_\_\_\_ school is much bigger than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . Our, their                      B . Ours, theirs                      C . Their, ours                      D . Theirs, our
- 10 . Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ my hometown?  
 A . visit                      B . to visit                      C . visiting                      D . visits

## 二、阅读理解

We live in the computer age. Computers can help people do much work. Such as playing games, listening to music, shopping and so on. But few people know how to take care of them.

Please remember the followings when you use your computer:

- ( 1 ) Keep your computer in a dry cool room. Too much heat is bad for computers.  
 ( 2 ) Do not smoke near your computer. Smoking is also bad for them.  
 ( 3 ) Do not drink or eat near computers. A little water and pieces of food in the keyboard are also bad for computers.

- ( 4 ) Keep your screen clean and do not have it too bright. They are bad for your eyes.

Make sure the screen is not too far or too near to your eyes when you use a computer.

- 1 . What can people do with computers? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . Playing games                      B . Listening to music  
 C . Shopping                      D . All of them above
- 2 . Where should computers be put? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . A dry place                      B . A cool place  
 C . A dry and cool place                      D . A warm place
- 3 . What is bad for a computer? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . Too much heat in the room, smoking or eating near the computer



- ### 三、根据情景内容补全对话（每空只填一词）

- #### 四、短文填空

I'm glad to receive your letter asking for my (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (advice) on how to learn Chinese well. Here are a few (2) s\_\_\_\_\_. First, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is important to take a Chinese course, as you'll (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to learn from the teacher and practice with your classmates. Then, it also helps to watch TV and read to books, newspapers and magazines in (5)\_\_\_\_\_ whenever possible. Besides, it should be a good idea (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) and sing Chinese songs, because doing so you'll learn and (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (记住) Chinese words more (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (easy). You can also (9)\_\_\_\_\_ more friends. They can help you learn Chinese. Try and write (10)\_\_\_\_\_ me in Chinese next time.

## 五、职场应用

010



任务一：根据下面海报中的内容，完成表格。

<p style="text-align: center;">Welcome to HK</p> <p>Three days. Visit the Victoria Peak, the Repulse Bay and the Ladies Market. Taste superb cuisine from around the world</p> <p><b>Departure:</b> On the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.</p> <p><b>Accommodation:</b> Hong Kong hotel</p> <p><b>Means of transport:</b> plane, bus</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 2400 RMB per person.</p> <p>More information</p> <p>Contact us at 864582937 or email HKtravel @163.com</p> <p>Welcome www.discoverhongkong.com</p>	
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Complete the following form please.

Welcome to HK	
Travel time	56. _____
Scenic spots	57. _____, the Repulse Bay and the Ladies Market
Hotel to live in	58. _____
How to get there	Take a 4. _____ to HK, and buses to scenic spots
Travel cost	59. ¥ _____

任务二：根据以上信息，写一份旅游战略并介绍给 Mr. Green.

要点包括：

1. 交通工具 2. 旅游景点 3. 活动安排 4. 旅游费用 5. 联系方式

Hello, Mr. Green. I am Li Hua. I'm glad to tell you something about a travel plan you may be interested in. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_