

词汇和重点句型:

- Excuse me! 对不起, 打扰了! (用在事情发生之前)
Sorry! 对不起 (用在事情发生之后)
- Nice to meet / see you. = Glad to meet / see you. 很高兴见到你。
- Welcome to China / Fuzhou / Changle! 欢迎你到中国/福州/长乐来!
- What's your name? 你叫什么名字? (常用于官方或者对小孩子说话)
My name is Maria. = I am Maria. 我叫 Maria。
- Stand up. 起立。 Sit down. 坐下。(反义词)
- How do you do? How do you do? 你好! 你好! (初次见面时打招呼使用)
- Have a nice day! You, too. 祝您一天愉快! 您也是!
- How are you? 你身体好吗?
I'm fine / OK / well. Thanks. 我很好, 谢谢! (可以缩略为: Fine, thank you.)
Not bad, thanks. 不错, 谢谢!
- See you later! = See you soon! 等会儿见!
See you tomorrow! 明天见!
Good-bye! = Bye-bye! = Bye! 再见!
- This is Mary. This is Tom. 这是 Mary. 这是 Tom. (用于第三者介绍他人时)

语言点:

- Good morning. 一般用于黎明时到中午十二点之前
Good afternoon. 一般用于中午十二点以后到下午六点。
Good evening. 一般用于下午六点到晚上十点左右。
Good night. 一般用于睡觉前, 表示“晚安”。
Good day. 一般在白天问好时用, 表示“日安”, 尤其是澳大利亚和美国英语中使用较多。
- be 的使用: (记住口诀)
我用 am, 你用 are; is 用在他、她、它; 单数 is 复数 are; 你、我、他们也用 are.。

Topic 2 Where are you from?

词汇和重点句型:

- be from = come from 来自
Where are you from? = Where do you come from?
I'm from China. = I come from China.
Are you from China? = Do you come from China?

2. be 动词的一般疑问句提问与回答:

- Am I in New York? Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
Are you from the USA? Yes, I am. No, I am not. / Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
Is she Maria? Yes, she is.
Is he Tom? No, he isn't.
Is it my book? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
Are they from England? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- 两个疑问词 where、who 的使用:
Where are you from? I'm from China. I'm Chinese.
Where is she / he from? She / He is from Japan.
Where are they from? They're from France.
Where is Beijing? It's in China.
Who is he / she? He is Michael. / She is Jane.
Who are they / you? They are my teachers. / We are Maria and Jane. / I am Diana.

4. 要求了解一些较重要的西方国家的国家、城市、人民的名词。

5. Cheers! Cheers! 干杯! 干杯!

Topic 3 I'm twelve years old.

词汇和重点句型:

- 数词: 1-20。
- 不同人称对年龄的询问与回答:
How old are you? I'm 14. / We are 14.
How old is she / he / it? She / He / It is 14.
How old are they? They are 14 years old.
- What's your telephone / cell phone / fax / BP number? It's 05911110
- What's this / that in English? It's a toy.
What are these / those? They are buses.
- Is this / that a book? Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are these / those desks? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
- How do you spell apple? A-P-P-L-E.
- What class / grade are you in? I'm in Class 3 / Grade 7.
- a high school 一所中学
a high school student 一个中学生
- in the same class 在同一班级

10. 名词的复数形式:

- ① 名词后面直接加 s, 如: apples, bananas
- ② 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的名词在后面加 es, 如: classes, dishes
- ③ 词尾为辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词, 将 y 变为 i 再加 es, 如: family - families
- ④ 词尾为 f, fe 的单词, 改 fe 为 ves, 如: knife - knives

特殊单词: man - men woman - women mouse - mice foot - feet Chinese - Chinese

语言点:

1. 班级年级的表示: (以教师教学用书为参考)

英国英语表达时通常班级在前, 年级在后。如: Class 2, Grade 7.

美国和加拿大表达时则年级在前, 班级在后。如: Grade 7, Class 2.

其实美国在班级表达时, 都是根据老师而决定的。如: Mr. Smith's class

2. a, an 的使用: (记住口诀)

a, an 一对双胞胎, (a 和 an 都是不定冠词, 译为“一……”

长得像来分不开。表示一个没有特别指定的人或事物。)

姐妹二人都勤快,

天天都把单杠抬。(a 和 an 后只能跟可数名词单数。)

an 姐姐干活爱跳舞, (an 用于元音音素开头的单数可数名词前。但名词前有修饰近身元音离不开。词时, 则根据最邻近的修饰语的第一个音素来决定。如: an apple; an English book.)

妹妹 a 她更勤快,

富余单杠她全抬。(其余辅音音素开头的单数可数名词前用 a。)

物代指代来做客, (但名词前有物主代词、指示代词时, 不能使用不定冠词。

姐妹二人歇下来。如: a my book; a that bike 都是错的。)

Unit 2 Looking different

Topic 1 He has big eyes.

词汇和重点句型:

1. film star 电影明星 2. look like 看起来像
 3. not...but... 不是...而是... 4. be from = come from 来自
 5. in the same school 在同一所学校 in different grades 在不同班级
 6. 身体五官及各部位名称: 部分颜色词语
 7. 反义词:
- small - big / large / wide long - short black - white tall - short new

8. I have a big nose = My nose is big.

I have big eyes. = My eyes are big.

She has a big nose. = Her nose is big.

She has big eyes. = Her eyes are big.

9. Do you have long hair? Yes, I do. No, I don't. / Yes, we do. No, we don't.

Does she / he have big eyes? Yes, she / he does. No, she / he doesn't.

Do they have new friends? Yes, they do. No, they don't.

10. I know. 我知道。 I don't know. 我不知道。

11. I'm thirteen years old. = I'm 13 years old. = I'm 13. = I'm thirteen.

语言点:

1. 在五官描述上, 要注意英美人习惯。在西方国家进行外貌描述时, 不说 a big mouth, 而说 a wide mouth。他们的 a big mouth 往往用来指一个人嘴巴多, 喜欢在背后说三道四。

2. 特别注意第三人单数时表达有时使用的是 has。

Topic 2 Her hair is brown.

词汇和重点句型:

1. give something to somebody = give somebody something 给某人某物

Give the book to Maria = Give Maria the book. 把书给 Maria.

2. right away 立刻, 马上

3. dark skin 黑皮肤 light yellow skin 黄皮肤 fair skin 白皮肤

4. the boy over there 在那边的那个男孩 the boy under the tree 在树下的那个男孩

5. look the same 看起来一样 6. different looks 不同的外表

7. good friends 好朋友 8. look at the picture 看着图片

9. the pair of shoes / trousers 这双鞋/裤子

10. 表示颜色的词语

11. 关于颜色的提问: What color...?

— What color is the skirt? — It's white.

— What color are the shirts? — They are white.

12. which 疑问词的使用

Which girl? The girl in red. 哪个女孩? 穿红色衣服的那个女孩。

Which bag? The blue one. 哪个包? 蓝色那个。

13. What does she look like? 她看起来怎么样?

14. 区别以下两种问题:

Mike's pants are blue. What color are Mike's pants?

The blue pants are Mike's. Which pants are Mike's?

15. Which color / bag / clothes do you like? 你喜欢哪种颜色/哪个包/哪件衣服?

These are my favorite clothes. 这些是我最喜欢的衣服。

Topic 3 What does she look like?

词汇和重点句型:

1. What does she / he look like?

She is young with long legs. / He is short with black hair.

2. Is the boy tall or short? He's short.

注意: 选择疑问句的选择部分前部分要读升调, 后部分读降调。回答时要有具体内容, 而不能用 Yes, No 回答。

3. 反义词或对应词:

small - big new - old old - young fat - thin long - short

man - woman boy - girl doctor - nurse dad - mum

4. 副词 so、too、very 的使用:

so fast 如此快! 这么快! too fast 太快 very fast 很快

5. It will fit you soon. 它很快就会适合你的。

6. grow fast 长得快 7. go shopping 去购物

8. blue and white 蓝白相间 9. tall and thin 又高又瘦

10. curly / long / short hair 卷发/长发/短发

11. 人称代词和物主代词的使用:

Whose toy is this? It is my toy. It's mine.

It's your toy. It's yours.

It's his toy. It's his.

It's her toy. It's hers.

It's its toy. It's its.

It's our toy. It's ours.

It's their toy. It's theirs.

Recycle 1 Review of Units 1-2

词汇和重点句型:

1. each other 互相

2. over there 在那边

3. what color 什么颜色

4. look like 看起来像

5. May I have your telephone number / name? 我可以知道你的电话号码 / 名字吗?

6. Which one? The one in a green sweater. 哪一个? 穿绿色毛衣的那个。

7. on a blue bike 在蓝色自行车上

in the black car 在黑色汽车里

in the pink blouse 穿着紫色衬衫的

8. dark blue 深蓝

light blue 浅蓝

9. look at 看着

10. a Chinese soccer player 一个中国足球队球员

11. play soccer 踢足球

12. See you. 再见

复习要点:

1. 's 的所有格形式: Wang Hai's mother 王海的妈妈 Jim's sister Jim 的妹妹

2. 物主代词的使用: 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词

3. 名词复数形式

Unit 3 talking about Good Friends Topic 1 Please call me Mike

一、单词

1. in the same class 在同一班 2. study ... with... 与...一起学习...
 3. No problem 没问题 4. by the way 顺便问一下
 5. speak Chinese 讲汉语 6. only a little 只有一点点
 7. Of course =Sure 当然 8. help\study each other 互相帮助/学习
 9. live in ... 居住在... 10. the same age as ... 与...同岁
 11. want to do sth. 想要做某事 12. come to China 来到中国
 13. in English 用英语 14. help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事
 15. the Great Wall 长城 16. at the English corner 在英语角
 17. be helpful to... 对...有帮助

二、句型:

1. May I do sth.? 我可以做某事吗?

e.g. : May I know\have\ask your name?

May I study English with you? May I call you Mike?

2. like ... very much \ a lot 非常喜欢.....

like ... a little 有点喜欢...

not like ... at all 根本不喜欢.....

not like ... very much 不是很喜欢.....

三、语法:

(一) 一般现在时

1. 肯定句: We speak Chinese. 否定句: We don't speak Chinese.

一般疑问句: Do you speak Chinese? 回答: Yes, we do. No, we don't.

2. 肯定句: Mike speaks English. 否定句: Mike doesn't speak English.

一般疑问句: Does Mike speak English? 回答: Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

3. 动词第三人称单数构成形式:见书本 107 页

(二)代词人称代词:

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		

主格:在句中当句子主语 e.g. I have a good friend. He has a good friend.

宾格:在句中当动词的宾语或介词的宾语,形成动宾或介宾结构.

Please call me Mike. (动宾) Give it (动宾) to me (介宾).

Help us find him. (动宾)

人称代词排列顺序:(可记住口诀)

you, he and I; we, you and they; he and she

口诀: 对你尊重 you 在前, 谦虚礼貌 I 最后; 我们人多力量大, we 要排在 you 之前, they 委屈垫在后; 两性并列不平等, 绅士风度放一边, he 在前 she 在后。

特殊情况:

1. 为了强调某人称,或是出现在承认错误之类的句中时,应把第一人称的 I, 放在前。

2. 当说话人 I 的身份很高或回忆往事时,可以先说 I。

物主代词: 形容词性物主代词 名词性物主代词

单数 第一人称	my	mine
第二人称	your	yours
第三人称	his	his
	her	hers
	its	its
复数 第一人称	our	ours
第二人称	your	yours
第三人称	their	theirs

形容词性物主代词,也称非独立性物主代词,不能单独使用,必须与名词共同使用.

e.g. my name; your mother his friend their teacher

Topic2 Come and meet my family

一、单词

1. 职业名称

teach (教)	teacher (教师)	study (学习)	student (学生)
work (工作)	worker (工人)	drive (驾驶)	driver (驾驶员)
farm (农场)	farmer (农夫)	cook (烹调)	cook (厨师)

1. 对应词:

teacher --- student nurse ----- doctor

2. office worker 公务员 policeman 警察

waiter 男服务员 — waitress 女服务员 salesman 男售货员 — salesgirl 女售货员

3. 家庭成员

grandfather	grandmother	grandpa	grandma
father	mother	Dad	Mum
Uncle	aunt	son	daughter
brother	sister	cousin	

二、词组

1. 工作场所:

in a school 在学校 in a hospital 在医院 in an office 在办公室

in a shop / store 在商店 on a farm 在农场

2. a student of Grade Seven 一名七年级的学生

have a job 有一份工作 look after... 照顾……; 保管……

a photo of my family 一张我家的相片 have a look 看一看

the young woman in yellow 穿黄衣服的年轻女士 on the sofa 在沙发上

三、句型:

1. I'm home. 我回来了.

2. Come in and make yourselves at home. 请进, 请别客气.

3. What a nice place! 多漂亮的一个地方!

4. Please have a seat= Please sit down. 请坐!

5. My parents are both office workers. 我父母二个都是公务员.

We all love our work. 我们都喜爱我们的工作.

注意: both 指两者“都”; all 指三者或三者以上“都”

四、语法:

(一) 提问职业:

1. What do you do? I am a doctor.

2. What does he \she do? He \She is a doctor.

(二) 提问工作场所:

1. Where do you work?

I work in a hospital \ school

2. Where does he \she work ?

He \She works in an office \ on a farm.

(三) 名词所有格: s' 或 's, 表示“……的”

Kangkang's grandfather 康康的祖父母

Jane's family tree 珍妮的家谱

Teachers' book 教师用书 (教师们的书)

Topic3 Would you like to eat?

一、词汇:

Fruit: (可数) apple orange

Food: (可数) cake hamburger egg French fries dumpling noodles

(不可数) rice porridge bread meat chicken fish beef

Drink: (不可数) tea milk Coke coffee water juice

Eat (吃) + drink (喝) = have

something to drink 喝的东西 something to eat 吃的东西

have dinner 吃饭; 吃正餐 have breakfast 吃早饭

have lunch 吃午饭 have supper 吃晚饭

二、句型:

1. help oneself (to sth) 请自便 (吃些某物)

2. would like = want 想要

Would you like some eggs? = Do you want some eggs?

What would you like to drink? = What do you like to drink?

3. Give me some meat. = Give some meat to me.

4. Why not have some milk? 表示提建议

5. Let's have some milk. 表示提建议

6. May I take your order? = May I help you? (限于用餐)

7. Wait a moment, please. 请稍等片刻.

8. What do you think of the coffee? = How do you like the coffee? 你觉得咖啡怎么样?

9. Would you like to have dinner with me? (表邀请) Ok. I'd love to

10. I'm very glad to be here. 我非常乐意呆在这儿

11. Any more rice? 再来些米饭怎么样?

12. They are all friendly \ kind to me. 他们都对我很友好.

三、语法: 可数名词和不可数名词的量

(一) 可数名词: 可直接用基数词表具体的量表“一”: a cake \ book

\ hamburger \ bike an apple \ orange \ egg

two cakes three books four apples five eggs

(二) 不可数名词: 可用数量词来表示具体的量

a cup of tea \ coffee two cups of tea \ coffee

a glass of milk \ water \ juice three glasses of milk \ water \ juice

a bowl of ... 一碗…… two bowls of ... 两碗……

a box of ... 一盒\箱.....	two boxes of ... 两盒\箱.....
a bag of ... 一袋.....	two bags of ... 两袋.....
a bottle of ... 一瓶.....	two bottles of ... 两瓶.....
a kilo of ... 一公斤.....	two kilos of ... 两公斤.....
a kind of ... 两种.....	two kinds of ... 两种.....
a plate of ... 一盘.....	two plates of ... 两盘.....
a basket of eggs ... 一篮/筐鸡蛋.....	two baskets of eggs ... 两篮鸡蛋.....
a pair of ... 一双/副/对.....	two pairs of ... 两双/副/对.....

(三) 模糊的量

some 既可以修饰可数也可以修饰不可数名词	a few + 可数	表示若干\一点
a little + 不可数	表示若干\一点	many + 可数
much + 不可数	许多	some apples
some meat\water	一些肉\水	a few friends
a little water	一点点水	many friends
much water	许多水	许多朋友

Unit 4 Having Fun Topic 1 Can I help you?

词汇:

1. 数词: 21-101 注意: A. forty; eighty; B. 读音: ~teen 与 ~ty

2. 名词: 可数名词与不可数名词的划分

3. 词形变换:

also (同义词)	too	each (同义词)	every
kilo (复数)	kilos	watch (复数)	watches
mouse (复数)	mice	expensive (同义词)	dear
waiter (对应词)	waitress	try (第三人称单数)	tries
sell (反义词)	buy		

4. 词语与短语:

on the fourth floor	在第四层楼	try on	试穿	be on sale	减价(出售)
another pair of pants	另一条裤子	two yuan a kilo	每公斤两元		
sell / buy ... for ...	以...价出售/ 购买	have a look	看一看		
a clothing shop	一家服装店	run over to ...	跑到...		
two bags of salt	两包盐	two kilos of eggs	两公斤鸡蛋		
six bottles of milk	六瓶牛奶	Thanks anyway	仍然感谢。		
Don't worry.	别担心。	Here is your change.	找你零钱。		

5. 购物用语:

服务员或营业员: What can I do for you? Can / May / Could I help you?

回答: Yes, please. I'd like (to buy) ... I want (to buy) ...

I'm looking for ... Do you have ...?

谈论事物: How do you like ...? = What do you think of ...?

How do you look in this dress? Not bad. How do the pants fit? They're too long.

询问价格:

How much is + 主语 (单数或不可数)? How much are + 主语 (复数)?

How much do you want for something?

讨论价格: How / What about thirty yuan?

That's too expensive. It's a good price. The price is good.

表示感谢: Thanks a lot. Thanks very much. Thanks anyway.

回答: Not at all. That's all right. You're welcome.

请求帮助:

Could you do me a favor? = Could you do a favor for me? = Could you help me?

决定与否: I'll take / have / get / buy it.

易错点:

1. some 常用于肯定句; any 常用于否定句或疑问句。

e.g. I have some friends. I don't have any friends. Do you have any friends?

some 用于否定句时, 希望得到对方肯定回答或征询意见

e.g. Would you like some bread? Do you want some corn and wheat?

2. try on the dress try the dress on try it on (T)

try on it (F)

3. a pair of pants / shoes / glasses an umbrella

4. How much is this pair of shoes? (T) How much are this pair of shoes? (F)

Topic 2 They are having a picnic

词语与短语:

be free 空闲; 自由 visit a friend 拜访朋友

on Sunday 在星期日 go to West Hill 去西山

make a plan for ... 为...制定计划 tomorrow afternoon 明天下午

tell somebody about something 告诉某人有关事项

right away 立刻; 马上 discuss something 讨论某事

go swimming 去游泳 go out for a picnic 出去野炊
 make a telephone call 打电话 have a discussion 讨论
 do shopping 购物 go home 回家
 make a picnic plan 订一份野炊计划 Don't forget 不要忘了。
 speak to somebody 跟某人说话 take a message 捎口信
 ask somebody to do 叫/要求某人做某事 call somebody back 给某人回电话
 give somebody a call 给某人打电话 give somebody a message 给某人口信/消息
 carry water 提水 collect firewood / garbage 捡柴火/垃圾
 prepare food 准备食物 wash the dishes 洗碗筷
 eat an apple 吃苹果 sing a song / songs 唱歌
 have a picnic 野炊 look at a picture 看图
 read a book 看书 play the guitar 弹吉他
 fly a kite 放风筝 run after somebody / something 追逐某人/某物
 eat / have dinner 吃饭 listen to the radio 听收音机
 have a meeting 开会

电话用语:

1. - Hello! -- Hello!
2. 自己: this; 对方: that
e.g. This is ... 我是... Is that ...? 你是... 吗? Who's that? 你是谁?
3. What's up?
4. May I speak to ..., please?
5. I beg your pardon?
6. Can I give her a message?
7. Could you ask her to call me back?

同义句:

1. Let's make a plan for the picnic. = Let's make a picnic plan.
2. Let's discuss. = Let's have a discuss.
3. I'll call her right away. = I'll make a telephone call to her right away.
= I'll give her a call.
4. She isn't in now. = She isn't here now.
5. Can I give him a message? = Can I give a message to him?

重点句型:

1. Are you free this Saturday?

2. Would you like to have a picnic with somebody?

3. I have something to tell Matthew.

4. How happy they are!

语法:

1. must 与 have to 的区别:

must 受主观条件限制, 表“必须”; have to 受客观条件限制, 表“不得不”

e.g. We must study hard. I have to look after my mother at home. She is ill.

2. 现在进行时:

1. 构成: be (am, is, are) + V-ing (口诀: 有 be 还有 ing)

2. 用法: 表示说话时正在发生或进行的动作。

3. 现在分词的构成:

① 在动词原形末尾加 -ing wash - washing collect -- collecting

② 以不发音 e 字母结尾的动词, 先去掉 e, 再加 -ing

have - having drive - driving prepare - preparing see - seeing

③ a. 在重读闭音节中

b. 末尾是一个元音字母+一个辅音字母 (r 除外)

两者兼备时, 双写末尾辅音字母, 再加 -ing

e.g. open - opening listen - listening (缺 a 条件) eat - eating (缺 b 条件)

Topic 3 Let's go to the zoo

词组与短语:

go to the zoo 去动物园 the king of all animals 兽中之王

like something best 最喜欢某物 climb trees 爬树

pick bananas 摘香蕉 on the bus 在公交车上

talk about something / somebody 讨论某事/某人 play with a ball 玩球

be excited to do something 做某事很兴奋 be lost 迷路

at night 在晚上 Thank you all the same. 仍然谢谢你。

See you next time. 下次见。 have lessons 上课

have lunch 吃午餐 have sports 进行体育运动

go to bed 去睡觉

pass me a banana = pass a banana to me 递给我一个香蕉

重点句型:

1. What animal do you like best? = What's your favorite animal?

2. -- How long do elephants live? -- About sixty years.

3. How many hours do elephants sleep at night?
4. What time is it? = What's the time? = Could you tell me the time?
5. It's time to do something.
6. I have no watch. = I don't have a watch.
7. What's wrong with you?
8. Don't cry.
9. It's very kind of you to help us.
10. He is acting like a monkey.
He is running like a horse.

11. Would you please pass me a banana? 递给我香蕉好吗?

语法: 时间表达法: (两种)

- 1:00 one o'clock 1:05 one - o - five five past one
1:15 one fifteen a quarter past one 1:30 one thirty half past one
1:40 one forty twenty to two 1:45 one forty-five a quarter to two

Recycle 2 Review of Units 3 - 4

词语与短语:

help people to buy things 帮人家买东西 look after patients 照顾病人

cook food 煮东西 ride a bike 骑自行车

Thanks anyhow. 无论如何, 仍然谢谢 think about... 考虑 ...

have fun 玩得愉快 in the afternoon / morning 在下午/ 上午

go to school 去上学 chat on the net 网上聊天

复习要点:

1. 职业名称及工作场所; 询问职业
2. 复习现在进行时
3. 树状家谱; 复习家庭成员及名词所有格
4. 询问价格
5. 复习询问时间及时间表达法

at、in、on 在时间表达上的用法: (口诀)

at 用在钟点、night;

上、下午、晚上都是 in;

具体某天要用 on, 即便上下午包在内;

星期、季度、年太长, 才于世纪同用 in。

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