



Lesson 1	第 1 课
The noun	名词
A noun represents the name of something: a person, place, thing, or idea.	名词表示事物的名称：人、地方、事情或概念。
man	男人
tree	树
dog	狗
fish	鱼
lamp	灯
eye	眼睛
night	夜晚
song	歌曲
The indefinite article “a” or “an”	不定冠词 “a” 或 “an”
We use the indefinite article “a” or “an” before a noun that can be counted (a count noun). We do not use these articles before a noun that cannot be counted (a non - count noun).	我们在可数名词前面使用不定冠词 “a” 或 “an” 。 在不可数名词前面则不使用这些冠词。
We use the article “a” before a noun that starts with a consonant. The following letters are consonants: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.	我们在以辅音字母开头的名词前面使用冠词 “a” 。 以下字母为辅音字母：b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z。
<u>a</u> boy	一个男孩
<u>a</u> girl	一个女孩
<u>a</u> man	一个男人
<u>a</u> king	一个国王
<u>a</u> queen	一个女王
<u>a</u> lamp	一盏灯

<p>We use the article “an” before a noun that starts with a vowel.</p> <p>The following letters are vowels: a, e, i, o, u.</p>	<p>我们在以元音开头的名词前面使用冠词 “an”。</p> <p>以下字母为元音字母: a, e, i, o, u。</p>
an aunt	一个阿姨
an eye	一只眼睛
an island	一个岛屿
an orange	一个橙子
an uncle	一个叔叔
an hour	一小时
<p>The word “hour” starts with the consonant h, but it sounds like it starts with a vowel (“our”), so we use the article “an” before it.</p>	<p>单词 “hour” 是以辅音字母 “h” 开头, 但是听起来却像是从元音字母开头的 (“Our”), 所以我们在其前面使用冠词 “an”。</p>
a university	一所大学
a European	一个欧洲人
<p>In the word “European”, the vowel e sounds like the consonant y. Likewise, the word university sounds like it starts with a consonant, so we use the article “a” before these words.</p>	<p>在单词 “European” 中, 元音字母 “e” 听起来像辅音字母 “y”。同样地, 单词 “university” 听起来像是从辅音字母开头的, 所以我们在这些单词前面使用冠词 “a”。</p>
Singular and Plural	单数和复数
<p>Plural form is usually achieved by adding an s to the singular form of a noun.</p> <p>If the noun ends with f, k, p, t or th, then the plural s is pronounced as /s/ (as in “books”).</p> <p>For the plural of nouns ending in “ch”, “s”, “sh” or “x” see Lesson 2</p>	<p>复数形式通常是在名词的单数形式后面加一个字母 “s” 来实现的。</p> <p>若名词是以f、k、p、t或th结尾, 则复数的 “s” 发音为/s/ (如 “books”)。</p> <p>对于以 “ch”、“s”、“sh” 或 “x” 结尾的名词的复数形式, 请见第2课。</p>
Singular	单数
a book	一本书
a map	一幅地图
a roof	一个屋顶
a month	一个月
an aunt	一位阿姨
Plural	复数
books	书
maps	地图
roofs	屋顶
months	月

aunts <u>s</u>	阿姨
If the noun ends with any other letter, then the plural s is pronounced as in “bags”.	若名词以任何其他字母结尾，则复数 “s” 发音如在 “bags” 中一样。
Singular	单数
a bag	一个袋子
a girl	一个女孩
a room	一个房间
a chair	一把椅子
a pen	一支钢笔
an uncle	一个叔叔
Plural	复数
bags <u>s</u>	袋子
girls <u>s</u>	女孩
rooms <u>s</u>	房间
chairs <u>s</u>	椅子
pens <u>s</u>	钢笔
uncles <u>s</u>	叔叔
If the noun ends with ch , sh , s , or x , then we add an “ es ” to achieve the plural form, instead of an s . The plural “ es ” is pronounced as in “boxes”.	若名词以 “ch”、“sh”、“s” 或 “x” 结尾，则其复数形式为在后面加 “es”，而非 “s”。复数 “es” 的发音如在 “boxes” 中一样。
Singular	单数
a bus	一辆公交车
a box	一个盒子
a brush	一把刷子
a dress	一件裙子
a match	一场比赛
Plural	复数
buses <u>es</u>	公交车
boxes <u>es</u>	盒子
brushes <u>es</u>	刷子
dress <u>es</u>	连衣裙
match <u>es</u>	比赛
We also add the plural “ es ” to nouns that end with o .	对于以 “o” 结尾的名词的复数形式也加 “es”。
Singular	单数
a tomato	一个西红柿
Plural	复数
tomato <u>es</u>	西红柿

Note: The indefinite articles “a” and “an” are <u>not</u> used with nouns in plural form.	请注意： 不定冠词 “a” 和 “an” <u>不能</u> 与复数形式的名词一起使用。
Singular (with an article)	单数（使用不定冠词）
a boy	
a girl	
a bus	
an uncle	
Plural (without an article)	复数（不使用不定冠词）
boys	
girls	
buses	
uncles	
Likewise, these articles are not used with singular, non - count nouns.	同样，这些冠词不能与单数不可数名词一起使用。
water	水
sand	沙
The definite article “the”	定冠词 “the”
We use the definite article “the” before a noun, when the noun refers to a specific person, place, thing, or idea.	当名词指一个特定的人、地方、事情或概念时，我们在此名词前面使用定冠词 “the”。
<u>the</u> boy	男孩
<u>the</u> girl	女孩
<u>the</u> room	房间
<u>the</u> box	盒子
<u>the</u> match	比赛
<u>the</u> boys	男孩们
<u>the</u> girls	女孩们
<u>the</u> rooms	房间
<u>the</u> boxes	盒子
<u>the</u> matches	比赛
Note: The article “the” can be used before any noun, whether singular, plural, feminine, masculine, or gender - neuter.	：意注请冠词 “the” 可与任何名词连用，无论是单数、复数、阴性、阳性或中性。
Masculine, singular	阳性，单数
the boy	
Feminine, singular	阴性，单数
the girl	
Masculine, plural	阳性，复数
the boys	

Feminine, plural	阴性，复数
the girls	
Object, singular	物体，单数
the room	
Object, plural	物体，复数
the rooms	
Gender in the English language	英语中的词性
Regarding gender, English nouns can be: 1. masculine , for male beings. 2. feminine , for female beings. 3. common , for both male and female (student, doctor) 4. neuter , mostly for inanimate objects	英语名词词性可以是： 阳性，指阳性事物。 阴性，指阴性事物。 通性，用于阴阳两性事物（学生、医生） 中性，通常指静物
Masculine nouns	阳性名词
a king	一个国王
a man	一个男人
an uncle	一个叔叔
a boy	一个男孩
Feminine nouns	阴性名词
a queen	一个女王
a woman	一个女人
an aunt	一个阿姨
a girl	一个女孩
Gender - common nouns	词性 - 通性名词
a dancer	一个舞者
a singer	一名歌手
a teacher	一名教师
a student	一个学生
Gender - neuter nouns	词性 - 中性名词
a lamp	一盏灯
a pen	一支钢笔
a map	一幅地图
a tree	一棵树
	

Lesson 2	第 2 课
Vocabulary	词汇
orange	橙子
coat	外套
ice cream	冰激凌
English	英语
bone	骨头
teach	教
dress (v)	穿衣
dress (n)	裙子
Note: The word “ dress ” can be used both as a noun (a type of clothes) or a verb (to put on clothes).	请注意： “ dress ” 可用作名词（一种衣服）或动词（穿衣）。
brush (v)	刷
brush (n)	刷子
shoe	鞋子
go	去
apple	苹果
coffee	咖啡
juice	果汁
tea	茶
wear	穿，戴
pants	裤子
shirt	衬衫
sell	销售
I	我
you	你
he	他
she	她
it	它
we	我们
they	他们
write	写
eat	吃
speak	说
read	阅读
drink (v)	喝
drink (n)	饮料
buy	购买

letter	字母, 信
banana	香蕉
book	图书
water	水
cake	蛋糕
milk	牛奶
hat	帽子
Subject pronouns	主格代词
Singular	单数
I	我
you	你
he	他
she	她
it	它
Plural	复数
we	我们
you	你们
they	他们
Note: The pronoun “it” is gender - neuter, and is used for objects, animals, and concepts. The plural of “it” is “they”. The word “I” is always capitalized.	<p>请注意: 代词 “it” 为中性词, 用于指代物体、动物和概念。 “it” 的复数为 “they”。</p> <p>“I” 要始终大写。</p>
The verb	动词
A verb represents an action or condition .	动词表示动作或状态。
write	写
eat	吃饭
speak	说话
read	阅读
drink	喝
buy	购买
<p>In English, each sentence must include a verb.</p> <p>There are two types of verbs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pure main verbs 2. Auxiliary verbs: be, do, have (which may also act like main verb) 	<p>在英语中, 每个句子必须包含一个动词。</p> <p>动词有两种形式:</p> <p>纯主动词</p> <p>助动词: be, do, have (也可用作主动词)</p>
In this lesson, we will look at common main verbs only (Present Tense).	在本课中, 我们将学习常见的主动词 (现在时)。
I write an email	我写邮件
I eat a banana	我吃香蕉

I read a book	我读书
I drink water	我喝水
Note: The indefinite article “a” or “an” is used only before a count noun. In the sentence “ I drink water ,” the word “ water ” is a <u>non - count noun</u> .	请注意： 不定冠词 “a” 或 “an” 仅能在可数名词 前面 使用。在句子 “ I drink water ” 中，单词 “ water ” 是不可数名词。
Important! Usually, in English the subject comes before the predicate.	重要提示！ 在英语中，主语通常在谓语 前面 。
I eat a cake	我吃蛋糕
You drink milk	你喝牛奶
He buys a hat	他买帽子
She sells oranges	她卖橙子
We wear coats	我们穿外套
You speak French	你说法语
They like ice-cream	他们喜欢冰激凌
In the third-person singular (both masculine and feminine), in Present Tense, we add an s to the verb. Note: Each sentence starts with a <u>capital letter</u> .	在第三人称单数（包括阳性和阴性）中，若是现在时，则对动词加 “s” 。 请注意： 每个句子都以大写字母开头。
He drinks water	他喝水
She speaks English	她说英语
It eats bones	它吃骨头
Note: We use the pronoun “it” instead of “he” or “she”, when <u>referring to animals</u> .	请注意： 当 指动物 时，我们使用代词 “it”，而非 “he” 或 “she” 。
In the third - person singular, if a verb ends with “ch”, “s”, or “sh”, we add the syllable “es”. This consonant “s” is pronounced as /s/ in “books”. The same rule applies to the plural of nouns ending with those consonants in the singular.	在第三人称单数中，若动词以 “ch”、“s” 或 “sh” 结尾，则在其结尾加 “es”。此辅音 “s” 的发音如在 “books” 中一样，为/s/。 相同规则也适用于以这些辅音字母结尾的单数名词变复数形式。
He teach <u>es</u> English	他教英语
She brush <u>es</u> a shoe	她刷鞋子
She dress <u>es</u> Emily	她给艾米丽穿衣服
In the third-person singular, if a verb ends with an o, we add an “es”.	在第三人称单数中，若动词以 “o” 结尾，则加 “es” 。
He <u>goes</u>	他去
She <u>goes</u>	她去
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读

I eat a cake.	
I eat an orange	
I eat apples	
I eat a banana	
I eat ice cream	
You drink water	
You drink coffee	
You drink juice	
You drink tea	
You drink milk	
She buys a coat	
She buys cakes	
She buys a book	
She buys apples	
She buys a dress	
He wears a hat	
He wears shoes	
He wears a coat	
He wears pants	
He wears a shirt	
We sell oranges	
We sell cakes	
We sell books	
We sell hats	
We sell bananas	



Lesson 3	第 3 课
Vocabulary	词汇
yes	是
no	不
not	不是
to	到, 向
do	做
supper	晚饭
breakfast	早饭

lunch	午饭
dinner	晚饭
egg	鸡蛋
hospital	医院
school	学校
prison	监狱
synagogue	犹太教堂
church	教堂
mosque	清真寺
mall	商场
football	足球
basketball	篮球
handball	手球
chess	象棋
French	法国人, 法语
German	德国人, 德语
Italian	意大利人, 意大利语
Spanish	西班牙人, 西班牙语
newspaper	报纸
magazine	杂志
Internet	互联网
blog	博客
website	网站
comedy	喜剧
tragedy	悲剧
play (n)	戏剧
story	故事
does	做
play (v)	游戏, 扮演
beer	啤酒
learn	学习
rice	米饭, 大米
bake	烘烤
bread	面包
sing	唱歌
song	歌曲
wine	葡萄酒
tennis	网球

answer	回答
question	问题
Present Tense – negative form	现在时 – 否定形式
We make the negative form, by adding “ do not ” before the verb.	否定形式是在动词前面加 “do not”。
I eat breakfast	我吃早饭
I do not eat breakfast	我不吃早饭
I go to school	我去学校
I do not go to school	我不去学校
You speak English	你说英语
You do not speak English	你不说英语
In the third - person singular (“he, she, it”), we make the negative form by adding “ does not ” before the verb. The “-s” or “-es” at the end of the verb is dropped.	在第三人称单数中 (“he、she、it”) , 否定形式为在动词前面加 “does not” 。并去掉动词后面的 “-s” 或 “-es” 。
He plays football	他踢足球
He does not play football	他不踢足球
She writes a story	她写故事
She does not write a story	她不写故事
We drink beer	我们喝啤酒
We do not drink beer	我们不喝啤酒
You learn French	你学法语
You do not learn French	你不学法语
They read a book	他们读书
They do not read a book	他们不读书
Present Tense – interrogative form	现在时 – 疑问形式
We make the interrogative form, by adding “ do ” at the beginning of the sentence.	疑问形式为在句子开头加 “do” 。
I drink milk	我喝牛奶
Do I drink milk?	我喝牛奶吗?
You eat rice	你吃米饭
Do you eat rice?	你吃米饭吗?
In the third-person singular (he, she, it), we make the interrogative form, by adding “ does ” at the beginning of the sentence. The s or es at the end of the verb are dropped	在第三人称单数中 (he、she、it) , 疑问形式为在句子开头加 “does” 。并去掉动词结尾的 “s” 或 “es” 。
He bakes bread	他烤面包
Does he bake bread?	他烤面包吗

She sings a song	她唱歌
Does she sing a song?	她唱歌吗?
We drink wine	我们喝葡萄酒
Do we drink wine?	我们喝葡萄酒吗?
You play tennis	你打网球
Do you play tennis?	你打网球吗?
They answer questions	他们回答问题
Do they answer questions?	他们回答问题吗?
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Do you drink water?	你喝水吗?
No, I do not drink water.	不, 我不喝水。
I drink milk.	我喝牛奶
Do you eat bananas?	你吃香蕉吗?
No, I do not eat bananas.	不, 我不吃香蕉。
I eat oranges.	我吃橙子。
Do you learn French?	你学习法语吗?
No, I do not learn French.	不, 我不学习法语。
I learn Spanish.	我学习西班牙语。
Do you play football?	你踢足球吗?
No, I do not play football.	不, 我不踢足球。
I play tennis.	我打网球。
Do you eat bread?	你吃面包吗?
Yes, I eat bread.	是, 我吃面包。
Do you write letters?	你写信吗?
Yes, I write letters.	是, 我写信。
Do you teach English?	你教英语吗?
Yes, I teach English.	是, 我教英语。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
You eat breakfast	
You eat supper	
You eat lunch	
You eat dinner	
You eat eggs	
He goes to school	
He goes to hospital	
He goes to prison	
He goes to synagogue	
He goes to church	

We do not play football	
We do not play basketball	
We do not play handball	
We do not play tennis	
We do not play chess	
She learns French	
She learns German	
She learns English	
She learns Spanish	
Do they read newspapers?	
Do they read magazines?	
Do they read comedies?	
Do they read tragedies?	
Do they read books?	



Lesson 4

第4课

Vocabulary	词汇
fruit	水果
vegetable	蔬菜
animal	动物
dancer	舞蹈演员
farmer	农民
baker	面包师
pear	梨子
grape	葡萄
peach	桃子
melon	香瓜
potato	土豆
tomato	西红柿
cucumber	黄瓜
onion	洋葱
pea	豌豆
lion	狮子
tiger	老虎

bear	熊
cat	猫
dog	狗
am	是（助动词）
a	一（不定冠词）
boy	男孩
are	是（助动词）
girl	女孩
is	是（助动词）
man	男人
woman	女人
parents	父母
men	男人（复数）
women	女人（复数）
elephant	大象
city	城市
country	国家
continent	大陆
mountain	山
river	河流
driver	驾驶员
teacher	教师
student	学生
The verb "be"	动词 "to be"
The verb "be" is used to indicate a state. As Hamlet said: "To be or not to be..."	动词 "To be" 用来指示一种状态。如哈姆雷特所说: "To be or not to be" （生存还是毁灭）..." ,
Conjugation of the verb "be" in the present tense	在现在时中动词 "be" 的变化
I am	我是
you are	你是
he is	他是
she is	她是
it is	它是
we are	我们是
you are	你们是
they are	他们是

Note: The verb “ am ” follows the pronoun “ I ”. The verb “ are ” follows the pronouns “ you ”, “ we ”, and “ they ”. The verb “ is ” follows the pronouns “ he ”, “ she ”, and “ it ”.	请注意： 动词 “ am ” 在代词 “ I ” 后使用。动词 “ are ” 在代词 “ you ” 、 “ we ” 和 “ they ” 后使用。动词 “ is ” 在 “ he ” 、 “ she ” 和 “ it ” 后使用。
<u>I am</u> a girl	我是一个女孩
<u>You are</u> a man	你是一个男人
<u>He is</u> a boy	他是一个男孩
<u>She is</u> a woman	她是一个女人
<u>We are</u> parents	我们是父母
<u>You are</u> men	你们是男人
<u>They are</u> women	她们是女人
<u>It is</u> a book	它是书
<u>It is</u> an elephant	它是大象
Note: The words “ is ” and “ are ” can also follow nouns. For example: “New York is a city”.	请注意： “ is ” 和 “ are ” 也可以跟在名词后面。例如： “ New York is a city (纽约是一个城市) .”
Great Britain is a country	英国是一个国家
Asia is a continent	亚洲是一个大洲
Mount Everest is a mountain	珠穆朗玛峰是一座山峰
The Amazon River is a river	亚马逊河是一条河流
Doug is a driver	道格是一名驾驶员
Emily is a teacher	艾米丽是一名教师
Dan is a student.	丹是一名学生
Oranges are fruit	橙子是水果
Potatoes are vegetables	土豆是蔬菜
Lions are animals	狮子是动物
Note: In English, we <u>do not</u> say, “I boy”. Instead, we say, “I am a boy”.	请注意： 在英语中，我们 <u>不</u> 说 “I boy” 。我们说 “I am a boy” 。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
He is a driver	
He is a dancer	
He is a farmer	
He is a baker	
He is a teacher	
Oranges are fruit	
Pears are fruit.	
Grapes are fruit	
Peaches are fruit	
Melons are fruit	

Potatoes are vegetables	
Tomatoes are vegetables	
Cucumbers are vegetables	
Onions are vegetables	
Peas are vegetables	
Lions are animals	
Tigers are animals	
Bears are animals	
Cats are animals	
Dogs are animals	
They are girls	
They are boys	
They are men	
They are women	
They are students	



Lesson 5

第 5 课

Vocabulary	词汇
film star	影星
dentist	牙医
optician	眼科医生
electrician	电工
grocer	杂货商
greengrocer	蔬菜水果商
barman	酒保
tailor	裁缝
shoemaker	鞋匠
leader	领导者
cashier	收银员
technician	技术员
doctor	医生
sculptor	雕刻家
president	总统
worker	工人

musician	音乐家
pianist	钢琴师
singer	歌手
painter	画家
writer	作家
nurse	护士
sailor	水手
waiter	服务员
typist	打字员
journalist	记者
dealer	商人
postman	邮递员
policeman	警察
secretary	秘书
dressmaker	女裁缝
importer	进口商
exporter	出口商
actor	演员
barber	理发师
The verb “ be ” – negative form	动词 “ to be ” – 否定形式
I am not	我不是
You are not	你不是
He is not	他不是
She is not	她不是
It is not	它不是
We are not	我们不是
You are not	你们不是
They are not	他们不是
Note: In a negative sentence, we add the word “ not ” <u>after</u> the verb.	： 意注请在否定句中，我们在动词 <u>后面</u> 加 “ not ” 。
I am a worker	我是一名工人
I am not a worker	我不是一名工人
You are a baker	你是一个面包师
You are not a baker	你不是一个面包师
He is a musician	他是一个音乐家
He is not a musician	他不是一个音乐家
She is a pianist	她是一名钢琴师
She is not a pianist	她不是一名钢琴师

We are drivers	我们是司机
We are not drivers	我们不是司机
You are singers	你们是歌手
You are not singers	你们不是歌手
They are painters	他们是画家
They are not painters	他们不是画家
Dan is a writer	丹是作家
Dan is not a writer	丹不是作家
Emily is a nurse	艾米丽是护士
Emily is not a nurse	艾米丽不是护士
The verb "be" – interrogative form	动词 "To be" – 疑问形式
Am I?	我是…吗?
Are you?	你是…吗?
Is he?	他是…吗?
Is she?	她是…吗?
Is it?	它是…吗?
Are we?	我们是…吗?
Are you?	你们是…吗?
Are they?	他们是…吗?
Note: In interrogative sentences, we change the order of the words. The verb comes <u>before</u> the subject.	请注意: 在疑问句中, 我们改变了词序, 动词在主语 前面 。
I am a teacher.	我是教师。
Am I a teacher?	我是教师吗?
You are a sailor.	你是水手。
Are you a sailor?	你是水手吗?
He is a waiter.	他是服务员。
Is he a waiter?	他是服务员吗?
She is a typist.	她是打字员。
Is she a typist?	她是打字员吗?
We are journalists.	我们是记者。
Are we journalists?	我们是记者吗?
You are drivers.	你们是司机。
Are you drivers?	你们是司机吗?
They are dealers.	他们是商人。
Are they dealers?	他们是商人吗?
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Are you a teacher?	你是教师吗?
No ,I am not.	不, 我不是。

I am a student.	我是学生。
Are you a postman?	你是邮递员吗？
No ,I am not.	不，我不是。
I am a policeman.	我是警察。
Are you a secretary?	你是秘书吗？
No ,I am not.	不，我不是。
I am a dressmaker.	我是裁缝。
Are you an importer?	你是进口商吗？
No ,I am not.	不，我不是。
I am an exporter.	我是出口商。
Is he an actor?	他是演员吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is a musician.	他是音乐家。
Is he a barber?	他是理发师吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is a gardener.	他是园艺师。
Is she a film star?	她是影星吗？
No ,she is not.	不，她不是。
She is a singer.	她是歌手。
Is he a dentist?	他是牙医吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is an optician.	他是眼科医生。
Is Dan a driver?	丹是司机吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is an electrician.	他是电工。
Is Mark a grocer?	马克是杂货商吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is a greengrocer.	他是蔬菜水果商。
Is Doug a barman?	道格是酒保吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is a waiter.	他是服务员。
Is this man a tailor?	这个男人是裁缝吗？
No ,he is not.	不，他不是。
He is a shoemaker.	他是鞋匠。
Is this woman a secretary?	这个女人是秘书吗？
No ,she is not.	不，她不是。
She is a singer.	她是歌手。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。

Is he a leader?	
Is he a dealer?	
Is he a grocer?	
Is he a greengrocer?	
Is he an exporter?	
Are you a soldier?	
Are you a cashier?	
Are you a technician?	
Are you an optician?	
Are you an electrician?	
Dan is not a doctor	
Dan is not an actor	
Dan is not a sailor	
Dan is not a tailor	
Dan is not a sculptor	
He is not a student	
He is not a president	
He is not a patient	
He is not an agent	
He is not a teacher	
I am not a dentist	
I am not typist	
I am not chemist	
I am not journalist	
I am not tourist	
Here are some common noun suffixes used to indicate professions.	下面是一些常见的用于表示职业的名词后缀。
The suffix “er”	后缀 “er”
baker	面包师
barber	理发师
dealer	商人
driver	司机
exporter	出口商
gardener	园艺师
leader	领导者
miner	矿工
painter	画家
porter	搬运工
publisher	出版商
singer	歌手

teller	出纳员
waiter	服务员
worker	工人
web designer	网络设计师
The suffix “or”	后缀 “or”
actor	演员
collector	收藏家
conductor	指挥
decorator	装修工
director	导演
doctor	医生
editor	编辑
governor	州长
inspector	检验员
investor	投资者
professor	教授
sailor	水手
sculptor	雕刻家
tailor	裁缝
translator	译员
The suffix “ist”	后缀 “ist”
artist	艺术家
chemist	药剂师/化学家
dentist	牙医
economist	经济学家
guitarist	吉他手
industrialist	实业家
journalist	记者
manicurist	美甲师
pianist	钢琴师
scientist	科学家
specialist	专家
tourist	游客
typist	打字员
The suffix “ian”	后缀 “ian”
civilian	百姓
comedian	喜剧演员
guardian	监护人
historian	历史学家

librarian	图书管理员
musician	音乐家
pedestrian	行人
politician	政治家
theologian	神学家
vegetarian	素食主义者
veterinarian	兽医
The suffix “-man” for a man, or “-woman” for a woman..., or sometimes just “person”. Here are some examples:	后缀 “-man” 表示男人, “-woman” 表示女人..., 或者, 有时只使用 “person”。下面是一些例子:
barman	酒保
businessman / businesswoman	男商人/女商人
chairman	主席
congressman	国会议员
councilman	议员
craftsman	工匠
fireman	消防员
fisherman	渔民
policeman / policewoman	女警察
postman	邮递员
salesman / salesperson	推销员
sportsman	运动员
statesman	政治家
watchman	看守人
The suffix “ant” or “ent”	后缀 “ant” 或 “ent”
accountant	会计
agent	代理人
assistant	助理
attendant	服务员
consultant	顾问
correspondent	通讯员
immigrant	移民
merchant	商人
president	总统
sergeant	军士
student	学生

**Lesson 6****第 6 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

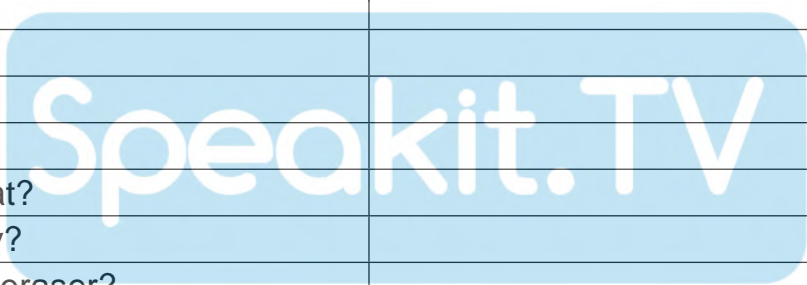
this	这
that	那
pen	钢笔
pencil	铅笔
brush	刷子
star	星星
cloud	云
map	地图
these	这些
those	那些
horse	马
cow	牛
eraser	橡皮
ruler	尺子
bed	床
chair	椅子
table	桌子 (统称)
desk	桌子 (侧重于带抽屉的办公桌等)
cell phone (US) (mobile pone (UK))	手机
glass	玻璃杯
cup	杯子 (瓷杯)
picture	画, 图片
on	在...上
wall	墙壁
broom	扫帚
in	在...内
room	房间
monkey	猴子
zoo	动物园
flower	花朵
bicycle	自行车

window	窗户
door	门
gate	大门
scarf	围巾
or	或
bee	蜜蜂
fly	苍蝇
boot	靴子
The words "this" and "that"	"this" 和 "that"
The words "this" and "that" are followed by the verb "is" . We use "this is" , when touching something or pointing to something nearby.	"this" 和 "that" 后面跟的动词是 "is" 。 当摸着一些东西或指着附近的東西時，我們使用 "this is" 。
<u>This is</u> a pen	<u>這是一</u> 支鋼筆
<u>This is</u> a pencil	<u>這是一</u> 支鉛筆
<u>This is</u> a coat	<u>這是一</u> 個外套
<u>This is</u> a brush	<u>這是一</u> 個刷子
We use "that is" , when pointing to something far away.	當指着遠處的東西時，我們使用 "that is" 。
<u>That is</u> a star	<u>那是一</u> 顆星星
<u>That is</u> a cloud	<u>那是</u> 雲
<u>That is</u> a map	<u>那是</u> 地圖
<u>That is</u> an egg	<u>那是一</u> 個雞蛋
The word "these" is the plural form of "this" . The word "those" is the plural form of "that" . These words are followed by the auxiliary verb "are" .	"these" 是 "this" 的複數形式。 "those" 是 "that" 的複數形式。 這些單詞後面跟助動詞 "are" 。
Note: The words "this" , "that" , "these" , and "those" are common for both the masculine and feminine, as well as for the neuter.	請注意： "this" 、 "that" 、 "these" 和 "those" 通用於陽性、陰性和中性。
<u>Those are</u> pencils	<u>那些是</u> 鉛筆
<u>Those are</u> stars	<u>那些是</u> 星星
<u>These are</u> maps	<u>這些是</u> 地圖
<u>These are</u> brushes	<u>這些是</u> 刷子
<u>This is</u> a horse	<u>這是</u> 馬
<u>This is</u> a cow	<u>這是</u> 牛

<u>That is</u> a boy	<u>那是一个</u> 男孩
<u>That is</u> a girl	<u>那是一个</u> 女孩
<u>Those are</u> eggs	<u>那些是</u> 鸡蛋
<u>Those are</u> pens	<u>那些是</u> 钢笔
<u>This is</u> a boy.	<u>这是一个</u> 男孩
<u>That is</u> a boy	<u>那是一个</u> 男孩
<u>These are</u> boys	<u>这些是</u> 男孩
<u>Those are</u> boys	<u>那些是</u> 男孩
Note: Pay attention to the difference between “ This is a boy ” and “ This boy... ”	请注意：请注意 “ This is a boy (这是一个男孩)” 和 “ This boy (这个男孩) ...” 之间的差异。
The words “ this ”, “ that ”, “ these ”, and “ those ” - interrogative form	“ this ”、“ that ”、“ these ” 和 “ those ” 的疑问形式
In an interrogative sentence, we change the order of the words. The verb appears <u>before</u> the subject.	在疑问句中，我们更改了词序，动词放到主语前面。
<u>This is</u> a pen.	这是一支钢笔。
<u>Is this</u> a pen?	这是一支钢笔吗？
<u>That is</u> an eraser.	那是一个橡皮。
<u>Is that</u> an eraser?	那是一个橡皮吗？
<u>These are</u> horses.	这些是马。
<u>Are these</u> horses?	这些是马吗？
<u>Those are</u> cows.	那些是牛。
<u>Are those</u> cows?	那些是牛吗？
The words “ this ”, “ that ”, “ these ”, and “ those ” - negative form	“ this ”、“ that ”、“ these ” 和 “ those ” 的否定形式
In negative sentences, we add the word “ not ” <u>after</u> the verb.	在否定句中，我们在动词后面加 “ not ”。
This is a pen.	这是一支钢笔。
This is <u>not</u> a pen	这 <u>不</u> 是一支钢笔。
That is a ruler.	那是一个尺子。
That is <u>not</u> a ruler	那 <u>不</u> 是一个尺子。
The word “ or ”	单词 “ or ”
The word “ or ” is used between two or more options.	单词 “ or ” 用于两个或更多选项之间。
Is this a chair <u>or</u> a bed?	这是椅子 <u>还是</u> 床呢？
It is a chair.	这是椅子。
Is this a table <u>or</u> a desk?	这是餐桌 <u>还是</u> 办公桌呢？
It is a desk.	这是办公桌。
Is this an MP3 <u>or</u> a cell phone?	这是MP3 <u>还是</u> 手机呢？

It is an MP3.	这是MP3。
Is that a glass <u>or</u> a cup?	那是玻璃杯 <u>还是</u> 瓷杯呢？
It is a glass.	那是玻璃杯。
Is that an orange <u>or</u> an apple?	那是橙子 <u>还是</u> 苹果呢？
It is an apple.	那是苹果。
Is that a man <u>or</u> a woman?	那是男人 <u>还是</u> 女人呢？
It is a man.	那是男人。
The phrases “ There is ” and “ There are ”	短语 “ There is ” 和 “ There are ”
“ There is ” and “ There are ” indicate that something exists or is present.	“ There is ” 和 “ There are ” 表示事物的存在。
We use “ There is ” to indicate something in the singular form.	“ There is ” 用来指单数形式的事物。
There is a picture on the wall.	墙上 有 一幅画。
There is a broom in the room.	房间 有 一个扫帚。
Is there a map on the wall?	墙壁上 有 地图 吗 ？
Is there a coat in the room?	房间内 有 一个外套 吗 ？
We use “ There are ” to indicate something in the plural form.	“ There are ” 用来指复数形式的事物。
There are books on the table.	桌上 有 一些书。
Are there books on the table?	桌上 有 一些书 吗 ？
There are monkeys in the zoo.	动物园 有 一些猴子。
Are there tigers in the zoo?	动物园 有 一些老虎 吗 ？
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Is this a pencil?	这是一支铅笔吗？
No ,this not a pencil.	不，这不是一支铅笔。
This is a pen.	这是一支钢笔。
Is this a book?	这是一本书吗？
No ,this is not a book.	不，这不是一本书。
This is a magazine.	这是一本杂志。
Is this a horse?	这是一匹马吗？
No ,this is not a horse.	不，这不是一匹马。
This is a cow.	这是一头牛。
Is this a cell phone?	这是一个手机吗？
No ,this is not a cell phone.	不，这不是一个手机。
This is an MP3.	这是一个MP3。
Is this an apple?	这是一个苹果吗？
No ,this is not an apple.	不，这不是一个苹果。
This is an orange.	这是一个橙子。
Exercise	练习

Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
This is a pen	
This is a notebook	
This is a picture	
This is a flower	
This is a mountain	
That is a desk	
That is a chair	
That is a cell phone	
That is a table	
That is a map	
Is this a bicycle?	
Is this a brush?	
Is this a glass?	
Is this a ruler?	
Is this a broom?	
This is not a window	
This is not a door	
This is not a gate	
This is not a coat	
This is not a scarf	
Is that a dog or a cat?	
Is that a bee or a fly?	
Is that a ruler or an eraser?	
Is that a pear or a peach?	
Is that a boot or a shoe?	



Lesson 7	第 7 课
Vocabulary	词汇
at	在
in	在…内
from	从
of	的
near	附近的
under	在…下

for	为了
behind	在…后面
between	在…之间
in front of	在…前面
over	在…上面
many	许多
trees	树木
forest	森林
cold	冷的
night	夜晚
office	办公室
day	天
piece	片, 件, 块
garden	花园
stand	站立
like	喜欢
present, gift	礼物
sit	坐
where	哪里
drawer	抽屉
box	盒子
kitchen	厨房
bathroom	浴室
child	儿童
bedroom	卧室
dining - room	餐厅
living - room	起居室
who	谁
here	这里
there	那里
Mr	先生
Mrs	女士
and	和
Prepositions	介词
A preposition is a word that indicates a certain relationship, either between two nouns , or between a verb and a noun .	介词表示两个名词或动词与名词之间的关系。
on	在…上
in	在…内

at	在(地点、位置)
to	到
from	从
of	的
near	附近的
under	在…下面
for	为了
behind	在…后面
between	在…之间
in front of	在…前面
over	在…上方
The preposition “on”	介词 “on”
The picture is <u>on</u> the wall	画 <u>在墙上</u> 。
The lamp is <u>on</u> the desk	灯 <u>在桌子上</u> 。
The book is <u>on</u> the table	书 <u>在桌子上</u> 。
The preposition “in”	介词 “in”
The lion is <u>in</u> the zoo	狮子 <u>在动物园</u>
There are many trees <u>in</u> the forest	森林 <u>中</u> 有许多树木
There is a boy <u>in</u> the room	房 <u>内</u> 有一个男孩
The preposition “at”	介词 “at”
I teach Spanish <u>at</u> school	我 <u>在学校</u> 教西班牙语
It is cold <u>at</u> night	<u>在晚上</u> 很冷
The secretary is <u>at</u> the office	秘书 <u>在办公室</u>
The preposition “to”	介词 “to”
He goes <u>to</u> school	他去 <u>学校</u>
He writes a letter <u>to</u> his parents	他给他的父母 <u>写信</u>
Dan goes <u>to</u> the zoo	丹去 <u>动物园</u>
The preposition “from”	介词 “from”
I come <u>from</u> Los Angeles	我来自 <u>洛杉矶</u>
He takes the book <u>from</u> the table	他从 <u>桌上</u> 拿的书
This bicycle is <u>from</u> Italy	这辆自行车来自 <u>意大利</u>
The preposition “of”	介词 “of”
I drink a glass <u>of</u> water	我喝了一杯 <u>水</u>
He eats a piece <u>of</u> bread	他吃了一块 <u>面包</u>
The preposition “near”	介词 “near”
The garden is <u>near</u> the school	花园在 <u>学校附近</u>
The chair is <u>near</u> the window	椅子在 <u>窗户附近</u>

He stands <u>near</u> the door	他站在门 <u>附近</u>
The preposition " under "	介词 " under "
The shoes are <u>under</u> the bed	鞋子在床 <u>下面</u>
The broom is <u>under</u> the table	扫帚在桌子 <u>下面</u>
The pen is <u>under</u> the book	钢笔在书 <u>下面</u>
The preposition " for "	介词 " for "
I like tea <u>for</u> breakfast	我早餐喜欢喝茶
This present is <u>for</u> Dan	这个礼物是给丹的
The book is <u>for</u> you	这本书是给你的
The preposition " behind "	介词 " behind "
The coat is <u>behind</u> the door	外套在门 <u>后面</u>
The chairs are <u>behind</u> the desk	椅子在桌子 <u>后面</u>
The preposition " between "	介词 " between "
The broom is <u>between</u> the chair and the desk	扫帚在椅子与桌子 <u>之间</u>
The picture is <u>between</u> the door and the window	画在门与窗户 <u>之间</u>
The mall (shopping center) is <u>between</u> the school and the hospital	商场在学校与医院 <u>之间</u>
The preposition " in front of "	介词 " in front of "
Dan sits <u>in front of</u> the teacher	丹在老师 <u>前面</u> 坐着
The teacher is <u>in front of</u> the classroom	老师在教室 <u>前面</u>
The bicycle is <u>in front of</u> the hospital	自行车在医院 <u>前面</u>
Question words	疑问词
where?	哪里?
who?	谁?
what?	什么?
how?	如何?
The question word " where "	疑问词 " where "
Where is the book?	书在 <u>哪里</u> ?
The book is on the table.	书在桌子上。
Where is the pen?	钢笔在 <u>哪里</u> ?
It is in the drawer.	在抽屉里。
Where is the pencil?	铅笔在 <u>哪里</u> ?
It is near the box.	在文具盒附近。
Where is the broom?	扫帚在 <u>哪里</u> ?
It is near the kitchen.	在厨房附近。
Where is Emily?	艾米丽在 <u>哪里</u> ?
She is in the bathroom.	她在浴室。

Where is the child?	孩子在哪里?
He is in the bedroom.	他在卧室。
Where are the women?	女人们在哪里?
They are in the dining-room.	她们在餐厅。
Where are the men?	男人们在哪里?
They are in the living-room.	他们在起居间。
Where is the picture?	画在哪里?
It is between the door and the window.	在门与窗户之间。
The question word " who "	疑问词 " who "
Who is here?	谁在这里?
Who is there?	谁在那里?
Who are you?	你是谁?
I am Doug.	我是道格。
Who is he?	他是谁?
He is Bob Brown.	他是鲍伯·布朗。
Who is this man?	这个男人是谁?
He is Mr. Stevenson.	他是史蒂文森先生。
Who is this woman?	这个女人是谁?
She is Mrs. Stevenson.	她是史蒂文森女士。
Who are these men?	这些男人们是谁?
They are Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones.	他们是史密斯先生和琼斯先生。
Note: The word " Mr. " is an abbreviation of " Mister ". The word " Mrs. " is an abbreviation of " Mistress ", but it is pronounced " Misses ".	请注意: " Mr. " 是 " Mister " 的缩写。" Mrs. " 是 " Mistress " 的缩写, 但是其发音为 " Misses "。
The conjunction " and "	连词 " and "
The conjunction " and " is used to connect two words or sentences.	连词 " and " 用来连接两个单词或句子。
He is in the kitchen, and she is in the office.	他在厨房, 她在办公室。
The book is on the table, and the pen is on the desk.	书在餐桌上, 钢笔在书桌上。
The boy and the girl are in the room.	男孩和女孩在房里。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
The lamp is near the table	
The lamp is on the table	
The lamp is under the table	
The lamp is behind the table	
The lamp is over the table	

The garden is in front of the school	
The pupil is in front of the teacher	
The chair is in front of the desk.	
The bicycle is in front of the hospital.	
The broom is in front of the room	
The shoes are under the bed	
The shoes are in the drawer	
The shoes are on the chair	
The shoes are behind the table	
The shoes are near the door	
Who is he?	
Who is this man?	
Who is this girl?	
Who is here?	
Who is there?	
Where are the children?	
Where are the men?	
Where are the musicians?	
Where are the nurses?	
Where are the women?	



Lesson 8	第 8 课
Vocabulary	词汇
what	什么
lamp	灯
candle	蜡烛
curtain	窗帘
carpet	地毯
camera	相机
skirt	裙子
sweater	毛衣
raincoat	雨衣
sock	袜子
jacket	夹克
suit	西服

glove	手套
blouse	女衬衫
tie	领带
handkerchief	手帕
clothes	衣服
slipper	拖鞋
sandal	凉鞋
pajamas	睡衣
jeans	牛仔裤
sleeves	袖子
shorts	短裤
director	主管
assistant	助理
merchant	商人
town	城镇
businessman	商人
librarian	图书管理员
actress	女演员
car	汽车
bus	公交车
house	房屋
ship	船
boat	小船
train	火车
cottage	小屋
castle	城堡
tower	塔
palace	宫殿
The question word “ what ”	疑问词 “ what ”
Note: The question “What is this ?” is answered with “ This is...” or “ It is ...” “What is that ?” is answered with “ That is...” or “ It is ...”	请注意：问句 “What is this ?” 的回答是 “ This is...” 或 “ It is ...” “What is that ?” 的回答是 “ That is...” 或 “ It is ...”
<u>What</u> is this?	<u>这是</u> 什么?
This is a lamp.	这是灯。
<u>What</u> is this?	<u>这是</u> 什么?
This is a candle.	这是蜡烛。
<u>What</u> is this?	<u>这是</u> 什么?
This is a curtain.	这是窗帘。

<u>What</u> is this?	这是什么?
It is a carpet.	这是地毯。
<u>What</u> is this?	这是什么?
It is a camera.	这是相机。
The contractions " it's " and " what's "	缩略词 " it' s " 和 " what' s "
The word " what's " is the contracted form of " what is ", and the word " it's " is the contracted form of " it is ". The i in " is " is <u>replaced</u> by an apostrophe.	" what' s " 是 " what is " 的缩略形式, " it' s " 是 " it is " 的缩略形式。 " is " 中的 " i " 被一个撇号代替。
<u>What's</u> this?	这是什么?
<u>It's</u> a skirt.	这是裙子。
<u>What's</u> this?	这是什么?
<u>It's</u> a sweater.	这是毛衣。
<u>What's</u> that?	那是什么?
<u>It's</u> a raincoat.	那是雨衣。
<u>What's</u> that?	那是什么?
<u>It's</u> a sock.	那是袜子。
<u>What's</u> that?	那是什么?
<u>It's</u> a jacket.	那是夹克。
Note: The question "What are these ?" is answered with " These are... ". "What are those ?" is answered with " Those are... ".	请注意: 问句 " What are these? " 的回答是 " These are... ". " What are those? " 的回答是 " Those are... ".
What are these?	这些是什么?
These are suits.	这些是西服。
What are these?	这些是什么?
These are gloves.	这些是手套
What are these?	这些是什么?
These are blouses.	这些是女衬衫。
What are those?	那些是什么?
Those are ties.	那些是领带。
What are those?	那些是什么?
Those are handkerchiefs.	那些是手帕。
Note: In some of the following examples, the phrase " What is... " is used to ask about a person's profession .	请注意: 在以下一些例子中, " What is... " 用来询问某人的职业。
What is Dan?	丹是做什么的?
Dan is a director.	丹是主管。
What is Emily?	艾米丽是做什么的?
She is an assistant.	她是助理。

What are Doug and Johnny?	道格和强尼是做什么的?
They are merchants.	他们是商人。
What is New York?	纽约是什么?
New York is a city.	纽约是一座城市。
What is France?	法国是什么?
France is a country.	法国是一个国家。
What is Europe?	欧洲是什么?
Europe is a continent.	欧洲是一个大陆。
What is that man?	那个男人是做什么的?
He is a businessman.	他是一个商人。
What is that woman?	那个女人是做什么的?
She is a librarian.	她是一个图书管理员。
What is that girl?	那个女孩是做什么的?
She is an actress.	她是一个演员。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
What is France?	
It is a country	
What is Italy?	
It is a country	
What is Germany?	
It is a country	
What is Spain?	
It is a country	
What is Portugal?	
It is a country	
What is this? It is a car	
What is this? It is bus	
What is this? It is train	
What is this? It is ship	
What is this? It is boat	
What is that? It is a house	
What is that? It is cottage	
What is that? It is castle	
What is that? It is tower	
What is that? It is palace	
What are these? These are jeans	
What are these? These are trousers	
What are these? These are gloves	
What are these? These are sleeves	

What are these? These are shorts	
What are these? These are clothes	
What are these? These are slippers	
What are these? These are sandals	
What are these? These are pajamas	
What are these? These are shoes	



Lesson 9	第 9 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
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how	如何
weather	天气
today	今天
old	旧
building	建筑物
open	打开
how many	多少
finger	手指
hand	手
minute	分钟
hour	小时
month	月
year	年
meter	米
kilometer	千米
cent	分
dollar	元
want	想要
times	次数
how much	多少
weigh	称重量
five	五
plus	加
six	六
two	二

three	三
four	四
minus	减
one	一
divide	除
how long	多久
heavy	重的
tall	高的
far	远的
seven	七
wide	宽的
high	高的
large	大的
big	大的
ladder	梯子
Numbers	数字
one	一
two	二
three	三
four	四
five	五
six	六
seven	七
eight	八
nine	九
ten	十
Examples	例子
I have <u>one</u> car	我有一辆汽车。
There are <u>two</u> beds in the room	房间有两个床。
I eat <u>three</u> times a day	我一天吃三顿饭
There are <u>four</u> weeks in a month	一个月有四周。
There are <u>five</u> fingers on one hand	一只手上有五根手指
There are <u>six</u> girls in the room	房间有六个女孩
There are <u>seven</u> days in a week	一周有七天
There are <u>eight</u> pens in the box	文具盒内有八支钢笔
I buy <u>nine</u> books	我买了九本书
There are <u>ten</u> rooms in the palace	宫殿有十个房间
The question word " how "	疑问词 " how "

The word “how” usually means “in what way” . However, when used together with certain other words, its meaning changes .	“how” 通常指 “使用什么方式”。但是，当与某些单词一起使用时，则含义会发生变化。
How many?	多少？
How much?	多少？
How long? (length)	多长？
How long? (time)	多久？
How tall?	多高？
How heavy?	多重？
How wide?	多宽？
How big?	多大？
How far?	多远？
How is that?	为什么？
How is he?	他好吗？
How are you?	你好吗？
How do you do?	你好吗？
How is the weather today?	今天的天气怎么样？
How old are you?	你多大了？
How old is that building?	那个建筑物有多旧了？
How do you like it?	你认为它怎么样？
How do you open the window?	打开窗户如何呢？
How do you go to school?	你怎么去学校呢？
The question phrases “how much” and “how many”	疑问短语 “how much” 和 “how many”
We use “how many” with count nouns.	对于可数名词，我们使用 “how many” 。
How many fingers are there in a hand?	一只手有多少根手指？
How many days are there in a week?	一周有多少天呢？
How many minutes are there in an hour?	一小时有多少分钟呢？
How many months are there in a year?	一年有几个月呢？
How many meters are there in one kilometer?	一千米有多少米呢？
How many cents are there in one dollar?	一元钱有多少分呢？
How many blouses do you want?	你想要多少件衬衫呢？
How many times a day do you eat?	你一天吃几顿饭呢？
We use “how much” with non-count nouns.	对于不可数名词，我们使用 “how much” 。
How much is it?	它多少钱？
How much is this tie?	这个领带多少钱？
How much do you want?	你想要多少呢？

How much do you weigh?	你体重多少呢?
How much is five plus six?	五加六是多少呢?
How much is two times three?	二乘以三是多少呢?
How much is four minus one?	四减一是多少呢?
How much is six divided by two?	六除以二是多少呢?
How much are these bananas?	这些香蕉多少钱呢?
Here are some examples of adjectives that are used with the question word "how" .	下面是一些与疑问词 "how" 一起使用的形容词例子。
How long is this room?	这个房间有多长?
How heavy is the box?	这个箱子有多重?
How tall are you?	你有多高?
How far is Los Angeles from New York?	从纽约到洛杉矶有多远呢?
How far is it to the zoo?	到动物园有多远呢?
How high is Mount Everest?	珠穆朗玛峰有多高呢?
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
How do you do?	
How do you open the window?	
How do you go to school?	
How do you speak English?	
How do you like it?	
How many hats do you want?	
How many pencils do you want?	
How many letters do you want?	
How many oranges do you want?	
How many magazines do you want?	
How many chairs are there in the room?	
How many students are there in the school?	
How many meters are there in one kilometer?	
How many pennies are there in one dollar?	
How many hours are there in a day?	
How much is six plus five?	
How much is five times six?	
How much is seven minus four?	
How much is that car?	
How much is a cup of tea?	

How long is the room?	
How wide is the door?	
How high is the mountain?	
How large is the hospital?	
How big is the ladder?	



Lesson 10	第 10 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
my	我的
your	你的
his	他的
her	她的
our	我们的
their	他们的
its	它的
lace	鞋带
cousin	堂/表兄弟姐妹
brother	兄弟
sister	姐妹
wife	妻子
smell	气味
with	用, 和...在一起
nose	鼻子
hear	听
ear	耳朵
mouth	嘴巴
walk	步行
feet	脚
see	看见
eye	眼睛
feel	感觉
whose	谁的
umbrella	雨伞
stick	手杖

clock	时钟
watch	手表
ring	耳环
glasses	眼镜
son	儿子
daughter	女儿
nephew	侄子/外甥
uncle	叔叔
aunt	阿姨
niece	侄女/外甥女
husband	丈夫
apron	围裙
overall	工作服
cardigan	羊毛衫
Possessive adjectives	形容词性物主代词
A possessive adjective indicates possession by someone.	形容词性物主代词表示某人的。
my	我的
your	你的
his	他的
her	她的
its	它的
our	我们的
your	你们的
their	他们的
Note: Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns.	请注意： 形容词性物主代词后面跟名词。
This is <u>my</u> dress	这是 <u>我的</u> 连衣裙
This is <u>your</u> shirt	这是 <u>你的</u> 衬衫
This is <u>his</u> hat	这是 <u>他的</u> 帽子
This is <u>her</u> skirt	这是 <u>她的</u> 裙子
These are <u>our</u> sandals.	这些是 <u>我们的</u> 凉鞋。
These are <u>your</u> shorts	这些是 <u>你们的</u> 短裤。
These are <u>their</u> laces	这些是 <u>他们的</u> 鞋带
Note: The word “ your ” can indicate possession by a <u>singular</u> “ you ” or a <u>plural</u> “ you ”.	请注意： “ your ” 可表示单数或复数。
Who is he?	他是谁？
He is my cousin.	他是我的表弟。

Who is he?	他是谁?
He is our brother.	他是我们的哥哥。
Who is she?	她是谁?
She is their sister.	她是他们的妹妹。
Who are they?	他们（她们）是谁?
They are his brothers.	他们是他的弟弟。
They are her sisters.	她们是她的妹妹。
They are your cousins.	他们是你的表弟。
Is this your table?	这是你的桌子吗?
No, it is not my table.	不，这不是我的桌子。
Is this her chair?	这是她的椅子吗?
Yes, it is her chair.	是的，这是她的椅子。
Is this his wife?	这是他的妻子吗?
Yes, she is his wife.	是的，她是他的妻子。
I smell with my nose.	我用我的鼻子闻气味。
You hear with your ears.	你用你的耳朵来听声音。
He speaks with his mouth.	他用他的嘴巴说话。
She walks with her feet.	她用她的双脚步行。
We see with our eyes.	我们用我们的眼睛看东西。
They feel with their hands.	他们用他们的双手来感觉东西。
The question word " whose "	疑问词 " whose "
Whose umbrella is this?	这是 <u>谁的</u> 伞?
It is my umbrella.	这是我的伞。
Whose stick is that?	这是 <u>谁的</u> 手杖?
It is your stick.	这是你的手杖。
Whose watch is it?	这是 <u>谁的</u> 手表?
It is his watch.	这是他的手表。
Whose clock is it?	这是 <u>谁的</u> 时钟?
It is our clock.	这是我们的时钟。
Whose ring is this?	这是 <u>谁的</u> 耳环?
It is her ring.	这是她的耳环。
Whose glasses are these?	这些是 <u>谁的</u> 眼镜?
These are their glasses.	这些是他们的（她们的）眼镜。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
This is my son	
This is my daughter	
This is my brother	
This is my sister	

This is my cousin	
Is this your nephew?	
Is this your uncle?	
Is this your aunt?	
Is this your niece?	
Is this your husband?	
Whose umbrella is that?	
Whose broom is that?	
Whose table is that?	
Whose chair is that?	
Whose picture is that?	
This is your shirt	
This is your apron	
This is your overall	
This is your cardigan	
This is your dress	
These are my sandals	
These are your sandals	
These are his sandals	
These are our sandals	
These are their sandals	
	

Lesson 11	第 11 课
Vocabulary	词汇
have	有
has	有
mother	母亲
father	父亲
friend	朋友
grandfather	爷爷
grandmother	奶奶
grandson	孙子
granddaughter	孙女
family	家庭
relative	亲戚

grandchildren	孙辈
I have	我有
some	一些
salt	盐
any	任何
shelf	架子
vase	花瓶
biscuit	饼干
fork	叉子
spoon	勺子
plate	盘子
money	钱
time	时间
soup	汤
food	食物
boyfriend	男朋友
girlfriend	女朋友
brother-in-law	姐夫/妹夫
sister-in-law	夫或妻的姐妹
step mother	继母
mother-in-law	岳母
post cards	明信片
diamond	钻石
ticket	票
stamp	邮票
hobby	爱好
butter	黄油
soap	肥皂
cheese	奶酪
flour	面粉
The verb "have"	
动词 "have"	
In this lesson, we will learn when "have" is used to indicate possession . However, "have" may be used as an auxiliary verb.	
在本课中，我们将学习 "have" 何时用来表示所有。 但是， "have" 也可用作助动词。	
I have	我有
You have	你有
He has	他有
She has	她有

It has	它有
We have	我们有
You have	你们有
They have	他们有
I have a brother	我有一个哥哥
You have a sister	你有一个妹妹
He has a mother	他有一个母亲
She has a father	她有一个父亲
We have a son	我们有一个儿子
You have friends	你们有朋友
They have cousins	他们有表兄妹
Note: In the third - person singular (all genders: masculine, feminine and neuter), we use "has" instead of "have" .	请注意: 在第三人称单数中 (所有词性: 阳性、阴性和中性), 我们使用 "has" 来代替 "have" 。
The verb "have" – interrogative form	动词 "have" 的疑问形式
In a question, we add "do" <u>before</u> the subject.	在疑问句中, 我们在主语前面加 "do" 。
Note: In the third - person singular (masculine, feminine and neuter), we add "does" instead of "do" .	请注意: 在第三人称单数中 (所有词性: 阳性、阴性和中性), 我们使用 "does" 来代替 "do" 。
Conjugations of the verb "have" in interrogative form	动词 "have" 在疑问形式中的变化
Do I have?	我有…吗?
Do you have?	你有…吗?
Does he have?	他有…吗?
Does she have?	她有…吗?
Does it have?	它有…吗?
Do we have?	我们有…吗?
Do you have?	你们有…吗?
Do they have?	他们有…吗?
Do I have a brother?	我有一个弟弟吗?
Do you have an uncle?	你有一个叔叔吗?
Do I have an aunt?	我有一个阿姨吗?
Does he have a son?	他有一个儿子吗?
Does she have a daughter?	她有一个女儿吗?
Do we have a nephew?	我们有一个侄子吗?
Do you have relatives?	你们有亲戚吗?
Do they have grandchildren?	他们有孙子吗?
The verb "have" – negative form	动词 "have" 的否定形式

In a negative sentence, we add the words “do not” before the verb “have” .	在否定句中，我们在动词 “have” 前面加 “do not” 。
Note: In the third - person singular (masculine, feminine and neuter), we add “does not” instead of “do not” .	请注意： 在第三人称单数中（阳性、阴性和中性），我们使用 “does not” 来代替 “do not” 。
Conjugations of the verb “have” in negative form	动词 “have” 在否定形式中的变化
I do not have	我没有
You do not have	你没有
He does not have	他没有
She does not have	她没有
It does not have	它没有
We do not have	我们没有
You do not have	你没有
They do not have	他们没有
I do not have a grandfather	我没有爷爷
You do not have a grandmother	你没有奶奶
He does not have a grandson	他没有孙子
She does not have a granddaughter	她没有孙女
We do not have a sister	我们没有妹妹
You do not have a brother	你没有弟弟
They do not have a family	他们没有家人
The phrase “have got”	短语 “have got”
In British English , the following forms are also used:	在英式英语中，还使用以下形式：
I have got	我有
(I have not got) I haven't got	我没有
Have you got?	你有…吗？
Note: “I have got” , “I haven't got” , and “Have you got?” are the same as “I have” , “I do not have” , and “Do you have?” There is <u>no difference in meaning</u> .	请注意： “I have got” 、 “I haven't got” 和 “Have you got?” 与 “I have” 、 “I do not have” 及 “Do you have?” 一样。含义没有区别。
I have got a camera.= I have a camera	我有一个相机
I haven't got a husband = I do not have a husband	我没有丈夫
Have you got a pencil? = Do you have a pencil?	你有铅笔吗？
Have you got any children? = Do you have any children?	你有子女吗？

Has Doug got a car? = Does Doug have a car?	道格有汽车吗?
The words " some " and " any "	"Some" 和 "any"
The word " some " means " a small amount ". We use " some " before <u>non-count nouns</u> , instead of " a " or " an ". In <u>interrogative</u> or <u>negative sentences</u> , we use " any " instead of " some ".	"some" 表示 "少许"。我们在 <u>不可数名词前面</u> 使用 "some", 而非 "a" 或 "an"。 在疑问句或否定句中, 我们使用 "any" 来代替 "some"。
I have <u>some</u> salt	我有一些盐
Interrogative form	疑问形式
Do you have <u>any</u> salt?	你有一些盐吗?
Negative form	否定形式
You do not have <u>any</u> salt.	你没有一些盐
Note: The words " some " and " any " can also be used with count nouns in plural form .	请注意: "some" 和 "any" 还可与可数名词复数形式连用。
I have some friends in Los Angeles.	我在洛杉矶有一些朋友。
Do you have any friends in Los Angeles?	你在洛杉矶有一些朋友吗?
I do not have any friends in Los Angeles.	我在洛杉矶没有一些朋友。
There are some books on the shelf.	书架上有一些书。
There are some flowers in the vase.	花瓶中有一些花。
There are some biscuits in the box.	盒子中有一些饼干。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I do not have a fork	
I do not have a knife	
I do not have a spoon	
I do not have a plate	
I do not have a cup	
I have some money	
I have some time	
I have some soup	
I have some food	
I have some water	
You have a boyfriend.	
You have a girlfriend	
You have a brother-in-law	
You have a step mother	
You have a mother-in-law	
They do not have any postcards.	

They do not have any diamonds	
They do not have any tickets	
They do not have any stamps	
They do not have any hobbies	
Do you have any butter?	
Do you have any soap?	
Do you have any rice?	
Do you have any cheese?	
Do you have any flour?	



Lesson 12	第 12 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
time	时间
eight	八
o'clock	点
nine	九
half	半
past	过
eleven	十一
ten	十
quarter	一刻
to	到
twelve	十二
hand	指针
little	很少的
get up	起床
morning	早上
home	家
can	可以
help	帮助
use	使用
lend	借
offer	提供
cigarette	香烟

favor	帮助, 喜爱
pay	支付
by	通过, 被
check	支票, 检查
question	问题
pupil	小学生
a few	一些
exactly	准确地, 精确地
about	关于
around	围绕
nearly	将近
almost	几乎
please	请
borrow	借
homework	家庭作业
afternoon	下午
till	至
evening	晚上
The clock	时钟
What's the time?	现在几点?
The time is eight o'clock.	现在是八点。
You can also say...	
It's eight o'clock	现在八点
It's nine o'clock	现在九点
It's half past eleven	现在十一点半
It's ten past six	现在六点十分
It's (a) quarter past six	现在六点一刻
It's five to seven	现在差五分七点
It's a (quarter to twelve)	现在差一刻十二点
The big hand is on six and the little hand is on one	大指针指着六, 小指针指着一
Note: Instead of saying "The time is nine o'clock," you can say "It's nine o'clock." We indicate times that are exactly on the hour, by adding "o'clock" <u>after</u> the number.	请注意: 我们不说 "The time is nine o'clock," 而说 "It's nine o'clock." 我们在数字后面加 "o'clock" 来表示整时间。
What time is it?	现在几点了?
Instead, you can say...	
What's the time?	现在几点了?

It's eight o'clock.	现在八点。
It's ten o'clock.	现在十点。
Here, we dropped the word “ o'clock ”, the reason is that the following do not indicate the exact hour, but with additional minutes	这里，我们将去掉 “ o'clock ”，因为下面的时间并不表示整时，还带有分钟。
It's ten past six	现在六点十分
It's a quarter past five	现在五点一刻
He gets up at six o'clock in the morning	他早上六点起床
He eats breakfast at seven o'clock	他七点吃早饭
He goes to school at eight o'clock	他八点去学校
He goes home at one o'clock	他一点回家
He eats lunch at half past one	他一点半吃午饭
He does homework till quarter past four in the afternoon	他下午做家庭作业做到四点一刻
He eats dinner at seven o'clock in the evening	他在晚上七点吃晚饭
He reads a book till nine o'clock	他读书直到九点钟
He goes to bed at half past ten at night	他在晚上十点半睡觉。
What time does he get up in the morning?	他早上几点起床？
What time does he eat breakfast?	他几点吃早饭？
What time does he go to school?	他几点去上学？
What time does he go to bed?	他几点睡觉？
The auxiliary verb “ can ”	助动词 “ can ”
The verb “ can ” means “ is able to ”.	“ can ” 的意思是 “可以、能”
Conjugations of the verb “ can ”	动词 “ can ” 的变化
I can	我可以
You can	你可以
He can	他可以
She can	她可以
It can	它可以
We can	我们可以
You can	你们可以
They can	他们可以
Note: In third-person singular form, <u>we do not add an “s”</u> .	请注意： 在第三人称单数中，我们 <u>不</u> 加 “s”。
I <u>can</u> help you	我 <u>可以</u> 帮助你
You <u>can</u> use my pen	你 <u>可以</u> 使用我的钢笔
He <u>can</u> lend you a book	他 <u>可以</u> 借给你一本书

We make an interrogative sentence, by placing the word “can” <u>before</u> the subject, and <u>without</u> the auxiliary verb “do” .	疑问句为在主语前面加 “can” , 并且不使用助动词 “do” 。
Can I offer you a cigarette?	能抽支烟吗?
Can you do me a favor?	你能帮我个忙吗?
Can I pay by check?	我能用支票支付吗?
We make a negative sentence, by using the word “cannot” <u>instead of</u> “can” and <u>without</u> the auxiliary verb “do” .	否定句为使用 “cannot” <u>代替</u> “can” , 并且 <u>不使用</u> 助动词 “do” 。
I cannot answer your questions	我不能回答你的问题
They cannot read English books	他们不能阅读英语书
The word “cannot” can be <u>shortened</u> to “can’t” . For example: “I can’t drink wine.”	“cannot” 可 <u>缩写为</u> “can’t” 。 例如, “I can’t drink wine (我不能喝酒) ” 。
Exercise	练习
Let’s read out loud.	我们来大声读。
There are ten pupils in the room	
There are twelve pupils in the room	
There are thirteen pupils in the room	
There are fifteen pupils in the room	
There are a few pupils in the room	
He goes to the restaurant at 8 o'clock	
He goes to the garden at 8 o'clock	
He goes to the zoo at 8 o'clock	
He goes to the dentist at 8 o'clock	
He goes to the bus stop at 8 o'clock	
The time is exactly 4 o'clock	
The time is about 4 o'clock	
The time is around 4 o'clock	
The time is nearly 4 o'clock	
The time is almost 4 o'clock	
I can help you	
I can sing English songs	
I can answer your questions	
I can see the airplane	
I can get up at six o'clock	
Can I have a knife and a fork please?	
Can I borrow your pen?	
Can I have a piece of cake?	
Can I go to bed?	
Can I read your newspaper?	

**Lesson 13****第 13 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

chocolate	巧克力
color	颜色
sky	天空
blue	蓝色
red	红色
grass	草
green	绿色
mouse	老鼠
grey	灰色
earth	土地
Earth	地球
brown	棕色
moon	月亮
yellow	黄色
black	黑色
sheet	床单
white	白色
pink	粉红色
purple	紫色
hair	头发
tablecloth	桌布
cherry	樱桃
dark	黑暗的
light	光
rainbow	彩虹
orange	橙子
indigo	靛蓝
violet	紫罗兰色
sea	大海
too	也
favorite	最爱的

blond	金发的
brunette	浅黑肤色
American	美国人
flag	旗帜
pillow	枕头
blanket	毛毯
snow	雪
grapefruit	葡萄柚
lemon	柠檬
bird	鸟
Contractions	缩写形式
In English, two words can sometimes <u>be contracted</u> into a single word , by dropping a letter (usually a vowel) . The dropped letter is <u>replaced</u> by an apostrophe. For example, the word " don't " is a contraction of " do not ".	在英语中，可通过省略一个字母（通常是元音字母）来将两个单词缩写成一个单词。省略的字母通常被一个撇号替代。例如，单词 " don't " 是 " do not " 的缩写形式。
what is? = what's	
that is = that's	
it is = it's	
who is = who's	
where is = where's	
here is = here's	
have not = haven't	
has not = hasn't	
do not = don't	
does not = doesn't	
I am = I'm	
you are = you're	
he is = he's	
she is = she's	
we are = we're	
you are = you're	
they are = they're	
The apostrophe (') <u>indicates</u> that a vowel is missing :	撇号 (') 表示省掉了一个元音字母:
she <u>i</u> s = she's	
you <u>a</u> re = you're	
Examples	例子

What's that?	那是什么?
It's a box.	那是一个盒子。
It's a chair.	那是一把椅子。
It's a drawer.	那是一个抽屉。
Do you eat ice cream?	你吃冰激凌吗?
No ,I don't.	不, 我不吃。
Do you like chocolate?	你喜欢巧克力吗?
No ,I don't.	不, 我不喜欢。
Does he drink beer?	他喝啤酒吗?
No ,he doesn't.	不, 他不喝。
Colors	颜色
The sky is blue	天空是蓝色的
The apple is red	苹果是红色的
The grass is green	草是绿色的
The mouse is grey	老鼠是灰色的
The earth is brown	地球是褐色的
The moon is yellow	月亮是黄色的
The hat is black	帽子是黑色的
The sheet is white	床单是白色的
The flower is pink	花朵是粉红色的
The shirt is violet	衬衫是紫罗兰色的
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Is the sky red?	天空是红色的吗?
No, it isn't.	不, 不是。
Is the grass green?	草是绿色的吗?
Yes, it is.	是, 是的。
Is your hair brown?	你的头发是棕色的吗?
Yes, it is.	是, 是的。
Is your shirt pink?	你的衬衫是粉红色的吗?
No, it isn't.	不, 不是。
Is your hat dark red or light red?	你的帽子是暗红色还是浅红色的?
It's dark red.	是深红色的。
It's not light red.	不是浅红色的。
What are the colors of the rainbow?	彩虹是什么颜色的?
They are green, red, yellow, orange, blue, indigo, and violet.	彩虹含绿色、红色、黄色、橙色、蓝色、靛蓝色和紫罗兰色。
What color is the sky?	天空是什么颜色?
It's blue.	是蓝色。
And what color is the sea?	大海是什么颜色?

It's blue, too.	也是蓝色。
What color is the table?	桌子是什么颜色?
It's brown.	是棕色的。
What's your favorite color?	你最喜欢什么颜色?
It's blue.	蓝色。
Is she blonde?	她是白肤色吗?
No, she isn't.	不, 她不是。
She is brunette.	她是浅黑肤色
Sentences	句子
My scarf is purple	我的围巾是紫色的
Your skirt is pink	你的衬衫是粉红色的
His tablecloth is white	他的桌布是白色的
Her hat is grey	她的帽子是灰色的
Our cherries are red	我们的樱桃是红色的
Your trousers are green	你们的裤子是绿色的
Their shirts are blue	他们的衬衫是蓝色的
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Is your skirt brown?	
Is your skirt blue?	
Is your skirt purple?	
Is your skirt grey?	
Is your skirt pink?	
Her pillow is pink	
Her sheet is white	
Her blanket is green	
Her dress is blue	
Her hat is red	
He has brown hair	
He has black hair	
He has grey hair	
He has dark hair	
He has blond hair	
What color is the sky?	
What color is the ball?	
What color is the sea?	
What color is the snow?	
What color is the moon?	
It is a blue sea	
It is a yellow grapefruit	

It is a green lemon	
It is a red dress	
It is a white beard	



Lesson 14	第 14 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
number	数字
century	世纪
street	街道
avenue	大街, 大道
floor	地板, 楼层
row	排
bus stop	公交车站
chapter	章节
Sunday	星期天
Monday	星期一
Tuesday	星期二
Wednesday	星期三
Thursday	星期四
Friday	星期五
Saturday	星期六
come	来
before	在之前
last	最后的
second	第二
date	日期
nineteenth	第十九
twenty-second	二十二
twentieth	第二十
eighteenth	第十八
bird	鸟
cage	笼子
thirty	三十
village	村庄

basket	篮子
eleventh	第十一
Ordinal numbers	序数词
first	第一
second	第二
third	第三
fourth	第四
fifth	第五
sixth	第六
seventh	第七
eighth	第八
ninth	第九
tenth	第十
Note: Ordinal numbers appear before the noun.	请注意： 序数词在名词 <u>前面</u> 使用。
the first day	第一天
the second week	第二周
the third number	第三个数字
the fourth year	第四年
the fifth century	第五个世纪
the sixth street	第六街
the seventh avenue	第七街
the eighth building	第八个建筑
the ninth floor	第九层
the tenth row	第十排
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Is this the first building?	这是第一个建筑吗？
This is the first building.	这是第一个建筑。
Is this the second question?	这是第二个问题吗？
This is the second question.	这是第二个问题。
Is this the first bus stop?	这是第一个公交车站吗？
No, it isn't the first bus stop.	不，这不是第一个公交车站。
It's the second bus stop.	这是第二个公交车站。
Is this the third avenue?	这是第三街吗？
No, it isn't the third avenue.	不，这不是第三街。
It's the fifth avenue.	这是第五街。
Is it the fourth lesson?	这是第四课吗？
No ,it isn't the fourth lesson.	不，这不是第四课。
It is the seventh lesson.	这是第七课。

Is this the first chapter?	这是第一章吗?
No, it isn't the first chapter.	不, 这不是第一章。
It is the last chapter.	这是最后一章。
The days of the week	一周七日
There are seven days in the week.	一周有七天。
What are the days of the week?	一周有哪七天?
The days of the week are:	一周的七天分别是:
Sunday	星期日
Monday	星期一
Tuesday	星期二
Wednesday	星期三
Thursday	星期四
Friday	星期五
Saturday	星期六
The first day of the week is Sunday	
The second day of the week is Monday	
The third day of the week is Tuesday	
The fourth day of the week is Wednesday	
The fifth day of the week is Thursday	
The sixth day of the week is Friday	
The seventh day of the week is Saturday	
Sunday comes before Monday	星期天在星期一 <u>前面</u>
Friday comes after Thursday	星期五在星期四 <u>后面</u>
What day is today?	今天星期几?
Today is Monday	今天星期一
Today is Friday	今天星期五
Is Sunday the last day of the week?	星期天是一周最后一天吗?
Is Saturday the sixth day of the week?	星期六是一周第六天吗?
There are 365 days in a year.	一年有365天。
There are four weeks in a month	一个月有四周
There are twelve months in a year	一年有十二个月
There are twenty four hours in a day	一天有二十四小时
There are sixty minutes in an hour	一小时有六十分钟
There are sixty seconds in a minute	一分钟有六十秒
The months of the year	一年中的各个月份
The months of the year are:	一年中的各个月份分别是:
January	一月
February	二月
March	三月

April	四月
May	五月
June	六月
July	七月
August	八月
September	九月
October	十月
November	十一月
December	十二月
We use ordinal numbers for dates.	日期我们使用序数词。
What's the date today?	今天是几月几日?
It's the nineteenth of March.	今天是三月十九日。
It's the twenty second of July	今天是七月二十二日
It's the twentieth of August.	今天是八月二十日
It's the eighteenth of September.	今天是九月十八日
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
This is the second Avenue	
This is the third of November	
This is the fourth month of the year	
This is the fifth number	
This is the sixth day of the week	
There are sixty minutes in the hour	
There are four birds in the cage	
There are thirty houses in the village	
There are twenty chapters in the book	
There are ten eggs in the basket	
Sunday comes after Saturday	
Monday comes after Sunday	
Tuesday comes after Monday	
Wednesday comes after Tuesday	
Thursday comes after Wednesday	
Is this the first book?	
Is this the second newspaper?	
Is this the third magazine?	
Is this the fourth question?	
Is this the fifth answer?	
July is the seventh month in the year	
August is the eighth month in the year	
September is the ninth month in the year	

October is the tenth month in the year	
November is the eleventh month in the year	




Lesson 15	第 15 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
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always	总是, 始终
generally	通常
never	从不
often	时常
rarely	很少地
seldom	很少
sometimes	有时
usually	经常
snow	下雪
detective	侦探
know	知道
listen	听
news	新闻
library	图书馆
believe	相信
God	上帝
sun	太阳
rise	升起
east	东方
live	活的, 生动的
understand	理解
handwriting	笔迹
need	需要
help	帮助
me	我
belong	属于
work	工作
same	相同的

return	返回, 归还
address	地址
explain	解释
well	良好的
stay	停留
act	表演
like	喜欢
correct	正确
mistake	错误
spend	花费
vacation	假期
opposite	相反的
Present Tense	现在时
In English, there are <u>two main</u> types of Present Tense: 1. Present Simple 2. Present Progressive	在英语中, 现在时有两种主要类型: 1. 一般现在时 2. 现在进行时
Present Simple is used for <u>general facts</u> or <u>routine actions</u> .	一般现在时用于 <u>一般事实或习惯性动作</u> 。
Conjugations of the verb "walk" in Present Simple	动词 "walk" 在一般现在时中的变化
I walk	我步行
You walk	你步行
He walks	他步行
She walks	她步行
It walks	它步行
We walk	我们步行
You walk	你们步行
They walk	他们步行
Note: In the third-person singular (in all 3 genders: masculine, feminine and neuter), we <u>add</u> an " s ".	请注意: 在第三人称单数中 (包括所有3种词性: 阳性、阴性和中性), 我们加 " s "。
Present Simple is usually used with words that indicate routine :	一般现在时通常与表示日常习惯的单词一起使用。
always	总是, 始终
generally	通常
never	从不
often	时常
rarely	很少地
seldom	很少地

sometimes	有时
usually	经常
Examples	例子
I always eat breakfast at 7 o'clock	我总是在7点吃早饭
I generally drink tea with milk	我通常茶与牛奶一起喝
It never snows in Hawaii	夏威夷从不下雪
She often reads detective stories	她经常读侦探小说
He rarely knows the answer	他很少知道答案
He seldom goes to the zoo	他很少去动物园
We sometimes listen to the news	我们有时收听新闻
They usually go to the library	他们经常去图书馆
Time phrases	时间短语
Time phrases consisting of two or more words appear at the end of the sentence.	时间短语包含两个或更多单词出现在句子末尾。
every day	每天
every week	每周
every evening	每晚
in the morning	在早上
in the evening	在晚上
every year	每年
Examples	例子
We drink tea every evening	我们每晚都喝茶
I learn English every day	我每天都学习英语
We go to Paris every year	我们每年都去巴黎
He always does his homework in the afternoon	他总是在下午做家庭作业
Additional sentences	更多句子
We believe in God	我们信上帝
The sun rises in the east	太阳从东方升起
Does he always drink coffee in the morning?	他早上总是喝咖啡吗?
I don't know where he lives	我不知道他住在哪里
I don't understand your handwriting	我看不懂你的笔迹
He doesn't need my help	他不需要我的帮助
She doesn't believe me	她不相信我
We don't know whose pen this is	我们不知道这是谁的钢笔
These books don't belong to my sister	这些书不是我的妹妹的

Do you always go to work at the same time?	你总是在同一时间去工作吗?
Does he generally return home at five o'clock?	他通常是五点回家吗?
Does she know my address?	她知道我的地址吗?
Does the teacher explain the chapter well?	老师很好地讲解了这一章吗?
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
She eats breakfast every day	
She eats lunch every day	
She eats dinner every day	
She eats supper every day	
She eats bread every day	
He often acts like a little boy	
He often corrects our mistakes	
He often returns home at six o'clock.	
He often spends his vacation in Paris	
He often goes to bed early	
He doesn't understand English	
He doesn't understand his homework	
He doesn't understand our children	
He doesn't understand the question	
He doesn't understand me	
We do not sit opposite the tree	
We do not sit in front of the tree	
We do not sit behind the tree	
We do not sit under the tree	
We do not sit on the tree	
He always does his homework in the afternoon	
He always needs my help	
He always uses pencils when he writes	
He always does his work at 4 o'clock	
He always listens to his parents	
	

Lesson 16	第 16课
Vocabulary	词汇
now	现在
at present	现在
at this moment	此时
laugh	笑
him	他
erase	擦掉
repeat	重复
sentence	句子
wait	等待
rain	下雨
cut	切割
put	放置
run	奔跑
stop	停止
swim	游泳
admit	承认
close	关闭
move	移动
smile	微笑
cinema	电影院
hold	保持
copy	复制
go out	出去
exercise	练习
study	学习
but	但是
piano	钢琴
violin	小提琴
guitar	吉他
flute	长笛
organ	器官, 风琴
face	脸
head	头
leg	腿
poem	诗歌
you	你
her	她

us	我们
them	他们
Present Tense (continued)	现在进行时
Present Progressive is used to describe an action that is happening right now . In Present Progressive, we use the auxiliary verb " be " (am, is, are), followed by the main verb with the suffix " ing " added.	现在进行时用来描述当前正在发生的动作。在现在进行时中，我们使用助动词 " be " (am 、 is 、 are) 加主动词 " ing " 形式。
Conjugations of the verb " walk " in Present Progressive	动词 " walk " 在现在进行时中的变化
I am walking	我正在步行
You are walking	你正在步行
He is walking	他正在步行
She is walking	她正在步行
It is walking	它正在步行
We are walking	我们正在步行
You are walking	你们正在步行
They are walking	他们正在步行
We sometimes add time phrases at the end of the sentence to <u>indicate</u> that the action is happening as we speak .	我们通常在句尾添加时间短语来表示动作在我们说话时正在发生。
now	现在
at present	现在
today	今天
at this moment	此时
at this minute	此刻
Examples	例子
I am listening to music at this moment	我现在正在听音乐
You are laughing at him	你正在嘲笑他
He is erasing the whiteboard now	他现在正在擦白板
We are repeating the sentences	我们正在重复这些句子
They are waiting for you	他们正在等你
It is raining now	现在正在下雨
If a verb ends with the pattern consonant - stressed vowel - consonant , usually we double the consonant <u>before</u> adding the suffix " -ing ".	若动词结尾字母形式为辅音-重读元音-辅音，则在加 ing 前会再加一个最后的辅音字母。
sit – <u>sitting</u>	坐
stop – <u>stopping</u>	停止
swim – <u>swimming</u>	游泳

cut – cut <u>ting</u>	切割
put – put <u>ting</u>	放置
run – run <u>ning</u>	奔跑
admit – admit <u>ting</u>	承认
begin – begin <u>ning</u>	开始
If a verb ends with the letter “e”, we <u>drop</u> the “e” <u>before</u> adding the suffix “ing”.	若动词以字母 “e” 结尾，则 <u>去掉</u> “e” 再加后缀 “ing”。
smile <u>e</u> – smiling	微笑
take <u>e</u> – taking	拿
write <u>e</u> – writing	写
close <u>e</u> – closing	关闭
come <u>e</u> – coming	来
move <u>e</u> – moving	移动
We make a negative sentence, by adding the word “not” <u>between</u> the auxiliary “to be” and the main verb.	在助动词 “to be” 和主动词 <u>之间</u> 加 “not” 可形成否定句。
Conjugations of the verb “walk” in negative form	动词 “walk” 在否定形式中的变化
I am not walking	我没在步行
You are not walking	你没在步行
He is not walking	他没在步行
She is not walking	她没在步行
It is not walking	它没在步行
We are not walking	我们没在步行
You are not walking	你们没在步行
They are not walking	他们没在步行
Examples	例子
I'm not singing today	我今天没在唱歌
You aren't going to the cinema	你没在去电影院
He isn't holding my hand	他没在抓住我的手
She isn't copying the exercise	她没在抄写练习
It isn't raining now	现在没有在下雨
We aren't closing the window	我们没在关窗户
They aren't opening the door	他们没在开门
We make an interrogative sentence, by putting the auxiliary “to be” <u>before</u> the subject.	将助动词 “to be” 放在主语 <u>前面</u> 可以形成疑问句。
Conjugations of the verb “walk” in interrogative form	动词 “walk” 在疑问形式中的变化
Am I walking?	我在步行吗？

Are you walking?	你在步行吗?
Is he walking?	他在步行吗?
Is she walking?	她在步行吗?
Is it walking?	它在步行吗?
Are we walking?	我们在步行吗?
Are you walking?	你们在步行吗?
Are they walking?	他们在步行吗?
Examples	例子
Am I talking with Ms Simpson?	我在与辛普森女士说话吗?
Are you reading a book?	你在读书吗?
Is he going out tonight?	他今晚出去了吗?
Is she answering?	她在回答吗?
Is it snowing?	在下雪吗?
Are we returning home?	我们正在回家吗?
Are they studying Russian?	他们在学习俄语吗?
Let's take a look at the differences between Present Simple and Present Progressive .	我们来学习一般现在时与现在进行时的区别。
<u>I eat</u> bread and butter every morning, <u>but now I'm eating</u> an egg	我每天早上吃抹黄油的面包, 但是我现在正在吃鸡蛋。
<u>I go</u> to school every day at 8 o'clock, <u>but today I'm going</u> to the park	我每天早上8点上学, 但是今天我正在前往公园。
<u>He plays</u> football every day, <u>but now he is playing</u> tennis	他每天都踢足球, 但是现在他正在打网球。
<u>Dan usually reads</u> a book, <u>but now he is reading</u> a newspaper	丹经常读书, 但是现在他在看报纸
Object pronouns	代词宾格
me	我
you	你
him	他
her	她
it	它
us	我们
you	你们
them	他们
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
He is playing the piano	
He is playing the violin	
He is playing the guitar	

He is playing the flute	
He is playing the organ	
She is washing her face	
She is washing her hands	
She is washing her head	
She is washing her fingers	
She is washing her legs	
Is she writing a letter?	
Is she writing a story?	
Is she writing a book?	
Is she writing a song?	
Is she writing a poem?	
He is not waiting for you	
He is not waiting for me	
He is not waiting for her	
He is not waiting for us	
He is not waiting for them	
Are you going to school?	
Are you sleeping?	
Are you singing?	
Are you writing a letter?	
Are you listening?	



Lesson 17	第 17课
Vocabulary	词汇
will	将
phone	电话
tomorrow	明天
party	聚会
type	打字, 类型
soon	不久
be	是
back	返回
next	下一个
remain	留下, 保持

elections	选举
take place	发生
forget	忘记
catch	接住, 抓住
wash	洗涤
dish	盘子
give	给
dictionary	词典
arrive	到达
meet	遇见
railway	铁路
station	车站
concert	音乐会
sign	签名
rent	租
end	结束
carry	携带
holiday	假日
haircut	理发
park	公园
beach	海滩
shave	剃
bath	沐浴
shower	淋浴
shampoo	洗发水
promise	许诺
fare	票价
fee	费用
tax	税
debt	债务, 欠款
Future tense	将来时
In Future Tense, we add " will ", which is the <u>future form</u> of the auxiliary verb " to be "	我们在将来时中加 " will ", 这是助动词 " to be " 的将来形式
Conjugations of the verb " come " in Future Tense	动词 " come " 在将来时中的变化
I will come	我会来
You will come	你会来
He will come	他会来
She will come	她会来

It will come	它会来
We will come	我们会来
You will come	你们会来
They will come	他们会来
Examples	例子
I will answer the phone	我会接电话
You will come to the party tomorrow	你明天会来参加聚会
He will type the letter for you	他会给你回信
She will be back soon	我们会很快回来
We will learn English next week	我们下周将学英语
They will remain at home today	他们今天将继续留在家里
The elections will take place next month	选举将在下个月举行
Future Tense – negative form	将来时 – 否定形式
We make a negative sentence, by adding the word “ not ” <u>after</u> the auxiliary verb “ will ”.	在助动词 “ will ” 的 <u>后面</u> 加 “ not ” 可形成否定句子。
Conjugations of the verb “ come ” in negative form	动词 “ come ” 在否定式中的变化
I will not come	我不会来
You will not come	你不会来
He will not come	他不会来
She will not come	她不会来
It will not come	它不会来
We will not come	我们不会来
You will not come	你们不会来
They will not come	他们不会来
Examples	例子
I will not forget your help	我不会忘记你的帮助
You will not catch the ball	你将不会接住球
He will not wash the dishes today	他今天不会洗盘子
She will not give you the dictionary	她不会给你词典
We will not arrive at 10 o'clock	我们不会在10点到达
They will not meet us at the railway station	他们不会在火车站遇见我们
The concert will not begin at half past eight	音乐会不会在八点半开始
Interrogative form	疑问形式
We make an interrogative sentence, by putting the auxiliary verb “ will ” <u>before</u> the subject.	将助动词 “ will ” 放在主语 <u>前面</u> 可形成疑问句。
Conjugations of the verb “ come ” in interrogative form	动词 “ come ” 在疑问形式中的变化

Will I come?	我会来吗?
Will you come?	你会来吗?
Will he come?	他会来吗?
Will she come?	她会来吗?
Will it come?	它会来吗?
Will we come?	我们会来吗?
Will you come?	你们会来吗?
Will they come?	他们会来吗?
Examples	例子
Will I catch the bus?	我会赶上公交车吗?
Will you sign your name here?	你会在这里签名吗?
Will he pay your rent at the end of this week?	这个周末他会给你付租金吗?
Will you buy her a dress?	你会给她买件连衣裙吗?
Will we help him to carry his basket?	我们会帮助他提篮子吗?
Will they have a holiday in France next year?	他们明年会去法国度假吗?
Note: The word “ I’ll ” is the <u>contracted form</u> of “ I will ”, and the phrase “ I won’t ” is the contracted form of “ I will not ”. Same with “ you’ll, he’ll, we’ll ” and “ you won’t, they won’t ”, etc.	请注意: “I’ll” 是 “I will” 的缩写形式, “I won’t” 是 “I will not” 的缩写形式, “you’ll, he’ll, we’ll” 及 “you won’t, they won’t” 同样如此。
I'll have a haircut tomorrow	我明天会去理发。
I won't forget your address	我不会忘记你的地址
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I will go to the cinema next week	
I will go to the beach next week	
I will go to the zoo next week	
I will go to the park next week	
I will go to the concert next week	
I'll have a shave tomorrow	
I'll have a haircut tomorrow	
I'll have a bath tomorrow	
I'll have a shower tomorrow	
I'll have a shampoo tomorrow	
I'll buy a ticket	
I'll buy a ladder	
I'll buy a hammer	
I'll buy a flag	

I'll buy a basket	
I won't forget your help	
I won't forget your question	
I won't forget your promise	
I won't forget your name	
I won't forget your party	
Will you pay your rent?	
Will you pay your fare?	
Will you pay your fee?	
Will you pay your tax?	
Will you pay your debt?	



Lesson 18	第 18 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
yesterday	昨天
ago	前
send	发送
parcel	包裹
weekend	周末
visit	访问
Had (past of "have")	有 (have的过去式)
test	测试
climb	攀登
stair	楼梯
arrive	到达
pay	付款
pass	通过
examination	考试
lock	锁住
finish	结束
get off	下车
watch	观看
television	电视

lose	输
purse	钱包
shake	摇晃
bottle	瓶子
break	打破
arm	胳膊
repeat	重复
key	钥匙
ride	骑
enjoy	欣赏, 享受
concert	音乐会
leave	离开
alone	独自的
invite	邀请
party	聚会
where	哪里
was	是 (is或am的过去式)
pleasant	愉快
fine	很好
enjoyable	令人愉悦的
Past Simple	一般过去时
We use the Past Simple to describe things that happened sometime in the past . The Past Simple is usually accompanied by certain time words :	我们使用一般过去时来描述过去某时发生的事情。一般过去时通常伴有某些时间词。
yesterday	昨天
last week	上周
last month	上个月
last year	去年
last night	昨晚
ago	前
In Past Simple, we add the suffix “-ed” at the <u>end</u> of the base form of the verb.	在一般过去时中, 我们在动词原形后面加 “ed”。
arrive – arrived	到达
visit – visited	访问
pass – passed	通过
climb – climbed	攀登
If a verb <u>ends</u> with the letter “e”, we just <u>add</u> the letter “d”.	若动词以字母 “e” <u>结尾</u> , 则过去式只需加一个字母 “d”。

bake <u>e</u> – baked <u>ed</u>	烘烤
invite <u>e</u> – invited <u>ed</u>	邀请
move <u>e</u> – moved <u>ed</u>	移动
close <u>e</u> – closed <u>ed</u>	关闭
If a verb <u>ends</u> with the letter “ y ”, and the “ y ” is preceded by a consonant, we <u>change</u> the letter “ y ” to the letter “ i ” and then <u>add</u> the suffix “ ed ”.	若动词以字母 “ y ” <u>结尾</u> , 并且 “ y ” 前面是一个辅音字母, 则把字母 “ y ” <u>改成</u> “ i ”, 然后再 <u>加</u> “ ed ”。
copy – copied	复制
study – studied	学习
Note: If the letter “ y ” is preceded by a vowel , we simply <u>add</u> the suffix “ ed ”.	请注意: 若字母 “ y ” 前面是元音字母, 则只需 <u>加</u> “ ed ”。
play – played	游戏
stay – stayed	逗留
In most cases, if a verb ends with the pattern consonant-vowel-consonant , we double the final letter and then <u>add</u> the suffix “ed”.	在大多数情况下, 若动词最后三个字母为辅音-元音-辅音, 则再加一个最后的字母, 然后再 <u>加</u> 后缀 “ed”。
stop – stop <u>ped</u>	停止
admit – admitt <u>ed</u>	承认
Irregular verbs	不规则动词
In English, there are many verbs that are exceptions to the rules we’ve learned. We <u>do not add</u> the suffix “ ed ” to these words.	在英语中, 有许多动词不遵循我们已学过的规则。我们对这些单词不添加后缀 “ ed ”。
Examples of irregular verbs, in Present Tense and Past Simple	不规则动词例子, 现在时和一般过去时
be > was	是
break > broke	打破
bring > brought	带来
buy > bought	购买
catch > caught	抓住, 赶上
come > came	来
cost > cost	花费
cut > cut	切割
can > could	可以
do > did	做
drink > drank	喝
drive > drove	驾驶
feel > felt	感觉
forget > forgot	忘记

get > got	获取
give -> gave	给
go > went	去
have > had	有
hear > heard	听
hold > held	保持
keep > kept	保持
know > knew	知道
leave > left	离开
lend > lent	借出
lose > lost	失去
make > made	制作, 制造
may > might	可以
meet > met	遇见
pay > paid	付款
put > put	放置
read > read	阅读
ride > rode	骑
rise > rose	升起
run > ran	奔跑
see > saw	看见
send > sent	发送
shake > shook	摇晃
shut > shut	关闭
sit > sat	坐
speak > spoke	说话
spend > spent	花费
stand > stood	站立
swim > swam	游泳
take > took	拿
teach > taught	教
tell > told	告诉
wear > wore	穿着
Examples:	例子:
He sent the parcel yesterday	他昨天发送了包裹
She read a story last weekend	她上周末读了一个故事
We visited our uncle last month	我们上个月去看望了我们的叔叔
They had a test four days ago	四天前他们进行了一次测试
He climbed those stairs yesterday	他昨天爬了那些楼梯

The airplane arrived in LA at 6 o'clock last night	飞机昨晚6点到达洛杉矶
He paid me 200 dollars last year	他去年给我支付了200元
Past Simple – negative form	一般过去时 – 否定形式
We make a negative sentence, <u>by adding</u> the words “ did not ” <u>before</u> the verb, and then <u>changing</u> the verb to its <u>base form</u> .	一般过去时的否定形式是在动词 <u>前面</u> 加 “ did not ”, 然后将动词变回原形。
He passed his final examination	他通过了期末考试
He did not pass his final examination	他没有通过期末考试
Note: In the negative form, we <u>drop</u> the suffix “ ed ”.	请注意: 在否定形式中, 须 <u>去掉</u> 后缀 “ ed ”。
Examples:	例子:
He locked the door	他锁上了门
He did not lock the door	他 <u>没有</u> 锁门
We did not finish our work	我们 <u>没有</u> 完成工作
We did not get off the bus	我们 <u>没有</u> 下车
He did not watch television yesterday afternoon	他昨天下午 <u>没有</u> 看电视
She did not lose her purse	她 <u>没有</u> 丢钱包
They did not shake the bottle	他们 <u>没有</u> 摇晃瓶子
He did not break his arm	他 <u>没有</u> 打断他的胳膊
She did not repeat the questions	她 <u>没有</u> 重复问题
Past Simple – interrogative form	一般过去时 – 疑问形式
We make an interrogative sentence, by <u>putting</u> the word “ did ” at the <u>beginning</u> of the sentence, and then <u>changing</u> the verb to its <u>base form</u> .	一般过去时的疑问形式是在 <u>句首</u> 加 “ did ”, 然后将动词 <u>变回</u> 原形。
He lost his key.	他丢失了钥匙。
Did he lose his key?	他丢失了钥匙吗?
Examples	例子
He rode his bicycle.	他骑了他的自行车。
Did he ride his bicycle?	他骑了他的自行车吗?
She enjoyed the concert.	她听了音乐会。
Did she enjoy the concert?	她听了音乐会吗?
He left me alone.	他留下我一个人。
Did he leave me alone?	他留下我一个人了吗?
I finished my homework.	我完成了我的家庭作业。
Did I finish my homework?	我完成了我的家庭作业了吗?
Did you sleep well last night?	你昨晚睡得好吗?

Did he invite you to the party?	他邀请你参加聚会了吗?
Did she clean the window?	她擦窗户了吗?
You were here yesterday.	你昨天在这里。
Where were you at 7 o'clock this morning?	今天早上7点你在哪里?
I was at home.	我在家。
Were you at home yesterday?	你昨天在家里吗?
Yes I was.	是的, 我在家。
The verb "be" in Past Simple	动词 "to be" 的一般过去时
I was	我是
You were	你是
He was	他是
She was	她是
It was	它是
We were	我们是
You were	你们是
They were	他们是
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I did not lose my key	
I did not lose my purse	
I did not lose my wallet	
I did not lose my gloves	
I did not lose my shoes	
I studied English last night	
I studied English last week	
I studied English yesterday	
I studied English on Sunday	
I studied English two days ago	
Did you finish your work?	
Did you finish your breakfast?	
Did you finish your coffee?	
Did you finish your lessons?	
Did you finish your newspaper?	
Did you have a good holiday?	
Did you have a pleasant holiday?	
Did you have a fine holiday?	
Did you have an interesting holiday?	
Did you have an enjoyable holiday?	
I did not go to bed	
I did not go for a walk	

I did not go to the park	
I did not go home	
I did not go to school	



Lesson 19	第19课
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Vocabulary	词汇
season	季节
name	名称
spring	春季
summer	夏季
autumn	秋季
winter	冬季
like	像, 如同
rainy	下雨的
sunny	晴天的
bitterly	非常地
snowing	下雪
windy	有风的
humid	潮湿的
a lot of	许多
a bit	一点儿
cloudy	多云的, 阴天的
pouring	倾盆的
changeable	易变的, 多变的
throughout	整个的, 贯穿
turn	变化
very	非常
rise	升起
set	落下
late	晚的
clear	晴朗的
damp	潮湿的
stormy	暴风雨的
freeze	冷冻的

foggy	有雾的
awful	可怕的
glorious	光荣的
snowy	下雪的
mild	温和的
bright	明亮的
only	仅
thunder storm	雷雨
lightning	闪电
hard	困难的
frost	霜
shower	阵雨
The weather	天气
How many seasons are there in a year?	一年有几个季节?
There are four seasons in a year.	一年有四个季节。
What are the names of the seasons?	各个季节的名称分别是什么?
They are: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.	分别是: 春季、夏季、秋季和冬季
What's the weather like in the spring?	春季的天气是怎么样的?
It's warm in the spring.	春季是温暖的。
What's the weather like in the summer?	夏季的天气是怎么样的?
It's hot in the summer.	夏季是炎热的。
What's the weather like in the autumn?	秋季的天气是怎么样的?
It's cool in the autumn.	秋季是凉爽的。
What's the weather like in the winter?	冬季的天气是怎么样的?
It's cold in the winter.	冬季是寒冷的。
What's the weather like today?	今天是什么天气?
It's rainy today.	今天是雨天。
It's sunny today.	今天是晴天。
It's bitterly cold today.	今天很冷。
Note: "What's he like?" <u>means</u> " What does he look like? " or " What type of a person is he? " "What's the weather like?" <u>means</u> " What's the weather? " or " How is the weather? "	请注意: "What's he like?" 的意思是 "他怎么样" 或 "他是一个什么样的人?" "What's the weather like?" 的意思是 "今天是什么天气?" 或 "天气怎么样?"
Examples	例子
It isn't snowing today	今天没下雪
It isn't windy today	今天没有风

It isn't humid today	今天不潮湿
Which season do you like best?	你最喜欢哪个季节?
I like winter best.	我最喜欢冬季
What's your favorite season?	你最喜欢的季节是哪个?
Spring is my favorite season.	春天是我最喜欢的季节。
There are a lot of clouds today	今天多云
There was wind yesterday	昨天有风
There are no clouds in the sky	天空无云
It's a bit cloudy but it's not raining	天有点阴，但是没下雨
It's pouring rain	是倾盆大雨。
In Spain the weather is changeable throughout the year	西班牙的天气一年多变
In the winter the weather turns cool. It rains very often	在冬季，天气变凉。经常下雨。
In the summer the sun rises early in the morning	在夏季，太阳很早升起
In the summer the sun sets late in the evening	在夏季，太阳很晚下山
In the winter the days are short	在冬季，白天很短
In the winter the nights are long	在冬季，夜晚很长
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
It's cloudy today	
It's cool today	
It's clear today	
It's damp today	
It's raining today	
It is stormy today	
It is freezing today	
It is foggy today	
It is awful today	
It is snowing today	
It's a lovely day today	
It's a glorious day today	
It's a snowy day today	
It's a sunny day today	
It's a wet day today	
Our weather is mild in spring	
Our weather is pleasant in spring	
Our weather is bright in spring	

Our weather is fine in spring	
Our weather is warm in spring	
	
Lesson 20	第20课
Vocabulary	词汇
strong	强壮的
old	旧的, 老的
clever	聪明的
pretty	漂亮的
rich	富有的
dirty	脏的
new	新的
good	好的
bad	坏的
small	小的
weak	虚弱的
sweet	甜的
sour	酸的
clean	干净的
daily	每日的
monthly	每月的
took	进行了, 参加了
short	短的
dangerous	危险的
wet	潮湿的
road	公路
poor	贫穷的
fat	胖的
thin	瘦的
stupid	愚蠢的
important	重要的
modern	现代的
ancient	古代的
fast	快速的

train	火车
slow	慢
excellent	卓越的
ugly	丑陋的
attractive	吸引人的
friendly	友好的
beautiful	漂亮的
deep	深的
calm	平静的
shallow	浅的
nice	美好的
The adjective	形容词
An adjective is a word that <u>describes</u> a noun. Note: An adjective comes <u>before</u> the noun it describes.	形容词是用来 <u>描述</u> 名词的词语。 请注意： 形容词用在其描述的名词 <u>前面</u> 。
The clever boy passed his final examination	那个 <u>聪明的男孩</u> 通过了他的期末考试
The clever girl finished her homework	那个 <u>聪明的女孩</u> 做完了她的家庭作业
The clever girls read a book yesterday	那些 <u>聪明的女孩们</u> 昨天读了一本书
The clever boys enjoyed the concert	那些 <u>聪明的男孩们</u> 昨天听了音乐会
More examples	更多例子
She is a pretty woman	她是一个漂亮的女人
He is a rich man	他是一个富有的男人
We are strong men	我们是强壮的男人
It is a long street	这是一条长街
It is a dirty shirt	这是一件脏衬衫
It is a new dress	这是一件新连衣裙
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Is he a good boy?	他是一个好男孩吗?
No, he isn't.	不, 他不是。
He is a bad boy	他是一个坏男孩。
Is this a big house?	这是一个大房子吗?
No, it isn't.	不, 这不是。
It's a small house.	这是一个小房子。
Are they strong men?	他们是强壮的男人吗?
No, they aren't.	不, 他们不是。
They are weak men.	他们是虚弱的男人。

Is it a sweet orange?	这是一个甜橙吗?
No, it isn't.	不, 这不是的。
It is a sour orange.	这是一个酸橙。
Examples:	例子:
It's a daily newspaper	它是一份日报。
It's a monthly magazine	它是一份月刊
It's a clean shirt	它是一件干净的衬衫
It's dangerous to walk on the wet road	在潮湿的路上行走是危险的
He took a short vacation last week	他上周度了一次短假
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
He is a rich man	
He is a poor man	
He is a fat man	
He is a thin man	
He is a stupid man	
This is a large town	
This is an important town	
This is a modern town	
This is an historical town	
This is an ancient town	
Is it a fast train?	
Is it a slow train?	
Is it a long train?	
Is it a new train?	
Is it a clean train?	
She is an ugly secretary	
She is an excellent secretary	
She is an attractive secretary	
She is a friendly secretary	
She is a beautiful secretary	
It is a calm lake	
It is a deep lake	
It is a clean lake	
It is a shallow lake	
It is a nice lake	


**Lesson 21****第21课****Vocabulary****词汇**

than	比
cheap	便宜
quiet	安静的
young	年轻的
airplane	飞机
helicopter	直升机
furniture	家具
quarter	四分之一，一刻
class	班级
hot	热的
sad	悲伤的
wolf	狼
fox	狐狸
south	南方
north	北方
goods	商品，货物
market	市场
shop	商店
period	时期，周期
decade	十年
problem	问题
mathematics	数学
safe	安全
other	其他
belt	腰带
jewelry	珠宝
angry	生气的
early	早的
easy	容易的
funny	有趣的

stone	石头
slim	苗条的
polite	礼貌的
brave	勇敢的
wise	聪明的, 明智的
cool	凉爽的
warm	温暖的
person	人
neighborhood	街坊, 附近
lucky	幸运的
The adjective (continued)	形容词比较级和最高级
Comparative and superlative forms In English, there are <u>two</u> forms of comparison: 1. Comparative -This form is used to <u>compare between</u> two nouns. We usually achieve comparative form <u>by adding</u> the suffix “-er” to the adjective , and <u>separating</u> the nouns with the word “ than ”.	比较级和最高级形式 在英语中, 比较有两种形式: 比较级 – 这种形式用于两个名词之间的比较。比较级通常在形容词后面加 “er” 并用 “than” 来分开名词。
1. Superlative -This form is used to <u>compare between</u> three or more nouns. We usually achieve superlative form <u>by adding</u> the suffix “-est” to the adjective , and <u>adding</u> the word “the” <u>before</u> the adjective.	最高级 – 这种形式用于三个或更多名词之间的比较。最高级通常是在形容词后面加 “est” 并在形容词前面加 “the”。
cheap › cheaper › the cheapest	便宜 – 更便宜 – 最便宜
cold › colder › the coldest	冷 – 更冷 – 最冷
high › higher › the highest	高 – 更高 – 最高
old › older › the oldest	年长 – 更年长 – 最年长
quiet › quieter › the quietest	安静 – 更安静 – 最安静
short › shorter › the shortest	短 – 更短 – 最短
strong › stronger › the strongest	强壮 – 更强壮 – 最强壮
young › younger › the youngest	年轻 – 更年轻 – 最年轻
Examples:	例子:
An airplane is faster than a helicopter	飞机比直升机更快
My uncle is older than my aunt	我的叔叔比我的阿姨年龄更大
He is younger than his sister	他比他的姐姐更年轻

Doug is stronger than Dan	道格比丹更强壮
Where is furniture cheaper ,in Los Angeles or in New York?	哪里的家具更便宜，洛杉矶还是纽约？
Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world	珠穆朗玛峰是世界上最高的山峰
February is the shortest month of the year	二月是一年中最短的月份
Which is the longest street in this quarter?	哪条街是这个地区最长的？
December is a cold month	十二月是一个寒冷的月份
February is colder than December	二月比十二月更冷
January is the coldest month of the year	一月是一年中最低的月份
Dan is a tall boy	丹是一个高个子男生
Doug is taller than Dan	道格比丹更高
Johnny is the tallest boy in the class	强尼是班上最高的男生
If an adjective is one syllable long and end with the pattern consonant - vowel - consonant , we <u>double</u> the last letter and then <u>add</u> the suffix “ er ” for the comparative form or the suffix “ est ” for the superlative form .	若形容词只有一个音节长，并且结尾形式为辅音-元音-辅音，则再加一个最后的字母，然后比较级再加后缀“ er ”，最高级加后缀“ est ”。
big › <u>bigg</u> er › the <u>bigg</u> est	大 – 更大 – 最大
fat › <u>fatt</u> er › the <u>fatt</u> est	胖 – 更胖 – 最胖
hot › <u>hott</u> er › the <u>hott</u> est	热 – 更热 – 最热
sad › <u>sadd</u> er › the <u>sadd</u> est	悲伤 – 更悲伤 – 最悲伤
thin › <u>thinn</u> er › the <u>thinn</u> est	瘦 – 更瘦 – 最瘦
Examples	例子
The wolf is bigger than the fox	狼比狐狸更大
He is fatter than his wife	他比他的妻子更胖
The south of the United States is hotter than the north	美国南方比北方更热
He is sadder than his brother	他比他的哥哥更悲伤
Emily is thinner than her brother	艾米丽比她的弟弟更瘦
The goods in the market are cheaper than the goods in the shops	市场的商品比商店的更便宜
Doug is a big boy	道格是一个大男孩
Dan is bigger than Doug	丹比道格更大
Johnny is the biggest boy in the family	强尼是家中最大的男孩
It is one of the saddest periods in the decade	这是十年中最悲伤的时期
It is the most difficult problem in Mathematics	这是数学中最难的问题

She is a fat woman	她是一个胖女人
His sister is fatter than her	他的妹妹比她还胖
Emily is the fattest woman in the office	艾米丽是办公室最胖的女人
If the adjective <u>ends</u> in “ e ”, this “ e ” <u>becomes</u> part of the suffixes er and est .	若形容词以 “ e ” 结尾, 则此 “ e ” 可成为后缀 “ er ” 和 “ est ” 的一部分。
large › larger <u>r</u> › the largest <u>st</u>	大 – 更大 – 最大
nice › nicer <u>r</u> › the nicest <u>st</u>	好 – 更好 – 最好
safe › safer <u>r</u> › the safest <u>st</u>	安全 – 更安全 – 最安全
wide › wider <u>r</u> › the widest <u>st</u>	宽 – 更宽 – 最宽
fine › finer <u>r</u> › the finest <u>st</u>	好 – 更好 – 最好
Examples:	例子:
The new bicycle is nicer than the old one	新自行车比旧的更好骑
This apple is larger than the other one	这个苹果比另一个更大
My belt is wider than yours	我的腰带比你们的更宽
This is the finest jewelry in the store	这是商店中最好的珠宝
Note: Instead of saying, “This apple is bigger than that apple ,” we can simply say, “This apple is bigger than that one .”	请注意: 对于 “ This apple is bigger than that apple ,” 我们可以只说: “ This apple is bigger than that one .”
If an adjective <u>ends</u> with the letter “ y ”, which is preceded by a consonant, we <u>replace</u> the letter “ y ” with the letter “ i ”, and then <u>add</u> the suffix “ er ” or “ est ”.	若形容词以字母 “ y ” 结尾, 并且其前面是一个辅音字母, 则用字母 “ i ” 替换 “ y ”, 然后加后缀 “ er ” 或 “ est ”。
angry › angri <u>r</u> › the angri <u>est</u>	生气 – 更生气 – 最生气
early › earli <u>r</u> › the earli <u>est</u>	早 – 更早 – 最早
easy › easi <u>r</u> › the easi <u>est</u>	简单 – 更简单 – 最简单
heavy › heav <u>i</u> er › the heav <u>i</u> est	重 – 更重 – 最重
ugly › ugl <u>i</u> er › the ugl <u>i</u> est	丑陋 – 更丑陋 – 最丑陋
funny › funn <u>i</u> er › the funn <u>i</u> est	有趣 – 更有趣 – 最有趣
Examples:	例子:
This exercise is easier than the other one	这个练习比另一个更简单
This stone is heavier than that one	这个石头比另一个更重
This dog is uglier than that one	这只狗比那一只更丑
He gets up earlier than his brother	他早上比他的弟弟更早起床
He is angrier with me than with you.	比起你, 他更生我的气
The first lesson is an easy one	第一课很简单
The second lesson is easier than the first one	第二课比第一课更简单
The third lesson is the easiest lesson	第三课是最简单的
She is a pretty girl	她是一个漂亮的女孩
She is prettier than Emily	她比艾米丽更漂亮

She is the prettiest girl in our school	她是我们学校最漂亮的女孩
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
He is taller than his wife	
He is slimmer than his wife	
He is politer than his wife	
He is braver than his wife	
He is wiser than his wife	
My shoes are cleaner than yours	
My shoes are better than yours	
My shoes are shorter than yours	
My shoes are smaller than yours	
My shoes are wetter than yours	
It is cooler today	
It is colder today	
It is warmer today	
It is hotter today	
It is nicer today	
He is the happiest in the neighborhood	
He is the fastest in the neighborhood	
He is the tallest in the neighborhood	
He is the luckiest in the neighborhood	
He is the finest in the neighborhood	
Emily is tall but Ann is taller	
Emily is strong but Ann is stronger	
Emily is fat but Ann is fatter	
Emily is happy but Ann is happier	
Emily is young but Ann is younger	
	
Lesson 22	第 22 课
Vocabulary	词汇
more	更多
most	最多
responsible	负责任
comfortable	舒服的

intelligent	智能的
interesting	有趣的
valuable	有价值的，贵重的
documents	文档
armchair	扶手椅
fiancé	未婚夫
life	生活，生命
expensive	昂贵的
all	所有
album	相簿，专辑
worse	更差
worst	最差
better	更好
best	最好
less	更少
least	最少
much	许多
farther	更远
farthest	最远
memory	记忆，内存
mark	分数，标志
boring	无聊的
fuel	燃油，燃料
film	电影，胶卷
university	大学
economical	经济的，节约的
efficient	有效率的
confident	自信的
handsome	英俊的
ambitious	有雄心的
sympathetic	同情的
painful	痛苦的
popular	流行的，受欢迎的
successful	成功的
helpful	有帮助的
motorcycle	摩托车
The adjective (continued)	形容词比较级和最高级

If an adjective has three or more syllables , we achieve the comparative by <u>adding</u> the word " more " or " less " <u>before</u> the adjective. We achieve the superlative by adding the phrase " the most " or " the least " <u>before</u> the adjective.	若形容词有三个或更多音节，则比较级是在形容词前面加 " more " 或 " less "，最高级是在形容词前面加 " the most " 或 " the least "。
beautiful › more beautiful › the most beautiful	漂亮 – 更漂亮 – 最漂亮
responsible › more responsible › the most responsible	负责的 – 更负责的 – 最负责的
comfortable › more comfortable › the most comfortable	舒服的 – 更舒服的 – 最舒服的
dangerous › more dangerous › the most dangerous	危险的 – 更危险的 – 最危险的
important › more important › the most important	重要的 – 更重要的 – 最重要的
intelligent › more intelligent › the most intelligent	智能的 – 更智能的 – 最智能的
interesting › more interesting › the most interesting	有趣的 – 更有趣的 – 最有趣的
valuable › more valuable › the most valuable	宝贵的 – 更宝贵的 – 最宝贵的
Examples	例子
This road is more dangerous	这条路更危险
These documents are more important than those	这些文档比那些更重要
This armchair is more comfortable than that one	这个扶手椅比那个更舒服
This story is more interesting than the other one	这个故事比那个更有趣
She is the most beautiful girl in the school	她是学校最漂亮的女孩
My fiancé is the most important person in my life	我的未婚夫是我人生最重要的人
He has an expensive hat	他有一个昂贵的帽子
My hat is more expensive than his	我的帽子比他的更贵
I have the most expensive hat of all	我的帽子是所有中最贵的
Irregular adjectives	不规则形容词
bad › worse › the worst	差 – 更差 – 最差
good › better › the best	优秀 – 更优秀 – 最优秀
little › less › the least	少 – 更少 – 最少
much › more › most	许多 – 更多 – 最多

many › more › most	许多 – 更多 – 最多
far › farther › farthest	远 – 更远 – 最远
Examples:	例子
I have a bad memory	我的记忆力很差
You have a worse memory than I have	你的记忆力比我更差
His memory is the worst in the university	他的记忆力是整个大学最差的
I am a good typist	我是一名优秀的打字员
Dan is a better typist than I	丹是比我更优秀的打字员
She is the best typist in the office	她是办公室中最优秀的打字员
The weather today is better than yesterday	今天的天气比昨天更好
Emily has the best marks of all	艾米丽在所有人中的分数是最高的
He is the most boring person in our office	他是我们办公室中最无聊的人
This car uses less fuel than that one	这辆车比那辆用的燃油更少
This is the worst film this week	这是本周最差的电影
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
My car is more beautiful than yours	
My car is more economical than yours	
My car is faster than yours	
My car is wider than yours	
My car is longer than yours	
He is the most efficient person in our office	
He is the most confident person in our office	
He is the most handsome person in our office	
He is the most ambitious person in our office	
He is the most sympathetic person in our office	
It is the most difficult problem	
It is the most painful problem	
It is the most important problem	
It is the most interesting problem	
It is the most ancient problem	
She is more popular than her cousin	
She is more successful than her cousin	
She is more helpful than her cousin	
She is more beautiful than her cousin	
She is friendlier than her cousin	

Which is faster, a bicycle or a motorcycle?	
Which is faster, an airplane or a helicopter?	
Which is faster, a car or a train?	
Which is faster, a ship or a boat?	
Which is faster, a bus or a horse?	



Lesson 23	第 23 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
match	比赛
top	最高的, 顶部
pair	一对
bought	买 (buy的过去式)
hitchhiker	搭便车的旅行者
reach	到达
tail	尾巴
eagle	鹰
nest	巢
poem	诗
abroad	国外
Japanese	日本的, 日本人, 日语
birthday	生日
strike	罢工
hostel	青年旅社
poetry	诗歌
boss	老板
rights	权利
show	表演
trip	旅行
delay	延迟
salary	薪水, 工资
mine	我的
yours	你的
his	他的

hers	她的
its	它的
ours	我们的
theirs	他们的
neighbor	邻居
called	叫…名字
helmet	头盔
clown	小丑
crown	王冠, 皇冠
photograph	照片
towel	毛巾
apricot	杏
medicine	药
florist	花商
Possessive form	所有格形式
<p>We use the possessive form to <u>indicate</u> that one noun belongs to another noun. There are two ways to express possession:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By <u>adding</u> the preposition "of" <u>before</u> the possessive noun. 2. By <u>adding</u> an apostrophe and the letter "s" ('s) at the <u>end</u> of the possessive noun. 	<p>我们使用所有格形式来表示一个名词属于另一个名词。表达所有格有两种方式： 在名词所有格前面加介词 "of"。 在名词所有格后面加撇号和字母 "s"。</p>
Adding the preposition " of " <u>before</u> a noun	在名词前面加介词 " of "
the mother of the bride	新娘的母亲
the top of the mountain	山顶
the shoes of my father	我父亲的鞋子
I bought a box of matches	我买了一盒火柴
The soldiers climbed to the top of the mountain	士兵们爬上了山顶
I have two pairs of shoes	我有两双鞋
They locked the gates of the palace	他们锁上了宫门
The hitchhikers reached the end of the road	搭便车人到达了路的尽头
<p>Adding an apostrophe and the letter "s" ('s) at the <u>end</u> of the possessive noun. This possessive form is used with nouns representing live entities (people, names, animals, birds, etc).</p>	<p>在名词所有格末尾加撇号和字母 "s" ('s)。 此所有格形式与表示有生命的实体（人、名称、动物、鸟等）名词连用。</p>
The wife of Dan › Dan' s wife	

The secretary of my husband › my husband' <u>s</u> secretary	
The tail of the dog › the dog' <u>s</u> tail	
The nest of the bird › the bird' <u>s</u> nest	
The poems of Shakespeare › Shakespeare' <u>s</u> poems	
Examples	例子
Dan's wife is a teacher	丹的妻子是教师
My husband's secretary is abroad	我丈夫的秘书在国外
My friend's name is Dan	我朋友的名字叫丹
Dan's car is Japanese	丹的汽车是日本车
Emily's brother works in London	艾米丽的弟弟在伦敦工作
What is Dan's favorite color?	丹最喜爱的颜色是什么?
What is your teacher's name?	你的老师的名字叫什么?
What is Emily's address?	艾米丽的地址是什么?
When is your sister's birthday?	你姐姐的生日是哪一天?
Where is Doug's book?	道格的书在哪里?
Is this Mr. Lee's hat?	这是李先生的帽子吗?
If a noun is in plural form and already has the letter “ s ” added to it, we simply <u>add</u> an apostrophe (‘) <u>after</u> the last letter.	若名词为复数, 并且后面已有一个字母 “s”, 则只需在最后一个字母后加一个撇号(‘)。
The girls' names	女孩们的名字
The miners' strike	矿工们的罢工
The students' hostel.	学生旅社
The boys' school	男子学校
Similarly, if a noun is in singular form and ends with the letter “ s ”, we <u>add</u> an apostrophe (‘) <u>after</u> the last letter.	同样地, 当名词为单数时并且以字母 “s” 结尾, 则在最后一个字母后面加撇号(‘)。
Keats' poetry	济慈的诗
Charles' daughter	查尔斯的女儿
Bess' brother	贝丝的哥哥
Mr. Lewis' wife	刘易斯先生的妻子
The boss' car	老板的汽车
Note: If a noun is in plural form , but <u>does not</u> end with the letter “ s ”, we add <u>both</u> an apostrophe and the letter “ s ” (‘s).	请注意: 若名词为复数, 但不是以 “s” 结尾, 则需加撇号和字母 “s” (‘s)。
The men's room	男厕所
The children's bedroom	儿童卧室
Women's rights	女权

The same rules apply to expressions of <u>time</u> : We <u>add</u> an apostrophe (') or both an apostrophe and the letter " s " ('s).	同样规则也适用于时间表达: 添加一个撇号 (') 或撇号加字母 " s " ('s)
This evening's show	今晚的表演
A day's trip	一日旅行
A two hours' delay	两个小时的延迟
A ten minutes' walk	十分钟的路
A month's salary	一个月的薪水
A day's rest	一天的休息
Note: The following forms are also acceptable : "A ten minute walk" "A two hour delay"	请注意: 下面的形式也是可以接受的: " A ten minute walk " " A two hour delay "
A week's holiday	一周的假日
A winter's day	一个冬季日
In compound nouns (nouns formed by combining multiple words), we <u>add</u> an apostrophe and the letter " s " ('s) <u>after the last part</u> of the noun.	在复合名词 (由多个单词组成的名词) 中, 我们在名词末尾加撇号和字母 " s " ('s)。
My girl friend's parents	我女朋友的父母
The policeman's house	这个警察的房子
Sometimes, we can leave out the noun that is possessed.	有时, 可以省去所有格后面的名词。
at the butcher's shop > at the butcher's	
at the dentist's surgery > at the dentist's	
I am going to the dentist's	我去牙医诊所
The grocer's is between the baker's and the butcher's	蔬菜水果店在面包店和肉店中间
My hat is nicer than Dan's	我的帽子比丹的更好
Possessive pronouns	物主代词
We can use a possessive pronoun <u>instead</u> of a possessive adjective with a noun.	我们可以用物主代词来代替所有格形容词来与名词一起使用。
mine	我的
yours	你的
his	他的
hers	她的
its	它的
ours	我们的
yours	你们的

theirs	他们的
Note: The word “his” can be either a possessive pronoun , or a possessive adjective .	请注意: “his” 可以是物主代词, 或所有格形容词。
Is that Emily's pen?	那是艾米丽的钢笔吗?
No, hers is on the table.	不是, 她的在桌子上。
Note: In this sentence, the possessive pronoun “hers” is used <u>instead</u> of “her pen” .	请注意: 在本句中, 使用了物主代词 “hers” 来代替 “她的钢笔” 。
Is this his book?	这是他的书吗?
No, his is in the drawer.	不是, 他的在抽屉里。
Are these your tickets?	这些是你们的票吗?
Those are ours.	那些是我们的。
Is this bag yours?	这个袋子是你的吗?
Yes, it is mine.	是的, 是我的。
They are neighbors of yours.	他们是你们的邻居。
She is a friend of ours.	她是我们的一个朋友。
Does the car belong to your brothers?	这辆车是你弟弟们的吗?
Yes, it is theirs.	是的, 是他们的。
Note: In this sentence, the possessive pronoun “theirs” is used <u>instead</u> of “my brothers” .	请注意: 在本句中, 使用了物主代词 “theirs” 来替代 “my brothers” 。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Dan's sister lives in Japan	
Dan's sister is Japanese	
Dan's sister is called Emily	
Dan's sister teaches Spanish	
Dan's sister is playing the violin	
Emily is a girl's name	
Emily is Dan's sister	
Emily is the president's wife	
Emily is my brother's daughter	
Emily is a friend of mine	
Is it the policeman's helmet?	
Is it the clown's hat?	
Is it the queen's crown?	
Is it the pianist's piano?	
Is it the boy's photograph?	
Whose towel is this? It is ours	

Whose typewriter is this? It is yours	
Whose umbrella is this? It is mine	
Whose shop is this? It is his	
Whose hat is this? It is theirs	
I buy meat at the butcher's	
I buy cheese at the grocer's	
I buy apricots at the greengrocer's	
I buy medicines at the chemist's	
I buy flowers at the florist's	



Lesson 24	第 24 课
Vocabulary	词汇
located	位于
middle	中间
population	人口
million	百万
area	区域
square	广场
official	官方的, 正式的
language	语言
capital	首都
main	主要的
chief	首席的
port	港口
surrounded	被环绕的
border	边境, 边界
coastline	海岸线
west	西
gulf	海湾
distance	距离
consists of	包含
point	指向, 点
centre	中心
horizontal	水平

stripe	条纹
background	背景
difficult	困难
French	法语, 法国的, 法国人
fluently	流利
quite	非常
as well	也, 同样地
native language	母语, 本国语言
accent	口音
occasionally	偶尔
grammar	语法
trouble	问题, 麻烦, 困难
spelling	拼写
pronunciation	发音
extremely	非常, 极其
Questions and answers	问题和回答
Do you speak English?	你会说英语吗?
Yes I do.	是的, 我会说。
Is English a difficult language?	英语难学吗?
No ,it isn't. It is an easy language.	不, 不难学。很容易的。
What other languages do you speak?	你还说其他什么语言?
I speak Arabic and French fluently, and I understand some Spanish as well.	我能说流利的阿拉伯语和法语, 并且通晓一些西班牙语。
Does your wife speak English too?	你的妻子也会说英语吗?
Yes ,she speaks English quite well.	是的, 她的英语说得很好。
What's your wife's native language?	你的妻子的母语是什么?
Her native language is Spanish.	她的母语是西班牙语。
What's your daughter's name?	你的女儿叫什么名字?
Her name is Emily.	她的名字叫艾米丽。
Does she speak English?	她会说英语吗?
Yes ,she does ,but with a Spanish accent.	是的, 她会说, 但是带点西班牙语口音。
Does she make mistakes?	她会犯错吗?
Yes, occasionally, in English grammar.	是的, 偶尔会犯语法错误。
Who are these children?	这些儿童是谁?
They are my nephew and my niece.	他们是我的侄子和侄女。
Does your nephew speak English?	你的侄子会说英语吗?
Yes ,but he has a lot of trouble with his spelling.	会说, 但是拼写有许多问题。
And what about your niece?	你的侄女呢?

She has no trouble with the pronunciation.	她的发音没有任何问题。
Her English is extremely good.	她的英语非常好。

