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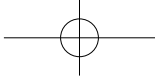
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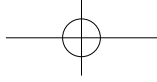
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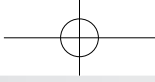
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Unit

1

# Greeting People You Meet for the First Time



## I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍做增减）。课外阅读的目的是为了锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师须在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。



## II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

### I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

#### 1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

恰当地表达致意、问候、感谢

#### 2. 重点单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

chief, delicious, department, employee, engineer, receptionist, expert, technical, term, have a good journey, have one's lunch, joint venture, have the honor

### 3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Function and Patterns)

- 1) Hi, how do you do?  
I'm glad to meet you.
- 2) Good morning/afternoon/evening. Long time no see.  
Yeah, it's been a long time. Too long.  
I have missed you very much.  
I haven't seen you for years/ages.
- 3) Hi! How are you?  
Hello! How are things with you?  
Hey! How are you doing?
- 4) Fine, thanks. And you?  
I'm very well, thank you. And you?  
OK. How about you?  
Not bad. And you?
- 5) Thank you.  
Thank you for coming to meet me.  
That's very kind of you.  
You are welcome.
- 6) Have a good journey.  
Let's give (her) a warm welcome.
- 7) I have the honor to introduce (Professor Waters).  
It's a pleasure for us to have (Prof. Waters) as (our English teacher here).
- 8) (Prof. Waters) is a good teacher.  
(Prof. Waters) is really an expert in English teaching.  
(Prof. Waters) has taught students in many countries.

## 技能要求 (Skills Development)

### 1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

熟读对话与课文，背诵对话和课文的语句，并能就课文内容进行问答。

### 2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能朗读并翻译（英译汉）有关致意、问候、感谢等的小短文。

### 3 写 (Writing)

- a. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法写出有关致意、问候、感谢等的英文语句。
- b. 熟悉名片的基本写作格式。



### III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

- 1 It is inappropriate in English to greet people by asking whether they have done something or they are doing something, for instance “吃饭了吗?” “去图书馆啊?” Often in English this sounds a little strange because the questions seem to ask about the obvious information. These questions in English function as a genuine request for information rather than as a greeting. In other words, questions of this kind are often a lead-in to a suggestion or invitation. They cannot be used simply to greet a person, as is normal in Chinese. In such situations, it is possible to simply greet a person with a common greeting like “Hello”. But if you wish to add something extra, so as to appear more friendly, the more normal way is either to express a wish or to make a comment on what they are doing. So in the situation described above, a person could say, “Hello. Have a nice day!” This is much more usual than simply describing what the person has done or is doing.
- 2 Another widely-used greeting in Chinese is to ask “Where are you going?” ( “你去哪儿?” ) This question does not really ask for information, but merely acts as a greeting. However, in English it is normally a request for information and it can be used only between very close friends. Such details are regarded as a personal matter in the English culture. If it is used as a greeting, you will put your partner in a very embarrassing position.



### IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

#### □ 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

##### 1. Thank you for coming to meet me. (Dialogue A)

谢谢你来接我。

for coming: 介词后的动词要用V-ing形式，语法上称为动名词。

e.g. I'm looking forward to seeing you. 我盼望见到你。

He was sent to prison for stealing. 他因偷窃而被捕入狱。

##### 2. It's a long journey, you know. (Dialogue A)

你知道，这可是长途旅行。

you know 在这里用作句子的插入语，故需用逗号与句子的其他部分隔开。

e.g. He is always an excellent student, you know.

你知道，他一直是一个出色的学生。

### 3. There are so many good things to eat in the canteen. (Dialogue B)

食堂里有这么多好吃的。

... good things to eat: to eat 作 good things 的定语。动词作名词的定语要放置在名词的后面，其前要加to，且二者之间常为动宾关系，即to eat good things。再如 a letter to write（要写的信），a question to ask（要问的问题）。

e.g. I have some work to finish.

我有些工作要完成。

## 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

**receptionist** *n.*: a person who receives people arriving in a hotel, visiting a doctor, etc. 接待员

e.g. Linda is a receptionist of the hotel.

*Synonym:* **steward/stewardess** *n.* one of those who serve passengers on a ship or a plane (飞机、船上等的) 男/女招待员

e.g. She is a qualified stewardess.

**receive** *v.*: to accept as a visitor or member; act as host to; welcome (正式) 接待

e.g. Lady Jones receives on Monday afternoons.

**guest** *n.*: a person who is in someone's home by invitation, for a short time (as for a meal), or to stay (one or more nights) 客人

e.g. We have three guests to dinner.

**technical** *a.*: having special knowledge, esp. of an industrial or scientific subject 技术的，工业的

e.g. Mary is an English teacher of a technical school.

They are technical experts.

**overseas** *ad., a.*: to, at, or in somewhere across the sea; foreign 在海外；海外的；外国的

e.g. They've gone to live overseas.

Welcome to you, overseas students!

*Usage:* overseas students与students from overseas 都可以指从外国来到本国求学的学生；而students overseas则是指正在其他国家读书的留学生；returned students是指“归国留学生”。

**journey** *n.*: a trip of some distance, usu. by land 旅行；旅程 (通常指陆地旅行)

e.g. Life is a journey from birth to death.

**employee** *n.*: a person who is employed 雇员

e.g. There are 30 employees in his firm.

Alice is an old employee at her company.



**Synonym:** **staff** *n.* the group of workers who carry on a job or do the work of an organization 全体职工；全体工作人员

e.g. The school's teaching staff is/are excellent.

**employ** *v.:* to use (a person) as a paid worker 雇佣

e.g. We employed her as an adviser.

### joint

1) *a.* shared by two or more people 联合的；共同的

e.g. This is our joint opinion.

Mr. Jones and his two sons are the joint owners of the business.

2) *n.* a place where things (esp. bones) join 接头；关节

e.g. Our arms and legs bend at the joints — the elbows and knees.

### venture

1) *n.* something you do that is new and difficult and so involves the risk of failure 冒险 (行动或事业)

e.g. All the children listened to his ventures with eager attention.

The two companies agreed to set up a joint venture.

2) *v.* to risk going somewhere or doing something (dangerous) 冒险 (行事)

e.g. Don't venture too near the edge of the well; you might fall in.

### chief

1) *a.* most important; main 主要的；总的

e.g. What is the chief town of Norway?

Rice is the chief crop of India.

2) *n.* a leader; ruler; person with the highest rank; head of a party, organization, etc.

领袖；首长；首领

e.g. The king is the chief of the armed forces by right.

**engineer** *n.:* a person who plans and understands the making of machines, roads, bridges, harbors, etc. 工程师

e.g. Mr. White is an electrical engineer.

We have three foreign engineers in our company.

**engine** *n.:* a piece of machinery with moving parts which changes power from steam, oil, etc. into movement 引擎；发动机

e.g. He is repairing the engine of his car.

**canteen** *n.:* a place in a factory, company, school, etc. where people may buy and eat food, meals, drinks, sweets, etc. 食堂

e.g. There are three canteens in our university.

**delicious** *a.:* pleasing to one of the body's senses, esp. those of taste or smell 香的；味道好的

e.g. What delicious food you've cooked!

The soup is delicious.

**Synonym:** **tasty** *a.* (esp. of salty rather than sugary food) having a pleasant noticeable taste; pleasing to the taste (尤指咸食而非甜食) 美味的; 好吃的  
e.g. This is really a tasty meal.

**secretary** *n.*: a person with the job of preparing letters, keeping records, arranging meetings, etc., for another 秘书  
e.g. We need a secretary who can speak English fluently.

**department** *n.*: any of the important divisions or branches of a government, business, school or college, etc. 部门; 系  
e.g. I am in the Chinese Department.  
I bought a skirt for my daughter from the children's clothing department of a large store.

**professor** *n.*: BrE. (the title of) a teacher of the highest rank in a university department (英) 教授; AmE. a teacher at a university or college (美) 大学或学院的老师  
e.g. He is Professor of History at my university.

**everyone** *pron.*: each person 每人; 人人  
e.g. Everyone in the class reads English every morning.  
*Usage:* everyone意为每个人, 后面不可接of; 故不可说everyone of the children,但可以说every one of the children。(every one指“…中的每一个人或每一件事”, 后面可以接of。)

**honor** *n.*: (a polite word) 荣幸  
e.g. Would you do me the honor of dancing with me?

**applause** *n.*: loud praise for a performance or performer, esp. by striking the hands together (clapping) 鼓掌 (以示赞许)  
e.g. The applause shows the success of his lecture.

**term** *n.*: one of the periods of time into which the school or university is divided 学期  
e.g. Are there any examinations at the end of the term?  
He learned cooking in the summer term.  
*Phrase:* in the long/short term 从长远/眼前的观点看来  
e.g. In the short term we expect to lose money on this book but in the long term we hope to make large profits.

## expert

1) *n.* a person with special knowledge or training 专家  
e.g. She is an expert in teaching small children.  
He is an expert in cookery.

2) *a.* with special knowledge or training 熟练的; 精通的  
e.g. She is expert at teaching small children.

**Synonym:** **specialist** *n.* a person who has a special interest or skill in a limited field of work



or study (精通某一专门领域的) 专家

e.g. He is a specialist in Arabic language and culture.

**author** *n.*: the writer of a book, newspaper article, play, poem, etc. 作者

e.g. The author of this story is Mark Twain.

**dozen** *n.*: a group of 12 一打, 12个 (与数字连用时dozen用单数形式, 如three dozen, 而不是three dozens。Dozens of的含义是“很多”。)

e.g. There are a dozen ducks in the river.

There were dozens of people in the hall.

**pleasure** *n.*: a cause of happiness, enjoyment, or satisfaction 愉快的事

e.g. It's been a pleasure to talk to you.

**clap** *v.*: to show one's approval by hitting hands against each other many times 鼓掌

e.g. The people in the theatre enjoyed the play and clapped loudly.



## V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

**1. Check your understanding** 的目的是检验学生对对话及短文的理解, 教师应引导学生用自己的话回答, 并围绕这些练习就对话与课文的内容与词汇句型等的用法进行口头训练, 不要把它们作为单纯理解练习使用。

**2. Learn to communicate** 的目的是巩固并扩展本课所学“致意、问候、致谢”的句型。教师应要求学生背诵并引导学生在课上创造更多的语境进行实际交际训练。

### 补充句型:

- 1) Very pleased to meet you. 见到你很高兴。I'm glad to see you, too. 我见到你也很高兴。
- 2) How's everything going? 您近来好吗?
- 3) I'm quite all right. 我很好。
- 4) It's so nice to see you again, Henry. 亨利, 很高兴再次见到你。
- 5) How have you been? 近来好吗?
- 6) How's everyone at your house? 你的家人都好吗?
- 7) I feel great. Couldn't be better. 我觉得很棒, 一切都很好。
- 8) Pretty good. 很好。



## English

- 9) How do you like the weather? 天气不错吧?  
10) It's gorgeous. We shouldn't be working today. 天气太好了。我们今天不应该上班。

**3. Build up your language stock** 的目的是加深学生对本课词汇的理解，提高学生的灵活应用能力。教师可以增加一些类似的词汇搭配练习，在练习中扩大词汇学习量。其中练习8尤为重要，教师应设法作些补充练习，最好能归纳本课的重点词汇和用法，使学生学会使用。练习9（句型套用）是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门编写的，这种套用句型练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处，并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型，效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点在课上引导学生完成这一练习，还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。

### 重点句型归纳：

#### 1) Greetings and responses

Hi, how do you do?

I'm glad to meet you.

Good morning/afternoon/evening. Long time no see.

Yeah, it's been a long time. Too long.

I have missed you very much.

I haven't seen you for years/ages.

Hi! How are you?

Hello! How are things with you?

Hey! How are you doing?

Fine, thanks. And you?

I'm very well, thank you. And you?

OK. How about you?

Not bad. And you?

#### 2) Giving thanks

Thank you.

Thank you for coming to meet me.

That's very kind of you.

You are welcome.

#### 3) Making suggestions

Let's give her a warm welcome.

Let's go back to the guest house of our school.

Let's have our lunch at this table.

#### 4) Introducing others

I have the honor to introduce (Professor Waters).

It's a pleasure for us to have (Prof. Waters) as (our English teacher here).



(Prof. Waters) is a good teacher.

(Prof. Waters) is really an expert in English teaching.

(Prof. Waters) is from (the United States).

(Prof. Waters) has taught students in many countries.

**补充练习:**

(将下列句子译成英文:)

- 1) 早上好, 史密斯先生。很久不见了。(long time no see)
- 2) 谢谢你帮助我学习英语。(thank you for ...)
- 3) 咱们一起打网球吧。(let's ...)
- 4) 我荣幸地将这两位年轻的工程师介绍给大家。(have the honor, introduce)
- 5) 我很高兴跟你学习英语。(have the pleasure)
- 6) 欢迎您来天津。(welcome)
- 7) 他们这次旅途真是愉快。(have a good journey)
- 8) 他总是在家吃午饭。(have one's lunch)
- 9) 玛丽 (Mary) 是那家合资企业的接待员吗? (receptionist, joint venture)
- 10) 经过一天的工作我觉得有一点累了。(a little tired)
- 11) 汤姆 (Tom) 是我们公司的总工程师。(chief)
- 12) 他是这所工业学校的一位富有经验的教授。(technical, experienced)
- 13) 这学期我们没有时间学习计算机。(term)
- 14) 他在园艺方面是一个专家。(expert in, gardening)
- 15) 我妈妈做的汤非常好吃。(delicious)
- 16) 我是英语系的学生。(department)
- 17) 他们打算招一些新雇员。(employee)

(译文:)

- 1) Good morning, Mr. Smith. Long time no see.
- 2) Thank you for helping me with my English.
- 3) Let's play tennis together.
- 4) I have the honor to introduce these two young engineers to you.
- 5) I have the pleasure to study English with/from you.
- 6) Welcome to Tianjin.
- 7) They really had a good journey this time.
- 8) He always has his lunch at home.
- 9) Is Mary a receptionist of that joint venture?
- 10) I feel a little tired after a day's work.
- 11) Tom is the chief engineer of our company.
- 12) He is an experienced professor of this technical school.
- 13) This term we don't have time to learn computers.

- 14) He is an expert in gardening.
- 15) The soup made by my mother is delicious.
- 16) I am a student of the English Department.
- 17) They are going to employ some new employees.

**4. Extra reading** 的目的是锻炼学生的独立阅读能力，须在课上限时完成。教师可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答。书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

**5. Passage B** 为补充课文，旨在通过教师的指导提高学生独立阅读文章的能力，并在阅读的基础上学习套用文中的重点精彩句型。为此，Passage B只编了2个练习：阅读理解和句型套用。为减轻学生独立阅读的困难，课文的右边提供了生词注释。

**Passage B 的重要词汇注释如下**

**culture** *n.* 文化

e.g. When we learn a foreign language, we need to know its culture as well.

**curly** *a.* 卷曲的

e.g. Her baby's hair is naturally curly.

**hobby** *n.* 嗜好，业余爱好

e.g. A person's hobbies can also show his character.

**opera** *n.* 歌剧

e.g. Do you think Chinese Jingju should be translated as Beijing Opera?

**overweight** *a.* 超重的

e.g. The physical check-up shows that many of the students are overweight.

**perhaps** *ad.* 也许

e.g. Perhaps he has some special reasons for making such a decision.

**6. Applied writing** 为名片的基本格式，包括单位名称、姓名、称谓、头衔、住址、通讯地址及联系方式。本课的要求主要是指导学生看懂名片，并引导他们收集并记忆常用的名片用语。

**7. Pick up your grammar** 为复习系动词be (am/is/are) 在主系表结构的基本用法，可参见语法附录 I-3.-2)-a.; II-4.-b.; II-4.-2); 冠词的基本用法，可参见语法附录II-2.-3)。教师还可根据学生的实际水平指导他们自学或补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。

**VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)****Key to Dialogues and Passage A**

- ① 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F
- ② 1. Lizzy is an overseas student from South Africa.  
2. Yes, she did.  
3. They will go back to the Guest House of the school.  
4. They greet each other with "How do you do?"  
5. Because Li Ying is a newcomer.  
6. The food there is very delicious.
- ③ 1. The secretary of the department.  
2. She is from the United States of America.  
3. She has taught students in many countries.  
4. Yes, she has. She has written a dozen books.
- ⑤ 1. Good afternoon 2. Fine 3. And you  
4. Not bad 5. are things with you  
6. so-so 7. Bye-bye
- ⑥ 1. i 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. j  
6. h 7. g 8. b 9. d 10. c
- ⑦ 总经理 英语系 不同的国家 十余本书  
总工程师 靴鞋部 不同的地方 12支铅笔  
总编辑 百货公司 不同的习惯 一打鸡蛋
- ⑧ 1. Professor Smith is a very experienced doctor.  
2. We have the pleasure to work together with you.  
3. How do you do, Mrs. Jones? Welcome to China.  
4. I feel a little tired after the long journey.  
5. Students often come to have their meals in this canteen.  
6. I have the honor to introduce this famous American singer to you.
- ⑨ 1. a. 很高兴能给你们提供一点帮助。  
b. It's my duty to give this advice to you.  
c. It's my desire to pass my experience to you.  
2. a. 现在, 大家鼓励他给我们唱首歌!  
b. Now, let's ask the boss to tell the fact to us!  
c. Now, let's welcome Professor Smith to make a speech to us!
- ⑩ 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. a

## Key to Passage B

- ① 1. F    2. F    3. T    4. T    5. F    6. T
- ② 1. a. 今年寒假我们想去旅行，不但去上海还要去北京。  
b. He is not only a writer but also an actor.  
c. He visited not only New York but also Boston.
2. a. 他如此喜欢西方艺术以至于参观了大部分欧洲国家的博物馆。  
b. I enjoy listening to classical music so much that I spent a lot of money on CDs.  
c. My daughter likes English so much that her hobbies are listening to English songs and reading English novels.
3. a. 我喜欢音乐，也很擅长演奏某些乐器。  
b. He enjoys sports and he's also quite skilled in playing football.  
c. She enjoys doing housework and she's also quite skilled in cooking.

## Key to Grammar

- ① 1. I'm a student. I'm from Xi'an. Xi'an is an old city.  
2. He is a student. He is not a teacher. He is from London.  
3. She is Lily. She is a student from Binhai College.  
4. London is a big city. Beijing is a big city, too.  
5. They are not very nice people.  
6. Who is our new English teacher?  
7. Is the car outside?  
8. Which country is Jack from?
- ② 1. the/a ... the                      2. a ... the                      3. the ... the                      4. The ... an  
5. An ... a ... an                      6. the ... the                      7. a ... the                      8. x ... the  
9. the ... x ... x ... x ... the                      10. x ... the                      11. The                      12. a ... the ... the  
13. a ... the ...                      14. The ... the                      15. a ... the                      16. a  
17. a                      18. the ... the ... the



## VII. 参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

## 对话 A: 您好!

李红是一位接待员，她在一所技术学校的招待所工作。莉琪是一位外国留学生。她来自南非。李红正在机场迎接她。

李红： 嗨，你一定是莉琪吧？我是技术学校来的李红。

莉琪： 哦，您好！李红。谢谢你到机场接我。



李红： 您好，莉琪。欢迎你来到中国。旅途愉快吗？  
莉琪： 是的，很愉快，只是有点累了。你知道，这可是个长途旅行。  
李红： 可不是吗，咱们回学校的招待所吧。那儿一切都为你准备好了。  
莉琪： 你真好。  
李红： 别客气。

### 对话 B: 在食堂

李英是一家合资企业的新职员。史密斯先生是那儿的总工程师。他们在食堂里第一次碰面。

李英： 您好！请问您是史密斯先生吗？  
史密斯： 哦，是的，西蒙·史密斯。  
李英： 您好！史密斯先生。  
史密斯： 您好！请问你是新来的吗？  
李英： 是的，我的名字叫李英。我知道我们有位从英国来的总工程师。在这儿见到您真高兴。  
史密斯： 见到您我也很高兴。噢，瞧，食堂里有这么多好吃的。  
李英： 是的，可真香啊。  
史密斯： 让我们在这张餐桌上吃饭吧。

### 短文 A: 欢迎！

王小姐是英语系的秘书。现在她正在把海伦·沃特斯教授介绍给学生们。

大家晚上好。我非常荣幸地把海伦·沃特斯教授介绍给你们。（鼓掌）海伦·沃特斯教授来自美国。这学期将由她教我们英语。海伦·沃特斯教授曾经在很多国家教过书。她是一位好老师，是一个英语专家。她曾撰写过十多本英语教学书籍。因此，有她作我们的英语老师是我们的幸事。现在，让我们热烈欢迎她给我们讲几句话！（鼓掌）

### 短文 B: 沃特斯教授的自我介绍

大家早上好。这是我们的第一课，我想向大家介绍一下我自己。你们知道，我来自美国。其实，我出生在英国，在我还是个小姑娘时我们家移居美国。你们可以看到我有一头卷曲的棕色头发和蓝色的眼睛。我身高一米七零，也许有点超重。我非常喜欢中国文化，我的业余爱好是中国画和京剧。我非常喜欢吃中国菜，并且可以熟练地使用筷子。我希望我能成为你们的朋友，不仅在课上，而且在课外。噢，对了，我的名字叫海伦·沃特斯，你们就叫我海伦吧。现在，你们还有什么有关我的问题想问吗？