

A high-angle, low-key photograph of a diverse group of approximately ten young adults (men and women of various ethnicities) huddled together in a circle, looking up and smiling broadly at the camera. They are wearing casual clothing like t-shirts, hoodies, and denim. The lighting is bright and even, highlighting their faces.

A

People

FOCUS

*Join your palms together
and smile* ▲



▲ *Shake hands and smile*



▲ *Bow and lower your eyes*

Use the dialogue guide to say ...

... what you do when you meet somebody for the first time.

I	join my palms together and smile.
	bow and lower my eyes.
	shake hands with the other person and smile.

... what you can see in the photos.

An Indian woman	is are	bowing.
Two Chinese men		joining her palms together and smiling.
Two Japanese women		shaking hands and smiling.
Two Americans		

... what people do in different cultures.

In	China	it is usual to	join the palms together and smile.
	India		bow and lower the eyes.
	Japan		shake hands and smile.
	the West		

A

Reading: People and Issues

BEFORE READING

Work with a partner. Discuss how an American student would greet these people:

His/her mother

Mrs Smith, an older neighbour

Mr Miller, his/her English teacher

A college friend

A policeman

Getting Along with the Chinese

 a.1

- 1 It's generally easy to get along with the Chinese, who are usually tolerant and hospitable, but it still helps a lot to know their dos and don'ts.
- 2 Shaking hands in China is as usual as it is in the West. Chinese people usually greet others using a handshake or a nod.
- 3 Always address those older than you by their title (family relationship, 5 or e.g. teacher) or by the family name plus Mr (先生) or Ms (女士). Always address those older than you first. This is done as a sign of respect to them.
- 4 When you visit friends in China, it's usual to give your host a small gift. Use both hands when you give and receive a gift. This is considered 10



polite in Chinese culture, and it is usual to refuse a gift a number of times before you take it. People are happy to get small gifts like books, perfumes, sweets, and so on. Don't wrap gifts in black or white paper. Red is a good colour. Don't give clocks or any sharp objects. Clocks and things 15 that have something to do with the number four can mean death in China.

5 The Chinese like to make toasts. It is polite to join in on each toast and even to stand up during formal meals. It is also polite to try all the dishes at formal meals, but try 20 not to leave any food on your plate at the end of the meal. Some online guides may have told you to do so in order to show that you appreciate your host's hospitality, but that is no longer true. The Chinese government is strongly against food waste, and a "Clean Your Plate" campaign has been 25 on in China for many years.

6 When someone gives you some tea, use two fingers to tap the table to say thanks to that person. If you are eating chicken, fish, or meat, don't put any bones that you find back into your rice bowl. Put them on the small plate 30 provided.

7 If your new friends start asking you questions about your family, age, job, or how much you earn, don't get annoyed. They are just asking these questions to start a conversation and to show that they are interested in you. If 35 you don't want to answer a question, let the person you are talking to know.

8 As the saying goes, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." Remembering and practising the local cultural customs will not only help you handle social situations 40 with ease but also build stronger relationships with the people you meet in China. (436 words)



Words and Expressions

 a.2

get along with 与……相处

generally /'dʒenərəli/ *adv.* 普遍地，基本上

tolerant /'tɒlərənt/ *adj.* 宽容的，容忍的

hospitable /'hɒspɪtəbl/ *adj.* 好客的，热情友好的

dos and don'ts 规则，注意事项

greet /gri:t/ *vt.* 问候，招呼

handshake /'hændʃeɪk/ *n.* 握手

nod /nɒd/ *n.* 点头

title /'taɪtl/ *n.* (人名前表示地位、职业、婚姻状况等的) 称号，头衔，称谓

relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系

plus /plʌs/ *prep.* 加上

sign /saɪn/ *n.* 迹象，标志

respect /rɪ'spekt/ *n.* 尊敬，敬重

host /həʊst/ *n.* 主人，东道主

culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* 文化

perfume /'pɜ:fju:m/ *n.* 香水

wrap /ræp/ *vt.* (用纸或布) 包，裹

sharp /ʃɑ:p/ *adj.* 锋利的，尖利的

object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 物体，东西

death /deθ/ *n.* 死亡

toast /təʊst/ *n.* 敬酒，干杯

join in 参加，加入

formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的

plate /pleɪt/ *n.* 盘，碟

online /'ɒnlaɪn/ *adj.* 在线的，网络的

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃeɪt/ *vt.* 感激

government /'gʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府

strongly /'strɒŋli/ *adv.* 坚定地，坚决地

campaign /kæm'peɪn/ *n.* 活动，运动

tap /tæp/ *vi. & vt.* 轻叩，轻敲

bone /bəʊn/ *n.* 骨头

provide /prə'vaɪd/ *vt.* 提供，供应

earn /ɜ:n/ *vi. & vt.* 赚得，挣钱

annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ *adj.* 生气的，烦恼的

conversation /kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 谈话，交谈

saying /'seɪɪŋ/ *n.* 格言，谚语，警句

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。

Looking at the Text

A. Link a sentence part from list A with one from list B to make true statements.

A

- Say hello to somebody •
- It is a sign of respect •
- Use both hands when •
- People usually refuse a gift •
- Red is a good colour •
- It is polite to •
- The Chinese government •
- If you tap the dining table with two fingers, •
- Put the chicken bones •
- Only answer those questions •

B

- that people ask if you want to.
- is against food waste.
- you give and receive a gift.
- join in on each toast.
- on the small plate provided.
- a number of times before they take it.
- to wrap your present in.
- to address those older than you first.
- you are saying thanks for your tea.
- by shaking their hand or nodding.

B. John made a lot of mistakes when he first went to China. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

John is an American exchange student, and this is his first time in China. His host family includes an old couple. When he arrived in China his host gave him a gift. He said “Thank you” and immediately took it with his left hand. Then he gave his host a gift. As John had no other paper, he wrapped it in a sheet of white paper. John likes to greet the old man by putting his arm around the old man’s shoulders and saying, in Chinese, “How are you today, my friend?” The first time he was invited to a formal meal, his host stood up to make a toast and John just sat and smiled at him. John loves chicken. When he found the chicken bones, he put them into his rice bowl. He was not that hungry, so he did not finish the food put on his plate.

Working with Words

A. Complete the sentences with words from the text that mean the opposite of the words in colour.

1. The Chinese are generally _____ of mistakes made by foreign tourists, but they are **intolerant** of violations of their laws and regulations.
2. It is _____ to give small presents to your host but it is **unusual** to give a clock.
3. It is _____ to say thanks when somebody gives you some tea while it is **impolite** to refuse to try all the dishes at formal meals.
4. Before you give somebody a present, you should _____ it up so that the person gets a surprise when he **unwraps** it.
5. I find the new neighbours more _____ than the old ones who never welcome you into their house and have a reputation for being very **inhospitable**.
6. Most people are _____ in the customs of other countries but my father is completely **uninterested** in anything that happens in the world.
7. You can wear jeans to an **informal** dinner but if you go to a(n) _____ dinner, you should wear your best clothes.
8. It is a sign of **disrespect** if you do not greet people you meet. And it is a sign of _____ to always address those older than you first.

B. Complete the sentences with words or expressions from the box. Change the form where necessary.

get along with | dos and don'ts | plus | consider | address
provide | annoyed | saying | appreciate | toast

1. Why don't you join me in a(n) _____ to our distinguished guests?
2. In English, we may call somebody, for example, Dr Wang or Professor Wang, but we don't use "Teacher" _____ family names to _____ people.

3. If you are going to visit a foreign country, you'd better learn about the _____ there.
4. If you don't like it when a person asks you personal questions, don't get _____, just tell them.
5. “冰冻三尺，非一日之寒” is a famous Chinese _____, meaning the same as “Rome wasn't built in a day.”
6. A good teacher tries to _____ all the students, not just the good ones.
7. If you _____ your host's hospitality, tell him that you had a wonderful time.
8. People in Britain _____ it polite to say “I'm sorry” even though it is not their fault.



B

Reading: Personal View

 a.3

Blind Date

BEFORE READING

You are going on a first date. Make two lists: one is of the places you would like to go, and the other of the places you would NOT like to go. Compare your lists with a partner's.

David's Story

- 1 Jennifer was the best-looking woman I had ever met. I thought she was a model. She looked glamorous in her short black dress. I was really glad I had put on my best suit. I fancied her straight away, and I think she liked me too. I mean, what's not to like about me? I wasn't really sure how to act at first and was a bit tongue-tied at the beginning. But after a few drinks, I felt more relaxed and we started chatting. 5
- 2 I think Jennifer liked my jokes. However, I got the impression that she was rather serious as she didn't talk much about herself. 10
- 3 The meal was very good and the waitress was very helpful, so I gave her a generous tip.
- 4 I suggested going to a disco, but Jennifer said she had to get up early the next day, so I called her a taxi. I was going to mention that hiking is my hobby, but the taxi arrived before I could. 15
- 5 I think the evening went well and I'm looking forward to our second date. She said she would be busy for the next three months, but I'll call her then. I hope we can meet again. Perhaps she might like to go hiking with me. 20

Jennifer's Story

6 David didn't look at all like his photograph on the Internet dating site. I think it must have been an old one. 25
His hair was shorter, and he was wearing an awful black striped suit. I thought he looked kind and friendly, but I didn't fancy him.

7 I don't know if it was the alcohol, but when he started talking, I didn't get a chance to say anything. He made 30
some stupid jokes and laughed at them himself (I didn't think they were funny). I didn't want to listen to silly jokes. I wanted to talk about more serious things — you know, get to know him better, his family, his interests and hobbies, and so on. 35

8 During the meal, David had a long conversation with the waitress about the wine. He ignored all my suggestions, and that put me in a really bad mood, so I didn't say anything for the rest of the evening. I was happy when the meal was finished. It was a miserable evening. I couldn't 40
wait to get a taxi and go home.

9 This was my first Internet date, and I think it was my last one. I wonder if I will tell my friends about David when we go hiking tomorrow. (423 words)

Words and Expressions a.4

blind date 初次约会，相亲

date /deɪt/ *n. & vi. & vt.* 约会

site /saɪt/ *n.* [计算机]网站，站点

model /'mɒdəl/ *n.* 模特

glamorous /'glæməərəs/ *adj.* 有魅力的

suit /sju:t/ *n.* 西服套装

fancy /'fæntsi/ *vt.* 喜欢

tongue-tied /'tʌŋtard/ *adj.* 羞窘结舌的

chat /tʃæt/ *vi.* 闲谈，聊天

impression /ɪm'preʃən/ *n.* 印象

rather /'rɑ:ðə(r)/ *adv.* 相当，颇

waitress /'weɪtrɪs/ *n.* 女服务员

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 小费

generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 慷慨的，大方的

disco /'dɪskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科舞厅

hiking /'haɪkɪŋ/ *n.* 徒步旅行

look forward to 期望，盼望

striped /straɪpt/ *adj.* 有条纹的

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 含有酒精的饮料，酒

wine /waɪn/ *n.* 葡萄酒

ignore /ɪg'nɔ:(r)/ *vt.* 忽视

mood /mu:d/ *n.* 情绪，心情

wonder /'wʌndə(r)/ *vi. & vt.* (对……)感到好奇或疑惑，想知道

Looking at the Text

A. Decide whether the statements are true or false. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

TRUE FALSE

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. David thinks he is a wonderful person. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. David is happy that he wore his best suit. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. David thought that Jennifer liked him. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Jennifer thought David was very friendly and interesting. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Jennifer hoped they would go on a second date. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. David knew something about wine. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. David gave the waitress some extra money because the service was good. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Jennifer took a taxi to the disco. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Jennifer did not want to meet David again. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Jennifer and David went hiking the next day. |

B. Who thinks this? Write Jennifer or David before the sentences.

1. _____ : A friendly person, but that's all!
2. _____ : Alcohol helped me to talk.
3. _____ : I am a perfect person.
4. _____ : I am getting angry.
5. _____ : I am going hiking in the morning.
6. _____ : I am happy that I did not wear my jeans.
7. _____ : I am sure that she likes me.
8. _____ : I know nothing about his family.
9. _____ : I tell good jokes.
10. _____ : I will give the waitress some extra money.

11. _____: I also know a lot about wine and want to suggest something.
12. _____: I will say that I'm busy for the next three months.
13. _____: I want to go dancing.
14. _____: I want to go home now.
15. _____: Why can't I say something?

Working with Words

A. In the box there are expressions from the text used to describe a person or their experience. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the expressions.

miserable | friendly | good-looking | like | helpful | glamorous
funny | in a good/bad mood | relaxed | awful | serious | kind
glad | look forward to

1. Our teacher is really _____: she never tells jokes.
2. My first blind date was _____ girl I had ever met.
3. The restaurant has very good service: all the waiters and waitresses are _____.
4. The actress looks so _____ on television.
5. He was so _____ that he made all of us laugh.
6. She has _____ taste in clothes; none of her clothes really suits her.
7. Jennifer doesn't _____ a man who ignores her.
8. I am _____ the Spring Festival because I will have a 7-day holiday.
9. I had a(n) _____ date last night: the man was boring, and the food was awful.

B. Work in pairs. There are 5 expressions in the box that have not been used. Write sentences with them on your exercise book.

C

Listening and Speaking

Listening 1

 a.5

Spelling Names

Listen to the dialogue and read after the recording. Then take turns to ask somebody their name and how to spell it.

Natsu Can you tell me your name, please?

Certainly. It's John Williams. **John**

Natsu Can you spell that for me, please?

Of course. It's J-O-H-N and then W-I-double L-I-A-M-S. **John**

Natsu Sorry, was that double L?

That's right. Double L-I-A-M-S. **John**

Natsu Thanks. I've got that now.



Listening 2

Where Are You From?

A. Listen and practise saying the place names.

Cape Town, South Africa •

Bangkok, Thailand •

Berlin, Germany •

Hong Kong, China •

London, England •

New York, USA •

Seoul, Republic of Korea •

Shanghai, China •

Singapore •

Sydney, Australia •

Tokyo, Japan •

B. Work in pairs. Use the place names above and your own name to role-play the model dialogue.

Model Dialogue

A Where are you from, ...?

I'm from ... And you?

B

A I'm from ...

C. Work in pairs. Match the questions 1–10 to the answers a–j. Then act out the mini-dialogues with your partner.

I'm from Hong Kong, China. How about you? **1**

Do you work here in London? **2**

What are you studying? **3**

Do you mind if I smoke? **4**

Is your name Williams? **5**

Is this your first visit to England? **6**

Can I get you something to drink? **7**

You're with the Bank of China, aren't you? **8**

What are your hobbies? **9**

Are you doing anything tomorrow? **10**

a I'm from Tokyo in Japan.

b I've got two — Chinese chess and cycling.

c Accountancy. What about you?

d No, I don't. Go ahead.

e No, I don't. I work in Manchester /'mæntʃɪstə(r)/.

f No, I'm not. I'm free all day.

g No, it's not. I'm Jens Schwarz from Berlin.

h Thanks. I'd like a beer, please.

i That's right, but I'm an intern /'ɪntɜːn/ at the moment.

j Yes, it is, but I've been to Scotland.

Listening 3

 a.7

Meeting Somebody for the First Time

Patrick Choy meets two visitors from the USA. Listen and decide whether the statements are true or false. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

TRUE FALSE

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Patrick is waiting for the visitors at the Hong Kong airport. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. The first visitor Patrick speaks to is Tony Hunter. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Patrick knows Susan. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Susan Garner comes from Chicago. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Tony has heard a lot of good things about Hong Kong. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Patrick's car is parked far away from the building. |

 a.8

Words and Expressions

Chicago /ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ/ 芝加哥
colleague /'kɒli:g/ n. 同事

FORMS OF ADDRESS

- Use Mr /'mɪstə(r)/ for all men, both married and single.
- Use Mrs /'mɪsɪz/ only for married women.
- Use Ms /mɪz/ for all women, both married and single.
- In most situations, particularly in a business context, you should use Ms for women.

Listening 4

 a.9

At a Party

A. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the statements are true or false. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

TRUE FALSE

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Ann speaks first. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Max and Ann already know each other. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Ann introduces Max to Deshi. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Deshi is a Japanese student. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Deshi is from Shanghai. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Ann is from Australia. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Ann gets Max and Deshi a drink. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Deshi wants a beer. |

B. Listen and fill in the missing words.

1. How are _____?
2. Fine, _____.
3. _____ is Deshi Wang.
4. It's _____ to meet you.
5. How do you _____, Ann?
6. And _____ are you from in China, Deshi?
7. I'm from Sydney, _____.
8. Can I get you two a _____?
9. I'd like a Coke, _____.
10. What would you _____?

 a.10

Words and Expressions

Coke /kəʊk/ *n.* 可口可乐

Speaking

Introducing People

- A.** Role-play people in the photos. Introduce Sung Ling to the others. Then introduce yourself to these people.



Language Summary

Introducing Others

...(name), this is a friend of mine, ...(name).

...(name), may I introduce ...(name)?

...(name), you don't know ...(name), do you?

Introducing Yourself

How do you do? I'm ...(name).

May I introduce myself? My name's ...(name).

- B.** Work in pairs. Use the model dialogue to greet somebody that you already know.

Model Dialogue

A Good morning, ...(B's name). It's nice to see you again.

Oh, hello, ...(A's name). How are you?

B

A Fine, thanks. And you?

I'm fine, too. Thanks.

B

- C.** Work in groups of three. Use the model dialogue to introduce your partner to somebody else in the class.

Model Dialogue

A ...(B's name), may I introduce ...(partner's name)?

How do you do, ...(partner's name)? It's nice to meet you.

B

Partner How do you do, ...(B's name)? It's nice to meet you, too.

Viewing

D

An Appointment



A. Imagine you are going to meet someone in a company. How can you tell the receptionist what you are there for?

B. Watch the clip and choose the correct answer.



1. The visitor has an appointment with ...
A. Mr Williams. B. Mr Lessing. C. Mrs Lessing.
2. The visitor is ...
A. Mr Williams. B. Mr Lessing. C. Ms Williams.
3. The name of the visitor's company is ...
A. Household Electronics. B. Household Electrics. C. Home Electronics.
4. The visitor has an appointment at ...
A. 10.30. B. 10. C. 10.10.
5. The receptionist offers the visitor ...
A. a glass of water. B. a cup of coffee. C. a cup of tea.
6. The first thing the visitor says to Mr Lessing is ...
A. Are you Mr Lessing? B. You must be Mr Lessing. C. Who are you?
7. Stella is Mr Lessing's ...
A. friend. B. colleague. C. boss.
8. The three will go to ...
A. a restaurant. B. the canteen. C. Mr Lessing's office.

C. Watch again and fill in the missing words.

1. Good morning. Can I _____ you?
2. I have an _____ with Mr Lessing.
3. Mr Lessing will be down in a few _____.
4. Allow me to _____ you to a colleague of mine.
5. How do you do? It's a _____ to meet you.

a.11

Words and Expressions

receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ *n.* 接待员
appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ *n.* 约会

Filling Out a Form

- A.** Your local government wants to improve the free-time facilities in your area. Fill in this form to tell them what you think.

Section 1

1. Family Name

2. First (Given) Name

3. Date of Birth

4. Phone Number

5. Sex (Male or Female)

6. Email Address

7. Address

8. Postcode

Section 2

Please tick the facilities that you have used.

☐ swimming pool

☐ sports field for team sports

☐ library

☐ running tracks

☐ Internet café

☐ cinema

Other facilities you would like to have in your area:

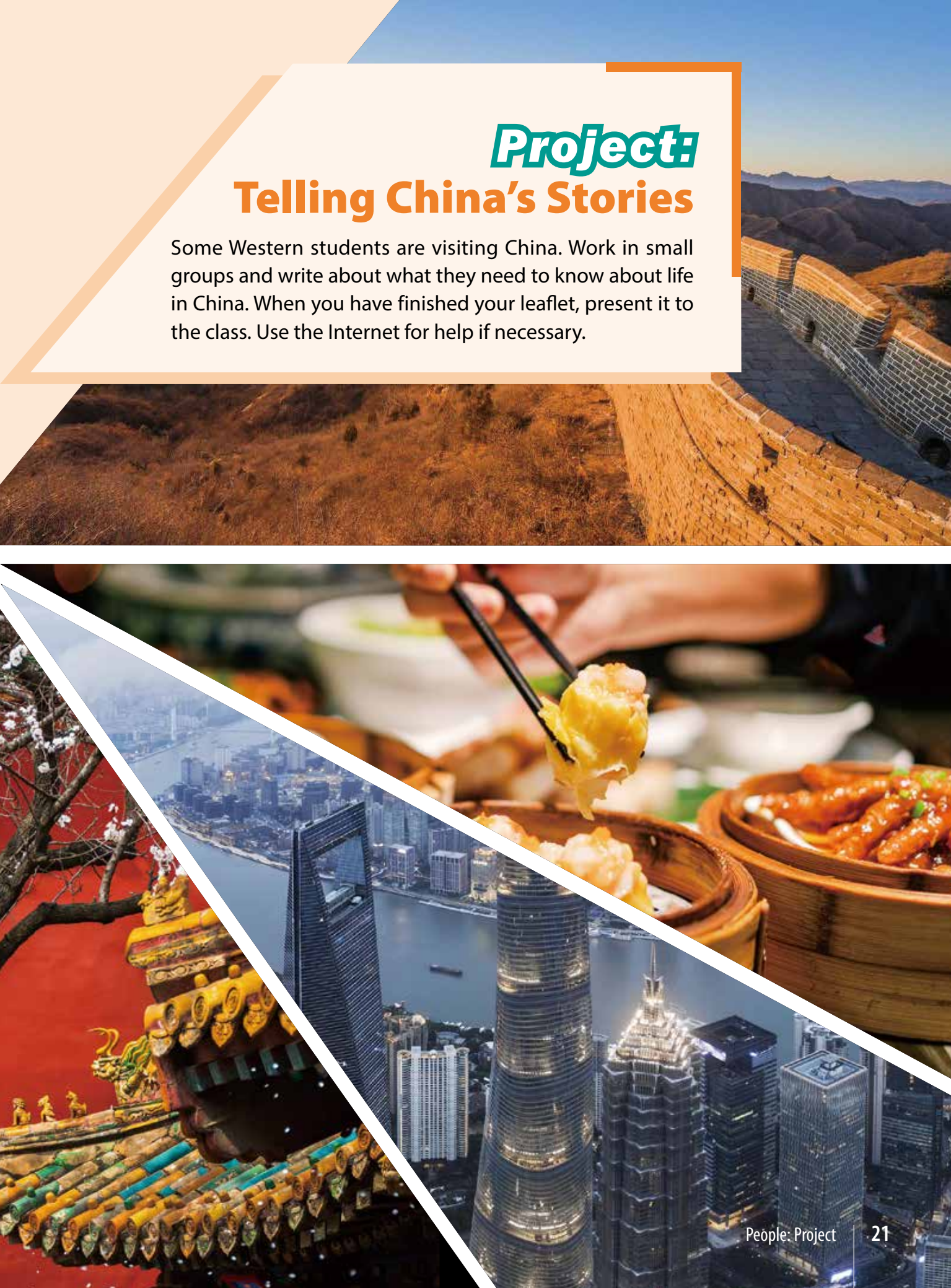
- B.** You want to find out what the local government is going to do with the information you have given them. Write an email on your exercise book.

POINTS TO INCLUDE:

- who you are (*My name is ...*)
- how old you are (*I am ... years old.*)
- your address (*My address is ...*)
- what your interests are (*My interests are ... / I like doing/going ...*)
- what you miss in your area (*In my area, I miss ...*)
- what you think is good and what you think is bad about the existing facilities. (*I think ... is good and I think ... is not good.*)

Project: **Telling China's Stories**

Some Western students are visiting China. Work in small groups and write about what they need to know about life in China. When you have finished your leaflet, present it to the class. Use the Internet for help if necessary.



Grammar Check

Nouns

A. Give the plural form of the countable nouns.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. hand _____ | 2. class _____ | wish _____ | 3a. family _____ |
| place _____ | box _____ | church _____ | 3b. toy _____ |
| 4a. knife _____ | 5a. potato _____ | | 6. woman _____ tooth _____ |
| 4b. roof _____ | 5b. photo _____ | euro _____ | child _____ |

B. Fill in the gaps with words from the box where one is required.

cup of | piece of | bar of | drop of | lump of | bottles of | pairs of

- Let me give you a _____ advice.
- He's only got a _____ chocolate.
- They haven't had a _____ rain for at least two months.
- Would you like another _____ coffee?
- Please bring us two _____ beer.
- I need a _____ sugar for my coffee.
- Mary gave each of them a _____ cookie.
- Here are some new _____ shoes.

C. Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

rest; a rest | work; a job | sound; a sound | bread; a loaf

- 1a. Light travels faster than _____.
- 1b. Be quiet, please. I don't want to hear _____.
- 2a. After a big meal, you should take _____.
- 2b. Everybody needs food, drink, and _____.
- 3a. We haven't much bread — only half _____.
- 3b. Some people like rice, but I prefer _____.
- 4a. Are you busy? Have you got _____?
- 4b. Free time is usually more enjoyable than _____.

Appendix: Grammar Notes

A

Nouns (名词)

一、可数名词和不可数名词

1. 名词分类

英语名词，按其词汇意义，可分为专有名词和普通名词。普通名词又可分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。普通名词，就其语法形式来说，又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单复数，因此又可分为单数可数名词和复数可数名词。

[1] 个体名词指人或物的个体，是可数名词，能与不定冠词 a/an 连用，也能计数，如：

a boy 一个男孩

two boys 两个男孩

an umbrella 一把伞

three umbrellas 三把伞

[2] 集体名词是一群人或物的总称，有的可数，如：

a (football) team 一个（足球）队

two (football) teams 两个（足球）队

有的不可数，如：

furniture 家具

clothing 衣服

luggage 行李

police 警察

不可数的集体名词不能与不定冠词连用，本身也不能计数，如不可说 a clothing (×)、two clothings (×)。

[3] 物质名词指不能分为个体的物质，是不可数名词，通常不能与不定冠词连用，本身也不能计数，如：

water 水

sugar 糖

cotton 棉花

但有的能有复数形式，如：

Still waters run deep. 静水流深。

还有少数物质名词在口语中用作可数名词，如：

a coffee (= a cup of coffee) 一杯咖啡

a coke (= a glass/bottle/can of coke) 一杯/一瓶/一罐可乐

Two coffees (= Two cups of coffee)/beers/teas/whiskeys, please. 请来两杯咖啡/啤酒/茶/威士忌。

[4] 抽象名词指人或物的品质、状态等抽象概念，通常不能与不定冠词连用，本身也不能计数，如：

friendship 友谊

happiness 幸福

honesty 诚实

knowledge 知识

但有例外，如：

I have only (a) limited knowledge of computers. 我的计算机知识很有限。

[5] 专有名词通常是不可数名词，但有时也能普通名词化，从而带有复数词尾，如：

Have you visited the Joneses? (指姓 Jones 的一家人)

There are two Marys in the class. (指两个名叫 Mary 的女生)

2. 名词的复数形式

名词的复数形式有两种：规则复数和不规则复数。

[1] 以加词尾 -s/-es 构成的复数叫规则复数，如：

books 书

eyes 眼睛

buses 公共汽车

boxes 盒子

churches 教堂

quizzes 小测验

cities 城市

wives 妻子

heroes 英雄

说明：以字母 o 结尾的名词复数有的只加 -s，如 photos (照片)、discos (迪斯科舞厅)；有的只加 -es，如 tomatoes、potatoes；有的既可加 -s，也可不加 -s，即与单数同形，如 euros/euro (欧元)。

一副眼镜/一把剪刀/一条裤子/一条女式紧身裤/一条牛仔裤/一双鞋

[2] 不以加词尾 -s/-es 构成的复数叫不规则复数，如：

man – men 男人	tooth – teeth 牙齿
foot – feet 脚	child – children 小孩
sheep – sheep 羊	fish – fish (fishes) 鱼
person – people (persons) 人	

二、不可数名词的计数问题

不可数名词没有单复数区别，从而不可以就其本身来计数，若要计数就得使用单位词，简介如下：

[1] 一般性表示个数的单位词有 piece、bit、item 等，如：

a piece of bread/advice/news/land/furniture/paper/clothing
一片面包/一个忠告/一则消息/一块土地/一件家具/一张纸/一件衣服

[2] 以形状表示个数的单位词有 bar、cake、loaf、lump、slice、drop 等，如：

a cake/bar of soap 一块/一条肥皂
a loaf/slice of bread 一条/一片面包
a lump of sugar 一块方糖

[3] 表示容积或度量的单位词有 bottle、glass、cup、can、pound、bowl 等，如：

a bottle of milk 一瓶牛奶
a glass of wine/water 一杯葡萄酒/水
a bowl of rice 一碗饭
two pounds of butter 两磅黄油

[4] 还有表示“一副”“一条”“一把”等由两部分构成的物体名词的单位词 pair，如：

a pair of glasses/scissors/trousers/leggings/jeans/shoes