Unit 1

Teaching Objectives

1

能够辨别/i:/和/I/,/e/和/I/,/p/和/b/,/p/和/f/在 句子中发音的不同,并能正确掌握其发音。

2

3

掌握名词、冠词、人称代词和物主代词的用法。

4

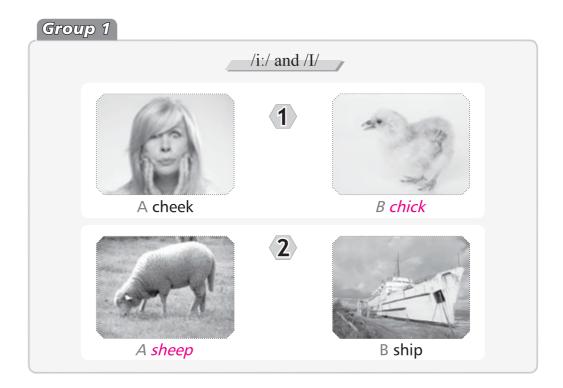
熟练掌握名片的基本写法。



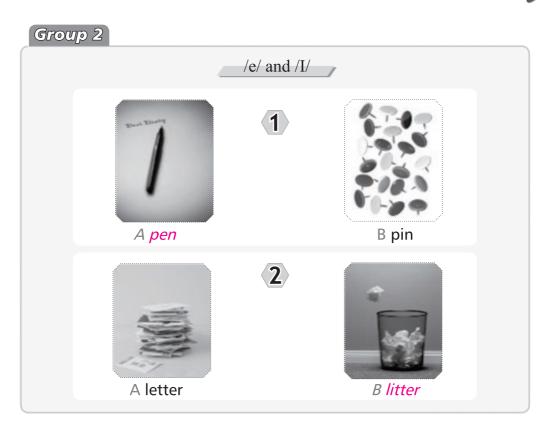


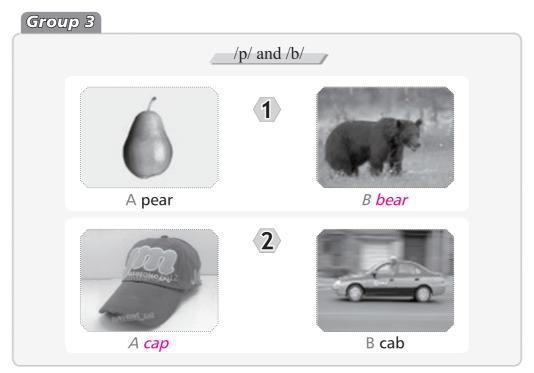


Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

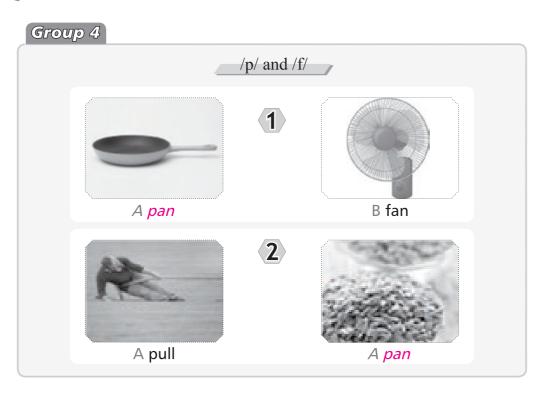


Unit 1 Greetings









Script

Group 1 /i:/ and /I/

- (1) This is a chick.
- (2) The sheep is on the hill.

Group 2 /e/ and /ɪ/

- (1) I have a new pen.
- (2) Please do not leave litter.

Group 3 /p/ and /b/

- (1) There is a bear in the zoo.
- (2) My cap is black.

Group 4 /p/ and /f/

- (1) I bought a pan yesterday.
- (2) The restaurant is full of people now.

Ⅲ Listen to the tongue twisters and repeat.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers? If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Pass the big black blank bank book. If you will not pass the big black blank bank book back, then pass the small brown blank bank book back.



Listening and Speaking





Look at the picture and tick. Emily and Jenny meet each other for the first time. Tick what they would say.

- (**√**) 1. Hi, Jenny!
- (√) 2. Good morning Jenny. Nice to meet you.
- (✓) 3. Hello, I'm Emily.
- (\checkmark) 4. Bye. See you later.
- () 5. How do you do?
- () 6. Thank you!



Dialogue

(B=Bruce, J=Jane)

- B: Hi! My name is Bruce. May I have your name, please?
- J: My family name is Smith and my given name is Jane. You can call me Jane.
- B: Nice to meet you, Jane.
- J: Nice to meet you, too. What's your major here?
- B: I major in computer science. And you?
- J: Art. By the way, do you have a QQ number?
- B: Of course. 5412783.
- J: Mine is 245069. I'll be glad to talk with you online later.





Translation

布鲁斯: 嗨! 我叫布鲁斯。请问你叫什么名字?

简:我姓史密斯,名字是简。你可以叫我简。

布鲁斯:简,很高兴见到你。

简:也很高兴见到你。你在这儿学什么专业?

布鲁斯: 我学计算机科学。你呢?

简:美术。顺便问一下, 你有 QQ 号吗?

布鲁斯: 当然有, 5412783。

简:我的QQ号是245069。我会很高兴今后可以在网上和你聊天。

New Words

my	/maɪ/	pron.	我的
name	/neim/	n.	名字
may	/meɪ/	aux. v.	可以
your	/jo:(r)/	pron.	你的
family	/ˈfæməlɪ/	n.	家,家庭
given	/'gɪvn/	adj.	指定的
call	/kɔ:l/	v.	称呼,把叫作
major	/'meid3ə(r)/	n.	主修课程,专业课
		v.	主修
computer	/kəm'pju:tə(r)/	n.	计算机, 电脑
science	/ˈsaɪəns/	n.	科学
art	/a:t/	n.	美术
number	/'nʌmbə(r)/	n.	数字
mine	/maɪn/	pron.	我的
will	/wɪl/	aux. v.	(表示意愿)会,要
glad	/glæd/	adj.	高兴, 愉快
talk	/tɔ:k/	v.	说话, 讲话, 谈话
online	/'pn'lam/	adv.	在线
later	/'leɪtə(r)/	adv.	随后,以后

Phrases and Expressions

family name	姓
given name	名

by the way 顺便说下

talk with

与……交谈

会话语言重点

1. May I have your name, please? 请问你叫什么名字? 这是比较客气的询问别人姓名的一种说法。 类似的句子还有 What's your name, please? 例如:

- 一May I have your name, please? 请问你叫什么名字?
- 一My name is Gina. 我叫吉娜。
- 2. My family name is Smith and my given name is Jane. 我姓史密斯,名字是简。

family name 意为"姓", given name 意为"名"。英语的姓名通常由 given name (名), middle name (中间名), family name (姓)组成。一般结构为名+自取名+姓,但在很多场合中间名往往略去不写,如 George Water Bush 一般写成 George Bush。上述名和中间名又称个人名。

3. You can call me Jane. 你可以叫我简。 call 意为"称呼",是及物动词,其后可接双宾语。例如:

You can call me Mr. Green. 你可以称我格林先生。

4. Nice to meet you, Jane. 很高兴见到你, 简。

nice to meet you 意为"很高兴见到你", 常用于初次见面, 其回答为 Nice to meet you, too。初次见面的问候语还有 How do you do?/How are you? 其答语为 How do you do?/Fine, thank you。例如:

- 一Nice to meet you, Miss Gao. 高小姐很高兴见到你。
- Nice to meet you, too. 很高兴见到你。
- 5. I major in computer science.

major in 意为"学某专业"。例如:

I major in chemistry. 我的专业是化学。

6. By the way, do you have a QQ number? 顺便问一下,你有 QQ 号吗?

by the way 意为"顺便问一下",常常用于说话人在谈话过程中突然想起某事或转移话题。例如:

By the way, can I keep this small bag at hand luggage? 顺便问一下,我可以随身携带这个小包吗?

7. Mine is 245069. 天的 QQ 号是 245069。 mine 为名词性物主代词, 意为"我的", 相当于形容词性物主代词 + 名词, 在



此相当于 my QQ。例如:

His idea differed from mine. 他的意见跟我的不同。

8. I'd be glad to talk you online later. 我会很高兴今后可以在网上和你聊天。

be glad to do sth. 意为"高兴做某事"。例如:

I think they must be very glad to do it. 我想他们一定很乐意参加。

Work Alone

Listen to the dialogue, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- (T) 1. Bruce and Jane meet for the first time.
- (F) 2. Bruce majors in art.
- (T) 3. Jane's QQ number is 245069.

Pair Work

First listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role play the dialogue in pairs.

Group Work

Work in groups to make a new dialogue with the help of the following useful sentences.

What's your name?

My first name is..., and my last name is...

Hello, I'm...

Glad to see you.

How do you do?

How are you doing?

Just so so.

Not too bad.

Great. And you?



Reading



Pre-reading



Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1. When you meet someone for the first time, how do you usually greet him or her?
- 2. What ways of greeting in other countries do you know?

While-reading



Greeting in Different Countries or Regions

Different countries or regions have different races of people, different customs, and different manners. Each country or region has its own way of greeting people.

In America, it is normal for men to shake hands when they meet but it is unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other.

In England, people often do no more than saying "hello" when they see friends. The British usually shake hands only when they meet for the first time.

In Japan, it is polite and normal for men and women to bow when they greet someone.

In Tibet of China, it is very polite for people to stick their tongues out at someone. It shows they have no evil thoughts.



Translation

人们在不同国家的问候方式

不同的国家有着不同的民族、不同的风俗习惯、不同的礼仪方式。因此,每个 国家都有自己相互问候的方式。



在美国,当两个男人相见时,相互握手是比较正常的,但两个男人问候时相互 亲吻是不正常的。

在英国,人们遇到朋友时,他们仅仅说"你好"。而成年人第一次见面时通常仅仅是握手。

在日本, 无论男女当他们问候某人时, 鞠躬是礼貌和正常的。

在中国西藏,人们把舌头伸出来对着某人是非常有礼貌的。这表明你毫无坏想法。

New Words

greet	/gri:t/	v.	和(某人)打招呼(或问好)
different	/'dɪfrənt/	adj.	不同的,有区别的,有差异的
country	/'kʌntrɪ/	n.	国家
race	/reis/	n.	民族; 赛跑
custom	/'kʌstəm/	n.	风俗,习俗
manner	/'mænə(r)/	n.	礼貌,礼仪
each	/i:tʃ/	adj.	每,各自的
its	/ɪts/	pron.	(指事物、动物或婴儿)它的,他的,她的
own	/əʊn/	adj.	自己的,本人的
America	/ə'merīkə/	n.	美国
normal	/'nɔ:ml/	adj.	正常的,一般的
shake	/ʃeɪk/	v.	(与某人)握手
unusual	/ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/	adj.	不寻常的, 罕见的
kiss	/kis/	v.	吻,亲吻
other	/'^ðə(r)/	pron.	另外—个
England	/'ıŋglənd/	n.	英国
than	/ðən/	prep.	多于,小于,少于
British	/'brɪtɪʃ/	adj.	英国的, 英国人的
first	/fa:st/	adj.	第一的
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	n.	日本
polite	/pə'laɪt/	adj.	有礼貌的,客气的
bow	/bau/	v.	鞠躬,点头
Tibet	/tɪ'bet/	n.	西藏
stick	/stɪk/	v.	伸出

tongue	/tʌŋ/	n.	舌头
show	/∫əʊ/	v.	表明
evil	/ˈiːvl/	adj.	邪恶的, 恶毒的
thought	/Ho:t/	n.	意图;思想

Phrases and Expressions

shake hands	握手
each other	彼此
no more than	仅仅
for the first time	第一次
stickout	(使从某物中)伸出,探出

课文语言重点

1. Each country has its own way of greeting people. 因此,每个国家都有自己相互问候的方式。

own 常和名词所有格或形容词物主代词连用,以加强语气。例如:

Everyone has his own ideas. 每个人都有自己的想法。

- 2. In America, it is normal for men to shake hands when they meet but it is unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other. 在美国,当两个男人相见时,相互握手是比较正常的,但两个男人问候时,相互亲吻是不正常的。
- (1) it is+adj.+for/of sb. to do sth. 为固定句式。介词 for/of 的选择与形容词有关。若形容词是描述行为者的性格、品质的,如 kind, good, nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish 等时,介词用 of;若形容词仅仅是描述事物,不是对行为者的品格进行评价,介词则用 for, 这类形容词有 difficult, easy, hard, important, dangerous, (im) possible 等。例如:

It's clever of you to work out the maths problem. 你真聪明,解出了这道数学题。

It's very dangerous for children to cross the busy street. 对孩子们来说,穿过繁忙的街道很危险。

(2) shake hands 意为"握手"。例如:

You should shake hands with her when you see her first. 当你第一次见到她的时候要和她握手。

(3) when 意为"当……时候", 引导时间状语从句。例如:

When do you begin your classes? 你们什么时间开始上课?



(4) each other 意为"彼此,相互",用于两者之间。例如:

We can learn so much from each other. 我们可以从彼此那里学到很多东西。

3. In England, people often do no more than saying "hello" when they see friends. 在英国,人们遇到朋友时,他们仅仅说"你好"。

no more than 意为"仅仅", "不超过"。例如:

This is no more than a beginning. 这仅仅是个开端。

Each class has no more than eight students. 每个班级不超过八名学生。

4. In Tibet of China, it is very polite for people to stick their tongues out at someone.

在中国西藏,人们把舌头伸出来对着某人是非常有礼貌的。

stick out...at sb. 意为"向某人伸出……"。例如:

Don't stick your tongue out at me. 不要对着我伸舌头。

Post-reading



Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. How do men in America greet each other when they meet?

They shake hands when they meet.

2. In which country do people usually bow when they say hello to each other?

In Japan.

3. Why do people in Tibet stick their tongues out at someone?

To show they have no evil thoughts.

III Fill in the blanks in each sentence according to the first letter given.

- 1. Social customs are different in different countries or regions.
- 2. She greets him with a smile.
- 3. Normal working hours here are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- 4. He is always so polite to people.
- 5. When Japanese people meet, they bow.
- 6. He is an evil man.

Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

for the first time stick...out shake hands no more than

1. Let's all shake hands with the winning team.

- 2. He is no more than a child.
- 3. I've come here for the first time.
- 4. The doctor asks him to stick his tongue out.



Noun(名词) Article(冠词) Pronoun(代词)

Sentence Patterns

I am a student.

There is some water in the bottle.

The **Great Wall** is very great.

Different countries have different races of people.

By the way, do you have a QQ number?

He lives on a farm. The farm is not big.

I live in an old house. The house is small.

My name is Bruce.

You can call me Jane.

His mother is a teacher.

It is a bird. Its name is Polly.

Is this **your** pen? No, **mine** is on the desk.

My book is here, and yours is there.

名词

名词是词性的一种,也是一种实词,是指代人、物、事、时、地、情感、概念等

实体或抽象事物的词。名词可以独立成句。在短语或句子中通常可以用代词来替代。 英语中的名词可分为两类:

- (1) 专有名词:它是特定的某个人、地方或机构的名称。专有名词的第一个字母必须大写。例如:Newton 牛顿,San Francisco 旧金山,Russia 俄罗斯,United Nations 联合国
 - (2) 普通名词:它是某一类人、事物某种物质或抽象概念的名称。例如:

lawyer 律师, market 市场, computer 计算机, rice 大米, magazine 杂志, freedom 自由

英语中的名词又可分为可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词有单、复数之分,绝 大多数名词的复数形式由在单数形式后面加-s或-es构成。例如:

farm—farms 农场, bus—buses 公共汽车, toy—toys 玩具, library—libraries 图 书馆, potato—potatoes 土豆, leaf—leaves 树叶

可数名词复数形式的构成规则如下:

(1)绝大多数名词的复数形式是在名词词尾加-s。例如:

bank—banks 银行, house—houses 房屋, holiday—holidays 节日, field—fields 领域

(2) 以字母 s, sh, ch, x, o 结尾的名词, 变复数时在词尾加 -es。例如: class—classes 班级, box—boxes 盒子, brush—brushes 刷子, hero—heroes 英雄但某些以 o 结尾的名词变复数时只加 -s。例如:

piano—pianos 钢琴,photo—photos 照片,radio—radios 收音机,memo—memos 便函

(3) 以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,变复数时把 f 或 fe 改为 v,再加 -es。例如: leaf—leaves 树叶, life—lives 生活, shelf—shelves 架子, knife—knives 刀 但也有例外,例如:

roof—roofs 屋顶, chief—chiefs 首领, handkerchief—handkerchiefs 手帕

- (4) 以辅音字母 +y 结尾的名词,变复数时,将 y 变为 i,再加 -es。例如:
- baby—babies 婴儿, family—families 家庭, laboratory—laboratories 实验室, city—cities 城市
 - (5) 有些名词的复数形式是不规则的。例如:

man—men 男人, woman—women 女人, child—children 儿童, mouse—mice 老鼠, foot—feet 脚、英尺, tooth—teeth 牙齿

(6) 少数名词的单、复数形式相同。例如: sheep 羊, deer 鹿, fish 鱼, aircraft 飞机, means 手段, works 工厂;著作,

Chinese 中国人, Japanese 日本人

冠词

冠词放在名词之前,帮助说明该名词的含义。冠词分为不定冠词和定冠词两种。

不定冠词为 a (an),用在单数名词之前,表示某一类人或事物中的"一个"。a 用在辅音字母之前,an 用在元音字母之前。

不定冠词通常用于下列情况:

(1) 第一次提及或介绍某人或某事物时。例如:

One day a big ship hit a small ship while they were both going from England to America.

有一天一大一小两条船从英国向美国行驶时,大船撞上了小船。

(2) 表示"一"这个概念,但不着重强调这个数目时。例如:

She has two sons and a daughter. 她有两个儿子,一个女儿。

(3) 表示人和事物的某一类,以区别其他种类时。例如:

Her father is a bench worker. 她父亲是钳工。(而不是其他工人)

(4) 用在单数名词前,表示该人或物代表其一类时。例如:

A bus is a means of public transportation. 公共汽车是一种交通工具。(这里,不要将 a bus 译为一辆公共汽车,而应看成是公共汽车这一类车。)

(5) 用于某些习惯用语中的名词前时。例如:

a great deal 大量, a lot of 许多, as a result 因此, a little 一点, a few 一些 定冠词只有一个,即 the。可用于单数或复数名词前,也可用于不可数名词前。 定冠词通常用于下列情况:

(1) 前面已经提到过的人或事物。例如:

There is a boy and an old lady standing at the bus stop. I think the old lady must be the boy's grandmother. 有个男孩和老太太站在汽车站。我想那个老太太一定是男孩的奶奶。

(2) 说话人和听话人都知道的共同所指的人或事物。例如:

Let's go back to the dormitory! 咱们回宿舍吧!

(3) 经过定语修饰后的某个或某些特定的人或事物。例如:

He opened the door of the police car. 他把警车的门打开了。

(4) 在单数名词前,表示一类人或事物。例如:

The family is important to all of us. 家庭对我们每个人都很重要。

这里所说的"家庭"并不是具体地指其一个家庭,而是泛指家庭这一类概念。

(5) 表示独一无二的事物。例如:



the sun 太阳, the moon 月亮, the earth 地球

(6) 在某些河流、海洋、山脉、群岛、海峡、海湾等专有名词前,常加定冠词。 例如:

the Yellow River 黄河, the Red Sea 红海, the Pacific Ocean 太平洋

- (7) 某些由普通名词和其他一些词构成的专有名词,多数要加定冠词。例如: the United States 美国, the State Council 国务院, the *People's Daily* 人民日报
- (8) 在序数词和形容词的最高级前,常用定冠词。例如:

January is the first month of the year. 一月是一年中的第一个月。

New York is the largest city in the United States. 纽约是美国最大的城市。

- (9) 在某些形容词前, 使形容词名词化, 用以代表某一类人。例如:
- the poor 穷人, the rich 富人, the wounded 伤员, the oppressed 被压迫者
- (10) 用在表示乐器的名词之前。例如:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

(11) 在某些习惯用语中的名词前常用定冠词。例如:

at the same time 同时, by the way 顺便说一下, in the end 最终, in the morning/afternoon/evening 在早上 / 下午 / 晚上

代词

代词是代替名词的一种词类。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能。英语中的代词,按其意义、特征及在句中的作用分为人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、关系代词、连接代词和不定代词九种。本单元主要讲人称代词和物主代词。

人称代词

人称	单	数	复数		
八柳	主格	宾格	主格	宾格	
第一人称	I	me	we	us	
第二人称	you	you	you	you	
	he	him			
第三人称	she	her	they	them	
	it	it			

人称代词的主格做主语,表示谁怎么样了、做什么了。例如:

Unit 1 Greetings

I am a teacher. 我是一名教师。

You are a student. 你是一名学生。

He is a student, too. 他也是一名学生。

We/You/They are students. 我们 / 你们 / 他们是学生。

人称代词的宾格做宾语,表示动作行为的对象,一般放在动词后面。例如:

Give it to me. 把它给我。

Let's go (let's =let us). 我们走吧。

物主代词

数			单数			复数		
类 别	第一 人称	第二人称		第三人称		第一 人称	第二 人称	第三 人称
形容词性物主 代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物主代 词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
汉语意思	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他 (她 、 它) 们的

形容词性物主代词 (my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their) 后接名词,而名词性物主代词 (mine/yours/his/hers/its/ours/yours/theirs) 则相当于形容词性物主代词 + 名词,故其后不必加名词。例如:

- —Is this your book? 这是你的书吗?
- —No, it isn't. It's hers (her book)/Jim's/Tom's/Maria's. 不是, 是她的书 / 吉姆的 / 汤姆的 / 玛丽娜的。

Exercises

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

1. We don't have	today.
A. many homeworks	B. much homework
C. much homeworks	D. many homework
2. There are many	on the wall.
A. pictures	B. picture
C. photo	D. a photo
3. Two are eating	g grass over there.



A. sheeps	B. sheep	
C. sheepes	D. shoop	
4. Alice likes playing pian	0.	
A. the	B. an	
C. a	D. /	
5. There is local shop for J	people to buy daily things in the small village.	
A. a	B. an	
C. the	D. /	
6 old man behind Mary is	vocational teacher.	
A. An, an	B. A, the	
C. The, a	D. The, an	
7. —Who's singing over there?		
— is Sandy's sister.		
A. That	B. It	
C. She	D. This	
8. These arebags.		
A. they	B. their	
C. them	D. theirs	
9. Let have a meeting.		
A. me	B. us	
C. you	D. we	
10. —Do you like Miss Wang,	English teacher?	
—Yes, we like very much.		
A. our, him	B. our, her	
C. us, her	D. us, she	

Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

- 1. There are ten women (woman) in the office.
- 2. They come from different countries (country).
- 3. Peter carries one of the <u>boxes</u> (box) of <u>books</u> (book) for the teacher.
- 4. This isn't my book. Mine (I) is in the bag.
- 5. This bike is my sister's. It belongs to her (she).
- 6. Mike is my classmate. He (his) is good at English.

Unit 1 Greetings

III Look at the pictures and fill in each blank with a or an.



1. a doctor



2. a nurse



3. an engineer



4. a school



5. an apple



6. a girl



7. **a** bag



8. an old man



Writing

Business Card (名片)



China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation

Michael Wilson

Marketing Manager

Add.: 550 Sichuan Road Shanghai E-mail: michael2017@hotmail.com Tel.: 021-65430898 Fax: 021-65438686

Phone: 13948020546



名片是印有姓名、职衔、联系方式等信息的小卡片,旨在方便介绍自己,供他 人了解自己、保存自己的联系方式。

一、名片的基本内容

名片一般包括:公司名称、姓名、头衔或职称、公司地址、联系方式(电话号码、传真号码及电子邮箱等)、业务项目或产品。除此以外,有的名片还包括商标或服务标志、照片、地图、企业口号、祝福语或格言、网址等等。

二、名片的基本格式

名片的上方或左方一般印有公司或单位的名称和标志,姓名通常以较大的字体放在中央醒目位置,再把职称或头衔以略小字体置于其上方或下方,右下角一般印有联系地址、电话和传真等。但为了突出个性,名片的结构、字体、内容等形式多样,不拘一格,没有固定的模式。

范例一



范例二



三、英文名片设计的注意事项

1. 姓名

英语人名一般由三部分构成,即教名 (Christian/given/first name)+中间名 (middle/second name)+姓氏 (family name/surname)。其中,中间名只有在极为正式的场合才使用,其他场合则缩略为其首写字母的大写形式或不用,名和姓的首字母均要大写。例如,Paul Calvin Adams 可以写做 Paul C. Adams 或 Paul Adams。

中文人名一般用其汉语拼音作为相应的英语表达。姓与名各作为一个单词,姓在前,名在后,首字母均应大写。例如,李洁写做 Li Jie,陈世钧写做 Chen Shijun,欧阳雨生写做 Ouyang Yusheng,诸葛亮写做 Zhuge Liang,司马相如写做 Sima Xiangru。

2. 地址

地址一般包括室号 (room),门牌号 (No.),街道名 (Rd/St),区名 (district),市名 (city),省、自治区、直辖市名 (province/autonomous region/municipality) 和国家名 (country)。英文中书写地址时按照由小到大的区域划分原则,各部分地址间要以逗号隔开,地址专名一般用其汉语拼音作为相应的英语表达,且拼音一般要连写。名片中各部分地址不可断开换行,单词首字母均应大写。例如,北京市丰台区南四环西路 188 号 11 区 31 号楼 402 室应写为:Room 402, Building No. 31, Block 11, 188 S. 4th Ring Rd West, Fengtai District, Beijing Municipality。

地址的表述务求简洁,在达意的基础上应尽可能采用略写和缩写形式。 province, autonomous region, municipality 和 city 等词可以省略;省、自治区、直辖市等省级行政区域的专名可缩写。例如,河北省石家庄市桥东区胜利北大街 2 号可写为: 2 Shengli North St, Qiaodong District, Shijiazhuang, HB。

3. 邮编

邮编按照英语惯例写在省、自治区、直辖市、市之后,国家之前,不能单独占一行。例如,"中国北京市海淀区永泰庄北路 40 号 302 室,邮编: 100080"应写为 Room 302, 40 Yongtaizhuang North Rd, Haidian District, BJ 100080, China。



Fill in the blanks to complete the following business card according to the Chinese information.



Beijing Qingyun International Travel Agency, Ltd

Zhang Lin Add. (地址): 66 S. Lishi. Rd, Xicheng District

Personnel manager (经理) Mobile (电话): 13325599516

E-mail (邮箱): zhanglin2005@sohu.com

MSN: tomzhang@hotmail.com



The Most Common Family Name

Smith is the most common family name in the United Kingdom and the United States. More than 3 million people in the United States share this name, and more than half a million share it in the United Kingdom.



Smith is the name of a job. A smith (or blacksmith) is a man who works with metal. It is one of the earliest jobs in all countries. As a result, Smith becomes the most common of all family names.

