五年制专科层次小学教师培养教科书

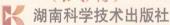
基础英语

第3册

Essential English Course

湖南省教育厅组织编写

(试用)



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序 PREFACE

进入新世纪,随着我国社会主义市场经济体制的确立和科学技术进步日新月异,整个社会对优质教育资源日益增长的需求以及教育自身的改革与发展不断深入,对教师队伍建设提出了更新、更高的要求。按照教育部"教师教育要节划、有步骤、多渠道地纳入高等教育体系"的部署,各地积极推进三级师范的二级师范的过渡,有力地提升了小学教师培养的学历层次。但是,经过几年的实践,我们发现,虽然小学教师培养的层次提升了,形式过渡了,但由于培养内容和模式没有进行相应的调整和改革,因此,培养的质量和效益没有得到相应的客和模式没有进行相应的调整和改革,因此,培养的质量和效益没有得到相应的年龄结构、学科结构、则识结构、教育观念、教学方法、创新能力的关系、等行法、创新能力还不能适应教育现代化的发展要求,小学教师队伍年龄老化现象比严重,农村小学音乐、美术、综合课教师短缺,信息技术和英语教师严重不足,受过高等教育的小学教师的比例仍然很小,这些都严重地妨碍了基础教育持续、健康和均衡发展。

2005年3月,根据湖南省委、湖南省人民政府关于加强农村中小学师资队伍建设的决定和部署,湖南省教育厅针对当前农村小学教师年龄老化和教师教育中生源质量下降,师范专业教育弱化,教育实习环节不落实等突出问题,成立专题调研组,深入师范院校和市(州)、县(市、区)教育部门及中小学校,就中小学教师培养情况开展调研,撰写了专题调研报告。当时,我在湖南省人民政府担任副省长,主持全省的教育工作时认真审读了这个调研报告,对此报告给予充分的肯定并就中小学教师培养工作提出了一系列建议与意见。在此基础上,湖南省人民政府办公厅批转了湖南省教育厅《关于进一步加强中小学教师培养工作的意见》(以下简称《意见》),决定采取有力措施进一步完善教师教育体系结构,规范教师教育办学秩序,加强教师教育宏观规划与管理,同时还决定在全省实施农村小学教师定向培养专项计划,以此为突破口吸引优秀初中毕业生报考教师教

育专业,改革师范生培养模式,强化实践教学环节,全面加强小学教师培养工作。教育部对湖南省这项工作给予高度评价,并于2005年12月专门发简报向全国推介。

根据《意见》的要求,湖南省教育厅开始实施农村小学教师定向培养专项计划,为全省农村乡镇以下小学定向培养五年制专科层次小学教师。2006年和2007年两年共招生录取优秀初中毕业生3102名。这批学生分别与其所在县政府签订了协议书,承诺毕业后回协议所在县(市、区)乡村小学服务5年以上,对此,社会各界反响非常好。2007年《中共湖南省委、湖南省人民政府关于建设教育强省的决定》计划"十一五"期间以这样的方式为农村培养1万名小学教师。

接下来,将这些学生培养成什么样的小学教师,以及如何来培养的问题摆到了我们的面前。基于以下几个方面的考虑,我们决定按"全科型"模式培养这批学生,即使他们成为"适应基础教育改革、发展和全面实施素质教育的需要,能够承担小学各门课程的教学任务,基本具备从事小学教育、教研和管理的能力,具有一定的专业发展潜力,德智体美等全面发展的专科学历"的小学教师。这是因为:

第一,小学生具有整体认知世界和生性活泼的心理特点,要求教师具有良好的知识结构和综合能力,具有能歌善舞、能写会画的艺术素质,对儿童富识爱宽,同情心、恒心和耐心。第二,传统的中等师范学校培养的小学教师知识,动笔,音乐、美术、体育、"三笔字"、普通话等基本功扎实,教学技能突出,动笔的大孩强,能很快胜任小学各学科教学,基本属于全科型小学教师类型。第三,实践证明,按学科专业教育与教师专业教育相分离的模式进行分科培养的小学教育、第四,在发达国家普遍认为小学教师是一个种人的训练使师范生成为符合现行小学教育要求的合格,能够胜任小学阶段国家统一课程所有学科的教学。第五,目前我国农村地区地域行的教师编制标准的前提下,客观上要求每个教师必须能够胜任各科教学,在现行的教师编制标准的前提下,客观上要求每个教师必须能够胜任各科教学,有时还要求能够"包班"。第六,由2~3个教师教授一个班化人教学,有时还要求能够"包班"。第六,由2~3个教师教授一个班化教师等里生本础教育与国际接轨的必然趋势,这有利于增强教师的责任感,增加教师与基础教育与国际接轨的必然趋势,这有利于增强教师的责任感,增加教师与生交流、沟通的机会,从而全方位地了解学生,并给予学生更多的关心、关注和鼓励。

构建科学、合理的课程体系是实现"全科型"小学教师培养目标的关键。为此,我们成立了"湖南省小学教师教育教材建设委员会",分三个步骤进行课程

开发:一是制订颁发《湖南省五年制专科层次小学教师培养课程方案(试行)》,将课程体系分为必修、选修两大块,其中必修部分分文化、教学技能、课程教学理论、教育实践四大模块。该课程体系的最大特点是降低了文化类课程所占比重(53.2%),提高了教育理论和实践类课程比重(24.7%),并根据农村小学教育的需要设置英语、音乐、美术、体育、计算机必选课,鼓励学生发展个性和特长。二是按严格程序研制学科教学大纲。先采取招标(邀标)的方式,从专业、职称、教师教育资历、科研成果等方面,确定参与编写教学大纲的人员,然后组织教师教育专家、教师教育第一线教师、学科专家、优秀小学教师等各方面人员组成评审组,对教学大纲进行初审、终审和最后鉴定,直到合格为止。三是在对培养目的、意义、步骤、内容选择及编排、使用等方面进行论证的基础上,组织编写五年制专科层次小学教师培养的整套教材。

教材是课程的重要载体,是实现课程目标的根本保障。由湖南省教育厅组织编写的这套教材是湖南省教师教育研究群体集体智慧的结晶,具有以下三个方面的显著特点。

- 一、科学性。每本教材都在研制教学大纲的基础上编写,由学科专家组最后审定,既注重学科知识内在体系的完整性,又吸收学科最新研究成果。整套教材反映了当今世界教师教育的发展趋势,力求加强学科之间的相互渗透和知识整合,形成功能互补、相互协调的知识体系。
- 二、针对性。充分考虑培养对象的初中学历起点、可塑性强及专业发展方向等因素,将文化基础课定位在与专科学历相适应的水准,开足英语、音乐、美术、体育、舞蹈等课程,增加教育类课程,强化教育实践,力求满足我国基础教育课程改革对小学教育发展和农村小学教师的新要求。

三、实用性。借鉴传统中等师范教材、现行师范专科教材及国外小学教师培养教材的成功经验,在内容选择上力求使学生"知识博、基础实、适应广",具有宽泛、扎实的理科、文科、艺术、信息技术、教育学、心理学、教育法律和法规等方面的知识,在内容编排上,注意由浅入深、循序渐进,符合学生的身心特点和认知规律,力求使师生易教易学。比如英语、音乐、美术、体育、计算机等课程,除基础课外,还增加了选修课,内容更多,难度更大,要求更高,目的在于发展学生的个性和特长。

基础教育的基础在小学。一个人可能不接受高等教育,但不能不读小学,否则他(她)就是文盲,就无法生存和立足于当今社会。因此,小学教育的重要性无论怎么强调都不过分。我分管教育多年,十分关注教师队伍尤其是小学教师队伍建设,深切感受到在经济发展水平和教育硬件相对薄弱的背景下,加

强教师队伍建设是促进教育事业发展的根本依靠。由于目前专科层次小学教师培养教材的使用处于无序状态,编写这套培养"全科型"小学教师的教材,既是小学教师队伍建设的重要内容,也是一项开创性的工作,可以在小学教师培养史上浓墨重彩地写上一笔。坦率地说,这也是我经历过的最有意义的工作之一。

由于时间短、任务重,这套"全科型"小学教师培养教材可能还有不尽如人意之处。建议先试用,然后组织力量对教材的使用情况进行广泛调研,在征求教师、学生意见和建议的基础上,对教材进行修订,努力使教材更完善,以不断适应基础教育改革与发展对小学教师培养的要求。

恰逢今天是我国第23个教师节,让我以激动的心情向广大教师与教育工作者致以节日的问候,并向教育界和全社会推荐湖南省教育厅组织编写的这套"全科型"小学教师培养教材。

是为序。

2007年9月10日

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Pronunciation & Intonation

Pausing (停顿)

在日常的表达过程中,我们都会有意无意地对所说的话语进行停顿,这样的朗 读技巧能够使我们的表达显得更加条理清晰,有张有弛,听者也能毫不费力地抓住 我们讲话的主要意思,从而增加沟通的有效性。从语音学的角度来讲,停顿的目的 就是为了使语流顺畅、意思清楚,或是为了强调某个方面的内容。一般来说,停顿 主要出现在以下情形中: ①由表停顿的标点符号如 ","、"."、";"、":" 等隔开的 部分;②根据语法结构划分的意群 (meaning group) 之间。如:The day has twentyfour hours, / an hour sixty minutes / and a minute sixty seconds.

Task 1: Read aloud the following sentences and pay attention to pausing.

- 1. Better to do well / than to say well.
- 2. An apple a day / keeps the doctor away.
- 3. Take care of the pence / and the pounds will take care of themselves.
- 4. He who makes no mistakes / makes nothing.

Tank 2: Read aloud the following passages and pay attention to pausing.



Passage 1

A Polite Request

If you park your car in a wrong place, / a traffic policeman will soon find it.

// You will be very lucky / if he lets you go without a ticket. // However, / this does not always happen. // Traffic police are sometimes very polite. // During my holiday in Sweden, / I found this note on my car: / "Sir, / we welcome you to our city. // This is a 'No Parking' area. // You will enjoy your stay here / if you pay attention to our street signs. // This note / is only a reminder." // If you receive a request like this, / you cannot fail to obey it. //

Passage 2

Go Fishing

A drunkard decides to go ice fishing, / so he gathers his gear / and goes walking around / until he finds a big patch of ice. // He heads into the center of the ice / and begins to saw a hole. // All of a sudden, / a loud booming voice comes out of the sky. // "You will find no fish under that ice." //

The drunkard looks around, / but sees no one. // He starts sawing again. // Once more, / the voice speaks, / "As I said before, / there is no fish under the ice." //

The drunkard looks all around, / high and low, / but can't see a single soul. // He picks up the saw / and tries one more time to fish. // Before he can even start cutting, / the huge voice interrupts. // "I have warned you three times now. // There is no fish!" //

The drunkard is now flustered / and somewhat scared, / so he asks the voice, / "How do you know there is no fish? // Are you God trying to warn me?" //

"No", / the voice replied. // "I am the manager of this hockey area!" //



Listening & Speaking

Expressing Complaint

Task 1: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the

questions you hear.

- 1. A. He feels unhappy.
 - C. He feels sad.
- 2. A. She was glad.
 - C. She was hungry.
- 3. A. She is sick.
 - C. She feels tired.
- 4. A. The man's baby.
 - C. The neighbor's baby.

- B. He feels fine.
- B. She was late.
- B. She dislikes doing homework.
- B. The woman's baby.

Fack 2: Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

- 1. A. The soup.
- B. The soap.
- C. The soda.

- 2. A. In a supermarket.
- B. At a theater.
- C. At a restaurant.

- 3. A. He was rude.
 - B. His English was not good enough.
 - C. He already changed the customer's food.
- 4. A. Bring the customer a new dish.
 - B. Fire the waiter.
 - C. Give the customer a free dish.

Fack 3: Study the following expressions and the sample dialogue, and then practice in pairs.

Expressions

- I have something to complain.
- ◆ I want to make a complaint.
- ◆ I am not at all satisfied with...
- ◆ It's very unsatisfactory.
- ◆ Do you have to...?

- I have a complaint to make.
- ◆ I want to complain about / of...
- ◆ I hate to have to say this, but...
- ◆ I hate to bring this up.
- ♦ I feel something should be done about...

Sample Dialogue

Customer: I wish to complain of the T-shirt I bought yesterday.

Shopkeeper: What's the matter?

Customer: I tried Size M yesterday and it was suitable. But the salesman

packed the wrong size - Size S for me. It's too small.

Shopkeeper: Sorry, I'll change a larger one for you.

Customer: It's been raining hard outside and I spent 45 minutes to get here.

Shopkeeper: I'm terribly sorry! This one is Size M. Here you are. I hope you

don't mind.

Customer: I hate to have to say this, but the salesman should be more careful

next time.



Reading

Reading A

Bill Gates

Everyone has heard of Bill Gates, the richest person in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world's largest computer software company, and Gates was the world's youngest billionaire at the age of 31.

His full name is William Henry Gates III, and he was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, U. S. A. At school, Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent, and was especially good at math and science. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside, the school where he first began to use computers. 13-year-old Bill Gates and his school friend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programs and learning about computers instead of doing their homework!

After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's best-known university. The next year, he and Paul Allen wrote an operating program for