



幼儿师范学校统编教材

# 新编 英语


Xinbian Yingyu  
Zonghe Jiaocheng

## 综合教程

第一册

主审 刘榜离  
主编 孙磊民 王月霞



 郑州大学出版社



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# 前言

为了推动我省幼儿师范英语教育课程的发展,适应目前我省幼儿师范英语教学的需要,根据河南省教育厅制定的《三年制中等幼儿师范学校课程方案(试行)》,我们编写了学前教育专业英语教材。本书共分两册《新编英语综合教程》(第一册)和《新编英语综合教程》(第二册),并配有光盘,随教材一起使用。本教材分别可用作三年制、3+2、五年制的幼儿师范学校学生的教材。

## 一、编写特色

1. 主题选择由浅入深,从与日常生活紧密相关的内容入手,逐步过渡到较抽象、有一定深度的话题。训练学生从听懂某一主题的内容到可以表达相关的思想和观点。

2. 各单元材料的选择以短小精悍、难度适宜的国外原版材料为主,兼顾材料的多样性,语言的真实性,注重提高学生的综合文化素质。

3. 练习形式多样,既有常见的选择题、判断题,也有填空题、简答题,既有机械模仿练习,也有让学生自由发挥的题目。

4. 各单元之间均遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则,体现出英语技能提高的系统性与连续性。

5. 听、说、读、写、译全面发展。

6. 教材版面生动、图文并茂,注重内容的多样性、实用性与趣味性。

## 二、编写体例

本教程每册有20单元,每单元围绕一个交际话题从听、说、读、写等方面加以强化。每单元包括:

1. 听力与会话。依据各单元交际话题所涉及的交际情景,提供听力与会话材料。材料力求精炼、真实,语言标准、得体,主要用来训练学生的听说能力。

2. 课文。课文的长度在200字左右,是该单元主题的相应阅读材料。为帮助学生加深对课文的理解,并联系本人所熟悉的信息进行口头练习,每篇课文都附有课前和课后练习。

3. 单词和短语。单词和短语是各单元课文中出现的单词和短语,并给出了单词的国际音标、词性、中文释义和短语的中文释义。

4. 注释。注释针对课文,包括三方面:一是从语法、句型等方面解释课文中的疑点、难点;二是介绍相关的文化背景知识,加深学生对课文的理解;三是对课文中重要的短语进行补充说明。

5. 练习。练习是针对各课的重点内容而设计的,力求难度适中。

本教程由郑州大学外国语学院王月霞和孙磊民老师主编。范春香、穆念伟、李茂启老师任副主编,张留斗教授任编委并审该校对了全书。

为了保证本教材的编写质量,郑州大学出版社策划编辑戚鹏同志又分别约请了郑州大学外国语学院的著名专家刘榜离教授和外研社出版的《大学英语》副主编的张留斗教授进行审读把关。谨此致谢!这也充分反映了郑州大学出版社对本教材出版的认真负责的态度。

由于时间及编者水平有限,错误之处在所难免。欢迎广大专家、教师和学习者提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。

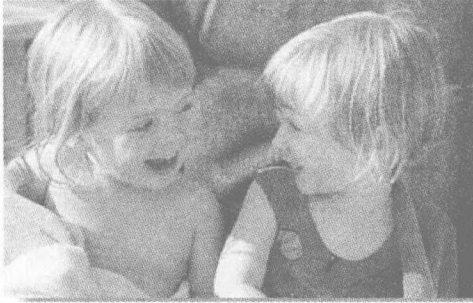
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## Unit 1 Self – introduction



### ● Warming – up

1. Give a brief self – introduction to the class.
2. Say something about your hobby.

### ● Listening

#### I . Listen carefully. Draw a circle around the letter beside the word you hear.

- |              |         |           |          |
|--------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. a. bee    | b. tea  | c. key    | d. peak  |
| 2. a. pig    | b. kid  | c. big    | d. dig   |
| 3. a. meat   | b. week | c. sit    | d. kick  |
| 4. a. copy   | b. hit  | c. please | d. beef  |
| 5. a. weep   | b. this | c. need   | d. busy  |
| 6. a. clean  | b. meet | c. cream  | d. eat   |
| 7. a. city   | b. wish | c. deep   | d. sleep |
| 8. a. feel   | b. meal | c. deal   | d. bill  |
| 9. a. clinic | b. did  | c. bid    | d. dip   |
| 10. a. gift  | b. fit  | c. feet   | d. fig   |

#### II . Listen carefully. Draw a circle around the letter beside the sentence you hear.

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. She is from Finland. | b. She is from England. |
| c. She is from Greenland.  | d. She is from Ireland. |
| 2. a. This is a big deal.  | b. This is a pigtail.   |
| c. This is a big bill.     | d. This is a big meal.  |



3. a. Give him a gift, please.  
c. Give me the tea, please.
4. a. I feel very sick today.  
c. They often fish in the sea.
5. a. Sydney is a big city.  
c. Please pick up the key for me.
- b. Give me the bill, please.  
d. Give him a wish, please.
- b. It fits me well.  
d. He sits on the seat.
- b. I found the clinic closed then.  
d. I believe you can eat it up.

## ● Speaking

### I. Read the following words loudly.

receive    believe    please    clean    beef  
babysit    picnic    clinic    timid    ticket

### II. Read the following sentences loudly.

1. Please come to tea with me by the sea.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. Mr. Smith is reading a book in his study.
4. Please sit with me and drink some coffee.
5. He lives near a clinic.

### III. Read the following dialogue loudly and role – play it.

Jane:    Hi, my name is Jane. I'm from America.  
Pingping: I'm Pingping. I'm from China.  
Jane:    I'm in Class Two, Grade One. And you?  
Pingping: Me, too. We're in the same class. I'm fifteen years old.  
Jane:    Oh, I'm 16.  
Pingping: Then you can be my elder sister. I have no brothers and sisters.  
Jane:    I'd like to.

## ● Reading

### Pre – reading

1. Where is Professor White from?
2. What does Professor White like?
3. If we want to call her, what shall we say?

## Professor White Introduces Herself



Professor White is in her first class. She introduces herself to her students.

Good morning, everyone! This is our first lesson and I'd like to introduce myself to you. I'm from the United States but actually I was born in England. My family moved to the States when I was a little girl. You can see that I have brown curly hair and blue eyes. I'm 170 cm tall and perhaps a little bit overweight. I like Chinese culture so much that my hobbies are Chinese painting and Beijing Opera. I enjoy Chinese food and I'm also quite skilled in using chopsticks. I also like traveling in China. There are many beautiful places here. I would like to be your friend not only in class, but also after class. Oh, my name is Helen White. Please call me Helen. Now, do you have any more questions about me?

### New words and Expressions

actually/ˈæktʃuəli/adv. 事实上,实际上

bit/bit/n. 一点儿,一些

chopsticks/ˈtʃɒpstɪks/n. 筷子

culture/ˈkʌltʃə/n. 文化

enjoy/inˈdʒɔɪ/v. 喜爱

hobby/ˈhɒbi/n. 业余爱好

opera/ˈɒpərə/n. 歌剧

overweight/ˌəʊvəˈweɪt/adj. 超重

painting/ˈpeɪntɪŋ/n. 绘画

perhaps/pəˈhæps/adv. 也许,可能

professor/prəˈfesə/n. 教授

Beijing Opera 京剧

...would like to... 愿意,喜欢

be skilled in doing sth. 擅长做某事, 熟练做某事  
not only...but also... 不仅……而且……

## Notes

1. the States = the United States, 美国全称为 the United States of America, 简称为 the U. S. A.
2. Please call me Helen. 在美国, 人们在非正规场合喜欢直呼其名, 不管是熟人还是第一次见面, 所以 Helen White 让学生可以叫她的名字。但我们也可以叫她 Professor White 或 Miss White。

## Post - reading

### I. Mark the following statements with T (true) or F (false) according to the text.

- ( ) 1. Professor White is introduced to the students of each class.  
( ) 2. She was born and grew up in England.  
( ) 3. She has brown hair and blue eyes.  
( ) 4. She is very interested in Chinese culture.  
( ) 5. She likes Chinese food very much although she can't use chopsticks well.  
( ) 6. She would like to make friends with her students.

### II. Match the following words and expressions with their Chinese meanings.


actually	业余爱好
culture	超重
hobby	擅长做某事
overweight	实际上
not only...but also...	不仅……而且……
be skilled in doing...	文化

### III. Translate the following Chinese expressions into English.

1. 把自己介绍给大家
2. 喜欢旅游
3. 课堂内外
4. 擅长玩游戏
5. 卷卷的黑头发
6. 吃饭用筷子

## ● Phonetics

### I. 元音:/i:/ /i/

 /i:/ 是长元音; 发/i:/时, 唇部向两耳边咧, 成扁平形。舌尖抵下齿,

音长。

/i/是短元音。发/i/时,一定要短促有力,舌尖抵住下齿,舌两侧抵上齿两侧,唇型扁平,开口比/i:/大些。

## II. 辅音:爆破音/p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/

清辅音:/p/ /t/ /k/

浊辅音:/b/ /d/ /g/

发/p/ /b/音时,双唇紧闭,在口腔中憋住一口气,然后猛地分开双唇,气流从口腔中冲出,送气有力。发/p/声带不振动;发/b/声带振动。

发/t/ /d/音时,舌尖紧贴上齿龈,然后舌尖突然离开上齿龈,气流冲出口腔。发/t/声带不振动;发/d/声带振动。

发/k/ /g/音时,舌后部隆起紧贴软腭,憋气,然后舌后部突然离开软腭,同时气流冲出口腔。声带不振动,送气发出/k/;声带振动,不送气发出/g/。

## III. 朗读下列单词,写出画线部分的音标。

- |                  |                      |                  |                 |   |   |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. <u>s</u> heep | pe <u>a</u>          | bel <u>ie</u> ve | key             | / | / |
| 2. <u>s</u> it   | ci <u>t</u> y        | bu <u>s</u> y    | mo <u>n</u> ey  | / | / |
| 3. p <u>l</u> ay | ap <u>p</u> le       | <u>h</u> ed      | rab <u>bi</u> t | / | / |
| 4. <u>t</u> ea   | bet <u>t</u> er      | <u>d</u> eep     | mi <u>dd</u> le | / | / |
| 5. ca <u>t</u>   | <u>k</u> ee <u>p</u> | <u>g</u> reat    | egg             | / | / |

## IV. 朗读下列单词,注意发音的不同。

/i:/	/i/
eat	it
ease	is
feet	fit
leave	live
seat	sit
deep	dip

## ● English for fun.

I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish,  
but if you wish the wish the witch wishes,  
I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.

## Unit 2 Greetings



### ● Warming - up

1. It's the first day you are in this school, how do you greet your new roommate?
2. Now you are in the school canteen, how do you greet your classmate?

### ● Listening

#### I. Listen carefully. Draw a circle around the letter beside the word you hear.

- |              |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. a. bed    | b. fed    | c. vet    | d. red    |
| 2. a. bad    | b. bag    | c. hat    | d. rat    |
| 3. a. pet    | b. fat    | c. cat    | d. get    |
| 4. a. tell   | b. hell   | c. fell   | d. sell   |
| 5. a. rest   | b. pen    | c. kept   | d. help   |
| 6. a. heavy  | b. happy  | c. happen | d. have   |
| 7. a. flat   | b. flag   | c. fled   | d. flesh  |
| 8. a. French | b. friend | c. frank  | d. free   |
| 9. a. desk   | b. fact   | c. vest   | d. rabbit |
| 10. a. habit | b. rabbit | c. marry  | d. carry  |

#### II. Listen carefully. Draw a circle around the letter beside the sentence you hear.

- |                                               |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. <i>Harry Potter</i> is a best - seller. | b. How is the weather? |
| c. The weather is getting better.             | d. How is the sweater? |
| 2. a. I have bread for my breakfast.          |                        |

- b. He has an egg for his breakfast.
  - c. The fat man bought eggs for his family.
  - d. The fat man ate seven eggs for his breakfast.
- 3. a. He's very busy today.
  - b. She's a beauty that day.
  - c. He's handsome in the wedding day.
  - d. He's absent in the wedding day.
- 4. a. There is an electric fan in the van.
  - b. Give me a hand in carrying the fan.
  - c. He left an electric fan in the van.
  - d. His left hand was hurt in carrying the fan.
- 5. a. He put his left hand on the desk.
  - b. He left his handbook on the desk.
  - c. He ate an egg and bread with his left hand.
  - d. He has no hope finding his handbook.

## ● Speaking

### I . Read the following words loudly.

breakfast   carry   weather   ready   flatter  
request   village   value   handy   happen

### II . Read the following sentences loudly.

1. He sells the best hen's eggs every day.
2. That sweater fits for today's weather.
3. I prepared some bags of bread for my best friend.
4. The fat man dressed himself in red.
5. Mr. Well began to eat the bread and egg as soon as he sat down.

### III . Read the following dialogue loudly and role – play it.

Pingping: Hello. Are you Jane Smith?

Jane: Oh, yes. Jane Smith from America.

Pingping: How do you do, Jane. My name is Pingping.

Jane: How do you do, Pingping.

Pingping: Welcome to China, Jane. Let me show you around our campus.

Jane: That's very kind of you. Thanks.

Pingping: You are welcome.

## ● Reading

### Pre – reading

1. When you're introduced to a stranger in our country, what will you do?

2. What will Americans do when they first meet each other?
3. Do the Americans often shake hands with each other?

### ***No time for Formality***



American people are always in a hurry. It seems they don't have time for formality. So American informality is well known. But you may still feel somewhat surprised at this "lack of respect". This is especially true in the business world. Most Americans have little concern for "rank" or "title". They often use first names upon meeting people for the first time. They may introduce their friend to you in this way: "Li Hong, this is Mary Smith." In this situation, you are free to call the lady "Mary" or "Miss Smith". American people do not always shake hands upon meeting strangers. They often just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello". To American people, such an informal greeting really means the same thing as a formal handshaking. Similarly, American people do not have a formal "farewell". They will just wave "good - bye" to the whole group. Or perhaps, they will simply say "Bye" or "So long" and then leave. There are no handshakes in most cases. To Americans, a friendly, informal relationship is the most important thing.

### **New Words and Expressions**

- business/ˈbiznis/n. 生意, 商业  
case/keɪs/n. 情况, 例子  
concern/kənˈsɜ:n/n. 关心, 关注  
especially/iːspeʃəli/adv. 特别是  
farewell/ˈfeəˌwel/n. &v. 再见, 永别  
formal/ˈfɔ:ml/adj. 正式的, 正规的  
informality/ɪnfɔ:ˈmæləti/n. 不正规, 非正式

rank/ræŋk/n. 头衔  
relationship/riˈleɪʃənʃɪp/n. 关系,联系  
shake/ʃeɪk/v. 握(手),摇(头)  
similarly/ˈsɪmɪləli/adv. 相似  
situation/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃən/n. 形式,情形  
somewhat/ˈsʌmwɒt/adv. 有点儿,稍微  
surprised/səˈpraɪzd/adj. 吃惊的  
title/ˈtaɪtl/n. 头衔  
wave/weɪv/v. 挥手,招手

in a hurry 着急,匆忙  
well known 闻名的,著名的  
be surprised at...对.....感到吃惊  
have concern for 关心  
first name 名字  
shake hands/hand shaking 握手  
so long 再见

## Notes

first name, last name, middle name. 英语姓名的一般结构为:教名 + 自取名 + 姓。如 William Jefferson Clinton。但在很多场合,中间名往往略去不写,如 George Bush,而且许多人更喜欢用昵称取代正式教名,如 Bill Clinton。教名和中间名又称个人名(first name, given name),姓为 last name, surname 或 family name。

## Post – reading

### I. Choose the correct answer from each group of choices.

1. Which is not true of American people according to the passage?
  - a. They are always in a hurry.
  - b. They seem to have no time for formality.
  - c. They are well known for their informality.
  - d. They show no respect for each other.
2. When American people are introduced to one another, they usually \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. say "How are you"
  - b. smile and say "Hi"
  - c. laugh loudly and say "hello"
  - d. shake hands
3. When John Smith, an American, is introduced to you, you could properly greet him by



saying \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. "Hello, Smith"
- b. "Hi, Mr. John"
- c. "Glad to meet you, John"
- d. "Nice to meet you, John Smith"

4. To American people, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a friendly relationship is the most important thing
- b. informality means politeness
- c. title or rank is useless
- d. handshaking is not friendly

5. "American people do not have a formal 'farewell'" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. they don't say good - bye
- b. they are informal in saying good - bye
- c. they only wave hands to a group of people
- d. they say "so long" instead of "good - bye"

6. What is the author's tone in this passage?

- a. negative
- b. positive
- c. ironical
- d. objective

**II. Match the following words and expressions with their synonyms (同义词) or antonyms (反义词).**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. farewell    | a. unfriendly  |
| 2. somewhat    | b. informal    |
| 3. formal      | c. slowly      |
| 4. informality | d. good - bye  |
| 5. similarly   | e. formality   |
| 6. in a hurry  | f. differently |
| 7. friendly    | g. rather      |

**III. Translate the following Chinese expressions into English.**

- 1. 在大多数情况下
- 2. 对头衔没兴趣
- 3. 想法相似
- 4. 生意场
- 5. 亲密关系
- 6. 挥手再见