

学 前 教 育 专 业 统 编 教 材

公 共 基 础 课 系 列 教 材

总主编 王月霞 徐 晶

XUEQIAN SHIYONG YINGYU JIAOCHENG

学 前

# 实用英语教程

( 第 四 册 )

■ 主编 李 晓 李 琳 冯后畏

ENGLISH



郑州大学出版社

学前教育专业统编教材

公共基础课系列教材

总主编 王月霞 徐 晶

XUEQIAN SHIYONG YINGYU JIAOCHENG

学 前  
实用英语教程

(第四册)

主编 李 晓 李 琳 冯后畏

ENGLISH



郑州大学出版社  
郑州



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学前实用英语教程. 第四册/李晓,李琳,冯后畏主编. —郑州:  
郑州大学出版社,2015.5

(学前教育专业统编教材/王月霞,徐晶总主编)

ISBN 978-7-5645-2196-7

I. ①学… II. ①李…②李…③冯… III. ①学前教育-  
英语课-高等学校-教材 IV. ①G613.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 033300 号

郑州大学出版社出版发行  
郑州市大学路 40 号  
出版人:张功员  
全国新华书店经销  
郑州文华印务有限公司印制  
开本:890 mm×1 240 mm 1/16  
印张:8  
字数:172 千字  
版次:2015 年 5 月第 1 版

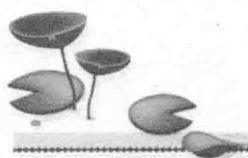
邮政编码:450052  
发行电话:0371-66966070

印次:2015 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书号:ISBN 978-7-5645-2196-7

定价:16.60 元

本书如有印装质量问题,由本社负责调换



## 编委名单

### 总主编

王月霞 徐 晶

### 主 编

李 晓 李 琳 冯后畏

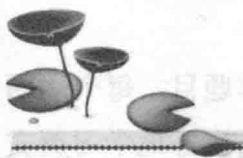
### 副主编

王海歌 赵惠锋

### 编 委 (按姓氏笔画排序)

王海歌 冯后畏 李 晓

李 琳 赵惠锋



## 前言

为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,我们编写了本套学前教育专业英语教材。本教材可供三年制、“3+2”分段制、五年一贯制的幼儿师范学校学生使用。

本教材具有以下编写特色:

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。
2. 各单元材料的选择,短小精悍、难度适宜,兼顾材料的多样性和语言的真实性,注重提高学生的综合文化素质。
3. 各单元之间遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则,体现出英语技能提高的系统性与连续性。
4. 体现语言运用的交际性,使学生通过听、说、读、写、译等基本功的训练,达到能传递信息、能用英语进行简单交流的程度;培养学生在学前教育岗位上运用英语的综合能力。
5. 教材图文并茂,注重内容的多样性、实用性与趣味性。

本教材分为一、二、三、四共四册。每册有十个单元,每个单元围绕一个交际话题从听、说、读、写、译等方面加以强化。

本册每个单元包含以下几个部分:

1. WARMING-UP: 准备工作。该部分罗列了一些和本单元有关的生动图片及相关词汇。
2. LISTENING & SPEAKING: 听说。该部分依据各单元交际话题所涉及的交际情景,提供了一些听力与会话材料。
3. READING: 阅读。该部分又分为精读(Text A)和拓展阅读(Text B)。精读课文长度在200个单词左右,是该单元主题的相应阅读材料。每篇课文都附有课前及课后练习和注释,以帮助学生加深对课文的理解,掌握相关的语言信息。在阅读部分的基础上,提高深度与广度,并选择趣味性强的阅读材料以达到拓展学生的阅读面、完善学生的认知结构的目的。

4. GRAMMAR:语法。该部分理论加实践,以达到加深学生对英语句型结构认识的目的。

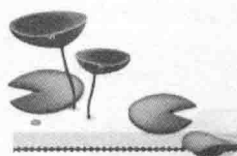
5. EXERCISES:练习。该部分主要针对各单元语音或语法知识设置了练习题,使学生能够通过多做练习更好地掌握相关的知识。

6. WRITING:写作。写作部分针对每一单元的主题设置了相应的写作题目。每个主题都有写作的引导和字数的限制,旨在引导学生了解英文写作的格式与规范,更好地学习英文写作。

由于时间及编者水平有限,教材中肯定存在问题和偏差。欢迎广大专家、教师和学习者提出批评意见与改进建议。

编者

2015年1月



# Contents

● Unit 1	Are They Interesting? .....	001
● Unit 2	Body Language .....	014
● Unit 3	Festivals .....	024
● Unit 4	Job Interview .....	035
● Unit 5	Transportation .....	044
● Unit 6	Saving the Earth .....	055
● Unit 7	Love .....	064
● Unit 8	Internet .....	076
● Unit 9	Career .....	087
● Unit 10	Life in the Future .....	098
● Words in Each Unit	.....	108
● Vocabulary	.....	114

## Unit 1

## Are They Interesting?

## WARMING-UP



1. Do you think these two pictures are interesting?
2. Why do you think they are funny?

## LISTENING &amp; SPEAKING

## I. Listen to the sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. Please, don't \_\_\_\_\_ fun of me when I am not feeling well.
2. Some students speak English with a strong \_\_\_\_\_ accent.
3. Why do \_\_\_\_\_ Germans and Japanese people like to watch Mr. Bean?
4. When Tom dressed himself in his Mum's skirt, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
5. What are the \_\_\_\_\_ between the two comedies(喜剧).

## II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks.

1 (Fun/Funny) plays make us laugh. Clowns make people, 2 (most/



mostly) children, laugh with the way they are dressed, look 3 (or/and) walk. Crosstalk 4 (shoes/shows), or Xiangsheng, have 5 (existed/existence) for more than two thousand years. They still remain a major form of 6 (entertain/entertainment) to Chinese people. 7 (Laugh/Laughter) is the best medicine in life. We often find people who have good sense of 8 (humor/humorous) more 9 (attract/attractive). Some people think they can only understand jokes of their 10 (own/owe) culture.

### III. Listen and complete the dialogue.

A: Wake up, Joe. It's seven o'clock. If you're going to 1 you'll have to 2 now. Hey, Joe, wake up!

B: Mmmmmmm.

A: Joe. Get up.

B: Is it seven o'clock 3 ?

A: Yes. It's seven.

B: Well, wake me up 4 twenty minutes. I decided to 5 the late bus.

A: Uh, uh...you told me last night not to let you 6 me out of getting you up 7 time. So, get up.

B: Okay, okay, stop 8. I'm up.

### IV. Group work

Imagine you want to play a trick on somebody on the morning of April fool's day. Work with your deskmate and think up a funny thing. Then share it with the class. You can act it out or create a dialogue.

## READING

### Pre-reading questions

1. In your daily life, what can make you feel relaxed?
2. How do you usually share with others after you have seen anything interesting in public places?

## Text A

## Laughter

Laughter is a powerful and free medicine that you're not taking enough of. Sharing a genuine laugh with a friend or co-worker can be enough to brighten every day, no matter how down-and-out we feel. Laughter is a stress-reducer, heart-helper, and confidence-builder. Let's learn more about the surprising benefits of humor:

1. Laughter stimulates your full body.
2. Laughter makes you feel better.
3. Laughter increases your immunity.
4. Laughter promotes heart health.
5. Laughter helps you stress less.
6. Laughter increases connection with others.
7. Laughter burns calories.
8. Laughter boosts mood and confidence.
9. Laughter can help you get through difficult times.

All of life's junk — break-ups, bad days, car accidents, family drama, relationship problems, you name it — seem worse while we're dealing with them in real-time. Keep the events of every day in perspective by asking yourself the question, "Is this really a big deal in the grandplan of things?" If the source of stress isn't something you'll remember next moment, lighten up. Search for the humor or irony in the situation and laugh it off. Smile, because you deserve to be happy!

## New words & Expressions

immunity [i'mju:niti] *n.* 免疫

calorie ['kæləri] *n.* 卡路里;热量 calories(复数)

genuine ['dʒenjuɪn] *adj.* 真正的;坦率的;真实的

stimulate ['stimjuleit] *v.* 刺激;激励;鼓舞;使兴奋

promote [prə'məut] *v.* 促进;推进;提升;助长

connection [kə'nekʃn] *n.* 连接;联系;关系

boost [bu:st] *v.* 促进;提高;增加;吹捧

junk [dʒʌŋk] *n.* 垃圾

irony ['aɪrəni] *n.* 反语;讽刺;冷嘲

deserve [di'zɜ:v] *v.* 应受;应得;值得

confidence-builder 树立信心

stress reducer 减压剂

## Notes

1. ...no matter how down-and-out we feel. 无论我们有多么穷困潦倒、孤苦无助。 down-and-out: 穷困潦倒、孤苦无助。 E. g. : When John first moved to New York, he was so down and out. 约翰刚到纽约时, 穷困潦倒。
2. Sharing a genuine laugh with a friend or co-worker can be enough to brighten every day... brighten *v.* (使)发亮。这个词是由 bright 加后缀-en 构成的。有些形容词加上后缀-en 构成及物动词, 如: soft/soften, tight/tighten 等。
3. Laughter can help you get through difficult times. 大笑可以帮你渡过难关。
4. Keep the events of every day in perspective by asking yourself the question... keep...in perspective: 全面客观地。
5. Search for the humor or irony in the situation and laugh it off. 搜寻身边中的幽默和讽刺并一笑置之吧! laugh off: 一笑置之。

## Post-reading

### I. Translate the following expressions into Chinese.

1. feel down and out
2. stimulate your full body
3. increase your immunity
4. burn calories
5. get through difficult times

### II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.

Write T for true and F for false.

- (     ) 1. Laughter only stimulates your full brain.
- (     ) 2. Laughter promotes heart health.
- (     ) 3. Sharing a crazy laugh with a friend or co-worker can be enough to brighten everyday.
- (     ) 4. Laughter can help you get through everything.
- (     ) 5. Laughter reduces connection with others.

### III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 树立信心的最好方法是经验。(confidence builder)
2. 新的任务最能刺激大脑。(stimulate)
3. 它可以点亮你周围的世界。(brighten)
4. 有个消除压力的最佳方法是很重要的。(stress reducer)
5. 我尽量全面客观地看事情。(keep...in perspective)

### IV. Complete each sentence with the phrases in the box using proper forms.

increase      down and out      promote      get through      burn  
deserve      boost      laugh off

1. Right now the poor guy is really \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There was a fire \_\_\_\_\_ in the large fireplace.
3. The woman was so fat that she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the doorway.
4. There is huge social pressure to \_\_\_\_\_ women.



5. Do the rich \_\_\_\_\_ their wealth?
6. This is not something you can just \_\_\_\_\_.
7. International tourists normally \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural industries.
8. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ the price of its cars.

## Text B

### The Youngest Mayor

Robert Tufts hasn't gone to preschool yet, but he's already been elected twice as mayor of a tiny tourist town in northern Minnesota(美国明尼苏达州的北部).

Mayor Tufts' name was picked during annual Taste of Dorset festival(每年一度的“多西特之味”节) to be mayor of Dorset for a second term. The town has no formal city government and has a population of 22 to 28, depending on whether the minister and his family are in town.

Bobby was only 3 when he won election(选举) last year. His mother, Emma Tufts, said she and her son, who turns 5(马上就五岁), got choked up when his name was seen for re-election Sunday.

“He's been going since 3 o'clock yesterday with cameras on his face,” she said Sunday afternoon. “He's having a long day but he's done really well. I'm surprised.”

Emma Tufts said her son's agenda(日程) includes raising money for the Ronald McDonald House Charities(麦当劳之家慈善) of the Red River Valley in Fargo, and making a new welcome sign for Dorset — the Restaurant Capital of the World.

They already raised \$750 from a walk this summer and planned to donate half the proceeds of Sunday's T-shirt sales to the charity.

## GRAMMAR

### 数词(Numeral)

英语数词表示数目或者顺序,可分为基数词和序数词。基数词表示数量,序数词表示顺序。

#### 一、基数词

1. 1—12 的基数词是独立的单词,即: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve。

2. 13—19 的基数词以-teen 结尾,如: fourteen, seventeen 等。但 13, 15, 18 较特殊,如: 13—thirteen, 15—fifteen, 18—eighteen。

3. 20—90 的整十位基数词均以-ty 结尾,如: sixty, ninety 等。但 20, 30, 40, 50, 80 较特殊,如: 20—twenty, 30—thirty, 40—forty, 50—fifty, 80—eighty。

4. 十位数与个位数之间要加连字符“-”,如: 28—twenty-eight, 96—ninety-six。

5. 百位和十位(若无十位则和个位)之间加 and,如: 148—one hundred and forty-eight, 406—four hundred and six。

6. hundred(百), thousand(千), million(百万), billion(十亿)等前面即使有具体的数词,也不能在它们的后面加 s。如: 600—six hundred, 800 万—eight million。

7. 1000 以上的数字,从后往前数每三位加一个逗号“,”,第一个逗号前为千(thousand),第二个逗号前为百万(million),第三个逗号前为 billion(十亿)。英语中无“万”这个词,我们可以用“几十个千”表示几万,“几百个千”表示几十万。如: 2,510=two thousand five hundred and ten; 84,296=eight-four thousand two hundred and ninety-six; 274,350=two hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and fifty。

## 二、序数词

序数词一般是以与之相应的基数词尾加-th 构成的,如:fourth, tenth 等。但以下这些基数词变为序数词时,有特别之处。

1. one—first, two—second, three—third, five—fifth, nine—ninth, twelve—twelfth。

2. 以 ty 结尾的单词,要先变 y 为 i,再加-eth,如:thirty—thirtieth, fifty—fiftieth。

3. 以 one, two, three 等结尾的多位数词,要将个位数变成序数词,如:twenty-one—twenty-first, one hundred and one—one hundred and first。

**【注意】**序数词前常用定冠词(有时还可以用不定冠词 a/an)来表示“又一”的意思。例如:

Mr. Brown has a second car. 布朗先生另外还有一辆车。

He has tried a second time. 他又尝试了一次。

## 三、数词的应用

### 1. 时刻的表示

小时、点钟、分钟、秒钟要用基数词。

1) “几点钟”用基数词加 o'clock, o'clock 常可省略。如:5 点钟—five (o'clock)。

2) “几点过几分”(不超过 30 分钟)用介词 past。如:7:05—five past seven, 7:15—fifteen (a quarter) past seven, 7:30—half past seven。

3) “差几分几点”用介词 to。如:7:40—twenty to eight, 7:45—fifteen (a quarter to eight)。

4) 日常生活中时间的读法常常可以简化,直接按基数词的顺序读。如 7:05 读作“seven o five”, 7:15 读作“seven fifteen”。

### 2. 年、月、日的表示

1) 年份用基数词。如:1999 年—nineteen ninety-nine; 1900 年—nineteen hundred; 2000 年—two thousand; 1905 年—nineteen o five。

2) 年用基数词,日用序数词。如:1998 年 6 月 8 日写作“June 8, 1998”,读作“June the eighth, nineteen ninety-eight”或“the eighth of June, nineteen ninety-eight”。

### 3. 世纪、年代的表示

(在)90 年代—(in) the nineties

(在)19 世纪—(in) the nineteenth century

(在)18 世纪 30 年代—(in) 1730s 或 1730's

### 4. 编号的表示

1) Lesson One = the first lesson 第一课。

2) Bus No. 3 = the No. 3 bus 3 路公共汽车。

3) 表示住所时不用“No.”。如 302 房间写作“Room 302”,读作“room three o two”。

4) 如果编号的数词比较长,一般用基数词。如第 457 页写作“Page 457”。

5) 电话号码用基数词。如:3855633—three eight five five six three three 或 three eight double five six double three。

### 5. 分数的表示

分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子大于 1,分母则加 s。如:1/3—one third, 2/3—two thirds。

另外,1/2—a (one) half; 1/4—one fourth 或 a (one) quarter; 3/4—three fourths 或 three quarters; 四分之一秒—half a second 或 a quarter of a second。

### 6. 小数的表示

表示有小数的词用基数词,如 5.5—five point five, 12.135—twelve point one three five。

### 7. 百分数的表示

5%—five percent (per cent), 0.8%—zero point eight percent (per cent)。

### 8. 其他用法

1) 基数词+单数名词+形容词构成合成形容词。如:一个五岁的男孩—a five-year-old boy; 一座 800 米长的桥—an 800-metre-long bridge; 女子 400 米接力—girls' 400-metre relay race。

2) 具体数词+metre(s)/kilometre(s)/kilo(s) long / high / tall / deep / away 等。如:Yangtze River is 6,300 kilometres long. 长江长 6300 公里。

3) 表示“几十岁”用序数词。如:在他三十几岁时—in his thirties。

4) 倍数的表达一倍用 once, 两倍用 twice, 两倍以上用基数词加 times。如:



5 倍—five times。再例如:

He is as tall a boy as I.

He is a head taller than I.

He is two years older than I.

China is four times as large as Europe.

I am twice as old as you. (= I am twice older than you. / I am twice the age of you. )

My books are twice as many as yours.

China is four times larger than Europe. (= China is four times the size of Europe. )

I pay twice as much as it was worth.

I pay twice as much for the house.

5) 编了号的事物要用基数词表示顺序,但是基数词要后置。如:第一课—Lesson One,第32页—Page 32,第305房间—Room 305,第12路公共汽车—Bus No. 12。

6) 101—999 的基数词先写百位数,后加 and 再写十位数和个位数。如: 691—six hundred and ninety-one。

7) 1000 以上的基数词先写千位数,后写百位数,再加 and,最后写十位数和个位数。如 5,893 写作“five thousand eight hundred and ninety-three”。在基数词中只有表示“百”“千”的单位词,没有表示“万”“亿”的单位词,而是用“thousand(千)”和“million(百万)”来表达,其换算关系为:1 万 = 10 thousand; 1 亿 = 100 million; 10 亿 = a thousand million = a billion。

8) 多位数的读法。1000 以上的多位数,要使用计数间隔或逗号“,”,即从个位起,每隔三位加一个间隔或逗号。第一个间隔或逗号前是“thousand(千)”,第二个间隔或逗号前是“million(百万)”,第三个间隔或逗号前是“a thousand million/a billion(十亿)”,每隔三位分段以后就都成了 101—999。读的时候十位数(或个位数)的前面一般要加 and,如 888,000,000 读作“eight hundred and eighty-eight million”。