



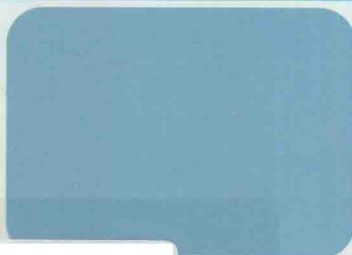
学前教育系列教材

总主编 杨四清

主编◎李 晓 王海歌

幼师实用英语

基础篇



郑州大学出版社



天中启航

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

幼师实用英语. 基础篇/李晓,王海歌主编. —郑州:郑州大学出版社,
2014.1

(天中启航)

ISBN 978-7-5645-1653-6

I. ①幼… II. ①李…②王… III. ①英语-幼儿师范学校-教材
IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 303446 号

郑州大学出版社出版发行

郑州市大学路 40 号

出版人:王 锋

全国新华书店经销

郑州龙洋印务有限公司印制

开本:787 mm×1 092 mm 1/16

印张:16

字数:351 千字

版次:2014 年 1 月第 1 版

邮政编码:450052

发行部电话:0371-66966070

印次:2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书号:ISBN 978-7-5645-1653-6

定价:27.00 元

本书如有印装质量问题,由本社负责调换



前言

前言

2013年10月

随着我国经济的发展和人民生活水平的提高,每个家庭对孩子成长的期望值越来越高,父母对孩子幼儿在幼儿时期的各项素质的培养和创新意识的培养高度重视,因此,幼儿教育事业得到迅速的发展。这也就需要一大批懂得幼儿身心发展规律的、掌握现代化幼儿教育理论技能的专业教师。而英语作为一门外语的重要性已经毋庸置疑,父母对孩子学习英语的投入越来越大。对于即将从事幼教工作的学生来说,熟练掌握英语是非常必要的。

目前出版的幼师英语教材虽然多种多样,但是真正适合幼师学生英语水平的教材却少之又少。基于这种情况,汝南幼儿师范学校英语教研组的全体教师通过认真研究各版本幼师教材,借助网络资料并结合本校学生特点,着手编写了本教材。本教材内容以训练学生正确书写、准确发音为基础,以培养学生英语口语交际能力为重点。教材编写形式多样,基础部分共编写了12个单元,分别设有“Classroom English”,“Speaking Practice”,“Reading”,“Story Time”,“Let's Sing”,“Phonetics”和“New Words and Expressions”等模块。每个单元都附有对应的译文以便学生课前预习、课后复习。教材还结合学生的特点及毕业后幼儿教学的需要编写了儿童英语歌谣、幼儿园英语教案、生活常用词汇、幼儿园一日生活用语选编和基础语法汇总。本教材适合三年制学生使用,也可作为幼儿教师培训及自学者使用。

本教材由李晓老师负责策划、拟纲和统稿,并担任主编。Unit 1~3、儿童英语歌谣、幼儿园英语教案、生活常用词汇和幼儿园一日生活用语选编由李晓老师编写;Unit 6、Revision I 和基础语法汇总由王海歌老师编写;Unit 5 和 Revision II 由徐慧老师编写;Unit 7 由桂爱华老师编写;Unit 4 由孙玉华老师编

写;Unit 8 由赵惠锋老师编写;Unit 9 由王新华老师编写;Unit 10由王玉双老师编写;Unit 11 由谷逢雨老师编写;Unit 12 由段彩云老师编写。

限于编者水平,教材中难免会存在缺点和不足之处,恳请广大使用者提出宝贵的意见,以使本教材不断完善。

编者

2013 年 10 月



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It's nice to meet you. 幸会。

Dialogue

Unit 1



Classroom English

Before Class

1. Quick! The bell is ringing. Be ready for class. 快点! 铃响了。准备上课。
2. There goes the bell. Are you ready for class? 铃响了。准备好上课了吗?
3. Class begins. Please get everything ready for class. 上课了。请准备好上课的用品。
4. Take out your textbooks and workbooks, please. 请拿出你们的课本和练习本。
5. OK. Let's sing an English song before class. 好的。让我们课前唱一首英文歌吧。



Speaking Practice

Sentence Patterns for Greetings, Introduction and Partings (问候、介绍和分别)

Hi, John. 你好, 约翰。

Good morning, Miss Wang. 早上好, 王小姐。

How are you? 你身体好吗?

How are you doing? 你过得好吗?

Fine, thank you. And you? 好, 谢谢。你呢?

John, have you met Mr. Chen? 约翰, 你认识陈先生吗?

This is Mr. Chen, Chen Ming. 这是陈先生, 陈明。

How do you do? 您好。

My name is John Smith. 我的名字叫约翰·史密斯。





It's nice to meet you. 幸会。

Dialogue

John: Good evening, Miss Wang.

Wang: Good evening. I'm glad to see you again.

John: Me, too. How is everything?

Wang: Everything is fine. How are you getting on?

John: Very well. How are your father and mother?

Wang: They are very well, thank you. John, come to meet my friend. This is Li Yan, have you met before?

John: No. How do you do, Miss Li?

Li: How do you do?

John: I must go. Good night.

Wang: Good night.

I. Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

1. Does John know Miss Wang?

2. How are Miss Wang's father and mother?

3. Who is Li Yan's friend?

4. Has John met Li Yan before?

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences below.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A. How are you? | B. I'm OK, thanks. | C. I'm sorry. |
| D. Nice to meet you again. | E. How do you do? | |

Tom: Hi, John! Long time no see. 1) _____

John: Hi, Tom! Nice to meet you, too. 2) _____

Tom: I'm fine, thank you. And you?

John: 3) _____ Tom, this is my new friend Mike. (To Mike) Mike, this is my classmate Tom.





Tom: 4) _____

Mike: How do you do? We're going to play football. Would you like to play with us?

Tom: 5) _____ I have to go home now. Good-bye.

John: Bye.



Reading

Spring Festival

Spring Festival has been a traditional Chinese festival for thousands of years. It is the most important festival in China. It comes at the turn of a Chinese lunar year and is celebrated all over the country. People usually have a long holiday.

On the Eve of the Spring Festival the whole family will have a big meal in the restaurant or stay at home and watch the CCTV special Spring Festival programmes. Everyone is happy. Most families prepare dumplings (jiaozi) on the Eve as special food. The Chinese think the dumplings will bring them good luck in the new year. Crackers are fired everywhere when the clock strikes twelve, as a signal of saying good-bye to the old year and welcoming the new year in.

On the first day of the Chinese New Year, people usually wear all kinds of new clothes and visit their relatives and friends. They say "Happy New Year" to each other. Children usually get a bumper harvest of pocket money in red envelopes as New Year gifts. So every year they hoped that the Spring Festival would come soon.

I. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. Spring Festival is a traditional Chinese festival. ()
2. Spring Festival comes at the turn of a Chinese lunar year. ()
3. Chinese think the dumplings will bring them much money in the new year. ()
4. On the Eve of the Spring Festival people usually wear all kinds of new





clothes and visit their relatives and friends. _____ (T) _____ (M)

5. Children usually get lucky money as New Year gifts. _____ (M) _____ (T)

II. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. _____ is the most important festival in China.

A. The Lantern Festival

B. The Dragon-Boat Festival

C. The Mid Autumn Festival

D. The Spring Festival

2. What's the meaning of the word "Eve" in the second paragraph? _____

A. 傍晚

B. 之后

C. 前夕

D. 夏娃

3. Most families prepare _____ on the Eve of the Spring Festival as special food.

A. dumplings

B. eggs

C. moon cakes

D. zongzi

4. What is the signal of saying good-bye to the old year and welcoming the new year in? _____

A. People eat dumplings on the Eve of the Spring Festival.

B. Crackers are fired everywhere when the clock strikes twelve.

C. People wear all kinds of new clothes and visit their relatives and friends.

D. Children get a bumper harvest of pocket money in red envelopes.

5. Who hope that the Spring Festival comes soon every year? _____

A. The young people.

B. The old people.

C. The children.

D. The adults.

III. Fill in the blanks with the following words and expressions.

get ready excited happy come down wake up presents sock

Christmas Day falls on the twenty-fifth of December. It is a very 1) _____ day for many boys and girls. On the twenty-fourth of December, all children are very 2) _____. Usually they are sent to bed early so that their parents can 3) _____ the presents. The younger children think that Father Christmas will





4) _____ the chimney, so they hang up a 5) _____ for him to put presents in. Later that night, Father or Mother will put 6) _____ in the sock, and leave others at the side of the bed. On Christmas morning, the children 7) _____ very early. Some even turn on the light at two o'clock, and most of them are awake by six o'clock.



Story Time

The Tiger and the Monkey

Once there lived an old tiger in the forest. He did not often go to look for food himself. Each day he made one of the smaller animals bring him something to eat.

One morning the tiger was very, very hungry. He said to a monkey, "I'm hungry, Monkey. Go and bring me something to eat."

"I can't do that, Mr Tiger," said the monkey, "there's another tiger in the forest. He's younger and stronger than you are. He told me not to bring you anything."

"What!" shouted the old Tiger, "Another tiger? Show me that beast. I'll speak to him."

"Come with me, Mr. Tiger," said the monkey, "you'll see him yourself."

The monkey took the tiger to a big river. "Look into the river," said the monkey, "there he is! See his head? Look at his big teeth. Isn't he bigger than you?"

"Grr...! So you told Monkey not to bring me anything! Grrr...I'll kill you!" With these words the tiger jumped into the river. He did not come out again.

"Ha, ha, ha! Good-bye, Mr Tiger." said the monkey and away he went.

I. Read the story and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. The old tiger seldom went to look for food himself. ()
2. One day the tiger asked a monkey to bring him something to eat. ()
3. Another tiger in the forest told the monkey not to bring anything to the old





- tiger. ()
4. The old tiger jumped into the river and killed another tiger. ()
5. The monkey wasn't afraid of the old tiger. ()

II. Answer the following questions according to the story.

1. Did the tiger often find the food himself?

2. Who was made to find the food for the tiger?

3. Who did the tiger ask to bring him any food one morning?

4. Did the monkey want to find food for the tiger?

5. Was there another tiger in the forest who didn't let the monkey bring food for the tiger?

6. Why did the tiger jump into the river?

III. Fill in the blanks according to the story.

Once there was an old tiger in the 1) _____. He didn't often look for food himself and 2) _____ the smaller animals look for food for him. One day, the tiger was very 3) _____. He told a 4) _____ to bring him something to eat. The monkey was very clever. He didn't want to bring food for the 5) _____. Then he had a good idea and told the tiger there was another younger and 6) _____ tiger in the forest. Hearing that the tiger was very 7) _____, he wanted to kill the beast. So the monkey took the old tiger to a big river. The old tiger 8) _____ the river to kill another tiger. He didn't come out again. Do you know the reason?





Let's Sing

I Can Say My ABC

 $1 = C \quad \frac{2}{4}$

1 1 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 — |
A B C D E F G

4 4 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 — |
H I J K L M N

5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 — |
O P Q R S T

5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 — |
U V W X Y Z

1 1 | 5 — | 6 6 | 5 — |
X Y Z. NOW YOU SEE.

4 4 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 — ||
I CAN SAY MY A B C.



Alphabet

1. 26 个英语字母的发音表

字母	音标	字母	音标	字母	音标
Aa	[ei]	Bb	[bi:]	Cc	[si:]
Dd	[di:]	Ee	[i:]	Ff	[ef]
Gg	[dʒi:]	Hh	[eitʃ]	Ii	[ai]
Jj	[dʒei]	Kk	[kei]	Ll	[el]
Mm	[em]	Nn	[en]	Oo	[əu]
Pp	[pi:]	Qq	[kju:]	Rr	[ɑ:]
Ss	[es]	Tt	[ti:]	Uu	[ju:]
Vv	[vi:]	Ww	[ˈdʌblju:]	Xx	[eks]
Yy	[wai]	Zz	[zi:] / [zed]		

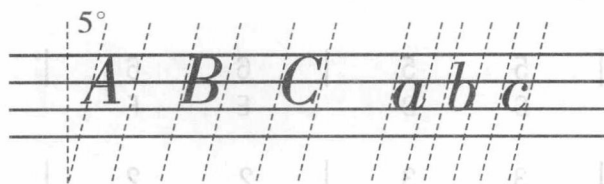




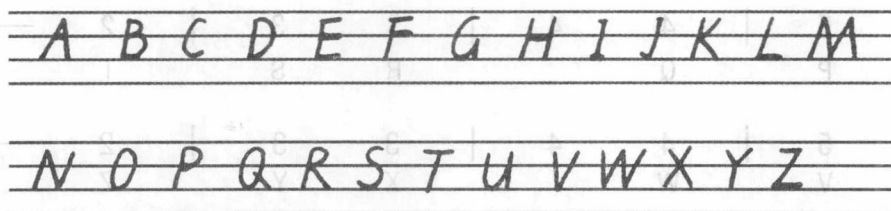
2. 26 个英语字母的书写规则

英语学习者在开始学英语时,一定要规范字母、单词、句子以及标点符号的书写格式。养成良好的书写习惯在英语学习中至关重要。

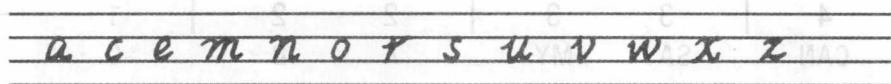
每个字母都应稍向右倾斜约 5° , 斜度要一致。



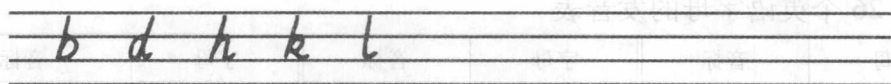
大写字母都应一样高, 占上面两格。



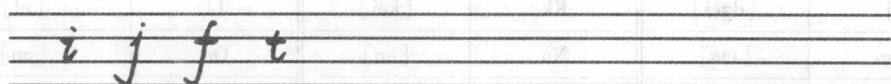
小写字母“a, c, e, m, n, o, r, s, u, v, w, x, z”写在中间的一格里, 上下抵线, 但都不出格。



小写字母“b, d, h, k, l”的上端顶第一线, 占上面两格。



小写字母 i 和 j 的点、f 和 t 的上端都在第一格中间, f 和 t 的第二笔紧贴在第二线下。



小写字母“f, g, j, p, q, y”的下端抵第四线。

