

规划应用型教材

# 幼教英语

TEACHING PRESCHOOL ENGLISH

白光瑞 李志富 张燕 主编

下册



北京交通大学出版社  
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## 内 容 简 介

本套教材分上、下两册，本书是下册，包含 12 个单元。第 6 单元和第 12 单元为复习课。本书所涉及的语法点包括：一般过去时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时、形容词的等级及用法、直接引语和间接引语、定语从句等。结合每个单元所涉及的语法点，不仅配有精炼的语法讲解，还配有大量句型练习和精心挑选的课文，以及课后练习。此外，本书每个单元（复习课除外）都包含一段英语故事和英语歌谣，使其内容更加丰富有趣。

本书适合学前教育专业的学生使用，也可以作为幼儿教育工作者教授标准英语的参考书。同时，该书也是家长辅导孩子学习英语的好帮手。

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# 前 言

《幼教英语》是一本把英语与学前教育专业相融合的新型高职公共英语教材。本书以学前教育职业岗位所需的英语为基本目标,注重学生语言应用能力的培养,进而培养学生借助英语完成目标岗位的工作能力。

本书从学生的英语基础和未来从事学前教育的工作需要出发,加大了教材中语言基础知识的权重。语音、通用词汇、基本语法、听力与口语等语言基本功的训练与专业知识学习实现了有机的结合。

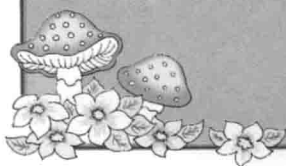
《幼教英语》分上、下两册,上册包括15个单元,下册包括12个单元(第6和第12单元为复习课)。单元的学习内容以英语基础知识为主,同时含有与学前英语教育相关的内容。例如,上册每个单元包含幼儿园英语对话,下册每个单元包含一段英语故事和英语歌谣。

本书为下册,基本架构与上册类似,由句型练习、情景对话、课文、注释、语法讲解、练习、儿童英语故事、童谣等模块组成。本册书的特点包括:①句型练习与每课的主要语法点紧密结合,使学生通过大量的口头句型练习,充分理解和掌握各语法点的应用语境,从而提高学习效率;②每单元所配课文都经过精挑细选,不仅密切配合本单元语法点的学习,而且从内容上也与学前教育专业有一定的契合度;③语法讲解采用了图表方式,文字表述通俗易懂,并充分考虑了例句的难易程度,为学生自我预习创造了条件;④本书练习部分设计考究,如继续涵盖语音练习,引导学生进一步加强语音训练,以便为日后工作打下坚实的语音基础。再如,同时包括口头练习和语法练习,使学生口头和笔头同时得到巩固;⑤每个单元都有英语故事和英语歌谣,要求学生能够熟读,并用自己的话讲出来,这不仅可以增添学习乐趣,而且与学生的未来职业紧密结合,有助于提高学生的职业素质。

本书在编写过程中,得到了北京汇佳职业学院徐恒亮院长,教育系王雁主任、袁立君副主任的大力支持,在此一并致谢。

由于时间和水平有限,错误和疏漏在所难免,希望使用本系列教材的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便改进。

编 者  
2012年2月



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# Unit One

## Patterns

I got up at six yesterday.

Were you a League member before you came here?

Did you get up early yesterday?

When did you get up yesterday?

What did you do yesterday?

## Pattern Drills

### Drill A

1. It's Tuesday today.

It was Monday yesterday.

2. I get up at six every day.

I got up at six yesterday.

3. I have four hours of English every week.

I had two hours of English yesterday morning.

4. Mr. David teaches us.

Mr. David taught us yesterday.

5. He often tells us stories.

He told us a story yesterday.

6. He often asks us questions.



He asked us a lot of questions yesterday.

7. I often play basketball in the afternoon.

I played basketball yesterday afternoon.

8. I often go to the library after supper.

I went to the classroom after supper yesterday.

9. I sometimes surf the Internet in the evening.

I surfed the Internet yesterday evening.

10. We sometimes see a film in the evening.

We saw a film last night.

## Drill B

1. —Were you in the classroom before you came here?

—Yes, I was. (No, I wasn't. )

( in the dining room

in the dormitory

in the teachers' office )

2. —Was Tom in Beijing last summer?

—No, he wasn't. He was in Singapore.

( last autumn, in Shanghai

two years ago, in Tianjing

in 1976, in America

in 1984, in Canada )

## Drill C

—Did you get up early yesterday?

—Yes, I did.

( did morning exercises yesterday

had any English yesterday morning

ask each other questions in class



make any mistakes in class  
listen to the recordings after lunch)

### Drill D

1. 1) —When did you finish middle school?  
—Last July.
- 2) —When did you become a League member?  
—In 2009.
- 3) —When did you come to our university?  
—In August.
- 4) —When did school begin?  
—In September.
2. 1) —What did you do after lunch?  
—I listened to the recordings.
- 2) —What did you do on Sunday morning?  
—I visited my uncle.
- 3) —What did you do after supper last Sunday?  
—I talked with a friend of mine in English.

### Drill E

1. —Did you go for a walk after supper yesterday?  
—No, I didn't.  
—What did you do?  
—I had a talk in Room 103.
2. —Did you learn anything new in class yesterday?  
—Yes, we did.  
—What did you learn?  
—We studied new patterns and a lot of new words.
3. —Did you have a talk yesterday afternoon?



- Yes, we did.
- What was the talk about?
- It was about the reform in education.
4. —Did you have a discussion the day before yesterday?
- Yes, we did.
- What did you discuss?
- We discussed how to improve our spoken English.
5. —Did you speak at the meeting?
- Yes. I did.
- What did you talk about?
- I talked about my study plan.

## Conversation

### Talking about a Book

A: Oh, Are you reading *Red Star Over China*?

What's it like? Is it worth reading?

B: Yes, it's well worth reading.

A: Can I have it after you?

B: Yes, of course, but I've only read about a third.

## Text

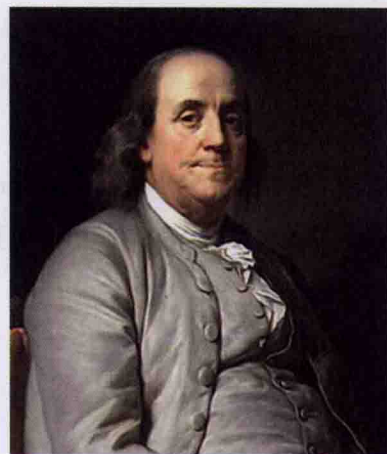
### An Outstanding Character

#### —Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts. His mother and



father were of Puritan religion. They left England and moved to the English colony of Massachusetts in order to escape persecution for their religion. In Boston, Franklin left school when he was ten years old and worked for his father for two years. Then he went to work on his brother's newspaper. He became the editor of this paper when he was sixteen. Because he wanted to be independent, he went to Philadelphia. There he bought his own newspaper. He worked hard and saved his money. And by the age of 24, he was one of the most successful men in Philadelphia.



In 1732, Franklin published a book *Poor Richard's Almanac*. Most almanacs contained information for farmers, such as information about the days and weeks of the year and about the weather. To his almanac, Franklin added wise sayings, his observations about life. Some of these sayings are still famous today. For example, "Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." and "Waste not, want not." and "A penny saved is a penny earned."

Franklin contributed a great deal to his city of Philadelphia. He was an original member of the Gentle Club which was interested in education and culture. He helped to establish the Philadelphia Library. He helped to build the first hospital in Philadelphia. He was a founder of the Academy of Philadelphia which later became the University of Pennsylvania. Two of Benjamin Franklin's greatest interests were science and politics. He became famous as an inventor. In one year he invented a new kind of stove, bifocal glasses and the lightning rod.

Benjamin Franklin died in 1790. He was 84 years old and he had worked for his people for more than fifty years. When he was born there was no United States. As he grew, so did his nation. When he died, his country was ready to take its place among the nations of the world. Benjamin Franklin was, some have said, the first American.



## Notes

1. ... but I've only read a third. 可是我只看了三分之一。

英语分数的读法：分子用基数词，分母用序数词，如：

三分之一 读作

a (one) third

五分之一 读作

a (one) fifth

三分之二 读作

two-thirds

五分之三 读作

three-fifths

注意：二分之一 应读作

a half

四分之一 应读作

a quarter

四分之三 应读作

three-quarters

2. 表示时间的短语中不同介词的用法

### 1) in

- (1) 表示年、月用 in，如：

in 1706, in 1732, in April

- (2) 表示季节、星期用 in，如：

in Spring, in Summer, in the first week, in the second week

- (3) 表示上午、下午和晚上用 in，如：

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

### 2) on

- (1) 表示某日或星期几用 on，如：

on October 1<sup>st</sup>, on May Day, on Sunday, on Monday

- (2) 表示某日上午、下午和晚上用 on，如：

on Friday evening, on Wednesday afternoon

### 3) at

- (1) 表示某时某刻用 at，如：

at six o'clock, at half past five, at a quarter to two

- (2) 表示“黎明，中午，夜里，午夜”用 at，如：

at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight





4) 在下列短语中, 介词通常省略:

one day, one morning, one summer, one year

last night, last Friday, last month, last year

yesterday morning, yesterday evening

tomorrow afternoon

next month, next week, next Saturday

this (that) morning, this Tuesday, this autumn, this month

3. 常用的英语构词法

1) 转化, 如名词转化为动词, 形容词转化为动词等, 如:

There's no *water* in the bottle. (*n.*)

He's *watering* the trees. (*v.*)

What have you got in your *hand*? (*n.*)

When shall we *hand* in our exercises books? (*v.*)

Our classroom is very *clean*. (*adj.*)

Let's *clean* our classroom. (*v.*)

2) 加缀, 即加上前缀或后缀构成新词,

加前缀, 如:

un- (表示相反) unhappy, uncomfortable, unnecessary

加后缀, 如:

-er (做某一动作的人) worker, teacher, driver, singer, speaker, swimmer

3) 合成, 即将两个词合在一起构成新词, 如:

blackboard, weekend, dining-hall

4. Benjamin Franklin 本杰明·富兰克林 (美国政治家与科学家)

5. Boston, Massachusetts (美国) 马萨诸塞州波士顿市

6. Puritan religion 清教徒 (16—17 世纪新教徒之一)

7. ... in order to escape persecution for their religion 逃避由于其宗教信仰所受的迫害

8. ... work on his brother's newspaper 去他哥哥的报社工作

9. Philadelphia *n.* 费城 (美国宾夕法尼亚州东南部港市)

10. *Poor Richard's Almanac* 富兰克林撰写的《穷汉理查德历书》

11. "Early to bed ..." and "... a penny earned." "早睡早起, 使人健康、富有和聪