



学前教育专业统编教材

新编 英语

XINBIAN YINGYU ZONGHE JIAOCHENG

综合教程

p n

s ri

g

主审 刘榜离
主编 王月霞 孙磊民

第二册



学前教育专业统编教材

新编 英语

XINBIAN YINGYU ZONGHE JIAOCHENG

综合教程

主审 刘榜离
主编 王月霞 孙磊民

第二册

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语综合教程. 第2册/王月霞,孙磊民主编. —郑州:
郑州大学出版社,2009.4
ISBN 978-7-81106-530-5

I. 新… II. ①王…②孙… III. 英语-学前教育专业-教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第090572号

郑州大学出版社出版发行

郑州市大学路40号

出版人:邓世平

全国新华书店经销

河南龙华印务有限公司印制

开本:787 mm × 1 092 mm

印张:12

字数:383千字

版次:2009年4月第1版

邮政编码:450052

发行部电话:0371-66966070

1/16

印次:2009年4月第1次印刷

书号:ISBN 978-7-81106-530-5

定价:19.60元

本书如有印装质量问题,由本社负责调换

《新编英语综合教程》第二册
编 审 委 员 会

主 审	刘榜离		
主 编	王月霞	孙磊民	
副主编	范春香	穆念伟	李茂启
编 委	王月霞	李茂启	李静华
	孙磊民	范春香	张留斗
	张梅茹	穆念伟	魏文铮

前 言

为了推动大、中专学前教育专业英语教育课程的发展,适应其英语教学的需要,我们编写了学前教育专业英语教程。本教程共分两册,《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。本教程供大学专科和中专的学前教育专业学生使用,也可以用作3+2、五年制的学前教育专业教材。

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,兼顾材料的多样性及语言的真实性,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、译等方面加以强化。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,语言地道、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。

6. 语法。理论加实践,以达到加深学生对英语句型结构认识的目的。

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、李静华、魏文铮、张梅茹也参加了编写工作。

为了保证教材的编写质量,郑州大学出版社策划编辑戚鹏先生又分别约请了郑州大学外国语学院的资深专家刘榜离教授和曾任外研社出版的《大学英语》副主编的张留斗教授进行审读把关。仅此致谢!

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、教授和学习者提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。

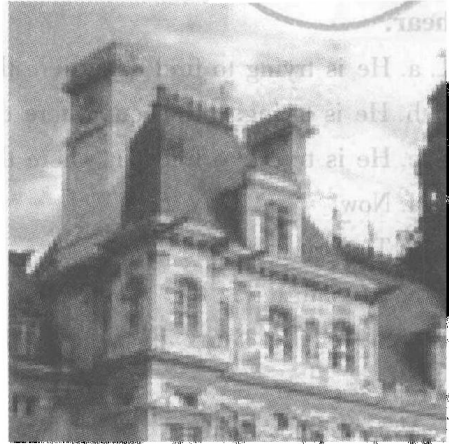
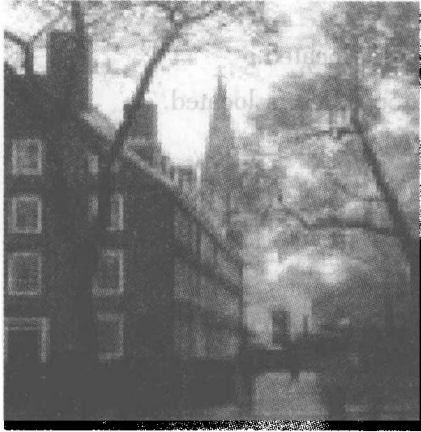
编者

2009.4

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Studying Abroad	1
Unit 2 Body Language	9
Unit 3 Going to the Theatre	16
Unit 4 Job Interview	22
Unit 5 Memory	28
Unit 6 No Smoking	33
Unit 7 The Olympic Games	39
Unit 8 Saving the Earth	44
Unit 9 Internet	50
Unit 10 Love and Marriage	57
Unit 11 Natural Disasters	64
Unit 12 Money	70
Unit 13 Men and Women	76
Unit 14 Generation Gap	85
Unit 15 Adventure	94
Unit 16 Advertising	104
Unit 17 Smile	114
Unit 18 Career	121
Unit 19 Crime	129
Unit 20 Life in the Future	137
附录:Key	147

Unit 1 Studying Abroad



• Warming – up

1. Can you name some world – famous universities? If possible, which one do you want to go for a further study and why?
2. If you go to study abroad, what do you care most?

• Listening

I . Complete the following dialogue while listening to the tape.

Ann: Look, here _____ Tony.

David: I _____ if he's coming in this direction?

Allen: _____ him!

Ann: Good afternoon, Tony.

Tony: Hi, Ann, David, Allen. Did you just _____ out of school?

Allen: Yeah!

Tony: Why so early?

David: Early? It's three o'clock now.

Ann: Yeah, school _____ at 8:45 in the morning and _____ at 3 in the afternoon.

Tony: You people are lucky!

David: It's nothing special. It's the usual time.

Tony: In my country, we go to school from _____ o' clock in the morning until _____ in the afternoon.

Ann: _____ days a week, too?

Tony: Actually, _____. On Saturday, there is only a half day.

Ann: That's too much.

II. Listen to the dialogue again and choose the correct answer to each question you hear.

1. a. He is trying to find out where the classroom is located.
b. He is trying to find out where the registration office is located.
c. He is trying to find out where the school is located.
2. a. Now.
b. Tomorrow.
c. On Saturday.

III. Listen to the short passage and choose the correct answer from each pair of options.

1. Marie comes from _____ (Austria/Australia)
2. She is _____ (twenty - two/twenty) years old.
3. She _____ (has graduated/is going to graduate) from college in her country.
4. She has decided to further her study abroad for a _____ (master's/bachelor's) degree.
5. She will go to _____ (America/England).
6. She will help _____ (Mrs. Clark/Mr. Clark) in the house.
7. She will attend _____ (English classes/campus activities) in the morning and afternoon.
8. Marie will receive some pocket money _____ (every week/every month).
9. The Clarks have two baby _____ (boys/girls). They need Marie's help.
10. An au pair girl is a girl who lives in a foreign family to help them in _____ (the house/the study) in order to get a free accommodation.

● Speaking

I. Read the following dialogue and role - play it with your partner.

Receptionist: Harvard University. Can I help you?

Li Hong: Yes. I'd like some information about the Chemistry Department in your university.

Receptionist: Hold the line, please. I'll put you through to the secretary of the department.

Secretary: Good morning. John Smith speaking.

Li Hong: Good morning, Mr. Smith. My name is Li Hong. I want to further my study in your department. May I ask you some questions?

Secretary: Sure. Go ahead, please.

Li Hong: Will it be very expensive to study in your department?

Secretary: No, not too expensive. We also have scholarships to help the students.

Li Hong: Oh, good. But how can I get a scholarship? Do I have to pass some examinations with good marks?

Secretary: Yes, you will have to do well. You will need to be hard – working, honest and friendly. And you will also need to be able to get along well with students from different cultures.

Li Hong: I see. Thank you very much for the help.

Secretary: You are welcome. I hope you will send in an application soon.

Li Hong: I will. I look forward to seeing you in America. Good – bye.

Secretary: So do I. Bye.

II. Fill in the blanks with the expressions you' ve learned in the above dialogue and then practice the dialogue in pairs.

Jiang: Good afternoon. Can I speak to Professor Smith, please?

Secretary: _____ the line. I' ll put you _____.

Professor: Hello, Alan Smith _____.

Jiang: Hello, Professor Smith. This is Jiang. I' d _____ to ask you something about my English study.

Professor: Go _____, please.

Jiang: I' m going to attend a speech contest, but my speaking ability is still poor. I' m so nervous.

Professor: Don' t worry. You _____ get better soon. Practice talking with English students every day. In this way, you' ll make big progress soon. And I _____ be happy to give you as much help _____ I can.

Jiang: Oh, that' s very kind of you. Now I' m feeling much better. Thank you very much _____ your help. Good – bye.

Professor: You are _____. Bye.

III. Suppose you were going to have a further study in the Physics Department of Yale University. Make a phone call and ask something about the university.

● Reading

Pre – reading

1. If you want to go to study abroad, what do you usually need to do first?
2. If you want to go to study in the U. S, is there a need for you to take part in an

examination? If so, what is the exam?

Applying for a Place in an American University

International students often underestimate the amount of time needed to apply for admission to a college or university in the United States. You should avoid this mistake by setting yourself a schedule that starts well in advance of the time you hope to begin your studies. When setting this timetable, always remember that doing things early is the best way forward. To find the institution or program that will best serve your academic or professional goals, allow yourself enough time to research thoroughly your options. Then meet the application deadlines of the universities to which you apply. These may be as much as 10 months before the beginning of the school term.

The need for an early start holds true even if you can apply on the Internet. Universities websites and other academic Internet sites may provide quick and convenient access to the needed application forms, but you still need time to research your options, contact teachers and institutions to get recommendations and transcripts of academic records, and take entrance exams, that is, standardized tests, in time to meet application deadlines. In fact, although some students did score high on TOEFL and GRE, they were not admitted because they failed to meet the deadline.

New Words and Expressions

underestimate/ˌʌndərˈestimeɪt/v. 低估

admission/ədˈmɪʃən/n. 允许

schedule/ˈskedʒul; ˈʃedju:l/n. 时刻表; 时间表

institution/ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃən/n. 团体; 公共机构(如学校或医院)

academic/ˌækəˈdemɪk/adj. (尤指大专院校)教学上的

professional/prəˈfeʃənəl/adv. (只用于名词前)专业的, 职业的

thoroughly/ˈθɒrəli/adv. 充分地, 彻底地, 完全地

option/ˈɒpʃən/n. 选择的自由

provide/prəˈvaɪd/v. 提供, 供给

convenient/kənˈvi:niənt/adj. 方便的, 便利的

access/ˈækses/n. 接近或进入之路

application/ˌæpliˈkeɪʃən/n. 申请

recommendation/ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃən/n. 推荐, 介绍

transcript/ˈtrænskript/n. (讲话的)文字记录; 抄本

standardize/ˈstændədaɪz/v. 使...标准化; 使符合规格

apply for 申请

in advance(of) 提前

hold true 适用, 有效

application form 申请表

sign up 签到

Notes

1. TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language, 作为外语的英语考试) 是由美国教育考试服务处 (Educational Testing Service) 举办的为申请去美国或加拿大等国家上大学或入研究生院学习的非英语国家学生提供的一种英语水平考试。
2. GRE (Graduate Record Exam) 考试是研究生的入学考试, 它适用于除了法律与商业以外的各种学科与专业的研究生考试。
3. setting yourself a schedule 给自己制定一个时间计划。类似的表达还有 setting a timetable。
4. To find the institution or program that will best serve your academic or professional goals, allow yourself enough time to research thoroughly your options. 要想找到最能实现自己学业目标或职业目标的机构或留学计划, 你得给自己留够足够的时间来仔细考虑你的选择。

Post - reading

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What do international students often underestimate when applying for admission to a college or university in the United States?
2. How can students find the institution or program that will best serve their academic or professional goals?
3. What role may university websites and other academic Internet sites play?
4. In spite of the advantages provided by the websites, what three major things do students still need to do?
5. Why did some students who scored high on TOEFL and GRE fail to be admitted?

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

underestimate academic avoid provide
convenient apply for hold true in advance

1. What's a _____ time for you?
2. I'll _____ the job today.
3. The car turned to the left to _____ an accident.
4. Don't _____ a baby's ability to understand what you're saying.
5. As a student, you have to set a(n) _____ goal.
6. You'd better have a look at what you'll learn _____.
7. The school does not _____ meals for students.
8. These regulations _____ to all the students.

III. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1. 想申请这个工作请填写一份申请表。(apply for)

2. 你们交作业的最后期限是下周五。(deadline)

3. 即使在网上申请也需尽早行动。(hold true)

4. 这次期末考试他得分很高。(score high)

5. 他们没有录取因为他们超过了最后期限。(admit)

● Structure

状语从句

状语从句主要用来修饰主句中的动词或修饰、限定、评注主语。学习状语从句应首先学会使用连词(如 when, before, after, until, unless, as, because, since, if, though 等), 并注意从句在全句中的位置。

复合句:①主句 + 状语从句②状语从句 + 主句	从句类型
You may go straight on <i>until</i> you come to a stop sign.	时间状语从句
<i>When</i> setting this timetable, always remember that doing things early is the best way forward.	时间状语从句
The need for an early start holds true even <i>if</i> you can apply on the Internet.	条件状语从句
<i>Although</i> some students did score high on TOEFL and GRE, they were not admitted.	让步状语从句
They were not admitted <i>because</i> they failed to meet the deadline.	原因状语从句
<i>Wherever</i> you go, you may see trees and flowers.	地点状语从句
He acted as <i>if</i> (<i>though</i>) nothing had happened.	方式状语从句
We left in <i>such</i> a hurry <i>that</i> we forgot to lock the door.	结果状语从句
They sit near the front <i>so</i> they could hear better.	目的状语从句

Exercises

I. Read the following sentences and underline the conjunctions(连词).

1. When you leave, please turn off all the switches.
2. You may come to my office if you have any question.
3. She didn't come to work because she got ill.
4. In the city you will be able to get help from people wherever you go.

5. She won't lose weight unless she keeps a diet and exercises every day.
6. He will leave for Hongkong as soon as his mother comes back.
7. Take more clothes in case the weather is cold.
8. Although it is cold, he would go out.

II. Translate the Chinese part into English and complete the following sentences.

1. You should be confident _____ (找工作面试时).
2. _____ (无论走到哪儿), you may see advertisements.
3. I love my hometown _____ (因为她很美).
4. _____ (如果他们用功学习), they can pass the final exam.
5. _____ (尽管她很漂亮), he doesn't like her.

• English for Fun

(1)

A young woman was planning a party for her parents' fiftieth wedding anniversary. She invited her uncle who was very cheap.

"Uncle," she said, "this is my parents' golden anniversary. People bring presents made of gold, you know."

"Of course I know that," said the cheapskate (小气鬼), and he brought a goldfish.

(2)

One day, Bob sees his old friend Mark in the street. They have not seen each other for a few years. Last time Bob saw Mark, Mark was going to start a new job, at Crawford's. But he didn't work there in the end. A week later he was offered a better position. In fact, when Mark last saw Bob, he had already decided to change his career, but he hadn't got a job he wanted, so he didn't talk about it. Now he's working in a bank. He decided to leave the factory because he'd worked there for ten years and wanted a more interesting profession. His wife had just finished her course at university and she'd got a job in a bank, so he decided to study for a degree too.

Bob is still teaching. He really enjoys it. Last time he saw Mark, he'd just passed his exams and got a Master's degree. He'd always wanted a teaching position in a university and now he has one. He's a lecturer (讲师) in Education.

Bob's wife had been living in London last time Mark saw him. She'd lost her job when the office she was working in was moved. She'd always wanted to study after the birth of their daughter, but hadn't been able to. So when she became unemployed, she decided to go to the University on London to study and now she's a lecturer too.

Bob invites Mark and his wife Susan to a party at his place on Saturday night. Mark makes a

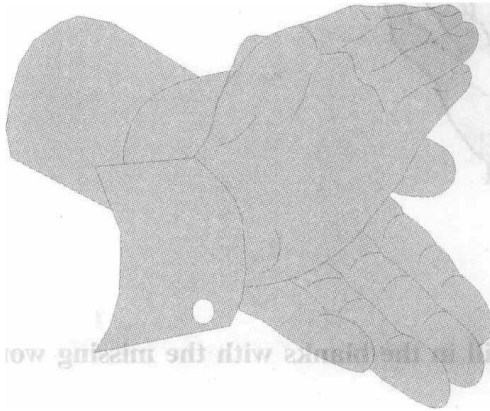
note of the address.

Work After Reading

Write TRUE/FALSE after each of these sentences.

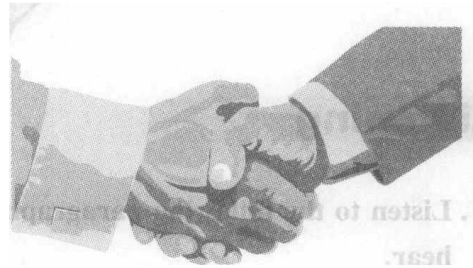
1. Mark works at Crawford's.
2. Mark hasn't got a job.
3. Mark decided to leave the factory.
4. Mark and his wife both work in a bank.
5. Bob is a student.
6. He teaches in a university.
7. His wife is unemployed.
8. She is a student at the University of London.

Unit 2 Body Language



Clapping one's hands

——welcome

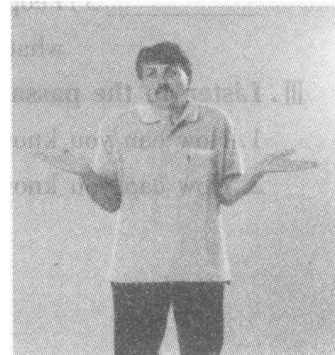
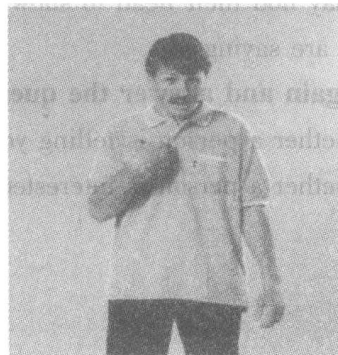
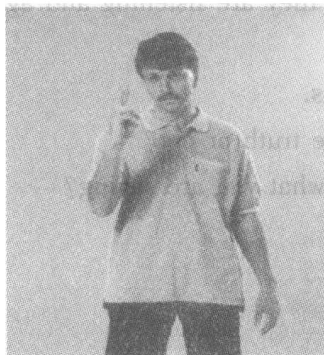
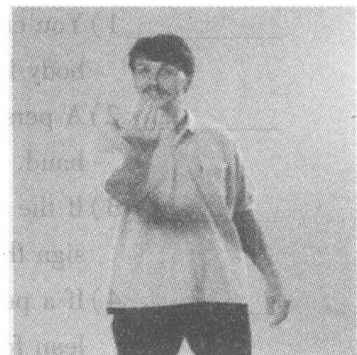
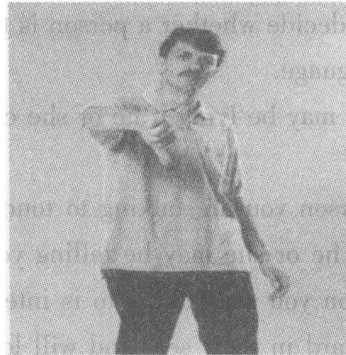
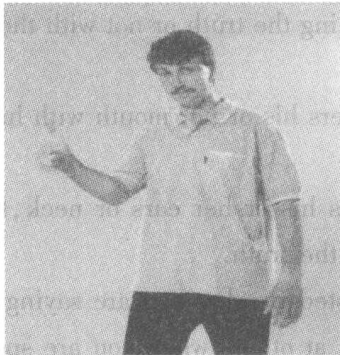


A handshake

——welcome/goodbye

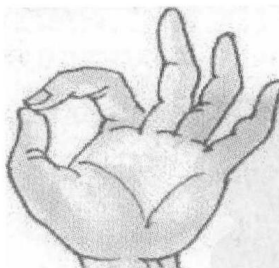
● Warming – up

1. Explain the meaning of the following gestures.



2. On his first trip to France, a well-meaning American tourist thanks his waiter for a good meal well-served by making the "Okay" gesture. The waiter turns pale and heads for the manager.

Do you know why?



● Listening

I. Listen to the following paragraph, and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

We communicate with people not only by 1 but also by 2 language. Body language varies 3 culture 4 culture. The 5 body language has different 6 in some different 7. Some gestures are 8. Smile is the 9 example of universally 10 body language.

II. Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false.

- _____ 1) You can decide whether a person is telling the truth or not with the help of body language.
- _____ 2) A person may be lying if he or she covers his or her mouth with his or her hand.
- _____ 3) If the person you are talking to touches his or her ears or neck, this is a sign that he or she may be telling you the truth.
- _____ 4) If a person you are talking to is interested in what you are saying, he will lean forward in their seat and will look at others when you are speaking.
- _____ 5) People may nod their head to show that they are listening and agree with what you are saying.

III. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions.

1. How can you know whether a person is telling you the truth or not?
2. How can you know whether a person is interested in what you are saying?