 全国学前教育专业（新课程标准）“十二五”规划教材

学前英语 教学参考书 4

总主编 姚 丹 本册主编 姚 丹 李章华 黄 芳



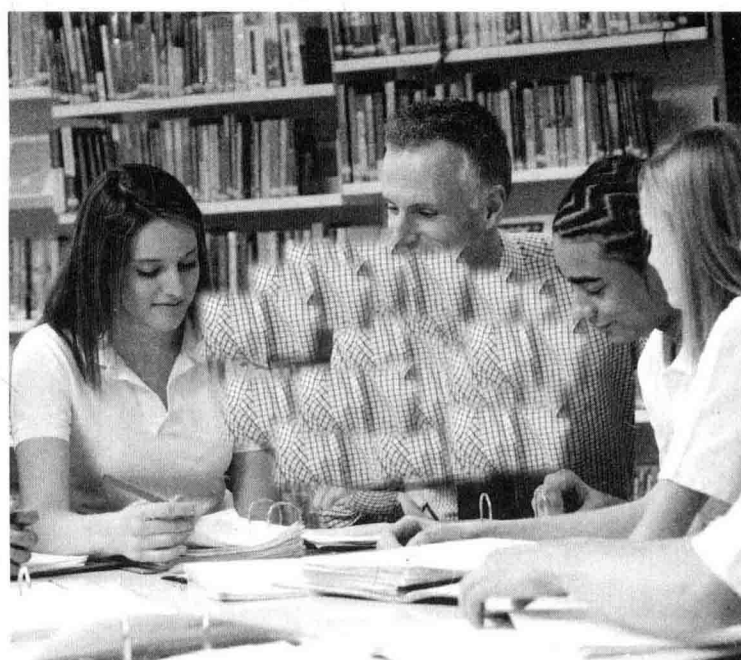
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内 容 提 要

《学前英语》是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语教育专业设计的英语综合教材。全套教材包括《综合教程》（基础册-第5册）、《综合练习》（基础册-第5册）、《教学参考书》（基础册-第5册）及配套的听力音像资料。

本书为《学前英语教学参考书》第四册。全书共10个单元，每单元根据《综合教程》的相关内容配有教学建议、听力原文及中文译文，背景知识、课文中文译文、课文逐段详解、生词和词组解释、例句及译文、习题答案及讲解、英语游戏教案等。

本书配有PPT教学光盘，方便教师进行多媒体教学。

《学前英语教学参考书》(第四册)

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前言

《学前英语》是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语教育专业设计的英语综合教材。全套教材包括《综合教程》(基础册—第5册)、《综合练习》(基础册—第5册)、教师参考书(基础册—第5册)及配套的听力音像资料。

21世纪是我国在各领域发生深刻变革的时代。随着我国进入世贸组织,与世界接轨,外语教育越发受到广泛重视。在学前开展英语教育已成为一种趋势,这是新时期教育改革的一个重要组成部分,也是社会、经济发展的需要。学前教育专业的学生学习行业英语,既是对学生进行语言和文学素质的培养,又为今后工作的实际运用储备能量。为了把学前教育和英语教育有效地融合起来,体现学前教育+英语教育的特色,《学前英语》教材编写组进行了充分的调研,组织了参与全国教育科学“十五”和“十一五”规划课题“学前双语教育师资培养研究”的子课题研究单位以及国内重点幼师院校的一线教师编写了本套教材。在编写过程中改革了学前教育和英语教育的课程内容,整合两者的综合知识,强化了学生从事学前英语教育的能力,填补了我国学前英语教育领域的空白。

《学前英语》系列教材以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》和《全国英语等级考试(PETS)考试大纲》为依据,以“培养实用性人才”为基本原则,以学前教育五大领域为主线,主题鲜明,突出了教学内容的实用性和针对性和可操作性,强化了学生语言运用实践能力的培养。

《综合教程》第4册共10个单元,适用于三年专及学前英语或双语教育专业高年级的学生。每单元包括听说(Listening & Speaking)、阅读(Reading)、语法(Grammar)、写作(Writing)和开心一刻(Fun Time)。全书以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主线紧扣学前教育行业英语特色进行编写。

《综合练习》第4册共10个单元,每单元包括两部分。第一部分紧扣单元主题,为单元主要内容的拓展练习;第二部分为全国英语等级考试模拟练习,旨在帮助学生进行全国英语等级考试过级训练。

《教学参考书》第4册共10个单元,每单元根据《综合教程》的相关内容配有教学建议、听力原文及中文译文、背景知识、课文中文译文、课文逐段详解、生词和词组解释、例句及译文、习题答案及讲解、英语游戏教案等。

本教材具有以下特点:

1. 体例规范,题材新颖。教材以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主题,材料选自权威文章,题材新颖,题型以信息输入与知识输出练习相配套。每单元包括听说、阅读、语法、写作和开心一刻,兼顾英语学习的听、说、读、写、译五个方面的综合技能训练。

2. 贴近行业,注重听说。根据学前教育的特点,突出听说能力的培养。每单元的Listening & Speaking,充分训练学生的英语听说能力;每单元的Speaking配有的与主题相匹配的图片和Useful Expressions,能帮助学生更好地理解 and 完成口语练习的任务。

3. 立足学前,生动活泼。教材的Fun Time由英语儿歌和英语游戏两个部分组成。英语儿歌和英语游戏是学前英语教育不可或缺的两个重要部分,通过Fun Time的教学,能更好地培养学生从事学前英语教育的能力,同时,Fun Time也为学生今后从事学前英语教育提供了教学素材。

4. 讲练结合,学以致用。教材注重实用性,认真贯彻“学一点、会一点、用一点”的原则,以学生为主体,充分发挥教师和学生的主体作用,让学生在互动中学习英语,在快乐中学习英语。教材中的Nursery Rhymes, Games和Reading都能让学生在课堂上开展说、唱、演等实践活动,有利于提高学生的实践教学能力。教材旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,做到学中练,练中学。教材配备了练习册,通过听、说、读、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践,培养学生具有扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合运用能力。

5. 由浅入深,循序渐进。教材对内容的难度、梯度都进行了较为科学合理的设置。文章以一般性阅读材料为主,在文章的长度和生词量的设计上梯次递进。在练习册中,教材配备了全国英语等级考试(PETS)相关题型,以满足部分学生参加英语水平等级考试的训练需求。

6. 立体教学,新颖便捷。我们充分运用先进的科学技术,制作了与课本相配套的多媒体助学光盘,包括学生用书和练习册的听力朗读、经典英语儿童歌曲等有声资料,使课堂教学更加生动、直观、便捷。同时,全国教育科学“十一五”规划课题“学前双语教育师资培养研究”评选出的优秀双语示范课及说课光盘,可作为学生将来从事幼儿园教学的参考资料。

本册编写人员分工如下:课文部分:Unit 1: 杨秀兰; Unit 2: 夏辉; Unit 3: 侯玉萍; Unit 4: 刘翊; Unit 5: 王维,薛文慧; Unit 6: 崔海燕,高庆峰; Unit 7: 叶虹,李海喃; Unit 8: 袁丽娟; Unit 9: 刘本英; Unit 10: 吕明,孙艳丽,刘杰。听说:郭晶晶,陈敏玥;语法:王芳幼,曹宇坤,苑丽艳,辛丽华,廉梅。写作:钟泽洲。游戏:唐冬梅。全书由李章华、黄芳统稿。

本套教材遵循的是崭新的编写思路,是由专家、学者及一线教师共同打造的系统工程,倾注了编者无数的心血和汗水。但由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编 者

2012年6月

使用说明

本书为《学前英语教学参考书》第4册。全书共10个单元,供一学年使用。

《综合教程》以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主线进行编写,每单元按照听说(Listening & Speaking)、阅读(Reading)、语法(Grammar)、写作(Writing)和开心一刻(Fun Time)的板块进行编排。《教学参考书》提供了《综合教程》各部分的教学建议、背景知识、课文译文、课文逐段详解、生词和词组例句及译文、习题答案及讲解、英语游戏教案等,内容丰富,使用方便,有助于教师更好地开展教学活动。教师可根据需要灵活使用。

Listening & Speaking共有两个活动。第一个活动为Listening Comprehension,教师用书提供了听力原文、答案和中文翻译,并对听力材料中的语言点进行解释并举例。第二个活动为Speaking,本活动包括Look & Say、Situational Dialogue和Discussion三种形式。学生根据听力所输入的信息和课本提供的图片,完成看图说话、情景对话、讨论等口语相关活动,做到“学一点,会一点,用一点”。教师用书提供了实用表达法的中文翻译,并提供了该部分练习的参考答案。

Reading为本册的主要内容之一。课文材料选权威文章,题材新颖,紧扣学前教育五大领域。课后分别有三项练习,主要考查学生对文章大意、重要细节的理解以及对词汇、重点句型的灵活运用。《教学参考书》提供了教学参考步骤和Pre-reading Questions的参考答案,对文章逐段进行翻译和解析。需要解析的句子有下划线或者黑体,且右上角标有解析序号,使教师一目了然,使用起来更加方便。对于文章中出现的生词和词组,教师用书提供了例句供参考。本书同时提供课后配套练习的参考答案及解析。

Grammar由浅入深,分阶段、有计划地剖析语法知识。本部分有一项配套练习,针对本单元的语法项目加强训练。《教学参考书》提供了语法知识的详细说明和配套练习的参考答案。

Writing涵盖了包括便条、通知、启事、海报、电子邮件、祝贺信、感谢信、申请、简历、投诉信等写作形式,实用性强,同时训练学生的英语写作能力。《教学参考书》提供了各种写作形式的具体书写要求和一些实用表达法,同时提供了配套练习的参考答案。

Fun Time包括Games、Short Stories和Songs。教材优选了一些幼儿园常见的英

语歌曲和英语游戏,让学生在课堂上进行实践训练。教师用书提供了游戏部分的教学目标、教学准备和游戏过程的说明,供教师参考。

本书配有PPT光盘,方便教师进行多媒体教学。

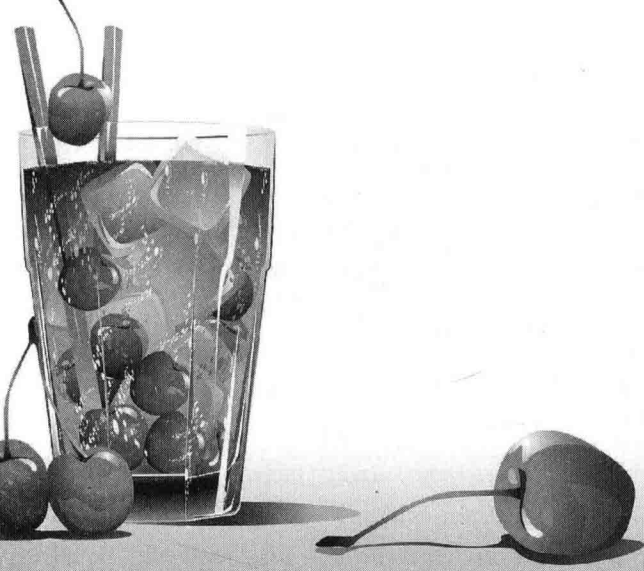
编 者

2012年6月

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Unit 1

Healthy Drinking

Learning Objectives

After studying this unit, the students are expected to

- 1) talk about healthy drinking;
- 2) master the usage of the key words and expressions in the text;
- 3) help kids to set up a new concept of healthy drinks;
- 4) master the usage of the Future Continuous Tense and the Past Future Continuous Tense;
- 5) write note messages in the correct format.

Listening and Speaking

Suggested teaching steps

Part I Listening comprehension

Activity 1

- a. Ask Ss to finish the exercises;
- b. Check their answers;
- c. Explain language points if necessary.

Activity 2

- a. Ask Ss to finish the exercises;
- b. Check their answers;
- c. Read the passage and put it into Chinese when necessary.

Activity 3

- a. Ask Ss to finish the exercises;
- b. Check their answers;
- c. Ask Ss to read the short passage;
- d. Explain some language points.

Part II Speaking

Activity 1 Look and say

- Have Ss discuss the two given pictures in pairs;
- Ask 3–4 students from different pairs to report the results of their discussion;
- Make comments and give reference answers.

Activity 2 Situational dialogue

- Ask Ss to make a dialogue in pairs according to the given situation and useful expressions;
- Ask 3–4 pairs to act out their dialogue;
- Make comments and give reference answers.

Activity 3 Discussion

- Ask Ss to have a discussion about the given topic;
- Ask 3–4 students to give a short presentation on their discussion;
- Make comments and give reference answers.

Part I Listening comprehension

Activity 1

Directions: You will hear 5 short dialogues and each will be read twice. For each dialogue, there is one question followed by four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. You will have 15 seconds to choose the best answer.

- What does the man want?
A. Water. B. Milk. C. Coffee. D. Tea.
- Why can't the woman sleep?
A. She drinks a lot of coffee. B. She drinks a lot of water.
C. She drinks a lot of tea. D. She doesn't eat sleeping pills.
- What does the woman like drinking?
A. Coffee. B. Beer. C. Wine. D. Coke.
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. They will go to Wal-Mart to buy three bottles of milk.
B. They will go to Wal-Mart to buy two boxes of milk.
C. They still have two bottles of milk at home.
D. They still have three boxes of milk at home.
- What does the woman want?
A. Water. B. Sprite.
C. Soft drinks. D. Something sweet.

Audio script

- W: What would you like, tea or milk, Tom?
M: A cup of tea, please.
W: Here you are. You used to drink it every afternoon.
M: That's true. Tea is good for our health.
- W: I can't sleep at night at all. I think I need some sleeping pills.
M: Stop drinking so much coffee and drink some water, and then you'll feel better.

3. W: What a lovely day! Shall we go for a picnic?
 M: Great! And we'd better drink some beer at the barbecue.
 W: Hurray! What about some wine too? That's my favorite.
 M: Good idea. And wine is really good for women.
4. W: How much milk do we have left, dear?
 M: Let me see. Oh, only three bottles. The refrigerator is less than half full.
 W: We'd better go to Walt Mart and get two boxes for the next week.
5. M: Would you like something to drink?
 W: A glass of water, please.
 M: Why? I remember you like Sprite best.
 W: That's true. But I never drink Sprite or anything sweet before meals.

Language focus

1) used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

e.g. My mother used to get up early for our breakfast. 我妈妈过去常常早起为我们做早饭。

2) sleeping pill 安眠药

3) Sprite 雪碧

Activity 2

Directions: You will hear a conversation and a passage. Both will be read three times. Before listening, you will have 5 seconds to read the questions based on the conversation and the passage. Each question is followed by four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer while listening.

Questions 1–2 are based on the following conversation.

1. Which soup to the start of a meal is expected to help to lose weight?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Creamy vegetable soup. | B. Creamy meat soup. |
| C. Low-calorie vegetable soup. | D. High-calorie meat soup. |
2. What topic are the two speakers probably talking about?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Soup and health. | B. Calorie and health. |
| C. Meal and health. | D. Vegetables and health. |

Audio script

- A: Have you heard of the saying "A bowl of soup a day could keep the pounds at bay"?
- B: No, I don't think I've heard of it. What is it about?
- A: Health experts have discovered that drinking low-calorie vegetable broth at the very beginning of a meal can help to lose weight.
- B: Oh, really? Sounds interesting. But why?
- A: This is because you tend to feel full sooner, and you eat less of your main course.
- B: Amazing! That seems we would take in less calorie.
- A: Yes, by 20 percent, compared with those who did not begin the meal with soup.
- B: That's good. Is any kind of soup effective?
- A: No, researchers stressed the soup must be low-calorie and based on stock, not cream.
- B: What a pity. I indeed favor creamy soups.
- A: So you should beware not to take too much.
- B: Yeah, I will. And I would try to take more stock as well.
- A: Well, you are sure to lose weight soon.
- B: Hope so!

Language focus

1) **A bowl of soup a day could keep the pounds at bay.** 一天一碗汤,脂肪减光光。

2) **broth** 高汤; 炖汤

3) **lose weight** 减肥

e.g. She has been taking exercises to lose weight from day to day. 她每天锻炼来减肥。

4) **main course** 主菜

5) **stock** 高汤

6) **creamy** 含乳脂的; 含奶油的

e.g. Creamy cakes are her favorite. 奶油蛋糕是她的最爱。

Questions 3–4 are based on the following passage about coke.

3. What was coke supposed to cure before it became a soft drink?

A. Fever.

B. Headache.

C. Backache.

D. Stomachache.

4. What do we know about coke of today?

A. It still contains medicine used to cure some illness.

B. It has a history of 300 years.

C. It contains soda water.

D. It is sold in every country around the world.

Audio script

How many of you drink coke? Nearly everybody. Did you know that coke started out not as a soft drink but as a cure for headaches back in the late 1800's? John Pamberton, a doctor from Atlanta, had experimented for many months trying to find a cure for the common headache. He worked in his backyard, mixing and heating different kinds of oils and flavors until he found one that seems promising. Pamberton bottled the mixture and began selling it in drugstores. Customers had to mix it with water before drinking. Coke's change from medicine to a soft drink came about quite by accident. One day, a customer came into a drugstore complaining of a headache and asked for the coke mixture. He wanted to take it right away. So he asked the clerk to mix the medicine while he waited. The clerk, instead of walking to the other end of the counter to get plain water, suggested mixing the mixture with soda water. The customer agreed. After drinking it, he remarked how good it tasted. The clerk continued offering the mixture and coke grew in popularity. Today, cokes are sold in most countries around the world. And although they no longer contain medicine used to cure headaches, they are still refreshing.

Chinese version

你们有多少人喝可乐吗? 几乎每个人。你知道吗,早在19世纪后期,可乐一开始并不是一种软饮料,而是作为治疗头痛的药物。一位来自亚特兰大叫约翰·彭伯顿的医生,曾尝试许多个月,试图找到一种治疗一般头痛的药物。他曾在他家后院,混合和加热各种油和香料,直到他发现了一种似乎有用的混合物。彭伯顿将其装瓶,并开始在药店出售。顾客喝前需将其与水混合。可乐从医药到软饮料的变化,相当意外。有一天,一位顾客到药店抱怨头痛并要求可乐混合物。他想马上喝药。于是,他一边等,一边请店员混药。店员没有到柜台的另一端取白开水,却建议用苏打水。顾客同意了,饮用后说味道很好。店员继续提供混合物,可乐越来越受欢迎。今天,可乐销往世界各地的大多数国家。虽然它们不再含有治疗头痛的药物,却仍然令人觉得凉爽提神。

Language focus

1) **soft drink** 软饮料(不含酒精)

e.g. Coke is a certain kind of soft drink. 可乐是一种软饮料。

2) **by accident** 偶然,不经意

e.g. I met him in the street by accident. 我和他在街上偶遇。

3) **soda water** 汽水

4) in popularity 受欢迎

e.g. Jay Chou is in great popularity among young people. 周杰伦很受年轻人的欢迎。

5) refreshing 提神的; 凉爽的; 清凉的

e.g. This kind of chewing gum has natural fragrance and refreshing taste. 这种口香糖具有天然清香, 口感清爽。

Activity 3

Directions: You will hear a short passage which will be read three times. While listening, fill the blanks with the words you hear.

Here are some rules you should follow to be a healthily-drinking kid.

First, drink enough water. When you're really thirsty, cold water is the No. 1 choice.

Second, take water-filled food as often as possible. You can choose juice, orange, soup, yogurt, milk, coffee and tea.

Third, listen to your body. Your fluid need is based on the calories you burn. Drinking too much or too little will not make you feel comfortable. The easiest way to tell if you are drinking enough is to monitor your urine (尿液): It should be clear in color.

Follow these rules and you can be a healthy kid.

Audio script

Hi, dear boys and girls! Do you know how to be a healthily-drinking kid? Here are some rules you should follow.

First, drink enough water. You can choose to drink the proverbial eight glasses of water every day. When you're really thirsty, cold water is the No. 1 choice.

Second, take water-filled food as often as possible. You can choose juice, orange, soup, yogurt, milk, coffee and tea to provide water.

Third, listen to your body. How do you feel when you are thirsty? Your fluid need is based on the calories you burn. Drinking too much or too little will not make you feel comfortable. The easiest way to tell if you are drinking enough is to monitor your urine: It should be clear in color.

Follow these rules and you can be a healthy kid.

Chinese version

嗨, 男孩和女孩们! 你知道怎样成为一个健康饮水的孩子? 这里有一些你应遵循的规则。

第一, 你要喝足够多的水。你可以选择每天喝众所周知的8杯水。当你真的很渴时, 冷水是最好的选择。

第二, 尽可能经常地吃含水食物。你可以选择果汁、橙汁、汤、酸奶、牛奶、咖啡和茶来提供水分。

第三, “听” 你的身体。当你口渴了是什么感觉? 你的体液需求取决于你们消耗的热量。喝水过多或过少都会让你感觉不舒服。想要知道是否喝够了的最简单方法就是观察你的尿液: 它应该是清澈的。

遵循这些规则, 你可以成为一个健康的孩子。

Language focus

1) follow the rule 遵循规则

e.g. Everybody should follow the traffic rules. 人人都要遵守交通规则。

2) proverbial 众所周知的

e.g. The jealousy of wives is proverbial. 太太们的善妒是众所周知的。

3) yogurt 酸奶

4) fluid 液体

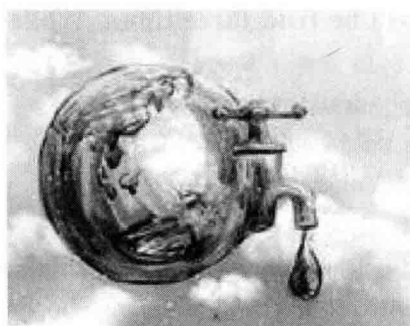
5) monitor 监测; 监控

e.g. It can monitor the working process. 它可以监控工作过程。

Part II Speaking

Activity 1 Look and say

Directions: Look at the pictures and try to use the following useful expressions to talk about them in pairs.



Useful expressions:

protect/save/waste water 保护/节约/浪费水

British afternoon tea 英式下午茶

Iron Goddess of Mercy/Ti Kwanyin Tea 铁观音茶

Dragon Well Tea/Longjing Tea 龙井茶

Big Red Robe Tea/Da Hongpao Tea 大红袍

Suggested answer

Picture 1

Water is very important to our life. Every day we should drink enough water to satisfy our body. There was once an experiment to see which is more important, food or water. The answer is water. People can live more than twenty days if they live with only water, but they can live no more than one week if they don't drink water. So we should protect water and do not waste any drop of it.

Picture 2

70% of the UK population drinks tea every day, and the British drink an average of three cups a day. The upper classes, especially women, were the first people to drink tea socially. However, tea is known principally as an afternoon drink. Afternoon tea and cakes make real British.

Chinese tea has a long history which can date back to the West Han Dynasty. Chinese people like drinking tea very much. We have different kinds of tea in China, such as green tea, black tea, Oolong tea, flower tea. Drinking tea is good for fitness and tea has also been considered as a medicine for body-building. There are some famous kinds of tea to be named — Ti Kwanyin Tea from Anxi of Quanzhou City, Longjing Tea from Hangzhou City, Biluochun Tea and Da Hongpao Tea, of which Da Hongpao is the best known in China and abroad.