五年制幼儿师范大专系列教材

新幼教



河海大学出版社

五年制幼儿师范大专系列教材

8.0000

English

For Kindergarten Teachers

新幼教英语

主编龚扬

新幼教英语/龚扬主编.一南京:河海大学出版社, 2000.8

五年制幼儿师范大专系列教材 ISBN 7 - 5630 - 1524 - 8

Ⅰ.幼... Ⅱ.龚... Ⅲ.英语-幼儿师范学校-教材 IV . H31 for Kindergarten Teachers

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 68162 号



书 名 / 新幼教英语

号 / ISBN 7 - 5630 - 1524 - 8/G·250

责任编辑/周 勤

封面设计 / 王幽青

#1 版 / 河海大学出版社

地 址/南京西康路1号(邮编:210098)

话 / (025)3737852(总编室) (025)3722833(发行部) 电

经 销/江苏省新华书店

刷 / 丹阳市教育印刷厂 印

开 本 / 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16 22 印张 450 千字

版 次 / 2000 年 8 月第 1 版 2000 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 / 1 - 3500 册

总定价/226.00元(共九册)

《五年制幼儿师范大专系列教材》编委会

7的学前教育教材大多不能适应当前幼儿教育改革转等罢, 也不是 可课程以来, 与之相匹配的教材更是远远就不上数学的需要。为

一批理论功度扎力,实现是电丰富的高快和功赦剥削,编写了这套首,

表面全以主任任:万迪人:为迪人·西巴州南州城市等令首选信号中市市,至专有统

编委会成员:(按姓氏笔画排序)

王 庆 江 玲 齐贯之 宗卫和 300 4 4 4 4

顾 问: 鞠 勤 刘明远

是世界人英语数学的特点,并再到分享产生和他无线师的全场也不

。犀雙導從出了东西方不同社会司俗如文化差异。而為越南语言也是是一 【文大多元自然才、安林海作政写、安全平均、对此自由中心法中上。如 6

校准尽的讲解,对京居里看访问语比性行前则的特别。现实已而各有是工士。

3.数师可根据实际占近全年或有这样也使用这些练习。

编写这样一本瓷妆之一中告述,不当工处,思信专求。因听声则占由于否否

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编写说明

随着我国幼教改革的不断深入,对幼儿教师的专业素质提出了更高更严的要求。因此,提高幼儿教师的专业素质已成为提高幼儿教育质量的关键。但是,原有的学前教育教材大多不能适应当前幼儿教育改革的需要,尤其是试行五年制幼师课程以来,与之相匹配的教材更是远远跟不上教学的需要。为此,我们组织了一批理论功底扎实,实践经验丰富的高校和幼教教师,编写了这套面向新世纪的《五年制幼儿师范大专系列教材》。经专家审定,本套教材适用于五年制幼师学前教育专业,也可作为学前教育专科和继续教育使用的教材。本套教材力求全面系统地反映幼儿教育理论研究与实践的最新成果,面向幼儿教育实践,密切联系幼儿教育实际,以提高学生的专业素养为目的,帮助学生较好地掌握从事幼儿教育工作的基本理论和基本技能。

《新幼教英语》是一本以幼师大专学生和具有初级英语基础的幼儿园教师为主要对象的新型教材。由龚扬(高级讲师)主编,赵寄石(南京师范大学教授)审定。

本书系 1995 年版《幼教英语》的修订本。全书共 17课。第 1~8课侧重语音、词法和会话等语言基本技能的训练;第 9~17课则在此基础上,侧重句法、非谓语动词等语法项目的学习和阅读、翻译技能的训练,着重培养和提高阅读理解能力。

本书力求突出幼教的特点。在尽可能围绕幼教选择、编写教材的同时,注意 引进和介绍一些国外最新幼儿教育观念、教学方法、文学作品和活动设计实例,以 开拓视野,丰富知识。

根据成人英语教学的特点,考虑到幼师学生和幼儿教师的实际困难,本书语音、语法的内容从零开始,编排相对集中,讲解尽量做到清楚易懂。对话以生活情景为线索,各会话实例后都配有与内容相关的会话基本用语,同时也注意帮助学生理解掌握由于东西方不同社会习俗和文化差异,而引起的语言使用上的差别。课文大多选自原文,经过简化改写,文字平白;对课文中出现的重点、难点都予以较详尽的讲解,对容易混淆的词语也进行简明的辨析。课文后面备有浅显生动的读物和理解、翻译题目。为了帮助学生消化巩固已学知识,每课都编有较多的练习,教师可根据实际情况全部或有选择地使用这些练习。

编写这样一本教材是一种尝试,不当之处,恳请专家、同行和读者惠予指正。

编 者 2000年7月

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Lesson One

and and or and translational art with the mound came a lat. Semeinment protect to be Manan

Chen, but I think I will be a cocter when I snow up.

Inends. "Zai Jian". See you all tomorroll

Daddy's here, it's unied to got borne. Can I stay a while

Text: My Day in the Children Centre

Dialogue: How Do You Do?

Grammar: I. 词类

Ⅱ. 动词的时态

Ⅲ. 一般现在时

Phonetics: 英语字母和字母表;元音字母和辅音字母;音素和音标;元音和辅音

Situation: The new term begins, this is the atxact of Hairs grandfulner takes that to kinder

My Day in the Children Centre

Saying goodbye is always difficult. The cheerful greetings of the teachers and the sound of children's laughter make it easier to say goodbye.

Breakfast is a happy meal to start the day with friends.

After that, we sit around in a group and our teacher will talk to us and show us things. Today, we learn much about our bones. I didn't know we have so many bones inside.

Our teacher reads to us a lot. Sometimes in Chinese, sometimes in English. Sometimes she uses puppets and sometimes she uses just her voice and face. Today, after listening to the story of Where the Wild Things Are, all of us act out the story. I act the monster, and it is fun! Teacher says we can make our own Monster book tomorrow.

Teacher tells us mathematics is everywhere... in the 2 cups of flour, 3 eggs and 10 raisins that we put together to bake our 20 cookies. It is also in the rocks which we find and weigh. Mathematics is also when I stand beside my friends to see who is the tallest and who is the shortest. I am not so tall and not so short.

I like the science corner best. I didn't know blue mixes with yellow will turn green. Magic! Teacher gets us a terrapin today. I wonder if it will bite and why its head disappear when I try to pat it. Can I eat it?

We go outdoors too to play on the swings and seesaws, ride the tricycles, play hide-and-seek and climb the jungle gym.

Bath time is fun too. We all bathe together and I know how to bathe myself. I am a big girl, I am.

At lunch time, my favourite is chicken and fruit. We help clean the table after lunch. Our teacher says we must learn to be helpful.

We have lots of fun in the centre. Teacher will play music for us and we pretend to be elephants that

Miss Wang:

go thump...thump...thump. Then we pretend to be butterflies that go flutter...flutter.

Today we have art and craft. I'm going to paint Mummy and Daddy and myself. My favourite colour is purple.

After afternoon nap and tea, it is action time. We can choose to build with blocks, play with water and sand or play house and dressing up. We play pretend games a lot. Sometimes I pretend to be Mummy who must go to work and look after baby and Daddy. Sometimes I pretend to be a policeman, like Uncle Chen, but I think I will be a docter when I grow up.

Daddy's here. It's time to go home. Can I stay a while? No? Well, goodbye teacher, goodbye friends. "Zai Jian". See you all tomorrow.

Dialogue

How Do You Do?

Situation: The new term begins. This is the first time Li Hai's grandfather takes him to kinder-garten. They meet Wang Lin, Li Hai's teacher, at the kindergarten gate.

Li: Good morning, Miss Wang.

Miss Wang: Good morning, Li Hai. Good to see you again.

Li: We missed you very much.

Miss Wang: I missed you, too. How fresh and tanned you look! Where have you been on holi-

After that, we sit assembles a group and our teacher will talk to us and above

Li: I've been in Qingdao for a few weeks. I had a wonderful time there.

Miss Wang: That's good.

Li: Miss Wang, this is my grandpa. hus sonov red tem esem als somitumes has students

Li's grandfather: How do you do, Miss Wang? Nice to meet you.

Miss Wang: How do you do? Welcome to our kindergarten.

Li's grandfather: Li Hai has told me a lot about you.

Miss Wang: And I think I've also heard a lot about you.

Li's grandfather: Oh, I must be going now, or I'll be late at the office. Goodbye.

Miss Wang Goodbye.

i Bye-bye.

New Words and Expressions

children centre 托幼中心,儿童中心

cheerful /'tʃiəful/ adj. 快乐的;使人感到愉快的

greeting / 'gri:tin/ n. 问候;致意;祝贺 laughter / 'laɪftə/ n. 笑;笑声

meal / mi:l/ n. (一)餐,(一)顿;饭食

bone /boun/ n. 骨:骨头 \\ ibsb\\ whash \\ puppet / papit/ n. 木偶:玩偶 act out 表演 monster / monste/ n. 怪物:巨兽:怪兽 fun $f \wedge n / n$. 玩笑;乐趣;有趣的人(或事物) flour / flauə/ n. 面粉;(任何谷类磨成的)粉 raisin / reizn/ n. (常用 pl.)葡萄干 bake /beik/ vt. & vi. 烤,烘,焙(面包等) cookie, cooky / kuki/ n. 小甜饼 rock /rok/ n. 岩石:大石头 Inglia with a contention magic / mædzik/ adj. 魔术的:有魔力的:不可思议的 n. It was a relieve 魔术;魔力;魅力 terrapin / terapin/ n. 泥角, 瞥:(尤指)菱纹背泥角 咬;叮,螫 bite /bait/ (bit, bitten or bit) vt. & vi. swing /swin/ (swung, swung) vt. & vi. 摇摆,摇荡 秋千;摇摆;摇荡 荡秋千 play on a swing seesaw / si:so:/ n. 跷跷板;跷跷板游戏 play on a seesaw 玩跷跷板 tricycle / traisikl/ n. 三轮脚踏车 hide-and-seek / haidən si;k/ n. 捉迷藏 play hide-and-seek 玩捉迷藏 攀登架(加斯瓦克)(Like Will Wallood)) jungle gym / dz λ ngl dzim/ n. 洗澡;澡盆,浴缸 washing first symbols bath /bax9,美 bæ9/ n. 2. The cheerful greetings of the teachers 架式 bathe /beið/ v. favourite / 'feivərit/ n. 特别喜爱的人(或物) 特别喜爱的 adj. 水果;成果 fruit / fruit / n. 有帮助的;有益的 helpful / helpful / adj. thump / θ_{Λ} mp/ vt. & vi. 重击;捶击;砰然地响 重击声;砰然声;重击 pretend / pri tend / vt. & vi. 假装 butterfly / b təflai/ n. 蝴蝶 flutter / flatə/ n.; vt. & vi. 振翼:拍翅 艺术;美术;技艺 art / ct/ n. craft / kraft/ n. 正艺,手艺 which was provided and and (用颜料等)画,绘;油漆 paint / peint / vt. 颜料,油漆;绘画作品 mummy / mʌmi/ n. (儿语) = mum 妈妈,妈咪

3

adj.

nap / næp/ n.

build with blocks

play house

kindergarten / kində gartn/ n.

fresh /freʃ/ adj.

tan /tæn/ vt.

tanned

welcome / welkəm/ adj.; n. & vt.

紫色,紫红色 紫的,紫红的 (白天的)小睡;瞌睡 流流 流流 行为

搭积木 玩"娃娃家"

玩装扮游戏

情景;情况;形势;位置 Maria de Maria de

TixeX' Value * Albert

精神饱满的;新鲜的

把……晒黑

晒得黑黑的

欢迎

Notes

- 1. Saving goodbye is alway difficult. (与父母)道别总是很不容易的。
 - 1) saying goodbye 是动名词短语,在此句中用作主语。
 - 2) say/nod goodbye to sb. 向某人(点头)告别 wave goodbye 挥手告别 Goodbye for today! 改日再见!

Goodbye till tomorrow. 明天见。

- 2. The cheerful greetings of the teachers and the sound of children's laughter make it easier to say good-bye. 老师亲切的问候和其他孩子欢快的笑声,使我更容易与父母道别。
 - 1) it 在此句中作形式宾语, easier 是宾语补足语, 真正的宾语是不定式短语 to say goodbye。
 - 2) 有些动词如 make, find, feel, think, consider(认为)等, 后面可以跟复合宾语。如果宾语由动词不定式(或动名词)来担任, 常常要在谓语动词后用 it 充当形式宾语, 把真正的宾语放到补足语后面。这个句型的结构是:

主语+动词+it+用作宾语补足语的形容词(或名词)+不定式(或动名词)短语。例如:

I found it quite pleasant to work with him. 我发现和他一起工作很愉快。

He feels it his duty to help others. 他感到帮助别人是他的责任。

Do you think it necessary to say a few words at the meeting?

你认为有必要在会上讲几句话吗?

We thought it no use doing that. 我们认为做那件事没有用。

3) 如果宾语是名词(或代词),则用句型:

主语+动词+宾语+宾语补足语。

用于这一句型的常见动词有 make, call, elect, consider, choose, name 等。例如:

They chose him their group leader(monitor). 他们选他当组长(班长)。
The teacher made us good students, 老师使我们成为好学生。

She named her daughter Alice. 她给女儿取名为艾丽斯。

- 3. Today, we *learn* much *about* our bones. 今天,我们学到了许多有关我们人体骨骼的知识。 learn about...是"获悉、了解或明白……(情况或消息)"的意思。又如: How did you *learn about* our product? 你是怎样了解到有关我们产品的情况的? We *learned about* your coming only yesterday. 我们昨天才听到你要来的消息。

He acted (the part of) Hamlet very well. 他扮演哈姆雷特(的角色)很出色。 act out: 表演。又如: add water we have been down acted draw blind of records are a W. O.

Let's act out the story of the three bears once more. 让我们把三只小熊的故事再表演一次。 act as: 担任、充当(= serve as)。又如:

5. I like the science corner best. 我最喜欢科学角。最后对于是一个专家的,是是"最"。又如: 如果是一个专家的,我们就是一个专家的,我们就是一个专家的,我们就是一个专家的,我们就是一个专家的,我们就是一个专家的,我们就是一个专家的。

I like the rose best of all flowers. 百花之中我最爱的是玫瑰花。

- 6. I didn't know blue mixes with yellow will turn green. Magic! holand fladpol color matter aw 以前我不知道蓝色和黄色混在一起会变成绿色。太奇妙了! mast vole of sail now off
 - 1) 由于课文引自一个小女孩的讲述,因此出现了一些语法上不规范甚至错误的句子,如本句;又如: I wonder if it will bite and why its head disappear when I try to pat it.
 - 2) turn 在这里是"变成"、"变色"的意思。又如: [] 新原来 and time role bear smot)
 His hair has turned grey. 他的头发白了。 also no see bear worse diese be diese bear worse diese bear worse diese bear worse diese bear wo
- 7. I wonder if it will bite. 不知道它会不会咬人。 what advantable appropriate and advantable and wonder 作"想知道"(常可译为"不知道……"、"对……感到纳闷")解时,后面可接:
- 2) 带疑问词或 whether 的不定式短语: Washington and Table of the Market of the Mark
 - 3) I wondre if you...是一种用来委婉客气地提出请求的表达方式。例如: I wonder if you would give me some advice. 不知您能否给我提些建议。 Wonder if you would give me some advice.

I wonder if you could show us how to get there. 不知您能否告诉我们到那儿去怎样走。

8. ... and we pretend to be elephants that go thump... thump... thump...

我们装作(模仿)大象"噔、噔、噔、噔…"地走路。

pretend 是"假装"的意思,用作及物动词(vt.)时:

1)接不定式

He pretended to be ill. 他装病。

She pretended to be reading. 她假装在看书。

m2)接 that 从句 max an lettle Lead specifically and shadWilling as a select a most in this year.

Don't pretend that you know nothing about it. 不要假装你不知道这件事。

He pretended that he did not understand what I meant. 他假装不明白我的意思。

也可作为不及物动词(vi.)用,如:

She wasn't really crying, she was only pretending. 她不是真哭,是假装的。

- 9. We can choose to build with blocks, *play with* water and sand or *play* house and dressing up. 我们可以选择搭积木、玩水玩沙、办娃娃家或玩装扮游戏。

Let's play house/keeping shop/hide-and-seek/hopscotch.

The girls are playing on a swing/seesaw. 女孩们正在荡秋千/玩跷跷板。

The boys are playing games/a ball game. 男孩们正在玩游戏/进行一场球类比赛。

We often play football/basketball/volleyball. 我们常踢足球/打篮球/打拱球。

Do you like to play tennis/pingpong/cards/chess? 你喜欢打网球/打乒乓/打牌/下棋吗?

She can play the violin/piano very well. 她小提琴拉得很好/钢琴弹得很好。

2) play with 和 ::----起玩耍;戏弄。如: -d ala ele han end lee it le relation [] lee it

Come and play with us. 来和我们一块玩。 是是用 是是是一个人,

We have all played with snow and ice in winter. 冬天我们都玩过雪和冰。

The little girl is playing with toys/the kitten. 小姑娘在玩玩具/逗小猫玩。

- 10. We play pretend games a lot. 很多时候,我们都玩假想游戏。
 - 1) a lot 在这里用作副词,表示"很多"(= very much),"相当"、"非常",充当状语。又如:
 Our teacher reads to us *a lot*.(本课) 老师给我们读许多故事。
 Thanks *a lot*. 多谢。

He's feeling a lot better today. 他今天身体好多了。别为我们是一个

- 3) lots of 和 a lot of 也表示"很多,许多",但用作形容词(= many, much);后面都跟可数或不可数名词,一般用于肯定句(否定句或疑问句用 many 或 much)。如:
 We have lots of fun in the centre.(本课) 我们在托幼中心玩得很开心。

A lot of / Lots of people like dancing. 许多人喜欢跳舞。 I have lots of /a lot of work to do. 我有许多工作要做。 11. ···but I think I will be a doctor when I grow up . ······但是我想长大后我要当医生。 grow up 成长、长大、如: 《野》 大大学 Shi I'mai , vab slevol a a'ul : —— What are you going to do when you grow up? 你长大后准备做什么? —— I'll be a scientist. 我要作个科学家。 grown-up = adult n.成年人,成人; adj.成年的,如: We are all grown-ups. 我们都是成年人。 She has a grown-up daughter who lives abroad. 她有一个已成年的女儿住在国外。 * 12. Greetings, Introductions and Farewells 问候、介绍和告别 1) Greetings 何候 dance all learnings south to be believed to a dell sain of the (1) 一般问候 A: Good morning (afternoon, evening) (2) 初次见面 ① A: How do you do? B: How do you do? 2 A: Glad (Nice, Pleased) to meet you. B: Glad (Nice, Pleased) to meet you, too. (3) 熟人见面 ① A: Hi! B: Hi! ② A: Hello! B: Hello! [注]在打招呼的词语后加上称呼,显得比较亲切,如: 嗨,李海。 Hi, Li Hai. Hello, Mary. 你好,玛丽。 How do you do, Miss Chen? 你好,陈老师(小姐)。

(4) 招呼后的寒暄:

① A: How are you? 你好吗?

B: Fine, thank you, and you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?

A: I'm fine, too. Thank you. (Fine, thanks.) 我也不错,谢谢你。

② A: How are you doing? 近来可好? 或 How's everything? 一切都好吗? 或 How's your work going? 你工作好吗?

B: Fine (OK). 不错。 So-so. 还可以。

> 不太坏,谢谢。remail wheneve all our +o:A ⑤ Not too bad, thanks.

- [注]① 这类寒暄无意询问你的健康等情况,只是礼节性的问候,因此回答时通常很 笼统,不一定要叙述自己的具体健康状况或其他情况。
- ② 寒暄时还可问候对方家人或谈及其他无关紧要的事,如天气等。例如: A: It's a lovely day, isn't it? 今天天气真好!

B: Yes, I hope tomorrow will be another nice day. 是的,希望明天还是好天。

--- I libe a mirror. 现更作个科学家

- 2) Introductions 介绍
- (1) 介绍人相识

一般说来,是将年轻的介绍给年长的,将男的介绍给女的,将客人介绍给主人,将下级介绍给上级,将一人介绍给众人。如果能对被介绍者加些说明或描述,则更利于双方的交流和相识。如:

Mrs. Green, this is Mr Zhu. He's my teacher. 格林太太,这位是朱先生。我的老师。 (To all:) This is Mr Smith(或 I'd like to have you meet Mr. Smith), our American friend. (对众人:)这位是我们的美国朋友史密斯先生。

Mum, I don't think you've met Xiao Zhang. She's my friend.

妈妈,我想你还没见过小张。她是我的朋友。

- (2) 自我介绍
 - ① A: How do you do? I'm Wang Liang.(或 My name is Wang Liang.) 你好,我叫王亮。B: How do you do, Miss Wang. I'm Lin Hong. 你好,王小姐,我叫林虹。A: How do you do, Miss Lin? 你好,林小姐。
 - ② A: May I introduce myself? My name is A. 请允许我作一下自我介绍。我叫××。 B: How do you do? My name is B. 你好!我叫××。
- 3) Farewells 告别
 - (1) 一般用语

A: Goodbye. A: Goodbye. A: Goodbye. A: District A: Di

B: Goodbye.

(2) 儿童(妇女)之间(或表示亲热)

B: Bye-bye.

- ① A: Cheerio!

B: Cheerio! A Salasi S. Andrew and J. Doy Journell and 1 - 7

② A: So long. Significant the second of the Company of the Company

B: So long. The Man Man Harry Consideration of South St.

- (4) 近期再见。ho 是ho 使用形型弹性汇制。figure show rates a well 第
- ① A: See you soon (later / again).

B: Fine (OK).

② A: See you this evening (tomorrow).

B: All right (That's right).

(5) 其他

Good night. (晚间告别)

Have a nice day.(白天告别)

Have a good weekend! (周末前告别)

I think it's time for us to leave now. 我想我们该走了。

Goodbye. Nice to have met you. 再见,见到你我很高兴。

[注] 试比较: Nice to meet you. (见面时说)

13. Good morning, Miss Wang.早上好,王老师。

英语中称呼中小学、幼儿园老师一般用 Miss 或 Mr, 而不用 teacher。例如:

不说 Good morning, Teacher Wang,但可说 Good morning, teacher。

- 14. How fresh and tanned you look! 你看上去多精神! 也晒黑了。
- 15. I must be going now, or I'll be late at the office. 我该马上就走,否则上班要迟到了。 英语中一些动词如 leave, go, come 等,常用进行时态来表示即将发生的事情。又如: I'd better be going. 我得走了。

Grammar

I. 词类(Parts of Speech)

英语的词,根据其意义和作用可分成十大类。每种词按照其本身有无完整的词义,又可分为实词(notional word)和虚词(form word):

				. [15] . [14] [15] [18] [16] . [16] [17] [17] [18] . [19] [19] [19] [19]
1	词 类	缩写	例词	说明
	noun 名 词	n. (名)	book, name, tree, English	表示人、事物、抽象概念等的名称。
	adjective 形容词	adj. (形)	good, red, small, young	修饰名词,表示人或事物的性质或特征。
实	numeral 数 词	num. (数)	one, two, first, second	表示数量或顺序。
词	pronoun 代 词	pron. (代)	we, his, this, it	代替名词。
	verb 动 词	v. (动)	study, go, live, be	表示人或事物的动作或状态。
	adverb 副 词	adv. (副)	happily, early, always, very	修饰动词、形容词或其他副词,表示行为或 状态的特征