



实践应用型学前教育专业规划教材

Youshi Yingyu

幼师英语

主 编 路欣玲



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前言

21 世纪以来,幼儿教育及学前教育越来越受到全社会的关注和重视,国家对学前教育的师资力量提出了更高的要求。时代的进步与全球化的发展,使英语逐渐成为一门国际性的语言,英语的作用与日提升,家长们越来越关注孩子的英语教育。如何在孩子语言发展的关键期充分开发其第二语言习得机制,是摆在幼教专家面前的一个重要问题。提高幼儿英语教师的口头表达能力、阅读理解能力、幼儿英语教学能力,培养其高尚的道德情操,使其具备从事幼教工作的良好素质,帮助他们掌握幼儿英语教学的特点,是编写本教材的主要目的。

本书是在贯彻落实《国家中长期教育改革和规划纲要(2010—2020 年)》的前提下,根据师范院校学前教育专业人才培养目标及要求,贯彻教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》的精神,遵循学前教育特点,针对师范院校学生的实际情况,结合教学实践编写而成的。本书在编写过程中注重体例的规范性、材料的新颖性以及英语教学活动的多样性。本书在内容安排上遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。

本书是以培养学生听、说、读、演能力为主的一本教材,力求使学生能够达到幼儿英语教师的水平。本书具有以下特点:

- (1) 突出学前教育的趣味性。
- (2) 注重语言基本功的训练。
- (3) 体现语言运用的交际性。
- (4) 培养语言的综合技能。
- (5) 提供丰富的信息资料。

全书共有 13 个单元,每单元包括以下几个部分:

1. Learning Targets

为了让学习者了解自己要学什么,“学习目标”部分主要从知识、能力和情感等方面列出了本单元的学习重点,让学习者在学习本单元之前,对本单元的主要内容有一个宏观的了解。

2. Warm-ups

为了让学习者自然地进入第二语言学习状态,“热身”部分提出了两三个紧扣

每个单元主题的问题,供学习者进行热身练习,以提高学习者用英语进行思维的能力,为之后的互动交际奠定基础。

3. Listening and Speaking

由于幼教专业的现状、特点以及现实的发展需要,侧重培养幼教工作者的英语交际能力已是一项刻不容缓的任务。“听说”部分依据每个单元的主题内容,设置了一个简短的对话,旨在以话题为主线,提高学习者的口语交际水平。

4. Reading and Writing

为了既提高学习者的英语阅读能力,又贴近幼师专业的实际,“阅读和写作”部分除了紧扣每个单元的主题外,还注重体裁的多样性、题材的趣味性、时代感和教育性。为了帮助学生加深对文章内容的理解与掌握,拓展学生的词汇量,“Words and Expressions”部分列出了课文中出现的生词和短语。

5. Grammar

语法是学习一门语言的基础,本教材在每一个单元都增加了这部分内容。该部分讲解由浅及深、循序渐进,同时列举了大量的实例,帮助学习者举一反三。

6. Exercises

该部分提供了语法和课文内容练习,供学习者进行知识点和专业词汇的操练和自我检测,既注重练习内容的基础性,又使练习的形式多样化且富有趣味性。

7. Teaching Skills

根据幼儿英语教学理论,介绍了常用的幼儿英语教学方法和理论,并提供了详细的参考活动案例,使学习者可以用科学的理论与方法指导自己未来的教学实践。

8. Learning for Fun

为了培养学习者学习英语的兴趣,扩大其知识面和单词量,提高阅读能力,本书每一单元后面都有“兴趣阅读”部分。该部分选材新颖、内容丰富,包括知识性和趣味性短文、歌曲、诗歌、文化常识和名人名言等。

限于编者的水平和精力,教材中难免存在疏漏和不妥之处,望各教学单位和读者不吝赐教,以使本教材不断完善。

编者



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Unit One Greetings



Learning Targets

1. Meet people and introduce yourself.
2. Get familiar with life in a kindergarten.
3. Prepare work for the first day.
4. Grammar—noun.



Warm-ups



1. How do you introduce yourself to your classmates on the first day?
2. Have you made a plan for your study? Why is it good to make a plan?
3. Compare your plan with your classmates, and discuss what you can learn from each other.



Listening and Speaking

This is the first class of the new term. The teacher Amy is introducing herself to her

students.



A: Good morning, class. Let me introduce myself. I'm your English teacher. You can call me Ms. Wang or Amy. Amy is my English name. Who is the class monitor?

B: Nice to meet you, Ms. Wang. I'm Zhang Yang, the monitor. My English name is Jack.

A: Nice to meet you too, Jack. Can you come to my office after class?

B: Sure, Ms. Wang.

A: Good. My office is Room 107 at No.4 Building. I'll see you there. By the way, I also need a class representative.

C: Ms. Wang, may I be the class representative? My name is Zhou Han. You can also call me Angela. I promise I'll do a good job.

A: Very good, Angela. Now let's begin our class.

Topics for discussion:

1. Describe your first day at school.
2. Describe an unforgettable event in your school life.

Reading and Writing

A. Reading

Getting Ready for the First Day

The big day is around the corner. On the first day of kindergarten, Mary must prepare her classroom for her beloved students. The kind and warm-hearted teacher greets her dark, summertime-empty classroom with an explosion of color—a pile of fallen leaves, some goldfish, beautiful posters, and shoeboxes full of no-doubt-delightful surprises. Mary prepares for the first day of school, so that her 26 prospective students who are

anxious to go to the kindergarten for the first day should find great comfort in her kindergarten room.

At the same time, the parents get ready, too. As a parent, one of the first things you need to do is to let your children know where they can expect to find you after school when you are preparing your children for kindergarten. If they are taking a bus, then tell them that you will be waiting for them after the bus drops them off. This is a very big deal to them at their age.

Now the young students get ready, too. Susan wakes up; Lucy brushes her teeth; Jim finds his shoes; and Sandy matches each animal character with a letter of the alphabet. They are so eager to go to the kindergarten next morning.



Words and Expressions

introduce	vt. 介绍, 引进
compare	v. 比较, 相比, 比喻
discuss	vt. 讨论, 论述
monitor	n. 班长
representative	n. 代表 adj. 有代表性的, 典型的
serve	v. 服务, 招待
new-comer	n. 新来者
trouble	n. 烦恼, 麻烦 vt. 使烦恼, 使打扰, 使费心

B. Writing

Which school are you studying in now? Would you like to introduce your school to your friends? Please write below about your school within 150 words.

My School

Sample:

My school is at Haimen town. It is very big and beautiful. There are forty-three classes in it. When you come to our school, you can see the modern teaching building. Our teachers work and do practice in it. Behind the building, there are two classroom buildings and a school library. In the library there are thousands and thousands of books. After class you can borrow the books you want and also you can read them in the reading room at any time. Beside our classroom, there is a big playground. At about 4:30 p.m. every day, many students play football and basketball, and some of them play tennis. The entire playground is alive. Our school is a model school in Jiangsu. I like my school very much.

 Grammar
名词**一、名词的分类****1. 普通名词**

普通名词 (common noun) 是某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称, 如 pupil (学生), health (健康), machine (机器), pleasure (快乐) 等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

- (1) 个体名词: 表示某类人或东西中的个体, 例如: book。
- (2) 集体名词: 表示若干个个体组成的集合体, 例如: family。
- (3) 物质名词: 表示无法分为个体的实物, 例如: water。
- (4) 抽象名词: 表示状态、品质、动作和感情等抽象概念, 例如: stability。

2. 专有名词

专有名词 (proper noun) 是个别的人、团体、地方、机构或事物的名称。其中实词的第一个字母必须大写。例如:

Lei Feng 雷锋 London 伦敦

The Communist Party of China 中国共产党

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外交部

名词还可分为可数名词 (countable noun) 与不可数名词 (uncountable noun)。可数名词有单、复数之分, 不可数名词一般不分单数和复数。类名词和集体名词一般是可数的; 抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数的。有少数名词既可用于不可数名词, 又可用作可数名词, 但意义有所不同。例如:

	用作不可数名词	用作可数名词
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
paper	纸	报纸、文件
copper	铜	铜币

二、名词的复数

1. 规则变化

(1) 一般情况加 s。

例如: map—maps, boy—boys, girl—girls, pen—pens, bag—bags, car—cars。

(s 在清辅音后读 /s/, 在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/, 在 /s/、/z/、/dʒ/ 等音后发 /ɪz/)

(2) 以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾的名词加 es, 读 /ɪz/。

例如: bus—buses, watch—watches, box—boxes, brush—brushes。

(3) 以辅音字母 +y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i 再加 es, 读 /ɪz/。

例如: baby—babies, city—cities, country—countries。

(4) 以 y 结尾的专有名词或元音字母 +y 结尾的名词, 直接加 s, 读 /z/。

例如: monkey—monkeys, holiday—holidays, Mary—Marys (专有名词)。

(5) 有些以辅音 +o 结尾的名词, 直接加 s, 读 /z/。

例如: piano—pianos, photo—photos, alto—altos, soprano—sopranos, quarto—quartos (四开本)。

(6) 有些以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 把 f 或 fe 变 ve 加 s。

例如: leaf—leaves, shelf—shelves。

2. 不规则变化

(1) child—children

foot—feet

tooth—teeth

mouse—mice

man—men

woman—women

注意: 由一个词加 man 或 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式也是 -men 或 -women, 如 an Englishman, two Englishmen。但 German 不是合成词, 故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman 是姓, 其复数是 the Bowmans。

(2) 单复数同形, 如 deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, li, jin, yuan 等。但除人民币的元、角、分外, 美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。例如: a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters。

(3) 集体名词以单数形式出现, 但实为复数。例如: people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle。

(4) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词。例如:

a. maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 一般是不可数名词, 为单数。

b. news 为不可数名词。

c. the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

d. 以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸、杂志名, 也可视为单数。例如:

The Arabian Nights is a very interesting story-book. 《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

(5) 表示由两部分构成的东西, 如 glasses (眼镜), trousers, clothes 等, 若表达具体数目, 要借助数量词: pair (对, 双), suit (套)。例如: a pair of glasses; two pairs of trousers 等。

(6) 有一些名词, 其复数形式有时可表示特别意思。例如: goods 货物, waters 水域, fishes (各种) 鱼。

(7) 有些名词以 o 结尾加 es。

口诀为: 黑人英雄爱吃土豆和西红柿。

三、名词的格

格 (case) 是名词或代词具有的形式及其变化, 表示与其他词的关系。英语的名词有三个格: 主格 (nominative case)、宾格 (objective case) 和所有格 (possessive case)。英语的名词除所有格有形式的变化外, 主格和宾格都没有形式变化。名词在句中是主格还是宾格, 主要通过它在句中的作用和位置来确定。例如:

My brother always misplaces his schoolbag. 我弟弟常常乱放他的书包。(brother 是主语, 故为主格; schoolbag 是 misplaces 的宾语, 故是宾格)

Every written sentence should begin with a capital letter. 每个书写出来的句子开头都要用大写字母。(sentence 在句中作主语, 故是主格; letter 是介词 with 的宾语, 故是宾格)

(1) 表示有生命的东西的名词 (人或动物) 的末尾, 加上 's 即构成所有格, 可放在另一名词之前, 作定语用。例如:

John's friend 约翰的朋友

Xiao Wang's notebook 小王的笔记本

children's books 儿童读物

(2) “of+ 名词所有格”。

1) 表示部分观念。例如:

a friend of my sister's (= one of my sister's friends) 我妹妹的一个朋友

a picture of Mr. Wu's 吴先生(拥有的照片中)的一张照片(比较: a picture of Mr. Wu 吴先生本人的照片, 即照片上的人是吴先生)

2) 表示感情色彩。例如:

this lovely child of your aunt's 你婶母的这个可爱的孩子

名词所有格所修饰的词, 如果前面已经提到, 往往可以省略, 以免重复。例如:

The dictionary is not mine, but Xiao Wang's. 这本词典不是我的, 是小王的。

名词所有格后面指地点等的名词, 有的习惯上可省去不用。例如:

I met him at the Johnson's (shop). 我在约翰逊商店遇见了他。

I went to my uncle's (house) yesterday. 我昨天到我叔叔家去了。

四、例题与解析

1. They got much _____ from those new books.

- A. ideas B. photos C. news D. stories

解析: much 是用来修饰不可数名词的, A、B、D 三个选项均是可数名词的复数形式, C 项为不可数名词, 因此选 C。

2. I have two _____ and three bottles of _____ here.

- A. orange; orange B. oranges; oranges
C. oranges; orange D. orange; oranges

解析: orange 有两种含义, 一种是可数名词“橘子”, 另一种是不可数名词“橘汁”, 此题第一空应填可数名词, 第二空应填不可数名词, 因此选 C。

3. Every evening Mr. King takes a _____ to his home.

- A. 25 minutes' walk B. 25 minute's walk
C. 25 minute walk D. 25 minutes walk

解析: 句中的 minute 应该用其复数的所有格形式, 只加', 而不能加s, 因此选 A。

4. An old _____ wants to see you.

- A. people B. person C. the people D. the person

解析: person 与 people 都有“人”的意思, 但用法不同。“一个人”用“a person”, “两个人”用“two persons”; people 泛指“人们”, 是集合名词, 表示复数, the people 指“人民”, a people 指“一个民族”。因此应选 B。

5. Help yourself to _____.

- A. chickens and apples B. chickens and apple
C. chicken and apple D. chicken and apples

解析: chicken 用作可数名词指小鸡, 用作不可数名词指鸡肉, 根据题意应理解为鸡肉; apple 为可数名词, 故应加s, 因此选 D。

6. Oh, dear. I forgot the two _____.

- A. room's number B. rooms' number
C. room numbers D. rooms' numbers

解析: room number 房间号码。room 可直接用作定语修饰后面的名词。类似的还有 my physics teacher, two bus drivers 等。因此应选 C。

7. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second _____.

- A. family B. house C. home D. room

解析: family 指的是家庭或家庭成员; house 指的是房子(住所); room 指的是房间; 而 home 指的是家。因此选 C。

8. _____ mothers couldn't go to the meeting, because they have gone to Shanghai.

- A. Mary and Peter's B. Mary and Peter
C. Mary's and Peter D. Mary's and Peter's

解析: 此句中“mothers”是复数, 表示两个人各自的母亲, 因此应选 D。

9. Li Lei has been to _____ many times this month.

- A. her uncle B. her uncle's C. her uncles D. aunt's

解析: 此句意为“李蕾这个月去她舅舅家多次”。表示具体场所时, 可省去所有格后面的名词。因此选 B。

10. He is a success as a leader but he hasn't _____ in teaching.

- A. many experiences B. much experience
C. an experience D. a lot of experience

解析: experience 作“经验”讲时是不可数名词, 作“经历”讲时是可数名词。本句中应理解为“经验”, 因此是不可数名词, 排除 A 和 C。又因 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 只用于肯定句, 不用于否定句, 因此选 B。

Exercises

A. 单项选择

1. Last night, there was a food accident. The _____ were ill, but no _____ were lost.

- A. child; lives B. children; life C. children; lives D. child; life

2. —This is a photo of _____ when they were young.

—Oh, how happy they both looked!

- A. my father and mother B. my mother and father's