

学前教育专业统编教材

公共基础课系列教材

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学 前

# 实用英语教程

(第二册)

■主编 陈中华 乔 锦 张 艳

ENGLISH

 郑州大学出版社

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## Unit 1

## Is It Fine Today?

## WARMING-UP

Match the pictures with the expressions.



A



B



C



D



E



F

(     ) breeze

(     ) sunshine

(     ) haze

(     ) lightening

(     ) storm

(     ) snowfall

## LISTENING &amp; SPEAKING

I . Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks.





1. The \_\_\_\_\_ was lazy.
2. The buses are often late on \_\_\_\_\_ day.
3. The cold weather \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ weather always depresses me.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ weather extended into September.

**II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks.**

Good morning ! It's 6 o'clock. Here's the weather report for some cities in Henan province. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in Zhengzhou; the highest temperature is 30 degrees centigrade and the lowest is 25 degrees centigrade. In the north of Henan province, Anyang, it is going to be \_\_\_\_\_ all day. Be sure to go out with your \_\_\_\_\_. In Kaifeng there's a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. If you plan to \_\_\_\_\_, the temperature is mild. The highest is 27 and the lowest is 19 degrees centigrade.

This is the weather report for today. Thank you for listening.

**III. Listen and complete the following dialogue.**

A: Hi, John! \_\_\_\_\_, isn't it?

B: Oh, yes, it's a really \_\_\_\_\_.

A: I can't agree more. The air pollution is so heavy that I could hardly bear; my health is not as good as before. Today is fine, so we go out \_\_\_\_\_.

B: I'm sorry to hear that. It's high time to take actions to protect our health from the \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Maybe \_\_\_\_\_, we have to leave for California for our health.

B: My parents are thinking about it, too. When you decide, please tell me. I hope we can still be neighbors, OK?

A: I hope so! It's a deal!



**IV. Finish the following dialogue by using the phrases and sentences given, then act it out.**

much better      rainy      stay this way  
get cold again      clearing up      That's right

A: It looks like it's going to be \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.

A: But the weather forecast says it's going to be \_\_\_\_\_ today.

B: Let's just hope it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Yes, it's not like what the weather forecast said at all.

B: I wish it would \_\_\_\_\_ for the weekend.

A: Well, the worst of the winter should be over.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

**READING**

**Pre-reading questions**

1. What's the weather like in your city today?
2. Does the weather play an important role in your life?

**What's the Weather like Today?**

One day, George Bernard Shaw was walking on the street when he met an old man. The old man greeted him in this way, "Good afternoon, Mr. Shaw! It's such a lovely day, isn't it?" "Oh, yes," Bernard Shaw said, "but twenty people have told me about it in the past two hours. Thank you."

We could not prove if the story is true. But it is true that British people are famous for always talking about the weather. They would spend about six months in a year talking about the weather. When they meet a stranger, the topics of the talking



are usually about whether it's going to rain or complaints about the cold or the heat.

## New words & Expressions

weather ['weðə] *n.* 天气; 气象; 气候 *vt.* 使受风吹雨打

greet [gri:t] *vt.* 致敬; 致意

prove [pru:v] *vt.* 证明; 显示 *vi.* 证明是

British ['britiʃ] *adj.* 英国的; 英国人的; 大不列颠的 *n.* 英国人

topic ['tɒpik] *n.* 主题; 题目

complaint [kəm'pleint] *n.* 抱怨; 诉苦

in this way 用这种方法; 就这样; 用这种方式

spend time doing sth. 花费时间做某事

## Notes to the text

1. George Bernard Shaw: 乔治·萧伯纳(1856—1950年),爱尔兰剧作家。
2. One day, George Bernard Shaw was walking on the street when he met an old man. 一天,当萧伯纳在街上散步时,他遇到了一位老人。  
主句是过去进行时,从句是由 when 引导的时间状语从句,用一般过去时。这种结构经常使用于故事的叙述,主句说明故事发生的背景,从句告诉我们在这个背景下发生什么事情。  
例如: He was strolling in the forest when he saw a fox. 他在树林里散步,突然看到了一只狐狸。
3. But it is true that British people are famous for always talking about the weather. 但英国人真的以谈论天气而闻名。  
It is...that... It 是形式主语,that 引导的是主语从句。
4. When they meet a stranger, the topics of the talking are usually about whether it's going to rain or complaints about the cold or the heat. 他们遇到陌生人时,通常会谈论是否下雨,或者抱怨天气的冷热。

## Post-reading

1. Decide whether the following sentences are True( T) or False( F) according to





the text.

- (     ) ( 1 ) George Bernard Shaw greeted an old man by talking about the weather.
- (     ) ( 2 ) British people always talk about the weather.
- (     ) ( 3 ) British people like rainy days.
- (     ) ( 4 ) George Bernard Shaw had a walk on a sunny day.
- (     ) ( 5 ) British people always like talking with strangers.

2. Match each word in Column A with the similar meaning in Column B.

A	B
prove	the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time
weather	a reason for not being satisfied; a statement that sb. makes saying that they are not satisfied
stranger	show sth. is true
complaint	say hello to sb. or to welcome sb.
topic	a person that you do not know
greet	a subject that you talk, write or learn about

3. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given below.

prove    greet    topic    complaint    spend

- ( 1 ) Joe said he would \_\_\_\_\_ he could work harder.
- ( 2 ) May you excuse me for a while? I want to discuss this \_\_\_\_\_ with you.
- ( 3 ) Mike made his way through the crowd to \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- ( 4 ) My brother didn't like the meal so he made a \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager of the restaurant.
- ( 5 ) You should know exactly how much you have left to \_\_\_\_\_.



4. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 昨天晚上我正在写作业,突然,灯灭了。( when)
- (2) 他没选上,真可惜。( It is...that...)
- (3) 事实证明,我是对的。( prove)
- (4) 发牢骚是解决不了问题的。( complaint)
- (5) 今天新闻的主题是雾霾。( topic)

PHONETICS

失去爆破和不完全爆破

失去爆破,又叫不完全爆破,就是在某些情况下,只需做出发音的准备,但并不发音,稍稍停顿后接着发后面的音。英语中有六个爆破音,即/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/,在朗读某些单词或句子时,爆破音在一些情况下不必爆破出来,而只是发音器官在口腔中形成阻碍,稍作停顿后马上过渡到后面的音。不完全爆破是连贯语流中自然产生的语音现象,出现在同一个语音单位内,即单词内部或一组意义上和语法上紧密联系的词,这种语音现象主要分为以下三种情形:

1. 爆破音 + 爆破音型: 6 个爆破音 /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/ 中的任意两个相临时,前一个爆破音会失去爆破,即由相关的发音器官做好这个发音的姿势,稍作停顿后接着发后面的爆破音。

2. 爆破音 + 摩擦音型或破擦音: 如果前面是爆破音,其后紧跟着某些摩擦音,如 /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /h/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /r/ 或破擦音 /ts/, /dz/, /tr/, /dr/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, 那么前面那个爆破音仅有十分轻微的爆破,而后面那个摩擦音则要完全发出。

3. 爆破音 + 鼻音型或舌边音型: 爆破音后面紧跟鼻音 /m/, /n/ 或舌边音 /l/ 时,也会形成不完全爆破。

**EXERCISES****I . Read the following words and expressions.**

what time	goodbye	bedtime	big kite
big jug	good child	that joke	good morning
big nation	mad man	picture	book-keeper
handbag	blackboard	September	sit down

**II . Read the following sentences.**

1. The girl in the re( d) coat was on a bla( ck) bike just now.
2. You can put i( t) down in the bi( g) garden.
3. I didn' ( t) say so.
4. I don' ( t) think so.
5. Those two boys are goo( d) friends.
6. There is a bi( g) house on tha( t) hill.
7. I wen( t) there alone a( t) seven last night.
8. You are supposed to get back a( t) five this afternoon.
9. That school is qui( te) near to the cinema.
10. Sorry, I don' ( t) know where he lives.
11. We will finish our work a( t) nine.

**FURTHER READING****Weather Change**

No one can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if we can read the signs around us, we can tell what the more important changes in the weather will be. This



way of telling what the weather will be like on the following day or two is called weather forecasting.



For many centuries and in all countries, people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming rain. That many people feel their joints hurt is a sign of wet weather. Some birds fly high if fine weather is coming, but they fly near the ground if rainy or stormy weather is on the way. If you see a rainbow during rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbows come in the evening. If the stars twinkle clearly at night, then fine weather will continue. If a fog appears in the morning just above a river, then the day will be warm. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then the following day will be fine. If a rainbow appears in the morning, rainy weather will probably come.

Most of the sayings above have been made by the people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

### I . New Words & Expressions

sign [sain] *n.* 迹象; 符号





forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] *v.* 预测; 预报  
century ['sentʃʊri] *n.* 世纪; 百年  
ring [rɪŋ] *n.* 环形; 戒指  
joint [dʒɔɪnt] *n.* 关节  
ground [graʊnd] *n.* 地面; 土地  
rainbow ['reɪnbəʊ] *n.* 彩虹  
appear [ə'piə] *v.* 出现; 显现  
sunset ['sʌnset] *n.* 日落; 傍晚  
saying ['seɪɪŋ] *n.* 谚语  
on the way 在……途中

## II. Notes

1. But if we can read the signs around us, we can tell what the more important changes in the weather will be. 但是如果我们能读懂自然界的信号, 我们就可以预知未来一些重大的天气变化。  
“what the more important changes in the weather will be”在句子里做宾语从句。
2. This way of telling what the weather will be like on the following day or two is called weather forecasting. 这种对未来一两天的天气变化进行预测的方法, 叫作天气预报。  
这个句子的主体是 “This way is called weather forecasting.”, “what the weather will be like on the following day or two”做 “telling”的宾语。
3. That many people feel their joints hurt is a sign of wet weather. 许多人会感到关节痛就是天气潮湿的信号。  
“That many people feel their joints hurt”做主语从句。
4. Most of the above sayings have been made by the people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting. 人们通过观察和思考对天气变化进行预测, 从而产生了这些谚语。  
“who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting”做 “people”的定语。





## ENGLISH FOR FUN

### **Whether the Weather**

Whether the weather be fine,  
or whether the weather be not,  
whether the weather be cold,  
or whether the weather be hot,  
we' ll weather the weather.



## Unit 2

## Nursery School

## WARMING-UP

Match the pictures with the expressions.



A



B



C



D



E



F

- |                            |                          |                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (     ) morning exercises  | (     ) morning greeting | (     ) having lunch |
| (     ) outdoor activities | (     ) having a nap     | (     ) queuing up   |

## LISTENING &amp; SPEAKING

I . Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks.



1. Place your chairs in a \_\_\_\_\_. Do not drag them. Please be gentle.  
Then go back to your seats.
2. It's time to lie down in bed for a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do not take \_\_\_\_\_ away from others. Talk to the teacher if you have questions.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ your hands before you eat. Wash your mouth after you eat.
5. Do not run around in the \_\_\_\_\_. No running, climbing, shouting and chasing. Please walk quietly.

**II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks.**

Dear baby, it's time for you to go to the \_\_\_\_\_. You can have many cute \_\_\_\_\_ there. Your \_\_\_\_\_ will be friendly to you. They will \_\_\_\_\_ you how to sing and dance. You and the other little friends will \_\_\_\_\_. The aunts will give you candies and big red flowers. Mummy and daddy will \_\_\_\_\_ you more because you go to kindergarten now. You are so \_\_\_\_\_, my dear baby!

**III. Listen and complete the following dialogue.**

- A: Do you have any experiences in \_\_\_\_\_ children English?  
B: Yes, I do.  
A: How long have you been teaching?  
B: I have been teaching for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: How are you going to give lessons to \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I think I am going to use all kinds of materials like CD player, pictures, word cards, TV, magazines, games in my lessons. I am going to use \_\_\_\_\_ teaching methods to help children with different learning styles.

**IV. Finish the following dialogue by using the proper form of the phrases and sentences given, then act it out.**

children   believe me   My pleasure   play with   kindergarten teacher

- A: Now, please answer some of my questions.  
B: Sure.



A: When and why do you want to be a \_\_\_\_\_?

B: When I was still a child, I wanted to be a teacher in the future. I like children and I like playing with \_\_\_\_\_, too.

A: I am so glad to hear that. Would you please tell me why do you like children?

B: I think if I can \_\_\_\_\_ children, I will get younger. I love children. I could take good care of the children, please \_\_\_\_\_.

A: That's all of my questions. Thank you for your answering.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

## READING

### Pre-reading questions

1. How much does the kindergarten cost a month in your city?
2. Do you think the fee is reasonable?

### Kindergarten in China

In China, kindergarten costs more than college in some big cities.

It costs more to send your child to kindergarten in Beijing today than it does to put him or her through college. In Beijing, sending a child to kindergarten costs as much as RMB 4,500 a month. While the cost in the country's top college is only RMB 800 a month. It is almost impossible to find a good kindergarten in Beijing that charges less than RMB 1,000 a month. Some kindergartens charge five times that.

A headmistress of a kindergarten says, "Parents are paying more attention nowadays to kindergarten. Their children carry the whole family's hopes on their shoulders; if their education is a failure, the family fails."

It is common for children in Beijing kindergartens to learn English, and usual for them to take after-school classes in music, or chess, which cost more.