

十二五

学前教育专业“十二五”规划教材

学前教育

英语综合教程

下册

主编 范丽萍



ABC

航空工业出版社

学前教育专业“十二五”规划教材

学前教育英语综合教程

(下册)

主编 范丽萍

航空工业出版社

北京

内 容 提 要

《学前教育英语综合教程》系列教材是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语专业设计的英语综合教材。本书为《学前教育英语综合教程》下册，全书共分 10 章，具体内容包括友谊、动物、动画片、诚信、幼儿教师、艺术与音乐、玩具和游戏、科学、自尊以及智商与情商。

本书内容丰富、结构合理、针对性强，可供学前教育专业学生选用，也可供幼儿园教师以及幼教工作者参考。

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

学前教育英语综合教程. 下册 / 范丽萍主编. -- 北京 : 航空工业出版社, 2014. 2
ISBN 978-7-5165-0446-8

I. ①学… II. ①范… III. ①英语课—学前教育—教材 IV. ①G613. 2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 030461 号

学前教育英语综合教程（下册）

Xueqian Jiaoyu Yingyu Zonghejiaocheng (Xiace)

航空工业出版社出版发行

(北京市朝阳区北苑 2 号院 100012)

发行部电话：010-84934379 010-84936343

北京市科星印刷有限责任公司印刷 全国各地新华书店经售

2014 年 2 月第 1 版 2014 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

开本： 787×1092 印张： 15.5 字数： 349 千字

印数： 1—4000 定价： 38.00 元

编 者 的 话



《学前教育英语综合教程》系列教材是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语专业设计的英语综合教材。全套教材包括《学前教育英语综合教程》学生用书上下两册、《学前教育英语综合教程》辅导用书上下两册以及配套的听力音像资料。

本书把学前教育和英语教育进行了有机地融合，遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的基本原则，以学前教育领域知识为主线，主题鲜明，突出了教学内容的实用性、针对性和可操作性，强化了学生语言运用和实践能力的培养。本书既对学生进行了语言和文学素质的培养，又为他们今后工作的实际运用储备能量。

《学前教育英语综合教程》学生用书适用于学前英语专业本科学生。本册为《学前教育英语综合教程》下册，共包含 10 个单元，所涉及的都是与学前教育紧密相关的话题：友谊、动物、动画片、诚信、幼儿教师、艺术与音乐、玩具和游戏、科学、自尊、智商与情商。

本套教材具有以下特点：

1. 题材新颖

教材以学前教育紧密相关的话题为主题，题材新颖，并配以大量的练习。使学生学后即练，做到熟练掌握词汇和句型。每单元包含听说（Listening and Speaking）、阅读（Reading）、语音（Phonetics）、语法（Grammar）、童话故事（Fairy tales）和儿歌（Nursery rhythms）等模块，给学生提供了大量的听、说、读、写、译的练习。

2. 注重语音

根据学前教育的特点，本套教材突出了语音规范练习。从基本的音素过度到单词、句型、绕口令等，还包含了幼儿园日常口语和英文经典儿歌童谣，为学生将来的工作增加储备。

3. 生动活泼

教材的绕口令、童话故事和儿歌部分，都可以让学生体会到说、唱、演的乐趣，让学生在玩中学，唱中练。能够使学生在互动中体会英语学习的快乐，调动他们学习的热情和积极性。

4. 循序渐进

教材遵循了由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。例如课文 A 难度较浅，生词量基本控制在 10 个以内，文章的字数控制在 200 字以内。而 B 篇课文较难，生词量在 15 个左右，文章



的字数在 400 字以内。下册的课文比上册的课文难度又有所加大。

5. 配套资源

本书配套的听力资料可在网上下载。下载网址：www.bjjqe.com。

本册编写人员分工如下：Unit 1-4 范丽萍，Unit 5-7 林郦，Unit 8-10 李毓明。全书由范丽萍统稿。此外，北京汇佳职业学院的张燕、白光瑞、张惜萍、李良忠和冯帅等老师也参与了教材资料的搜集工作，在此表示感谢。

由于时间和编者水平有限，错误和疏漏在所难免，敬请提出宝贵意见，以便改进。

编 者

2014 年 1 月



Unit 1 Friendship	1
Listening & speaking	2
Useful words and expressions	2
Listening	2
Discussion	3
Reading	3
Text A	3
Text B	6
Further reading	11
Phonetics(I)	12
Syllables(音节)	12
Grammar	15
代词(Pronoun)	15
Fairy Tales	18
Nursery rhythms	19
Background(背景介绍)	20
Unit 2 Pets and Animals	21
Listening & speaking	22
Useful words and expressions	22
Listening	22
Discussion	23
Reading	23
Text A	23
Text B	27
Further Reading	33
Phonetics (II)	34
Stress(I)(单词重读)	34
Grammar	37



形容词与副词(adjectives & adverbs)	37
Fairy Tales	39
Nursery rhythms	40
Background(背景介绍)	41
Unit 3 Cartoons	43
Listening & speaking	44
Useful words and expressions	44
Listening	44
Discussion	45
Reading	45
Text A	45
Text B	49
Further reading	54
Phonetics (III)	55
Stress(II)(句子重音)	55
Grammar	57
情态动词(Model Verbs)	57
Fairy Tales	61
Nursery rhythms	62
Background(背景介绍)	63
Unit 4 Honesty	65
Listening & speaking	66
Useful words and expressions	66
Listening	66
Discussion	67
Reading	67
Text A	67
Text B	72
Further reading	75
Phonetics (IV)	76
Weak Forms(弱读)	76
Grammar	78
动名词(Gerund)	78



Fairy Tales	81
Nursery rhythms	82
Background(背景介绍)	82
Unit 5 Kindergarten Teachers	85
Listening & speaking	86
Useful words and expressions	86
Listening	86
Discussion	87
Reading	87
Text A	87
Text B	91
Further reading	96
Phonetics(V)	97
liaison(连读)	97
Grammar	100
不定式(infinitive)	100
Fairy Tales	104
Nursery rhythms	105
Background(背景介绍)	106
Unit 6 Art and Music	107
Listening & speaking	108
Useful words and expressions	108
Listening	108
Discussion	109
Reading	110
Text A	110
Text B	114
Further reading	120
Phonetics (VI)	120
Incomplete plosion(不完全爆破)	120
Grammar	124
现在分词和过去分词(the present participle and past articiple)	124
Fairy Tales	130



Nursery rhythms	130
Background(背景介绍)	131
Unit 7 Toys and Games	133
Listening & speaking	134
Useful words and expressions	134
Listening	134
Discussion	135
Reading	135
Text A	135
Text B	140
Further reading	146
Phonetics (VII)	147
Assimilation(同化)	147
Grammar	148
被动语态(The passive voice)	148
Fairy Tales	153
Nursery rhythms	154
Background(背景介绍)	154
Unit 8 Science	155
Listening & speaking	156
Useful words and expressions	156
Listening	156
Discussion	157
Reading	157
Text A	157
Text B	161
Further reading	167
Phonetics(VIII)	168
Rhythm(节奏)	168
Grammar	173
直接引语和间接引语(Direct Speech and Indirect Speech)	173
Fairy Tales	177
Nursery rhythms	178



Background(背景介绍)	178
Unit 9 Self-esteem	179
Listening & speaking	180
Useful words and expressions	180
Listening	180
Discussion	181
Reading	181
Text A	181
Text B	185
Phonetics(IX)	190
Intonation I(语调I)	190
Grammar	194
定语从句(Attributive Clause)	194
Fairy Tales	198
Nursery rhythms	199
Background(背景介绍)	199
Unit 10 IQ-EQ	201
Listening & speaking	202
Useful words and expressions	202
Listening	202
Discussion	203
Reading	203
Text A	203
Text B	206
Phonetics(X)	212
Intonation II(语调II)	212
Grammar	215
虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood)	215
Fairy Tales	219
Nursery rhythms	220
Background(背景介绍)	220
词汇表	221
附录：英文经典儿歌童谣	233

Unit 1

Friendship

Learning objectives

After studying this unit, the students are expected to

- 1) understand the importance of friendship and learn skills for children to make friends;
- 2) master the useful phrases and structures: take sb.sometime to do sth., step in, work out;
- 3) get to know syllables;
- 4) master the usage of pronoun.





Listening & speaking

Useful words and expressions

advanced /æd've:nst/	adj. 先进的；高级的
familiar /fə'miliə(r)/	adj. 熟悉的；亲近的
upset /ʌp'set/	adj. 心烦的；混乱的
comfort /'kʌmfət/	n. 安慰；舒适
encouragement /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒm(ə)nt/	n. 鼓舞，鼓励，激励
meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfʊl/	adj. 意味深长的；有意义的
stand /stænd/	vt. 忍受；抵抗
hardship /'ha:dʃɪp/	n. 艰难，困苦
in a broad sense	广义上讲
human being	人；人类
in return	作为回报；作为交换
farming tool	农用工具

Listening

Listen to a passage about friendship and then finish the following tasks.

Activity 1 After the first listening, decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Friends don't necessarily know each other.
- () 2. Peasants provide us with farming tools and foods.
- () 3. Friendship between familiar people is more important than between unknown people.
- () 4. Friends can give us a hand, comfort and encouragement whenever we need.
- () 5. Even hardship cannot break true friendship.

Activity 2 Listen to the passage again, and fill in the blanks.

In a broad sense, friendship exists between 1 _____ even though some of them may never know each other all their lives. If you are a 2 _____, you grow crops and



provide other people with food. So you are their friend. 3 _____, they will provide you with farming tools and 4 _____ technology. So they are also your friends. Your friendship makes your life 5 _____ and 6 _____. Of course, friendship between familiar people is also important. When we are 7 _____, we want other people to give us a hand; when we are upset, we need other people to give us 8 _____ and encouragement. Friendship makes life more 9 _____ and beautiful. Real friendship stands the test of 10 _____.

Discussion

1. Is friendship important in our life?
2. What do you always do with your friends?

Reading

Text A

Pre-reading questions

1. Are you good at making new friends?
2. What are the necessary qualities to be a good friend?

Helping Children Make Friends

Your child comes home from kindergarten one day and says he doesn't have any friends and that nobody likes him—no parent wants to hear the dreaded words. You know how cruel it can be. You want to wrap up your little guy and protect him from the world. Most of all, you want to ensure that he has plenty of friends.

As much as you'd like to step in, you simply can't make friends for him. You can, however, provide support to your child. If your child is young, invite her friends over for a play date. Be sure to have a couple of activities in mind. Activities might include a box of dress-up clothes or a plan to make cookies.



Even when your child is old enough to plan her own activities, encourage her to have friends over. Make your home a welcoming place for your child's friends. It will also give you the chance to get to know your child's friends.

For children, a friend is someone who shares your toys, shares your sadness and shares your joys. Someone to play with, someone who's there whenever you need them. Friends will give you a rich and happy life that you will always treasure.



Useful words and expressions

dreaded /dredid/	<i>adj.</i> causing great fear or anxiety 令人畏惧的, 可怕的
cruel /'kru:əl/	<i>adj.</i> having a desire to cause pain and suffering 残酷的; 残忍的; 残暴的
ensure /in'ʃuə/	<i>vt.</i> make certain of 保证, 担保, 确保
treasure /'treʒə/	<i>vt.</i> hold dear; be fond of; be attached to 珍视; 珍惜
wrap up	包裹, 全神贯注于
protect...from	保护……免受损害
most of all	最重要的是
step in	插手, 介入, 干涉
play date	(由几个家长安排的)玩耍约会
a couple of	[口语] 少数的, 几个
have...in mind	记住……, 想到……
have...over	请某人来家做客(一般指请吃饭, 喝茶等)

Notes

1. You know how cruel it can be. 你知道这(对于孩子来说)会是多么残忍。

how cruel it can be 是感叹句充当了宾语从句。如果把感叹句改为陈述句, 句子就较好理解: You know it can be very cruel. 例如:

I realized what a stupid mistake I've made. 我意识到犯了一个多么愚蠢的错误。

He told me how terrible the situation was. 他告诉我形势是多么糟糕。



2. As much as you'd like to step in, you simply can't make friends for him. 尽管你很想插手，但是你却无法帮他交朋友。

step in 插手，介入，干涉

If the government does not step in, there will be no trains on Monday.

政府要是不干预，周一就将没有火车。

The police are reluctant to step in.

警察不愿意插手干预。

3. Friends will give you a rich and happy life that you will always treasure. 朋友会使你的生活丰富多彩，充满欢笑，永远值得你去珍惜。

Activities

Activity 1 Complete the form according to the text.

Help children make friends, provide _____ to your child	
For younger child	1. Invite her friends over for a _____.
	2. Be sure to have a couple of _____ in mind.
For older child	3. Encourage her to _____.
	4. Make your home a _____ for your child's friends.

Activity 2 Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the phrases given below.

most of all	wrap up	protect...from	step in
play date	a couple of	have...in mind	have...over

1. Camping in summer is just what I _____.
2. Mrs. White is a hospitable woman and she always _____ her neighbors _____ for dinner.
3. He is all _____ in his scientific studies.
4. Parents made it Saturday for a _____ at Susie's home.
5. Father _____ and forbade me to go camping.
6. I'm here to meet a rich husband, get married, have _____ children, and retire and travel.
7. Skiers wear goggles (护目镜) to _____ their eyes _____ the sun.
8. He likes all sorts of sports, but _____, basketball.



Activity 3 Translate the following sentences into English, using words given in brackets.

1. 我们都害怕去想将来会发生什么。 (dreaded)

2. 必须采取必要的措施来确保孩子们的安全。 (ensure)

3. 别那样踢猫，太残忍了。 (cruel)

4. 我们应该鼓励孩子参加社会性的活动。 (encourage)

5. 我当然非常珍视我们之间的友谊。 (treasure)

Text B

Pre-reading questions

1. Do you agree that friendship can last forever?

2. Have you ever experienced broken friendship? What did you do?



A friend in need is a friend indeed.

患难见真情。

Life without a friend is death.

没有朋友，虽生犹死。

Jessica and Joyce were best friends in grade three.

They did almost everything together. Then one day, after a misunderstanding, Joyce stopped talking to Jessica. For more than three months, Joyce refused to talk to Jessica or answer her notes. "During that time, I found out what an important friend she was," Jessica says, "I couldn't even concentrate when I was studying. I just thought about how to mend our



friendship."

The next semester, Jessica tried again. This time, Joyce was willing to work it out. It took some time and effort, but the friendship was healed. At first, Jessica didn't understand why Joyce stopped talking to her. Then Joyce finally explained that Jessica's teasing bothered her. "I finally found out she was angry because I teased her in front of the boys in our class." Jessica explained. Jessica meant nothing by her teasing and thought it shouldn't bother Joyce. But when she accepted that it was embarrassing to Joyce, she stopped. Then their friendship could heal.

Most of us have suffered the pain of broken friendships. But the good news is that most friendships can be mended. It's normal for friendships to change. Often two friends just drift apart. Problems come when one friend tries to hang on while the other friend lets go. If your friend isn't willing to work things out, accept it and move on. But if you are able to reconcile, you'll have a friendship that's tried-and-true!

Useful words and expressions

misunderstanding

/'mɪsʌnd'stændɪŋ/

n. an understanding of something that is not correct
误解；误会；不和

refuse /rɪ'fju:z/

vt. show unwillingness towards
拒绝；不愿；抵制

concentrate /'kənseɪn,treɪt/

vt. & vi. direct one's attention on something
专心于；注意；集中

mend /mend/

vt. heal or recover
修理，修补；改善；改进

effort /'efət/

n. use of physical or mental energy; hard work
努力，尝试；工作；成就

heal /hi:l/

vt. recover 治愈，痊愈；和解

teasing /'ti:zɪŋ/

n. the act of harassing someone playfully or
maliciously 取笑，戏弄

bother /'bɒðə(r)/

vt. cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor
irritations 烦扰，打扰；使……不安

embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/

adj. causing to feel shame or embarrassment
使人尴尬的，令人为难的

suffer /'sʌfə(r)/

vi. & vt. undergo (as of injuries and illnesses)受痛苦；遭受