

学 前 教 育 专 业 统 编 教 材

公 共 基 础 课 系 列 教 材

总主编 王月霞 徐 晶

XUEQIAN SHIYONG YINGYU JIAOCHENG

学 前

实用英语教程

(第三册)

■主编 李静华 王海歌 徐 慧

ENGLISH



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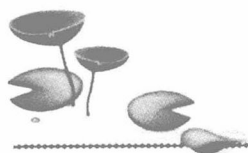
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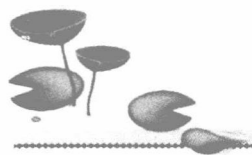
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前言

为推动我省幼儿师范英语教育课程的发展,适应目前我省幼儿师范英语教学的需要,我们编写了本套学前教育专业英语教材。本教材可供三年制、“3+2”分段制、五年一贯制的幼儿师范学校学生使用。

本教材具有以下编写特色:

1. 主题选择由浅入深,从与日常生活紧密相关的内容入手,逐步过渡到较抽象、有一定深度的话题。

2. 各单元材料的选择,短小精悍,难度适宜,兼顾材料的多样性和语言的真实性,注重提高学生的综合文化素质。

3. 各单元之间遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则,体现出英语技能提高的系统性与连续性。

4. 体现语言运用的交际性,使学生通过听、说、读、写、译等基本功的训练,达到能传递信息、能用英语进行简单交流的程度;培养学生在学前教育岗位上运用英语的综合能力。

5. 教材图文并茂,注重内容的多样性、实用性与趣味性。

本教材分为一、二、三、四共四册。每册有十个单元,每个单元围绕一个交际话题从听、说、读、写、译等方面加以强化。

本册每个单元包含以下几个部分:

1. WARMING-UP: 准备工作。该部分罗列了一些和本单元有关的生动图片及相关词汇。

2. LISTENING & SPEAKING: 听说。该部分列举与本单元语音相关的词汇及句子练习;依据各单元交际话题所涉及交际情景,提供听力与会话材料。

3. READING: 阅读。该部分分为精读(Text A)和拓展阅读(Text B)。精读课文长度在200个单词左右,是该单元主题的相应阅读材料。每篇课文都附有课前及课后练习和注释,帮助学生加深对课文的理解,以及相关语言信息的掌握。在阅读部分的基础上,提高深度与广度,并选择趣味性强的阅读材料以达到拓展学生的阅读面,完善学生认知结构的目的,提高学生自主学习的能力。

4. GRAMMAR:语法。理论解释加实践练习,以达到加深学生对英语语法中句型结构认识及应用的目的。

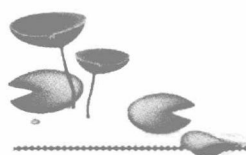
5. EXERCISES:练习。该部分主要针对各单元语法知识设置了相关练习,使学生更熟练地掌握。

6. ACTIVITY TIME:活动时间。口语活动以游戏的形式为主,每个单元设置一个主题,以及具体游戏活动的目的和方法。旨在提高学生的语言学习兴趣,更好地运用英语。

由于时间及编者水平有限,教材中肯定存在问题和偏差,欢迎广大专家、教师和学习者提出批评意见与改进建议。

编者

2015 年 1 月

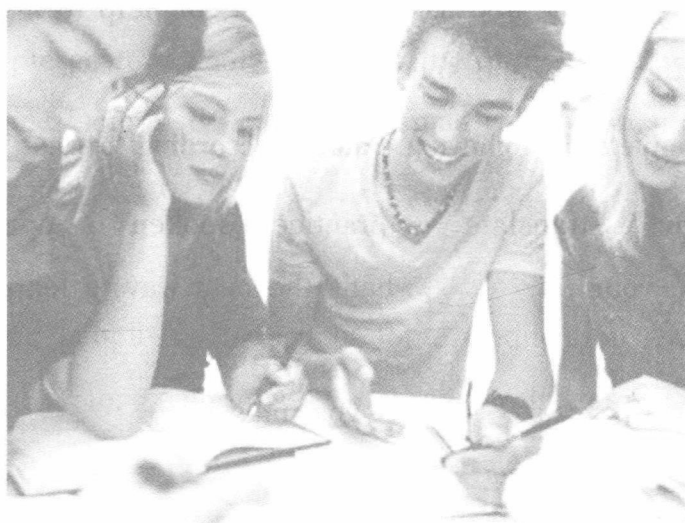


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Learning

WARMING-UP



1. What do you learn at school?
2. Do you think you can learn everything from school? Why or why not?

LISTENING & SPEAKING

I . Listen to sentences and fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

deep wise inspiration grave think witty perspiration

1. Histories make men _____; poems _____; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy _____; moral _____; logic and rhetoric able to contend. (读史使人明智, 读诗使人灵透, 数学使人精细, 物理使人深沉, 伦理使人庄重, 逻辑修辞使人善辩。)

2. If you don't learn to _____ when you are young, you may never learn. (如果你年轻时没能学会思考,那就永远学不会思考。)
3. Genius is one percent _____ and ninety-nine percent _____. (天才是1%的灵感,加上99%的汗水。)

II. Listen to a short passage and fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

organize composition weak progress well writing reading

I am good at learning English. Generally speaking, I always do _____ in English exams. My listening and _____ are better than my speaking and _____. I am a shy girl so I don't like speaking English in class. And I am _____ in writing, too. I don't know how to _____ my sentences and I often make lots of mistakes in my _____. I will speak more and ask my teacher for help to make sure that I will make great _____ in writing and speaking.

III. Listen and complete the following dialogue according to what you hear.

foreign translate practice spoken opinion

Li Lan: Lucy, in your _____, what's the best way to learn a _____ language?

Lucy: I'm not sure. As I see it, you must _____ speaking, reading, listening and writing.

Li Lan: What's your opinion, Li Lan?

Lucy: Well, if we want to speak the foreign language better, we have to form a whole new set of habits. We must try not to _____ from Chinese.

Li Lan: That's interesting. What about you, Jack?

Jack: I think the best way to learn a foreign language is to move to a country where the language is _____.

IV. Read the dialogue and role-play it with your partner.

Zhang Yu: Hello, Lin Wei. How are you? Are you happy at your new school?

Lin Wei: Yes. It's very different from other high schools. We take classes at school and we also go to factories to learn skills outside school.

Zhang Yu: Do you like doing that?

Lin Wei: Yes. It's quite interesting. Other high school students sit in the classroom the whole day.

Zhang Yu: What do you do in the factories?

Lin Wei: The technicians teach us how to use the machines. It's interesting but not easy. There are so many English words on the machines.

Zhang Yu: So you must learn English well to read them.

Lin Wei: Thank you for your advice.

READING

Pre-reading Questions

1. Why do people go to school? What should students do at school?
2. Why were great scientists, such as Thomas Edison, so successful?

Text A

Many people go to school for an education. They learn language, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry, mathematics and so on. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula. It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in math.

But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a math problem. Great scientists in the past didn't get everything from school. Their teachers only showed them the way of learning. Edison didn't even finish primary school. But they all became successful. They read books that were not taught at school. They would ask many questions as they read. They did thousands of experiments. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment.

New words & Expressions

education [edʒu'keɪʃən] *n.* 教育;培养;教育学

politics [ˈpɒlɪtiks] *n.* 政治,政治学;政治活动;政纲

geography [dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi] *n.* 地理;地形

physics [ˈfɪzɪks] *n.* 物理学;物理现象

chemistry [ˈkemɪstri] *n.* 化学;化学过程

mathematics [ˌmæθə'mætɪks] *n.* 数学;数学运算

formula [ˈfɔ:mjulə] *n.* [数] 公式;准则

actually [ˈæktʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上;事实上

certain [ˈsə:tɪn] *adj.* 某一;必然的;确信;无疑的;有把握的 *pron.* 某些;某几个

scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] *n.* 科学家

primary [ˈpraɪməri] *adj.* 主要的;初级的;基本的 *n.* 原色;最主要者

successful [sək'sesfl] *adj.* 成功的;一帆风顺的

experiment [ɪk'sperɪmənt] *v.* 尝试;进行实验 *n.* 实验,试验;尝试

Notes:

- Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. 其他人去学校是为了学习一项技能,这样他们就可以谋生。so that “以便,为了”引导目的状语从句;区分 so...that “如此……以至于……”引导结果状语

从句。

2. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. 老师的工作是要教学生如何学习。to show 为不定式短语做表语;how to learn 为疑问词加不定式结构做宾语补足语。
3. It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula. 知道自己如何研究要比记住一些事实或一个公式重要得多。It 为形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式。
4. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. 他们努力工作一辈子,不浪费一分钟。all one's lives 一生,一辈子。

Post-reading

- I. Explain the phrase "make a living". It has the same meaning as the phrase "earn one's bread". Please make a sentence with the phrase "make a living".

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

alive living live life

1. There is a _____ football match this evening.
2. Is the dog _____ or dead?
3. They live a happy _____ today.
4. She works as a doctor to make a _____.

III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to text A. Write T for true and F for false.

1. People go to school only for an education. ()
2. A teacher can teach his students everything they want to know. ()
3. No one can learn everything from school. ()
4. Great scientists in the past all became successful because they had learnt everything from school. ()

IV. Fill in the blank with proper words according to the text.

We go to school not only for an _____, but also to learn a _____ so that we can make a _____. School education is very important and _____. But _____ can learn everything from school. As a teacher, his most important job is to teach his students how to _____, how to _____ and how to _____. The teachers only showed their students the _____. So much more is to be learned _____ school by the students themselves.

Text B

School education means more about spiritual upbringing (精神提升) than knowledge instruction. However, at present, the situation in China is quite opposite (恰恰相反). Children are obliged to memorize dull facts: dates, places measurements, formulas, etc; their creative gift and enthusiasm (热情) for independent thinking are seldom encouraged; students spend the whole day copying, memorizing, doing piles of homework strictly according to the teacher's, often rigid (死板的) or meaningless, requirements. All this is done to see as many students pass a sort of entrance exam and climb up one rung of social ladder.

In the long run, this type of education produces a negative effect on the international competitiveness (竞争力) of the Chinese nation. School is to teach the younger generation how to learn on their own, how to create, how to persist or survive in face of disaster, in a word, how to develop morally, physically (身体上的) and academically (学术上的). To stuffy the kids' heads with junk book knowledge would only slow the progress of

the whole nation. Signs of this kind have already surfaced, especially in the field of science and technology.

Reform on Chinese education should be thorough and resolute.

GRAMMAR

一般将来时(The Simple Future Tense)

一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作,常与表示将来的时间状语连用。例如:

I will go to my hometown next week. 下星期我会回家乡。

We will come to see you every Sunday. 每个星期日我们都会来看你。

一、一般将来时的构成

一般将来时由“助动词 will+动词原形”构成。在口语中,will 在名词或代词后常简缩为 'll, will not 常简缩为 won't。在疑问句中,主语为第一人称(I 和 we)时,常用助动词 shall。例如:

I will call you this evening. 今晚我会给你打电话。

He won't have time to read English. 他将没有时间读英语。

Shall we have any classes tomorrow? 明天我们有课吗?

When will Mike arrive here tomorrow? 明天迈克几点到这儿?

How many books will they give us? 他们给我们几本书?

注:(1)在书面语中,主语为第一人称(I 和 we)时,常用“助动词+动词原形”形式。例如:

I shall write you a letter next month. 下个月我会给你写信。

We shall be very pleased to see you. 我们见到你会很高兴。

但在口语中,所有人称都可以用 will。

(2)在表示“带意愿色彩的将来”时,常用 will。例如:

I will tell you all about it. 我会告诉你所有事情。

(3)在问对方是否愿意,或表示客气的邀请或命令时,常用 will。例如:

Will you go to the zoo with me? 你能和我一起去动物园吗?

Will you please open the window? 你愿意打开窗户吗?

(4) 在表示建议或征求对方意见时,可用 shall。例如:

Shall we go at ten? 我们十点走好吗?

Shall we get some food? 我们会得到一些食品吗?

二、“be going to + 动词原形”结构

用“be going to + 动词原形”表示将要发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事情。be 动词是用 am, is, 还是用 are, 决定于主语。例如:

What is he going to do next Sunday? 下个星期天他会干什么?

They're going to meet outside the school gate. 他们将在校门外碰面。

I'm not going to have any classes next week. 下周我没课。

When is your brother going to buy a new house? 你哥哥(弟弟)什么时候买新房?

三、常和一般将来时连用的时间状语

常和一般将来时连用的时间状语有以下一些。

tomorrow 明天

the day after tomorrow 后天

soon 很快

this afternoon 今天下午

this evening 今天晚上

this year 今年

before long 不久

in the (near) future 在(不久的)将来

some day 将来的某一天

in two weeks (days...) 两周(天……)后

next week (month, year, summer) 下一周(月、年、夏天)

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words.

1. Before long, he _____ (forget) all about the matter.

2. He _____ (be) back in three hours.

3. Look at these clouds. It _____ (rain).

4. I _____ (not be) a teacher.

5. What _____ you _____ (do) next Sunday?

II. Put the following sentences into English.

1. 我打算明天下午去打篮球。
2. 两天后,他会回来吗?
3. 我现在可以回家了吗?
4. 我不打算当老师。
5. 将来的计算机是什么样的?(be like)

ACTIVITY TIME

Dressing-up Game

游戏目的:

1. 复习身体部位名称:arms, hands, feet, head。
2. 复习服饰名称:hat, sock, shoe, slipper, boot, scarf, coat, jacket, T-shirt。
3. 理解句型:What's this? / Where does it go?

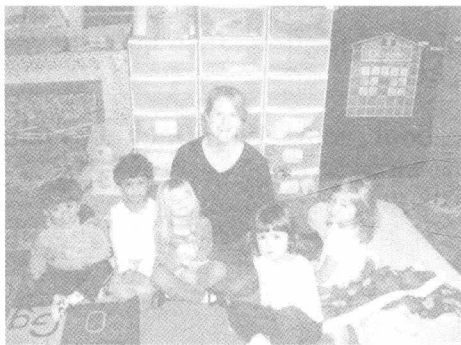
游戏准备:各式各样的服饰、音乐。

游戏过程:

1. 教师坐在小朋友的前面,把袋子里的衣物倒在地上。
2. 由教师示范如何穿衣服。例如:帽子戴在头上,袜子穿在脚上。然后边脱帽子边说:“On my head!”边脱袜子边说:“On my feet!”
3. 再把衣物拿起来,说明衣物的名称和穿戴在哪里。例如:“Hat, on my head!”
4. 教师放音乐,把衣物放在中间,让小朋友围坐成一个大圆圈。
5. 教师暂停音乐,请一位小朋友选一件衣服穿。
6. 教师问小朋友:“What is it?”“Where does it go?”
7. 教师协助小朋友回答,然后要求小朋友们跟着复诵几次。
8. 音乐继续进行,再暂停反复步骤 5 ~ 7,一直到每位小朋友都有衣服为止。

A Good Teacher

WARMING-UP



1. Who is your favorite teacher? Why do you like him or her?
2. Would you like to be a teacher in the future? Why or why not?

LISTENING & SPEAKING

I. Listen to sentences and fill in the blanks.

best learn influence eternity lifetime fish

1. The best way to _____ is to learn from the _____. (名师出高徒。)
2. A teacher affects _____. He can never tell where his _____ stops.
(一个教师对人的影响是永恒的。他的影响永驻。)
3. Teach others to _____ and they will fish for a _____. (授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。)