

学前
教育类



高职高专“十二五”规划教材

大学

学前英语

Pre-school ENGLISH Course

王维 李国芬 主编



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赠CD光盘

高职高专“十二五”规划教材·公共基础类

大学学前英语 (1)

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内 容 简 介

《大学学前英语》系列教材是一套专门为学前教育专业或双语教育专业大专学生设计的英语教材。本书适用于初中毕业学前教育专业五年制大专学生,也适用于高中毕业三年制学前教育专业的在校大专学生。

《大学学前英语》系列教材以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试用)》和《幼儿园教育指导纲要》为依据,以幼儿园五大领域和特色主题活动为主线进行编写。本书定位准确,主题鲜明,突出实用性、针对性和可操作性,体现学前教育的“职业教育”特点。

《大学学前英语》系列教材总共4册,每册10单元,每学年使用一册。学生用书每册包括10个单元,每个单元由 Warming-up、Listening and speaking、Comprehensive Reading、Grammar Reviews、Practical Writing 和 Learning by playing 共6部分组成。

《大学学前英语》系列教材包括学生用书、练习册、教学参考及配套的听力音像资料。本册是《大学学前英语》系列教材的第1册,由国家重点幼师院校联合编写。

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前言

随着我国学前教育事业的迅速发展,幼儿园对学前教育专业人才的需求急剧上升。然而,各省市学前教育专业人才还难以满足幼儿园的需要,而高学历、高素质的学前教育英语人才更是奇缺,因此在学前教育中开展英语教育已经成为当今教育改革最重要的任务之一。学前教育课程改革的重点之一就是学前教育专业英语教材的改革。目前,学前教育专业的英语教材种类较多,但真正适合学前教育专业特点和学生英语水平的英语教材非常匮乏。为了充分体现学前教育专业特色,《大学学前英语》编写组在充分调研的基础上,组织各省市从事学前教育专业英语教学的一线教师编写这套英语系列教材。

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《大学学前英语》系列教材总共4册,每一册都配有教学参考、练习答案、电子课件和音像资料,每学年使用一册。1~3册适用于五年制前三年的学生,内容主要以复习与巩固英语基础知识为主;了解英语国家的文化习俗和概况,拓展学生文化视野;通过阅读与学前教育相关的英语短文来补充学前教育专业知识。第4册适用于五年制四年级和高中毕业起点的三年制学生。全书内容主要以幼儿教师的职业准备为主,进行拓展性学习,如创编英语童谣、儿歌、故事和童话剧,教学以课堂教学模式和校外见习的形式学习和了解与学前教育相关的教学理念和模式。

《大学学前英语》每册10单元,每单元都由 Warming-up、Listening and speaking、Comprehensive Reading、Grammar Reviews、Practical Writing 和 Learning by playing 六部分组成。在每单元的编排过程中,既充分考虑到学前教育专业教学的需求,同时兼顾高职高专等其他职业学校的教学需要。我们力求从基础知识着手,对学生进行大量的听、说、读、写和玩、演、看等方面的语言实践活动。在每一个教学环节都体现生动有趣的原则,课文多以简单有趣的或故事或短文的形式展现,始终围绕以学生为中心的教学目的,旨在让学生在轻松愉快的课堂氛围中完成英语的学习。

《大学学前英语练习册》每单元由 Listening and speaking、Comprehension of the text、Grammar and vocabulary、Reading 和 Writing 五部分组成。这些练习是根据《大学学前英语》相关主题来设计的,旨在进一步强化语言知识和读写方面的练习。在练习册的最后附两套

模拟试题,可作为期中、期末考试的参考题。

《大学学前英语教学参考》每单元根据《大学学前英语》的相关内容提供教学目标与要求、教法推荐、背景知识与长难句分析、课文翻译、教材与练习册答案、听力录音原稿等。

本书汲取目前国内所有学前教育专业同类英语教材的优点,以突出专业性、师范性、实用性、针对性和可操作性为主,将语言基础能力和职业特点紧密结合,以满足幼儿园对学前教育人才的需要。本书具备以下5个特点:

(1) 注重语音基础,提高听说能力。根据多年教学经验,我们发现语音和听说是幼师学生英语学习中最薄弱的环节。在编写过程中,我们将规范学生语音的学习和听说能力的培养,为更好地从事幼儿园英语教学活动打好基础。

(2) 定位准确,学以致用,突出专业特色。在编写过程中,充分考虑幼师学生的英语水平与专业特点,采取以“游戏活动为主”、课堂教学和课外辅导相结合的形式,以培养学生的交际能力为目的,同时发展学生自主学习和综合运用英语的能力。本书采取多种形式的实训活动,丰富和完善对幼儿老师英语教学技能的培养,所选题材和幼师学生的实际生活、未来职业紧密结合,注重师范性、实用性、趣味性和可操作性,讲练结合,使学生能够学以致用。

(3) 选材广泛、题材新颖,注重“跨领域”知识的学习。本书选材广泛、题材新颖,材料选用权威文章。本书内容不仅重视英语语言基础知识和基本技能的训练,同时注重“跨领域”知识的学习,不仅涉及学前教育的五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)、还涉及学前儿童教育学、发展心理学等相关内容。

(4) 科学合理、循序渐进,注重教学整体性。本书根据教学难易程度进行合理、科学的编排,教学内容与要求体现由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。本书强调教学的整体性,听说与读写技能都围绕同一主题展开,并将“教、学、练、考”融为一体。

(5) 构建完整的教学资料体系,实现教材立体化。每册配有教学参考、练习答案、电子课件和音像资料,教学资料完整,使课堂教学直观、生动,方便教师备课和学生自学。

本册是《大学学前英语》系列教材的第1册,由国家重点幼师院校联合编写,由王维、李国芬任主编,舒黔红、潘建萍、刘玉侠任副主编,薛文慧、唐艳霞、林莹、何小雪、周融、雷小燕、杨胜刚、陈驷、田萃微参加编写。全书由郭亦勤主审。

由于编者水平所限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请使用本书的师生与读者批评指正,以便修订时改进。如读者在使用本书的过程中有其他意见或建议,恳请向编者(bjzhangxf@126.com)踊跃提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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Unit 1 Campus Life

Part One Warming-up

Looking at the picture. Suppose you are one of the students.

1. What are you going to say to your teacher and your classmates?

2. How do you greet your friends on the campus?

1) —Hello. — _____.

2) —Good morning. — _____.

3) —Nice to meet you. — _____.

4) —How are you? — _____.

5) —What's your name? — _____.



Part Two Listening and Speaking

I. Listening

1. Listen to the following conversations twice and choose the correct answer to each question.

New words and expressions

to be honest

老实说

except for

除了

boring [ˈbɔːrɪŋ]

枯燥的

weather forecast

天气预报

according to

根据

Angela [ˈændʒɪlə]

安吉拉 (人名)

(1) What does the boy think about the maths teacher?

A. He likes the maths teacher.

B. He thinks he's boring.

C. He thinks he's too young to teach.

(2) Does Mr. Black agree to have a school trip?

A. Yes.

B. No.

C. We don't know.

(3) Where will they study together?

A. The library.

B. A quiet classroom.

C. A reading room.

(4) Which answer is wrong according to Sally?

A. She didn't study well.

- B. Studying is important.
C. Luck is important.
- (5) What can we learn from the dialogue?
- A. The girl has finished her science homework.
B. The boy has finished his maths homework.
C. The boy has finished his English exercises.

2. Listen to the passage twice and supply the missing words.

New words and expressions			
course [ˈkɔːrs]	课程	tuition [tjuˈɪʃn]	学费
gasoline [ˈgæsəliːn]	汽油		

Most American school students have a long summer 1) _____. It is usually from June to September. During this vacation students often 2) _____ or have summer jobs. Some students take courses in summer school. Mary 3) _____ last summer in summer school. She studied two courses and she travelled with her family. They saw interesting places. Mary's friend Peter worked at a gasoline during the summer. He sold gasoline and 4) _____ cars. He made a lot of money, and saved nearly all of it. Peter is going to the 5) _____ next year. He needs money for the university tuition.

II. Speaking

1. Phonetics 语音 (I)

Vowels	前元音	[i:] [i] [e] [æ]
Consonants	爆破辅音	[p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g]

Guide to introduction

音素	发音特点	字母或字母组合	例词
[i:]	前元音 长元音	e, ee, ea ie, ei	she sea see field seize
[i]	前元音 短元音	i, e, y	big before happy Lily
[e]	前元音 短元音	e, ea, a	desk head men many any
[æ]	前元音 半长元音	a	apple family map
[p]	双唇爆破辅音, 二者发音相同。	p	put people ship
[b]	[p]清辅音 [b]浊辅音	b	bag Bob baby

续表

音素	发音特点	字母或字母组合	例词
[t]	舌齿爆破辅音， 二者发音相同。	t	sit tall cat
[d]		d	bed daddy
[k]	舌后软腭爆破辅音， 二者发音相同。	c k ck	coat cook clock duck
[g]		g	glass game pig

Exercises

(1) Read the following phonemes and words aloud.

[i:]	see	piece	meat	week	he
[i]	baby	many	city	heavy	before
[e]	head	check	best	lesson	bread
[æ]	back	happy	jacket	match	matter
[p]	peace	people	stop	place	top
[b]	break	back	double	black	job
[t]	ticket	title	take	tea	sit
[d]	door	dog	board	deep	aloud
[k]	kick	tick	cake	look	cook
[g]	get	goat	bag	frog	ago

(2) Read the following phrases aloud.

A	B
three weeks	get ready
clean teeth	a fat cat
a big ship	seven pens
gift list	cap and hat

(3) Read the following sentences aloud.

- 1) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- 2) Kim has a dish of fish on the ship.
- 3) The red dress is on Betty's desk.
- 4) Cat, cat, catches that fat rat.

2. Conversation

Greeting and possible response(问候和应答)

(1) Some useful expressions.

Greeting and parting	Response
Hello! Hi!	Hello! Hi

续表

Greeting and parting	Response
Good morning(afternoon/evening) !	Good morning(afternoon/evening) !
Nice to meet you!	Nice to meet you, too.
How are you doing today?	I'm doing fine, thank you.
How do you do?	How do you do?
How are you?	I'm fine, thank you. And you?
Goodbye	Goodbye
Bye-bye	Bye-bye
See you later.	See you later!
See you tomorrow.	See you !

(2) Sample dialogue.**Situation:** *Li Hua and Wang Mei meet the principal of the new school at the corridor.*

Li Hua: Good morning, Mr Black.

Mr Black: Good morning! Are you a new student?

Li Hua: Yes. My name is Li Hua. This is my new friend, Wang Mei.

Mr Black: Nice to meet you, Li Hua and Wang Mei.

Li Hua & Wang Mei: Nice to meet you, too. Mr. Black.

Mr Black: (To Li Hua) Where are from?

Li Hua: I'm from Tianjin.

Mr. Black: (To Wang Mei) What about you?

Wang Mei: I'm from Guizhou.

Mr Black: Do you like your new school?

Li Hua: Yes, of course. You know, my dream is to become a kindergarten teacher.

Wang Mei: Me, too. I love children very much, so I come to this school.

Mr. Black: Very good. I hope you both enjoy your campus life.

Wang Mei & Li Hua: Thank you, Mr. Black. Oh, it's time for class. Good bye, Mr Black.

Mr Black: Good bye.

(3) Exercises.**1) Make similar dialogues according to the situation given.****Situation 1:** You meet your English teacher, Miss Li, at the school gate. You greet each other.**Situation 2:** You meet your old schoolmate in the street. You greet him.**2) Translate the following sentences into Chinese and then learn them by heart.**

① Hello/Hi.

② Good morning.

③ What's your name? My name is...

- ④ How do you do?
- ⑤ How are you?
- ⑥ I'm fine, thank you. And you?
- ⑦ I'm very well, thank you.
- ⑧ Where are you from? I'm from...
- ⑨ It's time for class. Goodbye.
- ⑩ See you later.

Part Three Comprehensive Reading

Text A We Love Our New School

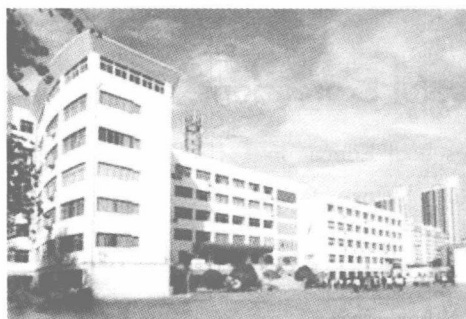
Good morning, everyone. Welcome to our new school. My name is Alice from Binhai Normal School for Kindergarten Teachers. I am a new student here and my major is Preschool Education.

Our new school is a famous one with a history of fifty years. It has a large and beautiful campus. During the school years, we have to learn many subjects related to our major, such as music, art and teaching skills. These subjects are very important to the kindergarten teachers.

Our school is quite different from other vocational schools. There are more girls than boys in our school. We all live in the school dormitory because most of us are from the rural areas.

Our campus life is busy and colorful. We usually have four classes in the morning and two classes in the afternoon. When the school is over, we can take part in many after-class activities, such as English corners, Chinese dramas and instrument performing.

We love our major and we enjoy our campus life. All the teachers here are kind, patient and helpful and we all study very hard. In a word, We love our new school.



New Words

campus [ˈkæmpəs]	<i>n.</i>	grounds and buildings of university or college 大校园
normal [ˈnɔːml]	<i>adj.</i>	typical, usual or ordinary 典型的, 正常的, 一般的
kindergarten [ˈkɪndəɡɑːtɪn]	<i>n.</i>	a school on class for young children 幼儿园
major [ˈmeɪdʒə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	a chief or special subject at a university 主修课程; 专业
	<i>vi.</i>	have as one's principal field of study 主修

preschool [ˈpriːskuːl]	<i>n.</i>	an educational institution for children too young for elementary school 幼儿园
related [riˈleɪtɪd]	<i>adj.</i>	being connected either logically or causally or by shared characteristics 相关的
skill [skɪl]	<i>n.</i>	an ability that has been acquired by training 技术; 技能
vocational [və(ʊ)ˈkeɪʃən(ə)l]	<i>adj.</i>	of relating to a vocation or occupation 职业的
dormitory [ˈdɔːmɪtəri]	<i>n.</i>	a large sleeping room containing several beds 宿舍
rural [ˈruːrəl]	<i>adj.</i>	of, in or from the countryside 农村的; 乡村的
drama [ˈdrɑːmə]	<i>n.</i>	a dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage 戏剧; 剧本; 戏剧艺术;
instrument [ˈɪnstrəmənt]	<i>n.</i>	a device that requires skill for proper use 仪器; 乐器

Useful Expressions

Preschool Education	学前教育
with a history of	具有……(年)的历史
related to	与……相关
such as...	例如; 诸如
be different from	不同于
take part in	参加
after-class activities	第二课堂; 课外活动
in a word	总而言之; 简言之

Notes of the text

1. Binhai Normal School for Kindergarten Teachers. 滨海幼儿师范学校。
2. I am a new student here and my major is Preschool Education. 我是这里的新生, 主修学前教育。
major 在这里是名词, 译为“专业”。
e. g. My major is English Literature. 我主修英语文学专业。
另外, major 还可以作动词用, 和介词 in 搭配, 译为“主修……专业”。
e. g. I majored in French when I was in the university. 我在大学主修法语专业。
3. During the school years, we have to learn many subjects related to our major, such as music, arts and teaching skills. 在校学习期间, 我们要学许多与专业相关的课程, 如音乐、美术及教学技能。
relate to: 和……相关, 这里 related to our major 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰前面的 many subjects。
such as 用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子, 意思是“如……等”。
e. g. Some of the European languages come from Latin, such as French, Italian and Spanish, etc. 有些欧洲语言来源于拉丁语, 如法语、意大利语和西班牙语等。

Exercises

I. Reading comprehension

1. Complete the passage with the words or expressions from Text A. Then read the passage aloud until you learn it by heart.

I am from Binhai Normal School for Kindergarten Teachers and my major is 1) _____. Our school is a famous one with a history of fifty years. During the five years at the school, we have to learn many subjects 2) _____ our major, such as music, arts and teaching skills. Our 3) _____ life is busy and colorful. We usually have four classes in the morning and two classes in the afternoon. There are many 4) _____ activities, such as English corners, Chinese dramas and instrument performing. We love our school because the students are hardworking and the teachers are kind and helpful. 5) _____, we enjoy our new campus life.

2. Complete the answers to the following questions according to Text A.

- (1) Where does Alice come from?

She comes from _____.

- (2) What is she majoring in?

She is majoring in _____.

- (3) What main subjects do the students have to learn during the five years at school?

They have to learn _____.

- (4) Why do they live in school dormitory?

Because most of them _____.

- (5) Why do they like their new school?

They love their new school because _____.

II. Language study

1. Match each word in Column A with a similar meaning in Column B.

A

1. dormitory
2. preschool
3. skill
4. major
5. vocational
6. activity
7. campus
8. patient
9. perform
10. normal

B

- a. have as one's principal field of study
- b. any specific behavior
- c. having or showing patience
- d. to give, act or show
- e. the grounds of a school or college
- f. ability to do something
- g. the time before children go to school
- h. typical, usual or ordinary
- i. a large sleeping room with several beds
- j. relating to a job or occupation

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given in the box.

perform

major

dormitory

campus

preschool

- (1) Many graduates are taking photos on the new _____.
- (2) Every student must sign in when he/she comes back to the school _____.
- (3) He is going to _____ magic at the party.
- (4) To be a _____ teacher is my dream.
- (5) English is his _____ and History is his minor.

3. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the expressions given in the box.

in a word	related to	with a history of...
take part in	be different from	

- (1) We are going to _____ the sports meeting next Thursday.
- (2) _____, then, we should improve our service.
- (3) China is a big country _____ more than 5000 years.
- (4) Life in future will _____ life today.
- (5) Wealth is seldom _____ happiness.

4. Rewrite the following sentences according to the model.

Model: We have to learn many subjects related to our major. They are music, arts, psychology and pedagogy. (such as...)

→ We have to learn many subjects related to our major, such as music, arts and teaching skills.

- (1) I have got to know many friends at the English party. They are John, Peter and Betty.

- (2) They export a lot of fruits. They are oranges, mangoes lemons, etc.

- (3) The farmer keeps many animals on the farm. They are horse, cattle, deer, etc.

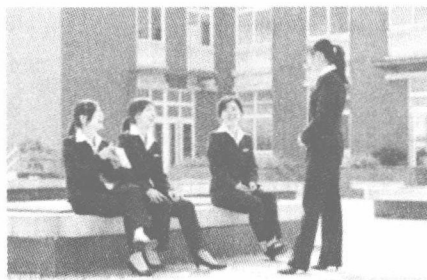
- (4) There are a lot of books for us to read. The books are scientific fiction, comic novel, etc.

- (5) Now there are many transport vehicles for people to use. They are bus, car and bicycle.

Text B My Advice to New Students

Good morning, my fellow students. Welcome to our new school. My name is Li Mei, a second-year student in this school. If you ask me what impressed me most in my first year, I would say "How time flies."

When I first came to this school, I didn't know anyone except my father, who sent me here. When my father had to leave, I felt so helpless and upset. There were so many new faces around me that I did not get used to the new environment until two months



later. Maybe you have the similar problem. As a senior student, I'm willing to offer you some advice.

Firstly, don't worry if everything is strange to you at the beginning. It is a normal feeling. Try to turn your attention to our beautiful school and make new friends as soon as possible. In addition, our school has many after-class activities. You can take part in any of them.

Secondly, make full use of your spare time. There are so much free time during your first year. So, never waste your precious time. Do some meaningful things to make your school life more interesting.

Thirdly, remember that study is still the most important thing in your school life, so keep away from computer games and Internet bars. They will do you a lot of harm.

Finally, I hope that all of you have a successful school life.

New Words

fellow ['feləu]	<i>n.</i>	a person who is member of your class 同伴, 同事
advice [əd'vaɪs]	<i>n.</i>	opinion about what to do, how to behave 忠告, 建议
impress [im'pres]	<i>vt.</i>	for sth in sb's mind 给……以深刻印象; 使铭记
environment [in'vaɪərənmənt]	<i>n.</i>	conditions, circumstance etc affecting people's lives 环境; 周围状况
upset [ʌp'set]	<i>adj.</i>	unhappy or disappointed because of sth. unpleasant that has happened 难过的; 失望的; 沮丧的
similar ['sɪmələ(r)]	<i>adj.</i>	like sth/sb. but not exactly the same 类似的; 同类 的; 相似的; 同样的
senior ['si:niə]	<i>adj.</i>	older or higher in school or college 年长的
attention [ə'tenʃən]	<i>n.</i>	the act of fixing the mind by watching and listening 注意; 注意力
precious ['preʃəs]	<i>adj.</i>	valuable or important and not to be wasted 宝贵的; 珍贵的
meaningful ['mi:nɪŋfl]	<i>adj.</i>	serious and important 重要的; 有意义的
internet ['ɪntənɪt]	<i>n.</i>	an international computer network connecting other net- works and computers from companies, universities, etc. 互联网; 因特网
bar [bɑː]	<i>n.</i>	(a place with) a counter where an alcoholic drinks are served. 酒吧

Useful Expressions

get used to	习惯于
not...until...	直到……才……
be willing to do ...	愿意做某事
turn one's attention to...	把某人的注意力转移到……

make friends	交朋友
as soon as possible	尽快
in addition	此外
take part in	参加
make full use of...	充分利用
spare time	业余时间
keep away from	避开; 远离; 回避
internet bar	网吧
do sb. a lot of harm	给某人带来很大伤害

Notes of the text

1. If you ask me what impressed me most in my first year, I would say "How time flies." 如果你问我 (在校) 第一年印象最深刻的事情是什么, 我会说 "时光飞逝"。
(1) 这里的 If 引导的是条件状语从句, 从句中的 what 引导的是宾语从句, 做 ask 的宾语;
(2) How (fast) time flies! 这是感叹句。
在感叹句中, How 修饰形容词, 副词或动词, 也可修饰整个句子。
e. g. Strawberries! How lovely! 草莓! 多好看啊!
How cold it is! 天多冷啊! How you've grown! 你都长这么大了!
2. There are many new faces around me that I didn't get used to the new environment until two months later. 我周围有如此多的新面孔, 直到两个月后我才适应了这个新环境。
(1) get used to 指的是从不习惯到习惯这一转变的过程, 即强调动作。be used to 强调状态。这里的 to 是介词, 后面接名词或动名词。
e. g. You will soon get used to the weather here. 你会习惯这里的天气的。
(2) so...that...如此……以致于……
e. g. I was so tired that I fell asleep in class. 我太累了, 以致于我在课上睡着了。
(3) not....until... 直到……才……
e. g. He didn't go to bed until his father came back. 直到他父亲回来他才去睡觉。
3. Do some meaningful things to make your school life more interesting.
做一些有意义的事情使你的校园生活更有趣。
make sb./sth. + adj. 使某人/某物……
e. g. Today I made my mother angry. 今天我让我妈妈生气了。
4. They will do you a lot of harm. 它们会给你带来巨大伤害。
也可以说: They will do a lot of harm to you.
do sb. sth. = do sth. to sb.

Exercises

I. Reading Comprehension

Read Text B and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- () 1. When Li Mei entered this new school, she knew nobody here except her teacher.