

幼师英语

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Unit 1

The First Day in School

(认识我的校园)

SECTION A Warm-up

English in life

1. 中号衣服的标志是()。

- A. S
- B. L
- C. M
- D. Y

男装翻领/圆领 T 恤衫尺码对照表

尺 码	S	M	L	XL	2XL	3XL	4XL
衣长	66	68	70	72	74	76	78
胸 围	96	100	104	108	112	116	120
肩 宽	43.5	44.5	45.5	47	48.5	50	51
袖 长	19.8	20.4	21	21.6	22.3	23	23.8
门襟宽	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
门襟长	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
说 明 (仅供参考)	160-165CM 50-55公斤	165-170CM 55-65公斤	170-175CM 60-70公斤	175-180CM 65-75公斤	180-185CM 70-80公斤	185-190CM 75-85公斤	190CM或85 公斤以上

2. 我们每天什么时候上学? 什么时候放学?()

- A. am pm
- B. am pm
- C. pm am
- D. pm am



3. 停车场的标志上常常有字母()。

- A. P
- B. R
- C. N
- D. D



Learning to Say Everyday English

What's your name, please? 你的名字是什么?

My name is.../I'm... 我的名字是.../我名叫...

How old are you? 你多大了?

I'm 15 years old. 我 15 岁了。

What's the matter with you? 你怎么啦?

English Language Teaching

任务型教学法

在教学活动中,教师应当围绕特定的交际和语言项目,设计出具体、可操作的任务,学生通过表达、沟通、交涉、解释、询问等各种语言活动形式来完成,以达到学习和掌握语言的目的。任务型教学法是吸收了以往多种教学法的优点而形成的,它和它的教学法并不排斥。



SECTION B Pronunciation

Phonetic Symbols

/ v / & / w /

village watch



valley water



The Art of Language

A Minor Bird 小鸟

I have wished a bird could fly away 我希望有一只鸟能飞走，
And not sing in my house all day; 不要整天在我家里唱歌；
Have clapped my hands at him from the door. 我在门口向他拍过手了吗
When it seemed as if I could bear no more. 当我似乎再也无法忍受的时候。
The fault must partly been in me. 一定有一部分责任在我身上。
The bird was not to blame for his key. 他的钥匙不能怪那只鸟。
And of course there must be something wrong 当然，一定是出了什么问题
In wanting to silence any song. 想要让任何一首歌沉寂。



Learn to Sing English Songs

《Big Big World》是一首 1998 年的民谣歌曲。曲风伤感，风靡一时，于 1998 年年底发布。这首歌一炮打响，在欧洲达到了第一名，在许多国家成名。Emilia 生于 1978 年瑞典的斯德哥尔摩。18 岁时，她便开始了自己风格独特的词曲创作，从小姑娘的视角和观念出发，记述豆蔻年华的女孩敏感、自信、迷惑的种种的不服输，她的声音更是灵性毕现又不乏童真。

BigBig World

Emilia

I'm a bigbig girl in a big big world
 It's not a bigbig thing if you leave me
 But I dodo feel
 that I dodo will miss you much
 Miss you much.
 I can see the first leaf falling
 It's all yellow and nice
 It's so very cold outside
 Like the way I'm feeling inside

SECTION C Listening and Speaking

Dialogue

Mother: How is your first day in school? Honey.

Child: My school is very beautiful.

Mother: Where is it?

Child: It is in Guicheng, near the Qiandeng Lake.

Mother: What is its name?

Child: It is Nanhai Primary School.

Mother: Do you love your school?

Child: I like my school very much. There are lots of flowers there and here.

Mother: I feel very happy, mom!

New Words and Expressions

how [haʊ] adv. 怎样;如何

first [fɜːrst] det. /ord. 第一;最重要的

school [sku:l] n. (中、小)学校;上学

honey ['hʌni] n. 蜂蜜;(爱称)亲爱的,宝贝

beautiful ['bju:tɪfl] adj. 美丽的;美好的

where [weə] adv. 哪里;在哪里

near [nɪr] adj. 近的;接近

lake [leɪk] n. 湖;湖泊

what [wɔ:t] pron. /det. 什么



its[ɪts] det. 它的

name [neɪm] n. 名字

primary ['praɪməri] adj. 初级的;主要的;最重要的

love [lʌv] v. 爱;热爱

your[jʊə] det. 你的

like...very much 非常喜爱

lots of 许多

flower ['flaʊər] n. 花;花朵

there and here 在这里; 向这里

happy ['hæpi] adj. 快乐的;高兴的

Learn Now, Use Now



Say something according to the pictures above.

Classroom Language

Class begins. 上课。

Class is over. 下课。

First let's have a revision. 首先,我们来复习一下。

Please take out a piece of paper, we'll hold a dictation (of words). 请拿出一张纸,我们要进行听写。

Please open your books and turn to page 16. 翻开书到第 16 页。

SECTION D Reading

Text

My School

My school is near a small lake. It is very beautiful. I like my school very much. We have a high teaching building and it is big and clean. Our classroom is on the fifth floor. The computer rooms are on the third floor. We have computer classes there. We have a big library on the second floor. There are many books in it. I like reading books there. We also have music room and art rooms in the building. There is a big playground behind the teaching building. After class, we often play basketball there. The teachers in my school are very kind. The students are very polite and smart. I am happy in my school.



New Words and Expressions

- high [haɪ] adj. 高的
 teaching ['ti:tʃɪŋ] n. 教学; 授课
 building ['bɪldɪŋ] n. 建筑物; 房子
 teaching building 教学楼
 clean [kli:n] adj. 清洁的; 干净的
 our [aʊər, ɑ:r] det. 我们的
 classroom ['klæsru:m] n. 教室; 课堂
 fifth [fɪfθ] ord. 第五
 floor [flɔ:r] n. 楼层
 on the fifth floor 在第五层
 computer[kəm'pjʊ:tər] n. 计算机; 电脑
 room [ru:m] n. 房间; 室
 computer room 电脑室
 class [klæs] n. 班; 班级
 library ['laɪbrəri] n. 图书馆
 second ['sekənd, sɪ'kɑ:nd] det. /ord. 第二(的)
 many ['meni] adj. 许多的; 许多; 多的
 book [bʊk] n. 书; 书籍
 read [ri:d, red] v. 阅读
 music ['mjuzɪk] n. 音乐
 music room 音乐室
 art[ɑ:rt] n. 艺术
 art room 美术室
 playground ['pleɪgraʊnd] n. 操场
 behind [br'haɪnd] prep. 在(或向)…的后面
 after class 课后
 often ['ɔ:fən] adv. 时常
 play[pleɪ] v. 玩
 basketball['bæskɪtbɔ:l] n. 篮球运动; 篮球
 playbasketball 打篮球
 kind [kaɪnd] adj. 友善的
 student ['stju:dnt] n. 学生
 polite [pə'laɪt] adj. 有礼貌的;
 smart [smɑ:rt] adj. 聪明的
 in my school 在学校

Story Time

Once there were two mice. They were friends. One mouse lived in the country; the

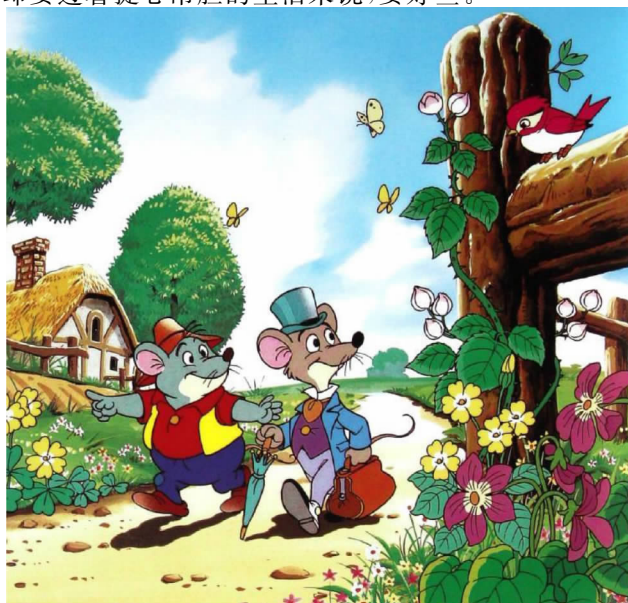
other mouse lived in the city. After many years the Country mouse saw the City mouse; he said, "Do come and see me at my house in the country." So, the City mouse went. The City mouse said, "This food is not good, and your house is not good. Why do you live in a hole in the field? You should come and live in the city. You would live in a nice house made of stone. You would have nice food to eat. You must come and see me at my house in the city."

The Country mouse went to the house of the City mouse. It was a very good house. Nice food was set ready for them to eat. But just as they began to eat they heard a great noise. The City mouse cried, "Run! Run! The cat is coming!" They ran away quickly and hid.

After sometime they came out. When they came out, the Country mouse said, "I do not like living in the city. I like living in my hole in the field. For it is nicer to be poor and happy, than to be rich and afraid."

从前,有两只老鼠,它们是好朋友。一只老鼠居住在乡村,另一只住在城里。很多年以后,乡下老鼠碰到城里老鼠,它说:"你一定要来我乡下的家看看。"于是,城里老鼠就去了。乡下老鼠领着它到了一块田地上它自己的家里。它把所有最精美食物都找出来给城里老鼠。城里老鼠说:"这东西不好吃,你的家也不好,你为什么住在田野的地洞里呢?你应该搬到城里去住,你能住上用石头造的漂亮房子,还会吃上美味佳肴,你应该到我城里的家看看。"

乡下老鼠就到城里老鼠的家去。房子十分漂亮,好吃的东西也为他们摆好了。可是正当他们要开始吃的时候,听见很大的一阵响声,城里的老鼠叫喊起来:"快跑!快跑!猫来了!"他们飞快地跑开躲藏起来。过了一会儿,他们出来了。当他们出来时,乡下老鼠说:"我不喜欢住在城里,我喜欢住在田野我的洞里。因为这样虽然贫穷但是快乐自在,比起虽然富有却要过着提心吊胆的生活来说,要好些。"



Culture Shock

东方的奴隶制国家实行君主制,全部的国家权力在形式上属于世袭的君主。西方的希腊雅典实行“直接民主制”,主要由奴隶主和自由民参加的“人民大会”选举和抽签产生公职人员。古罗马和斯巴达实行贵族制,贵族组成的元老院(古罗马)和长老会议(斯巴达)掌握重要权力。抑或是其他的一些制度。对这种制度的不一样作原因上的思考,我们显然看到了地理环境在其中的作用。欧洲地中海沿岸,岛屿众多,充斥着海岸线,而各岛屿上的劳动产品容易有地域局限性,于是人们较喜欢于各个岛屿或半岛之间进行原始的经济贸易,地中海平静的水面恰有利于航海的进行。然而又因为其岛屿半岛众多,各民族各部落占地一方,以水相隔,占岛为王,划清界限,所以不利于被某个民族统治侵占,所以各地进行的是平等的贸易交换。

SECTION E Just for Fun

Game Time

Magic Box 魔术盒子

游戏规则:(1)老师将准备复习或学习的物体装入魔术盒中。(2)老师公布猜测范围,让学生猜猜盒子里有什么东西。(3)请学生自己把手伸进盒子里摸,判断自己是否正确。猜中者可以自己盖笑脸印章,猜错者表演一个节目。

戏功功能:适用于复习各种单词或句型,例如:What is in it? Is it...?

游戏举例:学习水果、学具等同类单词之后,课前复习可采用这游戏,即直观,又富有情趣。

Tongue Twister

She sells sea shells by the seashore. The shells she sells are surely seashells. So, if she sells shells on the seashore, I'm sure she sells seashore shells.

Quiz

Which letter is an animal?

Unit 2

Hello and Bye—bye

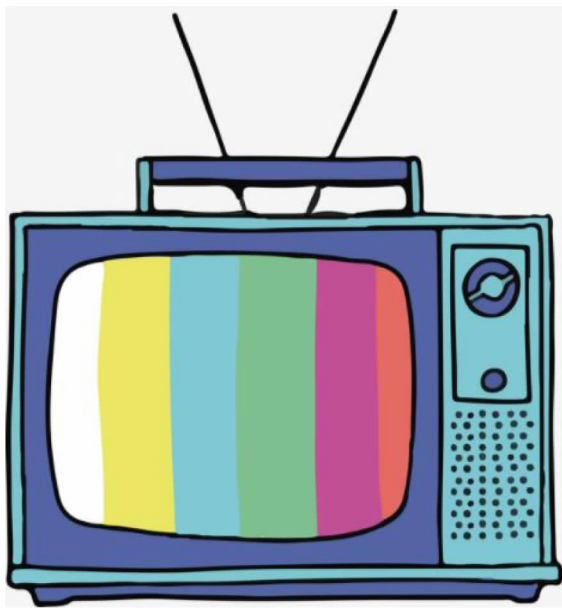
(基本的问候语)

SECTION A Warm—up

English in life

1. 在家中,我们可以看()节目。

- A. CD
- B. TV
- C. S
- D. Y



2. 选出既能表示水果,又是颜色的单词。()

- A. red

- B. orange
- C. peach
- D. banana



3. As you sow, so shall you reap. 这句话的意思是()。
- A. 种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆
 - B. 得不偿失
 - C. 饭后走一走,健康活到老
 - D. 活到老,学到老



Learning to Say Everyday English

How are you (this morning/afternoon/evening)? 你今天早晨/下午/晚上好吗?

Fine, thank you/ thanks. 我很好, 谢谢。

Not bad, thank you. 不错, 谢谢。

Welcome back to school. 欢迎回到学校来。

Welcome to our school. 欢迎到我们学校来。

English Language Teaching

讲授法

讲授法是教师运用口头语言向学生描绘情境、叙述事实、解释概念、论证原理和阐明规律的一中教学方法。



SECTION B Pronunciation

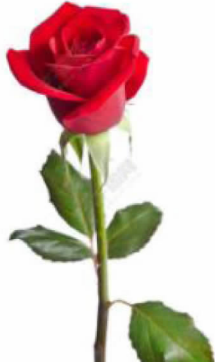
Phonetic Symbols

/əʊ/ & /aʊ/

hole howl



rose rouse



The Art of Language

The Swing 秋千

How do you like to go up in a swing, 你喜欢荡一趟秋千,

Up in the air so blue? 置身于蓝蓝的晴空吗?

Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing 啊, 我认为这是小孩所能做到的
Ever a child can do. 最愉快的玩耍。

Up in the air and over the wall, 越过墙外高踞天空,

Till I can see so wide, 直到我能望见如此广大的世界,

River and trees and cattle and all 河流、树木、牛群,

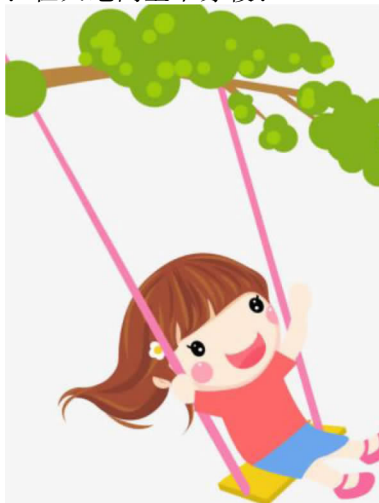
Over the countryside——还有整个的乡村。

Till I look down on the garden green 直到我俯瞰着翠绿的花园

Down on the roof so brown——以及棕色的屋顶

Up in the air I go flying again 我又飞上天去,

Up in the air and down! 在天地间上下穿梭!



Learn to Sing English Songs

《一闪一闪小星星》是英国经典儿歌,歌曲原名为“Twinkle Twinkle Little Star”,在全球广泛流传两个多世纪。其旋律来自 18 世纪的法国童谣《Ah! vous dirai-je, maman》(啊!妈妈我要告诉你),经著名音乐家莫扎特演绎变奏曲 KV. 265,英国著名女诗人 Jane Taylor 填词,于 1806 年正式形成现在广为人知的经典儿歌。

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Twinkle, Twinkle, twinkle, little star
 How I wonder what you are
 Up above the world so high
 Like a diamond in the sky.
 Twinkle, twinkle, little star
 How I wonder what you are
 When the blazing sun is gone,
 When he nothing shines upon
 Then you show your little light

SECTION C Listening and Speaking

Dialogue

A: Hello!

B: Hi!

A: what's your name?

B: My name is Bob. What's your name?

A: My name is Michael. You can call me Mike.

B: How can I contact you later?

A: My number is 1234. What's your number?

B: My number is 5678.

New Words and Expressions

hello 美 [hə'loʊ] int. /n. 你好

hi [haɪ] int. 你好

can [kæn, kən] vt. 可以

call [kɔ:l] v. 呼叫; 称呼

contact ['kɑ:ntækt] n. (尤指经常的)联系, 联络

later ['leɪtər] adv. 后来; 以后

number ['nʌmbər] n. 数字; 数



Learn Now, Use Now



Say something according to the pictures above.

Classroom Language

跟我读。follow me. /Read after me.

今天谁值日? Who is on duty today?

请主动回答问题。Volunteer, please.

大家都到了吗? Is everybody here? /Anybody absent?

今天谁缺席? Who is absent? /Who is not here?

SECTION D Reading

Text

Hello in Different Countries

When we meet others, we usually greet each other with Hello. In fact, greetings

from different countries have different expressions. In China, people greet each other with did you eat. In Britain, people greet each other with what a wonderful day. We can see the cultural differences of different countries.



New Words and Expressions

when [wen] adv. 什么时候;何时

meet [mi:t] v. 满足;遇见

others ['ʌðəz] pron. 其他人员

usually ['ju:ʒuəli] adv. 通常;正常地

greet [gri:t] vt. 打招呼;迎接

different ['dɪfrənt] adj. 不同的;有区别的

country ['kʌntri] n. 国;国家

expression [ɪk'spreʃn] n. 表示;表达

Britain ['brɪtn] n. 英国

wonderful ['wʌndəfʌl] adj. 精彩的;绝妙的

cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] adj. 文化的

difference ['dɪfrəns] n. 差别;差异

Story Time

Long ago in a small, faraway village, there was a place known as the House of 1000 Mirrors.

A small, happy little dog learned of this place and decided to visit. When he arrived, he hounded happily up the stairs to the doorway of the house. He looked through the doorway with his ears lifted high and his tail wagging as fast as it could. To his great surprise, he found himself staring at 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his. He smiled a great smile, and was answered with 1000 great smiles just as warm and friendly. As he left the House, he thought to himself, "This is a wonderful place. I will come back and visit it often."

In this same village, another little dog, who was not quite as happy as the first one, decided to visit the house. He slowly climbed the stairs and hung his head low as he looked into the door. When he saw the 1000 unfriendly looking dogs staring back at him, he growled at them and was horrified to see 1000 little dogs growling back at him. As he left, he thought to himself, "That is a horrible place, and I will never go back there again."

很久以前的一个很远的小村庄里,有一个以“千镜屋”而著名的地方。一只乐观的小狗听说了这个地方并决定去参观。当来到这个地方,他蹦蹦跳跳欢快地上了台阶,来到房门口。他高高竖起耳朵,欢快地摇着尾巴,从门口往里张望,他惊奇地看到有 1000 只欢乐的小狗像他一样快的摇尾巴。他灿烂地微笑着,回报他的是 1000 张热情,友好的灿烂笑脸。离开时他心想:"这是一个精彩的地主,我一定要经常来参观。"

在这个村里还有另一只想参观"千镜屋"的小狗,他不及第一只小狗乐观。他慢吞吞地爬上台阶,然后耷拉着脑袋往屋子里看。一看到有 1000 只小狗不友好地盯着他,他便开始冲他们狂吠,镜中的 1000 只小狗也冲着他狂吠。把他给吓坏了,他在离开时心想:"这是一个恐怖的地方,我再也不会来了。"



Culture Shock

在饮食文化方面,中国人十分注重形式,所以对于菜品的要求就是色香味都要“上道”,并且餐具方面中国人习惯使用筷子,因为其灵活轻巧的特点也让它一向流传至今。而西方的人们则比较看重实际,对于食品的外貌要求并不是很多,所以他们的菜品也相对简单和单调,在餐具方面则喜欢使用刀叉。

在保密方面,西方人比较尊重人权和个人自由,所以不会窥视和传播别人的保密和秘密,对此,他们认为,热衷于别人保密的人事不道德和令人厌恶的。而东方的人们对这个没有那么敏感,相反,很多人对别人的保密还会有一些莫名的兴趣,总喜欢打听和讨论,甚至有的还会把别人的保密当做一种娱乐工具,用以寻找话题和娱乐消遣,其实这是

东方文化里面的一种愚昧。

SECTION E Just for Fun

Game Time

Pass

游戏规则:(1)学生依次报数,当遇到数字3或3的倍数或含3的数字,均以“pass”代替,错误者给小组减分。(2)数字可以根据学生的学习情况而定,1—10可以取2,20以内可以取3,30以上可以取4或5。

游戏功能:适用于操练,复习各类数字。

游戏举例:学习1—20数字后,取数字“3”进行游戏,起加强、巩固的功效,学生感觉有挑战,同时又面向全体学生。

Tongue Twister

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck If a woodchuck could chuck wood? He would chuck the wood as much as he could If a woodchuck could chuck wood.

Quiz

What is clean when it is black and dirty when it is white?