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幼儿教师英语口语

叶春珍 张华官 匡华 ◎ 主编

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附 / “互联网+”资源

本书严格依据《幼儿园教师专业标准(试行)》
《中小学和幼儿园教师资格考试标准(试行)》编写



ISBN 978-7-5648-3171-4



定价：39.80元

湖南师范大学出版社

湖南师范大学出版社 | 国家一级出版社
全国百佳图书出版单位

幼儿教师英语口语

主 编	叶春珍	张华官	匡 华
副主编	吕存存	李茱伶	莫竹浪
	张 燕		
参 编	罗贵球	谢剑华	谢新贤
	周晓阳		

湖南师范大学出版社

·长沙·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

幼儿教师英语口语 / 叶春珍, 张华官, 匡华主编. —长沙:
湖南师范大学出版社, 2018.8
ISBN 978-7-5648-3171-4

I . ①幼… II . ①叶… ②张… ③匡… III . ①英语—
口语—幼儿师范学校—教材 IV . ① H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 028946 号

幼儿教师英语口语

YOU'ER JIAOSHI YINGYU KOUYU

叶春珍 张华官 匡 华 主编

策划统筹: 文智达教育

责任编辑: 邓 杰

责任校对: 张 蕾

出版发行: 湖南师范大学出版社

地 址: 长沙市岳麓区

邮 编: 410081

电 话: 0731-88872751

网 址: <https://press.hunnu.edu.cn>

经 销: 新华书店

印 装: 长沙市雅高彩印有限公司

开 本: 787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16

印 张: 7.25

字 数: 300 千字

版 次: 2018 年 8 月第 1 版 2025 年 7 月修订

印 次: 2025 年 7 月第 9 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5648-3171-4

定 价: 39.80 元

编委会

主 编 叶春珍（广西英华国际职业学院）

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参编单位 广西英华国际职业学院

南宁职业技术大学

广西现代职业技术学院

广西外国语学院

广西工业技师学院

广东省外语艺术职业学院

北部湾职业技术学校

前言

儿童心理的研究成果和长期的教育实践已经证明，幼儿期是人一生中掌握语言最迅速的时期，也是人类语言发展的最关键时期。若能抓住这个时期及时进行适当的培养，就能收到事半功倍的效果。随着时代的发展，英语的使用越来越广泛，孩子会说英语是许多家长的希望，这也促使中英双语幼儿园和幼儿英语培训班如雨后春笋般迅速发展。为了满足市场对中英双语幼教人才的需求，为了使千千万万幼儿学到纯正的英语，学前教育专业的学生需要纠正英语语音语调，掌握幼儿英语词汇，会朗诵英语童谣，会唱英语儿歌，会讲英语故事。为了帮助学前教育专业的学生提高英语口语水平，做好中英双语教学的准备，我们编写了《幼儿教师英语口语》。

随着《中共中央 国务院关于学前教育深化改革规范发展的若干意见》和《“十四五”学前教育发展提升行动计划》的陆续出台，以及“立德树人”“文化自信”和“讲好中国故事”等政策导向的不断加强，编者根据职业英语的教学要求，“教学内容和组织要体现具体的行业或职业活动”，并“突出以提高职业素养为目标的语言能力和跨文化交际能力的培养”，在教材的编写中突出“英语+学前”特色，凸显技能，思政引领，通过英语语言知识的学和练，提高学生的英语口语表达能力，使他们能用幼儿易于接受的英语来进行日常教学。

本书以幼儿园一日活动为主线，紧扣与幼儿相关的家庭、身体、工作、数字、颜色、食物、季节等幼儿所熟悉的事物来展开内容设计，共分为一个导论和十个单元。导论解释了本书的目的、幼儿在英语学习中的心理特点及教师英语教学中的一些技巧。后面十个单元中，每个单元均由教学目标、语音训练、重点词汇、重点句型、对话、语言练习、英语互动游戏、英语童谣、英语儿歌和英语故事组成，内容丰富多彩，实用性强，简单易学。

在每个单元的语音训练、对话、英语童谣、英语儿歌、英语故事部分都配有音频或视频，学生用手机扫描对应二维码就可以进行预习和复习，给学生的自主学习提供了便利，增强了学生学习的兴趣和主动性。

编者希望通过对本书的学习，学生能够说好英语，唱好英语儿歌，讲好英语故事，在幼儿园不同的环境中，准确地运用英语，培养幼儿英语学习的兴趣，让幼儿在轻松愉悦的环境中学习到纯正的英语，为今后学习英语打下坚实的基础。

编者

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Introduction

1. The purpose of the book 本书的目的

Nowadays, a trend in many countries is to start young children learning a second language at an early age. This means that many kindergarten teachers whose first language is not English have to teach English. The purpose of this book is to help kindergarten English teachers build a solid foundation in English by providing them with teaching ideas, suggestions, and a wealth of learning materials for phonics, vocabulary and reading. Kindergarten English teachers should be able to communicate with young children in English.

现如今，许多国家的一个发展趋势是让幼儿早早地就开始学习第二语言。这就意味着许多母语不是英语的幼儿园教师不得不进行英语教学。本书的目的是给幼儿园的英语教师提供一些教学理念、建议以及丰富的语音、词汇和阅读的学习材料，以此来帮助他们打下坚实的英语基础。幼儿园的英语教师应具备用英文与幼儿交流的能力。



2. Is Chinese necessary? 英语课上还有必要说中文吗?

Young children's language develops best in a language environment where teachers often use rich

vocabulary to talk with them. A language-rich environment will provide meaningful opportunities for children to use and practice the language around them. Therefore, young children's English teachers should try to teach in English and talk with them in English.

幼儿语言在教师经常用丰富的词汇来与幼儿交谈的语言环境中发展最佳。语言丰富的环境将为儿童提供有意义的机会，让他们使用和练习身边的语言。因此，幼儿英语教师应该尽量用英语上课，并用英语与幼儿交谈。



3. There are some cases for using Chinese 有些情况仍需用到中文

Many teachers of English for young children are not sure whether they can use Chinese in their lessons, or how much Chinese to use, so they don't know how to achieve the best results. Even though our ultimate goal is to teach in English, there are still some situations where Chinese is needed, especially at the beginning stages. The reasons for this are as follows:

很多幼儿英语教师不清楚在上课时是否能用中文，或者用多少中文，因此他们不知道如何达到最佳授课效果。尽管我们的终极目标是全英文授课，但是在有些情况下仍然需要用到中文，特别是在初学阶段。原因如下：

(1) Give the children a sense of security 给孩子安全感

Young children, who have lived with loved and trustworthy family members before entering kindergarten, need time to adjust to kindergarten life when they first enter the school. The unfamiliarity of a new environment and new faces can be exacerbated by the teacher speaking English, and may even create a sense of nervousness. For this reason, it is helpful for teachers to communicate with children in Chinese to ease their nervousness, and then teachers can gradually increase the use of English in the classroom.

幼儿在入园前都是与可亲可信的家人一起生活，刚入园需要时间来适应幼儿园的生活。新环境和新面孔的陌生感会因教师讲英语而加剧，甚至会产生畏惧感。为此，教师用中文与幼

儿交流有利于缓解幼儿的紧张情绪，而后教师可以逐渐增加课堂上英语的使用量。



(2) Explain the rules to the children 给孩子说明规则

When organizing a game or explaining how to make an object, teachers may find that after spending a lot of time explaining in English, it is likely that the children will still not understand, while explaining in one or two sentences in Chinese, the children will be able to understand immediately. In this session, teachers can first explain in English and then in Chinese. Later, when the children are familiar with the rules of the game and the English vocabulary used by the teacher, the teacher can explain in English only.



在组织一个游戏或者解释物品的制作方法时，教师会发现花了大量的时间用英语进行解释，很可能幼儿还是听不明白，而用一两句中文来说明，幼儿马上就能领会。在这个环节，教师可以先用英文说明，然后用中文解释。而后，当幼儿熟悉了游戏规则以及教师所使用的英语词汇，教师就可以只用英文进行说明。

4. Try to avoid using Chinese 尽量避免使用中文

(1) Use body language when speaking English 说英文时，运用肢体语言辅助

Body language is an important communication tool, especially for young English language learners who still need to communicate through body language and facial expressions. Teachers can add actions, pictures, or mime to convey information to young children when giving instructions, telling stories, teaching songs, or teaching nursery rhymes. In specific cultures, people add a lot of body language to their oral expressions, and if young children are familiar with these body movements, teachers can use them in their teaching as well.

肢体语言是重要的交流工具，特别是对于年幼的英语学习者来说，他们仍然需要通过肢体语言和面部表情来进行交流。教师可以在给指令、讲故事、教歌曲、教童谣的时候，加上动

作、图片或哑剧向幼儿传递信息。在特定的文化背景下，人们在口语表达中会加上大量的肢体语言，如果幼儿熟知这些肢体动作，教师也可以将其运用在教学当中。

(2) Use the tool of English hat 英语帽

When the children have to speak English, the teacher can remind them by wearing a special hat; it can be any kind of hat, such as a bowler hat, a penny hat, a beret, or even a hat made of paper, but the teacher has to wear the same hat every time. The teacher tells the children that this is the teacher's "English hat" and that when the teacher wears it, the teacher can only speak and understand English. Teachers can also let children make their own "English hats" out of paper. When they wear their "English hats", they can only talk to the teacher and other children in English.



在孩子们必须说英语的时候，教师可以戴上一顶特殊的帽子来提醒，它可以是任何一种帽子，如礼帽、便帽、贝雷帽，甚至是纸做的帽子，但是教师每次要戴同一顶帽子。教师告诉幼儿：这是老师的“英语帽”，老师戴上它的时候就只能说英语，也只能听得懂英语。教师也可以让幼儿用报纸做自己的“英语帽”。当他们戴着“英语帽”的时候，他们只能用英语与老师及其他幼儿交谈。

Dolls and hand puppets that "only understand English" are another effective way to motivate young children to speak English and to reduce their nervousness. Surveys have shown that teachers' spoken English can motivate children to speak more English. However, you may show a lack of confidence in speaking English in the classroom when English is not your first language. There are some useful classroom English that you can read and memorize in the units that follow, and they will help you teach English to young children in the future!

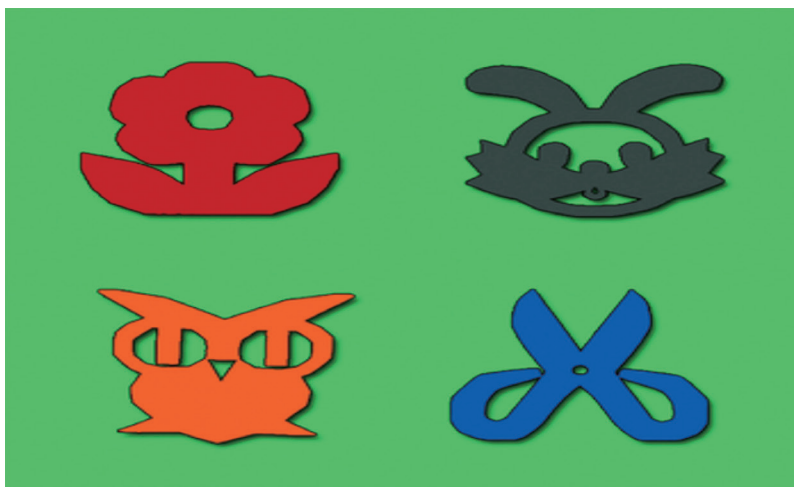


那些“只能听懂英语”的玩偶和手偶是另一种可以有效地激励幼儿说英语的方式，同时也能减少幼儿的顾虑。调查表明，教师的英语口语表达可以促使幼儿多说英语。然而，在英语不是母语的情况下，你在课堂上说英语可能会表现出不自信。在后面的单元有一些有用的课堂英语，你可以阅读并牢记，它们将对你今后的幼儿英语教学有帮助。

5. Child development and language teaching 幼儿能力的发展与语言教学

Children aged 3–6 have developed better hand-eye coordination and their drawings are more recognizable and detailed. They learn simple crafts such as paper cutting, stickers, and paper folding; simple jigsaw puzzles and a number of other activities that involve recognizing similarities and differences; they also begin to learn to count; and they have concepts of quality, position, size, and quantity.

3~6岁幼儿已经发展了较好的手眼协调能力，他们的画作更易辨识、更细致。他们学会了简单的手工，如剪纸、贴纸和折纸；学会了简单的拼图游戏和其他一些涉及辨别相同点和不同点的活动；也开始学习数数；对质量、位置、大小和数量有了概念。



(1) Development of socialization 社会性的发展

Children of this age are still very self-centered and often prefer to play by themselves rather than cooperate with others. This decreases slowly with patient encouragement from the teacher and their own growing desire to be socialized. Children of this age can begin to participate in organized games, although they may be reluctant to lose.

这个年龄段的幼儿仍然非常自我，经常喜欢自己玩而不愿意与别人合作。这种现象会在老师的耐心鼓励和他們自己社交愿望不断增强的情况下慢慢减少。这一年齡段的幼儿可以开始参加有组织的游戏，尽管他们可能不太愿意输。



(2) Learning by playing 边玩边学

Most learning in young children takes place through playing. It is now widely recognized that play is an important part of the learning process. Pretend play for young children helps them to rehearse real-life situations and gives them an opportunity to practice responding to similar situations in their lives. There are also games that help children develop conceptual awareness, promote physical coordination, and enhance creativity and social skills.



幼儿大多数的学习是通过玩来进行的。游戏是学习过程的一个重要部分，这一点现今已得到广泛认可。幼儿的“假扮”游戏帮助幼儿预演现实生活中的情景，并给他们一个练习应对生活中类似情况的机会。还有一些游戏可以帮助幼儿培养概念意识，促进身体的协调性，提升创造性和社交技能。

(3) Total Physical Response 全身反应法

Young children learn through direct experience with their five senses, and they do not yet understand abstract concepts. Therefore, English teachers have found it very effective to use the “Total Physical Response.” This means that the children make or act out what the teacher says. For example, the teacher says, “Tom, please open the door.” Tom then opens the door. This is an example of the “Total Physical Response.”

幼儿通过五官的直接经验来学习，他们还不明白抽象的概念。因此，英语教师发现使用“全身反应法”非常有效。它的意思是让幼儿做出或者表演教师所讲的内容。比如，教师说：“汤姆，请把门打开。”然后汤姆就打开门，这就是“全身反应法”的一个例子。



Therefore, the main thing for English teachers is to find a suitable way to teach English through daily activities in kindergarten. The most suitable activities for young children to learn English include singing, reciting nursery rhymes, reading children's songs, telling stories, playing games, guessing riddles, dressing up, acting and other activities that involve drawing, coloring, cutting and sticking paper. Kindertartens can set up “English days” for children one or two days a week, during which all children and teachers can speak English only. These activities are used to improve young children's ability to express themselves orally in English.

因此，对于英语教师来说，最主要的是要找到一个合适的方法，通过幼儿园的日常活动来进行英语教学。最适合幼儿进行英语学习的活动包括唱歌、念童谣、念儿歌、讲故事、做游戏、猜谜语、装扮、表演和其他一些集合了画画、涂颜色、剪纸、贴纸的活动。幼儿园可以每周为幼儿设立一天或两天的“英语日”，在“英语日”这天，所有的幼儿和教师都只能讲英语。通过这些活动来提高幼儿的英语口语表达能力。



Unit 1 My Family and Me

第一单元 我和我的家

This unit concentrates on the topics related to the children themselves and family. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习幼儿和幼儿家人这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the International Phonetic Symbols.

读准国际音标。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences: "What's your name? My name is _____."

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“你的名字叫什么？我的名字是_____。”

Section One International Phonetic Symbols 第一部分 国际音标

Vowels and diphthongs 元音与双元音

/i:/	bee /bi:/	/ɪ/	fish /fɪʃ/
/e/	bed /bed/	/æ/	bad /bæd/
/ɑ:/	car /kɑ:(r)/	/ɒ/	dog /dɒg/
/ɔ:/	four /fɔ:(r)/	/ʊ/	foot /fʊt/
/u:/	food /fu:d/	/ʌ/	cup /kʌp/
/ɜ:/	bird /bɜ:d/	/ə/	teacher /'ti:tʃə(r)/



Vowels and diphthongs



/eɪ/ cake /keɪk/

/əʊ/ boat /bəʊt/

/aɪ/ five /faɪv/

/aʊ/ mouse /maʊs/

/ɔɪ/ boy /bɔɪ/

/ɪə/ near /nɪə/

/eə/ hair /heə/

/ʊə/ poor /puə/

Consonants 辅音

/p/ pig /pɪɡ/

/b/ baby /ˈbeɪbi/

/t/ tea /ti:/

/d/ did /dɪd/

/k/ cat /kæt/

/g/ got /ɡɒt/

/s/ so /səʊ/

/z/ zoo /zu:/

/ʃ/ shoe /ʃu:/

/ʒ/ pleasure /ˈpleʒə(r)/

/h/ hat /hæt/

/m/ monkey /ˈmʌŋki/

/n/ nice /naɪs/

/ŋ/ sing /sɪŋ/

/f/ flower /ˈflaʊə(r)/

/v/ violin /vaɪəˈlɪn/

/θ/ think /θɪŋk/

/ð/ mother /ˈmʌðə(r)/

/tʃ/ peach /pi:tʃ/

/dʒ/ orange /ˈɒrɪndʒ/

/tr/ tree /tri:/

/dr/ dress /dres/

/l/ led /led/

/r/ red /red/

/j/ yes /jes/

/w/ wet /wet/

/ts/ pets /pets/

/dz/ beds /bedz/



Consonants

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Family Vocabulary 家庭词汇

mom /mɒm/ 妈妈

dad /dæd/ 爸爸

mother /ˈmʌðə/ 母亲

father /ˈfɑːðə/ 父亲

parent /ˈpeərənt/ 父母

friend /frend/ 朋友

boy /bɔɪ/ 男孩

girl /gɜːl/ 女孩

sister /ˈsɪstə/ 姐妹

brother /ˈbrʌðə/ 兄弟

uncle /ˈʌŋkl/ 叔叔; 舅舅

man /mæn/ 男人

woman /ˈwʊmən/ 女人

Miss /mɪs/ 小姐



Mr. /'mɪstə/ 先生	lady /'leɪdi/ 女士	classmate /'klɑːsmet/ 同学
kid /kɪd/ 小孩	son /sʌn/ 儿子	daughter /'dɔːtə/ 女儿
grandparent /'grænpeərənt/ (外) 祖父母		baby /'beɪbi/ 婴儿
grandma /'grænmə:/ (外) 祖母		grandmother /'grænməðə/ (外) 祖母
grandpa /'grænpɑː/ (外) 祖父		grandfather /'grænfɑːðə/ (外) 祖父
aunt /ɑːnt, ænt/ 姑姑, 阿姨		cousin /'kʌzn/ 堂(表)兄弟; 堂(表)姐妹

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. Good morning. 早上好。
2. —What's your name? —你的名字叫什么?
—My name is ... —我的名字是……
3. —Do you have an English name? —你有英文名字吗?
—Yes, I do./No, I don't. —是的, 我有。/ 不, 我没有。
4. Let me introduce myself. 请允许我介绍我自己。
5. —How are you? —你好吗?
—I am fine, thank you. What about you? —我很好, 谢谢! 你呢?
6. Nice to meet/see you. 很高兴见到你。
7. You look wonderful today. 你今天看起来很棒。
8. What does your father do? 你爸爸是做什么的?
9. My father is a doctor. 我爸爸是一个医生。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T— Teacher C— Child

T: Good morning.

C: Good morning.

T: You look wonderful today.

C: Thank you.



T: Let me introduce myself. My name is Lydia. What's your name?

C: My name is Li Ming.

T: Do you have an English name?

C: Yes. My English name is John.

T: Wonderful name. Nice to meet you, John.

C: Nice to meet you, too.



Language Points

1. Good morning. 早上好。

“Good morning”是日常问候语，类似的问候语还有：Good afternoon./ Good evening.

2. You look wonderful today. 你今天看起来很棒。

类似的表达法有：You look great/ good/ happy/ beautiful/ pretty.

老师在早上见到幼儿时，可以运用不同的词来赞扬幼儿。

3. Nice to meet you 很高兴见到你。

其中，“Nice”也可以替换成“Good/ Great/ Glad”，同时“meet”可以替换成“see”，句子的意思不变。

Dialogue 2

T: Good morning, Linda.

C: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: How are you today, Linda?

C: I am fine, thank you. What about you?

T: I am fine, too. Please come in and take a seat.

C: Thank you.

T: Would you like to read some books?

C: Yeah. I would like to read story books.



Dialogue 2



Language Points

1. How are you? 你好吗?

类似的表达法有：How are you doing? 你怎么样? / How is everything going? 最近怎么样?

回答的方式有：Couldn't be better. 非常好。/ I'm fine/ good/ great. 很好。/ Not bad. 还不错。/ I am not so good. 不是很好。/ Just so so. 一般般。

2. Would you like to do sth? 你想要做什么吗?

e.g. Would you like to drink some water? 你想喝点水吗?

e.g. Would you like to play with me? 你想要和我一起玩吗?

回答方式有：Yes. I'd like to. / No. Thank you.

Dialogue 3

T: Hello, James. Could you tell me something about your family?

C: Yes.

T: How many people are there in your family?

C: Four. My father, mother, sister and me.

T: Great. So what does your father do?

C: He is a doctor.

T: That's a wonderful job.

C: How about your family?

T: There are 3 people in my family. My husband, my son and me.

C: What does your husband do?

T: He is a teacher, too.



Dialogue 3



Language Points

1. How many people in your family? 你家里有几口人?

回答是: There are _____ people in my family. 说话人根据自己的情况来说相应的数字。

2. What does your father do? 你爸爸是做什么工作的?

相同意思的另一种表达方法是: What is your father?

回答是: My father is a farmer/ doctor/ teacher...我的爸爸是农民/医生/老师……

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: Good morning.

C: (1) _____.

T: How are you doing today?

C: (2) _____?

T: I am fine too. Thank you. Would you like to play a game?

C: (3) _____.

T: All right. Now let's begin.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

(1) 请让我做一个自我介绍。

(2) 很高兴见到你。

(3) 你家里有几口人?

(4) 我的妈妈是一名护士。

(5) 你想要读故事书吗?

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about family, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组, 和你的搭档一起创编一段关于家庭的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻**1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣****Two Little Dicky Birds**

Two little dicky birds sitting on a wall.
One named Peter, one named Paul.
Fly away Peter, fly away Paul.
Come back Peter, come back Paul!

两只小鹈鸟

两只小鹈鸟，坐在墙头上，
一个叫彼得，一个叫保罗。
飞走吧！彼得，飞走吧！保罗。
回来吧！彼得，回来吧！保罗。



Two Little Dicky Birds

2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏**Name of the Game 游戏名称:**

Get to know each other
认识彼此

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids practice asking and telling names in English and get to know each other.
让幼儿在游戏中练习用英语问和回答名字,以此来认识彼此。

Materials of the Game 游戏材料:

A puppy doll
小狗布偶

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Step 1: Introduce yourself and the puppet (in this case a dog) to the kids. Teacher: Hello boys and girls. My name's This is Bingo. Walk up to a child and say as if Bingo was speaking: Hello. What's your name? My name's Bingo.

第一步: 给幼儿介绍你自己和小狗布偶。老师说: “孩子们, 你们好! 我的名字是……这是兵戈。” 老师走向一个幼儿, 用小狗的口气对幼儿说: “你好! 你叫什么名字? 我的名字是兵戈。”

Step 2: Go round to each child doing the same. Encourage them to stroke the dog, which will help them relax. Don't force them to speak but if some try, praise their efforts saying: Very good. Don't forget to smile and nod, as at this stage the children need all the visual back-up and reassurance you can give them.

第二步: 老师走到每个幼儿前, 问同样的问题。鼓励幼儿摸一摸小狗布偶, 这样能让幼儿放松下来。不用强迫幼儿说英语, 但如果有幼儿开口说了, 老师就要鼓励他们说: “非常

棒。”老师要点头微笑。幼儿在这个阶段非常需要直接的鼓励和肯定。

Step 3: When you have finished this exercise, sing the song: What's your name? You can pretend Bingo is singing.

第三步：老师完成了刚才的练习之后，可以唱儿歌：What's your name? 老师可以用小狗的口气演唱。

What's Your Name

Hello Hello Hello Hello.

What's your name? What's your name?

My name is Bingo, My name is Bingo.

What's your name? What's your name?

你叫什么名字

你好！你好！你好！你好！

你叫什么名字？你叫什么名字？

我叫Bingo，我叫Bingo。

你叫什么名字？你叫什么名字？

Then, sing it again and encourage the children to join in and they can use their own names to replace “Bingo”.

再唱一遍，鼓励幼儿参与进来，用自己的名字来替换Bingo。

3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

Ten Little Indians

One little, two little, three little Indians,
Four little, five little, six little Indians,
Seven little, eight little, nine little Indians,
Ten little Indian boys.
Ten little, nine little, eight little Indians,
Seven little, six little, five little Indians,
Four little, three little, two little Indians,
One little Indian boy.



Ten Little Indians

十个小印第安人

一个，两个，三个小印第安人，
四个，五个，六个小印第安人，
七个，八个，九个小印第安人，
十个小印第安人。
十个，九个，八个小印第安人，
七个，六个，五个小印第安人，
四个，三个，两个小印第安人，
一个小印第安人。



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

My Family

Birds love the sky, fish love the river, ponies love the prairie, bears love the forest, I love my family. In this world which is full of love, there are three happy people, father, mother and me.



My Family

My father works in a culture bureau. He is a capable dad, who can repair everything and make inventions. He is also good at cooking. My mother works in a hospital, and she is industrious who cleans the house every day.

My family lives in Jinta village. Our house is 120 square metre with three rooms and two halls. The sitting room is green, which can make people feel pure and fresh. My bedroom is pink that makes people feel warm. Mom and dad's bedroom is lavender, so beautiful.

My family, may be not so rich, but they're happy every day. I love my family, my mom and dad.

- (1) How many people are there in my family?
- (2) What does my father do?
- (3) Where does my family live?
- (4) Is my family rich?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“学而时习之，不亦说乎？有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎？人不知，而不愠，不亦君子乎？”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“学了又时常温习和练习，不是很愉快吗？有志同道合的人从远方来，不是很令人高兴的吗？人家不了解我，我也不怨恨、恼怒，不也是一个有德的君子吗？”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

Confucius said, “Is it not pleasant to learn with a constant perseverance and application? Is it not delightful to have friends coming from distant quarters? Is he not a man of complete virtue, who feels no discomposure though men may take no note of him?” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 2 My Body

第二单元 我的身体

This unit concentrates on the topic related to the children's body and their immediate surroundings. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习幼儿的身体和周边环境这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /i:/, /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有/i:/, /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/音的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences: "I have two hands, one mouth..."

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“我有一双手，一张嘴……”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed. /i:/
2. We can easily read the agreement. /i:/
3. The little fish is swimming happily in the river. /ɪ/
4. Tim is sick on the ship. /ɪ/
5. Let's rent a tent. /e/
6. Ben never gets upset. /e/
7. That's not a cat. It's a rabbit. /æ/
8. Pack the bags. /æ/

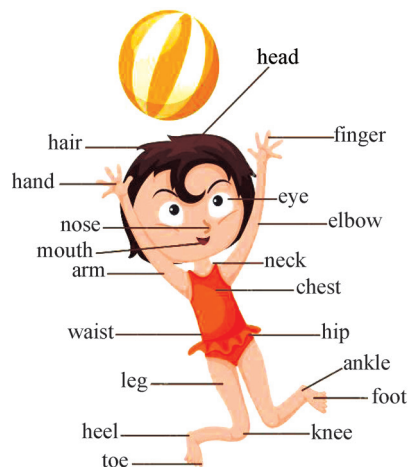


Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Body Vocabulary 身体部位词汇

head /hed/	头	forehead /'fɔːhed/	额头
hair /heə/	头发	nose /nəʊz/	鼻子
mouth /maʊθ/	嘴	eye /aɪ/	眼睛
ear /ɪə/	耳朵	arm /ɑːm/	手臂
hand /hænd/	手	finger /'fɪŋgə/	手指
leg /leg/	腿	foot /fʊt/	脚
eyebrow /'aɪbrəʊ/	眉毛	tooth /tuːθ/	牙齿
tongue /tʌŋ/	舌头	chest /tʃest/	胸膛
face /feɪs/	脸	cheek /tʃiːk/	脸颊
stomach /'stʌmək/	腹部	knee /niː/	膝盖



Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. How pretty you are today! 你今天真漂亮!
2. What a handsome boy! 多帅气的小男孩啊!
3. Are you happy today? 你今天高兴吗?
4. You look unhappy today. 你今天看起来不高兴。
5. Let's do some exercises, shall we? 我们来做运动，好吗?
6. Let's go to the playground. 我们去操场吧。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: Good morning, Lucy. How pretty you are today!

C: Thank you.

T: Your hair looks different today.

C: Yes. Mummy cut my hair last night.

T: It looks great. Your mummy is a good hairdresser.



Dialogue 1

Language Points

1. “How pretty you are today” 是英语中的感叹句，意思是“你今天真漂亮啊”。句型结构为：How+形容词（副词）+主语+谓语！

e.g. How clever she is! 她好聪明啊！

另外一个感叹句的句型结构为：What+a/an+（形容词）+单数可数名词(+主语+谓语)！

e.g. What a clever girl (she is)! 多么聪明的女孩啊！

2. “Your hair looks different today” 中“look”是感官动词，后面接形容词作表语，意思是“看起来怎么样”。类似的感官动词有：sound/ smell/ taste/ feel/ etc.。

e.g. This picture looks very nice. 这个图片看起来很漂亮。

The flowers smell very good. 这花闻起来好香啊。

The dish tastes delicious. 这道菜尝起来很美味。

Dialogue 2

T: Are you happy today?

C: Yes, we are.

T: Wonderful.

(One girl, Hanna, looks unhappy.)

T: Hanna, You look unhappy today. What's the matter with you?

C: I have a headache.

T: Let me take your temperature.

C: Thank you.

T: You have a fever. Let's go to see a doctor.



Dialogue 2

Language Points

1. What's the matter with you? 你怎么啦？

这是发现别人不对劲时，表示关心的一种提问方式。

类似的句型有：What's wrong with you? 你怎么啦？

2. have a headache 头痛

类似的短语有：have a cold 感冒/ have a fever 发烧。

3. take sb.'s temperature 给某人量体温

e.g. Could you help take his temperature? 你能帮他量一下体温吗？

Dialogue 3

T: Let's go to do exercises, shall we?

C: Yeah. Let's go.

T: So, let's go to the playground. Don't push! Follow me one by one.

C: All right.



Dialogue 3

T: Jump in place.

C: OK.

(The kids jump in place)

T: Now kick your legs.

(The kids kick their legs)

T: Very good. Keep doing it.

Language Points

1. Let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。

e.g. Let's play a game. 让我们玩游戏吧。

Let me help you. 让我来帮你。

2. one by one. 一个接着一个。

类似的表达有: one after another.

e.g. Let's read the dialogue one by one. 让我们一个接一个读对话。

3. keep doing sth. 保持(持续)做某事

e.g. Keep doing exercises every day. 保持每天做运动。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: How are you today?

C: (1) _____?

T: I am fine too. Let's do exercises, shall we?

C: (2) _____.

T: Let's go outside. Are you ready?

C: (3) _____.

T: Now. Don't push. Let's go one by one.

C: Go go go.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

(1) 你今天看起来好漂亮啊。

(2) 让我们一起做运动。

(3) 你今天怎么样?

(4) 我发烧了。

(5) 我有一个头, 一张嘴, 两只眼睛, 两只耳朵。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about body, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组, 和你的搭档一起创编一段关于身体的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

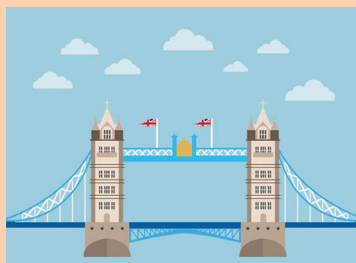
1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

London Bridge Is Falling Down

London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady.

伦敦桥要倒了

伦敦桥要倒了，
要倒了，要倒了。
伦敦桥要倒了，
我美丽的淑女。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

Learning by singing

边唱边学

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Lead the kids review the words of body parts by singing the song “One Little Finger”.

引导幼儿通过唱儿歌 “One Little Finger”，来复习学过的身体部位英语单词。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

The teacher teaches the kids the song “One Little Finger”.

教师教幼儿唱 “One Little Finger”。

Step 1: Sing the song all the way through, doing exaggerated actions.

第一步：教师唱一遍歌曲，加上夸张的动作。

Step 2: Get the children to join in with the actions as you sing the song.

第二步：让幼儿跟你一起做动作。

Step 3: Encourage the children to join in with the song and doing actions.

第三步：鼓励幼儿一起边唱边做动作。

One Little Finger

One little finger, one little finger, one little finger.
Tap tap tap. Point your finger up. Point your finger down.

Put it on your head. Head!

One little finger, one little finger, one little finger.
Tap tap tap. Point your finger up. Point your finger down.

Put it on your nose. Nose!

One little finger, one little finger, one little finger.
Tap tap tap. Point your finger up. Point your finger down.

Put it on your chin. Chin!

One little finger, one little finger, one little finger.
Tap tap tap. Point your finger up. Point your finger down.

Put it on your arm. Arm!

One little finger, one little finger, one little finger.
Tap tap tap. Point your finger up. Point your finger down.

Put it on your leg. Leg!

One little finger, one little finger, one little finger.
Tap tap tap. Point your finger up. Point your finger down.

Put it on your foot. Foot!

Put it on your leg. Leg!

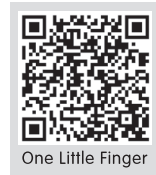
Put it on your arm. Arm!

Put it on your chin. Chin!

Put it on your nose. Nose!

Put it on your head. Head!

Now let's wave good-bye. Good-bye!

**一根小小的手指**

一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指
轻轻敲敲敲。手指往上指，手指往下指。

手指放在头上。头！

一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指
轻轻敲敲敲。手指往上指，手指往下指。

手指放在鼻子上。鼻子！

一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指
轻轻敲敲敲。手指往上指，手指往下指。

手指放在下巴上。下巴！

一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指
轻轻敲敲敲。手指往上指，手指往下指。

手指放在胳膊上。胳膊！

一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指
轻轻敲敲敲。手指往上指，手指往下指。

手指放在腿上。腿！

一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指，一根小小的手指
轻轻敲敲敲。手指往上指，手指往下指。

手指放在脚上。脚！

手指放在腿上。腿！

手指放在胳膊上。胳膊！

手指放在下巴上。下巴！

手指放在鼻子上。鼻子！

手指放在头上。头！

现在来摆摆手。拜拜！

3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

Head, Shoulders, Knees And Toes

Head and shoulders, knees and toes
knees and toes

Head and shoulders, knees and toes
knees and toes

And eyes and ears and mouth and nose

Head and shoulders, knees and toes
knees and toes.



头，肩膀，膝盖，脚趾

头，肩膀，膝盖，脚趾

膝盖，脚趾

头，肩膀，膝盖，脚趾

膝盖，脚趾

眼睛，耳朵，嘴巴，鼻子

膝盖，脚趾

头，肩膀，膝盖，脚趾



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

The Lion and the Mouse

A lion was asleep in the sun one day. A little mouse came out to play. The little mouse ran up the lion's neck and slid down his back. The lion caught him with a great big smack!

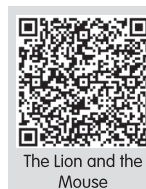
"I'm going to eat you!" the lion roared, his mouth opened wide.

"No, no, please don't!" the little mouse cried. "Be kind to me and one day I'll help you."

"I'm a lion! You're a mouse! What can you do?" The lion laughed, very hard, and the mouse ran away.

But the mouse was out walking the very next day. He heard a big roar, and squeaked when he saw the king of the jungle tied to a tree. And the mouse had a plan to set him free. The mouse worked quickly and chewed through the rope.

The lion said, "Oh, little mouse, I had no hope. You were right, little mouse – thank you. I'm free. You're the best friend there ever could be!"



1. What did the lion want to do when it caught the mouse?
2. What did the mouse see when it was out walking?
3. How did the mouse set the lion free?
4. Could you retell the story?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

曾子曰：“吾日三省吾身。为人谋而不忠乎？与朋友交而不信乎？传不习乎？”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

曾子说：“我每天多次反省自己，为别人办事是不是尽心竭力了呢？同朋友交往是不是做



到诚实可信了呢？老师传授给我的学业是不是复习了呢？”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The philosopher Zeng said, “I daily examine myself on three points: whether, in transacting business for others, I may have been not faithful? Whether, in intercourse with friends, I may have been not sincere? Whether I have not mastered and practiced the teacher’s teachings?” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 3 My Future Job

第三单元 我未来的工作

This unit concentrates on the topic related to the children's awareness of work. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习未来的工作这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /ʌ/, /ɜ:/, /ə/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有/ʌ/, /ɜ:/, /ə/音的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences: "I want to be a/an..."

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“我想做一个……”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. What colour is your uncle's new bus? /ʌ/
2. Well begun is half done. /ʌ/
3. The early bird catches the worm. /ɜ:/
4. There are thirty thirsty birds in the third tree. /ɜ:/
5. I am afraid that the skirt is not suitable for my mother. /ə/
6. My younger brother is a teacher. /ə/



Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Job vocabulary 职业词汇

teacher /'ti:tʃə/	教师	student /'stju:dnt/	学生
doctor /'dɒktə/	医生	nurse /nɜ:s/	护士
driver /'draɪvə/	司机	farmer /'fɑ:mə/	农民
singer /'sɪŋə/	歌唱家	writer /'raɪtə/	作家
actor /'æktə/	男演员	actress /'æktɹəs/	女演员
artist /'ɑ:tɪst/	艺术家	worker /'wɜ:kə/	工人



astronaut /æstrə'nɔ:t/ 宇航员; 航天员

engineer /,endʒɪ'nɪə/ 工程师

policeman /pə'li:smən/ 男警察

policewoman /pə'li:swʊmən/ 女警察

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. What kind of people do you see in the picture? 你在图片里看到什么人?
2. I see a policeman. 我看见一个警察。
3. Who is the man in a red jacket? 穿着红色夹克的是谁?
4. What do you want to be in the future? 你将来想做什么?
5. I think your father has a wonderful job. 我认为你爸爸有个很棒的工作。
6. I want to be a teacher just like you. 我想跟你一样做一个老师。
7. I hope your dream can come true. 我希望你的梦想成真。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: What kind of people do you see in the picture?

C1: I see a policeman.

T: Very good.

C2: I see a chef.

T: Yes. That's right.

C3: I see a nurse.



Dialogue 1

T: That's great. Who is the man in a green jacket?

C1: He is a worker.

T: What about the man in the middle?

C2: I think he is a businessman.

T: Great. So what about the man with brown hair?

C3: I think he is a teacher.

Language Points

1. policeman 警察/ chef 厨师/ nurse 护士/ worker 工人/ businessman 商人/ teacher 教师

2. very good 非常好

这是幼儿教师表扬幼儿的英语表达方式。

类似的表达还有: Good job! / Well done! / Great! / You did a good job! / Excellent!

3. Who is the man in a green jacket? 穿绿夹克的那个人是谁?

“who” 是疑问词 “谁”。

e.g. Who is the woman in a purple dress? 穿着紫色裙子的女士是谁?

Dialogue 2

T: What does your father do, William?

C: My father is a farmer.

T: Could you tell me something about his job?

C: Yes. He gets up early every day and goes to take care of his banana trees.

T: Wow, that's great. You have a great daddy.

C: Thank you.

T: I love bananas and I think your father has a wonderful job.



Dialogue 2



Language Points

1. What does your father do? 你的爸爸是做什么的?

“What does/do sb. do” 意思是 “某人是做什么的”。

e.g. What do you do? 你是做什么的?

2. take care of 照顾, 注意, 抚养

e.g. Please take care of your mother. 请照顾你的母亲。

3. wonderful 极好的, 精彩的, 奇妙的

Dialogue 3

T: My dear kids, what do you want to be in the future?

C1: I want to be an astronaut like Yang Liwei.



Dialogue 3

T: Oh, that's great. I am sure you could be a good astronaut.

C2: I want to be a policeman to protect others.

T: That's a wonderful job.

C3: I want to be a doctor to save people's life.

T: What a kind boy! I believe you will become an excellent doctor.

C4: I want to be a teacher.

T: Very good. I hope your dreams can come true.



Language Points

1. What do you want to be in the future? 你将来想要做什么?
2. I want to be a ... 我想成为一个……
3. excellent 优秀的, 极好的, 杰出的
e.g. He is an excellent teacher.
4. I hope your dream can come true. 我希望你的梦想成真。
“come true” 是 “变成现实” 之意。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: Good morning, angels. (1) _____?

C: I want to be a teacher.

T: Great. I am sure you will be a good teacher.

C: (2) _____.

T: Wonderful job.

C: (3) _____.

T: I am sure you can be a great cook.

C: (4) _____.

T: I believe your dream will come true.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) 那个穿着蓝色西服的人是谁?
- (2) 我认为你爸爸有个很棒的工作。
- (3) 我想做一名警察来保护人们。
- (4) 我想做一名医生拯救生命。
- (5) 我相信你的梦想一定能实现。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about the future job, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于未来工作的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

Rain, Rain Go away

Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day.
We want to go outside and play.
Rain, rain, go away.



Rain, Rain
Go away

雨啊，雨啊，请离开

雨啊，雨啊，请离开，
改天再来吧。
我们想去玩。
雨啊，雨啊，请离开。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

I know who he/she is.

我知道他/她是谁。

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the job words just learned and the sentence: He/ she is _____.

让幼儿在游戏中复习学过的有关工作的单词和句子He/ she is _____.

Materials of the Game 游戏材料:

Prepare pictures of doctor, nurse, teacher, singer and policeman, etc. and a magic box.

准备医生、护士、老师、歌唱家、警察等的图片和一个魔法盒子。

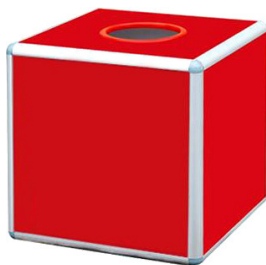
Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Step 1: Put all the pictures in the magic box.

第一步: 把图片都放在魔法盒子里面。

Step 2: Let the kids pick up one picture one by one and say the sentence: He is a _____. Speak out the picture he or she gets.

第二步: 让幼儿一个个轮流来抽出一张图片, 根据自己抽出的图片, 说出句型He is a _____.



3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

The More We Get Together

The more we get together, together, together

The more we get together

The happier we'll be

Cause your friends are my friends

And my friends are your friends

The more we get together

The happier we'll be



我们多多在一起
我们多多在一起
我们多多在一起
我们就越快乐
因为你的朋友就是我的朋友
而我的朋友也是你的朋友
我们越多聚在一起
我们就越快乐



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

What Will I Be When I Grow Up?

When I grow up I'll work with animals. I don't know which job yet. Maybe like my brother. He's a special vet. He looks after scary snakes, some just out of eggs. He says that snakes are easy as they don't have any legs.

My father is a scientist. He works to save rare birds. Some are really clever and can even say some words. For example, "How do you do?"

My mother is a dog groomer. She loves dogs, big or small. Once she styled a poodle. It looked just like a ball.

My sister trains dolphins. They practise in the pool. She hears the dolphins talk and sing. That sounds really cool!

There are so many animal jobs to choose, but which one is the right one for me? I'm only ten years old, I'll have to wait and see!



1. How old is the main character?
2. What will he want to do in the future?
3. What does his father do?
4. What's his brother's job?
5. What kind of animal does his sister train?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“见贤思齐焉，见不贤而内自省也。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“见到贤人，就应该向他学习、看齐，见到不贤的人，就应该自我反省（自己没有与他相类似的错误）。——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said, "When you see a virtuous person, you should learn from him and behave like him, and when you see an unvirtuous person, you should reflect on yourself." —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 4 Numbers and Colours

第四单元 数字和颜色

This unit concentrates on the topic related to the number and color. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习数字和颜色这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /ɑ:/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /ʊ/, /u:/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有 /ɑ:/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /ʊ/, /u:/ 音的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences “I love my teddy bear.”

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“我爱我的泰迪熊。”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. They have their party in the garden. /ɑ:/
2. My father parked the car in the car park. /ɑ:/
3. John bought a hot dog from the shop. /ɒ/
4. Bob has a good job and a lot of hobbies. /ɒ/
5. You clean the door and I will sweep the floor. /ɔ:/
6. Please don't draw on the blackboard any more. /ɔ:/
7. Lucy's room is full of books. /ʊ/
8. Please put the firewood by the bushes. /ʊ/
9. Let's bring some food and fruit to school today. /u:/
10. Sue would like to choose blue for her new room. /u:/



Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Numbers Vocabulary 数字词汇

one /wʌn/	一	two /tu:/	二	three /θri:/	三	four /fɔ:/	四
five /faɪv/	五	six /sɪks/	六	seven /'sevn/	七	eight /eɪt/	八
nine /naɪn/	九	ten /ten/	十	eleven /ɪ'levn/	十一		
twelve /twelv/	十二	zero /'zɪərəʊ/	零				

Colors Vocabulary 颜色词汇

red /red/	红色	yellow /'jeləʊ/	黄色	green /gri:n/	绿色	blue /blu:/	蓝色
purple /'pɜ:pəl/	紫色	pink /pɪŋk/	粉红色	white /waɪt/	白色	black /blæk/	黑色

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. How many teddy bears in this picture? 图片里面有多少只泰迪熊?
2. Could you count with me? 你能跟我一起数吗?
3. What is your favourite colour? 你最喜欢什么颜色?
4. My favourite colour is red. 我最喜欢的颜色是红色。
5. Could you tell me the colour of the balloons? 你能告诉我这些气球的颜色吗?
6. Please come to pick the balloon you prefer. 请来挑选你喜欢的气球。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: Good morning, boys and girls.

C: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Do you like teddy bear?

C: Yes. We love teddy bear.

T: There are several teddy bears coming to our class today. Do you want to be their friends?



Dialogue 1

C: Yes, we do.

T: How many teddy bears are there in the picture?

C: 6.

T: Are you sure? Can you count with me?

C: OK.

T and C: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

T: How many teddy bears in the picture?

C: There are nine teddy bears in the picture.



Language Points

1. There are+名词复数/ There is+名词单数

这个句型的意思是“有……”。

e.g. There are many apples on the table. 桌子上有很多苹果。

There is an apple on the table. 桌子上有一个苹果。

2. How many +名词复数/ How much+名词单数（不可数名词）

这个句型的意思是“有多少……”。

e.g. How many books do you have? 你有多少本书？

How much milk do you want to drink? 你想要喝多少牛奶？

Dialogue 2

T: Boys and girls, how many apples are there on the tree?

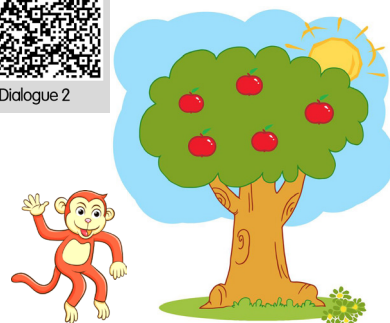
C: One, two, three, four, five. Five apples.

T: Good counting. Five apples on the tree. If a monkey has picked two of them, how many apples are left?

C: Three.

T: Well done. 5 minus 2 is 3. Do you get it?

C: Yes.



Language Points

1. Good counting. 数得好！

2. on the tree（果实、树叶等）在树上

e.g. There are many pears on the tree. 在树上长了很多梨。

3. Well done. 做得好。

这是老师对幼儿夸奖的英语表达。

4. 5 minus 2 is 3. 5减去2等于3。

加法用“plus”。

e.g. Two plus five is seven. 2+5等于7。



Dialogue 3

T: Hello, dear kids.

C: Hello, Ms. Li.

T: What is your favourite colour?

C1: My favourite colour is red.

C2: My favourite colour is green.

C3: My favourite colour is blue.

C4: My favourite colour is yellow.

T: Great. Could you tell me the colours of the balloons?

C: Green, orange, blue, pink, yellow and red.

T: Excellent. Please come to pick the balloon you prefer. One balloon for each one of you.

C: Yeah.

(Prepare balloons of different colors for the kids in advance.)



Dialogue 3



Language Points

1. What is your favourite colour? 你最喜欢的颜色是什么?

回答是: My favourite colour is green/ red/ blue. 我最喜欢的颜色是绿色/红色/蓝色。

说话人可以根据自己的情况进行表达。

2. Please come to pick the balloon you like. 请来挑选你喜欢的气球。

pick 挑选, 采摘

e.g. You can pick the book you want to read. 你可以挑选你想读的书。

Let's go to pick strawberries in the field. 让我们去农田采摘草莓吧。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: Good morning, boys and girls.

C: (1) _____.

T: How are you doing today?

C: (2) _____.

T: What do you see in the right picture?

C: (3) _____.

T: How many colours do you see?

C: (4) _____.



T: Great. Which one is your favourite?

C: (5) _____.

T: Good. I like the red rose.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) 你能和我一起数数吗?
- (2) 你最喜欢的是什么颜色?
- (3) 我最喜欢的颜色是红色。
- (4) 5减2等于3。
- (5) 请来挑选你喜欢的气球。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about your favourite colour, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于最喜爱的颜色的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

One, Two, Buckle My Shoe

One, two, buckle my shoe;
Three, four, open the door;
Five, six, pick up sticks;
Seven, eight, lay them straight;
Nine, ten, a big fat hen.



One, Two, Buckle
My Shoe

一，二，扣上我的鞋子

一，二，系鞋带；
三，四，打开门；
五，六，捡棍子；
七，八，把它们放直；
九，十，一只肥母鸡。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

My teddy bear

我的泰迪熊

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the numbers by singing the song “My teddy bear” .

让幼儿在唱歌曲My teddy bear中复习数字英语。

Materials of the Game 游戏材料:

Prepare a teddy bear doll.

准备一个泰迪熊玩偶。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Teach the kids to sing the song.

教幼儿唱歌曲。

My Teddy Bear

My teddy bear has two eyes, two eyes, two eyes. My teddy bear has two eyes.

I love my teddy bear.

My teddy bear has one nose, one nose, one nose. My teddy bear has one nose.

I love my teddy bear.

My teddy bear has two ears, two ears, two ears. My teddy bear has two ears.

I love my teddy bear.

My teddy bear has two arms, two arms, two arms. My teddy bear has two arms.

I love my teddy bear.

My teddy bear has two legs, two legs, two legs. My teddy bear has two legs.

I love my teddy bear.

My teddy bear has four paws, four paws, four paws. My teddy bear has four paws.

I love my teddy bear.

**我的泰迪熊**

我的泰迪熊有两只眼睛，两只眼睛，两只眼睛。我的泰迪熊有两只眼睛。

我爱我的泰迪熊。

我的泰迪熊有一个鼻子，一个鼻子，一个鼻子。我的泰迪熊有一个鼻子。

我爱我的泰迪熊。

我的泰迪熊有两只耳朵，两只耳朵，两只耳朵。我的泰迪熊有两只耳朵。

我爱我的泰迪熊。

我的泰迪熊有两条胳膊，两条胳膊，两条胳膊。我的泰迪熊有两条胳膊。

我爱我的泰迪熊。

我的泰迪熊有两条腿，两条腿，两条腿。我的泰迪熊有两条腿。

我爱我的泰迪熊。

我的泰迪熊有四个爪子，四个爪子，四个爪子。我的泰迪熊有四个爪子。

我爱我的泰迪熊。



3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

Where Is Thumbkin?

Where is Thumbkin? Where is Thumbkin?
 Here I am, here I am. How are you this morning?
 Very well, I thank you. Run away, run away.
 Where is Pointer? Where is Pointer?
 Here I am, here I am. How are you this morning?
 Very well, I thank you. Run away, run away.
 Where is Tall Man? Where is Tall Man?
 Here I am, here I am. How are you this morning?
 Very well, I thank you. Run away, run away.
 Where is Ring Man? Where is Ring Man?
 Here I am, here I am. How are you this morning?
 Very well, I thank you. Run away, run away.
 Where is Pinkie? Where is Pinkie?
 Here I am, here I am. How are you this morning?
 Very well, I thank you. Run away, run away.



大拇指在哪里?

大拇指在哪里? 大拇指在哪里?
 在这里, 在这里, 今早过得怎么样?
 很好, 谢谢你! 不见了, 不见了。

食指在哪里? 食指在哪里?
 在这里, 在这里, 今早过得怎么样?
 很好, 谢谢你! 不见了, 不见了。

中指在哪里? 中指在哪里?
 在这里, 在这里, 今早过得怎么样?
 很好, 谢谢你! 不见了, 不见了。

无名指在哪里? 无名指在哪里?
 在这里, 在这里, 今早过得怎么样?
 很好, 谢谢你! 不见了, 不见了。

小拇指在哪里? 小拇指在哪里?
 在这里, 在这里, 今早过得怎么样?
 很好, 谢谢你! 不见了, 不见了。

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

Record Breaker

“What are you doing?”

“I (Lucy) was trying to break a world record.”

“How many jumps did you do?”

“2,346.”

“Wow! What’s the world record?”

“177,737. That’s another record I’ve failed to break.”

“Why, have you tried to break other records?”

“Yes. I try a new one each day. I really want to be a record breaker.”

“Last weekend I hula hooped with ten hoops but the record’s 99.”

“On my birthday I tried to blow the biggest ever bubblegum bubble. Mine was 30 centimetres high, but the record is 58.4 centimetres.”

“Last month I tried to balance the most spoons on my face. The record is 15, I could only do three. I’m never going to break a record.”

“Hey, wait a minute. You’ve tried to break a record every day this year, right?”

“Yes.”

“That’s 365 attempts! The previous record was 364. Congratulations! You really are a record breaker.”



1. What does Lucy like to do every day?
2. How many jumps can Lucy do?
3. How many spoons can Lucy balance on her face?
4. What record has Lucy broken?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“君子不重则不威，学则不固。主忠信，无友不如己者。过，则勿惮改。”——《论语》



【中文翻译】

孔子说：“君子不庄重就没有威严，学习可以使人不闭塞。要以忠信为主，不要同与自己不同道的人交朋友。有了过错，就不要怕改正。”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said, “A gentleman, if he is not dignified, has no majesty; learning can keep one from being closed-minded. To be loyal and trustworthy is the main thing, do not make friends with those who are not of the same way as yourself. If you have a fault, do not be afraid to correct it.” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 5 Shapes

第五单元 形状

This unit concentrates on the topics related to the shapes. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习形状这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /aɪ/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有/aɪ/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/音的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences “I see something round...”

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“我看到圆的东西……”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. Time and tide wait for no man. /aɪ/
2. No pains, no gains. /eɪ/
3. Don't spoil the boy by giving him too many toys. /ɔɪ/
4. She grows many roses and most of them are yellow. /əʊ/
5. Open your mouth and pronounce the sound loudly. /aʊ/
6. Hello, my dear! Can you hear me clearly? /ɪə/
7. The big bear is wearing a big pair of shoes. /eə/
8. I'm sure he is poor. /ʊə/



Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Shapes Vocabulary 形状词汇

circle /'sɜ:k(ə)l/	圆形	square /skweə/	正方形	star /stɑ:/	星形
rectangle /'rektæŋg(ə)l/	长方形	diamond /'daɪəmənd/	菱形	oval /'əʊv(ə)l/	椭圆形
triangle /'traɪæŋg(ə)l/	三角形	pentagon /'pentəg(ə)n/	五边形	arrow /'ærəʊ/	箭头
hexagon /'heksəg(ə)n/	六边形	semicircle /'semiːsɜ:kl/	半圆形		

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. What's the matter? 怎么啦?
2. How long have you had the headache? 你头疼多久了?
3. She will go to see the doctor with you. 她会跟你去看医生。
4. Do you want to learn something new? 你们想学点新东西吗?
5. Let's learn the English names of shapes. 让我们学习形状的英文名字。
6. You did a good job! 你们表现得很棒!

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: Hello, Jennie.

C: Hello, Ms. Li.

T: You don't look well. What's the matter?

C: I don't know, but I have a headache.

T: How long have you had the headache?

C: Just after I got up this afternoon.

T: Let me take your temperature.

C: OK. Thank you.



Dialogue 1



T: Well, you have a fever.

C: Oh. Is it serious?

T: No. Let's go to the bedroom to take a rest.

C: Thank you.

T: I will call your mummy and she will go with you to see the doctor soon.

C: All right.

Language Points

1. What's the matter? 怎么了?

类似的表达有: What's up?/ What's wrong?

2. I have a headache. 我头疼。

也可以有这样的表达: I have a fever. 我发烧了。/ I have a toothache. 我牙疼。

3. Let me take your temperature. 让我给你量体温。

4. Take a rest. 休息一下。

类似的表达有: Have a rest./ Have a break.

Dialogue 2

T: Hello, boys and girls. Let's welcome Jennie back to our class.

C: Welcome Jennie.

T: Jennie, how are you feeling today?

J: Couldn't be better.

T: Great. So do you want to learn

something new?









C: Yes.

T: Let's learn the English names of shapes.

C: Yeah, we love shapes.



Shapes

square	octagon	pentagon	rectangle
			
triangle	circle	hexagon	diamond
			

Language Points

1. “welcome” 意思是“欢迎”。在“welcome”后加上名字，表示欢迎某人。

e.g. Welcome Jennie. 欢迎你，珍妮。

2. How are you feeling today? 你今天感觉怎么样?

3. Couldn't be better 再好不过了。

类似的表达有: I am very good./ I am very well.

Dialogue 3

T: Hello, dear kids. Do you like drawing?

C: Yes. We do.

T: First, could you find out the shapes in these two pictures?

C: Yes. I see circles.

C: I find triangles.

C: I find rectangles and squares.

T: You did a good job! You found all the shapes. Now you can draw your own pictures with the shapes you like.

C: Great.

(Kids are drawing their own pictures)

T: You draw a beautiful picture.

C: Thank you.



Dialogue 3



Language Points

1. We love drawing. 我们喜欢画画。

也可以有这样的表达: We love singing. 我们爱唱歌。/ We love dancing. 我们喜欢跳舞。

2. You did a good job! 你干得很好!

这句话用来表示积极的评价。也可以表达为: You did a great job! / Well done. / Good job. / Excellent job.

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: Good afternoon, my dear angles.

C: (1) _____.

T: Do you remember the shapes we learned this morning?

C: (2) _____.

T: Could you tell the English names of the shapes?

C: (3) _____.

T: Which one is your favourite shape?

C: (4) _____.

T: What about you? Which one is your favourite?

C: (5) _____.

T: Great. My favourite one is diamond, too.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

(1) 你怎么啦?

(2) 我头疼。

(3) 让我们欢迎珍妮回来上课。

(4) 你能找到两幅图里面的形状吗?

(5) 我找到了圆形和长方形。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about shapes, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于形状的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son

Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole a pig and away did run;
The pig was eaten and Tom was beaten,
And Tom ran crying down the street.

汤姆汤姆，吹笛者的儿子
汤姆，汤姆，吹笛者的儿子，
偷了一头猪后逃跑了；
猪在吃东西，汤姆被打屁股，
汤姆哭着沿街跑掉了。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

Shape Song

形状歌

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the shapes by singing the song “Shape Song”.

让幼儿在唱歌曲 “Shape Song” 中复习关于形状的英语。

Materials of the Game 游戏材料:

Something in the shape of circle, triangle, diamond and square.

准备圆形、三角形、菱形和正方形的东西。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Teach the kids to sing the song.

教幼儿唱歌曲。

Circle Triangle Diamond Square

Circle Triangle Diamond Square,

Find two alike, find two alike,

Find two alike and make a pair.

Oval Rectangle Oval Rectangle,

Don't leave them out, don't leave them out,

Find two alike, find two alike,

Find two alike, scream and shout.

圆形三角形菱形正方形

圆形三角形菱形正方形,

找两个一样的, 找两个一样的,

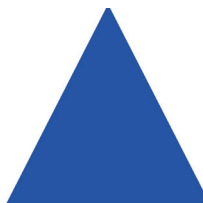
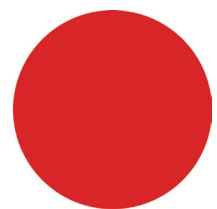
找两个一样的, 配成一对。

椭圆矩形, 椭圆矩形,

不要漏掉它们, 不要漏掉它们,

找两个一样的, 找两个一样的,

找两个一样的, 高声呼喊。



3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

I'm a Little Teapot

I am a little teapot, short and stout.

This is my handle.

This is my spout.

When I get the steam up, hear me shout.

Tip me over and pour me out.



I'm a Little Teapot

我是一只小茶壶

我是一只小茶壶，矮又壮。

这是我的壶把。

这是我的壶嘴。

水烧开了以后，我就唱歌。

请让我倾斜，把水倒出来。

**Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读**

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

Little Red Riding Hood

Little Red Riding Hood lived in a wood with her mother. One day Little Red Riding Hood went to visit her granny. She had a nice cake in her basket.

On her way, Little Red Riding Hood met a wolf. "Hello!" said the wolf. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to see my grandmother. She lives in a house behind those trees."

The wolf ran to Granny's house and ate Granny up. He got into Granny's bed. A little later, Little Red Riding Hood reached the house. She looked at the wolf.

"Granny, what big eyes you have!"

"All the better to see you with!" said the wolf.

"Granny, what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you with!" said the wolf.



Little Red Riding Hood



“Granny, what a big nose you have!”

“All the better to smell you with!” said the wolf.

“Granny, what big teeth you have!”

“All the better to eat you with!” shouted the wolf.

A woodcutter was in the wood. He heard a loud scream and ran to the house. The woodcutter hit the wolf over the head. The wolf opened his mouth wide and shouted. Granny and Little Red Riding Hood jumped out.

The wolf ran away and Little Red Riding Hood never saw the wolf again.

1. Where did Little Red Riding Hood live?
2. What did Little Red Riding Hood bring to visit her granny?
3. What happened to Little Red Riding Hood's granny?
4. Who saved Little Red Riding Hood and her granny?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“弟子入则孝，出则悌，谨而信，泛爱众，而亲仁。行有余力，则以学文。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“弟子们在父母跟前，就孝顺父母；出门在外，要顺从师长，言行要谨慎，要诚实可信，寡言少语，要广泛地去爱众人，亲近那些有仁德的人。这样躬行实践之后，还有余力的话，就再去学习文化知识。”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said: “When young people are with their parents, they should be filial to them; when they are outside the home, they should obey their teachers and elders, be careful in their speech and behavior, be honest and trustworthy, speak little, and love all people broadly, and be close to those who have benevolence and virtue. After practicing in this way, if you still have the strength to do so, then you should study literature.” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 6 Animals

第六单元 动物

This unit concentrates on the topics of animals. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习动物这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /l/, /r/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /l/, /r/ 的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences “It’s a tiger.”

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“它是一只老虎。”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. Practice makes perfect. /p/
2. Barking dogs do not bite. /b/
3. I want something to eat. /t/



Sentences

4. What did you do last night? /d/
5. He was killed in a car accident. /k/
6. A good beginning makes a good ending. /g/
7. Little lamb climbed the wall and slept on the wall. /l/
8. When in Rome, do as Romans do. /r/

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Animal Vocabulary 动物词汇

cat /kæt/	猫	dog /dɒg/	狗	pig /pɪg/	猪	duck /dʌk/	鸭
rabbit /ˈræbɪt/	兔	horse /hɔ:s/	马	elephant /ˈelɪfənt/	大象	camel /ˈkæml/	骆驼
fish /fɪʃ/	鱼	bird /bɜ:d/	鸟	eagle /ˈi:gl/	鹰	snake /sneɪk/	蛇
mouse /maʊs/	老鼠	squirrel /ˈskwɜ:rəl/	松鼠	kangaroo /ˌkæŋɡəˈru:/	袋鼠		
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/	猴	panda /ˈpændə/	熊猫	bear /beə/	熊	lion /ˈlaɪən/	狮子
tiger /ˈtɪɡə/	老虎	fox /fɒks/	狐狸	zebra /ˈzi:brə/	斑马	deer /diə/	鹿
giraffe /dʒiˈrɑ:f/	长颈鹿	goose /gu:s/	鹅	hen /hen/	母鸡	turkey /ˈtɜ:kɪ/	火鸡
lamb /læm/	小羊羔	sheep /ʃi:p/	绵羊	goat /ɡəʊt/	山羊	cow /kaʊ/	奶牛
donkey /ˈdɒŋki/	驴	crocodile /ˈkrɒkədaɪl/	鳄鱼	ostrich /ˈɒstrɪtʃ/	鸵鸟	shark /ʃɑ:k/	鲨鱼
seal /si:l/	海豹	sperm whale /spɜ:m ˈhweɪl/	抹香鲸				
killer whale /ˈkɪlə ˈhweɪl/	虎鲸	hippo /ˈhɪpəʊ/	河马				

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. What did you do last weekend? 你周末做什么了?
2. I went to the zoo with my parents. 我和我父母一起去了动物园。
3. What a wonderful weekend! 好棒的周末呀!
4. Do you want to make some new friends? 你们想交新朋友吗?
5. They are white and lovely. 它们白白的, 好可爱。
6. I am sorry to hear that. 听到这个消息, 我很难过。
7. Let me give you a hug. 让我给你一个拥抱。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: Good morning, my dear kids.

C: Good morning, Ms.Li.

T: What did you do last weekend?

C: I went to the zoo with my parents.

T: Could you tell us what kind of animals did you see?

C: I saw monkeys, tigers, giraffes, zebra...

T: What a wonderful weekend! Did you see the dolphin show?

C: Yes, I watched a dolphin show. It's fantastic.

T: Thank you for sharing. I want to go to the zoo this weekend.



Language Points

1. What did you do last weekend? 你上周末干吗了?

这句话可以在句末加上别的时间。

e.g. What did you do last night? 你昨晚干吗了?

2. What a wonderful weekend! 好棒的周末!

这是感叹句。

类似的表达有: What a lovely girl! 好可爱的女孩子!

3. Thank you for sharing. 谢谢你的分享。

Dialogue 2

T: Boys and girls, did you have a good nap?

C: Yes.

T: Do you want to make some new friends?

C: Yeah. We love friends.

T: Look. Do you know what they are?

C: Wow, they are rabbits.

T: Do you like rabbits?

C: Yes.

T: What colour are they?

C: They are white.

T: Yes. They are white and lovely.



Language Points

1. Did you have a good nap? 你们午休睡得好吗?
nap (日间的) 小睡
e.g. It's time to have a nap. 该睡午觉了。
2. Do you want to make some new friends? 你们想要交新朋友吗?
make friends 交朋友
e.g. Smiling is a good way to make friends. 微笑是交朋友的好方法。

Dialogue 3

- T: Hello, Jimmy. What's the matter?
C: My dear pet died yesterday.
T: I am sorry to hear that. Was it a cat?
C: Yes. A little cute cat.
T: Did it die because of illness?
C: No. It was hit by a car.
T: Oh, I am so sad to hear that. Let me give you a hug.
C: Thank you. I feel better now.



Language Points

1. What's the matter? 怎么了?
如果要问“你怎么了”，英语可以这样表达：What's the matter with you?
类似的表达有：What's the matter with Tom? 汤姆怎么了? / What's the matter with them? 他们怎么了?
2. You look sad. 你看起来很难过。
“look”意思是“看起来”。
e.g. You look happy. 你看起来很开心。
3. I am sorry to hear that. 听到这个我很遗憾。
这句话表示一种难过，感同身受的感觉。
4. Let me give you a hug. 让我给你一个拥抱。
拥抱是幼儿教师给幼儿安慰或鼓励的好方式。
5. I feel better. 我感觉好多了。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- P: Good morning, Ms. Li.
T: (1) _____, Peter.

P: I want to share something with you.

T: (2) _____?

P: I went to the zoo with my parents last weekend.

T: (3) _____?

P: I saw tigers, zebras, monkeys, dolphins...

T: What a wonderful weekend! (4) _____?

P: My favourite animal is dolphin.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

(1) 你周末做了什么事?

(2) 我看了海豚表演。

(3) 我的宠物昨天死了。

(4) 听到这个消息, 我很伤心。

(5) 让我给你一个拥抱。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about animals, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组, 和你的搭档一起创编一段关于动物的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

Baa, Baa, Black Sheep

Baa, baa, black sheep. Have you any wool?

Yes sir, yes sir. Three bags full.

One for my master and one for my dame.

And one for the little boy who lives down the lane.

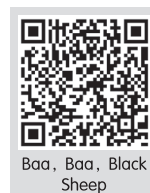
黑绵羊咩咩叫

咩咩, 小黑羊, 你有羊毛吗?

有的, 先生, 三袋子满满的。

一袋给男主人, 一袋给女主人,

一袋给住在巷子里的小男孩儿。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

What is it?

它是什么?

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the animal words just learned and the sentence: It has _____. It's a _____.

让幼儿在游戏中复习学过的动物单词和句子 It has _____. It's a _____.

Materials of the Game 游戏材料:

Prepare dolls of tiger, dog, dolphin, rabbit, etc. and a magic box.

准备老虎、狗、海豚、兔子等玩偶，以及一个魔法盒子。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Step 1: Cover the kids eyes with a piece of cloth.

第一步：用一块布蒙上幼儿的眼睛。

Step 2: Let the kids pick up one doll from the magic box one by one and guess what it is. Then say the sentences like “It has long ears. It's a rabbit”.

第二步：让幼儿一个一个轮流从魔法箱子里抽出一个玩偶，猜猜是什么动物，并说出英文句子“它有长长的耳朵，它是一只兔子”。



3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

BINGO

There was a farmer who had a dog,
and Bingo was his name, Oh!
B-I-N-G-O! B-I-N-G-O! B-I-N-G-O!
And Bingo was his name, Oh!



兵戈

有个农夫有一只狗，
它的名字叫“兵戈”，
B-I-N-G-O! B-I-N-G-O! B-I-N-G-O!
它的名字叫“兵戈”。



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 读下面的文章，并回答问题。

The Animal Shelter

This is the animal shelter. There are lots of pets to be adopted here——dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, budgies and fish.

This is the Good family. They want to adopt a pet. Which one will they choose?

“How about a dog? Dogs are great pets. They can go for walks. They can play games in the park. They can fetch and carry things.” Says mother.

“Dogs are terrible pets. They can jump on your bed and bark all night.” Says father.

“How about a rabbit? Rabbits are fun pets. They can jump and hop. They can skip and run. They can stand on two legs and wiggle their ears!” Says brother.

“Rabbits are terrible pets. They can go into your garden and eat all your vegetables.” Says sister.

“How about a snake? Snakes are cool pets. They can climb and slide. They can be very small or very tall. They can also scare your friends!” Says mother.

“Snakes are terrible pets. They can bite you and swallow you whole!” Says father.

“Help! Help! Stop that cat!” Says mother.

“How about a cat? Cats are perfect pets. They can walk and run. They can jump and climb. They can play games and scare mice. Cats are the best pets. Now, what name will we choose?” Says father.



1. What is animal shelter?
2. Are dogs great pets?
3. What does rabbit love to eat?
4. Which animal do they choose at last?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“温故而知新，可以为师矣。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“在温习旧知识时，能有新体会、新发现，就可以当老师了。”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said: “You can be a teacher if you can have new experiences and discoveries while reviewing old knowledge.” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 7 Seasons and Weather

第七单元 季节和天气

This unit concentrates on the topics of seasons and weather. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习季节和天气这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /θ/, /ð/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有 /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /θ/, /ð/ 的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences: “It is warm and cloudy day...”

组织一个幼儿游戏，练习英语句子：“今天温暖，多云……”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. This fisher is selling fresh fish. /f/
2. These visitors lived in a small village. /v/
3. Smiling is the best way to make friends. /s/
4. Let's go to the zoo. /z/
5. She sells seashells on the seashore. /ʃ/
6. It's my pleasure. /ʒ/
7. Something is better than nothing. /θ/
8. His father and mother went through thin and thick. /ð/



Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Season Vocabulary 季节词汇

spring /sprɪŋ/ 春 summer /'sʌmə/ 夏 autumn /'ɔ:təm/ 秋 winter /'wɪntə/ 冬

Weather Vocabulary 天气词汇

weather report /'weðə ri'pɔ:t/ 天气预报	cloudy /'klaʊdi/ 多云的	cold /kəʊld/ 寒冷的
warm /wɔ:m/ 温暖的	cool /ku:l/ 凉爽的	snowy /'snəʊi/ 下雪的
sunny /'sʌni/ 晴朗的	hot /hɒt/ 炎热的	rainy /'reɪni/ 下雨的
windy /'wɪndi/ 有风的	foggy /'fɒgi/ 有雾的	rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/ 彩虹

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. It's sweet and it is grown in Spring. 它是甜的，是春天的时候种的。
2. We have strawberries and biscuits for snack today. 我们今天的点心是草莓和饼干。
3. Could you find the differences between the four trees? 你能找出四棵树的不同点吗？
4. Because we have four seasons a year. 因为我们一年有四个季节。
5. The trees become different during different seasons. 在不同的季节，树木会不同。
6. How is the weather today? 今天天气怎么样？

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: Good afternoon, my dear kids.

C: Good afternoon, Ms. Li.

T: Snack time.

C: Oh, yeah!

T: Do you know what we have today?



Dialogue 1



C: No.

T: It's red. It's small. It's sweet and it is grown in Spring.

C: Strawberry.

T: Yes. We have strawberries and biscuits for snack today.

Language Points

1. snack time 点心时间

e.g. We have snack time twice a day. 我们一天有两个点心时间。

类似的表达有: breakfast time 早餐时间/ lunch time 午餐时间/ dinner time 晚餐时间。

2. We have strawberries and biscuits for snack today. 今天的点心是草莓和饼干。

类似的表达有:

We have rice for lunch. 我们午餐吃米饭。

We have dumplings for dinner. 我们晚餐吃饺子。

Dialogue 2

T: Hello, kids.

C: Hello, Ms. Li.

T: What do you see in the right picture?

C: I see trees.

T: Could you find the differences between the four trees?

C: The first and second trees have green leaves.

T: What about the third tree?

C: It has yellow leaves. And the fourth one has no leaves.

T: Well done. Do you know why the trees look different?

C: No.

T: Because there are four seasons in a year. The trees become different during different seasons.

C: Oh, we got it.



Dialogue 2



Language Points

1. Could you find the differences between the four trees? 你能找出这四棵树不一样的地方吗?

2. Well done. 做得好。

这句话用来表示积极的评价, 也可以表达为: You did a great job! 你干得真棒!

3. We got it. 我们知道了。

也可以表达为: We know it. 意思一样。

Dialogue 3

T: How is the weather today?

C: It's sunny.

C: It's hot.

T: Yes. It's very hot today.

C: I am thirsty.

T: Please drink some water.

C: Thank you.

T: My pleasure.



Dialogue 3

**Language Points**

1. How is the weather today? 今天天气怎么样?

也可以表达为: What is the weather like today?

回答的方式有: It's a sunny day. 今天天气晴朗。/ It's raining today. 今天下雨。/ It's very cold today. 今天非常冷。说话人可以根据具体的情况来做回答。

2. Thank you. 谢谢。

这句话也可以表达为: Thanks. 多谢! / Thank you very much. 非常感谢! / Thanks a lot! 万分感谢!

回答的方式有: My pleasure. 这是我的荣幸。/ It's my great pleasure. 这是我极大的荣幸。/ Not at all. 不客气。/ You are welcome. 不客气。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习**1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。**

T: How is the weather today?

C: (1) _____.

T: Yes. And it's very hot.

C: I am thirsty. Could I drink some water?

T: (2) _____.

C: Thank you.

T: (3) _____.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) 你们知道我们今天有什么点心吗?
- (2) 今天我们有草莓和饼干做点心。
- (3) 一年有四个季节。
- (4) 今天天气怎么样?
- (5) 今天很热。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about weather, using the words and phrases in this unit.
请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于天气的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

Fruit Basket

What do you see in the basket?
I see apples in the basket.
What do you see in the basket?
I see strawberries, I see apples in the basket.
What do you see in the basket?
I see oranges, I see strawberries, I see apples in the basket.
What do you see in the basket?
I see bananas, I see oranges, I see strawberries, I see apples in the basket.



Fruit Basket

水果篮

你看到果篮里有什么？
我看到果篮里有苹果。
你看到果篮里有什么？
我看到果篮里有草莓，我看到果篮里有苹果。
你看到果篮里有什么？
我看到果篮里有橘子，我看到果篮里有草莓，我看到果篮里有苹果。
你看到果篮里有什么？
我看到果篮里有香蕉，我看到果篮里有橘子，我看到果篮里有草莓，
我看到果篮里有苹果。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称：

How is the weather?
天气怎么样？

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标：

Let the kids review the weather words just learned and the sentence: It's _____.
让幼儿在游戏中复习学过的天气单词和句子It's _____.

Materials of the Game 游戏材料：

Pictures of different weather and a magic box.
不同天气的图片和一个魔法盒。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Teach the kids to sing the song “One Little Finger”.

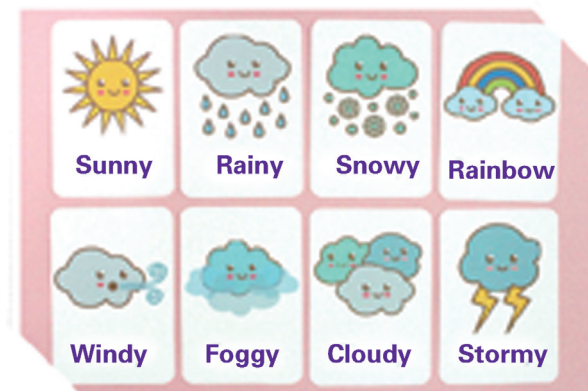
教幼儿唱One Little Finger歌。

Step 1: Put the pictures of different weather in a magic box.

第一步：把不同天气的图片放到魔法盒里面。

Step 2: Let the kids pick up one picture from the magic box one by one and say how is the weather like in the sentence: It's _____.

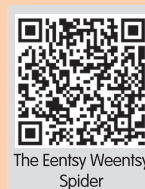
第二步：让幼儿一个个轮流从魔法盒子里抽出一张图片，并用 “It's_____” 句型说出天气情况。

**3. Sing a Song 唱首歌****The Eentsy Weentsy Spider**

The eentsy, weentsy spider went up the water spout.
Down came the rain and washed the spider out.
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain.
And the eentsy, weentsy spider went up the spout again.

小小蜘蛛爬水管

一只小小的蜘蛛爬到了水管上。
雨把小蜘蛛冲了出来。
太阳出来了，雨干了。
这只小小蜘蛛又爬到了水管上。



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

Four Seasons

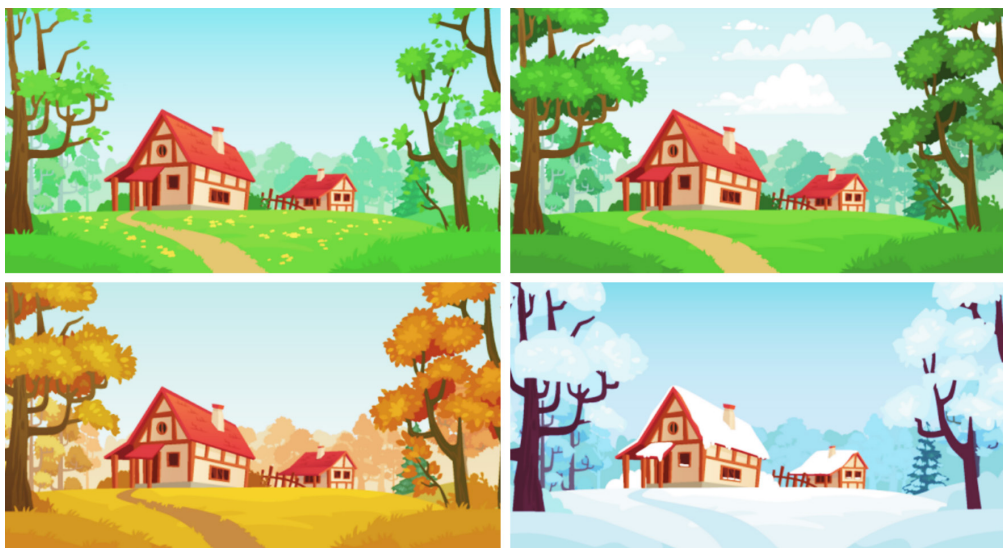
There are four seasons in a year, and three months in each season. The climate of each season is different. The cycle of life is controlled by the four seasons.

The first season is spring. The three months of spring are March, April and May. During this period, the weather is warm and sunny, and everything recovers. The hibernating animals also wake up, and the farmers begin to do farm work.

The second season is summer, including June, July and August. It's very hot, and it always rains. People can swim and go sightseeing. Summer is also a good time for everything to grow.

The third season is autumn. The three months are September, October and November. The weather is getting colder and the leaves begin to fall. This is a harvest season.

The last season is winter, which includes December, January and February. The weather is so cold that most of the plants are withered. Sometimes it snows. People can skate and ski. The winter will not be too long, because spring is coming soon.



- (1) What is the weather like in spring?
- (2) What can people do in summer?
- (3) Which season is called as “harvest season”?
- (4) Why will not the winter be too long?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“知之为知之，不知为不知，是知也。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“知道的就是知道，不知道就是不知道，这就是智慧啊！”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said, “To know is to know, and not to know is not to know, and that is wisdom!”

—*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 8 Festivals

第八单元 节日

This unit concentrates on the topic of festivals. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习节日这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /ts/, /dz/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /tr/, /dr/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有 /ts/, /dz/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /tr/, /dr/ 的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences “I like the Spring Festival...”

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“我喜欢春节……”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. I saw lots and lots of birds and cats. /ts/
2. There are hundreds and hundreds of birds. /dz/
3. Jane has chicken and French fries for lunch. /tʃ/
4. All children hope to go to college. /dʒ/
5. The boy is drawing a train running along the trees. /tr/
6. I had a strange dream in the train. /dr/



Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Festival Vocabulary 节日词汇

Spring Festival	春节	Lantern Festival	元宵节	Mid-Autumn Festival	中秋节
Dragon Boat Festival	端午节	Tomb-sweeping Day	清明节	New Year's Day	元旦
Children's Day	儿童节	Mother's Day	母亲节	Father's Day	父亲节
Teachers' Day	教师节				

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. Happy Children's Day, my dear kids. 亲爱的孩子们，六一儿童节快乐。
2. Follow me one after another to the stage. 一个接一个跟着我上舞台。
3. Mother's day is a day for you to thank your mummy for her hard work. 母亲节是感谢妈妈辛勤劳动的日子。
4. How should we do to celebrate it? 我们该怎么庆祝它呢?
5. Let's make a Thank-you Card for mummy. 让我们给妈妈做一个感谢贺卡吧。
6. I like the Spring Festival. 我喜欢春节。
7. I like the Mid-Autumn Festival because I love moon cakes. 我喜欢中秋节，因为我喜爱吃月饼。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

- T: Happy Children's Day, my dear kids.
- C: Thank you.
- T: Our class will sing a song together on the stage a few minutes later.
- C: Great.
- T: Are you ready?
- C: Yes.
- T: Excellent. Let's wait in line here.
- C: OK.
- T: Now. It's our turn. Follow me one after another to the stage.
- C: OK.



Dialogue 1



Language Points

1. Happy Children's Day! 六一儿童节快乐!

这是节日问候语。类似的问候语有: Happy Teachers' Day! / Merry Christmas!

2. sing a song 唱一首歌

3. Let's wait in line here. 让我们排好队在这里等一等。

4. It's our turn. 轮到我们的了。

5. Follow you one after another. 一个接一个跟着你。

Dialogue 2

T: Good afternoon, boys and girls.

C: Good afternoon, Ms. Li.

T: Tomorrow is Mother's Day.

C: What is Mother's Day?

T: Mother's Day is a day for you to thank your mummy for her hard work.

C: Oh, we got it. How should we celebrate it?

T: Let's make a Thank-you Card for mummy.

C: Good idea.

T: Draw a picture on the card for your mummy.

C: OK.

T: Wow, your picture is very beautiful.

C: Thank you.



Dialogue 2



Language Points

1. Mother's Day 母亲节

2. How should we celebrate it? 我们该怎么庆祝这个节日呢?

“celebrate”意思是“庆祝”。

e.g. Let's celebrate Teachers' Day together. 让我们一起庆祝教师节吧。

Dialogue 3

T: Morning, kids.

C: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Let's talk about festivals today. What is your favourite festival?



Dialogue 3

C1: I like Spring Festival best.

T: Why?

C1: Because I can eat a lot of delicious food.

T: Well, that's wonderful. But don't eat too many candies. They are not good for your teeth.

C1: OK.

C2: I like Mid-Autumn Festival because I love moon cakes.

T: I like moon cakes, too. They are tasty.



Language Points

1. delicious food 美味的食物

2. But don't eat too many candies. 但是不要吃太多的糖果。

3. They are not good for your teeth. 糖果对牙齿不好。

“Be good for...” 意思是“对……有好处”。

e.g. Running is good for keeping fit. 跑步对身体健康有好处。

4. “tasty” 意思是“美味的，可口的”。表达口感的词汇还有：salty 咸的/ spicy 辣的/ sweet 甜的/ sour 酸的/ bitter 苦的。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: (1) _____?

C: I like the Spring Festival.

T: Why?

C: (2) _____.

T: Great. I love biscuits too.

C: What about you? What is your favourite festival?

T: (3) _____.

C: Moon cakes are tasty.



2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) 孩子们，六一儿童节快乐！
- (2) 跟着我一个接一个地走上舞台。
- (3) 你的画真漂亮。
- (4) 你最喜欢的节日是什么？
- (5) 我喜欢中秋节，因为我喜爱月饼。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about festival, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于节日的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

Row Row Row Your Boat

Row, row, row your boat

Gently down the stream

Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily

Life is but a dream

划啊划啊划船儿

划啊划，划啊划，划你的船儿

轻轻地划进小溪

快乐地，快乐地，快乐地，快乐地

生活就像一场梦



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

I love festivals.

我爱节日。

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the festival words just learned and the sentence: I love _____ because I like _____.

让幼儿在游戏中复习学过的节日单词和英文句子“我喜爱_____, 因为我喜欢_____。”

Materials of the Game 游戏材料:

Pictures of festivals and a magic box.

不同节日的图片以及一个魔法盒子。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Step 1: Put the pictures of different festivals in the magic box.

第一步: 把不同节日的图片放在魔法盒子里。

Step 2: Let the kids pick one picture one by one and say the sentence: I love _____ because I like _____. For example, if a kid picks up the picture of Spring Festival, he or she can say, I love Spring Festival because I like to stay with my family.

第二步: 让幼儿一个个轮流来抽出一张图片, 用英文句子“我喜爱_____, 因为我喜欢_____”说出他们喜欢的节日。例如, 如果一个孩子抽出春节的图片, 那他或她说, 我喜爱春节, 因为我喜欢和家人聚在一起。



3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

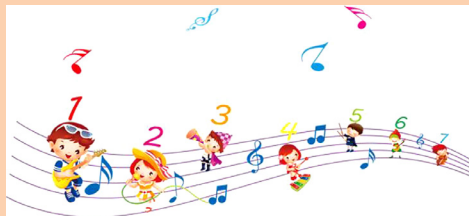
Do-Re-Mi

Doe, a deer, a female deer.
 Ray, a drop of golden sun.
 Me, a name I call myself.
 Far, a long, long way to run.
 Sew, a needle pulling thread.
 La, a note to follow sew.
 Tea, a drink with jam and bread.
 That will bring us back to doe.
 Doe, a deer, a female deer.
 Ray, a drop of golden sun.
 Me, a name I call myself.
 Far, a long, long way to run.
 Sew, a needle pulling thread.
 La, a note to follow sew.
 Tea, a drink with jam and bread.
 That will bring us back to doe.
 Do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti-do, so-do.



哆来咪

哆，就是那一只母鹿。
 来，是太阳光辉。
 咪，是我，是我自己。
 发，是路程跑得远。
 索，穿针又引线。
 拉，就跟在索后面。
 西，是我们吃茶点。
 随后我们又回到哆。
 哆，就是那一只母鹿。
 来，是太阳光辉。
 咪，是我，是我自己。
 发，是路程跑得远。
 索，穿针又引线。
 拉，就跟在索后面。
 西，是我们吃茶点。
 随后我们又回到哆。
 哆来咪发索拉西哆，索哆。



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

Chinese Spring Festival

The Spring Festival is the most important festival for the Chinese people.

All family members could get together to have a big meal on the New Year's Eve. We would watch the fireworks and eat dumplings. And some families would sit together to chat or watch the Spring Festival Gala. Almost every family would watch it until 12 o'clock. During the Spring Festival, people would visit their relatives or friends. It's also a happy time for children. They can get a red package from parents and grandparents, and relatives. There is money in it. So the children are very happy during the festival.



- (1) What could family members do on the New Year's Eve?
- (2) What would the Chinese people do During the Spring Festival?
- (3) Why are the children very happy during the festival?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“古者言之不出，耻躬之不逮也。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“古代人不轻易把话说出口，因为他们以自己做不到为可耻啊。”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said, “Ancient men did not take words lightly, for they were ashamed that they could not do it.” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 9 Foods and Clothes

第九单元 食物和衣服

This unit concentrates on the topics of foods and clothes. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习食物和衣服这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. read the sentences with the sounds /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /h/, /j/, /w/ fluently.

流利地朗读含有/m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /h/, /j/, /w/音的句子。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practice the English sentences “I prefer ice cream to cake.”

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“与蛋糕相比，我更喜欢冰淇淋。”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. Tom is coming with some ham. /m/
2. The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plains. /n/
3. The string is long and strong. /ŋ/
4. Henry hid himself behind a high wall. /h/
5. You still look young, year after year. /j/
6. Where there is a will, there is a way. /w/



Sentences

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Food and Drink Vocabulary 饮食词汇

rice /raɪs/	米饭	bread /bred/	面包	beef /bi:f/	牛肉
egg /eg/	蛋	fish /fɪʃ/	鱼	tofu /'təʊfu:/	豆腐
jam /dʒæm/	果酱	noodle /'nu:dl/	面条	meat /mi:t/	肉
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/	鸡肉	pork /pɔ:k/	猪肉	vegetable /'vedʒtəbl/	蔬菜
salad /'sæləd/	沙拉	cookie /'kʊki/	曲奇	biscuit /'bɪskɪt/	饼干
cake /keɪk/	蛋糕	hot dog /'hɒtdɒg/	热狗	hamburger /'hæmbɜ:gə/	汉堡包
French fry /,frentʃ'fraɪ/	炸薯条	ice /aɪs/	冰	ice cream /'aɪs kri:m/	冰淇淋
soup /su:p/	汤	milk /mɪlk/	牛奶	water /'wɔ:tə/	水
Coke /kəʊk/	可口可乐	juice /dʒu:s/	果汁	tea /ti:/	茶
coffee /'kɒfi/	咖啡	meal /mi:l/	一餐	lunch /lʌntʃ/	午餐

Fruit and Vegetable Vocabulary 果蔬词汇

apple /'æpl/	苹果	banana /bə'nɑ:nə/	香蕉	pear /peə/	梨
peach /pi:tʃ/	桃	strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/	草莓	orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/	橘子, 橙子
grape /greɪp/	葡萄	watermelon /'wɔ:tə'melən/	西瓜	tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/	西红柿
potato /pə'tetəʊ/	土豆	onion /'ʌnjən/	洋葱	carrot /'kærət/	胡萝卜
cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/	卷心菜				

Clothes Vocabulary 服装词汇

jacket /'dʒækɪt/	夹克衫	shirt /ʃɜ:t/	衬衫	T-shirt	T恤衫
skirt /skɜ:t/	短裙子	trousers /'traʊzəz/	裤子	dress /dres/	连衣裙
jeans /dʒi:nz/	牛仔裤	pants /pænts/	裤子	socks /sɒks/	袜子
shoes /ʃu:z/	鞋子	sweater /'swetə/	毛衣	coat /kəʊt/	外套
raincoat /'reɪnkəʊt/	雨衣	shorts /ʃɔ:ts/	短裤	hat /hæt/	(有沿的)帽子
cap /kæp/	便帽	tie /taɪ/	领带	scarf /skɑ:f/	围巾
gloves /glʌvz/	手套	belt /belt/	带子		

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. It's time to have lunch. 该吃午饭了。
2. What should we do before lunch? 吃午饭前我们该做什么?
3. Please wash your hands carefully. 请认真洗手。
4. We have bananas and cakes for snack this afternoon. 我们今天下午有香蕉和蛋糕点心。
5. I prefer bananas to cakes. 和蛋糕相比, 我更喜欢香蕉。
6. Here are milk and water. Help yourselves. 这里有牛奶和水。请自己拿来喝。
7. Take off your coat and hang it here. 把外套脱了, 挂在这里。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: It's time to have lunch.

C: Oh, great.

T: Are you hungry?

C: Yes.

T: What should we do before lunch?

C: Wash our hands.

T: Excellent. Please wash your hands carefully.

C: OK.

T: Now. Let's sit at the table.

C: It smells good. What do we have today?

T: Rice, chicken and beans.

C: Wow, they are yummy.



Dialogue 1



Language Points

1. Are you hungry? 你饿了吗?

如果肚子饿, 回答是 “Yes, I am hungry”, 意思是 “是的, 我肚子饿”。如果肚子不饿, 可以回答 “No, I’m not hungry”, 意思是 “不, 我不饿”。

2. It smells good. 闻起来很香。

“smell” 意思是 “闻, 嗅, 有……气味”, 是常见的感官动词之一。类似的感官动词有: taste 尝/ look 看/ hear 听/ feel 感觉/ touch 触摸, 等等。

e.g. The cake tastes delicious. 这个蛋糕很美味。

This picture looks very beautiful. 这幅画很漂亮。

Dialogue 2

T: Good afternoon, boys and girls.

C: Good afternoon, Ms. Li.

T: We have bananas and cakes for snack this afternoon. Which one do you prefer?

C1: I prefer bananas to cakes.

C2: I like cakes. Cakes are tasty.

T: OK. Choose the one you like.

C: Thank you, Ms. Li.

T: Here are milk and water. Help yourselves.

C: Thank you.



Dialogue 2



Language Points

1. Which one do you prefer? 你喜欢哪一个?

回答是 “I prefer A to B”, 意思是 “相对于B来说, 我更喜欢A”。

e.g. I prefer apple to orange. 相对于橙子来说, 我更喜欢苹果。

2. Choose the one you like. 请选择你喜欢的那一个。

3. Help yourselves. 请你们自便。

通常用于就餐的时候, 请客人随意就餐, 是 “不用拘束” 的意思。

Dialogue 3

T: Good morning, my dear kids.

C: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Come into the classroom please. Take off your coat and hang it here.

C: All right.

T: My dear John, you look great in your new jacket.

John: Thank you.

(All the kids hang their coats.)

T: Now please sit at the desk. We are going to have our class soon.

C: OK.



Language Points

1. Take off your coat and hang it here. 请脱下外套，把它挂在这。

“take off” 有“脱下、脱掉、（飞机）起飞”之意。

e.g. Our flight will take off in one hour. 我们的航班一个小时后起飞。

2. We are going to have our class soon. 我们很快就要开始上课了。

be going to 将、将要；打算。

e.g. I am going to go shopping with my parents. 我将要跟我爸妈一起去逛街。

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

T: Are you hungry, my dear kids?

C: (1) _____.

T: It's time for lunch.

C: (2) _____.

T: What should we do before lunch?

C: (3) _____.

T: Please wash your hands carefully.

C: OK.

T: Now, please sit at the table. We have hamburgers today.

C: (4) _____.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) 该吃早饭了。
- (2) 饭前请认真洗手。
- (3) 我们今天的点心是饼干和西瓜。
- (4) 比起橘子，我更喜欢草莓。
- (5) 我们很快就要开始上课了。

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about food, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于食物的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

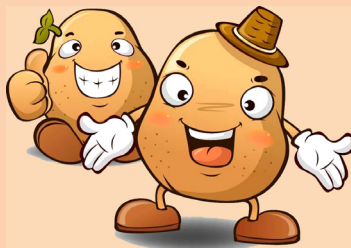
Potato

One potato, two potatoes, three potatoes, four!
Five potatoes, six potatoes, seven potatoes,
more!

One potato, two potatoes, three potatoes, four!
Five potatoes, six potatoes, seven potatoes,
more!

土豆歌

一个土豆，两个土豆，三个土豆，四个土豆。
五个土豆，六个土豆，七个土豆，更多土豆。



Potato

2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

Apple Song

苹果歌

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the fruit words just learned.

让幼儿在游戏中复习学过的水果单词。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Step 1: Teach the kids to sing the “Apple Song”.

第一步：教幼儿唱“苹果歌”。

Apple Song

Apple round, apple red,
Apple juicy, apple sweet,
Apple, apple, I love you.
Apple sweet I love to eat.

苹果歌

苹果圆，苹果红，
苹果多汁，苹果甜，
苹果，苹果，我爱你。
苹果甜，我爱吃。

Step 2: Ask the kids to think about other fruit names to replace “apple”. For example:

第二步：让孩子思考用其他水果来替换“苹果”。例如：

Orange Song

Orange round, orange yellow,
Orange juicy, orange sweet,
Orange, orange, I love you.
Orange sweet I love to eat.

橘子歌

橘子圆，橘子黄，
橘子多汁，橘子甜，
橘子，橘子，我爱你。
橘子甜，我爱吃。



3. Sing a Song 唱首歌

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Mary had a little lamb, little lamb, little lamb.
Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow.
And everywhere that Mary went, Mary went, Mary went.
And everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go.
It followed her to school one day, school one day, school one day.
It followed her to school one day, which was against the rules.
It made the children laugh and play, laugh and play, laugh and play.
It made the children laugh and play, to see the lamb at school.
And so the teacher turned it out,
turned it out, turned it out,
And so the teacher turned it out, but still it lingered near.
Mary had a little lamb, little lamb, little lamb.
Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow.

**玛丽有只小羊羔**

玛丽有只小羊羔，小羊羔，小羊羔。
玛丽有只小羊羔，羊毛像雪一样白。
玛丽走到哪儿，走到哪儿，走到哪儿。
玛丽走到哪儿，小羊羔就跟到哪儿。
有一天它跟着她去上学，去上学，去上学。
有一天它跟着她去上学，那是违反校规的。
它让孩子们哈哈大笑，嬉笑，玩闹。
孩子们在学校里看到小羊羔都很高兴。
结果老师赶走了小羊羔，
赶走了，赶走了小羊羔，
结果老师赶走了小羔羊，但它还在附近徘徊。
玛丽有只小羊羔，小羊羔，小羊羔。
玛丽有只小羊羔，羊毛像雪一样白。



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

Yuan Longping



Yuan Longping, a great scientist, is the first person to develop a kind of hybrid rice (杂交水稻) which helps fight hunger in China.



Food was a big problem in China in the past.

This was because China had 22 percent of the world's population, but only 7 percent of its farmland. Yuan Longping and his team worked on it every day. They took very good care of their rice seeds.

At last, in 1973, they grew a new kind of hybrid rice. This rice is strong. Farmers can grow it in many different kinds of farmland and also in bad weather. It can also fight disease. Its output was much greater than common kinds of rice. With the new kind, about 70,000,000 people could have food every year!

- (1) Who is Yuan Longping?
- (2) How did Yuan Longping help people have enough food?
- (3) When did they grow the new kind of hybrid rice?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“君子欲讷于言而敏于行。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“君子说话要谨慎，而行动要敏捷。”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said, “A gentleman should be careful in his speech, but quick in his actions.”

—*The Analects of Confucius*

Unit 10 Day and Time

第十单元 星期和时间

This unit concentrates on the topics of day and time. Some vocabularies and dialogues are provided and they will help you make your own dialogues and have teaching practice.

这个单元集中学习星期和时间这一主题相关的内容。本单元会提供相关词汇和对话，这些将帮助你创编自己的对话，并进行教学实践。

教学目标 Teaching Objectives

After learning this unit, the students should be able to

经过本单元的学习，学生应能够

1. get to know better about linking in English reading.

更好地了解英语朗读中的连读。

2. use the key words to make new dialogues.

使用关键词来创编新的对话。

3. arrange a game for the kids to practise the English sentences “Today is Monday.”

组织一个幼儿游戏，让幼儿练习英语句子：“今天是星期一。”

Section One Read the Following Sentences 第一部分 朗读下列句子

1. “Consonant+Vowels” linking “辅音+元音”连读

(1) It is an old book.

(2) Let me have a look at it.

2. “Vowels+ Vowels” linking “元音+元音”连读

1) Add /w/ 外加/w/音

(1) Do I have to do everything?

(2) We give you about two hours.

2) Add /j/ 外加/j/音

(1) Tea or coffee?

(2) May I ask you how much?



Sentences

3. “r/re+Vowels” linking “r/re+元音”连读

(1) They are my father and mother.

(2) There is a football under it.

4. “Consonant+Consonant” linking “辅音+辅音”连读

(1) Take care of yourself.

(2) I think it's the top book.

Section Two Key Words 第二部分 关键词汇

Time Vocabulary 时间词汇

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/	星期天	Monday /'mʌndeɪ/	星期一	Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/	星期二
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/	星期三	Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/	星期四	Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/	星期五
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/	星期六	a.m. /ə'ɛm/	上午	p.m. /pi'ɛm/	下午

Section Three Key Sentences 第三部分 重点句型

1. It's a nice day today. 今天天气真好。
2. What day is it today? 今天星期几?
3. We are going to paint a rabbit today. 我们今天来画只兔子。
4. What time is it now? 现在几点了?
5. It's time to take a nap. 该睡午觉了。
6. Please take off your coat, shoes and socks. 请脱掉外套, 鞋子和袜子。
7. Fold your blanket. 把毛毯叠好。

Section Four Dialogues 第四部分 对话

Dialogue 1

T: Good morning, it's a nice day today.

C: Yes. It's sunny.



T: What day is it today?

C: It's Friday.

T: Yes. Friday is painting day.

C: We love painting.

T: We are going to paint fish today.

C: Great.

T: You can paint any kind of fish you like.

C: Got it.



Language Points

1. "It's sunny" 意思是“天气晴朗”，这句话用于描述天气的状况。类似的表达法有：windy 刮风的/ cloudy 多云的/ snowy 下雪的/ rainy 下雨的/ foggy 有雾的。

2. What day is it today? 今天是星期几？

3. We love painting. 我们喜爱画画。

句中“love”表示喜爱，其后跟名词或者动名词。

e.g. I love my family. 我爱我的家人。

I love swimming. 我喜爱游泳。

4. Got it. 明白了，知道了。

Dialogue 2

T: What time is it now?

C: It's 12: 30 p.m.

T: It's time to take a nap. Do you want to use the washroom before the nap?

C: Yes, I do.

T: Come with me.

C: OK.

T: Please take off your coat, shoes and socks.

C: Could you help me?

T: Of course.

C: Thank you.

T: Wish you a good dream.



Dialogue 2



Language Points

1. It's time to take a nap. 该睡午觉了。

It's time to do sth. 是该做……的时候了。

e.g. It's time to have a rest. 该休息了。

It's time to have lunch. 该吃午饭了。

有时候在口语表达中，可以省略 “It's”。

e.g. Time to go to say goodbye. 该说再见了。

2. Do you want to use the washroom before the nap? 午睡之前想上厕所吗？

3. Wish you a good dream. 希望你做个好梦！

Dialogue 3

T: It's 2:30 p.m. Time to get up, everyone.

C: Oh, no. Could I have ten more minutes? I am sleepy.

T: Sorry, it's time to get up.

C: All right.

T: Put on your coat, socks and shoes.

C: OK.

T: Fold your blanket.

C: Got it.



Dialogue 3



Language Points

1. Time to get up. 该起床了。

2. Could I have ten more minutes? 我可以再睡十分钟吗？

3. I am sleepy. 我困（我想睡觉）。

4. put on 穿上

e.g. Please put on your sweater. 请穿上毛衣。

5. fold 叠，折

e.g. Please fold your coat and put it here. 请叠好你的外套，放在这里。

e. g. Could you fold a paper boat for me? 你可以折个纸船给我吗？

Section Five Exercises 第五部分 练习**1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。**

T: What time is it?

C: (1) _____.

T: It's time for a nap.

C: (2) _____.

T: Who wants to use the washroom before a nap?

C: (3) _____.

T: Come with me, please.

C: OK.

T: (4) _____.

C: Got it.

T: (5) _____.

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

(1) 今天天气真好。

(2) 今天星期几?

(3) 我们今天来画兔子。

(4) 请脱掉外套，鞋子和袜子。

(5) 祝你做个好梦!

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

Make a dialogue with your partner about one day in a week, using the words and phrases in this unit.

请用本单元的单词和词组，和你的搭档一起创编一段关于星期中某一天的对话。

Section Six Fun Times 第六部分 开心时刻

1. Read a Rhyme 朗读童谣

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star.
How I wonder what you are.
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!



一闪一闪亮晶晶

一闪一闪亮晶晶，
满天都是小星星，
一闪一闪亮晶晶，
满天都是小星星，
挂在天上放光明，
好像许多小眼睛，
一闪一闪亮晶晶，
满天都是小星星。



2. Play a Language Game 玩语言游戏

Name of the Game 游戏名称:

Days of the Week

星期

Purpose of the Game 游戏目标:

Let the kids review the day words just learned by singing the song “Days of the Week”.

让幼儿在唱 “Days of the Week” 歌曲中复习学过的关于星期的单词。

Procedure of the Game 游戏过程:

Teach the kids to sing the “Days of the Week”.

教幼儿唱《星期歌》。

Days of the Week

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.



星期歌

星期日，星期一，星期二，星期三，星期四，星期五，星期六。
星期日，星期一，星期二，星期三，星期四，星期五，星期六。
星期日，星期一，星期二，星期三，星期四，星期五，星期六。
星期日，星期一，星期二，星期三，星期四，星期五，星期六。
星期日，星期一，星期二，星期三，星期四，星期五，星期六。

3. Sing a Song 唱首歌**This Is the Way**

This is the way we make our bed, make our bed, make our bed.
This is the way we make our bed so early in the morning.
This is the way we wash our face, wash our face, wash our face.
This is the way we wash our face so early in the morning.
This is the way we brush our teeth, brush our teeth, brush our teeth.
This is the way we brush our teeth so early in the morning.
This is the way we put on our clothes, put on our clothes, put on our clothes.
This is the way we put on our clothes so early in the morning.
This is the way we comb our hair, comb our hair, comb our hair.
This is the way we comb our hair so early in the morning.
This is the way we put on our shoes, put on our shoes, put on our shoes.
This is the way we put on our shoes so early in the morning.

**就是这样**

我们就是这样整理床铺，整理床铺，整理床铺。
早早起来我们就是这样整理床铺。
我们就是这样洗脸，洗脸，洗脸。
早早起来我们就是这样洗脸。
我们就是这样刷牙，刷牙，刷牙。
早早起来我们就是这样刷牙。
我们就是这样穿衣服，穿衣服，穿衣服。
早早起来我们就是这样穿衣服。
我们就是这样梳头发，梳头发，梳头发。
早早起来我们就是这样梳头发。
我们就是这样穿鞋子，穿鞋子，穿鞋子。
早早起来我们就是这样穿鞋子。



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

Read the following text and answer the questions. 阅读下面的文章，并回答问题。

The Lazy Bear

It's spring in the forest. The snow has gone, leaves are growing and the animals are waking up. Bruno the bear is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's spring.

"Listen! Bruno is snoring!" Now it's summer. It's warm and the animals are having lots of fun. But where's Bruno? Bruno is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's summer.

Now it's autumn. The leaves are turning red, yellow and orange. The animals are getting ready for winter. But where's Bruno? Bruno is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's autumn.

Now it's winter. You can't see the animals. They're all asleep in their warm homes. But where's Bruno? "What a nice, long sleep! Snow! It's winter! I'm all alone."

It's spring again. The animals are very happy. They're having a party. But where's Bruno? "Bruno!" Bruno is awake at last. Now he knows that it's spring.



1. What's the name of the lazy bear?
2. What does Bruno do during the first spring?
3. What are the animals doing in autumn?
4. How long has Bruno slept?

Section Eight Appreciation of Chinese Culture 第八部分 中国文化赏析

子曰：“知之者不如好之者，好之者不如乐之者。”——《论语》

【中文翻译】

孔子说：“懂得它的人，不如爱好它的人；爱好它的人，又不如以它为乐的人。”——《论语》

【英文翻译】

The Master said, “He who knows it is not as good as he who loves it; and he who loves it is not as good as he who takes pleasure in it.” —*The Analects of Confucius*

Appendix 1

幼儿园活动日常用语

Reception 入园接待

- 1.How are you? I am fine, thank you.你好吗? 我很好, 谢谢。
- 2.Please say bye-bye to your Mummy/Daddy.请和妈妈/爸爸说再见。
- 3.Come in, please.请进。
- 4.Come on/come here, please.请过来。
- 5.Take off your coat.脱掉外套。
- 6.Please put on your morning check-card.请把晨检牌带好。
- 7.Let's play a game. 让我们来做游戏。
- 8.Let's say it together. 让我们一起说。

Course Start And Break 课程开始及休息

- 1.It's time for class. 上课时间到了。
- 2.Let's begin our class. 开始上课。
- 3.Let's start. 开始。
- 4.Shall we begin? Yes, let's begin. 我们开始吧? 好, 我们开始。
- 5.Please look at me. 请看我。
- 6.Let's have a break. / Let's have a rest. 我们休息一下。
- 7.Break time. 休息时间。
- 8.Time is up. 时间到。

Call the Roll 点名

- 1.Is everyone here? 每个人都在吗?
- 2.When teacher calls your name, please stand up and say "here" .
老师叫到你的名字, 请起立说“到”。
- 3.Do you remember your name? 还记得你们的名字吗?
- 4.Is ×× here? × × 在吗?
Here! 到!

5. Who is not there? 谁没有到呢?

× × is not there. × × 没到。

Why do you late? 为什么迟到?

6. What's the matter? 发生了什么事情?

End Course 结束课程

1. That's all for today. 今天就到这儿。

2. We stop here. 我们到此结束。

3. Let's call it a day. 今天就到这儿。

4. Class is over. 下课。

5. See you next time. 下次见。

6. See you later. 回头见。

7. Give me a hug. 拥抱一下。

8. Let's sing the "goodbye" song together. 我们一起来唱“再见歌”。

Group Activity 集体活动

1. Are you ready? 准备好了吗?

2. Let's start. 让我们开始。

3. Who can tell me / Who can answer me? 谁能告诉我? 谁能回答?

4. Look at me. 看着我。

5. Please be quite. / Keep quite. 请保持安静。

6. Sit well. / Sit nicely. 坐好

7. Put up your hand. / Put down your hand. 把手举起来/把手放下。

8. Is that clear? / Do you understand? 清楚了吗? 你明白吗?

Life Routine 1 生活常规1

1. What's the weather like today? 今天的天气如何?

2. One two three, eyes on me. Four five six, hands on knees.

一二三, 看着我。四五六, 双手放在膝盖上。

3. Hands up, hands down. 举起双手, 放下双手。

4. Please stop talking, listen carefully. 请不要讲话, 注意听。

5. Please pay attention. 请注意。

6. Don't push others, return to your seat. 不要推其他人, 回到你的座位上去。

7. Pretty good! / Very good! / Excellent! 非常好!



8. Well done! / Nice try! / Wonderful job! 干得真棒!

Life Routine 2 生活常规 2

1. It's time for lunch. 午饭时间到了。
2. Put on your clothes. 穿上衣服。
3. Don't grab my hair. 别抓我的头发。
4. Put away your toys. 把玩具放好。
5. Don't play with scissors, please. 不要玩剪刀。
6. Your sleeves are wet. 你的袖子湿了。
7. There you are. 你在这儿。
8. Clean it up. 打扫干净。

Classroom English1 课堂用语 1

1. First, let's have a revision. 首先，让我们进行复习。
2. Today, I'll show you something new. 今天，我将向你们展示一些新东西。
3. A little guest is coming here. Guess, who is it? 一位小客人来了。猜猜是谁?
4. Ok, look here, read again carefully. 好的，请看这里，仔细阅读。
5. Listen, I will say it again. 听着，我再说一遍。
6. Follow me. 跟我来。
7. Do it just like this. 像这样做。
8. Repeat after me, all together. 跟着我重复，所有人一起。

Classroom English2 课堂用语 2

1. Now look at the picture. What do you see? 现在看图片。你看到了什么?
2. I will divide you into two teams, Apple team and Banana team.
我将把你们分为两个小组，苹果组和香蕉组。
3. Let's sing the song to the music, ready? Sing. 让我们随着音乐唱歌吧，准备好了吗？唱。
4. Say the words after me. 跟我说这些话。
5. Would you like to try? 你想尝试吗?
6. I'll teach you sentence by sentence. 我会逐句教你。
7. I'll add some action. 我将添加一些动作。
8. Well, it's snack time and maybe you are hungry. So, let's go. Everybody follow me. Let's go!
好的，零食时间到了，也许你饿了。所以，走吧。每个人都跟着我。我们走吧!

拓展阅读译文

Unit One 第一单元

我的家人

鸟爱天空，鱼爱河流，小马爱草原，熊爱森林，我爱我的家。在这个充满爱的世界里，快乐地生活着三个，爸爸、妈妈和我。

爸爸在文化局工作，他很能干，会修理，会发明，也擅长烹饪。妈妈在医院上班，她很勤快，每天都会打扫房子。

我家住在金塔村，120平方米，3室2厅的房子，客厅是绿色的，给人感觉很清新，我的卧室是粉红色的，感觉很暖和，爸爸妈妈的卧室是淡紫色的，非常漂亮。

我的家人虽然不那么富裕，但每天都过着快乐的日子，我爱我的家，更爱我的爸爸妈妈。

Unit Two 第二单元

狮子与老鼠

一天，一头狮子在阳光下睡觉。一只小老鼠出来玩儿。这只小老鼠爬到狮子的脖子上，又从它的背上滑下来。狮子狠狠地抓住它。“我要把你给吃了。”狮子吼叫着，嘴巴张得大大的。

“不要，不要，请不要把我吃了。”小老鼠哀求着，“对我好一点，有一天我会帮助到你的。”

“我是一头大狮子，你只是一只小老鼠！你能帮我做什么？”狮子大声地笑道，小老鼠趁机溜走了。

小老鼠第二天又出来了。它听到一声巨大的吼声，当看到这只被誉为“森林之王”的狮子被绑在了一棵树上，它“吱”地叫了一下。这时，小老鼠想到了一个营救狮子的计划。小老鼠动作迅速，咬断绳子，救了狮子。

这只狮子说：“噢，小老鼠，你不来的话，我一点儿希望都没有了。你说的很对，小老鼠，谢谢你。我自由啦，往后你就是我最好的朋友啦。”

Unit Three 第三单元

长大后我将会做什么？

长大后，我将会和动物一起工作。目前，我还不知道做什么工作。也许会像我的哥哥一样。他是一个特殊的兽医。他在照顾一些很可怕的蛇，有些刚刚破壳而出。他说蛇是容易照顾的，因为它们没有腿。

我的爸爸是一位科学家。他致力于拯救稀有的鸟类。有一些鸟确实很聪明，甚至能说一些话，如“你好”。

我的妈妈是狗狗美容师。她喜欢大大小小的狗。有一次，她帮一只贵宾犬做美容。这只狗看起来就像一只球。

我的姐姐是专门训练海豚的。她们在水池里练习。她能听到海豚说话和唱歌。这听起来真的很酷。

有太多与动物相关工作可以选择，但是哪一种工作适合我呢？我现在只有10岁而已，再等等看吧。

Unit Four 第四单元

纪录创造者

“你在干吗？”

“我（露西）正在努力打破纪录。”

“你跳了多少下？”

“2,346下。”

“哇！那世界纪录是多少呢？”

“177,737下，那是另一个我没有能打破的纪录。”

“为什么，你有尝试去打破其他的世界纪录吗？”

“是的，我每天都尝试一个新的纪录。我是真的很想成为纪录创造者。”

“上周末，我同时转10个呼啦圈，但是世界纪录是99个。”

“在我生日那天，我尝试吹出有史以来最大的泡泡糖。我的只有30厘米高，但世界纪录是58.4厘米。”

“上个月，我试着平衡放在我脸上的勺子。纪录是15个，我只放了3个。我永远也创造不了新纪录。”

“嘿，等等。你已经每天都在努力打破一个纪录了，对吗？”

“是的。”

“那就是做了365次尝试了！之前的纪录是364次。祝贺你，你真的是一个纪录创造者。”

Unit Five 第五单元

小红帽

小红帽和她的妈妈住在树林里。有一天，小红帽去探望她的奶奶，小篮子里装着美味的蛋糕。

在路上，小红帽遇见一只大灰狼，“你好！”大灰狼说道，“你要去哪儿？”“我要去看望我的奶奶，她住在那些树后面的房子里。”小红帽说。

大灰狼跑去奶奶的房子里，并且把她吃掉了。它跳到了奶奶的床上。一会儿，小红帽到了奶奶家，她望向大灰狼。

“奶奶！你的眼睛好大啊！”

大灰狼说：“这是为了更好地看看你啊！”

“奶奶！你的耳朵好大啊！”

大灰狼说：“这是为了更好地听你说话啊！”

“奶奶！你的鼻子好大啊！”

大灰狼说：“这是为了更好地闻一闻你啊！”

“奶奶！你的牙齿好大啊！”

大灰狼吼道：“这是为了更好地一口把你吞下去啊！”

一个樵夫正好在树林里，他听到了尖叫声，马上跑向房子。樵夫朝着狼的脑袋打了过去。大灰狼的嘴张得大大的，然后小红帽和奶奶从里面跳了出来！

大灰狼逃跑了，小红帽再也没有见到它。

Unit Six 第六单元

动物收容所

这是一个动物收容所，有很多宠物供人收养。有狗、猫、兔子、仓鼠、豚鼠、虎皮鹦鹉和鱼。

这是古德一家。他们想要去收养一只宠物，他们会选哪一种呢？

“狗怎么样？狗是很好的宠物，它们可以去散步，可以在公园里玩游戏，可以去取回东西。”

“狗是可怕的宠物。它们可以跳到你的床上，整晚不停地乱叫。”

“兔子怎么样？兔子是好玩的宠物，它们可以蹦蹦跳跳。可以两只脚站立，耳朵不停地动来动去。”

“兔子是可怕的宠物。它们可以进到园子里去吃光你的蔬菜。”

“蛇怎么样？蛇是很酷的动物。它们可以滑行，可以爬树，可以非常小或者非常高，也可以去吓唬你的朋友！”

“蛇是可怕的宠物。它们会咬你并把你一口吞掉。”

“救命！救命！快阻止这只猫！”

“猫怎么样？猫是完美的宠物。它们可以散步和跑，可以跳跃和攀爬，可以玩游戏和吓唬老鼠。猫是最好的宠物。那么现在我们给猫起个什么名字呢？”

Unit Seven 第七单元

四季

一年有四季，每个季节有三个月，每个季节的气候都不一样。生命的轮回由四季控制。

第一个季节是春季。春季的三个月为三月、四月和五月。在这段时间里，天气温暖、晴朗，万物复苏。冬眠的动物们也醒过来了，农民们开始忙农活。

第二个季节是夏季，包括六月、七月和八月。天气非常热，而且老是下雨。人们能游泳、观光。夏季也是万物生长的好时候。

第三个季节是秋季，三个月分别是九月、十月和十一月。天气越来越凉，树叶开始飘落。这是一个收获的季节。

最后一个季节是冬季，这一季包括十二月、一月和二月。天气非常冷，大多数植物都枯萎了。有时候还下雪，人们可以滑冰和滑雪。但是冬天不会太长，因为春天马上就要来临了。

Unit Eight 第八单元

中国春节

春节是中国人最重要的节日。

除夕夜，所有家庭成员将聚在一起吃一顿丰盛的晚餐。我们会看烟火，吃饺子。一些家庭会坐在一起聊天或观看春节联欢晚会。几乎每个家庭都会看到12点。春节期间，人们会去拜访亲戚或朋友。这也是孩子们的快乐时光。他们可以从父母、祖父母或亲戚那里得到装有钱的红包。所以孩子们在节日期间都很开心。

Unit Nine 第九单元

袁隆平

伟大的科学家袁隆平是开发杂交水稻的第一人，这有助于消除世界的饥饿问题。

过去，食物在中国是一个大问题。这是因为中国有22%的世界人口，但只有7%的耕地。袁隆平和他的团队每天都在解决这个难题。他们非常用心地照料这些水稻种子。

最后，在1973年，他们种植了一种新型杂交水稻。这种水稻很强壮。农民可以在许多不同的农田和恶劣的气候下种植它。它还可以对抗疾病。它的产量远远高于普通水稻。有了这种新型杂交水稻，每年能够解决大约700万人的吃饭问题！

Unit Ten 第十单元

懒惰的小熊

春天的森林里，白雪已经融化，树叶开始长出来了，动物们慢慢地苏醒了。布鲁诺小熊还在睡着。他不知道已经是春天了。

“听！布鲁诺在打呼噜！”现在是夏天了，非常地暖和。动物们可以快乐地玩耍了。但是布鲁诺在哪里呢？布鲁诺还在睡觉呢，他不知道夏天来了。

现在是秋天了，树叶变成了红色、黄色、橙色。动物们在为冬天做准备。但是布鲁诺在哪里呢？布鲁诺还在睡觉呢，他不知道已经是秋天了。

现在是冬天了，你看不到动物了。他们都在温暖的家里睡觉呢。但是布鲁诺在哪里呢？“睡了长长的，香香的一觉。白雪！冬天来了！只有我自己一个人了。”

春天又来了。动物们非常高兴，他们开起了派对。但是布鲁诺在哪里呢？“布鲁诺！”布鲁诺终于清醒了。现在他知道这是春天了。

Appendix 3

单元练习参考答案

Unit One 第一单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) Good morning
- (2) I am fine, thank you. How about you
- (3) Yes. We would like to play a game

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) Let me introduce myself.
- (2) Nice to meet you.
- (3) How many people are there in your family?
- (4) My mother is a nurse.
- (5) Would you like to read story books?

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good morning, Lily.

L: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: How many people are there in your family?

L: There are four people in my family. My father, my mother, my brother and me.

T: What does your father do?

L: He is a doctor.

T: What about your mother?

L: She is a teacher.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

- (1) There are three people in my family.

(2) My father works in a culture bureau.

(3) My family lives in Jinta village.

(4) No, my family is not rich.

Unit Two 第二单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

(1) I am fine, thank you. And you

(2) Yeah, let's go

(3) Yes

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

(1) You look beautiful today.

(2) Let's do exercises together.

(3) How are you today?

(4) I have a fever.

(5) I have one head, one mouth, two eyes and two ears.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good morning, my dear kids.

L: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Do you want to play a game?

L: Yeah. We love games.

T: Great. I will say a word of your body and you need to touch it. For example, I say "head", you need to touch your head. Have you got it?

L: Yes. Got it.

T: Very good. Let's play. Head.

(Children touch their heads.)

T: Shoulders.

(Children touch their shoulders.)



Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

1. He wanted to eat the mouse.
2. The mouse saw the lion tied to a tree.
3. He chewed through the rope.
4. Yes, I can. (学生复述故事部分略)

Unit Three 第三单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) What do you want to be in the future
- (2) I want to be a policeman
- (3) I want to be a cook
- (4) I want to be a nurse

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) Who is the man in blue suit?
- (2) I think your father has a great job.
- (3) I want to be a policeman to protect people.
- (4) I want to be a doctor to save life.
- (5) I believe your dream will come true.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Hello, my dear Roy.

R: Hello, Ms. Li.

T: What kind of person do you want to be in the future?

R: I want to be a teacher like you.

T: Oh, wonderful. Could you tell me why?

R: I think it is a good job.

T: Oh yes. I am sure you will be a good teacher.

R: Thank you.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

1. He is ten years old.

2. He hasn't known yet.
3. His father is a scientist.
4. He is a special vet.
5. His sister trains dolphins.

Unit Four 第四单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) Good morning, Ms. Li.
- (2) Very good
- (3) Roses
- (4) Five colours
- (5) My favourite is red rose

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) Could you count with me?
- (2) What is your favourite colour?
- (3) My favourite colour is red.
- (4) Five minus two is three.
- (5) Please come to pick the balloon you like.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good morning, my angels.

C: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Let's draw some pictures this afternoon. Do you like drawing flowers?

C: Yes. We love drawing flowers.

T: Please colour your pictures with your favourite colours.

T: Which is your favourite colour, Leo?

L: My favourite colour is blue.

T: Great. Beautiful blue sky.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

1. She likes breaking records.



2. 2,346 jumps.
3. Three.
4. A record of record-breaking attempts.

Unit Five 第五单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) Good afternoon, Ms. Li.
- (2) Yes
- (3) Yes
- (4) Triangle
- (5) Diamond

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) What's the matter with you?
- (2) I have a headache.
- (3) Let's welcome Jennie back to our class.
- (4) Could you find the shapes in these two pictures?
- (5) I found circle and rectangle.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good morning, my dear boys and girls.

C: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Could you find shapes in our classroom?

C1: Yes. I find a triangle.

T: Well done. Any other shapes?

C2: I find a rectangle.

T: Good job.

C3: I find a square.

T: Excellent.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

1. She lived in a wood.

2. A nice cake.
3. She was eaten by the wolf.
4. A woodcutter saved them.

Unit Six 第六单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) Good morning
- (2) Great. What is it
- (3) What kind of animals did you see
- (4) What is your favourite animal

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) What did you do last weekend?
- (2) I watched the dolphin show.
- (3) My pet died yesterday.
- (4) I am sorry to hear that.
- (5) Let me give you a hug.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Hello, kids. Let's talk about animals today. My favourite animal is dog. Could you tell me your favourite animals?

C1: Yes. I like monkey. Monkey likes fruit and I like fruit too.

T: Great. I like fruit too.

C2: I like rabbits. They are lovely.

T: Good job.

C3: I like fish. Fish likes swimming and I like swimming too.

T: Very good. Thank you.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

1. Animal shelter is a place that help and protect animals.
2. Not really.
3. Vegetables.
4. They choose cat at last.

Unit Seven 第七单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) It's a sunny day
- (2) Yes. Of course
- (3) My pleasure

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) Do you know what we have for snack today?
- (2) We have strawberries and biscuits for snack today.
- (3) A year has four seasons.
- (4) How is the weather today?
- (5) It's very hot today.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good morning, Lyn.

L: Good morning, Tom.

T: It's so cold today.

L: Yes. It really feels like winter now.

T: I prefer hot weather to cold weather.

L: Me too.

T: I like swimming in summer and eating ice creams.

L: I miss the summer time.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

- (1) In spring, the weather is warm and sunny.
- (2) In summer, People can swim and go sightseeing.
- (3) Autumn is called as the “ harvest season”.
- (4) Because spring is coming soon.

Unit Eight 第八单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) What's your favourite festival
- (2) Because I can eat a lot of candies and biscuits
- (3) I like the Mid-Autumn Festival

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译

- (1) Happy Children's Day, my kids!
- (2) Follow me to the stage one after another.
- (3) Your picture is so beautiful.
- (4) What's your favourite festival?
- (5) I like the Mid-Autumn Festival because I love moon cakes.

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good morning, my dear angels.

L: Good morning, Ms. Li.

T: Could you tell me your favourite festival?

C1: My favourite festival is Children's Day.

T: Great.

C2: My favourite festival is the Spring Festival.

T: Good.

C3: My favourite festival is Mother's Day.

T: Good job.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

- (1) Family members could get together to have a big meal on the New Year's Eve.
- (2) During the Spring Festival, people would visit their relatives or friends.
- (3) Because they can get the red packages from parents, grandparents, and relatives. There is money in it.

Unit Nine 第九单元

4. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) Yes
- (2) Great
- (3) Wash our hands
- (4) It smells wonderful

5. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) It's time to have breakfast.
- (2) Please wash your hands carefully before meals.
- (3) We have watermelon and cake for snack today.
- (4) I prefer strawberry to orange.
- (5) We will have class soon.

6. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

T: Good afternoon, dear Linda.

L: Good afternoon, Ms. Li.

T: Do you like the lunch today?

L: Yes. I like the fried egg very much.

T: What about the snack?

L: Oh, it's delicious. The strawberries are fresh and sweet.

T: That's good.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

(1) Yuan Longping, a great scientist, is the first person to develop a kind of hybrid rice which helps fight hunger in China.

(2) He developed a new kind of hybrid rice.

(3) In 1973.

Unit Ten 第十单元

1. Complete the Dialogue. 补充完整对话。

- (1) It's 12:30 p.m.
- (2) OK
- (3) I want to go
- (4) Wash your hands after you use the washroom
- (5) Wish you a good dream

2. Oral Translation. 口头翻译。

- (1) It's a nice day today.
- (2) What day is it today?
- (3) Today we are going to draw rabbits.
- (4) Please take off your coats, shoes and socks.
- (5) Wish you a sweet dream!

3. Make Your Own Dialogue. 自己创编对话。

- T: Good morning, my dear kids.
- C: Good morning, Ms. Li.
- T: What day is it today?
- C: Today is Monday.
- T: Do you know what we will do today?
- C: Today is story day.
- T: We prepare some wonderful stories for you today.
- C: Great.

Section Seven Further Reading 第七部分 拓展阅读

- 1. His name is Bruno.
- 2. He is asleep.
- 3. They are getting ready for winter.
- 4. He slept for a year.



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