

# 英语

新课标



English Reading  
Comprehensive Improving

## 多项提升

## 阅读

## 四年级

主编 李宝忱 董翠翠



40天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径  
从夯实基础着手  
迅速提升英语成绩

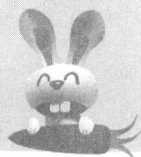
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机械工业出版社  
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# 英语

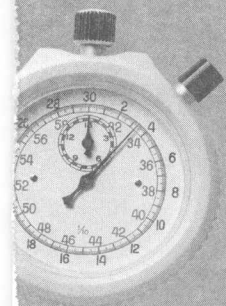
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## 多项提升 阅读 四年级

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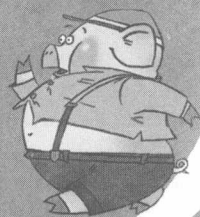
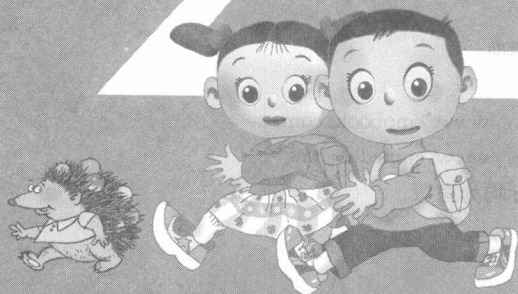


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本书以阅读为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将四年级学段应知应会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在40天的学习任务中。学生可借助“英语多项提升阅读系列”对各学年的知识进行回顾和强化,为下一步学习扫清障碍。学有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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## 前言 >>>>

### 一、阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。英语小升初考试根据新课标精神在加大对英语听说能力考核力度的同时,对“阅读理解能力”的考查要求并未降低,“阅读理解测试题”在卷面分中的比重依然较大,同时也是学生失分最多的。

英语的阅读理解能力很重要,但提高它却有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高,是在扩大词汇量、建立语感、掌握语法、改进学习策略、促进文化意识的养成的基础上得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵和色彩。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由和作用。

### 二、如何在 40 天内提高阅读理解能力,达到多项提升的效果呢?

#### 1. 以课标、考纲为依据,以主要版本教材为参照

本套丛书根据英语新课标、考纲的要求,参照多种版本教材,以天为单位,根据语言学习的特点,以阅读为途径,梳理每个学段应学必会的语言知识,为学生量身制订了一个短时间内“词汇、语法、阅读”多项提升的学习方案。

#### 2. 丛书注重阅读题材与体裁的选取

参编本套丛书的编者都是中小学具有多年英语科研、教学经验的特级、高级教师,他们通过大量地选材、比较、征求意见,基本上使本套书在诸多方面达到了统一。丛书所选文章内容广博,包括政治经济、社会生活、文化教育、历史地理、风土人情、伟人生平、名人轶事等,并有意识地让学生多接触一些富含哲理、感悟人生、具有较强辩证思想和教育意义的小品文,同时追踪近几年小升初阅读试题的变化,注意选取现代科技、金融、电脑网络、奥运体坛、娱乐明星等方面学生所感兴趣的英语文章,促进学生熟悉这些方面的术语,同时培养学生在缺乏背景知识的情况下,认识 and 解决问题的思维方法。即把对基础知识的考查和对语言能力的考查融合到社会文化背景之中,有序地安排细节判断、理解判断与推理判断,全方位、多侧面地对学生的阅读能力进行检测。这些文章体裁多样,内容新颖,语言规范,结构严谨,可读性强,时代感强。

#### 3. 丛书注重对考试中阅读理解新题型的选取

英语多项提升阅读系列中的阅读题型新颖,主观题、客观题搭配,图文并茂,从而使考生通过多变式的信息传导,在智力上、心理上迅速地进行综合性的反馈活动。



#### 4. 丛书重点打造了“词汇、语法加油站”这一特色栏目

本套丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究小升初出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各阶段的学习要求和考查要求,有针对性地进行了编写。针对词汇,多采用例句、辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆,以及对中文意思相同的短语在英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,同时熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。在阅读中加强学生对词汇及语法的掌握,同时,在此基础上切实提高学生的阅读理解能力。

#### 5. 时间“双限”阅读,全面提高学生阅读能力

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。阅读题型多样、阅读量增大、阅读题赋分增多,这些都对学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。丛书对图书的整体学习时间及单篇阅读的学习时间进行了科学的控制,督促学生在阅读的准确率与效率两方面同时提高,以达到阅读能力真正提高的目的。

此次修订,我们除保持原有丛书的特色外,还力求与时俱进,及时吸收各课改省、市实验区英语的阅读新题型,补充到我们的丛书之中,从而让这套英语多项提升阅读系列小学分册能更好地、更直接地助考生一臂之力,帮助考生提高能力,在考试中取得优异成绩。

编者

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## Day

## 1

课题引导:我们相互帮助

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:113 生词量:6 难度:☆☆

建议时间:2.5 分钟

起始时间: :

My name is Owen. I'm from Britain. I'm a schoolboy. My parents work in China now and they bring me to China. I study in a primary school in Tianjin. I have a lot of new friends here. We help each other. The teachers here are very friendly to me. But I don't like Chinese. It's hard for me to study. My English is very good. I can help my friends with their English. And they help me learn Chinese. The teacher says we should learn from each other. Now I can speak more Chinese, and they can speak much English. We can talk in both Chinese and English. We are very happy.

根据短文内容,选择正确选项

- Owen is a \_\_\_\_\_ schoolboy.  
A. Britain                      B. American                      C. British
- His parents work in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Britain                      B. America                      C. China
- Owen is good at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. math                      B. English                      C. Chinese
- He likes helping \_\_\_\_\_ friends with \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. his, his                      B. their, their                      C. his, their
- They can speak not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. Chinese, Japanese                      B. English, Chinese                      C. English, Japanese

结束时间: :

1  
阅读能力||英语综合能力, 提升从基础开始

## 词汇 语法加油站



## (一) 单词

- bring[课标][动词] 带来  
They bring lunch boxes to school every day.
- primary[课标][形容词] 初期的, 初级的  
I study in a primary school.

他们每天带饭盒去学校。





我在一所小学学习。

3. friendly [课标][形容词] 友好的

The teachers are friendly to me.

老师们对我很友好。

4. hard [课标][形容词] 困难的

It's hard for me to study Chinese.

学习汉语对我来说是很困难的。

5. learn [课标][动词] 学习

I learn Chinese, English and math.

我学习语文、英语和数学。

6. more [课标][形容词] 更多的

We need more time for it.

为这件事我们需要更多的时间。

## (二) 短语

1. bring me to China 带我到中国来

2. a lot of new friends 许多新朋友

3. help my friends with their English 在英语方面帮助我的朋友

注意物主代词 their 要与 friends 一致。

4. learn from each other 互相学习

5. talk in both Chinese and English 用英语和汉语两种语言交谈

both... and... 两个都, 既……又……

He is both a soldier and a poet.

他不但是个军人, 而且是个诗人。

## (三) 辨析

help each other, help my friends with their English 与 help me learn Chinese

help 与代词连用, 表示帮助, 如: help each other (互相帮助), help me (帮助我)。

help 与介词 with 连用, 表示在哪方面帮助某人, 如: help me with my English 在英语方面帮助我; help him with math 在数学方面帮助他。

help sb. (to) do sth. 表示帮助某人做某事,

to 可以省略, 如: help me (to) learn English 帮助我学习英语; help my mother (to) set the dinner table 帮助我的妈妈摆放餐桌。

## (四) 难句解析

1. My parents work in China now and they bring me to China.

译文: 我的父母在中国工作, 他们把我带到中国。

2. I have a lot of new friends here.

译文: 我在这有很多朋友。

3. And they help me learn Chinese.

译文: 而且他们帮助我学习汉语。

以上三句均为一般现在时。详见语法考点。

## (五) 语法考点

### 一般现在时

表示经常发生的动作或存在状态: 常与 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, every week 等连用, 如:

They always play football after school.

他们总是放学后踢足球。

I sometimes watch TV. 我有时看电视。

We often go to school early.

我们经常很早到学校。

be 动词、助动词、情态动词以外的动词叫实义动词, 也叫行为动词。实义动词第三人称单数的变化要加以注意。它的基本变化有:

一般直接加-s, 如: reads, gets, listens, plays...

以 o, s, x, sh, ch 结尾的动词加-es, 如: goes, fixes, fishes, watches...

以辅音+y 结尾改 y 为 ies, 如: flies, studies...

不规则变化, 如: be—is, have—has...

主语为第一人称 I, 第二人称 you, 及第三人称复数时, 动词仍保持原形。

A good beginning is half done. 好的开始是成功的一半。

### 实践演练



#### I. 写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式

get \_\_\_\_\_ let \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_  
 be \_\_\_\_\_ study \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ teach \_\_\_\_\_  
 fix \_\_\_\_\_ wait \_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 选择正确的动词形式填空

- ( ) 1. She often \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes on Sunday.  
 A. wash B. washes C. washing D. washes
- ( ) 2. It usually \_\_\_\_\_ in winter in Tianjin.  
 A. snows B. snow C. is snowing
- ( ) 3. We \_\_\_\_\_ at seven in the morning.  
 A. gets up B. doesn't get up C. get up
- ( ) 4. The boys often \_\_\_\_\_ after class.  
 A. play football B. playing football C. plays football
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ swimming?  
 A. Is; like B. Does; like C. Does; likes
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ homework before supper?  
 A. Do; do B. Are; doing C. Are ; do

#### III. 根据中文提示,完成下列句子

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening? (你晚上通常干什么?)
2. —Where does your father work?  
 —He \_\_\_\_\_. (他在学校工作。)
3. Lisa's mother \_\_\_\_\_ every evening. (丽萨的妈妈每晚都看电视。)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Betty \_\_\_\_\_ after school? (Betty 放学后打篮球吗?)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_. (我有一辆新汽车。)



## IV. 根据表格内容,补全短文中所缺的单词或短语

干什么	在何时/何地
起床	早上六点
读英语	每天六点半
吃早饭	在七点
吃午饭	在学校
做作业	在八点
去睡觉	在九点半

Hello, I'm John. I am a student. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

Then I do morning exercises. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:30 \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. I go to school at 7:15. I \_\_\_\_\_. I go home at 4:30 in the  
afternoon. I eat dinner at 6:30. I \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

This is my day.

## V. 读笑话,并背诵

Mrs Brown: Oh, my dear, I have lost my lovely little dog!

Mrs Smith: But you must put an advertisement in the newspaper!

Mrs Brown: It's no use, my little dog can't read.

布朗夫人:亲爱的,我把我的可爱的小狗丢了!

史密斯夫人:可是你该在报纸上登广告啊!

布朗夫人:没有用的,我的小狗不识字。

## VI. 猜一猜

1. What month do soldiers hate? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kind of dog doesn't bite or bark? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the smallest room in the world? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What table is in the field? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What question can never be answered by "Yes"? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where does afternoon come before morning in the world? \_\_\_\_\_

## 查漏补缺



## I. 改错

1. Is your brother speak English? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Does he likes going fishing? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They wants to playing games after class. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mr Wu teaches us English. \_\_\_\_\_.





5. She don't do her homework on Sundays. \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. 根据以下信息选择正确答案

This is a bilingual(双语的) school for children of 6 - 15. This school needs a cook, a library assistant(管理员), a sports coach(教练) and a language teacher.

Job	Age	Language	Skill	Other terms (其他条件)
cook	25 - 40	Chinese	can make both Chinese food and western food	healthy
library assistant	20 - 35	Chinese, English	have the knowledge from different kinds of books	careful
sports coach	20 - 40	Chinese, English	major in (主修) physical education	careful
teacher		Chinese, English	major in English	healthy

- ( ) 1. Who can't go to this bilingual school?  
 A. A four-year-old child.      B. A ten-year-old child.  
 C. An eleven-year-old child.      D. A fifteen-year-old child.
- ( ) 2. Who's not needed by this school?  
 A. A cook.      B. Headmaster.  
 C. A library assistant      D. A sports coach.
- ( ) 3. Who may not be able to speak English?  
 A. The language teacher.      B. The library assistant  
 C. The cook.      D. The sports coach.
- ( ) 4. The sports coach must major in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Chinese      B. English  
 C. physical education      D. language
- ( ) 5. Which is not needed as a cook?  
 A. Age between 25 to 40.  
 B. He can cook western food.  
 C. He must be healthy.  
 D. He should be able to speak English and Chinese.



## Day

## 2

课题引导:忙碌的一家人

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:113 生词量:6 难度:☆☆

建议时间:2.5 分钟

起始时间: :

6

阅读能力||英语综合能力,提升从基础开始

The Jones family is at home in the yard today. The sun is shining, and the birds are singing. It's a beautiful day! Mr Jones is reading the newspaper. Mrs Jones is drinking juice. Sally Jones and Ken Jones are playing with the dog. Jim Jones is playing the guitar. And Tom Jones is sleeping.

The Jones family is very happy today. It's a beautiful day, and they're at home in the yard.

1 What is the weather like today?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2 Where is the Jones family?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3 Mrs Jones is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. reading the newspaper

B. drinking juice

C. sleeping

4 How many people are there in the family?

A. Three.

B. Five.

C. Six.

结束时间: :

## 词汇 语法加油站



## (一) 单词

1. shine[课标][动词] 照耀

The sun is shining brightly.

太阳明晃晃地照耀着。

2. newspaper[课标][名词] 报纸

What is on today's newspaper?

今天报纸上有什么内容?

3. play[课标][动词] 玩耍

The boy is playing the violin.

那男孩正在拉小提琴。

4. read [课标][动词] 读

I like reading books.

我喜欢读书。

5. drink[课标][动词] 喝



The cat is drinking water over there.  
小猫正在那边喝水。

6. beautiful[课标][形容词] 美丽的  
Look at the beautiful flowers.  
看那美丽的花。

## (二) 短语

- at home 在家  
Is Bill at home? Bill 在家吗?
- read the newspaper 看报纸  
Dad likes reading the newspaper.  
爸爸喜欢看报纸。
- play with the dog 和狗玩耍  
Kate is playing with the dog.  
凯特正在和狗玩耍。
- play the guitar 弹吉他  
David likes playing the guitar.  
David 喜欢弹吉他。

## (三) 辨析

play the guitar, play football 与 play with a dog  
play[动词]可以与乐器连用,表示“弹,拉,敲,吹”。此时,表示乐器的名词前面必须有“the”。如:play the guitar 弹吉他, play the piano 弹钢琴。

play 与体育项目连用时,表示“踢,打”等。此时,表示体育项目的名词前面无任何修饰词。如:play football 踢足球, play basketball 打篮球, play volleyball 打排球。  
play 要表示玩……时,则要用词组 play with  
如:play with fire 玩火, play with snow 玩雪。

## (四) 难句解析

- The sun is shining. 译文:阳光明媚。这是一个使用现在进行时的句子。能用现在进行时的动词,通常表示持续的动作,

如:study, work, shine 等。而表示知觉、感觉、看法、感情或愿望的状态动词通常不用现在进行时。

- Sally Jones and Ken Jones are playing with the dog. 译文:萨莉·琼斯和肯·琼斯正在与小狗玩。play 作动词时的多种含义:如:(1)She played Cinderella in our class play. 她在我们班上的戏里扮演灰姑娘。(2)She played her recorder all day long. 她整天开着录音机。

以上两句均为现在进行时。详见语法考点。

## (五) 语法考点

### 现在进行时

表示正在发生的事情或动作,经常与表示时间的词语 now, listen, look 等连用。如:

The children are having a meeting.

孩子们正在开会。

The boy is listening to the music now.

现在,那个男孩正在听音乐。

Look, the birds are flying in the sky.

看,小鸟在天空中飞翔。

Listen, Tim is shouting to you.

听, Tim 在朝你大叫。

动词的-ing 形式大多用于进行时态中,是构成进行时态的基本要素之一。它的基本变化主要有:

一般直接加-ing, 如: reading, playing, singing, eating;

以不发音的“e”结尾的动词,去“e”加-ing, 如: writing, having;

重读闭音节结尾的动词,双写最后一个字母,加-ing, 如: swimming, running.





Be honest rather clever. 诚实比聪明更重要。

### 实践演练



#### I. 写出下列动词的-ing 形式

listen _____	write _____	dance _____
jump _____	go _____	wash _____
sit _____	start _____	work _____
teach _____	make _____	clap _____
rain _____	shine _____	close _____

#### II. 选择正确的动词形式填空

- ( ) 1. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ after a dog.  
A. running      B. is runing      C. is running
- ( ) 2. Look, mum \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A. cooks      B. is cook      C. is cooking
- ( ) 3. It's 8:00 in the morning. The children are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. haveing a class      B. having a class      C. have a class
- ( ) 4. Be quiet. The baby is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jumping      B. sleeping      C. playing
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
A. Is; reading      B. Are; reading      C. Are; read
- ( ) 6. It \_\_\_\_\_ hard.  
A. rain      B. is raining      C. raining

#### III. 根据中文提示, 完成下列句子

- What \_\_\_\_\_? (你在干什么?)
- Where is dad?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_. (他在房间看报纸。)
- Look, Uncle Wang \_\_\_\_\_. (王叔叔正在放风筝。)
- Betty \_\_\_\_\_. (Betty 正在做作业。)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ now. (我正在看电视。)



## IV. 根据表格内容,补全短文中所缺的单词或短语

动物	干什么
老虎	做游戏
猴子	吃香蕉
鹿	跳舞
狮子	唱歌
老鹰	看着我们
熊	睡觉

My parents take me to the zoo. There are lions, tigers, eagles, bears, deer, monkeys, and so on. I like the monkeys best because they are 1. Look at the lions, they are 2. What are the deer doing? They are 3 happily. Are the eagles dancing, too? No, they aren't. They are 4 in the sky. Can you see any tigers in the zoo? Yes. They are 5. And the bears are 6. How lovely they are!

## V. 背诵下面的歌谣,并译成中文

Are you sleeping, Are you sleeping? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brother John. Brother John? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Morning bells are ringing, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Morning bells are ringing, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ding, ding, dong! Ding, ding, dong! \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. 读笑话,并背诵

## He Won

Tommy: How is your little brother, Johnny?

Johnny: He is ill in bed. He hurt himself.

Tommy: That's too bad. How did that happen?

Johnny: We played who could lean furthest out of the window, and he won.

## 他赢了

汤米: 约翰尼, 你小弟弟好吗?

约翰尼: 他生病卧床了。他受伤了。

汤米: 真糟糕, 怎么回事儿?

约翰尼: 我们做游戏, 看谁能把身子探出窗外最远, 他赢了。

## VII. 猜一猜

1. It looks like sugar, but it's not sweet. It looks like cotton, but it can't spin. It comes in winter and makes the weather colder. What is it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When I come down from the sky, I make everything wet. What am I? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What animal carries two hills on its back? \_\_\_\_\_



4. What animal wears big black glasses on its face? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What animal sleeps in daytime but flies at night? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What goes up every time the rain comes down? \_\_\_\_\_

**查漏补缺**



**I. 根据汉语提示,完成下列句子**

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_. (正在床上玩游戏)
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_. (在家里弹钢琴)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_. (在操场上玩雪球)
4. The children are \_\_\_\_\_. (在公园踢足球)
5. A panda is \_\_\_\_\_. (坐在那边)

**II. 任务型阅读: 阅读填表**

Today I'm very happy, after I have breakfast, I go to park.

It's a sunny day, the bird is singing, I'm singing, too. When I get to park, I see some girls are playing games, so I join them. We play very happily. Then I have lunch with my friends. We both have a good time. What a happy day!

根据短文内容,完成下列表格:

Where: _____	1	Weather: _____	2
Who: _____	3	Doing what: _____	4
_____	5	_____	6
_____	7	_____	8





# Day 3

课题引导: 国庆计划

体裁说明: 记叙文

单词量: 102 生词量: 7 难度: ☆☆

建议时间: 2.5 分钟

起始时间: \_\_\_\_\_

National Day is coming, and we can have a seven-day holiday. My family are going to Hainan. It's a good seaside city. We are staying there for a week. We are going to the beach and going swimming in the sea. We're visiting Tianya Haijiao, Wanquan River and many other beautiful places. I think we'll have a good time there.

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阅读能力 || 英语综合能力, 提升从基础开始

1 They are going \_\_\_\_\_.

A. running B. boating C. swimming

2 They are going to stay there for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. six days B. seven days C. ten days

3 \_\_\_\_\_ are all places in Hainan.

4 将短文中最后一句话翻译成中文 \_\_\_\_\_

结束时间: \_\_\_\_\_

## 词汇 语法加油站



### (一) 单词

1. holiday[课标][名词] 假日

They are going to Shanghai for holiday.  
他们准备到上海度假。

2. seaside[课标][名词] 海边

Qingdao is a beautiful seaside city.  
青岛是一个美丽的海滨城市。

3. stay[课标][动词] 留, 呆

I am going to stay at home.  
我准备呆在家里。

4. beach[课标][名词] 海滩

We are going to see the golden beach.  
我们会看到金色的海滩。

5. visit[课标][动词] 参观, 拜访

The children are going to visit many places. 孩子们要去好多地方。

6. place[课标][名词] 地方

Are you going to any other places?  
你还要去其他地方吗?

7. other[课标][代词] 其他的

I can see many other things.  
我还看见其他许多东西。

### (二) 短语

1. a seven-day holiday 一个七天的假期。

We will have a seven-day holiday.  
我们将会有一个七天的假期。

2. a week 一个星期

The meeting will last for a week.