

第5级

快乐阶梯

小读物

张秀娟 编译

适合初一、初二年级

Kuaile
Jieti
Xiaoduwu

分享知识带来的快乐和力量。



中国经济出版社
CHINA ECONOMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

第5级

快乐阶梯

小读者

张秀娟◎编译

适合初一、初二年级



中国经济出版社
CHINA ECONOMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

快乐阶梯小读物. 第5级/张秀娟编译.

北京: 中国经济出版社, 2012. 12

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5136 - 1888 - 5

I. ①快… II. ①张… III. ①英语—阅读教学—小学—教学参考资料

IV. ①G624.313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 219421 号

责任编辑 涂 晟

责任审读 霍宏涛

责任印制 张江虹

封面设计 任燕飞工作室

出版发行 中国经济出版社

印刷者 北京市人民文学印刷厂

经销者 各地新华书店

开 本 880mm × 1230mm 1/32

印 张 2.875

字 数 57 千字

版 次 2012 年 12 月第 1 版

印 次 2012 年 12 月第 1 次

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5136 - 1888 - 5/G · 1848

定 价 15.80 元

中国经济出版社 网址 www.economyph.com 社址 北京市西城区百万庄北街3号 邮编 100037

本版图书如存在印装质量问题, 请与本社发行中心联系调换 (联系电话: 010-68319116)

版权所有 盗版必究 (举报电话: 010-68359418 010-68319282)

国家版权局反盗版举报中心 (举报电话: 12390)

服务热线: 010-68344225 88386794



出版说明

孩子们的世界,与大人的截然不同。他们的世界充满了想象,没有限制,就像空中翱翔的鸟儿,无拘无束,永远在求新、求知、求刺激、求浪漫。他们对世界的许多看法往往让大人感到诙谐和哭笑不得,这也成为了家长操心以至于担心的地方。

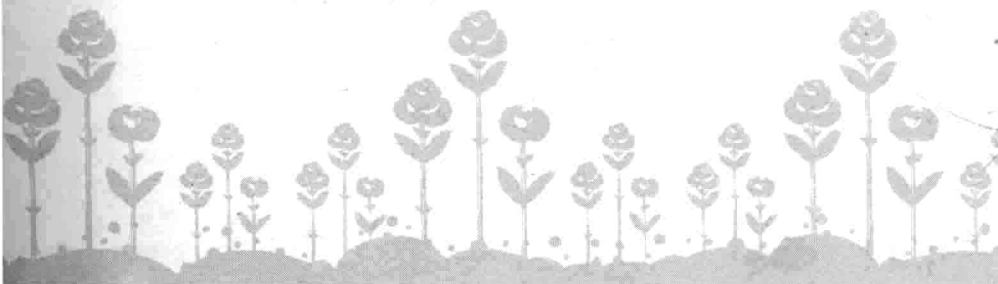
孩子的快乐成长、健康成长、美好成长,永远是每一个家长的主题。在这个背景下,我们组织出版了这套《快乐阶梯小读物》(《小读物》)。

《小读物》的作者,来自于一个实践经验丰富的团队。团队成员包括了从事现代教育、少儿教学、中英文语言研究的资深人员。他们熟知少儿的心理和认知特点,了解现代教学方式,并且思想活跃。

《小读物》的内容,取材广泛,来自于经典,挑选出来的作品迎合了孩子的世界,家长的要求。编译精中求细,配有生动的图片,读起来引人入胜。

《小读物》的级别,针对少儿的学习阶段,由低到高,阶梯性设置。每册由 15 个左右的小故事组成,以便循序渐进、轻松阅读,领略大师风范,体验知识带来的力量。

感谢您对这套读物的关注!深深地希望它能够给您带来快乐和帮助。





Contents

1. Sleeping Pills 2

安眠药

2. Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody ... 6

人人、有人、任何人和无人

3. Tooth Fairy 10

牙仙

4. The Lion and the Mouse 14

狮子和老鼠

5. The Bear and the Two Travelers 20

熊和两个旅行者

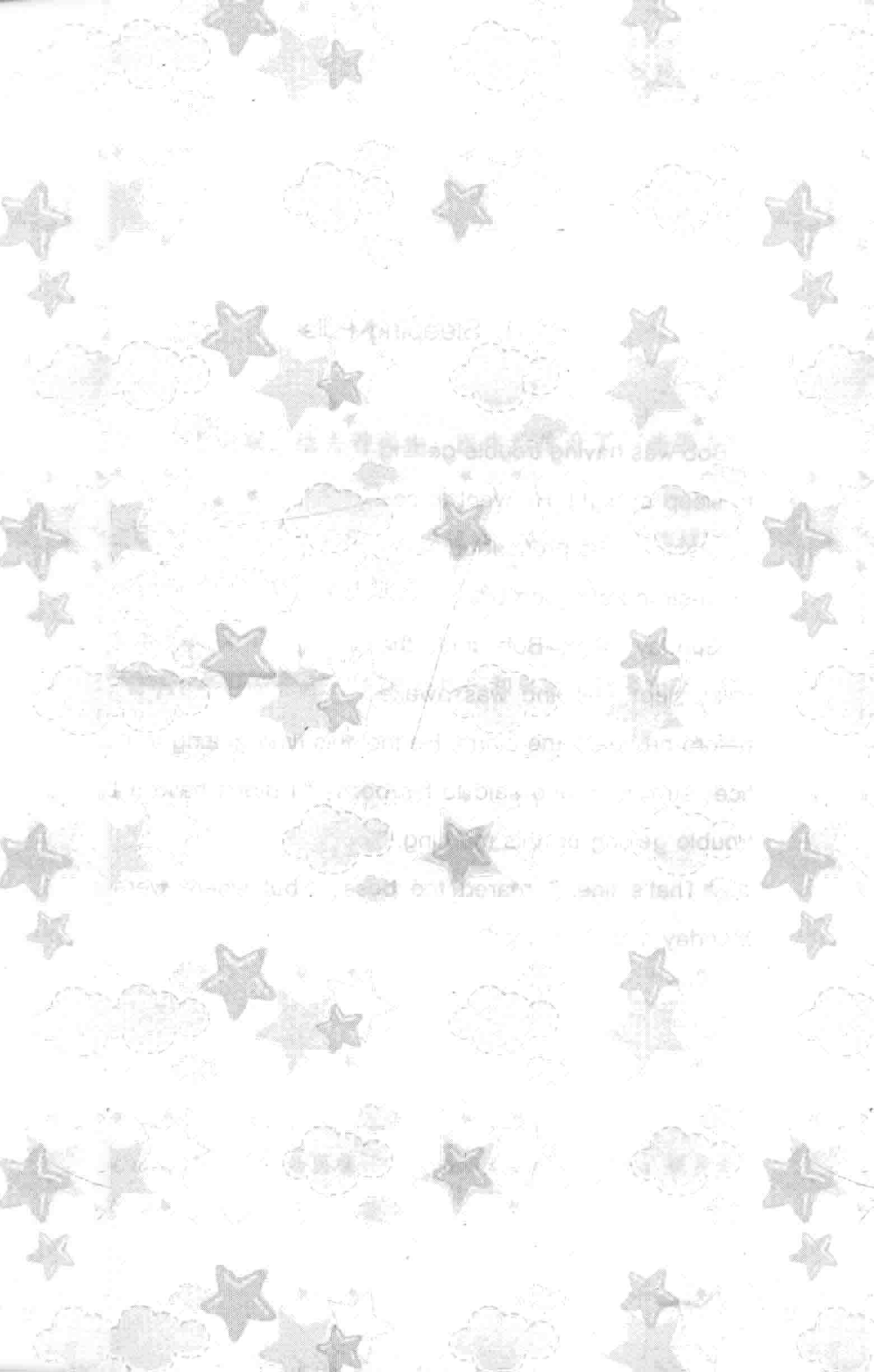
6. Ali Baba and Forty Thieves (I) 26

阿里巴巴与四十大盗 (一)



7. Ali Baba and Forty Thieves (II)	32
阿里巴巴与四十大盗 (二)	
8. The Three Wishes	40
三个愿望	
9. The Miller, his Son and their Ass	48
磨坊主和儿子与驴子	
10. The Ghost at the Crossroads	56
十字路口的幽灵	
11. Alice in Wonderland—Down the Rabbit - Hole I	64
爱丽丝漫游仙境之掉进兔子洞 (一)	
12. Alice in Wonderland—Down the Rabbit - Hole II	72
爱丽丝漫游仙境之掉进兔子洞 (二)	
Key to the Questions	80
Word List	82







1. Sleeping Pills

Bob was having trouble getting to sleep at night. He went to see his doctor, who prescribed some extra-strong sleeping pills.

Sunday night Bob took the pills, slept well and was awake

before he heard the alarm. He took his time getting to the office, strolled in and said to his boss: "I didn't have a bit of trouble getting up this morning."

"That's fine." roared the boss, "but where were you Monday and Tuesday?"



安眠药

鲍勃晚上失眠。他去看医生，医生给他开了一些强力安眠药。

星期天晚上鲍勃吃了药，睡得很好，在闹钟响之前就醒了过来。他到了办公室，溜达进去，对老板说：“我今天早上起床一点麻烦都没有。”

“好啊！”老板吼道，“那你星期一和星期二到哪儿去了？”

prescribe v. 开药方；给医嘱

stroll v. 散步，溜达；缓步走

roar v. 吼叫；大声叫喊





句型解释

have trouble (in) doing sth. 表示“做某事有困难”。

例如：

She had a little trouble following her teacher.

她上课听讲有点困难。

课后练习题

EXERCISE

一、选择题（单选题）

1. What was Bob's trouble?

- a. getting to sleep
- b. awake in the morning
- c. getting to the office
- d. taking the pills

2. Where was Bob Monday and Tuesday?

- a. in the hospital
- b. in the office
- c. traveling
- d. at home



3. What was the boss's attitude towards Bob?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. happy | b. sad |
| c. angry | d. worried |

二、判断题 (正确的选 T, 错误的选 F)

1. Sunday night Bob took some sleeping pills. (T) (F)
2. Bob went to the office on Monday morning. (T) (F)
3. The boss was angry with Bob. (T) (F)



2. Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody

This is a story about four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was asked to do



it. Everybody was sure Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it.

Somebody got angry about that, because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

人人、有人、任何人和无人

这个故事讲的是四个人，他们的名字分别是人人、有人、任何人和无人。有一项重要的工作要求人人去做，人人却断定有人会去做的。任何人有可能早已把这项工作做完了，但无人做了这项工作。

有人对这件事很生气，因为这是人人的工作。人人认为任何人能做但无人意识到人人是不会做的。结果是：当无人做了任何人可能已经做完了的工作时，人人在责怪有人。

blame v. 责备，指责





句型解释

end up 结束，告终。可以和 with、in 等词搭配使用。

例如：

1. If you do that , you'll end up with egg on your face.

你要是做那件事，必将以耻辱告终。

2. Wasteful people usually end up in debt.

挥霍浪费者最后往往负债。

3. If he carries on driving like that , he'll end up dead.

他照这样开车，早晚死于非命。

课后练习

EXERCISE

一、选择题（单选题）

1. How many people does the story talk about?

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

2. Who was asked to do the job?

a. Everybody

b. Anybody

c. Nobody

d. Sombody





3. Who did the job at last?

a. Everybody

b. Anybody

c. Nobody

d. Sombody

二、判断题（正确的选 T，错误的选 F）

1. Nobody did the job. (T) (F)

2. Anybody got angry about this thing. (T) (F)





3. Tooth Fairy

The tooth fairy is a fairy that gives a child money or gifts, in exchange for a baby tooth that has fallen out.

Children typically place the tooth under their pillow at night. The fairy is said to take the tooth from under the pillow, and replace it with gifts once they have fallen asleep.



In early Europe, it was a tradition to bury baby teeth that fell out. When a child's sixth tooth falls out, it is a custom for parents to slip a gift or money under the child's pillow, and to take the tooth as a reward.



牙 仙

牙仙，一个拿走孩子掉落的乳牙的仙子，会给孩子钱或者是礼物作为交换。

孩子们通常在夜里把牙齿放在他们的枕头底下。据说一旦孩子们睡着了，牙仙就会从枕头底下拿走牙齿并把牙齿换成礼物。

在早期的欧洲，埋藏掉落的乳牙是一种传统。当孩子的第六颗牙齿脱落的时候，按照习俗父母会在孩子的枕头下偷偷地放上礼物或钱，并拿走牙齿作为回报。

typically adv. 典型地，一般地

slip v. 偷偷地放

reward n. 报答；报偿；奖赏

