

通城
学典

来自南通教育一线的
教研成果

小学英语

阅读 理解

丛书主编：朱海峰

本册主编：丛文



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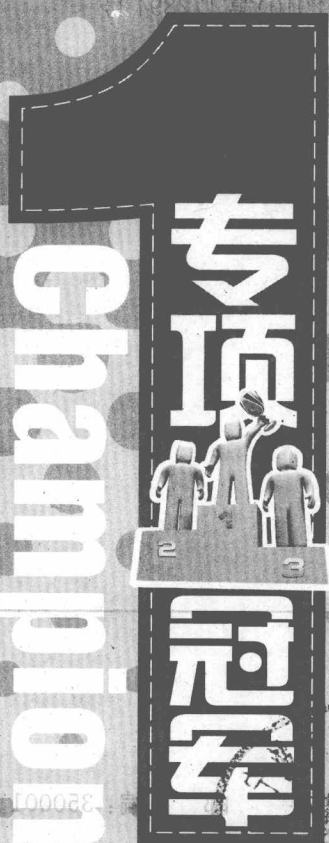
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» 前言

英语语言运用能力包括听、说、读、写四个方面,而阅读是语言运用中必不可少的一个重要环节,阅读的训练和测试也是小学英语教学的重要组成部分。为了帮助学生有针对性地进行阅读训练,迅速提高阅读理解能力,我们精心策划编写了这本《小学英语阅读理解》。

本书具有以下显著特点:

1 体系科学 贴近教学

本书共设有 16 个单元,每个单元主要由阅读理解和完形填空组成,单元中的语言与小学英语教材基本同步,其中所涉及的词汇大多为小学英语教参中明确的“四会”“三会”内容,所涉及的语法知识均属小学英语范畴,以力求贴近教学实际,适应大多数学生的认知水平。

2 题材丰富 激发兴趣

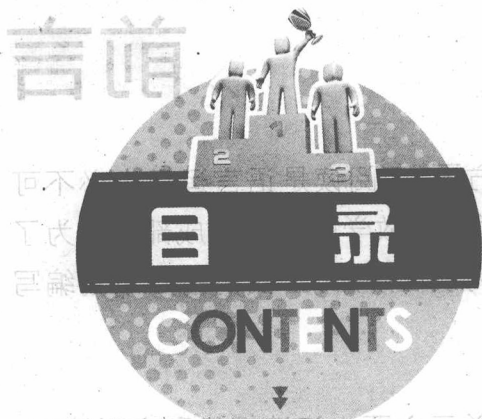
本书语言材料丰富,题材广泛,包括了校园生活、兴趣爱好、动植物、职业、年龄、服饰、问路等 14 种话题,另外本书每单元还设有“文化链接”板块,介绍一些与话题相关的西方文化知识,这些内容与学生在日常学习中所涉及的话题基本相符,与学生的生活实际密切相关,有利于激发学生的学习兴趣。

3 题型新颖 培养能力

本书根据英语语言内容的特点,结合小升初的命题特点及趋势,精心设计了选择、判断、填空、排序、问答等多种题型,题目设置由浅入深,循序渐进,以引导学生准确、完整地理解短文大意,充分表达自己的感想和收获,逐步提高英语阅读水平。另书末配有较为详尽的参考答案,以便于学生自查自纠。

总之,本书内容丰富、注重实效,是一本集新颖性、知识性和情趣性为一体的专项类图书。我们相信,本书必将成为学生在平时学习时的滋补佳品,更是小学毕业班学生在总复习阶段的得力助手。

编者



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如何解答完形填空 (3)

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如何解答阅读理解

阅读题在小学英语试卷中占 10~15 分,它的重要性不言而喻。重视阅读训练和提高阅读答题技巧,对广大学生提高英语能力至关重要。如何提高呢?让我们来看下面这篇文章:

Wolf is coming!

Long, long ago, there was a boy. He looked after sheep. The boy was bored. He ran to the village. He shouted, 'Wolf is coming! Wolf is coming!'

Everyone ran to the field. There was no wolf. The boy laughed.

The next day, the boy ran to the village again. 'Wolf is coming! Wolf is coming,' he shouted. The people ran to the field. There was no wolf. The people were angry.

But then one day, a wolf really came to the field. The boy ran to the village. But the people didn't run to the field. They said, 'Don't tell lies!'

The wolf killed many sheep.

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

() 1. There was no wolf. The people were very happy.

() 2. The wolf really came and the people killed it.

阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

() 3. A wolf came to the field and _____.

A. killed the boy

B. killed the people

C. lots of sheep were killed by it

D. kill many sheep

() 4. _____, so he told lies.

A. The boy didn't like wolves

B. The boy didn't like people

C. The wolf came to the village

D. The boy was bored

首先我们仔细地阅读短文,从事情的起因、时间、地点、人物、结局几个方面关注短文的内容。我们了解到故事是这样的:很久以前一个放羊的孩子两次用“狼来了”的谎言拿村里人寻开心。后来狼真的来了,可村里人再也不相信这个孩子了。最后他的许多羊被狼咬死了。

然后我们细读文后的判断题,根据文中的信息“*There was no wolf. The people were angry.*”我们确定第 1 题的说法是错误的,应在括号内写 F。文中对于第 2 题没有直接给出信息,这时,我们根据“*They said, 'Don't tell lies!'*”和“*The wolf killed many sheep.*”分析和推断出第 2 题的说法也是错误的,应在括号内写 F。

选择题中都给出了四个备选答案。有时文章明确告诉我们答案,如第 4 题,我们可根据文章内容确定 D 项为正确选项。更多的情况是文章没有明确给出答案,这时我们可以用排除法来解题。我们可以先排除词法、语法上的错误选项,再排除与文章内容不符的选项,排除三个选项后确定正确选项。如第 3 题,kill many sheep 中动词 kill 的时态与句子前半部分中的 came 时态不一致。另外,文中没有提及狼杀死男孩和其他的人。因此 A、B、D 三个备选项被排除,C 选项应为正确选项。

我们再来看这篇文章：

Why does it rain?

A small boy and his father are taking a walk in the countryside. Suddenly, it begins to rain hard. They don't have umbrellas with them and there is no place to hide from the rain. Their clothes are all wet and the small boy doesn't feel happy.

'Why does it rain, Dad? It isn't very nice, is it?' the boy asks.

'No, it isn't nice, but the rain does well to rice, fruit and vegetables. They can't grow without the sun. They can't grow without rain, either,' answers Dad.

'Rice, fruit and vegetables are not on the road. Why does it rain on the road too, Dad?'

根据短文内容,完成下列句子,每空一词。

1. It's a rainy day.

2. Rice, fruit and vegetable can grow with the sun and rain.

根据短文内容,回答问题。

3. Why are their clothes all wet?

这是雨天父子俩的活动与对话,因此第1题应填 rainy。这是我们根据对文章细节的准确把握作出的解答。细节理解题在阅读理解题中占一定的比重,解题时,要迅速找到细节所在部分,读懂细节才能回答问题。大部分情况下,细节可在文章所涉及的内容中找出。再如文章中透露,因为下雨,他们没有雨具,并且无处避雨而被淋成了“落汤鸡”。所以我们可以这样回答第3题:“It's raining hard. They have no umbrella. There is no place to hide from rain.”。做这类题目时,可采用比较实用的方法——有目的阅读。在阅读时,首先看题目要求我们理解什么细节,然后迅速在文章里找出相应的段落、句子或短语。认真理解,选出答案。这样既能提高阅读的速度,又能确保答案的准确率。

“They can't grow without the sun. They can't grow without rain.”这两句中的 without 是生词。如果不理解它,我们不仅不能理解这两句的意思,而且还不能准确理解文章内容。好在我们有生活经验,并且学过单词 with,它的含义是“具有,带有”。在这种背景下,我们可以推测 without 表示“不具有”的意思,进而推知这两句的含义是:没有太阳和雨水,它们(水稻、水果和蔬菜)不能生长(即:有了太阳和雨水,它们才可能生长)。所以第2题应分别填 grow; sun; rain。在阅读中我们难免会遇到生词,如果我们一遇到生词,就查阅词典,不但降低阅读的速度,而且会使阅读变得索然无味。因此,影响人们阅读的首先是词汇。学习并掌握一些猜测词义的方法,对提高阅读能力有很大的帮助。主要方法是根据已有的生活经验和已学词汇的同义词、反义词等线索猜测词义,这样有助于我们读懂一些不熟悉的词。

最后,我们要复读全文,检查答案。这是最后一步,也是最重要的一步。答完题后要核对一下文章和答案,看看是否前后一致,是否合乎逻辑,一旦发现问题,要及时纠正。

如何解答完形填空

完形填空不同于单句填空,单句虽是孤立的,但也是完整的,我们容易把握要旨。完形填空却是从语言水平上测试我们对整篇文章的理解能力和对语言基础知识的运用能力,这就要求我们具有扎实的语言基础和较好的语感,并且具备在具体环境下准确用词的能力。下面我们

以完形填空题为例,介绍解题方法和步骤。

Please post this on the way to the office

It is time for Mr Johnson to go to work. His wife 1 him a letter, 'Please post this on the way to the office.'

'I 2 forget,' he answers. 'I know I always forget. But this time I will 3 this letter.'

Mrs Johnson smiles, 'I think you will.'

Mr Johnson puts the letter in his pocket and 4 out.

Mr Johnson walks slowly down the street. Soon a man comes up behind him. When he walks by, the man looks and smiles. 'Don't forget to post that letter!' he says.

'How does the man know that I will post the letter?' Mr Johnson 5.

Then a girl walks by. She turns and smiles, too. 'Please post the letter!' she says.

'What's the matter 6 these people?' Mr Johnson thinks, '7 are they smiling to me? And how do they know I have a letter to post?'

At last he comes to a letter-box. He puts the letter 8 it and walks on. But a man speaks to him, '9 you post that letter?'

'Yes, I did,' says Mr Johnson. But now he feels very angry.

'Then I help you to take this off,' says the man. He takes a large piece of paper from the back of Mr Johnson's coat. It is a note. It says, 'Ask him to post a letter, please.'

What an 10 thing it is!

() 1. A. gives

B. sends

C. takes

() 2. A. will

B. won't

C. should

() 3. A. post

B. posts

C. send

() 4. A. go

B. walk

C. goes

() 5. A. thinks

B. says

C. asks

() 6. A. with

B. of

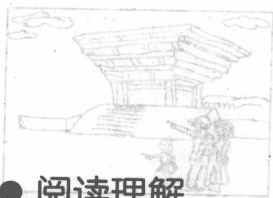
C. for

- () 7. A. Why B. How C. Which
() 8. A. in B. on C. at
() 9. A. Did B. Do C. Are
() 10. A. excited B. happy C. interesting

首先,我们跳过空格,浏览全文,了解短文大意。文章大意:妻子让丈夫在上班路上顺便寄信。在上班途中,从后面赶来了几个人提醒丈夫寄信。丈夫最终把信寄了。对于几个人提醒和询问寄信这件事,丈夫很纳闷,也很生气。最后丈夫才知道,由于他容易忘事,妻子瞒着他在他外套的背部贴了张纸条。

接着,我们细读课文,边读边解题,找出正确答案。根据前后文的句意可知,是他妻子给他一封信,让他在上班路上寄信,故第1题选A。根据第二段中丈夫说他总是忘事,但这次他会寄信的,我们确定第2题选B,即他将不会忘记。由上下文可知,第3空填 post,故第3题选A。由文章第一句可知,Mr Johnson 是要去上班了,故他把信拿进口袋后应该是出去上班了。go out 意为“出去”,故第4题选A。“那个男子怎么知道我要寄信呢?”是 Mr Johnson 想的内容,他没有问其他人,也没有对他人说,故第5题选A。用根据段落或全文意思寻找合适选项的方法,我们确定第7题选A,也就是说人们为什么冲着他笑。同样的,我们确定第9题选A:男子询问他是否已经把信寄出。put the letter in the letter-box 意为“把信放入邮箱”,故第8题选A。而确定第6题和第10题的答案,我们就需要根据句意和语法知识来判断了。第6空所在句子的意思是“这些人怎么了?”根据句意和询问人或事物状况的常用句法“What’s the matter with ...?”,我们确定第6题选A。第10空格前的 an 从语法上告诉我们该空所填单词是以元音音素开头,排除B项。第10空格后的 thing 不可以被 excited 修饰,再排除A项。因此,我们最终确定第10题选C,即“它是一件多么有趣的事情呀!”

最后,还应通读全文,检查答案。如有错误,及时改正。



● 阅读理解

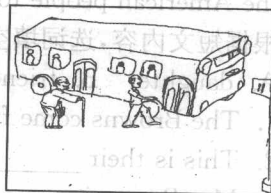
Unit One

(A) My father is coming

It's a Sunday afternoon. I am on the bus. After some time, the bus stops at a small town. An old man is walking slowly to the bus. The driver wants to wait for(等待) him. When he gets on the bus, the driver is going to close the door. But the old man says, 'Wait a minute. My father is coming.'

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. It's Sunday.
- () 2. An old woman is walking slowly from another road.
- () 3. The old man's son is coming.
- () 4. The old man lets the driver wait for his father.



(B) Unusual(非同一般的) teacher

I have many teachers. One of them is unusual. He is Mr Green. What's unusual about him? He has a big cat. Many men have cats, but they don't bring their cats to the office. My teacher's cat, Mimi, is big and black. My teacher brings him to work every day. He takes the cat to meetings and to lunch. If(如果) I want to find my teacher, I only look under his desk to see whether(是否) his cat is there. If I see something black and hairy under it, I know my teacher is somewhere in the school. If there is no cat, I know my teacher is out.

阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

- () 1. _____ is an unusual teacher.
 - A. Mr Black
 - B. Mrs Black
 - C. Mr Green
 - D. Mrs Green
- () 2. The unusual teacher has _____.
 - A. a big dog
 - B. a big cat
 - C. a small cat
 - D. a small dog
- () 3. The unusual teacher's pet is _____.
 - A. black
 - B. white
 - C. yellow
 - D. black and white
- () 4. If his pet is in the office, the unusual teacher must be _____.
 - A. at home
 - B. in the school
 - C. out
 - D. late for lunch

(C) The Browns are in China

The Browns are Americans. They are in Shanghai. This is their first trip to China. They are going to stay in China for two weeks. They want to visit Expo 2010 Shanghai China. They want to learn some Chinese, too. Mr Brown is a teacher. He is visiting a

primary school near Shanghai.

Mrs Brown is an officer. She likes driving in Shanghai. Their daughter Julia is a primary school student. She meets some Chinese students in Shanghai, and she likes to speak English with them.

They love China. They take a lot of photos in China. When they are back to America, they are going to show these photos to their friends. They want the American people to know more about China.

根据短文内容,选词填空,将序号填在横线上。

A. daughter B. friends C. an officer D. first E. the USA

1. The Browns come from _____.
2. This is their _____ trip to China.
3. Mrs Brown is _____.
4. Julia is Mr and Mrs Brown's _____.
5. They are going to show the photos to their _____.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

6. Where are the Browns now?

7. How long are they going to stay?

8. What do the Browns want to visit?

9. What's Julia?

10. Does Julia meet any Chinese students?

11. Why do the Browns take many photos in China?

(D) They are sour(酸的).

A fox is very hungry and thirsty. He is looking for food and drinks. Now he stops. He sees a lot of grapes on the top(顶) of the wall. The grapes are big and red. They smell(闻起来) good.

'How beautiful these grapes are! They must be delicious. I'd like to eat them.' The fox jumps and jumps, but the wall is too tall. The fox can't get the grapes. The fox goes away and says, 'I don't like those grapes. They are sour. They are not good to eat.'

根据短文内容,完成下列句子,每空一词。

1. The fox is very _____ and _____.
2. The fox is _____ something to eat and drink.
3. The fox sees _____ on the top of the wall.
4. The _____ is too tall and the _____ can't get the grapes.
5. 'The grapes must _____,' the fox thinks at last.



根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

6. What's the matter with the fox?

7. What can the fox get at last?

8. Are the grapes sour? Why?

(E) Jack's first time to the cinema

Jack is a little boy. He is only five years old. One day he went to the cinema. It was the first time for him to do that. He was late. He bought a ticket quickly and ran into the cinema. But after two or three minutes he came out, bought a second ticket and ran into the cinema again. After a few minutes he came out again and bought a third ticket. Two or three minutes later he came out and bought another ticket. Then the girl in the ticket office asked Jack, 'Why do you buy so many tickets? How many friends do you meet?' Jack answered, 'No, I have no friends here. But a big boy always stops me at the door and tears (撕) my ticket.'

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Jack went to the cinema with his friends.
- () 2. Jack went to the cinema for the first time.
- () 3. Jack bought two tickets.
- () 4. Jack was late for the cinema.
- () 5. The big boy tears Jack's tickets and stops Jack.

阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

- () 6. Jack is a _____.
A. five-year-old boy
B. four-year-old boy
C. six-year-old boy
D. seven-year-old boy
- () 7. Jack bought _____ from the ticket office.
A. two tickets
B. three tickets
C. four tickets
D. five tickets
- () 8. Jack didn't go to the cinema before because _____.
A. he was ill
B. he was young
C. it was raining
D. he didn't live near the cinema
- () 9. Jack wanted to _____.
A. buy food
B. buy tickets
C. surf the Internet
D. see a film
- () 10. Jack went to the cinema _____.
A. by himself
B. with his parents
C. by bus
D. with a big boy

(F) Schools in China

There are some differences between American schools and Chinese schools. In China, most children begin to go to school when they're seven years old. There are not four terms but two terms in a school year. The first term begins in September after a long summer holiday, and it ends(结束) in January. The second term is from February to June. The school begins at eight every morning, and ends at about half past four in the afternoon. The students in China are very busy and hard. They don't need to go to school on Saturday or Sunday.



- 根据短文内容,完成下列句子,每空一词。
1. There are some differences between American schools and Chinese schools.
 2. they're seven years old, Chinese children begin to go to school.
 3. The first term begins in _____ in China.
 4. The second term ends in _____ in China.
 5. Students need to go to school from Monday to _____.

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 6. Chinese schools have two terms in a school year.
- () 7. There are many differences between American schools and Chinese schools.
- () 8. In China, the second term begins after a long summer holiday.
- () 9. The second term begins in February in China.
- () 10. The school begins at eight every morning in China.

(G) A new cell phone(手机)

Bill: Wow, Jack, you have Samsung Anyacall 3000?

Jack: Yes, this is my second cell phone, Bill.

Bill: Really? Your second cell phone?

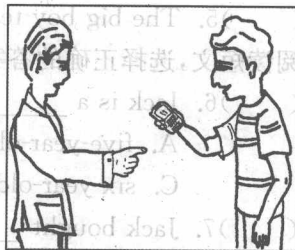
Jack: Yes. It's cool! I can send messages(发短信), surf the Internet and take photos with it.

Bill: Wow, great! My cell phone, Philip 200, can't do that.

Jack: You can buy a new one, and everyone will envy(羡慕) you.

Bill: No, I don't need a new one. I like my old one. It's just like a friend to me.

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。



- () 1. Samsung Anyacall 3000 is a TV.
- () 2. Bill has a Samsung Anyacall 3000 cell phone.
- () 3. People can surf the Internet with Samsung Anyacall 3000.
- () 4. Samsung Anyacall 3000 is Jack's first cell phone.
- () 5. Bill likes his cell phone very much.

根据短文,完成下列句子,每空一词。

6. _____ cell phone is Philip 200.
7. Samsung Anyacall 3000 is Jack's _____ cell phone.
8. People can _____ messages with Samsung Anyacall 3000.

● 完形填空

A tiger says he is 1. He stays 2 home all day long. The animals in the forest hear 3 this. They all come to see the 4. But he is not ill at all. He 5 these animals.

A fox 6 comes to see the tiger. He comes to the door 7 the tiger. Then he finds out one strange(奇怪的) thing. All the footprints(脚印) are towards the house. Soon he understands(理解) all things. He 8 away quickly. The tiger doesn't see 9.

() 1. A. old

B. ill

C. fine

() 2. A. in

B. on

C. at

() 3. A. with

B. of

C. about

() 4. A. tiger

B. fox

C. lion

() 5. A. like

B. eats

C. thanks

() 6. A. also

B. too

C. can

() 7. A. in

B. of

C. with

() 8. A. comes

B. go

C. runs

() 9. A. him

B. her

C. it

(B)

Rose: Is that Sue speaking?

Sue: Yes, this is Sue speaking.

Rose: Good evening, Sue. I'm going to 1 a party 2.

Sue: Really? 3 party?

Rose: My 4 party. I will 5 12 years old.

Sue: 6 it?

Rose: Guess!

Sue: OK, let me 7. Is it on the 8 of September?

Rose: You're right. Would you like to come?

Sue: Yes, I'd like to. By the way, what 9 do you like?

Rose: A hairdryer.

Sue: OK. I'm going to buy a hairdryer.

() 1. A. has

B. have

C. get

() 2. A. today

B. yesterday

C. soon

() 3. A. What

B. Whose

C. Which

() 4. A. holiday

B. birthday

C. father's

() 5. A. am

B. are

C. be

() 6. A. Where's

B. What's

C. When's

() 7. A. look

B. see

C. listen

() 8. A. ninth

B. ninth

C. nine

() 9. A. present

B. parent

C. presents

(C)

空真派完 ●

Ann 1 to school by bike every day. She puts her bike in the garden 2 the school. There are 3 bikes there. 4 school the students ride their bike 5. Sometimes a policeman stops them all and lets the cars go by. Some students carry heavy bags of books 6 them.

One day Ann and Betsy are 7 one bike. The policeman stops them. Ann is angry. 'I'm ill. Let 8 go.' She shouts 9 the policeman. 'Don't 10 this,' Betsy says. 'He is right. It's his duty.'

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. go | B. going | C. goes |
| () 2. A. for | B. of | C. to |
| () 3. A. many | B. much | C. a lot |
| () 4. A. At | B. In | C. After |
| () 5. A. home | B. to home | C. at home |
| () 6. A. for | B. with | C. and |
| () 7. A. in | B. at | C. on |
| () 8. A. us | B. we | C. our |
| () 9. A. to | B. at | C. in |
| () 10. A. shout | B. do | C. like |

● 文化链接

Greetings(问候语)

英语中的问候语很多,正式的有:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| How do you do? | (用于初次见面) |
| How are you? | (用于比较熟悉的人之间) |
| How are you getting along with...? | (你近来……可好?) |
| How are you doing? | (您工作还顺利吧?) |
| How is everything? | (一切还好吧?) |

Farewell(告别)

直接的告别语有: Goodbye! (Bye-bye! Bye!) See you (tomorrow)!
See you later! So long! Farewell!

委婉的告别语有: I'd like to say goodbye to everyone.
I'm afraid I must be going now.
I'm calling to say goodbye.

Unit Two

● 阅读理解

(A) The lion and the duck

It is a hot day in summer. A lion is walking along a lake. He is looking for something to eat. He is very hungry. A duck is swimming in the water. The lion is very happy to see him. 'Aha, there is my lunch,' the lion says to himself.



'Hello, Mr Duck!' 'Go away, bad lion!' says the duck. 'I have good news for you.' 'What is it?' asks the duck. 'I don't want other animals to hear it. Please come here,' says the lion. The poor duck gets out of the water and runs to the lion. The lion eats him up.

阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

- () 1. The lion wants to _____.
A. walk along the lake B. find something to drink
C. find something to eat D. swim in the lake
- () 2. _____ says to _____, 'There is my lunch.'
A. The duck; the lion B. The duck; himself
C. The lion; the duck D. The lion; himself
- () 3. The duck thinks _____ at first.
A. the lion is good B. the lion is bad
C. the lion is his lunch D. the lion is his friend
- () 4. The duck wants to _____.
A. be the lion's good friend B. eat the lion
C. know about the good news D. run away
- () 5. _____ is _____ at last.
A. The duck; not the lion's lunch B. The lion; the duck's lunch
C. The duck; the lion's lunch D. The other animal; the lion's lunch

(B) My uncle and his dog

My uncle has a dog. Its name is Spotty. He thinks Spotty is wonderful. If my uncle does anything, Spotty does the same. My uncle washes his face. It washes its face. My uncle

talks with his friend. It opens its mouth and says 'Woof, woof' to the friend. This gives my uncle an idea to teach Spotty to talk. First he lets Spotty have the same food as he has himself(他自己). Spotty sits on a chair at the table. It eats bread and drink juice. My uncle thinks this will help Spotty to talk. But Spotty still cannot talk. It is Sunday. They are walking around in the garden. Suddenly Spotty shouts to my uncle 'Look out!' He is very happy. He puts Spotty in his arms. He does not notice(留意) what Spotty says. A ball hits(击中) his head.

根据短文内容,完成下列的句子,每空一词。

1. My uncle has a _____.
2. My uncle thinks Spotty is _____.
3. If my uncle does _____, Spotty does the same.
4. My uncle wants to teach Spotty to _____.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

5. What's the dog's name?

6. What does the dog do when my uncle washes his face?

7. How does my uncle feel when the dog shouts 'Look out!'?

8. What hits my uncle's head?

9. What does 'Look out!' mean in this short passage(文章)?

(C) We aren't in the zoo

A man comes into a bank with his daughter in his arms. The girl is only one year old. She is eating a banana. When the man comes to one of the windows, the girl watches the teller(出纳员) carefully. Then she gives her banana to the teller. The teller smiles. 'Oh, no, my dear. Don't do that. We aren't in the zoo,' her father says. Then he says to the teller, 'I'm sorry. She has just been in the zoo.'

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. A boy comes with his dad.
- () 2. The girl is eating a banana.

