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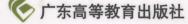
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前這

英语课在小学阶段的教学和考试中的地位越来越重要。"英语课程标准"要求小学阶段学生必须完成10万字以上的英语阅读量,阅读技能测试也是各类英语考试的重中之重。因此,为了配合英语课堂教学和满足学生阅读技能训练的需求,我们特组织了一批来自一线的优秀教师,组成了"广外小学英语新课程研究组",倾力打造一批小学英语辅导书。

本书特色:

1. 编写目标明确。

本书以培养学生学习英语的兴趣为首要目标。通过阅读训练和测试,引导学生形成良好的阅读习惯,掌握各种阅读技巧,拓展知识面,轻松达到学习目标。

2. 选材新颖、生动,功能实用。

本书的阅读短文选材遵循本地区教材及课堂教学特点,题材 全面、难易度适中、可读性强,体裁以应用文和记叙文为主,故 事生动有趣,而且还附有精美的译文,便于学生对照自学提高。

3. 题型多样,设计科学。

本书题型活泼、多样化,囊括了小学升初中考试阅读题的常 考题型,将词汇、短语、语法等考点巧妙地融入试题中,引导学 生在读中学、读中记、读中练。

在小学高年级的阅读训练中,部分练习的难度达到初中二年级的水平,为小学升初中的择校测试做好准备。

本书使用建议:

- 1. 全书设计了 100 篇阅读训练,建议同学们周一至周五每天训练 1 篇,这样的学习既轻松又有效。
- 2. 建议同学们要将快速阅读与仔细研读相结合,这样有利于阅读能力的快速提高。
 - 3. 建议大声朗读每一篇短文,这样有利于语感的快速积累。
- 4. 对于阅读过程中遇到的生词,不要急于查字典、看注释,可以先根据上下文猜测,锻炼自己的猜词能力。但过后一定要将这些生词记录下来,及时地学习、巩固,这样可以快速地扩大词汇量。
- 5. 每篇短文后的译文仅供参考,可以根据译文试着用自己的语言复述一下短文的大意,这样,口语和书面表达的能力也将同时得到快速提高。

学英语就像烧开水,要一鼓作气,不能烧一把,停一阵再去烧。否则,水永远烧不开,至多成为温水。因此,我们要持之以恒,学到沸腾,消灭夹生,才能突破高分!

广外小学英语新课程研究组



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Going to the Hospital

Jack: Hi, Linda, where are you going?

Linda: I'm going to the hospital to see Tina.

Jack: I saw her yesterday. What's the matter with her?

Linda: She's ill. She got a high fever last night.

Jack: I'm sorry to hear that. Shall we go and see her together?

Linda: It's very kind of you! Then we can catch a No. 7 bus to get there.

Jack: No. I think a No. 13 bus will take us to the hospital.

Linda: I see. Let's go now.



我爱记草词

fever /'fi:və(r)/n. 发烧;发热
together /tə'geðə(r)/adv. 一起
catch /kætʃ/v. 赶上,乘坐



开心小练兵

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

- 1. What is Linda going to do?
 - A. She is going to buy some books.
 - B. She is going to visit her grandma.

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- C. She is going to the hospital to see Tina.
-) 2. What is the matter with Tina?
 - A. She fell out of a tree.
 - B. She got a high fever last night.
 - C. She got a cold.
- () 3. At last, which bus do Linda and Jack take?
 - A. No. 13.

B. No. 7. C. No. 12.



去医院

杰克: 你好, 琳达, 你要去哪里?

琳达:我要去医院看望蒂娜。

杰克: 我昨天还看到她了。她怎么了?

琳达:她生病了。她昨天晚上发高烧。

杰克: 听到这些我很难过。我们一起去看她, 好吗?

琳达: 你真是太好了。我们可以坐7路公交车到那儿。

杰克:不,我想13路公交车会带我们到医院。

琳达:我知道了。我们走吧。



1. C 2. B 3. A









Andy is an American boy. He is in China with his parents. They work in a school near their house.

His father, Mr Brown is an English teacher. And his mother,



Mrs Brown, is a music teacher. Their flat is in a tall building. It's on the second floor.

It's Sunday today. Andy has no classes and he's at home. His mother is at home, too. But his father is not. He is in the park now. He likes the green trees, the blue sky and the fresh air. He loves sports.



flat /flæt/ n. 公寓

fresh /fres/ adj. 新鲜的





根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Andy is from Australia.
- () 2. His parents work in a school in Beijing.
- () 3. Mrs Brown is an English teacher.

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- () 4. Andy doesn't go to school on Sunday.
- () 5. Mr Brown likes walking in the zoo.



安 迪

安迪是一个美国男孩。他和父母一起住在中国。他的父母在离家不远的一所学校里工作。

他的父亲布朗先生是一位英语老师。他的母亲布朗夫 人是一位音乐教师。他们的公寓在一座大楼里,他们住在 2楼。

今天是星期日,安迪不用去上课,就待在家里。他的 妈妈也在家里。但是他的爸爸不在家,他现在在公园。他 喜欢绿树、蓝天和新鲜空气。他热爱运动。



你做对了吗

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F



It Is My Train

One day, two men are talking at the railway station. The train has just arrived but they don't notice it. Then the attendant shouts, "Take your seats, please!"







Hearing the voice, the men rush for the train. But only one man gets on the train. The other man is left behind and he looks very disappointed.

People around him comfort him, "That's not too bad. At least your friend has caught the train." The man says, "But it is my train. My friend only came to say goodbye to me."

我爱记单词

railway station 火车站 arrive /əˈraɪv/v. 到达 attendant /əˈtendənt/n. 服务员 shout /ˈʃaut/v. 呼喊; 呼叫 voice /vɔɪs/n. 声音 rush /rʌʃ/v. 冲,奔 disappointed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/adj. 失望的 comfort /ˈkʌmfət/v. 安慰 at least 至少



开心小练兵

根据短文内容回答下列问题。

- 1. Do the two men notice the train?
- 2. Does the right man get on the train?
- 3. Why does the man look very disappointed?

FEETRE PERKEN 100M & FW



该上火车的是我

一天,两个人正在火车站聊天。火车来了,但他们并 没有注意到。乘务员大声喊道:"请上车!"

听到喊声,两个人奔向火车。但是只有一个人上了火车,另一个人却被落在了后面,他看起来非常失望。

周围的人安慰他说:"这还不算太坏,至少你的朋友已 经上了火车。"那个人说:"但是,该上火车的人是我,我 的朋友是来送我的。"



係做对了吗

- 1. No, they don't.
- 2. No, he doesn't.
- 3. Because he should get on the train.



Oranges

Everybody loves oranges. They are sweet and juicy. They are in sections, so it is easy to eat them. Some oranges do not have any seeds.



Some have a thick skin and some have a thin skin.

The orange tree is beautiful. It has a lot of shiny green leaves. The small white flowers smell very sweet. An





orange tree has flowers and fruit at the same time.



sweet /switt/adj. 甜的 juicy /'dʒuːsɪ/adj. 多汁的 section /'sekʃn/n. 块; 片 seed /siːd/n. 籽; 种子 shiny /'ʃaɪnɪ/adj. 有光泽的; 发光的



根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Oranges are acid(酸的).
- () 2. They're hard to eat.
- () 3. All the oranges do not have any seeds.
- () 4. Orange trees have a lot of green leaves.
- () 5. An orange tree doesn't have fruit.



橘 子

每个人都喜欢橘子。它们甜且多汁。它们是一瓣一瓣的,所以吃起来很容易。一些橘子没有籽。一些有一层厚厚的皮,而一些只有一层薄薄的皮。

橘子树很漂亮,它有许多有光泽的绿叶,小白花闻起来很香甜。一棵橘树能同时开花、结果。

高色河的英语周度温暖100厘 多导致



1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F



The Traditional Chinese Clothes

Today is Sunday, so Peter doesn't go out. He asks his parents about the traditional Chinese clothes. Mother tells him that Qipao is the traditional dress for women in China. It is usually made of colorful silk and sometimes made of cotton. Many



women in the West like it very much too. Father can remember that all the VIPs wore Tang suit at APEC in Shanghai. They all looked smart in the traditional Chinese clothes. Many young people find it cool to wear the clothes in their own styles. Peter's cousin says the modern clothes are better. Finally, they think the fashion should be comfortable first.