

优+英语 阅读

A+ ENGLISH READING

王燕萍 编著



YZLI0890160136



阅读是培养和保持小学生
英语学习兴趣的好途径！

好英语是“读”出来的！

湖北长江出版集团
湖北教育出版社



优+英语阅读

A+ ENGLISH READING

王燕萍 编著



YZLI0890160138

湖北长江出版集团
湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

优+英语阅读.六年级/王燕萍编著. —武汉:湖北教育出版社,2011.9
ISBN 978 -7 -5351 -6766 -8

I. 优… II. 王… III. 英语 - 阅读教学 - 小学 - 教学参考资料
IV. G624.313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 146983 号

出版 发行:湖北教育出版社
网 址:<http://www.hbedup.com>

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编:430015 电话:027 - 83619605

经 销:新 华 书 店
印 刷:湖北恒泰印务有限公司
开 本:787mm × 1092mm 1/16
版 次:2011 年 9 月第 1 版
字 数:60 千字

(430223 · 武汉市江夏庙山开发区汤逊湖工业园)
7.25 印张
2011 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1 - 4 000

ISBN 978 -7 -5351 -6766 -8

定价:18.50 元

如印刷、装订影响阅读,承印厂为你调换

Foreword 前言



小学英语很重要。一是因为这一时期是孩子们构建语法、词汇及会话技能的关键时期；二是因为小学生开始需要面对学校考试的压力。

小学阶段的英语学习有别于其他阶段。这个年龄段的孩子具有好奇、好动、爱表现、善模仿等特点，但学习自觉性和自控能力都相对较差。

达·芬奇认为：“正如不情愿的进食有害于健康，不情愿的学习也会损害记忆，使所记东西无法保持。”因此，小学生学英语尤其要注重“兴趣第一”的原则，死记硬背的效果肯定是不好的。也正是基于这样的考虑，新课标提出：小学英语课程的目的首先是激发学习兴趣，培养英语学习的积极态度，使学生建立初步学习英语的自信心，培养一定的语感……为进一步学习打下基础。

阅读一直是培养和保持小学生英语学习兴趣的好途径。但是，阅读材料的选择必须注意以下两点：一是内容必须贴近学生生活和符合小学生的兴趣特点，必须是孩子们认为有趣和好玩的东西，这样他们才会爱看、乐读；二是难易要适度，而且要循序渐进。阅读材料的难易程度直接影响孩子们的阅读心理与情感，它往往与生词量有关。生词太多，学生读不懂阅读材料，达不到训练的目的，还会对阅读产生畏惧心理，甚至放弃阅读。此外，篇幅也很重要，文章不能太长。

我们这套书在编写中就十分注意以上问题。这套书共3册，分别针对小学四年级、五年级和六年级的学生编写。编写中我们始终将趣味性放在首位，不仅选材短小、题材广泛、生动有趣，而且通过“学生词”、“考考你”和“阅读链接”，帮助同学们储备一定的词汇和英语知识，从而有效提高英语成绩，为升入初中打下坚实的基础。考虑到学生英语水平的不同和方便家长辅导，我们还为每篇文章配上中文译文，使该书更加好用。

总之，这套书倾注了我们许多心血，相信会对小学生的英语学习大有帮助！书中疏漏之处难免，恳请读者指正并海涵！



1	A Pet Day at School 学校宠物日	1
2	A Shepherd-boy and the Wolf 牧童和狼	3
3	What Shall We Drink? 我们该喝什么?	5
4	Swimming Class in Britain 在英国上游泳课	7
5	More Haste, Less Speed 欲速则不达	9
6	Whose Car Is It? 这是谁的车?	11
7	A Teddy Bear Hospital 泰迪熊医院	13
8	Billboard Family 广告牌家庭	15
9	The First Children's Storybook with 3D Animation 首部三维动画童话书	17
10	Be Special, Be Happy 快乐人生, 与众不同	19
11	An Over-conceited Rat 自负的老鼠	21
12	Cute Cat That Loves Rainwater 爱喝雨水的帅猫仔	23
13	Making a Mark 刻舟求剑	25
14	A Broken Promise 背弃的诺言	27
15	The Sour Fox or the Sour Grapes? 是葡萄酸, 还是狐狸“酸”?	29
16	The Woman in the Mirror 镜中的女士	31
17	Laughter Is the Best Medicine 笑是最好的良药	33
18	Who Will Eat the Hay? 谁来吃这些干草?	35
19	What a Cruel Wolf! 多么残忍的狼!	37
20	Nothing Is Useless 一切皆可有	39
21	The Ungrateful Son 不孝之子	41
22	The Horrible Result of Telling the Truth 说实话的后果	43
23	A Great Mother 了不起的母亲	45
24	She Wants a Boy, Too! 她也想要一个男孩!	47
25	Don't Be Proud! 别自以为是!	49

26	A "Beautiful" Bride "美丽的"新娘	51
27	A Snake Lying Asleep! 一条蛇睡着了!	53
28	Good Is Enough 知足常乐	55
29	You, a Doctor? 你, 医生?	57
30	Help First, Advice Second 帮助在先, 建议在后	59
31	Deeds Are Better Than Words 身教重于言教	61
32	How Can It Be Fit for You! 没法适合你!	63
33	He Can Wash Himself! 他能洗自己的!	65
34	A Proud Question 骄傲的问题	67
35	The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing 披着羊皮的狼	69
36	Blaming Needs Wisdom 责备需要智慧	71
37	Polished Apples 拍马屁	73
38	To Sell the Limp Horse 卖掉瘸马	75
39	The Lion in Love 坠入爱河的狮子	77
40	The Earth 地球	79
41	Water 水	81
42	A Story of Arthur the Ant 亚瑟蚂蚁的故事	83
43	The Giraffe's Neck 长颈鹿的脖子	85
44	Animal's Home 动物的家	87
45	A Poor Girl 贫穷的女孩	89
46	National Flags 国旗	91
47	Am I Doing Nothing? 我是在无所事事吗?	93
48	A Far-sighted Frog 有远虑的青蛙	95
49	A Fly and a Bull 苍蝇和公牛	97
50	Four Seasons 四季	99
51	Where Are They? 它们都放在哪儿?	102
	练习答案	104



A Pet Day at School

学校宠物日

We bring our pets to school. They make a lot of noise. Mr McGrath says, “Quiet down^①, dogs! Lie down, cats!” We try to help Mr McGrath. My big dog gets excited. She barks^② and barks. One cat scratches^③ Jose’s little dog. Even the ferret^④ is making noise! Jenny doesn’t have any trouble with her pets. She has three big goldfish^⑤. “You have wonderful pets, Jenny.” Mr. McGrath says. Finally, we all take our pets outside. Except Jenny, of course!



学生词

- ① quiet down 安静下来
- ② bark [bɑ:k] v. (犬)吠,叫
- ③ scratch [skrætʃ] v. 抓伤,擦伤
- ④ ferret ['ferit] n. 雪貂
- ⑤ goldfish ['gəʊldfɪʃ] n. 金鱼



考考你

一、根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

1. What does Jenny have as her pet?

- A. A dog.
- B. Three big goldfish.
- C. A cat.
- D. A ferret.

2. What does Jose have as his pet?

- A. A dog. B. A cat. C. Three big goldfish. D. A rabbit.

二、根据短文内容填空。

1. My big dog is _____. She _____ all the time.

2. One cat _____ Jose's little dog.

3. The ferret is _____ noise.



译文

我们将各自的宠物带到学校。它们发出大量的噪音。麦格拉先生说道：“安静点儿，狗狗们，躺下来，猫儿们！”我们也尽量帮助麦格拉先生。我的那条大狗很激动，她叫了又叫。一只猫抓伤了杰斯的小狗。甚至雪貂也在乱吵。只有珍妮和她的宠物没带来任何麻烦，她的宠物是三条大金鱼。“你的宠物很不错。”麦格拉先生说。最后我们把宠物带到户外。当然珍妮除外——（因为她带的宠物是金鱼，没法带到户外——译者注）！



阅读链接

英语里有一些特定的称谓，如：

Miss: 小姐，用来称呼未婚女士；

Mrs: 夫人，用来称呼已婚女士（随夫姓）；

Mr: Mister 先生；

Miss, Mrs, Mr 都应放在 family name(姓氏)前面。





A Shepherd-boy and the Wolf

牧童和狼

A shepherd-boy^① takes care of his flock^② in a village. He used to^③ amuse^④ himself by crying out “Wolf! Wolf!” Twice or thrice his joke succeeds^⑤. The whole village comes out to his help. But they quickly find they are laughed at by the shepherd-boy. One day the wolf comes indeed. The boy cries out loudly. But his neighbors, thinking it to be his old game, pay no attention to^⑥ his cries, and the wolf eats up^⑦ all the sheep.

So the boy learns that liars^⑧ are not believed even when they tell the truth.



学生词

- ① shepherd-boy *n.* 牧童, 放羊娃
- ② flock [flɒk] *n.* 羊群
- ③ used to do sth. 过去常常做某事
- ④ amuse [ə'mju:z] *v.* 给……娱乐
- ⑤ succeed [sək'si:d] *v.* 成功
- ⑥ pay no attention to sth. 对某事不注意, 对某事不留心
- ⑦ eat up 吃光
- ⑧ liar ['laɪə] *n.* 说谎的人



考考你

一、根据短文内容, 判断正确(T)或是错误(F)。

1. The shepherd-boy never succeeds in making fun of his villagers.
2. The shepherd-boy learns in the end that he is totally wrong.

二、根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

1. What is the shepherd-boy's way to amuse himself?

- A. He amuses himself by laughing loudly.
- B. He amuses himself by crying out "Wolf! Wolf!"
- C. He amuses himself by talking to a wolf.
- D. He amuses himself by playing with a wolf.

2. How often does the shepherd-boy succeed in tricking(戏弄) the villagers?

- A. Once.
- B. Twice.
- C. Thrice.
- D. Two or thrice.

3. What is the result of the story?

- A. The shepherd-boy catches the wolf.
- B. The wolf eats up all the sheep and the shepherd-boy.
- C. The wolf eats up all the sheep.
- D. The wolf is beaten to death by the villagers.



译文

村子里有一位放羊娃,他的任务就是照看他的羊群。这孩子过去常常大叫着“狼来了,狼来了”,并以此来自我娱乐。有两到三次,他的玩笑成功了,整个村子里的人都出来帮他的忙。但很快村民就发现他们被这个放羊娃耍弄了。一天,狼真的来了,孩子大声喊叫着。但是这次村民们认为这又是放羊娃的老戏法,他们没留心孩子的呼叫,结果狼吃掉了所有的羊。从此孩子认识到:撒谎者即便是在讲真话时也不会被人相信。



阅读链接

sheep 这个名词有些特殊,它的单数和复数形式完全一样,例如:

This is a sheep. 这是一只羊。

These are sheep. 这些是羊。

英语里和 sheep 类似的名词还有 fish, deer 和 Chinese 等等。记住哦,它们本身既是单数也是复数。

3

What Shall We Drink?

我们该喝什么?

Look at all the kinds of drinks on the table. There're milk, tea, water, fruit juice, and fizzy drinks^①. What should we drink? Coke tastes great, but it is really bad for your teeth and bones^②. It has a lot of sugar^③. The health experts^④ tell you to drink water and milk. Your body has lots of jobs and it needs water to do many of them. Milk is good for your eyes and bones.



学生词

① fizzy drinks 碳酸饮料

② bone [bəʊn] *n.* 骨头

③ sugar ['ʃʊɡə] *n.* 糖

④ health expert 健康专家

考考你

一、根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

Which kind of drinks is good for our health? Please put a tick(✓) under it.

A. Milk.

B. Tea.

C. Fruit juice.

D. Water.

E. Coke.

()

()

()

()

()

二、根据短文内容,判断正确(T)或是错误(F)。

1. Coke is the best fizzy drink.

2. Sugar is not good for our health.
3. We should drink more water and milk.



译文

看看桌子上的这些饮料,有牛奶、茶、水、果汁和碳酸饮料,我们该喝什么呢?可乐味道好,但是它对牙齿和骨骼发育极其不利,而且含糖太多。健康专家告诉大家应该喝水和牛奶。你的身体要承担很多工作,它需要水来运转身体的各个部位。牛奶对眼睛和骨骼发育是有益的。



阅读链接

营养专家认为有十大健康食品(healthy food),它们分别是:

1. 豆类食品 soy
2. 十字花科蔬菜 broccoli
3. 牛奶 milk
4. 海鱼 sea fish
5. 菌类 mushroom
6. 番茄 tomato
7. 胡萝卜 carrot
8. 绿茶 green tea
9. 谷类食品 cereal
10. 禽蛋 egg



小朋友,你的日常饮食(daily food)是否含有以上这些健康食品呢?



Swimming Class in Britain

在英国上游泳课

British pupils have swimming classes at school. In swimming class, firstly, they write down their names on a paper. Then they get swimming kits^①. Thirdly, they find their swimming groups. There is a frog group, a dolphin^② group and a shark^③ group. Some of the classmates don't swim very well. They are in the frog group. If anyone can swim well, they can be in the shark or the dolphin group. Usually the students have two coaches^④. They teach different groups, telling students to hold their breath^⑤ and to swim. It's a piece of cake^⑥ for swimmers in the dolphin group! At the end of class, the coaches also lead students to play games in the water. It is really fun!



学生词

- ① swimming kits 游泳衣
- ② dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] *n.* 海豚
- ③ shark [ʃɑ:k] *n.* 鲨鱼
- ④ coach [kəʊtʃ] *n.* 教练
- ⑤ hold one's breath 屏住呼吸
- ⑥ a piece of cake 小菜一碟, 形容(做事)极其容易



考考你

一、根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. How many swimming groups are there in this swimming class?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
2. If anyone cannot swim well, they can stay in _____.
A. a dolphin group B. a frog group C. a shark group D. nowhere

3. How many coaches are there in the swimming class?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
4. To whom is a piece of cake to hold their breath and to swim?
 A. The students in the frog group.
 B. The students in the dolphin group.
 C. The students in the swimming class.
 D. The students in the dolphin group and shark group.
5. How do the students feel at the swimming class?
 A. It's funny. B. It's bad. C. It's terrible. D. It's scary(恐怖的).

二、根据短文内容, 补充相应的英语词语。

1. 青蛙组—— 2. 海豚组—— 3. 鲨鱼组——



译文

在英国小学生是要上游泳课的。首先, 在游泳课上, 同学们在一张纸上写下各自的名字, 然后就可以领一套游泳衣, 接下来就是加入游泳训练小组。这些游泳训练小组设为青蛙组、海豚组和鲨鱼组。游得不好的同学会选择去青蛙组学游泳。如果游得好, 他们可以去海豚组和鲨鱼组。通常学生们有两位教练, 他们教授不同的游泳组, 告诉学生怎样屏住呼吸和游泳, 对海豚组的同学来说学这些动作就是小菜一碟。快下课时, 教练还带着学生在水里做游戏, 这些活动对学生来说实在很有趣。



阅读链接

现代游泳运动起源于英国。1837年, 在英国伦敦成立了第一个游泳组织, 同时举办了英国最早的游泳比赛。随着游泳运动的发展, 竞技游泳逐渐为人们所喜爱。人们又将其细分为蛙泳、自由泳、仰泳、蝶泳。从第一届奥运会(1896年)竞技游泳就列入了奥运会(Olympic Games)的正式比赛项目。

蛙泳——breast stroke

自由泳——free style stroke

仰泳——back stroke

蝶泳——butterfly stroke



More Haste, Less Speed

欲速则不达

One day a man collects^① his coconuts^② and puts them on his horse. On the way home he meets a boy and he asks the boy how long it would take him to reach the house.

“If you go slowly,” says the boy, looking at the coconuts on the horse, “you will arrive very soon; but if you go fast, it will take you all day.”

The man cannot believe the boy, so he hurries his horse. But the coconuts fall off^③ and he has to stop to pick them up^④. Then he hurries his horse all the more to make up^⑤ for lost time, but the coconuts fall off again and again. So it is night when he reaches home.



学生词

① collect [kə'lekt] v. 收集

② coconut ['kəukənʌt] n. 椰子果

③ fall off 掉下

④ pick up 拾起

⑤ make up 弥补



考考你

一、根据短文内容,判断正确(T)或是错误(F)。

1. The man with the coconuts wants to reach home quickly.

2. The coconuts don't fall off his horse again and again.

二、根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

1. What does the boy tell the man to do?

- A. If you go slowly, you will be home late.
- B. If you go slowly, you will be home early.
- C. If you go fast, you will be home early.
- D. If you go fast, you will be home soon.

2. What is true about the story?

- A. The boy is wiser than the man.
- B. The boy is stupid.
- C. The man is right to go home quickly.
- D. The man is wrong to go home slowly.



译文

一天一个人收完了椰子果后把它们放在了马背上。回家的路上他碰到一个男孩。他向这个男孩打听需要多长时间才能回到家里。“如果你走得很慢，”男孩看着马背上的椰子果说，“你可以很快到家。如果你走得太快的话，恐怕需要一整天的时间。”

这人不信孩子的话，他快马飞奔回家。但是椰子果不停地从马背上掉下来，他不得不停下来捡起掉落的椰子果，因此为了弥补损失的时间，他只得快马往家赶。但是椰子果一路上不停地往下落，到家时已经是晚上了。



阅读链接

日常生活中有很多谚语令我们深思，例如：

One bird in hand is worth two in the woods. 双鸟在林不如一鸟在手。

The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. 千里之行始于足下。

The miracle is not to fly in the air, but to walk on the earth. 脚踏实地才能出奇迹。

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。



Whose Car Is It?

这是谁的车?

One day Mr and Mrs White go shopping by car. They stop their car near a store. They buy a lot of things and they want to put the things in the car. But Mr White can't open the door of the car, so they ask a policeman to help them. The policeman is very friendly^①. Just then a man comes up and shouts, "What are you doing with my car?" Mr and Mrs White take a look at the car's number and they are frozen^② there. It isn't their car.



学生词

- ① friendly ['frendli] *adj.* 友好的
② frozen ['frəuzn] *adj.* 呆的



考考你

一、根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- Mr and Mrs White drive for _____.
A. fishing B. shopping C. business D. outgoing
- They stop their car _____.
A. at the parking spot B. near the sea
C. near the store D. near the school
- They want to put the things _____.
A. in a big bag B. in their car C. in other's car D. /
- Mr White can't open the car, so _____.
A. they walk home