

小学生英语 精品阅读 100篇

*100 Excellent English
Readings for Pupils*

肖媛媛 王 瑜 编著



金盾出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书依据教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》精选 100 篇英语小短文,内容包括校园生活小故事、励志小故事、寓言小故事等。其短文内容丰富,题材新颖,难度适中,适合小学生、初中一年级学生和英语自学者使用。

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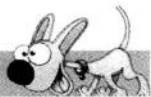
前 言

虽然英语不是我们的母语,但它是我们工作、生活中不可或缺的一门语言。怎样把一门不是我们母语的英语说得跟母语一样流利呢?古语有云:读万卷书,行万里路。可见阅读是学习英语的重要途径。只有勤加练习,我们才能说一口地道、流利的英语。儿童时期,孩子身心快速发展,他们渴求知识,对任何事物都充满好奇心,是学习英语的最佳时期。

孩子们不仅要阅读好的文章,而且还要在阅读完文章后积极思考,列出不懂的问题,及时找父母或者老师讨论,解释疑惑,把书本上的知识变成自己的知识。只有刻苦勤奋、坚持不懈地努力阅读,才会汲取文章里的精华,更好地为自己以后的学习、生活铺路。读书时,最好多注意文章中英语单词的使用方法,同时边看边想:该怎么做才会表现得更好?如果自己再使用这些语言时,有什么地方需要改动?在什么场合使用更为妥善?当你想要记住某个重点、某个稀奇古怪的单词或者一篇感兴趣的文章时,一个不错的方法就是:阅读、剪贴、归档,并于日后温习。

本书所选短文内容丰富,题材新颖,难易适中,适合小学生自行阅读。当然家长也可以适当地指导、督促孩子的阅读进度,帮助孩子更好地阅读。

阅读是一个综合的过程,它不仅是积累词汇的渠道,也为以后英语语法的学习打下基础。相信本书能够给孩子们带来一种全新的阅读感受,让孩子们逐步提高英语水平。



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1

Two Rabbits and Cigarettes

Some scientists are testing the effect of cigarette on rabbits in a laboratory. One day two rabbits of them luckily escape from the lab and then they go to the field, where they eat lovely carrots and green grass with a lot of rabbit friends. They do have a great time there.

Suddenly, one of the rabbits says, "I am going back to the lab." The other rabbit feels very confused and asks, "Why? Are you crazy? How difficult it is for us to escape from there!" The first rabbit says, "No, it is just that I really need a cigarette now."

● 词汇天天记

scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] *n.* 科学家

cigarette [sɪgə'ret] *n.* 香烟; 纸烟

escape from 逃脱

carrot [ˈkærət] *n.* 胡萝卜

suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] *adv.* 突然地

confuse [kən'fju:z] *v.* 使困惑

● 语法巧分析

1. 本文中在提到实验室时,用了 laboratory, lab 两个单词,而实际上,lab 是 laboratory 的缩写形式。类似这样的单词还有: examination = exam, Monday = Mon., Tuesday = Tues., Wednesday = Wed., Thursday = Thur., Friday = Fri., Saturday = Sat., Sunday = Sun. 等等。

2. They do have a great time there.

本句中 do 表强调,在英语中 do + 动词原形表强调。例句:

I do like old toys. 我的确喜欢旧玩具。

I do love gloves. 我真的喜欢手套。

● 翻译对文章

两只兔子和香烟

一些科学家正在实验室里测试香烟对兔子的影响。有一天,其中的两只兔子幸运地从实验室逃跑了。逃跑后它们去了田野里,在那里它们和许多兔子朋友吃了好吃的胡萝卜和绿绿的青草。他们玩得真的很开心。

忽然,其中一只(幸运逃走的兔子)说道:“我要回实验室去了。”另一只兔子很困惑,它问道:“为什么呀?你疯了吗?我们好不容易从那儿逃出来呀!”第一只兔子说道:“不是的,只是我现在很需要一支香烟。”

2

Whose Hands Are Dirtier



Alan hates washing hands. He never really washes his hands well. He puts his hands into water for a few seconds and then takes them out quickly.

Alan's uncle and aunt live in another country. One day they come to Alan's home and bring their son, Adam, with them. Adam is two years older than Alan, and he does not like washing his hands, either.

Two boys go outside to play together. Adam looks at Alan's hands and then says proudly, "My hands are dirtier than yours."

"Of course, they are," Alan answers angrily. "You are two years older than I am."

● 词汇天天记

- hate [heit] *v.* 憎恨;厌恶
 uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n.* 叔叔;伯父
 aunt [ɑ:nt] *n.* 阿姨;姑妈;伯母
 together [tə'geðə] *adv.* 一起
 dirty ['dɜ:tri] *v.* 弄脏
 angrily ['æŋgrəli] *adv.* 愤怒地

语法巧分析

1. Alan hates washing hands. He does not like washing his hands, either.

这两句中提到了 hate, like 两个单词,这其实是一对反义词。

例句:

I hate that picture! 我讨厌那张相片!

I hate intruders. 我讨厌有人打扰我。

The boys hate doing homework. 男孩们讨厌做家庭作业。

I hate getting seat in the front rows. 我很不喜欢坐前排的位子。

I like the taste of ripe peaches. 我喜欢熟桃的味道。

I like to eat cucumber sandwiches. 我喜欢吃黄瓜三明治。

I like this cartoon. 我喜欢这幅漫画。

2. Adam is two years older than Alan.

本句中 older 是 old 的比较级,它的最高级是 oldest。例句:

The old man is my grandfather. 那位老人是我祖父。

There is an old coat. 那有一件旧大衣。

I am twice older than he. 我的年纪比他大两倍。

He was bullied by the older boys at school. 他在学校里受到大孩子的欺负。

Her oldest daughter, was a teenager. 她大女儿十几岁了。

Are you the oldest child in your family? 你是家中最大的孩子吗?

翻译对文章

谁的手更脏

艾伦不喜欢洗手,他从来没有好好洗过手。他把手放在水里几秒钟,很快地就把它拿出来。

艾伦的叔叔和婶婶住在另一个国家。有一天,他们带着他们的儿子亚当,来到艾伦家里。亚当比艾伦大两岁,他也不喜欢洗手。

两个男孩子一起到外面玩耍。亚当看着艾伦的手,骄傲地对艾伦说:“我的手比你的手脏。”

“你的手当然比我的脏,”艾伦生气地答道,“因为你比我大两岁。”



3

The Speed of Snails

Four snails decided to have a cup of tea. Just as they got into the tea house, it started to rain.

The biggest snail said to the smallest one, "Go home and fetch an umbrella." The little snail replied, "I will go, if you do not drink my tea." "We will not," the other promised. Then this snail set off.

One year later the biggest snail said to the other snails, "Well, I guess he is not coming back, so we might as well drink his tea."

Just then a voice called from outside the door, "If you do, I will not go."

● 词汇天天记

snail [sneɪl] *n.* 蜗牛

fetch [fetʃ] *v.* 取来

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n.* 雨伞

promise ['prɒmɪs] *v.* 许诺

come back 回来

● 语法巧分析

1. Four snails decided to have a cup of tea.

本句中 *decide to* 后面加动词原形, 是一种固定用法。a cup of 表示“一杯”的意思。例句:

We decide to go to the zoo. 我们决定去动物园。

She drank a cup of pineapple juice. 她喝了一杯菠萝汁。

2. So we might as well drink his tea.

本句中 *as well* 用于句中, 作“也好, 也行”或“倒不如”解, 用来缓和语气。*as well* 常用作状语, 作“又; 也”解, 相当于 *too* 或 *also*, 常位于句末, 无须用逗号与句子分开。例句:

I am going to London and my sister is going as well (= going, too). 我要到伦敦去, 我妹妹也要去。

You may as well go. 你去也好。

● 翻译对文章

蜗牛的速度

四只蜗牛决定去喝茶。它们刚到茶馆的门口,就开始下雨了。

于是最大的那只蜗牛对最小的那只蜗牛说:“回家去取一把伞回来吧。”最小的蜗牛说:“如果你们不把我的茶喝了,我就回去取。”“我们不喝。”另一只蜗牛许诺说。然后,最小的蜗牛就出发了。

一年以后,最大的那只蜗牛对剩下两只蜗牛说:“好吧,我猜它肯定不回来了,我们可以把它的那杯茶喝掉了。”

正在此时,一个声音从门外面传进来,“你们要是把我的茶喝了,我就不去了。”



4

An Interesting Diary

The following is a page from a student's diary.

Feb. 31

Wednesday

Cloudy

Today the sun is shining gloriously; I'm in a good mood. My father and I go out. We buy some goldfish. They are swimming in a round vat. But one drowned. I feel heart-broken. Then, I decide to look for a place to bury it.

Comments from the teacher:

I feel even sadder than you do. All my life I have not seen a 31th-day in February. Nor have I witnessed a cloudy day with the sun. To make things worse, I have never known of a fish that suffocates in water.

● 词汇天天记

gloriously ['glɔ:riəsli] *adv.* 辉煌地

vat [væt] *n.* 缸

comment [kə'ment] *n.* 评论

witness ['wɪtnɪs] *v.* 目击;证明

suffocate ['sʌfəkert] *v.* 窒息

● 语法巧分析

1. I'm in a good mood.

本句中 in a good mood 表示心情好,心情不好用 in a bad mood。例句:

I'm always in a bad mood when it rains. 一下雨我就心情不好。

2. They are swimming in a round vat.

本句中 round 表示圆的,它的反义词是 square。例句:

It is neither round nor square. 它既不是圆形的,也不是方形的。

I like the red square box. 我喜欢这个方形的红色盒子。

● 翻译对文章

一则有趣的日记

学生日记一则

2月31日

星期三

多云

今天一天艳阳高照,我心情很好。我和爸爸出去了。我们买了几条金鱼回来。它们在一个圆形的石缸里游来游去。但有一条死了,我很伤心。于是,我决定找地方把它埋了。

老师评语:我更伤心,我活了这么多年,二月从来都没有遇过一个31号呢,也从来没有见过太阳出来了还阴天的,更没有见过会淹死的金鱼。

5

Counting from One to One Hundred



One of my teachers often tells us thinking is very important. She tells us when we want to say something, we should think first.

And she also tells us how we should do it. She says, "Let me tell you the way to do it. Before you want to say something important, you count from one to ten. If you have something very important to say, then you count from one to one hundred."

One day, she stands in front of the class. There is a stove behind her. When she is speaking, she finds us saying something quietly.

Suddenly, we shout, "Ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred. Your coat is on fire, sir."

● 词汇天天记

thinking ['θɪŋkɪŋ] *n.* 思考;思想

important [ɪm'pɔ:tnt] *adj.* 重要的;重大的

stove [stəʊv] *n.* 火炉

quietly ['kwaɪətlɪ] *adv.* 安静地

coat [kəʊt] *n.* 外套

on fire 着火;起火

● 语法巧分析

1. We should think first.

本句中 should 是情态动词,情态动词是一种本身有一定的词义,表示说话人的情绪,态度或语气的动词。情态动词主要有: can (could), may (might), must, need, ought to, dare (dared), shall (should), will (would)。

2. One day, she stands in front of the class.

本句中 in front of 的意思是“在……前面”,它的反义词 behind 在本文中也有提到。与 in front of 看起来很相似的 in the front of 是指在某物的内部靠前的地方。例句:

I sit in the front of the classroom. 我坐在教室的前排。

I sit in front of the classroom. 我坐在教室前面。(教室外面的前面)

● 翻译对文章

从1数到100

我的一位老师经常告诉我们,思考是非常重要的。她告诉我们,当我们想要说什么的时候,应该先考虑一下。

她还告诉了我们应该怎样去做。她说:“让我来教你们怎样做。在你们想要说某件重要的事情之前,先从1数到10。如果你们有非常重要的事情要说,那么从1数到100。”

有一天,她站在我们面前,在她后面有一个火炉。在她讲课的时候,她发现我们正在低声说着什么。

突然,我们喊起来:“98、99、100。老师,你的外套着火了!”



I am only five years old, but I learn a lot. Once my mother took me to a friend's birthday party; one of my mother's friends saw me and asked me, "What about setting you a question?"

"OK." I answered.

"There are four flies on a table. I kill one. How many will be left on the table?" the lady asked.

"One." I answered.

"You are wrong," answered the lady. "All of them will fly away."

"Don't you think a dead fly can fly, madam?" I asked.

The lady's face turned red. She bowed her head in shame.

At this time my mother called me over. I stood up. Before leaving, I said goodbye to the lady.

● 词汇天天记

lady [ˈleɪdɪ] *n.* 女士, 夫人

table [ˈteɪbl] *n.* 桌子

fly away 飞走; 飞行

dead [ded] *adj.* 死的, 无生命的

madam [ˈmædəm] *n.* 夫人

call over 点名; 顺序读出; 叫某人过来

● 语法巧分析

1. How many will be left on the table?

本句中 how many 是用来提问“多少”, how much 也是用来提问“多少”。how many 用来修饰可数名词的复数, 它的句式是: How many + 复数名词 + 一般疑问句 + ? how much 用来修饰不可数名词, 表示数量, 也可单独使用。how many 改为特殊疑问句时的记忆口诀: how many 在句首, 名词复数跟着走, 一般问句紧相随, 其他成分不要丢。例句:

—How many books do you have in your library? 在你们的图书馆里有多少书呢? (回答)

—We have a lot of books in our library. 我们图书馆有好多书。

—How much does the pig weigh? 这头猪多重?

—Eighty kilos. 八十公斤。

—How much is three plus one? 三加一等于多少?

—It's four. 等于四。

选用 how many 或 how much 填空。

① ___ pencils do you have? — One.

② ___ rice (米饭) do you want? — One bowl (一碗)。

③ ___ is your pen? — Three yuan.

④ ___ are your bags? — Twenty yuan.

⑤ ___ people are there in your family? — Three.

答案: ①How many ②How much ③How much ④How much ⑤How many

2. The lady's face turned red.

本句中 turn 意为“变得”，后面加形容词，是指从一种状态变到另一种状态。get 也有“变得”的意思，不过 get 是指渐变的过程。例句：

The leaves turn red and yellow in autumn. 秋天树叶变成红色和黄色。

My white shirt turns blue! 我的白衬衫变成蓝的了!

The trees turn green in spring. 树在春天变绿了。

We want to help them get better. 我们想要帮助他们变得更好。
They get busy. 他们变得忙碌。

● 翻译对文章

参加生日聚会

虽然我只有五岁，但我却知道很多事。有一次，妈妈带我去参加她朋友的生日聚会。妈妈的一个朋友看见了我，问道：“我给你出一道题怎么样？”

“好的，”我说。

“桌上有四只苍蝇，我打死一只，还有几只？”那位女士问道。

“一只，”我回答道。

“你错了，”那位女士说道，“它们都飞走了。”

“夫人，您不会以为死了的苍蝇也能飞吧？”我问道。

那位女士的脸变红了，她羞愧地低下头来。

这时，妈妈叫我过去，我站起来准备走。临走时，我还跟那位女士道别了。