

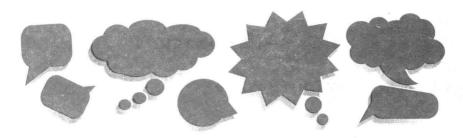
# 小学英语必备

每日15分钟, 晨读晚练, 轻松成就英语听说读写小达人!





学会话、记单词,简单又有趣!



# 小学英语必备

100 主题100 单词 句型



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总主编 / 叶莎

事集習工大學出版社

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词汇是英语学习的基础,也是初学者的难点。

词汇学习的传统方法是孤立地记忆一个个单词。这种方法,一则记不住、效果差,二则记不牢、遗忘快,三则记得死、不会用。更严重的是,这种方法比较枯燥、无聊,会使小学生丧失学习英语的兴趣,无法形成良好的学习习惯。

本书根据小学生的语言认知规律和学习特点,打破了传统的按字母排列 词条的形式,根据主题分类编排,将单词应用到日常语言对话中,将词汇、 短语、语境融为一体,使孤立的词汇建立起了生动的逻辑联系。

本书涵盖了小学阶段的核心词汇、短语、句型 1000 余条,内容丰富;按照新课标的要求分成了 25 个大类,100 个话题,形式多样;每个话题都设计了对应的语言环境,题材广泛,每个篇章配有 MP3 音频,将听、说、读有机地结合起来,发音标准。

在语境中学习词汇,记得快,记得准,记得牢,记得活,同时将词汇、短语、阅读能力的培养结合在一起,互相促进,有利于学习效果的巩固。本书功能多样,既能有效扩大小学生的词汇量,也能提高小学生英语语言表达和交际能力,同时还有助于培养小学生的跨文化意识。

从此, 学习单词变得简单而有趣!

(注:本书中前面加\*的单词为高频词,在前后关联话题中均有体现。书中1000单词句型的数量是根据体例设置统计得出,如算上词组,书中词汇量十分丰富,可满足小学生各类会话使用。)



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#### 个人情况 Personal data



# 相关词汇与句型

#### name

[neim] n.

名字

age

 $[eid_3] n.$ 

年龄

date of birth

[deɪt][əv][bɜ:θ]

出生日期

place of birth

[pleis][əv][bs:0]

出生地

telephone number

['telifəun]['nambə(r)]

电话号码

\*address

[əˈdres] n.

地址

postal code

['paustl][kaud]

邮政编码

E-mail address

['i:meɪl][ə'dres]

电子邮件地址

ID number

[aɪ'di:]['nʌmbə(r)]

身份证号码

ID card

[ai'di:] [ka:d]

身份证

# 情景对话

A: Excuse me, I'm new here. Do you know which class I am in?

B: Let me see. What's your name?

A: My name is John.

B: Ur... Well, we are in the same class, Class Two.

A: Thanks.

B: Let's go to our classroom together.

A: OK, let's go. (In the classroom)

B: So where do you come from?

A: You mean my place of birth? In Qingdao, Shandong. But I moved to Beijing when I was at the age of 5. Then I moved here.

B: Wow, poor you! Can you give me your telephone number?

A: OK, here it is. And I want to invite you to dinner tonight in my house. My parents will be very happy if I bring a friend home.

B: Oh, you mean I am your friend? That's really kind of you. What's your home address then?

A: No. 10 Zhongshan Road.

B: Thank you very much. I'd like to come.



A: 你好,不好意思打扰一下,我是新来的。你知道我在哪个班吗?

B: 我看看。你叫什么名字?

A: 我叫约翰。

B: 呃, 我们在同一个班, 二班。

A: 谢谢。

B: 我们一起去教室吧。

A: 好, 走吧。 (在教室里)

B: 你是哪里人啊?

A: 你是说我的出生地吗? 山东青岛。但是我 5 岁的时候就搬到北京了。然后我又搬到这里了。

B: 哇, 好可怜哦! 你能告诉我你的电话号码吗?

A: 好啊,这就是。还有,我想今天晚上请你到我家吃饭。如果我带朋友回家我父母会很开心的。

B: 哦, 你是说我是你的朋友吗? 你真好。那你家的地址是什么?

A: 中山路 10号。

B: 谢谢。我会来的。



# 家庭信息 Family data

# 情景对话

A: Hey, it seems that Mr. Chen is really nice to you. You know he is really strict with us. What's the relationship between you?

B: Oh, he is one of my father's friends. He is a nice man.

A: Wow. How much do you know about him and his family? Do you know how many family members are there in his family?

B: Well, of course. He lives next door to me. There are 7 people in his family. His grandparents, parents and he all live together. But his elder brother works in another city and his younger sister studies abroad.

A: Oh, god! So many people live together with him.

B: Yeah, and his parents are really strict with him.

A: No wonder he is strict with us.

# 参考译文

A: 嘿,似乎陈老师对你很好嘛。你知道他对 我们很严格的。你们之间是什么关系啊?

B: 哦, 他是我爸爸的一个朋友。他是个很好的人啊。

A: 哇。你对他和他的家庭了解多少呢? 你 知道他家里有多少人吗?

B: 嗯, 当然。他就住在我家隔壁。他家有7口人。他的爷爷奶奶和爸爸妈妈都跟他住在一起。但是他的哥哥在另外一个城市工作, 而他的妹妹在国外上学。

A: 哦, 我的天哪! 这么多人住在一起啊!

B: 是啊,而且他的父母对他很严格的。

A: 难怪他对我们会这么严格。

# 相关词汇与句型

relationship [rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp] n. 关系

family member

[ˈfæməli ][ˈmembə(r) ] 家庭成员

parent(s)

['peərənt(s)] *n*. 父(母)亲

mother

**motner** ['mʌðə(r)] *n.* 

母亲 father

[ 'fa:ðə(r)] *n*.

父亲

younger sister

 $['j \land ng \ni (r)]['s ist \ni (r)]$ 

妹妹

elder brother

[(r)eblo<sup>†</sup>][(r)eblo<sup>†</sup>] 哥哥

grandparent(s)

['grænpeərənt(s)] n.

祖父(母)

grandmother

[ˈgrænmʌðə(r)] *n.* 

祖母

grandfather

['grænfa:ðə(r)] n.

祖父

#### 工作与职业 Jobs and careers



# 相关词汇与句型

#### dentist

['dentist] n.

牙医

#### worker

['wɜ:kə(r)] n.

工人

#### teacher

['ti:t $\int \vartheta(\mathbf{r})$ ] n.

教师

#### doctor

['doktə(r)] n.

医生

#### farmer

['fa:mə(r)] n.

农民

#### driver

['draivə(r)] n.

司机

#### lawyer

['lɔ:jə(r)] n.

律师

#### engineer

[ $_{1}$ end $_{3}$ i $_{1}$ n $_{1}$ ə $_{1}$ (r)] n.

工程师

#### businessman

['biznəsmæn] n.

商人

#### housewife

['hauswaif] n.

家庭主妇

### 情景对话

(An interview between a teacher and a student who is going to choose a good school to attend.)

A: Hello, can you introduce yourself?

B: Yes. My name is Christa. I'm 10 years old. There are 5 people in my family. They are my mother, father, grandfather, my elder brother and me. My grandfather is a farmer; my father is a businessman; my mother is a housewife and my elder brother is an engineer in a motor company.

A: Wow, such a big family. Then what do you want to be when you grow up?

B: I want to be a doctor so that I can help the sick.

A: Good boy. I believe you can do well.

B: Thanks.

# 参考译文

(一位老师和一位即将要选择好学校读书 的学生之间的谈话)

A: 你好, 你能做个自我介绍吗?

B: 当然。我的名字叫克丽斯塔。我今年10岁。 我家里有5口人,分别是我的妈妈,爸 爸,爷爷,哥哥和我。我的爷爷是个农 民,我的爸爸是个商人,我的妈妈是个 家庭主妇,还有我的哥哥在汽车公司里 当工程师。

A: 哇, 这么大的一个家庭啊。那你长大后 想做什么呢?

B: 我想当医生,这样我就可以救死扶伤了。

A: 真是个好孩子。我相信你能做到。

B: 谢谢。



# 004 \*\*\*\*

#### 游戏与休闲 Games and leisure



A: Where are you going?

B: I'm going to the funfair.

A: How relaxed you are! Have you finished your homework yet?

B: Yes, of course. That's why I can go to the funfair.

A: I really admire you. I have to stay at home to do my homework. What do you usually do in your spare time?

B: Usually I prefer playing computer games at home. But sometimes I like playing chess or playing cards with my parents.

A: Great. You don't like going outside, do you?

B: No. What about you?

A: I like doing some sports in the gym center. If spring comes, I usually fly a kite in the open air with my friends.

B: I would rather stay at home.



A: 你要去哪里?

B: 我要去游乐场。

A: 你真轻松! 你的作业做完了吗?

B: 当然。那就是我能去游乐场的原因。

A: 我真的很羡慕你。我得待在家里做作业。 你一般空闲时间干什么呢?

B: 通常我喜欢在家里玩电脑游戏。但是有时 候我喜欢和我的父母下棋或者玩纸牌。

A: 真好。你不喜欢外出, 对吧?

B: 不喜欢。你呢?

A: 我喜欢在体育馆运动。如果春天来了的话, 我通常会在户外和朋友放风筝。

B: 那我宁愿待在家里。

# 相关词汇与句型

physical games

[ˈfɪzɪkl][geɪmz] 体育运动

computer games

[kəmˈpjuːtə(r)][geɪmz] 电脑游戏

\*sport

[spo:t] n. 体育运动

hide-and-seek

[ˌhaɪdnˈsiːk] 捉迷藏

fly a kite

[flaɪ][ə][kaɪt] 放风筝

spare time

[speə(r)][taɪm] 空余时间

play chess

[pleɪ][tʃes] 下棋

horse-riding

['hɔːsraɪdɪŋ]

骑马

play cards

[pleɪ][kɑ:dz] 玩纸牌

funfair

['fanfeə(r)] n.

游乐场

# OO5 爱好 Hobbies





collect stamps [kəˈlekt][stæmps] 集邮

coin

[koin] n.

硬币

doll

[dɒl] *n*.

娃娃

sing

[siŋ] v.

唱歌

dance

[da:ns] v.

跳舞

draw

['dro:] v.

IHI IHI

play the piano [pleɪ][ðə][piˈænəu] 弹钢琴

\*listen to music [lɪsn][tə]['mju:zɪk]

听音乐

read novels

[ri:d][ˈnɒvlz]

读小说

travel

[trævl] v.

旅游

# 情景短文

My name is Tracy. I am a primary school student. I have lots of friends at school. We all have our own hobbies. I like playing the piano very much, and every Sunday I go to my aunt's to learn how to play, because she teaches piano lessons.

My best friend Lucy loves drawing a lot. She can draw many things. Sometimes she gives pictures to me as gifts. My neighbour Kate enjoys dancing. She always dances in front of us. On weekends, I sometimes invite some other friends to my house. We like reading novels, singing and listening to music together.



我叫特蕾西。我是一名小学生。我在学校 有很多朋友。我们都有自己的爱好。我非常喜 欢弹钢琴,每个星期天我都去姑姑家学习弹钢 琴,因为她教钢琴课。

我最好的朋友露西很喜欢画画。她能画很多东西。有时候她把画作为礼物送给我。我的邻居凯特喜欢跳舞。她总是在我们面前跳舞。有时候我在周末邀请一些其他的朋友来我家,我们喜欢一起看小说,唱歌还有听音乐。



Describing feelings



Jenny is a poor girl. She couldn't walk when she was born. Her parents were very sad about this and worried about her. But they had to send her to school to study. Before going to school, Jenny was really nervous, and she was afraid to see others at school. Her parents still asked her to school.

At first, she kept away from her classmates so she felt really lonely. But to her surprise, her classmates were very nice to her. They helped her a lot. Later on, she became pleased and got on well with others.



珍妮是个很可怜的女孩。她一出生就无法 走路。她的父母对此很伤心并且很担心她。但 是他们不得不送她去学校学习。在去学校之前, 珍妮很紧张,她很怕在学校看到其他人。(可) 她的父母仍然坚持让她上学。

刚开始的时候,她远离其他的同学,所以 她感到很孤单。但是令她惊讶的是,她的同学 们都对她很好。他们帮了她很多忙。后来,她 变得开心了并且能跟其他同学友好相处。



happy

开心的

伤心的

angry

生气的

upset

难过的

满意的

proud

sad

['hæpi] adj. [sæd] adj. ['ængri] adi. ['apset] adj. pleased [pli:zd] adj. [praud] adj.

> Ionely ['ləunli] adj. 孤独的

自豪的, 骄傲的

worried ['wʌrid] adj. 担心的

nervous

['ns:vəs] adj. 紧张的 afraid [ə'freid] adi. 害怕的

#### 表达情感 Expressing emotions





#### smile

[smail] v.

微笑

laugh

[la:f] v.

笑

cry

[krai] v.

哭

shout

[∫a∪t] v.

喊,叫

\*cheer up

 $[t \int [a][(r)][\Lambda p]$ 

使人振作

#### please

[pli:z] v.

使人开心

be angry with

[bi][ˈæŋgri][wɪð]

生气

hate

[heit] v.

讨厌

annoy

[əˈnɔɪ] v.

使人烦躁

disappoint

[,disə<sup>l</sup>pəint] v.

使人失望

# 情景短文

I got an A in the exam this time, and when I got the paper, my teacher smiled at me and said, "You've done a good job." But my deskmate didn't pass the exam, she cried when she saw her score.

I cheered her up and said, "Don't worry, you will pass the exam next time." "No, I hate English, and I will never do a good job as you did. I will disappoint my parents again. They will be really angry with me if they know I didn't pass. What should I do?" I shouted at her, "Come on! You have to study hard, or you will never please your parents. And I will also be angry with you!"



这一次考试我得了优秀,当我拿到考卷的时候,老师对着我笑了笑,说:"你做得不错。" 但是我的同桌考试不及格,当她看到她的分数 的时候她哭了。

我安慰她道:"不用担心,你下次一定会通过考试的。""不,我讨厌英语,我永远都不会像你一样做得那么好。我又要让我的父母失望了。如果他们知道我考试没及格的话他们会很生气的。我该怎么办呢?"我对着她吼道:"不要这样!你必须努力学习,否则你永远都不会让你父母开心的。而且我也会生你的气的!"



# 肯定与否定 Positive and negative



Helen Keller was a disabled person. She was unable to see, to hear or to speak. So she seldom had friends. She felt really lonely when she was young. She was sure that in the world nobody liked her.

Her mother wanted her to learn how to live by herself. So she asked Mrs. Sullivan to teach her as her teacher. Helen agreed to follow Mrs. Sullivan. Several years later, she could live a happy life all by herself.



海伦·凯勒是个残疾人。她的眼睛瞎了, 耳朵聋了而且还是个哑巴。所以她几乎没有朋 友。当她很小的时候她感到特别孤单。她觉得 这个世界上没有人喜欢她。

她的妈妈想让她学习如何生活自理。她请 沙利文女士来当她的老师教她。海伦同意跟随 沙利文女士学习。几年之后,她能完全依靠自 己过着幸福的生活。

# 相关词汇与句型

\*agree [əˈɡriː] v. 同意 disagree

[ˌdɪsəˈgri:] v. 不赞同 like

> [laɪk] v. 喜欢

dislike [dɪsˈlaɪk] v.

> 不喜欢 sure

[ʃʊə(r)] *adj.* 肯定的 be able to

[bi]['eɪbl][tu]

能够

be unable to [bi][ʌnˈeɪbl][tu] 不能

may

[meɪ] aux. v. 可能,会

must

[mʌst] *aux. v.* 必须,一定

can

[kæn] *aux. v.* 能够,可以