新课标

# 新新阅读先锋

## 满分阅读训练营

主编 李永全 徐丽莹

小学五年级 英语

吉林教育出版社
JILIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

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READINGVANGUARD

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回答是什么，讲解为什么。

# Unit 21

## A monkey and a turtle

Tracy and her mum walk in a street. They see a big cat and a small cat there.

**清除阅读障碍**

*monkey* ['mʌŋki] *n.* 猴子　　*thought* [θɔ:t] *v.* 想，思考

### 动笔做一做

Ⅰ. 判断正(T)误(F)。

(　　) 1 One day, a monkey, a turtle and a rabbit ran a race.

### 译文

**猴子和海龟**

一天，一只猴子和一只海龟比赛跑。猴子说："我个头大。我跑得快。我会赢。"

### 语法小课堂

**一般现在时的用法**

1. 表示事物或人物的特征状态。

◉ 例：He is thin and short. 他又瘦又小。

My friend is a boy. 我的朋友是个男孩。

### 答案详解

**Unit 21**

Ⅰ.

1. F　rabbit 没有参加比赛。

2. T　3. T　4. T　5. T

Ⅱ.

1. C　猴子个头大，跑得快。



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# Unit 1

## Making his mark

A man from the state of Chu was crossing a river. In the boat, his sword fell into the river. Immediately he made a mark on the boat. "This is where my sword fell off." he said.

When the boat stopped moving, he went into the river to look for his sword at the place where he had marked the boat.

The boat had moved but the sword had not. Isn' this a very foolish way to look for a sword?

**清除阅读障碍**

***sword*** [sɔ:d] *n.* 剑
***immediately*** [i'mi:djətli] *ad.* 立刻,立即
***mark*** [mɑ:k] *v.* 写,画,做记号

### 动笔做一做

读过上面的短文,想一想下面的说法哪个对哪个错?对的写 T,错的写 F。

( ) 1 The man came from the state of Chu.
( ) 2 When his sword fell into the water, he went into the water to look for it immediately.
( ) 3 He made a mark on the boat when the sword fell into the river.
( ) 4 The boat moved and the sword moved.



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( ) 5 He is a foolish man.

## 译文

### 刻舟求剑

来自楚国的一个人要过河。在船上，他的剑掉到了河里。他马上在船上刻了一个记号。他说道："这是我的剑掉进河里的地方。"

船停下来的时候，他在他做标记的地方跳入河中寻找他的剑。船已经移动了，剑仍然停留在原来的地方。这种寻找剑的方法难道不是很愚蠢吗？

## 语法小课堂

### 一般过去时（行为动词作谓语句型结构）

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。

◉例：Immediately he made a mark on the boat. 他立刻在船上做了个记号。

注意到了吗？句子中的谓语动词一律用动词的过去式形式，并不随主语的人称和数发生变化。

☆肯定句句型：主语+动词的过去式

◉例：I visited my grand parents last weekend. 上周末我去看望了爷爷奶奶。

☆否定句句型：主语+助动词 did+not+动词原形

◉例：You didn't rull him in the camera. 你没把他拖进照相机。

在否定句和疑问句中，因使用了助动词 did，行为动词必须恢复原形。

☆一般疑问句句型：Did+主语+动词原形+其他

◉例：Did you read books？ 你看书吗？

☆特殊疑问句句型：疑问词+did+主语+动词原形+其他

◉例：What did you do last weekend？

上周末你做了什么？

关于一般过去时，我们就简单地学这些，你都掌握了吗？加油呀！

# Unit 2

## How the wren became queen?

All the birds came to choose their queen. A lot of talking was done.

"Beauty is what we need in a queen." said the peacock.

"No, we need someone wise." said the owl. "Or who talks best." said the parrot.

But the eagle said, "The best flyer should be queen. We must choose the bird that flies the highest."

As the eagle was strong, all the other birds agreed.

At a signal the birds flew up. The eagle soon rose higher than them all until she was too tired to fly any higher. Then a wren, which had been perched on the eagle's back, flew even higher. So to the rule of the eagle, the wren became queen.

**清除阅读障碍**

*peacock* ['pi:kɔk] *n.* 孔雀　*owl* [əul] *n.* 猫头鹰　*eagle* ['i:gl] *n.* 鹰
*parrot* ['pærət] *n.* 鹦鹉　*signal* ['signl] *n.* 信号
*wren* [ren] *n.* 鹪鹩　*perch* ['pɜ:tʃ] *v.* 栖息

### 动笔做一做

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

( ) 1 _____ is the most beautiful bird.
A. Parrot　B. Peacock　C. Owl　D. Eagle

( ) 2 The _____ is the strongest bird.
A. eagle　B. wren　C. owl　D. peacock

( ) 3 _____ wants the best talker to be queen.

A. Parrot　　B. Owl　　C. Peacock　　D. Eagle

(　　) 4 The wren perched on the eagle's _____.

A. back　　B. head　　C. mouth　　D. neck

(　　) 5 The wren is the _____ bird..

A. cleverest　　B. most beautiful　　C. strongest　　D. most colourful

## 译文

### 鹪鹩是如何当选为鸟中之后的?

所有的鸟都来争选鸟中之后的称号。鸟儿们在进行激烈的讨论。孔雀说:"美貌是当选皇后的必要条件。"

"不对,我们需要才华横溢的人。"猫头鹰说。"或者是健谈的人。"鹦鹉说道。

但是鹰说:"擅长飞翔的人才能成为皇后。我们必须选出飞得最高的鸟来当选。"

由于鹰比较强壮,其他的鸟都同意了。

信号发出鸟儿们飞起来了,老鹰很快地冲出鸟群,成为飞得最高的一个,直到它再也飞不动了。然后,一只趴在老鹰后背上休息的鹪鹩起飞了。所以根据鹰的规则,鹪鹩当选为皇后。

## 语法小课堂

### 形容词、副词的比较级构成

◉例:The eagle soon rose higher than them all. 鹰很快就飞得比所有的鸟都要高。

同学们,你们注意到例句中副词 high 的变化了吗?是的,这就是副词的规则变化,在词尾加 er;形容词的变化也一样,那么下面就具体的介绍一下。

1.一般单音节词在词尾加 er。

◉例:small—smaller　high—higher

2.以 e 结尾的词,加 r。

◉例:large—larger

3.以辅音+y 结尾的词,变 y 为 i,再加 er。

◉例:early—earlier

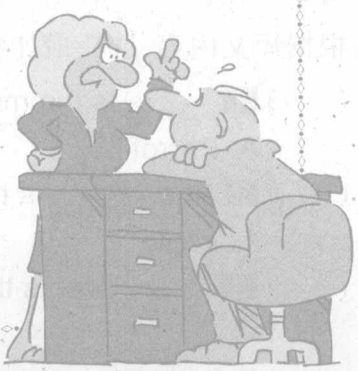
4.以重读闭音节结尾,词尾只有一个辅音字母,先双写结尾的辅音字母,再加 er。

◉例:hot—hotter　thin—thinner

5.多音节词一般采用 more 和 most 构成比较级。

◉例:interesting　more interesting

还有一些不规则的变化,在以后的学习中我们再具体了解吧!



# Unit 3

## Two nos mean yes

Policeman Joe wants to ask for a few days off work. He wants to travel with his family.

His superior Mark doesn't want him to leave, but he has no real excuse to say no to him. So Mark says to Joe, "Ok, I'll write 'Yes' and 'No' on two pieces of paper. Then I'll fold them. You can pick only one. If you pick 'Yes', you'll have the vacation."

"I'm sure he'll write 'No' on both pieces of paper." thinks Joe. "What should I do?"

After a few minutes, Joe has an idea. He takes one piece from Mark and quickly swallows it. Then Mark says, "All right, Joe, you win."

Can you guess how Joe wins his vacation?

**清除阅读障碍**

***superior*** [sju:'piəriə] *n.* 上级　　***fold*** [fəuld] *v.* 折叠

***swallow*** ['swɔləu] *v.* 吞下

### 动笔做一做

根据短文内容,选择合适的选项完成句子或回答问题。

( ) 1 Joe wants to ask for a few days off work because he _____.

A. wants to travel with his family　　B. wants to have a rest

C. wants to go shopping　　D. doesn't want to work

( ) 2 Mark writes "Yes" and "No" on two pieces of paper because _____.

A. he wants to play a game with Joe　　B. he doesn't want Joe to leave

C. he can't find Joe　　D. he is a little ill

( ) 3 In fact(事实上), Mark writes nos _____ on the paper.
A. one B. two C. three D. four

( ) 4 Joe _____ one piece of paper.
A. eats B. throws C. tears D. hides

( ) 5 Can you guess how Joe wins his vacation?

## 译文

### 两个“不”意味着“是”

Joe 警官想请几天假休息，他想和家人去旅行。

他的上级 Mark，不想让他去，但是他没有合适的理由拒绝他。所以 Mark 对 Joe 说：“好吧！我在两张纸条上写上‘是’和‘否’，然后我把它们折起来，你可以选择一个，如果你选择的是‘是’你就可以去度假。”

Joe 想：“他一定在两张纸条上都写着‘否’，我应该怎么办呢？”

过了一会，Joe 想出了一个办法。他从 Mark 那里抽出一张纸条，然后很快地把它吞了下去。然后 Mark 说到：“好吧！ Joe，你赢了！”

你能猜到 Joe 是如何赢得假期的吗？

## 语法小课堂

### 一般现在时的用法

1. 表示事物或人物的特征状态。
◉例：He is thin and short. 他又瘦又小。
My friend is a boy. 我的朋友是个男孩。
He wants to travel with his family.
他想和他的家人去旅行。

2. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。
◉例：I often do my homework. 我经常做作业。

3. 表示客观现实。
◉例：The earth goes around the sun.
地球绕着太阳转。

# Unit 4

## Computers

Computers are becoming a part of our life.

In fact, they are almost everywhere. In many schools, more and more students use the computers. Computers can help them to learn and play. In many companies, more and more computers are replacing people to work.

Computers are taking over the world.

**清除阅读障碍**

***computer*** [kəm'pju:tə] *n.* 计算机,电脑　　***company*** ['kʌmpəni] *n.* 公司
***replace*** [ri'pleis] *v.* 取代　　***part*** [pɑ:t] *n.* 部分
***a part of ...*** 的一部分
***take over*** 接管……取代……

### 动笔做一做

Ⅰ. 阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

(　　) 1 Computer is a part of our life.
(　　) 2 Computers are almost everywhere.
(　　) 3 Students can't play games with computer.
(　　) 4 Computers are very useful.
(　　) 5 People have nothing to do in many companies

Ⅱ. 选择填空。

1 English is becoming a part _____ our life.

A. for　　B. of　　C. in　　D. with

2 _____ fact, computers are here and there.

A. For　　B. Of　　C. In　　D.With



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