新课程标准英语阅读(二级)

教育部"十五"重点课题研究成果

小道语子

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3

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多读书,进入奇妙的英语世界

从 2002 年开始, 小学逐年开设了英语课。我们迎来了学习英语的春天。

英语课程标准强调,小学生学英语——

要有"持续的兴趣和爱好";

要"能在图片的帮助下听懂、读懂并讲述简单的故事";

"能根据图片或提示写简单的句子";

"在学习中乐于参与,积极合作、主动请教。乐于了解异国文化、 习俗"。

在英语学习中, 听说固然重要, 但要想从根本上提高英语水平, 就要多读书。只有输入才有输出, 读书是最大的输入。

"人生识字聪明始"通过大量阅读可以多认字,字认得越多越想多看书,读书-认字-再读书-再认字,这是一个良性循环。

本套阅读材料根据原汁原味的英语加以改编,努力适合中国儿童 阅读水平。文章语言简单,生动幽默,图文并茂,寓意深刻。本套小 学英语易进阅读是一部生动的系列英语"小人书",其主要特色是:

同步阅读 这套英语"小人书"所出现的单词和句型都是与小学 各年级同步的,充分体现了易读。

紧扣话题 本套英语"小人书"所谈论的话题有:个人情况、家庭、学校生活、动物、玩具、文具、时间、数字、颜色、天气、植物、运动、节日和日常生活等。

贴近生活 本套"小人书"反映了英美国家少年儿童的日常生活·和学校生活,揭示了少年儿童的心理特征,让小朋友和书中主人公一起活动,充分体现了乐读。

让我们多读书, 进入奇妙的英语世界吧。

编者



1. Catch the bus	1
2. I just forgot	14
3. Cat on the mat	28
4. Tomorrow	40
5. New friends	51
6. The new fence	60
7. I'm hungry	68
8. Clock watching	. 72
9. Bug	77
10. The kite	84
11. Miss White's busy day	94





Catch the bus

赶乘公共汽车

It is almost seven.

All is quiet
in the Bears' Home.

差不多七点钟了。 在小熊的家里仍是一片寂静。





The cubs are asleep at seven o'clock.

The alarm goes off.

It is quite a shock.

Five minutes later, they are back to sleep.

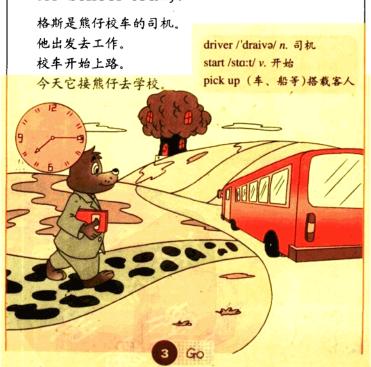
Brother and sister are back to sleep!

七点了,熊仔们在熟睡。 闹钟响了,声音很大。 五分钟后,他们又入睡了 兄妹俩又睡着了

工分针后,他们又人睡了 cub /kab/ n. 幼仔; 小伙子 alarm /ɔ'lɑ:m/ n. 闹钟 go off 爆发; 出发 shock /ʃɔk/ n. 霍动



Gus is the driver of the cubs' school bus. He goes off to work. The school bus starts on its way. It picks up cubs for school today.





The bus stops here.
The bus stops there.
It picks up bear
after bear after bear.

Will our cubs be ready?

It is a worry.

They may not be — unless they hurry.

校车停这儿,校车停那儿。 校车接幼熊,一个又一个。 by ready 准备好 worry /'wari/ n. & v.

焦虑, 烦恼, 担心 unless /ən'les/ conj. 除非 hurry /ˈhʌri/ v. 赶快





But are they worrying?
They are not.
Are they hurrying?
They are not.
Are they still in bed?
Yes, they are.

但是他们着急吗? 不,他们不着急。 他们动作快吗? 不,他们不快。 他们仍在睡吗? 是的,他们仍在睡。

still /stil/ ad. 还,仍旧





Ma sees the bus.

She starts to worry.

To catch that bus,
her cubs must hurry.

But upstairs there is not
a single sound!

熊妈妈看见校车。 她开始着急起来。 她的孩子们要赶上校车就得快。 但是楼上仍没有一点起床的声音。





No more dreams for Sister and Brother They wake up to an angry mother

熊兄妹不能再做梦了。 他们醒来,见到的是愤怒的母亲。

> dream /dri:m/ n. 梦 angry /'æŋgri/ a. 生气的, 发怒的





The school bus is almost there—at the house of Brother and Sister Bear!

校车几乎就要到了! 就要到熊兄妹的家了!



此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook



Hurry! Hurry!
Rush! Rush! Rush!
Wash and dress.
Comb and brush.

快!快! 冲!冲!冲! 洗脸,穿衣, 梳头和刷牙!

rush /raʃ/ v. 冲;急促行事 dress /dres/ v. 穿衣服 comb /kəum/ v. 用梳子梳理(头发) brush /braʃ/ v. 用刷子刷…





Downstairs! Downstairs in a flash!

Eat some breakfast! Off you dash!

下楼,下楼!

快速下楼!

吃点早饭,

急忙离开!

downstairs /,daun'steəz/ ad. 往楼下

in a flash 即刻,一瞬间 dash off 急忙地离开





At eight o'clock, they catch the bus. They say hello to Gus! 八点钟,他们赶上了校车。 他们向格斯问好!

Moral:

If you sleep past seven, you might be late when the school bus comes for you at eight!

教训:

假如你睡过了七点, 就可能赶不上八点来接你的校车!

moral/morəl/n. (寓言等的)教训,格言



一般现在时

表示经常性、反复性的动作或特征常用一般现在时。

肯(肯定句): I work here. 我在这儿工作。

否(否定句): I don't work here. 我不在这儿工作。

问(疑问句): Do you work here? 你在这儿工作吗?

答(答句): Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

是的,我在这儿工作。/不,我不在这儿工作。

主语为单数第三人称时动词词尾一般加-s,疑问句用does 代替do,如:

He works here. He doesn't work here.

Does he work here?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

以s, x, o, ch, sh结尾的动词词尾加-es, 如:

He often misses the last bus. 他常赶不上末班车。

My uncle always fixes his radio.

我叔叔总是修理他的收音机。

She goes home on Sundays. 她每逢星期天回家。

Miss Li teaches me English. 李老师教我英语。

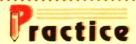
Mother washes her face in her room.

妈妈在她的房间洗脸。

动词be用am, is, are形式:

I am a pupil. He is a pupil. We are pupils.

我是一名学生。他是一名学生。我们是学生。





根据阅读内容, 判断正误

- () 1. At seven o'clock, all is quiet in the Bear's House.
- () 2. Gus is the teacher of the cub's school.
- () 3. When Ma sees the bus, there is not a single sound upstairs.
- 4. Sister and Brother wake up to an angry mother.
- () 5. At nine o'clock, they catch the bus.





Sometimes I remember, and sometimes I just forget.

有的时候,我记得, 有的时候我只是忘记了。

remember /ri'membə/ v. 记得,想起 forget /fə'get/ v. 忘记

