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小学

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## 强化训练

四年级

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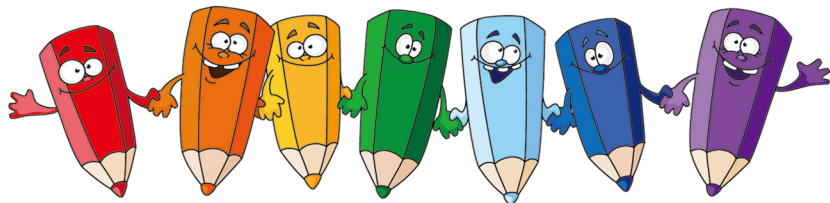
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小学

# 英语阅读

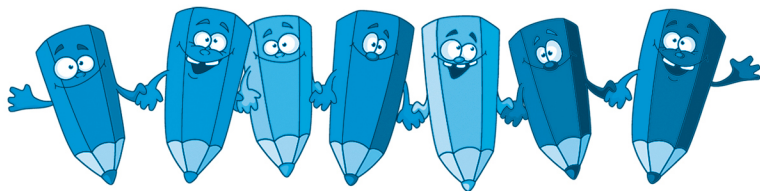
# 强化训练

四年级

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# 前言

看着市场上浩如烟海、质量参差不齐的小学英语教辅图书,有一个想法在我们心中由来已久,那就是编写一套真正内容扎实、效果明显、让同学和家长们的每一分钱都不虚掷的小学英语阅读理解丛书。经过精心选编和翻译,经过无数次推敲和取舍,现在,这套丛书终于完稿了,以下是它们的六个主要特点,希望对您有所帮助。

- 一、**内容经典,所有篇目均选自历年重点初中招生试题、小学英语竞赛试题及引进版阅读材料。**我们尤其注重英文的地道和原汁原味,剔除了某些由中国人撰写的、带有明显中文思维痕迹的文章。
- 二、**难度分级,生词注释。**丛书从一、二年级到六年级难度逐步加升,让阅读者的英语水平在不知不觉中提高。生词注释和例句突出重点,便于完全掌握关键词汇。
- 三、**全文翻译,彻底解决读不懂、读不透、练习做了很多可水平提升缓慢的问题。**我们尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文,力求使同学们读一篇就彻底消化一篇。
- 四、**采用一二年级五篇阅读理解、三至六年级四篇阅读理解加一篇完形填空的周计划模式,与初中英语题型相吻合。**本书共16周,一周之内每天读一篇,题量不大便于坚持,以达到循序渐进的目的。
- 五、**附赠纯正外教发音MP3下载,且每篇阅读文章配有二维码。**同学们可在阅读前或阅读后反复听音频,熟悉外教发音,培养自己的英文耳朵。
- 六、**可进行看图说话练习。**看图作文是小升初热点题型,本书不少文章配有精彩场景图,您可根据图画及英文提示,先用一两句简短的英文描述图画,再阅读文章,检测自己的表达是否正确地道。

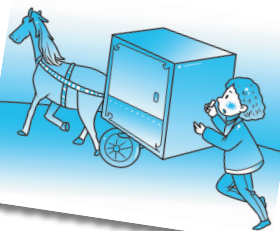
编者



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# Term 1

## 上学期



第1周  
WEEK ONE

## Monday



Track 01

阅读下面的短文,判断正误。

A bee went to a river to drink. As it was drinking, it was carried away by the running water. A kind bird saw the bee's danger. It picked a leaf off a tree and threw it into the water in front of the bee. The bee was able to climb on to the leaf, and it was brought to the bank. The bee thanked the bird and then flew away.

Several days later, the bird was sitting in a tree. It did not see that a man was aiming his gun at it. But the bee saw what the man was doing. So the bee flew into the man's eye. The man couldn't see the bird clearly and was not able to shoot it. The bird flew away.

In this way, both the bird and the bee saved each other's lives.

## 生词

**running** /ˈrʌnɪŋ/ *adj.* 流动的: We heard the sound of running water. 我们听到了流水声。

**aim** /eɪm/ *v.* 瞄准: She picked up the gun, aimed, and fired. 她拿起枪, 瞄准, 射击。

- ① A bee went to a river to drink some water.
- ② The bee picked up a leaf and threw it into the water.
- ③ The bee was carried away by the running water and died.
- ④ One day a man wanted to shoot the bird.
- ⑤ The bee saved the bird's life because the man had killed the bird.

## 参考译文

一只蜜蜂来到河边饮水。正饮水时,它被水流冲走了。一只心地善良的鸟儿看到了蜜蜂的危险。它从树上啄下一片树叶,扔到蜜蜂前方的水中。蜜蜂得以爬到树叶上,并被带到岸边。蜜蜂谢过鸟儿,飞走了。

几天后,这只鸟儿落在一棵树上。它没有发现有个男人正举枪瞄准它。但蜜蜂看到了他的所作所为。于是蜜蜂飞进男人的眼里。男人看不清鸟儿的位置,无法射击,鸟儿飞走了。

就这样,鸟儿和蜜蜂互相挽救了对方的生命。

## Tuesday



Track 02

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

A traveler hurried down to the hall of a hotel. He had only 15 minutes to get to the station before the train started. Suddenly he remembered that he left something in his room upstairs.

“Look here, boy,” he said to the young waiter. “Run up to my room and see if I have left a bag on the table there. Be quick, please.”

The boy ran upstairs. Five minutes passed. The traveler was walking up and down in the hall and he was looking at his watch again and again. At last, the boy came.

“Yes, sir,” he reported to the traveler. “You have left the bag there. It’s right on the table in your room.”

## 生词

**hall** /hɔ:l/ *n.* (酒店的)大堂,前厅: We waited in the hall at the elevators. 我们在大堂的电梯处等你。

**upstairs** /ˌʌpˈsteəz/ *adv.* 在楼上: She’s sleeping upstairs. 她在楼上睡觉。

**up and down** 前前后后,来来回回,上上下下: She was jumping up and down. 她跳上跳下。

**right** /raɪt/ *adv.* 正好,就: Put it right in the middle. 把它放在正中央。



- ① The traveler lived in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. station      B. room downstairs      C. hall      D. hotel
- ② When the traveler remembered that he had left something in the room, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asked the waiter to run upstairs for it  
B. ran downstairs for it himself  
C. ran up to his room himself  
D. went to look for it with the boy
- ③ After the boy left, the traveler \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was walking up and down the room  
B. was very worried  
C. was very happy  
D. was waiting quietly in the hall
- ④ The traveler looked at his watch again and again because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something was wrong with it  
B. he liked it very much  
C. he didn't know when the train would start  
D. he was afraid that he couldn't catch the train
- ⑤ At last the waiter came back, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brought back the bag      B. didn't find the bag  
C. didn't bring back the bag      D. gave the bag to the traveler

### 参考译文

一位旅客匆匆下楼,来到酒店的大堂。他只有15分钟时间赶到火车站,否则火车就要开了。突然,他想起他把一样东西忘在楼上的房间里了。

“喂,小伙子,”他对年轻的服务员说。“跑到楼上我的房间去看看,是否落了一个包在桌子上。请快点。”

男孩跑上楼。5分钟过去了。这位旅客在大堂里走来走去,不停地看自己的表。终于,男孩下来了。

“是的,先生,”他向这位旅客报告说。“你把包落在那里了,就在房间的桌子上。”



### Track 03

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

One evening, after work, I got on a train, found a seat and sat down. A man was next to me. He was reading a book. I had nothing to do, so I read the same book with the man.

I read a page and sat back, waiting for him to turn it. After a while, I found he didn't turn the page. He just kept on reading.

There weren't many words on the page to read. There were mostly pictures in the book. So I turned to the man and said, "You know," I went on, "if you learn to read faster, you can read more."

He thought about that for a minute or two. "If I read too fast," he said at last, "my book won't last me to my station."

生词

**sit back** 往后靠坐在椅子上, 宽舒地休息: When we needed you to help, all you did was sit back. 当我们需要你帮助时, 你只是袖手旁观。

**mostly** /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 主要地, 几乎全部: The guests are mostly friends of the bride. 客人主要是新娘的朋友。

**last** /la:st/ v. 持续, 坚持; 够……之用: This pack of cigarette won't last me a week. 这包香烟不够我抽一周。

- 1 The story happened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the station B. on the train  
C. in the reading room D. on the bus
- 2 The writer sat close to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a man B. a woman C. nobody D. a boy
- 3 The writer read the same book with the man beside him because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he found the book was his  
B. he had nothing to do  
C. he liked reading picture books  
D. he found the book was interesting

- ④ The man read \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. very fast B. very slowly  
 C. as fast as the writer D. as slowly as writer
- ⑤ Why did the man read in this way?  
 A. Because he was waiting for the writer.  
 B. Because he enjoyed the pictures very much.  
 C. Because he wanted his reading to last until he got to his station.  
 D. Because he was sleeping.

### 参考译文

一天晚上下班后,我登上火车,找到一个座位坐下来。我旁边坐着一个男人,他在读一本书。我无事可做,便和他一起看起来。

我读了一页,往后一靠,等待他翻页。过了一会儿,我发现他没有翻页,只是继续阅读。

这一页没有多少文字,主要是一些图画。于是我转身对他说:“你要知道,如果你学着读快一点,就能多读一些。”

他想了一两分钟。“如果我读得太快,”他最后说,“这本书就不能让我坚持到下车。”

## Thursday



Track 04

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

A little boy came to a new town. His name was Peter. Of course, he lived with his mother and father. His family was very rich. They had a gardener and a cook and they had a lot of servants.

Peter was going to a new school. On the first day his mother said to him, “Peter, be modest at your new school. Don’t say we are rich.”

Peter said, “Yes, Mother.”

So Peter went to school. He met his new teacher. And he sat down with the other children. The teacher said, “Good morning, children. The first exercise today is a composition. The topic of the composition is ‘My Family’.”

So every child wrote a composition. This was Peter's composition: "My name is Peter. My family is very poor. My father is very poor. My mother is very poor. The gardener is very poor. The cook is very poor, and all the other servants are very poor..."

## 生词

**gardener** /'gɑ:dnə/ *n.* 园丁: A gardener's work is to take care of a garden. 园丁的工作就是照料花园。

**cook** /kʊk/ *n.* 厨师: Dinner was delicious! You're a great cook! 饭菜味道好极了! 你厨艺真好!

**servant** /'sɜ:vənt/ *n.* 仆人, 随从: The king arrived, followed by his servants. 国王驾到, 后面跟着随从。

**modest** /'mɒdɪst/ *adj.* 谦虚的: You're too modest. 你太谦虚了。

**composition** /ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃn/ *n.* 作文: My composition was six pages long. 我的作文长达6页。

**topic** /'tɒpɪk/ *n.* 题目: What is the topic of your speech? 你演讲的题目是什么?

- ① Peter was \_\_\_\_\_ at his school in a new town.  
A. a new student                      B. an old student  
C. a new teacher                      D. an old teacher
- ② Peter's mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to study hard at school  
B. not to play with the other students  
C. not to say their family is rich  
D. not to say their family is poor
- ③ The teacher asked the students to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. listen to her carefully              B. write a composition  
C. go home after school              D. do their homework in the evening
- ④ The teacher may know \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. Peter is a new student              B. Peter's family is very poor  
C. Peter's family is very rich              D. Peter's parents are farmers

## 参考译文

一个小男孩来到一个新城镇。他叫彼得。当然,他和父母一起生活。他的

家庭很富有。他们雇有一名园丁、一名厨师和许多仆人。

彼得要去新学校了。上学的第一天,妈妈对他说:“彼得,在新学校要谦虚。不要说我们富裕。”

彼得说:“好的,妈妈。”

彼得来到学校。他见到了新老师。他和其他孩子坐在一起。老师说:“早上好,孩子们。今天的第一个练习是作文。作文的题目是《我的家庭》。”

于是,每个孩子都写了一篇作文。下面就是彼得的作文:“我叫彼得。我家很穷。我爸爸很穷,我妈妈很穷。园丁很穷,厨师很穷,其他所有仆人都很穷……”

## Friday



Track 05

将下列选项填入空格,每项只能使用一次,有一项为多余选项。

- |         |           |           |          |         |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| A. city | B. young  | C. while  | D. asked | E. only |
| F. rest | G. put on | H. washed | I. busy  |         |

Cinderella was a nice girl. Her mother died when she was very 1. She lived with her stepmother and her two stepsisters. Every day she had to do a lot of housework. She cleaned the floor, 2 the clothes, cooked for her stepmother and stepsisters. They drank milk and ate good meals, but Cinderella could 3 eat the things they didn't want to eat and drink what they didn't want to drink.



One day, the King was going to have a birthday party in the 4 for his son, the Prince. All the girls in the city might go to the party. Cinderella's sisters were very happy, and they 5 their beautiful skirts and shoes. One of the stepsisters asked Cinderella to clean her shoes, 6 the other asked Cinderella to help her with clothes. Cinderella had to do all the things for them. She was so 7.

When her stepmother and sisters had all gone, Cinderella could have a 8 then.

## 生词

**Cinderella** /ˌsɪndə'relə/ *n.* 灰姑娘(童话中的人物,受继母虐待,后得仙女相助,与王子结为夫妇)

**step-** /step/ [前缀]表示“后”,“继”(指因父或母再婚所产生的关系): **stepfather** 继父/**stepbrother** 同父异母(或同母异父)兄弟

**prince** /prɪns/ *n.* 王子: Prince Charles 查尔斯王子

## 参考译文

灰姑娘是个好女孩,她很小的时候,妈妈就去世了。她跟继母及继母的两个女儿一起生活。每天她都要做很多家务活:清扫地板、洗衣服、给继母和两个姐姐做饭。继母和两个姐姐每天喝牛奶、吃好吃的饭菜,但灰姑娘只能吃她们不愿吃的、喝她们不愿喝的。

一天,国王要在城里为他的儿子、也就是王子举办一场生日晚会。城里的所有姑娘都可以参加。灰姑娘的两个姐姐很开心,她们穿上漂亮的衣裙和鞋子。一个姐姐让灰姑娘帮她擦鞋,另一个姐姐让灰姑娘帮她穿衣。灰姑娘只能为她们做所有的一切。她忙得焦头烂额。

当继母和两个姐姐都走后,灰姑娘才能休息一会儿。

第2周  
WEEK TWO

## Monday



Track 06

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

A tired traveler came to a hotel in a small town after a whole day's trip. Entering the hotel, he came to the front counter and asked for a room.

"Yes, gentleman, we have many rooms for hire," said the waiter. "And they have different prices. Rooms on the first floor, \$ 100 one night, the second floor, \$ 80, and the third floor, \$ 60. Which kind of room do you like?"

The traveler said nothing, turned back and walked away from the counter.

"Are they too expensive for you, sir?" asked the waiter.

"No, their prices are not high at all. But your hotel is not tall enough."

## 生词

**trip** /trip/ *n.* 旅行: I enjoyed the trip very much. 这次旅行我玩得很愉快。

**counter** /'kauntə/ *n.* 柜台: The shopkeeper put my things on the counter. 店主把我们的东西放在柜台上。

**floor** /flo:/ *n.* (楼房的)层: It was all still and quiet on the ground floor. 大楼底层一片寂静。

① If the traveler stayed on the third floor for 2 nights, he will have to pay \_\_\_\_\_.

- ② The last sentence said by the traveler means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he liked living high to have a good view  
 B. he was pleased with the prices  
 C. he couldn't afford the rooms on any floor  
 D. he thought the hotel too small to live in
- ③ Which of the following words can best describe the traveler?  
 A. Rich. B. Poor.  
 C. Humorous(幽默的). D. Kind.

### 参考译文

一名疲惫的游客经过一整天的旅行后,来到一家小镇上的旅馆。进入旅馆后,他来到前台询问房间的情况。

“是的,先生,我们有很多房间可供出租,”侍者说。“它们的价格各不相同。一层的房间每晚100美元,二层80美元,三层60美元。你想要哪种?”

游客什么也没说,转身离开柜台。

“是不是对你来说价格太贵了,先生?”侍者问。

“不是,它们的价格一点也不贵。可你们的旅馆不够高。”

## Tuesday



Track 07

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

John and Mike were good friends. They did not have much money, so when it was time for their holiday, John said, “Let's take our holiday in a truck, Mike. It's cheaper than a hotel. I can borrow my father's truck.” Mike was very happy. So they got into the truck and began their holiday.

They wanted to get up early the next morning to go fishing, but they did not have an alarm clock. “That's all right, John,” Mike said. “I'll put these small pieces of bread on the roof of the truck tonight and they will wake us up in the morning.”





John was very surprised, but he said nothing. Mike was right. As soon as it began to get light, some small birds came down to eat the bread, and their noise on the roof of the truck woke John and Mike up very quickly.

生词

**alarm** /ə'la:m/ *n.* 警报; 闹铃: There were several alarms during the night but no actual attacks. 那天夜里响了好几次警报, 但没有发生真正的袭击。 ||

**alarm clock** 闹钟: An alarm clock rings (sounds). 闹钟响起来。

**roof** /ru:f/ *n.* 屋顶, 车顶; 顶部: The bus had windows in the roof. 这辆公共汽车的顶部有窗户。

**light** /laɪt/ *adj.* (天)亮的: In summer it's still light at 10 o'clock. 在夏天, 晚上10点天还是亮的。

- ① Why did the boys go out for their holiday in a truck?
  - A. Because John's father lent them his truck.
  - B. Because they had little money.
  - C. Because they didn't like to stay in a hotel.
  - D. Because they wanted to be safe enough.
- ② What did the boys want to go the next day?
  - A. They wanted to buy an alarm clock.
  - B. They wanted to go swimming.
  - C. They wanted to go back home.
  - D. They wanted to go fishing somewhere.
- ③ Where did Mike put the small pieces of bread?
  - A. On the roof of the truck.
  - B. In the truck.
  - C. Under the truck.
  - D. Beside the truck.
- ④ Who woke them up early in the morning the next day?
  - A. Their parents.
  - B. The alarm clock.
  - C. The birds.
  - D. We don't know.
- ⑤ Which of the following is true?
  - A. John and Mike were twin brothers.
  - B. Mike wasn't very happy to take their holiday in the truck.
  - C. The next day no birds came down to eat the bread.