

新课标

英语阅读

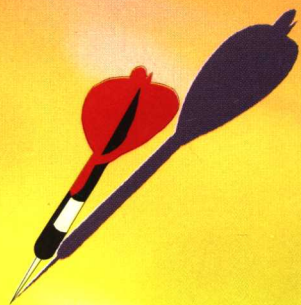
小学六年级·下册

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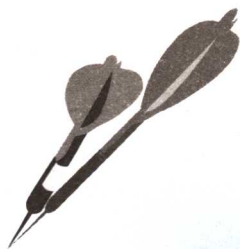
祝吉芳 (美)龙慧明 编

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新课标英语阅读

小学六年级·下册

祝吉芳 [美] 龙慧明 编

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前言

国家教育部最近颁布的《英语课程标准》(简称“新课标”)要求中小学阶段加强英语阅读训练,培养学生的综合阅读能力,提高阅读速度,扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面,并且明确规定各年级的学生必须完成一定字数的英语课外阅读。

为配合教育部《英语课程标准》的实施,促进中小学英语教学事业的发展,我们组织有关高校的英语专家、英美等国来华任教的优秀教师和全国重点中小学的骨干教师,联合编写了这套《新课标英语阅读》丛书。

本丛书以强化英语阅读训练为主,选材新颖,题材广泛,将情感态度、学习策略、语言知识、语言技能有机地融合于综合英语阅读之中,并且根据最新教考动态,提供阅读理解习题,力求具备以下特点:

1. 前瞻性。坚持以素质教育为主导,强调以学生为主体,充分激发阅读兴趣,全面提高阅读能力。
2. 新颖性。密切关注新课改信息,积极反映最新教研成果,促进学生人文素质的提高。
3. 时代性。所选阅读材料关注社会,关注生活,富有时代气息,有利于拓宽学生的文化视野。

这套丛书包括从小学五年级(上、下册)至高中三

年级(上、下册)共15册(初三全一册),要求依据新课标,以最新教学理念编写,并适当与现行小学、初中、高中英语教材衔接,配合实际教学,同时又有适当提高。

在小学分册,我们请美籍英语教师编写了一系列反映国外儿童生活的小故事和小对话,内容生动,语言活泼,充满情趣,并且根据课文特点,讲解一些重要的语言点,弥补现有教材只有课文没有讲解的缺陷。

在初中分册,我们侧重选择各种短小精悍的文章,设有“阅读起跑线”、“阅读加油站”、“阅读大舞台”、“阅读新境界”四个栏目,配有多种形式的练习,增强学生的阅读兴趣,扩大知识视野。

在高中分册,我们设有“试听风景线”、“阅读步行街”、“经典加油站”、“阅读大舞台”四个栏目,进一步强化阅读推理能力。在高三下册,我们附有2001年—2004年全国高考英语阅读试题,以便了解高考实际要求,争取好的成绩。

为了让学生在提高阅读能力的同时,增强英语听力与朗读技能,丛书每一分册均配录音磁带1—2盒,以方便教学。

我们希望这套丛书能为促进中小学英语教学改革作出积极贡献,并且盼望广大老师和学生提出改进意见,使之成为适应新世纪英语学习需求的优秀读本。

《新课标英语阅读》丛书编委会
2005年2月1日

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Unit 1

All work and no play ...
(只学习不玩耍……)

A Happy train (快乐列车)

—Trying hard to keep the resolutions
(努力实现诺言)

A week ago, Sandy made two New Year's resolutions at Natalie's party. He resolved to study harder at school. He also resolved to exercise and become stronger. But these are not easy resolutions to keep. At school, Sandy still finds some of the classes boring, but he tries hard to do the work. After doing his homework, he reads and studies for a few hours. When he is finished, he sometimes runs and swims in the Sports Hall. After he comes home, he is very tired. He goes to bed early



and does not have time to watch TV or to play with Jeff. Today, Sandy's relatives have come to visit. Sandy has not seen his aunt, uncle and his older cousin, Daniel, for a long time.

● New Words and Expressions



harder: 更努力 (hard 的比较级)

resolve: 决心

be finished: 完成某事

exercise: 锻炼 (也有“练习”之意, 如 exercise book 练习本)

try hard: 努力干…… (如: Try hard to keep his promise. 努力说到做到。)

relative: 亲戚

older cousin: 表姐, 表哥; 堂姐, 堂哥

[注] 题目来自于谚语: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 只学习, 不玩耍, 聪明的孩子也变傻。

Exercise

1. Answer the questions about the passage.

回答下列有关本故事的问题。

- 1) When and where did Sandy make his New Year's resolutions?
- 2) How many resolutions did he make?

- 3) Did he resolve to study harder?
- 4) Did he resolve to exercise to make himself stronger?
- 5) Does Sandy have time to play with Jeff, his younger brother?

2. Write T for True or F for False beside the following statements about the passage.

在下列有关本故事的句子旁标上T(对)或F(错)。

- 1) A week ago, Sandy made two New Year's resolutions at Natalie's party. _____
- 2) It's easy to keep those resolutions. _____
- 3) Sandy now finds all of his classes interesting. _____
- 4) Sandy tries to study harder. _____
- 5) Sandy has time to watch TV and play with Jeff. _____

3. Complete the sentences below using the clues provided in the passage. All the words can be found in the passage.

根据提示完成下列句子,所需的单词全部可在故事中找到。

- 1) He resolved to study h_____ at school than he had last y_____.
- 2) He a_____ resolved to exercise and become s_____.
- 3) After d_____ his homework, he reads and s_____ for a few hours.
- 4) When he is finished, he s_____ runs and s_____ at the Sports Hall.
- 5) After he comes home, he is very t_____.
- 6) He goes to bed e_____ and does not h_____ time to watch TV or to play with Jeff.

Usage (用法说明)

形容词的比较级

英语中的形容词,在表示“比较”这样的概念时,要用特别的形式,称为比较级,与之相对,原来的形式称为原级。形容词的比较级主要有下面五种构成方法:

◆1.一般情况:直接加词尾-er:

small — smaller young — younger old — older

◆2.以e结尾的词:加r:

large — larger

◆3.以“辅音+ y”结尾的词:变y为i,再加词尾-er:

heavy — heavier busy — busier

◆4.以一个辅音字母结尾的词:将该字母双写,再加词尾-er:

big — bigger thin — thinner fat — fatter

◆5.其他词(主要是多音节词)都以在前面加more的方式构成:

useful — more useful important — more important

另外,有几个词有特殊的比较级,需要强记:

good (well) — better

bad (ill) — worse

many (much) — more

little — less

old — older (elder)

far — farther 较远

形容词的比较级一般用来表示“比……更……一些”这类概念,通常用一个连词than引起的状语从句来表示和什么相比。为了避免重复,从句中有些成分可省略,而把相比的部分突出出来:

She is taller than David. 她比戴维高。

He is one year older than me. 他比我大一岁。

My bag is bigger than yours. 我的包比你的大。

It's colder in Peking than in Nanjing. 北京比南京冷。

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English.
将下列句子译成英语。

- 1) 谁的南瓜重? 我的南瓜重。
- 2) 谁年纪大一些?
- 3) 她比我小两岁。
- 4) 我比他胖。
- 5) 我决心在新的一年里长得更壮实。

B

Growing pains (成长的烦恼)

— All work and no play ...

(只学习,不玩耍……)

Uncle Jon: Hi, Sandy! You've grown so much! Are you as tall as your father yet?

Sandy: No, not yet. But I'm almost as tall as Daniel.

Daniel: Yeah, right. I'm not as short as you, kid.

Sandy: Just kidding!

Uncle: Jeff, you started school this year. Whose schoolwork is better, yours or Sandy's?

Jeff: Mine is, of course.

Sandy: Of course, yours is better! It's much easier than mine. And I have to spend so much time on it.

Aunt Louisa: Sandy, you look thinner than before.

Sandy: Thinner? I have been exercising. Don't I look stronger?

Jeff: You don't have time to do anything but study and exercise. Maybe if you were fatter, you would look stronger.

Sandy: You mean, I would look as strong as you, Jeff?

Jeff: Oh shut up, Sandy.



● New Words and Expressions



grow: 生长; 种植 (如: grow tomatoes 种西红柿)

kid: 孩子 (同义词: child)

Just kidding! 开个玩笑!

I'm almost as tall as Daniel. 我快赶上丹尼尔这么高了。

schoolwork: 功课, 学习成绩

easy: 容易

shut up: 闭嘴

Exercise

1. Write T for True or F for False beside the following statements about the dialogue.

在下列有关本对话的句子旁标上T(对)或F(错)。

1) Sandy is as tall as his father. _____

2) Jeff is a first grade student now. _____

3) Jeff's schoolwork is better than Sandy's. _____

4) Sandy looks fatter. _____

5) Jeff is stronger than Sandy. _____

2. Complete the sentences below using the clues provided in the dialogue. All the words can be found in the dialogue.

根据对话提示完成下列句子,所需单词均可在对话中找到。

- 1) Are you as t____ as your father yet?
- 2) I'm not as s____ as you, kid.
- 3) Whose schoolwork is better, y____ or Sandy's?
- 4) And I have to spend so much time o__ it.
- 5) You look t____ than you did before.
- 6) You don't have time to do anything but study and e_____.

Usage (用法说明)

名词型的物主代词

形容词型物主代词

my

your

his

名词型物主代词

mine

yours

his

her	hers
its	its
our	ours
their	theirs

名词型的物主代词能：

◆1.作表语：

Whose gloves are they?—They are mine.

这双手套是谁的？——我的。

Which classroom is ours?—The one on the second floor.

哪间教室是我们的？——二楼的那间。

This umbrella is yours and that one is hers.

这把伞是你的，那把是她的。

The apple pie is his. 这个苹果派是他的。

◆2.作主语：

Our room is on the first floor and theirs is on the second floor. 我们的房间在一楼，他们的在二楼。

His is a life of hard work. 他的一生是努力工作的一生。

Ours is a good class. 我们班是个优秀的班。

◆3.作宾语：

You can use my pen. I'll use hers.

你可以用我的笔，我用她的。

Let's clean their office first and ours later.

咱们先打扫他们的办公室，再打扫我们的办公室。

◆4.与of连用作定语：

He is a good friend of mine. 他是我的一個好朋友。

She is a friend of his. 她是他的一个朋友。