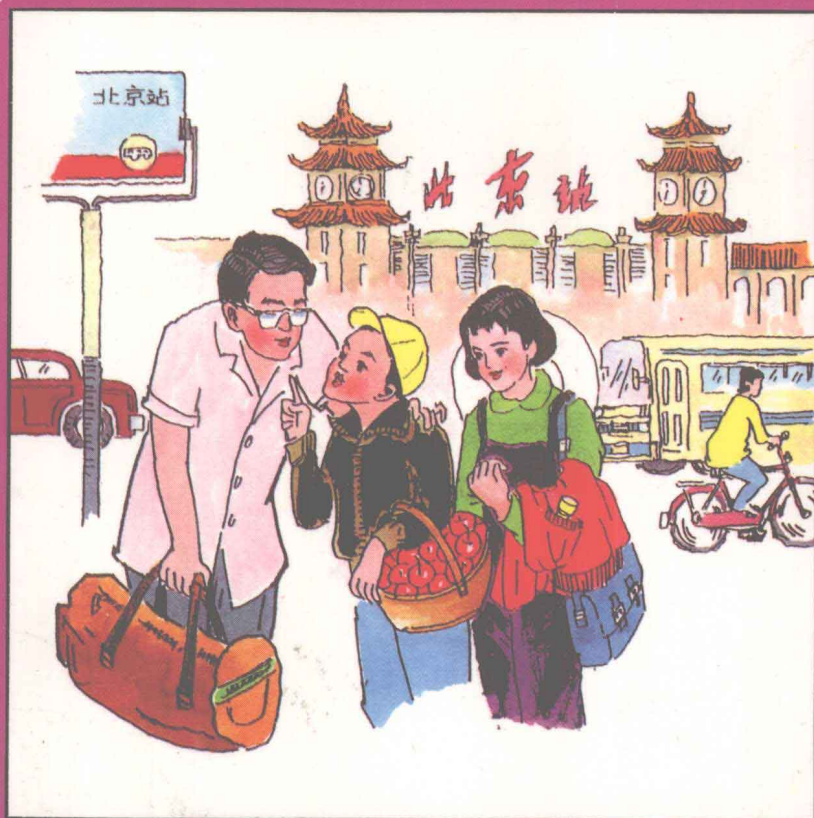


现代儿童英语

第五册

刘静和 主编

Modern English for Children
New Series Book 5



科学出版社

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北京

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《现代儿童英语》编审人员

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编者的话

《现代儿童英语》是一套为小学生从中年级开始学习英语而编的教科书，系1990年受国家教育委员会课程教材中心委托为开放城市小学编写的课本。1991年由蔡增朝同志主持组织在中日青年交流中心研修部开班开始实验，至今已在各地进行教学。

本书共八册。按各学校情况每学期一册，书本不用套色，学生可以自己上色，爱护书本。

编写这套教材的缘起可以追溯到30年前。那时，为了几个重点小学进行外语学习实验，我们曾经编过一些课本。当时，听说领先的原则还是一个很有争论的问题。从那时开始形成的一些想法和作法就形成了这套教材编写的基础。

参加本书编写的有经验丰富的中外英语教师，并由英语纯熟的心理学家主其事。这样做的目的有两个：一是力求本书能尽量适合小学中高年级儿童的年龄特点和英语语言自身规律；二是要让儿童在学会英语的过程中逐步增长学习的本领和技能。要求把“让学生‘学会’”的目标转到“让学生‘会学’”的观念上来；这也是一种不小的改变。“会学”要先从整体中了解个别，再从个别总结出规律，从规律中以旧带新达到一隅三反，比如每课的拼字发音我们就是以这种思想安排词汇的。词汇排列从熟悉的词带出一系列相似发音的新词，以便学生逐渐学会自己发音认字和拼写。在知识量日益增多的今天，学习英语和学习其他科目一样，是没有止境的。只有让学生掌握学习的门径，方能受用无穷。

这套书的编写原则首先是在注重英语语言知识体系的同时，将思想教育和人格修养蕴含其中，比如第二册 **Cold and Gold** 一课在学习发音中渗透了贫富不平等的概念；其二是注重发展智力，将英语学习和初步辩证逻辑等思维训练结合起来，比如从第三、四册后就有逻辑思维及创造性思维的某些品质的训练；其三是培养实际能力，把学英语和了解外国文化、风土人情、社会习俗结合起来，以利实际交际，比如各册课后布置了外国歌谣、名人诗歌的听力训练等；其四是激发兴趣，各册都有做游戏、猜谜语、讲笑话等内容，引导学生参与其中，体验语感，陶冶情操，在盎然的兴趣中、在活动和应用中学习知识。

这套教材对教师们提出了新的要求，为此，我们配套编写了一本“教学参考”，每册有由英籍男女专家录制的录音带，希望教师充分利用。欢迎更多的教师和我们一道接受考验，也欢迎各方面专家、同行和教师们的批评指正。

本书在编写过程中我们参考了英美及我国香港的教科书，在编订中尹晓燕同志参加了工作；在试教中北京教育学院宣武区分院二部英语教研员夏根良及各校执教教师提出了意见；在实验及推广工作中，蔡增朝同志、中国科学院心理所研究员张嘉棠、中日青年交流中心赵素英、刘学勤、李光等同志大力协助。在此谨致谢意！

编者

2000年5月

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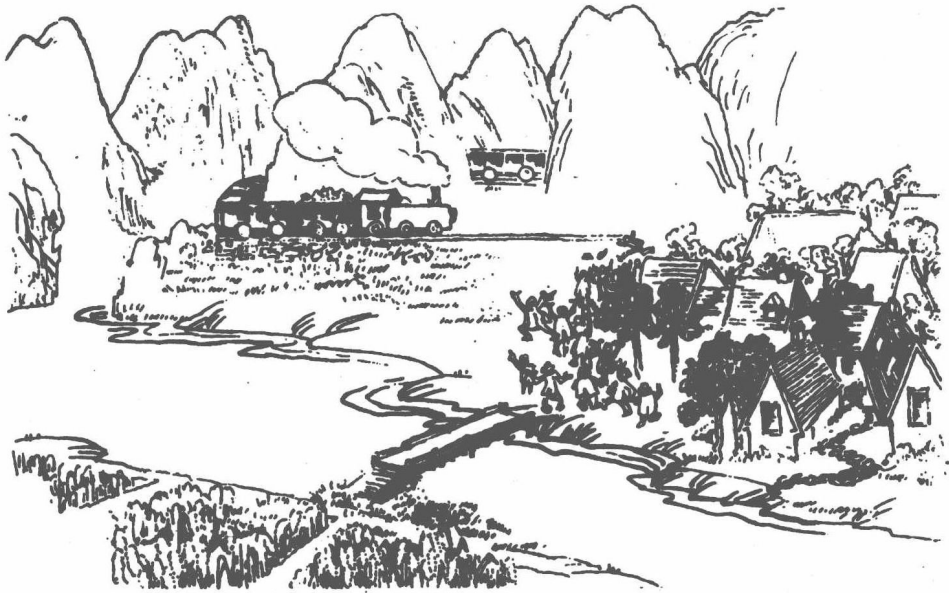
Verbs Tenses

Word List

Phonetic Symbols Reference Table

LESSON ONE THE FIRST LESSON

SHE'LL BE COMING AROUND THE MOUNTAIN



America is a very rich country. It is one of the richest countries in the world. But not all Americans are rich. There are many poor people in the cities, and there are poor farmers in the mountains. In the mountains in the south-east of the USA, the people are not very rich today. But in the past, they were very, very poor. The little mountain villages had no good roads and no railways. About 90 years ago, a railway came to some mountain villages. The people were very happy and excited. They were so happy that they wrote a song about it. In the song, they are waiting for the first train to come around the mountain to their village.

She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes,
She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes,
She'll be coming around the mountain,
She'll be coming around the mountain,
She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes.

We'll all go out to meet her when she comes,
We'll all go out to meet her when she comes,
We'll all go out to meet her,
We'll all go out to meet her,
We'll all go out to meet her when she comes.

We'll all have chicken and dumplings when she comes,
We'll all have chicken and dumplings when she comes,
We'll all have chicken and dumplings,
We'll all have chicken and dumplings,
We'll all have chicken and dumplings when she comes.

She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes,
She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes,
She'll be coming around the mountain,
She'll be coming around the mountain,
She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes.

She'll be coming round the mountain

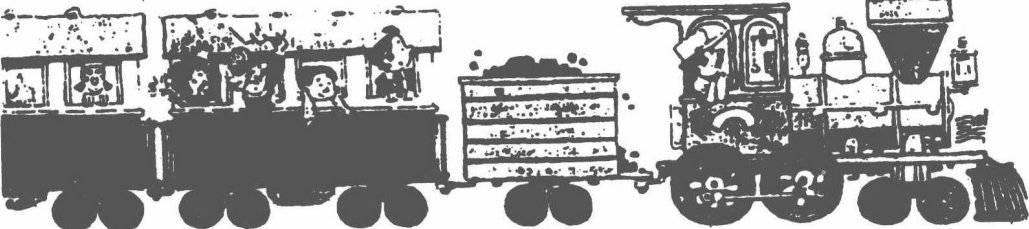
Lively

1. She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes, She'll be

com-ing round the moun-tain when she comes, She'll be

com-ing round the moun-tain, She'll be com-ing round the moun-tain, She'll be

com-ing round the mountain when she comes 2. She'll be comes



The illustration at the bottom of the page depicts a steam locomotive pulling a train. The locomotive is on the right, followed by a coal car, and then three passenger cars on the left. The passenger cars are filled with people, and the coal car is loaded with coal. The train is moving towards the left.

EXERCISES

1. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and put a cross (×) by the wrong ones

- 1) America is a very rich country.
- 2) All Americans are rich.
- 3) Our story is about the mountains in the south-west of the USA.
- 4) About 90 years ago, a railway came to some mountain villages.
- 5) The excited people wrote a song about it.

2. Learn to spell: mountain, America, rich, poor, city, road, excited, dumpling, country

3. Phonetic symbols

A. Read aloud and write out the words in English:

[wil] ____ [ʃæl] ____ [puə] ____ [ritʃ] ____
[ju:es ei] ____ [rəud] ____ ['litl] ____
[əmerikə] ____ [ə'raund] ____ ['mauntin] ____

B. Read aloud and put in the phonetic symbols:

city ['s _ t _] song [s _ ŋ] ago [ə'g _] first [f _ st]
village ['v _ l _ dʒ] dumpling ['d _ mpl _ ŋ] train [tr _ n]

4. Word Study

Read:... in the south-east of the USA ...

In English we put north and south before east and west.

We say north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west
Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

- 1) Heilongjiang Province is in _____ - _____ China.
- 2) The city of Guangzhou is in _____ - _____ China.
- 3) Xinjiang is in the _____ - _____ of our country.
- 4) The city of Chongqing is in _____ - _____ China.
- 5) The Beijing Zoo is in the _____ - _____ of the city.
- 6) The Great Wall Hotel is in the _____ - _____ of Beijing.
- 7) Fengtai is to the _____ - _____ of the city of Beijing.
- 8) Shun Yi County is to the _____ - _____ of Beijing City.

5. Word Study

A. Read aloud: We'll all go out to meet her.

We'll go out.	We shall go out.	We will go out.
I'll go out.	I shall go out.	I will go out.
You'll go out.	You will go out.	
He'll go out.	He will go out.	
She'll go out.	She will go out.	
They'll go out.	They will go out.	

Shall we go out?	No, we shan't (won't) go out.
Shall I go out?	No, I shan't (won't) go out.
Will you go out?	No, you won't go out.
Will he go out?	No, he won't go out.
Will she go out?	No, she won't go out.
Will they go out?	No, they won't go out.

B. Change the verb, as in the examples :

e.g. 1. Yesterday the boy got up at 6:30 a. m.

Tomorrow he will get up at 7 o'clock.

e.g. 2. We went shopping yesterday.

We shall go shopping tomorrow.

1) Yesterday Mother washed our clothes.

Tomorrow Mother _____ our clothes.

2) Yesterday our American friends arrived from the USA.

Tomorrow our American friends _____ from
the USA.

3) Yesterday I mended the hole in my jacket
pocket.

Tomorrow I _____ the hole in my jacket
pocket.

4) We cooked dumplings for supper yesterday.

We _____ dumplings for supper tomorrow.

5) The policeman phoned the County Hall yesterday.

The policeman _____ the County Hall
tomorrow.

6. End the sentences as in the example:

e.g. When she comes, we'll _____.

When she comes, we'll all go out to meet her.

- 1) When I go to town, I'll _____.
- 2) When they have some money, they'll _____.
- 3) When Ma Lan sees her grandma, she'll _____.
- 4) When you come, will you please _____?

7. End the sentences as in the example:

e.g. We'll all have chicken and dumplings when _____.

We'll all have chicken and dumplings when she comes.

- 1) Mr. Brown will cook the chicken when _____.
- 2) The villagers will build a road when _____.
- 3) The children will go to the clinic when _____.
- 4) Will you please buy some oranges when _____.
- 5) I'll ask the teacher when _____.

8. Read: rich richer the richest

America is one of the richest countries in the world.

Put one of the following adjectives in the blanks:

poorest highest longest largest

- 1) The Changjiang is one of the _____ rivers in the world.
- 2) 70 years ago, China was one of the _____ countries in the world.

- 3) Tiananmen Square is one of the _____ squares in the world.
- 4) The Tianshan Mountains are some of the _____ mountains in our country.

9. Read: They were so happy that they wrote a song about it.

Put one of the following adjectives in the blanks:

excited dark strong hot tired

- 1) The night was so _____ that the little girl was afraid.
- 2) The boy is so _____ that he can work in the fields.
- 3) The dumplings are so _____ that we cannot eat them.
- 4) The children were so _____ that they jumped up and down.
- 5) The farmers were so _____ that they had a nap.

10. Talk about the picture on page one. Use the words:
mountain, river, village, train, field, tree

11. Listen to the tape. Read aloud:

FIRE! FIRE!

Fire! Fire! said Mr. Prior;
Where? Where? said Mr. Blair;
Down in the town, said Mr. Brown;
I'll go and see, said Mr. Dee;
So will I, said Mr. Fry.

12. Talk to each other

Mum: Shall we go for a picnic on Sunday?

Daughter: Oh, yes! Where shall we go?

Mum: Let's go to the Western Hills.

Daughter: Good! Will you buy some nice food for the picnic?

LESSON TWO THE SECOND LESSON

EXCITING NEWS



When Ma Lin and Ma Lan got home from their summer holiday, they heard some exciting news. Ma Lin's father was waiting for them at the Beijing Railway Station. First, Ma Lin told him about their adventure on the journey. Then Lao Ma told them his exciting news.

Lao Ma: Lin, your mother is going to go to America next week.

Lin: That's great!

Lan: Isn't she lucky? Is she going to go to a meeting?

Lao Ma: Yes, there's going to be a meeting of scientists in Washington.

Lin: How long is she going to be in the USA?

Lao Ma: Two weeks.

Lan: Is she going to go to other cities?

Lao Ma: After the meeting she's going to go to New York and probably to Chicago.

Lin: Is she going to speak at the meeting?

Lao Ma: Probably. She's preparing a talk now.

Lan: Is she going to fly across the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean?

Lao Ma: I don't know. You can ask her when we get home.

Lin: What day is she going to leave?

Lao Ma: Next Sunday.

Lan: Oh, good! We can go to the airport to see her off, can't we?

Lao Ma: Yes, we are all going to go to see her off, Grandpa and Grandma, too.

Lin: How many comrades are going to go with her?

Lao Ma: Three other scientists, I think, and an interpreter.

Lan: But Auntie speaks English.

Lao Ma: Yes, but the others don't.

Lin: Has she got everything ready for the journey?

Lao Ma: She's got her passport and her visa. But she hasn't got her ticket. A comrade from her lab is going to bring it tomorrow when he brings her U. S. dollars.

Lin: Is Mum home now?

Lao Ma: No, she's very busy today. She's going to come home later. Lanlan, you come home with us. Your parents are going to come to our flat for supper. ... Here we are!