

现代儿童英语

第四册

刘静和 主编

Modern English for Children
New Series Book 4



科学出版社

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北京

《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办班开始实验，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1月

LESSON ONE THE FIRST LESSON

TWO COUSINS

Ma Lin and Ma Lan are cousins. Their fathers are brothers. The children are both ten years old, but Ma Lin is two months older than Ma Lan. Ma Lan is taller than Ma Lin, but Ma Lin is stronger than his cousin.

They are both clever children. They are both in the same class at school. They always have A's and B's for their work in class. They never have C's. Sometimes, Ma Lin has better marks than his cousin, and sometimes, Ma Lan has better marks than Ma Lin.

Ma Lin and Ma Lan can do many things. Ma Lin can swim very well. Ma Lan can run very fast. Ma Lin can draw good pictures. Ma Lan can sing well. At home, they both help in the house. Ma Lin can cook well, and so can Ma Lan. Ma Lan can sew and knit. Ma Lin is a boy, but he can knit, too.

ONE SUNDAY

On Sundays, Ma Lin and Ma Lan often go to their grandparents' house. One Sunday, Ma Lan sees Ma Lin writing.

Lan: What are you doing, Lin?

Lin: I'm writing a letter. Can you help me, please, Lan?

Lan: Sure.

Lin: Can you spell 'yellow'? Has it one 'L' or two 'L' s?

Lan: It has two 'L' s. It's y-e-l-l-o-w.



Lin: Thank you.
Lan: Who are you writing to?
Lin: My Aunt Lili.
Lan: She's your mother's sister, isn't she?
Lin: Yes, that's right.
Lan: Why are you writing in English?
Lin: She lives in London. She can speak English very well.
Lan: Why does she live in London?
Lin: She works there.
Lan: What's her work?
Lin: She's a newspaper woman. She works for our
Guangming Daily.
Lan: What are you telling her in your letter?
Lin: I'm telling her we're learning English at school.
Lan: Tell her you are the best in the class.
Lin: Oh, no, I can't do that. I'm telling her I can read and
write English now.
Lan: Why are you writing in purple ink?
Lin: Oh, Lan! You are asking too many questions. Please,
go away. I'm busy.

EXERCISES

1. Read these sentences. Put a tick (✓) by the correct sentences and a cross (×) by the wrong ones.

- 1) Ma Lin and Ma Lan's fathers are cousins.
- 2) The children are both the same age.
- 3) They are both clever children.
- 4) The girl is taller than the boy.
- 5) They sometimes have C for their work in class.
- 6) Ma Lin can run very fast.
- 7) They both help their parents with the housework.

- 8) Both of them can knit.
- 9) Aunt Lili is Ma Lin's mother's sister.
- 10) Aunt Lili is visiting London.
- 11) She is writing a book about England.
- 12) Ma Lin tells her he is the best in the class at English.

2. Learn to spell :

brother, month, school, mark, swim, picture, sew, yellow, purple, newspaper

3. Phonetic symbols practice :

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

[ˈpeərənt] _____, [ˈstɔ:ri] _____
 [help] _____, [lʌntʃ] _____
 [ˈfæmili] _____, [ˈkʌzn] _____

B. Read aloud and write out the phonetic symbols :

house [h s] ask [ɑ:] there [ð]
 yellow [ˈj læu] can [] month [θ]

4. Word study (i)

- A. Who is taller than Jack? Who is the tallest?
 Who is shorter than Jock? Who is the shortest?



With most words add **-er** and **-est**.

Read: strong, stronger, the strongest; old, older, the oldest;
small, smaller, the smallest; thick, thicker, the thickest;
dark, darker, the darkest; fair, fairer, the fairest;
cold, colder, the coldest; great, greater, the greatest;
long, longer, the longest; clever, cleverer, the cleverest.

B. Who is nicer than Jan? Who is the nicest?



Jan



Jane



June

With words ending in **-e**, add **-r** and **-st**

Read: large, larger, the largest; fine, finer, the finest;
rude, ruder, the rudest; free, freer, the freest.

C. Who is fatter than Polly? Who is the fattest?



Polly



Molly



Dolly

Some words add **another letter** + **-er** and **-est**

Read: big, bigger, the biggest; thin, thinner, the thinnest;
red, redder, the reddest; fat, fatter, the fattest.

D. Good and Bad

$$\frac{82}{100}$$

Good marks

$$\frac{94}{100}$$

Better marks

$$\frac{100}{100}$$

The best marks

$$\frac{58}{100}$$

Bad marks

$$\frac{47}{100}$$

Worse marks

$$\frac{36}{100}$$

The worst marks

E. Read:

Good, better, best,
Never let it rest,
Till good is better
And better best.

5. Word study (ii) *always often sometimes never*

Read aloud:

Jane: Jack, you are late again! You are *always* late.

Jack: What! I am *always* late?

Jane: Yes. How about last week? How about yesterday?
How about this morning? You are *always* late.

Jack: That's not *always*.

Jane: OK, it's not *always*. You are *often* late.

Jack: *Often* is not the right word.

Jane: Can I say *sometimes* you are late? You are late more
than *sometimes*. You are *often* late.

Jack: *Often. Often. How often?*

Jane: Can you say you are *never* late?

Jack: No. *Sometimes* I am late. Can *you* say *you* are *never*
late?

Jane: Yes, I can. *I'm* never late. You are *always* late, and
I'm never late.

6. Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets:

e. g. Paul is _____ Muriel. (tall)

Paul is **taller than** Muriel.

- 1) Mr. Brown is _____ Mrs. Brown. (fat)
- 2) Muriel's hair is _____ her aunt's. (fair)
- 3) A radio is _____ a TV set. (small)
- 4) A sofa is _____ a chair. (large)
- 5) This book is _____ that one. (thin)

7. Read aloud:

WHAT CAN I DO?

I can walk, but a fish can't walk.

I can talk, but a bird can't talk.

A bird can fly, but I can't fly.

A fish can swim, and so can I.

What can you do, boys and girls?

We can read and write.

We can sing and dance.

We can work and play.

We can wash and sew.

With our hands, we can do a lot.

8. **A. Write down three things you can do:**

I can _____. I can _____. I can _____.

B. Write down three things you can't do:

I can't _____. I can't _____. I can't _____.

9. **A Riddle.** (Answer at the end of Lesson 2)

I have legs, but I can't walk. What am I?

10. **Listen to the tape. Sing the song:**

BOYS AND GIRLS COME OUT TO PLAY

Boys and girls come out to play,
The moon is shining as bright as day;
Leave your supper and leave your sleep,
And come with your playfellows into the street.

11. **Talk to each other**

Sung: Can you ride a bike?

Sun: Sure. I often ride my bike to school.

Sung Yi, can you come to my home this afternoon?

Sung: I'm not sure. I'm busy today.

LESSON TWO THE SECOND LESSON

DO THIS! DON'T DO THAT!

Parents and teachers often say to children:

“Do this! Don’t do that!”

Teachers say: “Stand up, boys and girls!” “Sit down!” “Look at the blackboard!” “Open your books!” “Shut your books!” “Put your pencils down!” “Read aloud!” “Write this word!” “Come here, please.” “Go back to your seat!” “Don’t talk!” “Don’t look out of the window!” “Don’t push!” “Stand in a line!” “Stand up for old people in the bus!”

Some children in Miss Short’s class are naughty. Miss Short says: “Stop talking, Polly!” “Stop playing with your snake, Kate!” “Stop drawing, Sid. Put your pencil down!” “June, listen to me!”

Parents say: “Go to school!” “Eat your supper!” “Do your homework!” “Stop watching TV!” “Mend your socks, please.” “Go to bed now!” “Don’t be rude!” “Don’t be naughty!” “Don’t play with the cat!”

Doctors, parents and children say: “Don’t spit!”

Policemen tell all of us: “Cross the street at the traffic lights!” “Don’t cross the street in the middle!” “Ride your bike in the street!” “Don’t ride your bike on the sidewalk!” “Walk on the sidewalk!” “Don’t walk in the street!” “Wait for the green light! Don’t ride on the red light!”

Sue: Stop playing your flute!

June: Don’t be rude!

Ma Lin: Help me with my spelling, please.

Ma Lin: Don't ask so many questions.

Jan says to Jane: "Let's play ABC Memory."

The teacher says to the class: "Let's sing 'Clap Your Hands'."

Mike says to Di: "Let me have your bike."

Claire says to Li Hong: "Let's go to the Kentucky Fried
Chicken."

People often say: "Let's do this or that."

"Let's go to the park."

"Let's not watch TV."

"Let's go shopping."

"Let's not ride our bikes."

"Let's play pingpong."

"Let's not go by bus."

"Let's eat".

"Let's not fight."

"Let's have supper."

Now, let's do some exercises.

EXERCISES

1. Tick (✓) or cross (×)

- 1) Teachers often say, "Open your books!"
- 2) The children in Miss Short's class are never naughty.
- 3) Parents always say, "Don't do your homework."
- 4) Policemen tell all of us, "Walk in the middle of the street."
- 5) "Ride your bike on the sidewalk!"
- 6) "Don't ride on the red light!"
- 7) On holidays, people often say, "Let's go shopping."
- 8) Parents sometimes say, "Let's go by taxi."

2. Learn to spell:

pencil, window, rude, doctor, middle, sidewalk,
light, supper, question, push

3. Phonetic symbols practice:

A. Read aloud and write the words in English:

[si:t] _____ [ə'laud] _____ [lain] _____

[stri:t] _____ ['speliŋ] _____ [fait] _____

B. Read aloud and write the phonetic symbols in the square brackets:

park [] bike [] bus [] shut []

mend [] bed []

4. A. Change the following sentences, as in the example:

e. g. "Stop playing your flute!"

"Don't play your flute!"

1) "Stop asking so many questions!"

2) "Stop talking, Polly!"

3) "Stop playing with your snake, Kate!"

4) "Stop drawing, Sid!"

5) "Stop watching TV!"

6) "Stop being naughty!"

B. Change the sentences, as in the example:

e. g. "Don't do that!"

"Stop doing that!"

1) "Don't look out of the window!"

2) "Don't push!"

3) "Don't ride on the sidewalk!"

4) "Don't write on the blackboard!"

5) "Don't read aloud!"

C. Change the sentences, as in the example:

e. g. "Let's play ABC Memory."

"Let's not play ABC Memory."

1) "Let's go to school."

2) "Let's go shopping."

3) "Let's eat the cake."

4) "Let's play football."

5) "Let's go to bed."

5. Translate into Chinese, using a dictionary:

1) "Don't run! Walk!" _____

2) "Don't walk in the street! Walk on the sidewalk!"

3) "Don't write on the wall! Write in your exercise book!"

4) "Don't look out of the window! Look at the blackboard!"

5) "Please, don't walk on the grass. Walk on the path!"

6) "Be quiet, please! Don't be noisy!"

6. Put in the blanks: always often sometimes or never

1) At 5 p.m. the buses are _____ crowded.

2) _____ ride your bike on the sidewalk.

3) That fat girl is _____ eating in class.

4) Some truck drivers _____ cross the street on the red light.

5) Some people _____ spit on the sidewalk.

6) Naughty children _____ talk to their friends in class.

7) Clever boys and girls _____ get bad marks.

8) I _____ watch TV at the weekend.

7. Put the word in brackets in the blanks:

1) Her eyes are _____ than his. (dark)

2) Our apple tree is _____ than yours. (tall)

3) Your hair is _____ than mine. (fair)

4) That boy is the _____ boy in the class. (rude)

5) He always has the _____ marks in English. (good)

6) He thinks peaches are _____ than oranges. (nice)

7) Class 3 plays football _____ than Class 2. (good)

8) Your handwriting is _____ than hers. (bad)

8. Talk about the picture:

What is it a picture of?

What is on the wall?

Where is the door?

What are on the desks?

Who are in the picture?

What are they doing?



9. Talk to each other:

Connie: Don't push!

Wendy: I beg your pardon.

Connie: It's rude to push.

Wendy: I'm very sorry.

10. Listen to the tape. Sing the song.

PUT YOUR FINGER IN THE AIR

Put your finger in the air, in the air.

Put your finger in the air, in the air.

Put your finger in the air,

And hold it up right there;

Put your finger in the air, in the air.

Put your finger on your nose, on your nose.

Put your finger on your nose, on your nose.

Put your finger on your nose,

And see how long it grows;

Put your finger on your nose, on your nose.