

大頭英語 ENGLISH



主编/蔡晔

小学英语

读故事记单词学语法

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五年级



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读故事记单词学语法

五年级

丛书主编

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前言

丛书编写背景

“小学英语课程标准”实施以后,英语课程在小学教学和考试中的地位更加突出。英语已成为“小升初”和重点中学招生的必考科目。因此,英语水平的高低,直接决定着能否进入一所重点中学就读。

但是,由于小学英语教辅图书发展时间相对较短,市场上可供小学生朋友们选择的图书品种较少,不能满足现阶段小学英语学习、考试、升学、择校的需求。市场需要更多、更实用、更新鲜的图书来补充。

强烈的品牌意识是产品高品质的保证。我们立志要打造一个优秀的小学英语教辅图书品牌,为中国小学生英语学习水平的提高尽一份力。

丛书编写特色

一,本丛书把培养学生学习英语的兴趣作为首要任务,以阅读理解为主要载体,将词汇、语法的学习融入这一载体,读中学、读中练、练中记。

二,本丛书充分考虑了广大家长对于孩子“小升初”择校的需求,加强了英语水平的拔高训练,内容由易到难,跨度较大。其中基础训练部分为课堂学习的同步拓展,能力提升训练部分的难度可达到初中二年级的水平,为“小升初”择校的英语测试做好充分的准备。



“阅读提分训练”系列 针对英语考试中阅读理解类的题型,根据各年级应达到的英语水平设计,适合学习基础较好的各年级学生进一步提高英语成绩之用。

“读故事记单词学语法”系列 帮助同学们提供一条更有效的记单词、学语法的捷径。本书按照各年级教材的知识点设计,用一篇篇有趣的故事将词汇、语法等知识点贯穿起来,然后再针对知识点进行讲解、拓展、记忆、应用。同学们可以将本书作为课本的补充材料,更可以将其作为一本词汇和语法书使用。

“小升初英语考前必备” 是针对小学阶段必须掌握的知识点和“小升初”考试的重点,集中进行讲解、归纳、有效训练的一本书。我们将小学毕业考试及“小升初”英语水平测试中常考和将会考到的内容进行归纳整理,引导学生系统地复习备考。本书可作为6年级学生复习备考的工具书使用,亦可作为所有年级学生语法学习的工具书之用。

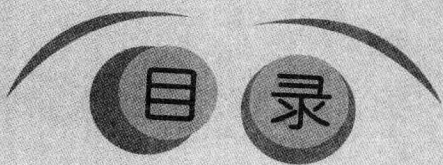
“小升初英语高频考点” 要想高效的学习必须先抓住重点,高频考点帮助您把握重点中的重点。本书归纳了“小升初”及小学毕业考试中的必考知识点,分块精讲,强化突破。本书可作为考前夯实基础、提升应用能力使用,是专为面临“小升初”大关的学生设计。

“小升初英语常考题型强化训练” 在考试过程中,应试能力也是取得好成绩的一个重要因素。而对考试题型的熟悉程度直接影响着考生的应试能力。本书将小学各类考试中常考的题型和初中一、二年级英语考试中一些常考的难度较低的题型,进行归纳整理,分类讲解规律,总结方法,然后让学生进行针对性的训练。本书适合小学毕业班学生考前强化训练之用,也可作为其他年级要参加英语水平考试的学生使用。

“大头英语”编写组

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Fake Food

At the food **counters** in a store, a **customer complained** to the shop salesman.

"I don't want this box of food. Please give me my money back."

"Sorry, Madam. You know, food cannot be **returned** after it is sold," the salesman **explained**.

"But I can't pay for this **fake** food."

"How can you **prove** that this is fake food?" the salesman asked angrily.

"Look at the **label** on the box. The Date of **Production**: June 31, 2009. How can you prove that there are thirty-one days in June?" said the customer.



【记单词】

- counter** ['kauntə] *n.* 柜台
拓展: count *v.* 计数; 数
- customer** ['kʌstəmə] *n.* 顾客, 主顾
近义: buyer *n.* 买主, 买方
相似: custom *n.* 习惯, 风俗; 海关
联想: salesman *n.* 售货员 saleswoman *n.* 女售货员
- complain** [kəm'pleɪn] (com+plain) *v.* 抱怨; 投诉
拓展: complain + t → complaint *n.* 抱怨
- return** [rɪ'tə:n] (re+turn) *v.* 归还; 送回
同义: give back 归还
- explain** [ɪks'pleɪn] (ex+plain) *v.* 解释; 说明
拓展: expla(i)n + ation → explanation *n.* 解释; 说明
- fake** [feɪk] *adj.* 假的; 伪造的
同义: false *adj.* 伪造的 unreal *adj.* 非真实的
相似: lake *n.* 湖 take *v.* 带走、取、占用 sake *n.* 缘故, 理由
make *v.* 使, 制造 bake *v.* 烤 cake *n.* 饼 wake *v.* 唤醒

7. **prove** [pru:v] *v.* 证明; 证实
相似: improve *v.* 改善, 提高
近义: show *v.* 表明, 证明
联想: proof *n.* 证据 evidence *n.* 证据
8. **label** ['leɪbl] *n.* 标签
相似: table *n.* 桌子
9. **production** [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 制造, 生产
拓展: produce *v.* 制造, 生产; 产生; *n.* 农产品



【学语法】

1. 句式: **There be** + 代词或名词(短语) + 地点/时间状语(即 **There be** 句型) 某地或某时存在着某人或某物

原句: How can you prove that there are thirty-one days in June?

你能证实 6 月份有 31 天吗?

例句: There are twelve months in a year. 一年有十二个月。

There is a football under the chair. 椅子下面有一个足球。

拓展: There is going to be (will be) a talk this afternoon. 今天下午有一个报告。

How many books are there on the desk? 桌子上有多少本书?

2. **angry** 和 **angrily**

形容词 **angry** 用来说明一个人很生气或愤怒, 如可以这样表达: He is angry. 他很生气。也可以用这样的表达方式: an angry young man 愤怒的青年。此时是用形容词修饰、说明代词或名词。但是如果修饰说明一个人的动作或行为时, 就不能再用形容词 **angry** 了, 这时要用 **angry** 的副词形式 **angrily**, 意思是“生气地, 愤怒地”。**angrily** 是由 **angry** 将末尾字母 **y** 变成 **i**, 然后再加 **ly** 变化而来的。具有这种变化的形容词还有: happy, busy, easy, heavy。试一试, 写出它们的副词形式。



【重运用】

一、根据句意和汉语意思写出单词。

1. There were only six customers (顾客) in the shop today.
2. She complains (抱怨) of the room being too small for her.



returned

3. He just ~~return~~ (返回) home from Shanghai.
4. Let me ~~explain~~ (解释) why I was late.
5. I will ~~show~~ (证明) what I have said.
6. She shouted ~~angry~~ (生气) at him.
7. I gave the stranger a ~~fake~~ (假的) name.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 城市里有很多商店。

There are many shops in the city.

2. 农场里有五十只绵羊。

There are fifty sheep on the farm.

3. 在门口有一个人。

There is a man on the doorway.

4. 在公园旁边有一条公路。

There is a road near the park.

【参考答案】

- 一、1. customers 2. complains 3. returned 4. explain 5. prove
6. angrily 7. fake

- 二、1. There are many shops 2. There are fifty sheep 3. There is a man
4. There is a road

译文

伪劣食品

在一家商店的食品柜台，一位顾客正在向售货员申诉。

“我不想要这盒吃的了。请退款给我。”

“对不起，女士，你知道，食品售出后恕不退回。”售货员解释说。

“但我可不能花钱买伪劣食品呀。”

“你怎么证明它是伪劣食品呢？”售货员生气地问。

“瞧这盒上的标签。生产日期是2009年6月31日。你能证实6月份有31天吗？”顾客说。



I'm Afraid to See the Doctor

One day Mike was having a **serious headache** and complained to his wife.

"I'm so **upset** by my bad headache, dear."

"Why don't you go to see the doctor?" his wife **suggested**.

"I'm afraid to see the doctor," he answered.

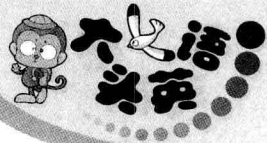
"Why?" asked his wife.

"You know, last year I had a serious stomachache, and the doctor had **part** of my stomach **removed**. Last week I had a bad toothache and the **dentist** had my tooth **extracted**. God knows, what will happen to my head this time?"



【记单词】

1. **serious** ['sɪəriəs] *adj.* 严重的; 严肃的, 认真的
拓展: serious + ly → seriously *adv.* 严重地; 严肃地, 认真地
2. **headache** ['hedeɪk] (head + ache) *n.* 头痛
联想: stomach + ache → stomachache *n.* 胃痛, 肚子痛
tooth + ache → toothache *n.* 牙痛
back + ache → backache *n.* 背痛
3. **upset** [ʌp'set] (up + set) *adj.* 心烦意乱的, 心情不安的
反义: calm *adj.* 平静的, 镇静的
4. **suggest** [sə'dʒest] *v.* 建议; 提出建议
同义: advise *v.* 建议
拓展: suggest + ion → suggestion *n.* 建议; 提议
5. **part** [pɑ:t] *n.* 部分
联想: whole *n.* 全部
拓展: part + ial → partial *adj.* 部分的
6. **remove** [ri'mu:v] (re + move) *v.* 去掉; 切掉
拓展: move *v.* 移动; 迁移



7. **dentist** ['dentist] *n.* 牙科医生

联想: doctor *n.* 医生, 大夫 nurse *n.* 护士 hospital *n.* 医院 clinic *n.* 诊所

8. **extract** [ɪks'trækt] *v.* 拔出; 取出

同义: pull out 拔出 take out 拿出; 取出



【学语法】

1. 句式一: **be afraid to do sth.** 害怕、不敢做某事

原句: I'm afraid to see the doctor. 我害怕看医生。

例句: I'm not afraid to say what I think. 我不怕说出自己的想法。

The wall is high and I am afraid to jump down. 墙很高, 我不敢跳下去。

拓展: The child was afraid of his father. 孩子害怕他的父亲。

Study hard. Don't be afraid of difficulties. 努力学习, 不要怕困难。

2. 句式二: **have sth. done** 让 / 叫 / 使 / 请别人做某事

原句: ... the doctor had part of my stomach removed. 医生就把我的胃部分切了。

... the dentist had my tooth extracted. 牙医拔掉了我的牙。

例句: We had the machine mended just now. 我们刚才请人把机器修好了。

He has had his hair cut. 他(请人给他)理发了。



【重运用】

一、选词填空。

part serious suggested headache extracted upset dentist remove

1. The front part of the car is nice.

2. He has a serious illness.

3. Sam suggested that we should go for a swim.

4. I had a really bad headache and couldn't go to school.

5. You'll have to have that tooth extracted.

6. Mother will be upset if we don't let her know where we are.

7. I'm going to the dentist this afternoon.

8. Remove the mud from your shoes before you come in.



二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I had my tap repaired (repair).
2. When did you have your room painted (paint)?
3. His father had a new house built (build) last week.
4. We had the machine mended (mend) just now.

【参考答案】

- 一、1. part 2. serious 3. suggested 4. headache 5. extracted
6. upset 7. dentist 8. Remove
二、1. repaired 2. painted 3. built 4. mended

译文

我害怕看医生

一天，迈克头痛得厉害，就向他妻子抱怨。

“亲爱的，我好烦，头痛得厉害。”

“为什么不去看医生呢？”妻子建议说。

“我害怕看医生。”他说。

“为什么？”妻子问道。

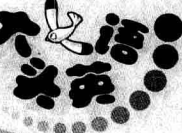
“你知道，去年我肚子痛得厉害，医生就把我的胃部分切除了。上周我牙痛，医生又拔掉了我的牙。天晓得这次医生会把我的头怎么样？”



Lucky Mother

A young mother **believed** that it was wrong to **waste** any food, because there were still many **hungry** people in the world. One evening, she was giving her small daughter her dinner. First she gave her a **slice** of bread and butter, but the child said that she did not want it like that. She also asked for some jam on her bread.

Her mother looked at her for a few **seconds** and then said, “When I was a small girl like you, Lucy, I was always given either bread and butter, or bread



and jam, but never bread with butter and jam."

Lucy looked at her mother for a few moments and then said to her **kindly**,
"Aren't you **pleased** that you've come to live with us now?"



【记单词】

1. **lucky** ['lʌki] (luck+y) *adj.* 幸运的
拓展: luck *n.* 幸运; 运气 luckily *adv.* 幸运地
2. **believe** [br'i:lv] *v.* 相信; 认为
同义: trust *v.* 信任; 相信 think *v.* 认为
拓展: believe in 相信, 信任
3. **waste** [weɪst] *v.* 浪费
反义: save *v.* 节省; 储存
拓展: a waste of 浪费……
4. **hungry** ['hʌŋɡri] *adj.* 饥饿的
反义: full *adj.* 吃饱的
拓展: hunger *n.* 饥饿 thirsty *adj.* 口渴的
5. **slice** [slaɪs] *n.* 薄的切片
联想: a piece of 一块; 一张; 一条
6. **second** ['sekənd] *n.* 秒; 片刻
联想: minute *n.* 分钟; 片刻 hour *n.* 小时 moment *n.* 片刻
搭配: in a second/moment 一小会儿; 片刻
拓展: second 还可以作基数词 two 的序数词形式
7. **kindly** ['kaɪndli] (kind+ly) *adv.* 温和地, 亲切地
反义: unkindly (un+kind+ly) *adv.* 冷漠地
拓展: kind *adj.* 亲切的, 和善的; 好心的 kindhearted *adj.* 好心的
8. **pleased** [pli:zd] *adj.* 高兴的; 满足的
同义: happy *adj.* 高兴的, 幸福的 content *adj.* 满意的, 满足的
反义: sad *adj.* 沮丧的
拓展: please *v.* 使高兴; 使满意 pleasing *adj.* 令人愉快的, 令人高兴的
pleasant *adj.* 令人愉快的, 舒适的



【学语法】

1. 句式一: It is wrong (for sb.) to do sth. (某人)做某事是错误的

原句: A young mother believed that it was wrong to waste any food.

一位年轻的母亲认为浪费食物是错误的。

例句: It is wrong to cheat in an examination. 考试作弊是错误的。

It was wrong for you to do that. 你那样做是错误的。

拓展: It is nice of you to give me flowers. 你真是太好了, 送花给我。

It is good of you to help people in trouble. 你帮助处于困境中的人真是太好了。

2. 句式二: either... or... 或者……或者……

原句: I was always given either bread and butter, or bread and jam...

我总是吃面包加黄油, 或者面包加果酱……

例句: He is either Japanese or Chinese. 他不是日本人就是中国人。

Either you or she is wrong. 不是你错了就是她错了。

拓展: He writes both quickly and well. 他字写得既快又好。

I neither smoke nor drink. 我既不吸烟也不喝酒。



【重运用】

一、选词填空。

believe second waste happy

1. I'll be back in a second.

2. I don't believe he's only 25.

3. We mustn't waste a drop of water or a grain of rice.

4. It's a lovely house and we are very happy here.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. He looked at me kindly (kind).

2. I am pleased (please) at your coming.

3. I'll be lucky (luck) if I get any of my money back.

4. If you get hungry (hunger), there's some cold chicken in the fridge.



三、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 你不帮助她是不对的。

It was wrong for you not to help her.

2. 你可以走,也可以留下来。

You may either go or stay.

【参考答案】

一、1. second 2. believe 3. waste 4. happy

二、1. kindly 2. pleased 3. lucky 4. hungry

三、1. It was wrong 2. either; or

译文

幸运的母亲

一位年轻的母亲认为浪费食物是错误的,因为世界上还有许多饥饿的人。一天晚上,她给小女儿喂晚饭。她先给她一片面包和黄油,但孩子说她不喜欢这样吃。她还要一些果酱涂在面包上。

母亲看了女儿几秒钟,然后说道:“露茜,当我像你一样小的时候,总是吃面包加黄油,或者面包加果酱,从来没有面包既加黄油又加果酱。”

露茜看了母亲一会儿,然后她柔声说:“您现在能跟我们生活在一起难道不感到高兴吗?”



Where Did You Go Just Now?

Once upon a time, there was a man who always forgot things. One day, he went out with his little son. He was so happy that he put the son on his neck.

After a time, he suddenly thought of his son. He asked people, “Have you seen my child?”

One of his villagers laughed and said, “Don’t you know he is on your neck?”

When hearing this, the man took down his son from his neck. He was so angry that he hit the son on the face, and then shouted, “I have told you not to go anywhere. Where did you go just now?”



【记单词】

1. **once upon a time** 很久以前; 从前
同义: long long ago 很久以前
2. **suddenly** ['sʌdənli] (sudden+ly) *adv.* 突然地
反义: gradually *adv.* 逐渐地
3. **laugh** [lɑ:f] *v.* 笑, 大笑
近义: smile *v.* 微笑
搭配: laugh at 嘲笑(某人)
4. **hear** [hiə] *v.* 听见, 听到
同义: listen to 听; 留神听
搭配: hear of/about 听说 hear from 收到……的来信; 听说……的消息
5. **hit** [hit] *v.* 打; 打击; 敲打; 撞
同义: strike *v.* 打, 打击 knock *v.* 敲打; 撞
拓展: hit sb on the head(back...) 击中某人的头(背……)
6. **shout** [ʃaʊt] *v.* 呼喊; 喊叫; 叫嚷
同义: call *v.* 大声说; 叫喊 cry *v.* 叫喊
搭配: shout out 大声叫喊 shout at 对……大声叫嚷



【学语法】

句式: so... that... 如此……以至于……

原句: He was so happy that he put the son on his neck.

他非常高兴, 便把儿子架在自己的脖子上。

例句: She is so kind that we all respect her. 她是如此的好心, 我们都很尊敬她。

The weather is so hot that we all go swimming. 天气如此热, 我们都去游泳了。

拓展: We turned on the light so that we might see what it was.

我们把灯打开, 以便看看它是什么。

He opened the door so that I could come in. 他打开门, 这样我就可以进来。

He is such a bright boy that we all like him. 他是如此聪明的男孩, 以致大