

丛书主编 司马文 吴庆芳 分册主编 付为政



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提**优小博士** 小学英语阅读理解

五年级

从书主编 司马文 吴庆芳

分册主编 付为政

参 编 欧阳凌子 吴丽平 陈传客 刘东林 李冬梅

谢木兰 张红梅 付在红 涂 念 张祖杏

谭则海 付传稼 扶文忠 李华琼 喻祖亮

毛雪娟 徐军宋璇 付为政 蔡琼



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本书根据《英语课程标准》中的话题设置了 5 个单元, 共包括 53 篇阅读理解文章。每篇文章下设"生词小锦囊""开心升级练""提优小博士""选文快译通"和"迷你万花筒"等栏目。选文多为原创, 练习题目形式多样, 旨在提升学生英语多方面的能力, 并充分体现了"提优"的概念。本书适合小学五年级学生课下及假期使用。

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前言

阅读理解是英语语言技能中的主要内容之一,它直接影响学生的听说读写能力,也会影响学生在英语学习中关于情感态度、学习策略、语言知识和文化意识等四个方面的综合行为表现。为了提高学生的英语阅读理解能力和英语综合语言运用能力,我们以《英语课程标准》为指导,以各版本小学英语教材为参考,以各年级学生的英语认知水平为依据,组织一线英语特、高级教师编写了"提优小博士小学英语阅读理解"三至六年级共4册。本书是五年级分册,内容具有如下特点.

1. 阅读选材丰富

书中的英文选文题材丰富多样、内容新颖、语言规范,注意与学生的生活与社会紧密联系,注重从学生的阅读兴趣入手,适合五年级的学生阅读。

2. 栏目独具特色

生词小锦囊:根据五年级学生的认知水平,将选文中的新词列举出来,给出音标和中文释义,用以帮助学生扫除阅读理解中的障碍,并增加学生的单词量。

开心升级练:针对本文的阅读理解,设置丰富的练习题,包括问答、选择、判断、填空等多种题型。通过做习题的形式,引导学生理解选文意思,快速提高英语阅读理解水平。

提优小博士:内容包括针对选文的短语句型、语法等的讲解; 疑难点的点拨; 掌握相关知识和理解该篇选文的方法与技巧。

选文快译通:给出选文的中文翻译,供学生参考。

迷你万花筒:包括英语谚语、小幽默故事、谜语、绕口令;或精选歌谣和英文歌曲;或展示相关趣味性强的英语知识,以英汉对译的形式出现。

3. 版式活泼, 图文并茂

本书的版式活泼, 图文并茂, 能大大吸引学生的眼球, 提高他们的 英语阅读兴趣。

本书既是各版本英语教材的补充与拓展,又是进行英语阅读训练提 优的好教材; 既方便学生学习, 又方便老师和家长辅导。

本书从策划、编写到出版,都经过了精心设计和细致操作,但仍不 免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

自 录

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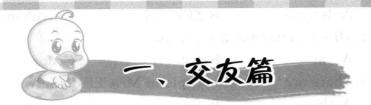
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Our New Neighbour

We have a new house in Beijing. We live in Flat 4A. Miss Li lives <u>next to</u> us. She lives in Flat 4B. She lives with her parents and two brothers. There are three bedrooms in Miss Li's flat.



Miss Li loves little animals. She keeps a cat and three fish. She wants to keep a dog, too. But her mother doesn't like dogs. Miss Li is kind to her pets. Every day she gives nice food to them.

生词小锦囊

- 1. flat/flæt/n.公寓
- 2. parent/'peərənt/n.父亲(或母亲)
- 3. keep/ki:p/v.喂养



开心升级练

- 一、根据短文内容,判断句子正(T)误(F)。
 - ()1. We live in Flat 4B.
 - ()2. Miss Li loves big animals.
 - ()3. Miss Li's father doesn't like dogs.
 - ()4. Miss Li is kind to her pets.
- 二、阅读短文,选择正确的选项。
 - ()1. We live in



	A. Beijing	B. Shanghai	C. Wuhan	
()2. Miss Li's moth	ner doesn't like	•	
	A. cat	B. fish	C. dogs	
(3. There are	people in Miss Li's family.		
	A. three	B. four	C. five	
()4. There are	bedrooms in Miss Li's flat.		
	A three	B. four	C. six	



提优小博士

1. next to 紧挨着

例如: She sits next to me. 她坐在我的旁边。

2. every day 每天

例如:We should brush our teeth every day. 我们应该每天刷牙。



选文快译通

我们的新邻居

我们在北京有个新家。我们住在公寓楼 4 楼 A 室。李小姐住在我们家的隔壁,她和父母及两个哥哥住在公寓楼 4 楼 B 室,他们的房子有三间卧室。

李小姐喜欢小动物,她养了一只猫和三条鱼。她还想养狗,但是她的妈妈不喜欢狗。李小姐对她的宠物特别好,每天都给它们好吃的东西。



谚语集锦

Everything is good when new, but friends when old. 东西是新的好,朋友是老的亲。 It is never too old to learn.



活到老,学到老。

Reading is to the mind while exercise to the body.

读书健脑,运动强身。

There is kindness to be found everywhere.

人间处处有温情。

My Sister and Me

I'm Alice. I'm from the USA. Now I live in New Zealand with my family. It's next to Australia. I have a twin sister. Her name is Ann. She is ten minutes younger. We look the same. So my parents always buy us the same clothes for our birthdays. In fact, we are quite different. She's

quiet and I'm active. We don't like the same things. Ann likes blue and hamburgers are her favourite food. My favourite colour is purple and bread is my favourite. Every evening Ann reads



newspapers, but I watch cartoons on TV. Sometimes we fight about the toys, but we are friendly as before very soon. I never feel lonely. I'm happy to have a sister like Ann.

生词小锦囊

- 1. New Zealand/nju: zi:lənd/n.新西兰 2. twin/twin/n. 双胞胎之一
- 3. fact/fækt/n. 事实,事件

4. different/'difrent/adj.不同的

5. fight/fart/v. 打仗,打架

- 6. lonely/'lounli/adj. 孤独的,孤寂的
- 7. never/'nevə/adv. 从来不

8. minute/'minit/n.分钟



开心升级统

- ·、根据短文内容,判断句子正(T)误(F)。
 -)1. Alice and Ann are twin sisters.
 - 2. Ann is ten minutes older than Alice.
 -)3. Every evening Alice watches cartoons on TV.



)4. Purple is Ann's favourite colour.

二、根据短文内容,完成下列句子。

1. New Zealand is next to	- المراجع الأسعادية
2. Hamburgers are	favourite food.
3. The twins are from	
4. Alice is active, but Ann	is
5. The twins like	things.



提优小博士

- 1. It's next to...它与……相邻 例如: It's next to the hospital. 它与医院相邻。
- 2. buy sb. sth. 给某人买某物 例如: My uncle is going to buy his son a bike. 我叔叔准备给他儿子买一辆自行车。 buy sb. sth. 还可以表达为 buy sth. for sb.

例如: Mom often buys some bread for me. 妈妈经常给我买面包。

- 3. Hamburgers are her favourite food. 汉堡是她最喜欢的食物。与 She likes hamburgers best. 意思相同。例如:Bananas are my favourite fruit. 香蕉是我最喜欢的水果。
- 4. feel + adj. 感到…… 例如:I feel cold today. 我今天感觉冷。



选文快译通

我和我的妹妹

我叫 Alice,是美国人。现在我和我的家人住在新西兰。新西兰与澳大利亚相邻。我有一个双胞胎妹妹,她叫 Ann。她比我迟十分钟出生。我们的长相相似,因此,父母总是给我们买一样的衣服作为生日礼物。事实上,我们很不一样。Ann 文静,而我活泼。我们喜欢不同



的事物。Ann 喜欢蓝色,汉堡是她最喜欢的食物。而我喜欢紫色,面 包是我的最爱。每天晚上 Ann 看报纸,而我看卡通电视节目。有时我 们为争玩具打架,但很快就会和好如初。我从不感到寂寞。我很高兴 有一个像 Ann 这样的妹妹。



绕口今

Father's father is called grandfather. Mother's mother is called grandmother. Father's brother is called uncle. Mother's sister is called auntie. 妈妈的妹妹叫姨妈。

爸爸的爸爸叫爷爷。 妈妈的妈妈叫外婆。 爸爸的弟弟叫叔叔。



My Teacher

Liu Lei is one of my favourite teachers. He was born on June 2nd, 1978. He's tall and strong. He teaches us science in our school. He always has strange ways to make his lessons lively and interesting. We all like him very much.

This is his first lesson for us. Look, there are three glasses on the teacher's desk. One has some coffee, another has some vinegar and the third has some orange juice. He is mixing them in a glass. After that he puts one finger into the mixture and sucks a finger. Then he nods with a smile. At last he asks us to do the same thing like him. But all the students make faces because the mixture tastes terrible. He feels sorry and say, "You don't watch carefully. I didn't put the same



finger into my mouth just now." We will remember this lesson for ever.



- 1. lively/'laɪvli/adj.有生气的;活泼的 2. vinegar/'vɪnɪgə(r)/n. 醋
- 3. mixture/'mikstfə(r)/n. 混合物
- 4. taste/teist/v. 品尝,尝出

5. smile/smail/n.微笑

6. suck/snk/v. 用嘴吸

7. mix/miks/v.混合

- 8. nod/nod/v.点头
- 9. terrible/'terəbl/adj. 糟糕的
- 10. remember/ri'membə/v. 记住



开心升级统

一、根据短文内容	,判断句子	正(T)误(F)。
----------	-------	--------	-----

-)1. Liu Lei is a music teacher. (
-)2. Liu Lei's birthday is July 2nd. (
-)3. Liu Lei puts the same finger into his mouth. (
-)4. Liu Lei's lessons are interesting.

二、阅读短文,选择正确的选项。

()1. What's Liu Lei like? He's	·
	A. tall and strong	B. tall and thin
	C. thin and short	1, 2
()2. Do his students like him?	
	A. Yes, they do.	B. No, they don't
	C. Yes, they are.	
(of the students w	atched carefully

A. Both

B. All

C. None

)4. His students will their first lesson for ever.

A. forget

B. remember

C. give



提优小博士

1. be born on + 月,日,年表示"出生于某年某月某日"。 例如:My sister was born on March 5,1997.



我的妹妹出生于1997年3月5日。

- 2. make his lessons lively and interesting 使他的课生动有趣例如: We are working hard to make our country stronger. 我们正在努力工作,以使我们的国家变得更加强大。
- 3. This is... for sb. 这是给某人的 …… 例如: This is a post card for Jim. 这是给吉姆的明信片。
- 4. with a smile 面带微笑 例如:Mr. Zhang always comes into our classroom with a smile. 张老师总是面带微笑地走进教室。
- 5. make faces 做鬼脸 例如:The boy often makes faces in class. 那个男孩经常在上课时做鬼脸。
- 6. taste terrible 尝起来很糟糕 例如: The fish tastes terrible. 这条鱼的味道很糟糕。



洗文快译诵

我的老师

刘磊是我最喜欢的老师之一。他出生于1978年6月2日。他又高又壮。他在我们学校教科学。他总是有一些奇妙的方法让他的课生动有趣。我们都很喜欢他。

这是他给我们上的第一节课。看,讲台上放有三个玻璃杯。一个里面装有咖啡,一个里面装有醋,还有一个装有橙汁。他将三种物质混合放在一个杯子里,然后把一个手指头放进混合物中,吮吸了一下手指头,微笑着点点头。最后他要我们像他那样做。但所有学生在尝过后都做起了鬼脸,因为味道很差。刘老师遗憾地说:"你们没有认真观察,刚才我吮吸的不是同一个手指头。"我们永远不会忘记这一课。





boy 的妙用

One boy is a boy. Two boys, half a boy. Three boys, no boy. 一个和尚挑水吃。 两个和尚抬水吃。 三个和尚没水吃。

4.)

A Clever Old Man

Joseph is an old man. He likes walking in the street after supper. And he goes home at seven o'clock.

But a car stops at his house tonight. A policeman helps him get out. Then he tells Joseph's wife, "This old man got lost in the street. He asked me to take him in the car."

After the policeman leaves, his wife asks, "Joseph, you go to that street every night. How can you get lost?" "I am not lost. I just don't want to go home on foot." Joseph answers.





生词小锦囊

- 1. supper/'sʌpə/n.晚餐
- 3. wife/waif/n. 妻子

- 2. tonight/tə naɪt/n.今晚
- 4. lost/lost/adj. 丢失的;迷路的



开心升级练

- 一、根据短文内容,判断句子正(T)误(F)。
 - ()1. Joseph likes walking in the street after lunch.
 - ()2. Joseph does something wrong, so the policeman comes.

C. A student



- ()3. Joseph is not lost.
- ()4. He doesn't want to walk home tonight.

二、阅读短文,选择正确的选项。

()1. He likes walking in the street after		
	A. breakfast	B. lunch	C. dinner
()2. He goes home at	o'clock.	
	A.6	B. 7	C.8
(3. He doesn't want to go home		
	A. on foot	B. by bus	C. by bike
()4 helps hir	m get out.	

B. A friend



提优小博士

- 1. get lost 迷路
 - 例如:I got lost in the forest. 我在森林里迷路了。
- 2. on foot 步行(一般放在句子结尾)

例如:I go to school on foot. 我步行去上学。

也可以说 I walk to school.

A. A policeman



选文快译通

一位聪明的老人

Joseph 是一位老人。他喜欢在晚饭后到大街上去散步,然后在7点钟回家。

但是,今天晚上一辆汽车停在了他家门前。一名警察扶他下了车,然后告诉 Joseph 的妻子:"这位老人在街上迷路了,他让我用车送他回家。"

警察离开后,妻子问道:"Joseph,你每天晚上都去那条街,怎么会迷路呢?""我没有迷路,我只是不想走路回家。" Joseph 回答道。