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锦囊妙解

小学

# 英语阅读理解

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培育英语优生·培植英语优势



丛书主编 吴庆芳 司马文

本册主编 王 为



# 提优 高手

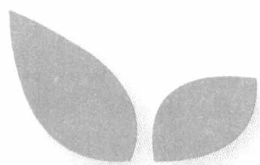
+++按课标话题分类+++  
++题目经典，题型多样++  
+++重难点讲解到位+++



四  
年级

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各版本教材通用



# 小学 英语阅读理解

## 提优 高手



班级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

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四·年级



机械工业出版社

本书根据课程标准的话题设置了5个单元,共包括51篇阅读理解文章,每篇文章下设“新词串串香”、“开心升级练”、“提优袋袋裤”、“选文快译通”、“迷你万花筒”等栏目。选文多为原创,练习题目形式多样,旨在提高英语多方面的能力,并充分体现了“提优”的概念。本书适合小学四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的能力,也影响英语学习的情感态度、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“小学英语阅读理解提优高手”丛书。本丛书具有如下特点:

## 1. 阅读材料丰富

本丛书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,注重从同学们的阅读兴趣入手,适合各年级的同学们阅读。

## 2. 栏目独具特色

**新词串串香:**根据相应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,并使学生掌握单词,丰富积累。

**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。

**提优袋袋裤:**内容包括针对选文的短语句型、语法等的讲解;疑难的点拨;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、幽默、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. 版式图文活泼

本丛书的版式活泼，图文并茂，能大大吸引同学们的眼球，提高同学们的英语阅读兴趣。

本丛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。

本丛书从策划、编写到出版，都精心设计、细致操作，但仍不免有疏漏之处，敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

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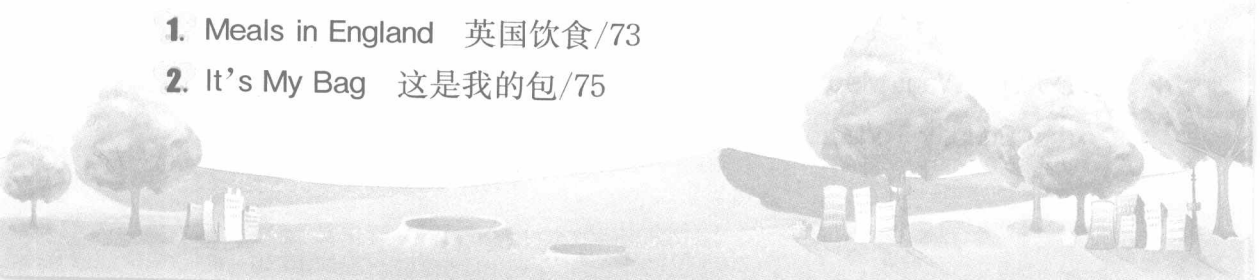
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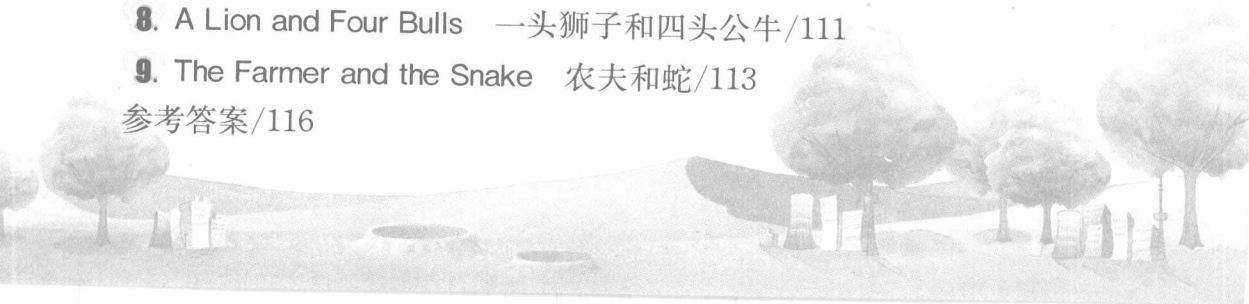


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# 一、校园篇

## 1. My Bag

My bag is my good friend. It's orange. There is a dog on the bag. Its nose is black. Its eyes are small. How lovely!

My bag is not only nice, but also useful. My books, my pencil-box and exercise-books are all in my bag. It helps me a lot. Every day it's on my back and follows me.

I like my bag. It's my good friend.



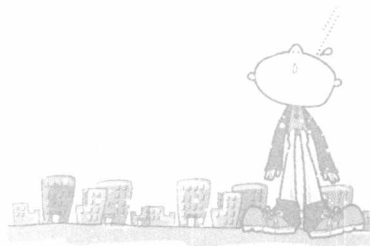
### 新词串串香

1. friend[frend] *n.* 朋友
2. useful['ju:sfʊl] *adj.* 有用的, 有益的
3. follow['fɒləʊ] *v.* 跟着, 跟随
4. all [ɔ:l] *adv.* 全部, 都
5. not only... but also... 不但……而且……

### 开心升级练

一、阅读短文后, 选择最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. My bag's colour is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. red                      B. blue                      C. orange
- ( ) 2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is on my bag.  
A. cat                      B. dog                      C. cock
- ( ) 3. The dog's nose is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. black                      B. yellow                      C. green





✿ A good book is a good friend. ✿

( ) 4. The bag is for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. food

B. water

C. stationeries

## 二、根据短文内容填空。

My bag is My \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_. There is \_\_\_\_\_ on the bag. The dog's nose is \_\_\_\_\_. It's eyes are \_\_\_\_\_. My bag is \_\_\_\_\_ nice, \_\_\_\_\_ useful. My \_\_\_\_\_, my \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are all in the bag. It \_\_\_\_\_ me a lot. Every day it's on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ me. I like my bag. It's my good friend.

## 三、短文中的书包里都有些什么？请在方框内把它们画出来。

小学英语阅读理解提优高手



### 提优袋袋裤

good, fine, nice 这三个词都有“好”的意思,但又有各自的侧重点。

good 用处比较多,是范围比较大的“好”,如:good friend “好朋友”, good teacher “好老师”等。

fine 多指天气,身体好等。如:Today is a fine day. 今天天气很好。

nice 可表示“好的,漂亮的,令人愉快的”,含有“美好、友善”的意思,如:Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!



### 选文快译通

#### 我的书包

我的书包是我的好朋友,它是橙色的。书包上有一只狗。它有着黑色的鼻子和小小的眼睛,多可爱呀!

我的书包不但漂亮,而且还很实用。我的书,文具盒和练习本都装



在书包里面。它给了我许多的帮助。每天它都在我的背上跟随着我。  
我喜欢我的书包。它是我的好朋友。



## 迷你万花筒

### Barking Dogs Don't Bite

“Don't be afraid. Don't you know the proverb 'Barking dogs don't bite'?” “Ah, yes, I know the proverb, but does the dog know the proverb, too?”

### 吠犬不咬人

“别害怕，你难道没听说过‘吠犬不咬人’这句谚语吗？”“啊，我当然知道，但狗也知道吗？”

## 2. In the Classroom

(T - Teacher Ss - Students P - Peter S - Sam M - Mary J - John)

T: Hello, boys and girls. Let's talk about your family, OK?

Ss: OK!

T: Hello, Peter. Do you have a sister?

P: Yes, I do.

T: How old is she?

P: She's eleven.

T: Sam, what's your mother?

S: She's a worker.

T: What's her age?

S: She's thirty-eight years old.

T: Is your brother a student, Mary?

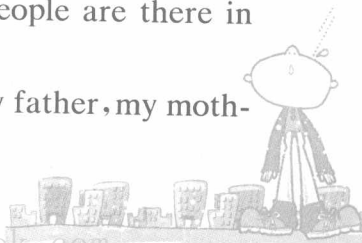
M: Yes, he is.

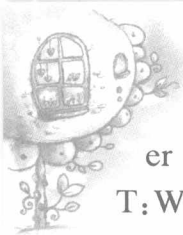
T: How old is he?

M: He's fourteen.

T: Good! Now let's go on. Hello, John, how many people are there in your family?

J: Five. They are my grandfather, my grandmother, my father, my moth-





✧ Well begun is half done. ✧

er and I.

T: What's your grandfather's age?

J: He's seventy-five years old.



## 新词串串香

1. age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 年龄, 寿命

3. worker [ˈwɜːkə] *n.* 工人, 劳动者

5. seventy-five 七十五

2. about [əˈbaʊt] *prep.* 关于, 对于

4. go on 继续某种行为

6. years old 年纪, 岁数



## 开心升级练

一、阅读短文后, 判断正误, 正确的填 T, 错误的填 F.

( ) 1. Peter has a sister.

( ) 2. Sam's mother is thirty years old.

( ) 3. Mary's brother is not a middle school student. He's fourteen.

( ) 4. Peter's sister is a worker.

( ) 5. There are five people in John's family.

二、阅读短文后, 选择最佳选项。

( ) 1. Peter's sister is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. eleven

B. thirty-eight

C. seventy-five

( ) 2. Sam's mother is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. farmer

B. doctor

C. worker

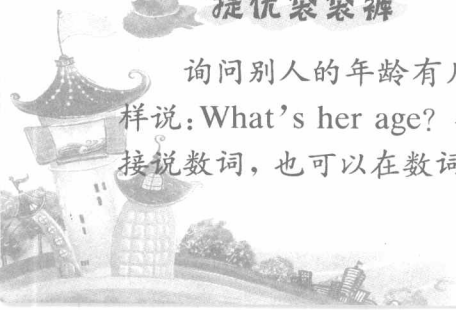
三、根据短文内容填空。

Peter has a \_\_\_\_\_, she's \_\_\_\_\_. Sam's mother is a \_\_\_\_\_, she's \_\_\_\_\_ years old. Mary has a \_\_\_\_\_, he is \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in John's family. They are John's \_\_\_\_\_, John's \_\_\_\_\_, John's \_\_\_\_\_, John's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



## 提优袋袋裤

询问别人的年龄有几种表达法。例如: 问她多大了? 用英语可以这样说: What's her age? 也可以这样说: How old is she? 回答时, 可以直接说数词, 也可以在数词后加上“years old”。



✿ 好的开始,是成功的一半。 ✿

例如:我十四岁。可以说:I'm fourteen. 也可以说:I'm fourteen years old.



## 选文快译通

### 在教室里

老师:同学们好。让我们谈谈你们的家庭好吗?

学生们:好的。

老师:你好,彼得。你有姐妹吗?

彼得:是的,我有。

老师:她几岁了?

彼得:她 11 岁。

老师:萨姆,你的母亲是干什么的?

萨姆:她是一个工人。

老师:她多少岁了?

萨姆:她 38 岁了。

老师:你兄弟是个学生吗,玛丽?

玛丽:是的,他是。

老师:他多大了?

玛丽:他 14 岁。

老师:好。让我们继续。你好,约翰,你家有几口人?

约翰:五口。他们是爷爷、奶奶、爸爸、妈妈和我。

老师:你爷爷多大年纪了?

约翰:他 75 岁了。



## 迷你万花筒

### 谚语集锦

Now or never.

Live and learn.

Never say die.

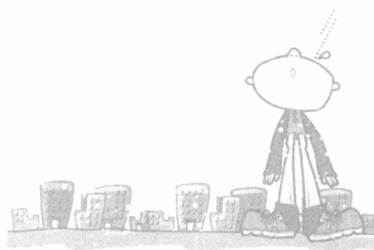
Time is money.

机不可失,失不再来。

活到老,学到老。

永不言败。

一寸光阴一寸金。





✧ *What's lost is lost.* ✧

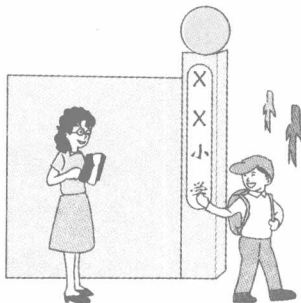
Time-servers are clever.

识时务者为俊杰。

### 3. Back to School

It's the first day of school. Tom wants to go back to school. He wants to see his friends. He wants to meet his new teacher.

Tom gets up early in the morning. He washes and eats his breakfast. Then he rides his bike to school. He sees his friends on the playground. He plays hide-and-seek with them. In the classroom, Tom meets his new maths teacher. Her name is Mrs. Green. Tom likes Mrs. Green. She can speak English very well. He thinks she is a nice teacher.



小学英语阅读理解提优高手



#### 新词串串香

1. first [fɜːst] num. 第一

3. maths [mæθs] n. 数学

5. playground [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] n. 操场, 运动场

2. early [ɜːli] adj. 早的

4. ride [raɪd] v. 骑; 乘

6. hide-and-seek 捉迷藏



#### 开心升级练

一、阅读短文后, 判断正误, 正确的填 T, 错误的填 F。

- ( ) 1. It's the first day of the New Year.  
( ) 2. Tom wants to meet his friends.  
( ) 3. Tom goes to school by bus.  
( ) 4. Tom's new teacher is a nice woman.

二、阅读短文后, 选择最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. Does Tom get up early?

A. Yes, he is.

B. Yes, he does.

C. No, he isn't.

D. No, he doesn't.

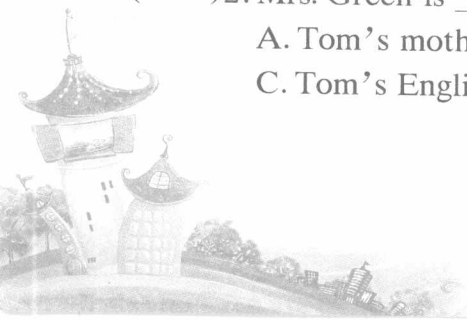
- ( ) 2. Mrs. Green is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Tom's mother

B. Tom's Chinese teacher

C. Tom's English teacher

D. Tom's maths teacher





✿ 失者不可复得。 ✿

- ( ) 3. Tom plays \_\_\_\_\_ with his friends.  
A. football                      B. tennis  
C. basketball                  D. hide-and-seek
- ( ) 4. Where does Tom meet his new teacher?  
A. On the playground.        B. In the classroom.  
C. Under the tree.             D. At the school gate.
- ( ) 5. Tom likes Mrs. Green. Why?  
A. Because Mrs. Green is an English teacher.  
B. Because Mrs. Green is a maths teacher.  
C. Because Mrs. Green is Tom's new teacher.  
D. Because Tom thinks Mrs. Green is a nice teacher.



## 提优袋袋裤

1. want to do sth. 想要做某事

例如: He wants to see his friends and teachers.

他想看看他的朋友和老师。

I want to go to school by bus.

我想乘公共汽车去学校。

2. eat breakfast 吃早餐。也可以说:have breakfast。

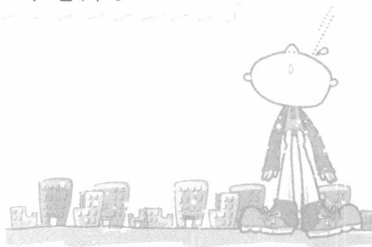


# 选文快译通

## 回到学校

这是开学的第一天。汤姆想回到学校。他想看看他的好朋友们，也想见见他的新老师。

汤姆早上很早就起床了。他洗刷完毕并吃了早餐,然后他骑自行车去学校。他看到他的朋友们在操场上玩。他和他们一起玩捉迷藏。在教室里,汤姆见到了他的新数学老师——格林夫人。汤姆喜欢格林夫人。格林夫人的英语说得很好。汤姆认为她是一个好老师。





## 迷你万花筒

### Did Your Dad Help You?

One day, Tim's maths teacher looked at his homework and saw that he had got all his sums right. The teacher was very pleased and rather surprised. He called Tim to his desk and said to him, "You got all your homework right this time, Tim. What happened? Did your father help you?"

"No, sir. He was too busy last night, so I had to do it all myself," said Tim.

### 你爸爸帮你了吗?

一天,蒂姆的数学老师看了他的作业,发现他的算术题全都做对了。老师很高兴,同时也十分惊讶。他把蒂姆叫到桌前说:“蒂姆,你这次的作业全都做对了,怎么回事?你爸爸帮你做了吗?”

“不,先生,我爸爸昨天很忙,我不得不全都自己做了。”蒂姆说。

## 4. Number Twenty Now

Peter's father wants to know how his son is getting along in school. One day he asks, "Peter, how are you getting along in school? What is your place in the class?" "Number twenty-one." "And how many students are there in your class?" "Twenty-one, Father."

Some weeks pass. One day Peter brings home his test paper.

"What's your place in the class now?"

"Number twenty now."

"Good. Then you are one place ahead."

"No, Father. One of the students left the class. His family went to another town."





## 新词串串香

1. number['nʌmbə] *n.* 第……名

3. place['pleɪs] *n.* 名次

5. test paper 考试卷

2. be getting along 进展得……

4. pass[pɑ:s] *v.* 过去

6. ahead[ə'hed] *adv.* 向前地



## 开心升级练

### 一、阅读短文后,选择最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. Peter is getting along \_\_\_\_\_ in school.  
A. poor                      B. wrong                      C. well
- ( ) 2. Peter is always in number \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.  
A. twenty                      B. twenty-one                      C. twenty-two
- ( ) 3. Peter is one place ahead because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he studies  
B. he likes to study  
C. his classmate leaves the class

### 二、根据短文内容填空。

Peter's \_\_\_\_\_ wants to know how \_\_\_\_\_ is getting along in \_\_\_\_\_. One day he asks, "Peter, how are you getting along in school? What is your place in the \_\_\_\_\_?" "Number twenty-one." "And how many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your class?" "Twenty-one, Father."

Some weeks pass. One day Peter brings \_\_\_\_\_ his test paper.

"What's your \_\_\_\_\_ in the class now?" "Number twenty now."

"Good. Then you are \_\_\_\_\_ place ahead."

"\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. One of the students \_\_\_\_\_ the class. His family had gone to another \_\_\_\_\_."



## 提优袋袋裤

get along 相处,进展。后面不需要接名词。

get along with... 和某人相处,后面需要接名词。

例如:How are you getting along at (in) school?

