



小学英语
无障碍学习丛书



小·故事

英语童话

三年级

英语
课程标准

课后读

一级目标达标阅读训练



时秀梅 魏立/主编

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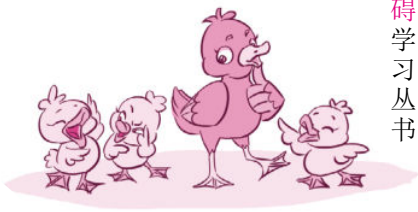
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1 The Ugly Duckling (丑小鸭)

A duck is **sitting** (坐) on five eggs. The eggs **break** (破, 碎) and five baby ducks come out. The mother duck looks at her



babies. She has four beautiful baby ducks. But one is different. It is big and **gray** (灰色的). Its legs are very long. The mother duck doesn't like it. "Go away!" she says to the different duck. "You are not my baby."

The different duck says goodbye and goes away. It's **sad** (伤心的).

Then it sees the mother pig with her baby pigs.

"Are you my mother?" it asks.

"No, I'm not your mother." says the mother pig.

So the different duck goes away. Soon it sees a fox.

"Am I your baby?" the duck asks.

"No, you're not my baby." says the fox. "But I





like you. I'll make you dinner.”

The different duck runs away. It is very sad. It wants its mother.

Then it **hears**（听见） a voice.

“You're very beautiful. I am your mother.”

The different duck looks up. It is a big, white bird. It has a long **neck**（脖子）.

“I am a **swan**（天鹅）. And you are a baby swan. You see, here are your brothers and sisters.” says the white bird.

“So, I'm not a different duck. I'm a swan.” says the baby swan.

Soon, the baby swan grows up. It **becomes**（变得） very beautiful.



阅读链接

这个故事改编自汉斯·克里斯蒂安·安徒生所写的童话。安徒生 1805 年出生于丹麦，是 19 世纪著名的童话作家（author），被誉为“世界儿童文学的太阳”。他出生于一个贫穷的家庭（family），父亲是鞋匠，母亲是佣人。他 11 岁时父亲病逝，母亲改嫁，童年生活非常凄惨。



他的童话故事被译成 150 多种语言 (language) 在全球出版呢! 最著名的有《海的女儿》《拇指姑娘》《卖火柴的小女孩》《皇帝的新装》等。相信你一定读过吧!



活学活用

1. come out

意为“出来, 出现, 出版, 开花”。例句:
These flowers come out in spring. / 这些花在春天开放。

2. run away

意为“逃跑, 逃走, 跑开”。例句: They ran away quickly to hide. / 他们迅速跑开躲藏起来。



我问你答

- The mother duck has _____ beautiful baby ducks.
A. five B. four C. one
- The different duck is big and _____ .
A. green B. white C. gray
- What is the different duck?
A. A pig. B. A swan. C. A duck.



2

The Turtledove and the Owl

（斑鸠和猫头鹰）

One day, an owl flies to the east till(直到) it is tired, so it stops in a tree to rest. A turtledove is there too. “Where are you going in such a hurry?” it asks.

“I am going to the east.” the owl says.

“Why?”

“People in the west don’t like my voice(嗓音). I can’t stay(待, 停留) there. I have to(必须) go to a new place(地方).” the owl says.

“In my view(观点), it won’t help.” the turtledove says.

The owl is angry with the turtledove, but it still asks in surprise(惊讶), “Can you forecast the future(未来)?”

“This is very simple. If you don’t change(改变) your voice, people in the east won’t like you all the same.”





阅读链接

小朋友，你读懂这个故事了吗？斑鸠的劝告（advice）很有见地，改变外在的（exterior）环境只是表面文章罢了，只有改正自己的缺点，事情才算真正解决了。所以，当你下次遇到困难时，要先反省一下自己是不是犯了错，然后改正（correct）过错，不要把责任推给外界因素哦！



活学活用

1. in such a hurry

意为“如此匆忙”。例句：He ran to school in such a hurry that he was out of breath. / 他如此匆忙地跑去学校，以至于都要喘不上气了。

2. be going to

意为“将要……”。例句：I am going to see a film. / 我要去看场电影。



我问你答

1. Why does the owl fly to the east?



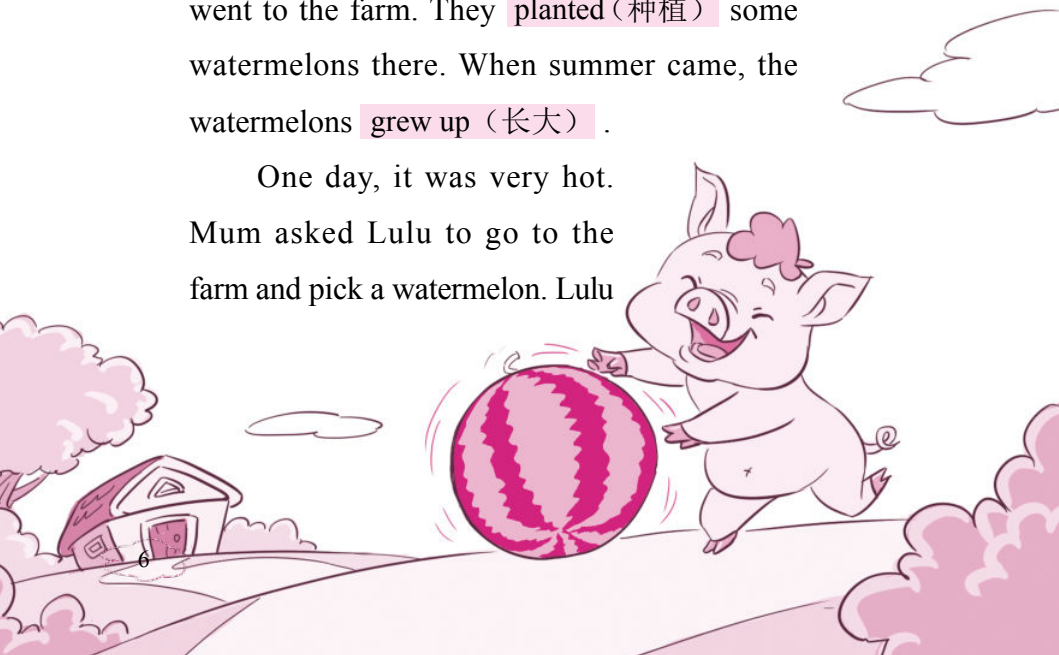
- A. It is ugly.
B. The people in the west don't like its voice.
2. In the turtledove's view, is it useful (有用的) to fly to the east?
A. Yes. B. No.



The Pig and the Watermelon (小猪和西瓜)

In spring, the mother pig and the little pig Lulu went to the farm. They **planted (种植)** some watermelons there. When summer came, the watermelons **grew up (长大)**.

One day, it was very hot. Mum asked Lulu to go to the farm and pick a watermelon. Lulu





was very happy. he ran to the farm and chose (选择) the biggest (最大的) watermelon. But he found it hard to carry (搬, 抬, 拿) it home.

“It’s so heavy!” said Lulu. He tried many times and he was tired.

Suddenly (忽然), he saw a monkey playing with a hoop (铁环). “I’ve got it.” the monkey said happily (开心地). The hoop was round, so it could roll. The watermelon was round too, and then it could roll too. He put the watermelon on the ground (地, 地面) and it rolled quickly (很快地).

Soon he got home with the watermelon. The mother pig heard about the story (故事). “My baby, you’re so smart!” she said happily.



阅读链接

在故事中铁环启发了小猪噜噜：铁环是圆的，滚动起来可以省很多力气。自行车 (bike) 就是应用了这个原理 (theory) 哦。生活中还有很多类似的 (similar) 装置和工具 (tool) 可以帮助我们省力，比如杠杆、滑轮、剪刀 (scissors) 等。聪明的你还能想出别的例子 (example) 吗？



可别小瞧这些省力装置和工具，古代著名（famous）大将曹操就曾经利用（use）杠杆原理打退过敌军呢！曹操在官渡之战中使用了一种抛石车，因抛石车抛石时声音（sound）很大而得名“霹雳车”。这可是史书中有记载的最早的抛石装置，其利用了杠杆原理抛石，来攻击（attack）敌方城池或城防设施和人员。



活学活用

1. ask sb. to do sth.

意为“让某人去做某事”。例句：Mum asked me to buy a watermelon last week. / 上周妈妈让我去买了一个西瓜。

2. pick

意为“采摘”。例句：We picked pears from the tree. / 我们从树上摘梨。



我问你答

1. In spring, the mother pig and the little pig Lulu went to the _____ .



- A. city B. school C. farm
2. Did he take the watermelon home at last (最后) ?
A. Yes. B. No.
3. Lulu saw a monkey playing with a _____ .
A. pen B. watermelon C. hoop

4

The Bremen Town Musicians (不来梅镇的乐师)

A man **decided**(决定) to kill an old **donkey**(驴). The donkey escaped when he **heard**(听说) the news. He heard that Bremen Town was a good place. So he wanted to be a musician in Bremen. He could play the piano. On the way, he met a **hound**(猎狗) who could play the drum, a cat who could play the **serenade**(小夜曲), and a cock who could sing. They all decided to go to Bremen Town and be musicians.

In the evening, they wanted to sleep in a **robber's**(强盗的) house, so they planned to **drive** the robber **away**(赶走). The donkey put his two **front legs**(前腿) on the **window-ledge**(窗台). The hound jumped



on the donkey, and the cat was on the head of the hound. Finally the cock flew up to the cat. They screamed (叫喊) together. The robber thought they were ghosts (鬼怪) and he ran to the forest.

Since then, the four musicians have lived in the house happily.



阅读链接

这个故事出自《格林童话》，有个人养了一头驴，这头驴为他辛勤劳作许多年了，在主人准备杀了它之前，它逃走了。在路上，这头驴遇到了猎狗、猫还有公鸡，并与它们结伴而行。后来它们打败了强盗，有了自己的家，过着幸福的 (happy) 生活。这个故事告诉我们团队精神 (team spirit) 的重要性 (significance)。



One night she lay in bed and said to her husband, “Listen, if I were to find three gold coins (金币) and you could give me another one, then I would have enough money to buy a young cow.”

“It is true,” said he, “if you buy a cow, then I can drink milk whenever I want.”

“The milk is not for you,” said the woman, “we must use the milk to feed the calf (小牛) so that it could become big and fat, and we may be able to sell it well.”

“Certainly (当然),” replied (回答) the man, “but still we will take a little milk, that will do no harm.”

“No way (没门儿)!” said the woman, “Whether it does harm or not, I will not allow it!”

Then they argued that question for the whole night. And whether she went out to look for the gold coins which she wanted to find in the future, we will never know.