

■ 丛书主编 青山 晴方好
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小学英语 趣味 阶梯阅读

▶ 五年级



阶梯训练
趣文趣题
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小学英语趣味阶梯阅读

五年级

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内 容 简 介

本书是“小学英语趣味阶梯阅读丛书”中的五年级分册，依据《义务教育英语课程标准》编写，紧扣小学英语考试的命题精神，符合小学生的认知特点。

本书特点 ①阶梯训练：全书分四个阶梯，由浅入深、阶梯上升。②趣文趣题：选文和设题科学、轻松、幽默、有趣，图文并茂、四色印刷，能充分调动小学生学习英语的兴趣。③轻松提优：选文和设题科学，每篇文章不仅有译文，而且配有免费音频，可供小学生进行多元化学习。

本书的栏目设置 “名师在线”：解析重难点文句。“快乐练习”：紧贴内容设置形式多样的习题。“趣味文化”：帮助小学生了解世界各国的文化，有益于培养国际视野。

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编者的话

“阅读理解”是英语学习的核心内容之一，在小学的英语考试中占有相当大的比例。我们依据“义务教育英语课程标准”，参考各版本小学英语教材，紧扣小学英语考试的命题精神，根据小学生的年龄和认知的特点，精心策划和编写了“小学英语趣味阶梯阅读”丛书。

本丛书包括5个分册：一、二年级合编为一个分册，三至六年级各一个分册，其中六年级分册还含有小升初内容。

本丛书有如下特点：

趣味性

选文有趣味，能极大地激发小学生阅读和练习的积极性；四色印刷、图文并茂、丰富的栏目和题型设置，能充分调动小学生的学习主动性，提升其学习英语的兴趣。

名师在线 精讲选文生词、短语、句型和有难度的语法知识，能起到事半功倍的效果。

快乐练习 围绕选文内容和教学目标，设置内容和形式多样的练习题。

趣味文化 帮助小学生了解世界各国的文化，有益于促进对英语的理解和使用；有益于加深对本国文化的理解与认识；有益于培养放眼世界的意识。



阶梯性

1. 年级与年级之间由浅入深、循序渐进、阶梯上升。
2. 每个分册选文、设题由易到难，词数由少到多，分为四个阶梯。

多元性

每篇阅读文章都配有音频和对应的二维码，可供小学生进行听力训练、背诵、口语练习等方面的多元学习。

趣味英语天天练，请用《小学英语趣味阶梯阅读》！

要想考出高分，就用《小学英语趣味阶梯阅读》！

编者

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阶梯一



Passage 1 Make a tree friend

Amy **makes friends with** many trees.

When she wants to swing, she visits a **maple** tree.

When she wants to eat, she visits an apple tree.

When she wants to cry, she visits a **weeping willow**.

When she wants to climb, she visits an **oak** tree.

When she wants to think, she visits a **birch** tree.

When she wants to count, she visits a pine tree.

When she wants to rest, she visits an **elm** tree.

You can be friends with a tree, too. Find a tree. Visit the tree to climb, think, and play. Make a tree friend!



You can be friends with a tree, too. 你也可以与树成为朋友。

can 是情态动词，是“能够，可以”的意思。can 没有人称和数的变化，后面跟动词原形。

词汇卡

maple/'meɪpl/n. 枫树

willow/'wɪləʊ/n. 柳树

birch/bɜ:tʃ/ n. 桦树

make friends with 与……交朋友

weeping/wi:piŋ/adj. 有下垂枝条的

oak/əʊk/n. 橡树

elm/elm/n. 榆树

- B. a tree that grows fruits
C. a tree that grows pine cones(松果)

趣味文化

世界上最大的树

谢尔曼将军树是世界上现存最大的树。它是美国加利福尼亚州的一棵巨杉，高达 83.8 米，底部最大直径达 11.1 米，树根伸展很广，根系十分发达，能从营养最丰富的土层吸取水和无机盐。



Passage 2 A lion and two crocodiles



It is in autumn. A young man comes to a **forest**. He's walking beside the forest. On his right is a river. On his left is the forest. Suddenly he sees two green eyes looking at him from the trees. A lion is getting ready to **jump on** him.



He must **jump into** the river. But in the river there are two big **crocodiles**. Their mouths are very big. The young man climbs up a tree beside the river, and closes his eyes. The lion **jumps over** him. And the young man opens his eyes. The lion is now in the mouths of the crocodiles.

名师在线

But in the river there are two big crocodiles. 但是河里有两只大鳄鱼。

本句用到了“**There be**”句型。地点状语“**in the river**”放在句子前面表示强调。本句的正常语序是“**But there are two big crocodiles in the river.**”。

词汇卡

forest/'fɒrɪst/n. 森林

crocodile/'krɒkədail/n. 鳄鱼

jump on 扑向

jump into 跳入，跳进

jump over 跳过



一、阅读短文，根据汉语提示写出相应的单词。

1. He's walking _____ (在旁边) the forest.
2. On his _____ (右边) is a river.
3. On his _____ (左边) is the forest.
4. He _____ (看见) two green eyes looking at him from the trees.
5. The young man _____ (闭上) his eyes.

二、阅读短文，选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The story takes place _____.
- A. in the river
 - B. on a farm
 - C. beside the forest
- () 2. What dangers does the young man encounter(遭遇)?
- A. A lion is getting ready to jump on him.
 - B. In the river there are two big crocodiles.
 - C. Both A and B.
- () 3. When the young man is in danger, he _____ at first.
- A. closes his eyes
 - B. climbs the tree
 - C. jumps into the river
- () 4. The young man closes his eyes because _____.
- A. his eyes are not comfortable
 - B. he is afraid
 - C. he likes to close his eyes
- () 5. At last, _____.
- A. the lion is in the mouths of the crocodiles
 - B. a crocodile is in the mouth of the lion
 - C. a fish is in the mouths of the crocodiles



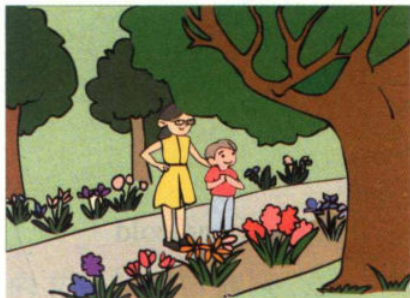
世界上最大的鳄鱼

世界上最大的鳄鱼是湾鳄 (Gomek), 主要分布于东南亚沿海至澳大利亚北部及巴布亚新几内亚, 成体一般长 3 ~ 5 米, 最长可达 7 米以上, 是现存最大的爬行动物。



Passage 3 Future flowers

Flowers have not only beautiful **appearance**, but also **subtle fragrance**. Many people like to plant some flowers at home, but not everyone knows how to plant flowers, to raise flowers.



Fall is the time to plan for flowers.

“But winter is coming,” Rex said.

Fall is the time to get busy outside.

“But winter is coming,” Rex said.

Fall is the time to **dig** in the **dirt**.

“But winter is coming,” Rex said.

Fall is the time to plant some **bulbs**.

“But winter is coming,” Rex said.

Winter will come with snow and cold. Then comes spring.



Fall is the time to plan for flowers. 秋天是为花儿做计划的季节。

“It’s time to...” 的意思是“到做……的时间了”，后面接动词原形。

词汇卡

appearance/ə'piərəns/n. 外观, 外表

subtle/'sʌtl/adj. 微妙的, 淡淡的

fragrance/'freɪgrəns/n. 香味, 芬芳

dig/dɪg/vt. 挖掘

dirt/dɜ:t/n. 污垢, 泥土

bulb/bʌlb/n. (植) 鳞茎

快乐练习

一、把下列图片与相应的短语用线连接起来。



A. snow and cold

B. fall is coming

C. dig in the dirt

二、判断句子与短文内容是否一致。一致的在括号内写“T”，不一致的写“F”。

() 1. Many people like to plant some flowers in the school.

() 2. Fall is the time to get busy outside.

() 3. Everyone knows how to plant flowers, to raise flowers.

() 4. Fall is the time to plant some bulbs.

趣味文化

美国的家庭花园

美国的家庭大都喜欢大花园。够档次的别墅有一半价值体现在花园上。美国人十分重视花园,一般每周会除草,也会花时间种植一些每年都可以生长的玫瑰花、绣球花、百合等。

Passage 4 The first strawberry



Do you love strawberries? Try growing your own!

Pick a sunny **spot** for your strawberry **patch** in spring. Buy some plants for your strawberry patch. Plant the plants in your strawberry patch. Leave room for them to **spread**.

Spread **straw** in your strawberry patch. Straw helps prevent weeds and **pests**.

Water your strawberry patch at least twice a week. The plants in your strawberry patch will bloom. Then, the plants will make small green fruits. Then green fruits in your strawberry patch will turn pale. Then they will turn red.

Pick those fruits in your strawberry patch. Wash and eat them. The first strawberry will taste the very best.



名师在线

Do you love strawberries? 你喜欢草莓吗?

strawberry 是可数名词, 变复数时, 要改“y”为“i”再加“es”, 即 strawberries。

词汇卡

spot/spot/n. 地点 patch/pætʃ/n. 小块 spread/spred/v. 伸展, 散布
straw/strɔ:/n. 稻草, 麦秆 pest/pest/n. 害虫

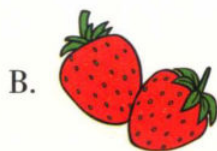
快乐练习

一、选择与下列图片相对应的句子。

- () 1. Pick a sunny spot for your strawberry patch in spring.
() 2. Plant the plants in your strawberry patch.

() 3. Water your strawberry patch at least twice a week.

() 4. The fruits will turn red.



二、判断句子与短文内容是否一致。一致的在括号内写“T”，不一致的写“F”。

() 1. This story tells us how to eat strawberries.

() 2. Water the strawberries after the fruits turn red.

() 3. Water your strawberry patch at least once a week.

() 4. The first step to grow your strawberries is buying some plants.

() 5. The word “bloom” means to produce (生长，繁育) flowers.



趣味文化

草莓



草莓是多年生草本植物，高10~40厘米，主要分布于北半球和南美洲。草莓的果实外观呈心形，其颜色鲜红，果肉多汁、酸甜适口、芳香宜人、营养丰富，故有“水果皇后”的美誉。



Passage 5 Let's make lemonade



Today is hotter than ever. We **are** so **thirsty for** a cold drink. Let's make a cold drink. Let's make a sweet drink.

Let's make **lemonade**. Let's make it in this **pitcher**. Add cold water. Add white sugar. Cut the lemons. **Squeeze** the lemons.

Pick out all the seeds! **Stir** the lemonade with a long spoon. Don't

spill the pitcher! Lemonade is **sticky**.



Our drink looks cold. Our drink looks sweet. We're so thirsty for our lemonade.
This is the best drink we've had.

名师在线

1. Let's make a cold drink. 让我们来制作冷饮吧。

let us 常缩写为 let's, 后面接动词原形, 即 let's do...

2. This is the best drink we've had. 这是我们喝过的最好喝的饮料。

这是一个复合句。定语从句“we've had”修饰“drink”, 意思是“我们喝过的饮料”。

词汇卡

lemonade/ˌleməˈneɪd/n. 柠檬水

pitcher/'pɪtʃə/n. 罐, 壶

squeeze/skwi:z/vt. 挤压

stir/stɜ:(r)/vt. 搅拌

spill/spɪl/vt. 使溢出

sticky/'stɪki/adj. 黏性的

be thirsty for 渴望

快乐练习

一、判断句子与图片内容是否一致。一致的在括号内写“T”, 不一致的写“F”。

() 1. Cut the lemons.



() 2. Our drink looks cold and sweet.



() 3. Pick out the lemon seeds.



() 4. Stir the lemonade with a long spoon.



二、阅读短文，选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Why do the children want a cold drink?
A. It is cold outside.
B. They only like cold drinks.
C. Because today is very hot. And they have been playing outside.
- () 2. What do the children do after they cut the lemons?
A. They squeeze the lemons.
B. They get a pitcher.
C. They add water and sugar.
- () 3. When do the children almost spill the lemonade?
A. When they are drinking it.
B. When they are stirring it.
C. When they are adding water to it.
- () 4. How do the children make the lemonade cold?
A. They put it in the fridge.
B. They stir it in the pitcher.
C. They add ice cubes to it.
- () 5. What does “thirsty” mean? A feeling that someone wants to _____.
A. have some food
B. make some drinks
C. drink water



趣味文化

美国人喜欢喝咖啡

很多美国人都喜欢喝咖啡。当你在美国餐馆点咖啡时，服务生会问：“Regular? (一般的吗?)”这表示在咖啡里加牛奶或奶油。当在美国人的家里，女主人则会问：“With or without? (加不加牛奶或奶油?)”

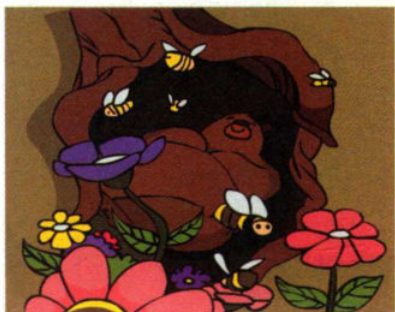
Passage 6 Wake up, bear!



Bear slept all winter. Now spring is here. The Sun is **shining**. Wake up, Bear!

Bear feels the warm sunlight. She is still so sleepy. The flowers are growing. Wake up, Bear!

Bears smells the sweet flowers. She is still so sleepy!



The bees are buzzing. Wake up, Bear!

Bear hears the buzzing bees. She is still so sleepy!

The birds are singing. Wake up, Bear!

Bear hears the birds' song. She is still so sleepy!

Little cub has never seen the spring. He wants to leave the **den**. Wake up, Bear!

Bear **yawns** and opens her eyes. "Time to show my **cub** the world," Bear says. She is **wide awake**.



Little cub has never seen the spring. 幼崽从来没有见过春天。

本句运用了现在完成时。现在完成时用于表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在或离现在不远的将来。主语“Little cub”是第三人称单数，所以谓语用“has seen”而不是“have seen”。

词汇卡

shine/shaɪn/v. 照耀

den/den/n. 兽穴

yawn/jɔ:n/v. 打哈欠

cub/kʌb/n. 幼兽

wide awake 完全清醒的



一、把下列图片与相应的句子用线连起来。

A. The flowers are growing.

B. The bees are buzzing.

1.



2.



3.



4.



C. The birds are singing.

D. The bear is wide awake.

二、阅读短文，选择最佳答案。

() 1. What is the main idea of this story?

A. Bear is very sleepy when it is time to wake up in the spring.

B. Bear and her cub are looking for a cave to sleep.

C. Bear is ready to sleep for the long winter.

() 2. Where does this story take place?

A. The ocean.

B. The desert.

C. The forest.

() 3. What happens at the end of the story?

A. Bear is wide awake.

B. Bear takes a short nap.

C. Bear goes for a swim in the river.

() 4. Why does bear wake up?

A. Because it is fall, and the leaves are changing colors.

B. Because it wants to show its cub to see the world.

C. Because it is a hot summer day, and bear needs to swim.

() 5. Which season is between winter and summer?

A. Winter.

B. Spring.

C. Fall.