

中学英语  
300  
训练系列

300



ENGLISH READING TESTS

中考英语阅读

300题

(广东专版)

主编◎俞佩华



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 内容提要

本书为“中学英语 300 训练”之一,针对广东地区中考英语中阅读题型编写。书中汇编了足量的中考英语阅读篇章,紧扣广东地区中考英语试卷的命题特点,并根据主题分成“文化教育”、“科普知识”、“短篇故事”、“新闻广告通知”四个 Unit。本书专供广东市场读者备战中考,提高阅读能力之用。

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初中阶段的英语学习任务是掌握基础语言知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成综合语言运用能力。阅读能力是语言运用的一个很重要的方面,因此,各地中考在近年的考试中大幅度地提高了考核阅读能力的篇幅和强度。要求考生根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义,理解文章内涵,把握主要逻辑线索、时间和空间的顺序。要求学生理解文章的细节,并能根据上下文的语境理解作者的态度、观点和文章的寓意、推断出文章未直接写出的意思。但阅读能力的提升是渐进的,是在大量阅读的过程中慢慢积累的。所以,新课标要求初中学生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到10万词以上。

阅读英语可以是轻松愉快的。要做到这一点,阅读材料的选择是首要的。也就是说,要选择生动、有趣、富有吸引力而又能启发心智的材料。《中考英语阅读300题(广东专版)》的内容丰富,信息量大,有关动物、植物、环境保护、天文地理、创造发明、学校生活,涉及生活的方方面面,有助于开阔视野、丰富语言知识、扩大词汇量和了解英语国家的社会文化。同时《中考英语阅读300题(广东专版)》选编的文章体裁多样化,有人物传记、故事、记叙文、科普小品、新闻和广告等。整书为读者提供了相当丰富的阅读材料,并且英语词汇复现率高,有利于读者逐步获得较强的独立阅读能力。

《中考英语阅读300题(广东专版)》有很强的可读性和趣味性,同时编写了的大量不同类型的题目,对那些既希望增强英语阅读能力又需要提高中考应试能力的初中学生来说,《中考英语阅读300题(广东专版)》是一本适用的好书。

参加本书编写的都是活跃在教学第一线的中青年骨干教师。他们根据自己的教学实践和多年辅导学生参加中考的经验,并严格参照“广东省初中毕业生英语学科学业考试大纲”的要求选编了这本书。我们衷心希望《中考英语阅读 300 题(广东专版)》能得到广大读者一如既往的喜爱和支持。

参加本书编写的老师有汤华、俞海英、孙璐、王美华、杨钦和唐载懋。由于各种原因,书中可能会有错误或不当之处,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

UNIT 1 文化教育 .....	1
UNIT 2 科普知识 .....	111
UNIT 3 短篇故事 .....	230
UNIT 4 新闻广告通知 .....	354
参考答案 .....	391





2. The writer got an “A” for his speech, that shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is good at packing things  
B. he is much cleverer than his classmates  
C. the teacher enjoyed his speech very much  
D. his classmates liked to learn how to pack things
3. The writer went home just after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his speech  
B. the bag was packed  
C. the class  
D. receiving an “A” for his speech
4. The writer didn’t miss his ride home, for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he packed his bag quickly  
B. he packed his bag while he was making the speech  
C. he threw everything he needed into his bag and went to the class hurriedly  
D. his ride home was leaving immediately after the class
5. The underlined phrase “went along” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. walking along  
B. kept along  
C. went on speaking  
D. was about to speak



Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn skills in order to make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher’s job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a *formula* (公式). It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a math problem. Great scientists before us didn't get everything from school. Their teachers only showed them the way, but they were all so successful. Although Edison didn't even finish primary school, he invented so many things for human beings. The reason for their success is that they know how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They would ask many questions as they read. They did thousands of *experiments* (实验). They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. The most important is that they knew how to use their brain.

**Choose the best answer:**

1. People go to school \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. only to learn several subjects
  - B. to make a living
  - C. to get an education
  - D. only to learn skills
2. According to the passage, what is the most important thing a teacher should do?
  - A. To teach his students everything he knows.
  - B. To know everything.
  - C. To teach the students how to think.
  - D. To teach the students how to study by themselves.
3. To work out a maths problem, you need to know \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. only a certain formula
  - B. how to memorize some facts
  - C. only some facts
  - D. the method to solve it
4. Why were many scientists so successful?
  - A. They received good education.
  - B. They were very clever.
  - C. They knew how to learn.
  - D. They learned lots of facts and formulas.
5. How did great scientists study?
  - A. They read a lot of books and asked many questions while reading.
  - B. They did thousands of experiments.
  - C. They always worked hard and never wasted time.
  - D. All of the above.

## 4

It was the last day of final examinations at a large college. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering students were discussing the exam that was about to begin. On their faces was confidence. This was their last exam before they graduated and found jobs.

Some talked of jobs they already had, others of jobs they would get. With four years of college study, they felt ready and able to *conquer* (征服) the world.

The coming exam, they knew, would be easy. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes they wanted, but they couldn't talk to each other during the test.

They walked into the classroom. The professor passed out the papers. The students' smiles became wide as they saw that there were only five essay-type questions.

Three hours passed and the exam came to an end. Then the professor began to collect the papers. The students no longer looked confident. They seemed worried. No one spoke as the professor faced the class with the papers in her hand.

She looked at all the worried faces in front of her, and then asked, "How many students completed all five questions?"

Not a hand was put up.

"How many of you answered four?" Still no hands.

"Three? Two?" The students moved restlessly in their seats.

"One, then. Certainly somebody finished one." But the class stayed silent. The professor put down the papers. "That is just what I expected," she said. "I just wanted to make sure you realize that even though you have studied engineering for four years, there are still many things about the subject you don't know. Instead of testing you on what you learned in this class, I've given you questions that skilled engineers



time. He hopes his students will be honest and he is *strict with* (严格要求) them. Some of his students have become famous persons, but they still remember him and often write to him. Of course the man is proud of them, they forgot what Mr. Jenkins had told them to do

This term he began to teach Grade One. Some of the new students were told about him, but the others didn't know about him. On the first day of school he told the students how to be an honest person. He gave them some examples and said, "I don't like telling a *lie* (撒谎)." Before class was over, he told all his students to finish Exercise 8 in Lesson 1.

The next morning, as soon as he came into the classroom, he asked, "Who's finished Exercise 8?" A few students raised their hands. He shook his head and said, "Open your workbooks and see if there's Exercise 8 in Lesson 1."

The students had a look at their workbooks and their faces turned red at once.

**Choose the best answer:**

1. The students still remember Mr. Jenkins because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he taught them maths and something important as well
  - B. he was a famous person
  - C. he was an old teacher
  - D. he was never late
2. What is Mr. Jenkins proud of?
  - A. All his students have become famous persons.
  - B. All his students often write to him.
  - C. He's been a teacher for twenty-six years.
  - D. Some of his students have been famous.
3. Mr. Jenkins told his students to finish Exercise 8 in Lesson 1 because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it was very interesting
  - B. it was very important
  - C. he wanted to give them a maths example
  - D. he wanted to know if they were honest
4. Some students' faces turned red because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they found Exercise 8 but didn't finish it
  - B. they told a lie in class
  - C. they weren't able to work out Exercise 8
  - D. they forgot what Mr. Jenkins had told them to do



2. What changed my life?  
A. My nervousness.                      B. My classmates' cheers.  
C. An English speech contest.        D. My mother's hug.
3. When I heard that I had won the first place, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I cried excitedly with my mother  
B. I felt that I deserved to win  
C. everybody was proud of me  
D. I couldn't believe that it was true
4. What I've really learnt from the contest is that \_\_\_\_\_ is very important for a person as well as for a country.  
A. prize                                      B. pride  
C. confidence                                D. competition
5. "Believe in yourself. You are sure to win." The words are for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. anybody                                  B. boys  
C. students                                  D. teenagers

7

Whenever the sun dropped and the blue sky came up, my father and I used to climb the mountain near my house. Walking together, my father and I used to have a lot of conversations through which I learned lessons from his experiences. He always told me, "You should have goals like climbing the mountain." Without the mountain-climbing that we both enjoyed, we couldn't have enough time to spend together because my father was very busy. I really got a lot from the mountain-climbing. It gave me time to talk with my father and to be in deep thought as well as develop my patience.

Once we climbed a very high mountain. It was so challenging for me because I was only ten years old. During the first few hours of climbing, I enjoyed the flowers and trees, and the birds' singing. But as time passed, I got a pain in both of my legs. I wanted to quit climbing, but my father said to me, "You can always see a beautiful sky at the top of the mountain, but you can't see it before you reach the top. Only there can you see all of the nice things, which is just like your life."

At that time, I was too young to understand his words. But later after that, I got to know the meaning of hope in life. I found myself standing at the top of the mountain, and the sky was as clear as *crystal* (水晶).

**Choose the best answer:**

1. The passage tells us that mountain-climbing was \_\_\_\_\_ for the father and the son.  
A. hard            B. enjoyable        C. painful            D. comfortable
2. The underlined word “crystal” in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 岩石            B. 火焰            C. 水晶            D. 寒冰
3. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the father’s words in the second paragraph?  
A. You will get all you need at the top of the mountain.  
B. The sky is always as clear as crystal.  
C. You can find life is full of nice things.  
D. Never give up half-way.
4. We can *infer* (推断) from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the writer was very successful in his life  
B. the writer reached the top of the mountain  
C. though the writer was young, he could understand his father  
D. the writer used to stop half-way when he climbed the mountain
5. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Reaching the Top of the Mountain  
B. Standing at the Top of the Mountain  
C. Conversations between Father and Son  
D. How to Get to the Top of the Mountain



A middle school organized a “No TV Week” programme. All the teachers, parents and students worked together for this programme and most of them found it to be a very good one. The headmaster said, “The idea was not to stop watching TV *completely* (完全地) but for the

students just to find how much time they watch TV and try to use this time for other things.”

What did the students say about this “No TV Week”? One boy said, “I can’t believe I haven’t watched TV for a week, but it’s been fun doing it.” A girl student said, “I’m going to give up all TV programme *except* (除……之外) for ‘Our Animal World’ and other language-teaching programmes. I’m really pleased that I have more time to do things like walking and thinking. I enjoy this ‘No TV Week’ very much...” But not all the students thought it was good. Here one student said something different, “I don’t like ‘No TV Week’ because I like watching TV. I have lots of *favourite* (喜爱的) programmes and I don’t want to miss them. But we have to do it.”

**Choose the best answer:**

- “No TV Week” programme was organized \_\_\_\_\_.
  - for all the students in the country
  - by one middle school
  - in middle schools all over the country
  - by teachers all over the country
- Watching no TV was \_\_\_\_\_ the boy thought.
  - as hard as
  - not harder than
  - harder than
  - easier than
- The girl decided \_\_\_\_\_.
  - only to watch some of the TV programmes
  - not to watch TV at all
  - to watch no TV at all
  - to watch TV all the time
- \_\_\_\_\_ took part in “No TV Week”.
  - All the teachers, students and parents
  - None of the students in the school
  - All the students in the school
  - All the teachers in the school except one
- The writer wanted to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - not to watch TV