

十年畅销 全新改版



■ 中学英语300训练系列

主编 冯大雄 俞珮华

初中英语 阅读300篇

基础卷

300 篇

ENGLISH READING PASSAGES



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

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(基础卷)

(第 4 版)

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内 容 提 要

本书分基础阅读材料,学校生活和学习方法,健康和运动,科普常识,动物和植物,地理知识,风俗和故事等单元,共收集了近 300 篇适合初中生阅读的短文。文章内容丰富,题材广泛,语言规范,难度适中,可帮助读者扩大知识面、提高阅读水平,增强应试能力。

为使读者加深对阅读中的难点和语言点的理解,每篇短文后配以有针对性的适量练习,起到了巩固知识、指导学习的目的。书末附有全部练习的参考答案。

本书可供广大初中生及同等英语水平学习者课外阅读;也可作为参加中考复习的初中学生的阅读材料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语阅读 300 篇. 基础卷/冯大雄,俞珮华主编.
—4 版. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2012
(中学英语 300 训练系列)
ISBN 978-7-313-02556-2

I. 初... II. ①冯... ②俞... III. 英语—阅读教学—
初中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 100202 号

初中英语阅读 300 篇

(基础卷)

(第 4 版)

冯大雄 俞珮华 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

昆山业荣升印刷有限公司 印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张:12 字数:342 千字

2000 年 10 月第 1 版 2012 年 8 月第 4 版 2012 年 8 月第 57 次印刷

印数:8 030

ISBN 978-7-313-02556-2/G 定价:22.00 元

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再版前言

《初中英语阅读 300 篇》自 2000 年 11 月出版以来,已多次重印,得到读者的广泛欢迎和好评。由于所编内容及语言程度适合初中学生的需要,不少学校将本书指定为初中学生的主要英语课外读物,影响遍及全国各地。继后编者又编写出版了《初中英语听力 300 题》、《初中英语综合知识 300 题》、《初中英语完形填空 300 题》、《初中英语写作 300 篇》和《初中英语语法 300 题》等书,《初中英语词汇 300 题》也已付印。本套丛书在全国中学生中产生了一定影响。

近年来,我国英语教学形势发展很快,教育部新制订、颁发的《国家基础教育阶段英语课程标准》,对英语教学,特别是英语的阅读能力和英语课外阅读量提出了新的要求,做出了具体规定。教育部对初中毕业生要达到的英语三级,提出课外阅读量应达到 10 万字以上,而上海及沿海发达地区的要求则更高一些。考虑到随着各地英语教学水平的提高及新版教材的使用,几年前出版的《初中英语阅读 300 篇》已不能完全适合当前初中学生扩大英语阅读量的需求,而且不同地区、不同学校及不同年级也对英语阅读提出了不同的要求。为此编者趁势对本书做了一次全面的修订改版。新版《初中英语阅读 300 篇》共分两卷,其中“基础卷”保留了原书较多的内容,删除和更新了原书中内容较陈旧、篇幅过短,已不符合目前初中阶段教学需要的选篇,主要供一般中学的初中学生使用。“提高卷”全书收集了反映当前国内外发展潮流的时文,编写了大量不同种类的习题,主要供初三毕业生及重点中学的初中学生使用。一般初中学生使用过“基础卷”后,如果感到学有余力,可继续使用“提高卷”。

“提高卷”在栏目设置方面也较以前更细致,分题型阅读有判

断对错、回答问题、选择填空;内容阅读包括各行各业的最新资讯。与此同时,选文体裁多样,其中应用文和新闻报道反映了近年中考命题的趋势,全书有很强的可读性和趣味性,对希望提高英语阅读能力和应试能力的初中学生来说,不失为一本适用的好书。

这几年形势发展很快,全国各地中小学已实施新课程标准;对英语阅读的重视,也随之达到了前所未有的高度。

本版对部分篇目进行调整,结合中考题型的调整,替换了个别不符合时势的短文或题目,纠正了一些错漏之处。希望新版能更好地满足读者提高英语学习水平的要求。

本书由冯大雄、俞珮华主编,杨扬、卢璐、陈洁、俞海英、王美华、汤华、陈婕编写,黄教英、毕铭等协助搜集和整理资料。

期盼读者能继续喜爱并使用本书,并诚恳希望得到教师同行与广大读者的批评指正。

编者

2012年7月

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基础阅读材料

1

The Smiths are Americans. They are now in Beijing. This is their first visit to China. They are going to stay in China for two months. They want to visit some cities and villages. They hope to learn some Chinese, too.

Mr. Smith is a doctor. He will visit a hospital in Shanghai. Mrs. Smith is a school teacher. She is going to visit some city schools and village schools. Their daughter is a middle school student. She wants to meet some children students.

They are going to take a lot of pictures in China. When they are back in America, they will show the pictures to their American friends. They want the American people to know more about China.

Answer the questions:

1. Where are the Smiths now?

2. How long will they stay in China?

3. What places will Mr and Mrs Smith visit in China?

4. What will they do when they are back in America?

2

Today I'm going to show Mr. Li around Shanghai. This is the biggest and busiest city in China. I live and work here. I know Shanghai very well, but Mr. Li doesn't know it. He is from Beijing.

He knows the north of China but he doesn't know the south. My parents live in Beijing too, and they know Mr. Li very well.

I've got plans for today. This morning we are going to visit Nanpu Bridge and Yangpu Bridge by taxi. It is cheaper to take a bus, but a taxi goes much faster. Before lunch we are also going to Yu Garden, and we are going to have lunch there. This afternoon we are going to the Great World. We are going to have dinner in my house. After dinner we are going to a concert at the City Concert Hall.

What a busy day!

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the writer live?

2. What is he going to do today?

3. What kind of city is Shanghai?

4. Which part of China does Mr Li know better?

5. What is the writer's plan for showing Mr Li round Shanghai?



Judy works in a sports shop. She loves all kinds of sports. She can swim and skate very well.

She often plays basketball and volleyball. These days, she is taking her tennis lessons at a tennis club. She goes to the club at weekends. There she meets Kate and Joan. The three of them become good friends. Kate and Joan started their tennis lessons earlier than Judy, but Judy learns the fastest. Now she plays the best of the three.

"You must take part in the tennis match in our town next year," Kate says to Judy.

"But I have sports only for exercise and fun, you know." Judy

answers.

Answer the questions:

1. Where does Judy work?

2. What sports does Judy go in for?

3. Why does Judy go to the club?

4. Who are her good friends?

5. Who plays the best of the three?

6. Why does Judy take sports?



Tommy has a little dog. Her name is Goldier. She is pretty and interesting. Tommy loves her very much.

The other day, Goldier was out walking with Tommy. She cut her *paw* (爪) on a bit of glass. When they arrived home, Tommy's mother thought that the cut was deep. She asked Tommy to take Goldier to the *vet* (兽医). The vet was very kind, and he gave her an *injection* (注射). Then he *stitched* (缝) up the cut and put on a *bandage* (绷带).

Goldier looks ever so funny as she walks on three legs, holding her paw as if she has been to war!

Choose the best answer:

1. Goldier is _____.

A. Tommy's dog

B. Tommy's school friend

2. The dog cut her foot when she _____.

A. was out walking

B. was fighting

3. The vet was _____.

A. Tommy's mother

B. an animal doctor

4. Wearing a bandage on her paw and walking on three legs, Goldier looks like _____.

A. a wounded soldier

B. a funny boy



Long ago people used bells more than they do today. The postman used to ring a hand bell when he delivered the letters. Fire engines had bells instead of *sirens* (警报器). People who sold things came past houses, ringing a bell and shouting what was for sale.

Every village had its church bell to let people know it was time to go to church. At night, this bell was rung so that traveller would find the village in the dark.

In most countries, bells were hung around the necks of animals. The bells helped owners to find lost cows or goats. Today, in India, animals still wear bells.

Now bells are used less and less. Buzzers, sirens and horns have taken their place. Now people try to keep the old bells in schools and churches so they will not lose their beautiful sounds forever.

Choose the best answer:

1. Bells were used _____.

A. less long ago than today

B. more long ago than today

2. The village bell was usually _____.

A. on the police station

B. on the church

3. The bells hung around the necks of animals helped people _____.

A. to find the lost animals

B. to find the village in the dark

4. People try to keep the old bells in schools and churches because _____.

A. they love the beautiful sounds of bells

B. bells are still widely used

5. The best title for the passage is _____.

A. Bells

B. The Beautiful Sounds of Bells



A good breakfast is important. We can easily understand it. We have not eaten anything for about twelve hours by breakfast time. Our bodies need food for morning activities.

One good breakfast should be rice or bread, an egg, milk and fruit. On cold morning a cup of hot drink is necessary.

We must get up early to have plenty of time to eat breakfast. A good breakfast helps us to smile more easily. It helps us to be more friendly and also to work better and play more happily.

Choose the best answer:

1. Why do we need food in the morning?
A. Because we've had nothing to eat for the whole night.
B. Because we have not eaten anything for eight hours.
C. Because we have plenty of time to eat something.
2. A good breakfast will be _____.
A. only rice or bread
B. rice, bread and milk
C. bread or rice, an egg, fruit and milk
3. What is important?
A. To get up late.
B. To have plenty of food.
C. To have a good breakfast.
4. What does a good breakfast help us to do?
A. To smile.
B. To make us fat easily.
C. To help us to be more friendly and to do everything better and happily.



In Britain every town has a public library and there are branch libraries in many villages. Anyone may borrow books, and it costs nothing to borrow them. In some places you may borrow as many books as you want, but in others you are limited to a certain number of books

including some novels. You may keep the books for several weeks so that you can have enough time to finish all the books you've borrowed.

The latest novels are always in great need, and non-fiction books, such as books on history, science and gardening, are well-loved, too.

If the books you need are out, you may ask for them to be kept for you when they are returned, and if you pay the cost of sending a postcard, the librarian will let you know when the books are back and are ready for you.

Most public libraries also have a reading-room and a reference library. In the reading-room there are tables and desks at which you can sit and read the daily newspapers and all the other important periodicals (the weeklies, the monthlies and the quarterlies) . In the reference library there are encyclopedias, dictionaries, books of maps and other useful books. But you can only use these books there. You cannot take them out.

Choose the best answer:

1. The sentence "It costs nothing to borrow them." means "_____".
 - A. You may pay some money to borrow them
 - B. You only have to pay a little money to borrow them
 - C. The books cost you almost no money
 - D. You don't have to pay any money to borrow them
2. "You are limited to a certain number of books." This sentence means "_____".
 - A. You are allowed to borrow only a certain number of books at a time
 - B. Each time you can borrow as many books as you like
 - C. Every time you can borrow only two or three books
 - D. You can only borrow the limited books which are in the library
3. The word "periodicals" in the last paragraph may have the same meaning as "_____".

A. newspapers	B. newly published books
C. magazines	D. dictionaries
4. The underlined word "daily" may mean _____.

- A. time between sunrise and sunset
 - B. coming out every day
 - C. coming out every other day
 - D. coming out on a certain day of the week
5. When the books are back and ready for you, _____ will inform you.
- A. the book store
 - B. the librarian
 - C. your friend
 - D. the teacher



Every morning Mike goes to work by train. As he has a long trip, he always buys a newspaper. It helps to make the time pass more quickly.

One Tuesday morning, he turned to the sports page. He wanted to read the report about an important football match. The report was so interesting that he forgot to get off at his station. He didn't know it until he saw the sea. He got off at the next station, and had to wait a long time for a train to go back. Of course, he got to the office very late. His boss was very angry.

Choose the best answer:

1. Mike always buys a newspaper when he goes to work, because _____.
- A. he likes to read newspaper
 - B. he wants to make the time pass more quickly
 - C. he wants to read the report about a football match
2. He _____ the newspaper at the sports page.
- A. turned
 - B. took
 - C. opened
3. It was such an interesting report that he forgot to _____.
- A. go to work
 - B. get off the train
 - C. watch the match
4. After Mike got off the train, he _____.

Choose the best answer:

1. When did Joan come to live on the same street as Molly?
 - A. Joan came to live on the same street as Molly when they were both eight years old.
 - B. Joan came to live on the same street as Molly when Molly was eighty years old.
 - C. Joan came to live on the same street as Joan at the age of seven.
2. Molly and Joan didn't play together at school, did they?
 - A. Yes, they did.
 - B. Yes, they didn't.
 - C. No, they didn't.
3. When did they play together?
 - A. When their parents were at home.
 - B. After school.
 - C. When they were allowed by their parent.
4. Who was George?
 - A. Molly's brother.
 - B. Joan's brother.
 - C. Molly and Joan's brother.
5. Why didn't Molly's mother want her to play with Joan one day?
 - A. Because Molly had a bad cold.
 - B. Because Joan was ill.
 - C. Because Joan's brother had a bad cold and Molly's mother didn't want her daughter to get it, too.



"Daddy, can I learn to play the violin?" young Sarah asked her father. She was always asking for things and her father was not pleased. "You cost me a lot of money, Sarah," he said. "First you wanted to learn horse riding, then dancing, then swimming. Now it's violin." "I'll play it every day, Daddy," Sarah said. "I'll try very hard." "All right," her father said. "This is what I'll pay for you to have lessons for six weeks. At the end of six weeks you must play something for me. If you play well, you can have more lessons. If you play badly,

I will stop the lessons.” “OK, Daddy,” Sarah said. “This is fair.”

He soon found a good violin teacher and Sarah began her lessons. The teacher was very expensive, but her father kept his promise.

Six weeks passed quickly. The time came for Sarah to play for her father. She went to the living room and said, “I’m ready to play for you, Daddy.” “Fine, Sarah,” her father said. “Begin.” She began to play. She played very badly. She made a terrible noise. Her father had one of his friends with him, and his friend put his hands over his ears.

When Sarah finished, her father said, “Well done, Sarah. You can have more lessons.” Sarah ran happily out of the room. Her father’s friend turned to him. “you’ve spent a lot of money, but she still plays very badly,” he said. “Well, that’s true,” her father said. “But since she started learning the violin I’ve been able to buy five flats in this building very cheaply. In another six weeks I’ll own the whole building!”

Choose the best answer:

1. Sarah’s father was not pleased with her because _____.
A. she wanted to learn the violin
B. she was rude
C. she was always asking for things
D. she was noisy
2. Sarah’s father said he would pay for violin lessons for _____.
A. two weeks
B. six weeks
C. a month
D. six months
3. Father told Sarah if she played the violin badly, he would _____.
A. let her have more lessons
B. stop the lessons
C. talk with her
D. ask another teacher to teach her
4. After six weeks, Sarah played the violin _____.
A. very well
B. well
C. wonderfully
D. very badly indeed
5. Her father decided to give her more lessons because _____.

- A. she played very well
B. she was so interested in playing the violin
C. he could buy more cheap flats in the building
D. he liked the violin
6. From this passage we can see that _____.
A. Sarah had a talent (天赋) for music
B. Sarah ' s father was generous (慷慨的) with money
C. Sarah ' s father was selfish (自私的) man
D. Sarah was good at playing the violin

11

When Mary was fourteen, her mother gave her a beautiful ring. It was a birthday present, and Mary was very pleased. But a week later, she was very sad, because when she was working in the kitchen, she lost the ring. She looked everywhere, but she couldn't find it. She even looked in the drain outside the kitchen, but the ring was not there.

That evening her brother Tom was eating some cakes. “Who made these cakes?” he said. “They are excellent.”

“I made them,” Mary said. She was pleased that her brother liked them. Mary liked cooking very much.

“Are there any...?” Tom started to ask. Then he stopped suddenly. He opened his mouth and took a ring out. “Where did this come from?” he asked. “This is a strange type of cake!”

Mary was pleased. "My ring!" she said. She took it to the kitchen. She washed it and then went back and thanked her brother.

“I’m sorry you had a surprise,” she said, “but thank you very much for finding my ring. I’ll cook some more cakes for you tomorrow as a reward.”

Choose the best answer:

1. Mother gave Mary a beautiful ring _____.
A. on her birthday B. because Mary liked rings