2024年深圳中考英语《阅读》全真训练一

第一篇

Dorothy lived with her uncle Henry and aunt Em who were both farmers. Their house had only four walks a floor and a small space to protect them from powerful winds. The house was in the middle of poor land with strong sunlight and few plants. Aunt Em used to be young and cheerful but the sun had taken away her happiness. Uncle Henry also looked serious and strict. Only Toto, a black dog with shiny hair and bright eyes, could bring laughter into Dorothy's life.

One day, they heard low sounds of wind from both the north and the south. Uncle Henry realized a strong wind was coming. He rushed to protect the animals while Aunt Em hurried Dorothy to the basement(地下室). Suddenly, the house began to rock and rise to the air in the center, the wind blew loudly, but Dorothy found herself riding safely on the rising house.

Frightened, Toto ran around the room until Dorothy caught him and protected him from falling through the open door. She closed it carefully to avoid further danger. As hours passed, Dorothy slowly **got over** her fear. She finally fell asleep on her bed with Toto by her side. The wind had set Dorothy's house down gently in a beautiful country.

As she looked around, she saw green grass, fruitful trees, and colourful flowers. Birds with special feathers sang and flew around. As she stood enjoying the beautiful views, a group of strangely dressed people came near. They wore round hats that rose to a small point a foot above their heads. Three men were dressed in blue, and a little woman wore a white dress. They stopped and discussed in a low voice as if afraid to come farther.

- 1. How does the writer begin the story?
- A. By showing a saying. B.By giving some numbers.
- C. By introducing the family. D.By describing the landscape
- 2. Who could make Dorothy happy?
- A. Toto. B.Uncle Henry. C. Aunt Em. D.Both her aunt and uncle
- 3. What happened when the wind came in paragraph 2?
- A. Aunt Em quickly brought Toto to the basement.
- B. Dorothy help Uncle Henry with the animals.
- C. Toto noticed the wind and barked to tell Uncle Henry.
- D. The house went up after Dorothy got into the basement.
- 4. What does the underlined phrase "got over" mean in paragraph 3?
- A. Noticed. B.Controlled. C.Influenced. D.Experienced
- 5. What can we infer from paragraph 4?
- A. There was no wind in the new place
- B. People lived happily in the new place.
- C. Dorothy was unusual to the group of people.
- D. Dorothy and the group of people dressed alike

第二篇

Encouraged by the 13th-century book "The Travels of Marco Polo", Italian physicist (物理学家) Alesandro Codello started his own Silk Road journey a few years ago from Italy. He traveled through countries including Greece. Turkey, ran, Afghanistan, and finally China. During his trip, Codello carried the *Travels of Marco Polo*" with him. "Every time I reached a new area, I tried to find ideas or places that matched Polo's words… The most interesting thing was finding what he wrote in the book was right.

Codello is very interested in the markets along the way, as lively trades and exchanges took place in those places. From time to time, he was invited to give speeches and attend meetings at universities. He mentioned that as a physicist, he couldn't wait to find anything related to science along the way. He talked about his trip to Khiva in Uzbekistan. It is the hometown of mathematician Al-Khwarizmj (780-850), from whom the word "algorithm (算法)" gets its name. "It's closely related with Shenzhen today," he said. "It is very important to many problems and technologies that engineers in Shenzhen meet in front of my eyes." he shared.

When Codello finally arrived in China at the end of his journey, he felt the same curiosity as MarcoPolo. "When I first arrived in China, I was not used to paying with a phone. I was amazed that banknotes were not commonly used. However, when Marco Polo was here, he was amazed that people in China were using paper money. Once again, I shared the same feeling with Marco Polo," Codello said.

- 1. Where did Codello begin his journey?
- A. Iran. B. Italy. C.Greece. D.Turkey.
- 2. How does Codello like "The Travels of Marco Polo"?
- A. Funny. B.Clear. C.Difficult D.Encouraging
- 3. Why did Codello visit Khiva in Uzbekistan?
- A. He had a meeting with Al-Khwarizmi
- B. He wanted to visit the market of that city
- C.He was interested in a local mathematician.
- D.He hoped to improve Shenzhen's technology.
- 4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- A. Chinese no longer use paper money.
- B. Codello spends many days in China.
- C. Codello enjoys the new way of paying.
- D. Great changes in China surprise Codello
- 5. What is the best title of the text?
- A. Rediscover Silk Road

B.Going on a Long Journey

C.The Travels of Marco Polo

D.Lively Business from the Past

第三篇

SHENZHEN will make full use of its 50 natural beaches to build high-quality (高质量的) coastal (沿海的) public spaces, according to the city's beach protection and management measures (措施).

At present, Shenzhen has a total of 50 natural beaches, mainly in eastern Yantian District and Dapeng New Area. Among them, 28 beaches are put under management, 10 are designed for bathing, such as Dameisha and Xiaomeisha, and 12 are for leisure (休闲).

Beaches for bathing and leisure must gain the right of use of the sea area.Beaches with bathing areas can charge (收费) admissions and should set up public service facilities.

Beaches for leisure purposes must be open to the public free of charge. These beaches can be included in the city's park management system. Those put under management will not offer public services, according to the measures.

The measures also state that beach resources should be protected and cannot be **occupied** by any organization and/or individual (个人). Permanent (永久性的) buildings are not allowed to be built along protected coastlines.

At present,the city's coastline extends for 260.5 kilometers, including a 100.4-kilometer natural coastline and 160.1-kilometer artificial (人工的) coastline,which meets the provincial requirement of no less than 35 percent natural coastline retention rate (保持率),according to the Shenzhen Municipal Planning and Natural Resources Bureau.

- 1. Why will Shenzhen take measures to make good use of its natural beaches?
 - A.Because the city doesn't have enough natural beaches under management.
 - B.Because the city hopes to set up excellent public service along its coastlines.
 - C.Because the city needs some beach protection and management measures.

C.10

D.Because the city gets the right of use of the natural beaches.

B.28

B.In a newspaper.

A.50

A.In a poster.

2.According to the news, how many beaches for bathing in Shenzhen are put under management?

D.12

D.In a fashion magazine.

3. The following star	tements are true EXC	CEPT "".			
A.Beaches for leisure purposes can charge fee for public service.					
B.Permanent buildings can't be built along protected coastlines.					
C.There is a 260.5- kilometer coastline in Shenzhen.					
D.Shenzhen mee	ts the requirement of	natural coastline r	etention rate.		
4. What does the und	derlined word "occup	oied" in the fifth pa	ragraph probably mean?		
A.sold out	B.visited	C.taken up	D.protected		
5. Where can you pr	obably read the passa	age?			

C.In a novel.

第四篇

Beep!Beep!Barcode (条形码) technology makes it faster and easier to buy things in stores. You've probably seen the black—and—white zebra stripes (条纹) on product packaging. This year, this great invention is 50 years old!

On a Sunday afternoon in 1971,IBM engineer George Laurer came up with a code that could be printed on food labels (商标). It became the basis for the Universal Product Code, which was used by many grocery companies starting in 1973, according to The New York Times. Before this, cashiers (收银员)had to ring up prices by hand.

Time has proven it to be a great invention. Today, barcodes are scanned (扫描) over 6 billion times every day and used by 2 million companies worldwide, PR Newswire reported.

What information does a barcode contain? Where the product comes from,where it has been,its price,expiration date (过期时间)...your name it.It can also help stores keep track of(跟踪) their products.For example,if there are 10 boxes of milk and a customer buys one,it will be recorded so that the store owner knows there are nine boxes left.In the 1980s, libraries started using barcodes to keep track of books in this way.

"Its creation allowed the first digitization (数字化) in the control of the stock (库存)," José María Bonmatí from AECOC,a Spanish commercial association,told El Mundo.

The next generation of barcodes, such as QR codes(二维码),can hold more information. "They can tell consumers if a product contains allergens (过敏原) or if it is organic (有机的). This provides consumers with a greater level of trust in the products they buy, "said GS 1, an organization that develops global barcode standards.

- 1. What do we know about barcodes?
- A. They were first used in New York.
- B. They were invented five decades ago.
- C. They were based on the Universal Product Code.
- D. They were designed by a cashier in a grocery store.
- 2. What is Paragraph 3 about?
- A. What barcodes can be used for.
- B. What barcodes can help customers do.
- C. How widely barcodes are used worldwide.
- D. How information is stored in barcodes.
- 3. According to José María Bonmatí barcodes
- A. make cashiers' work easier to do
- B. improve the quality of food packaging
- C. help companies better manage their stock
- D. tell consumers more about the products they buy
- 4. What do we know from the last paragraph?
- A. The importance of barcodes still needs to be proven.
- B. QR codes will replace barcodes in the future.
- C. GS 1 is developing a new type of barcode.
- D. QR codes are more consumer friendly.
- 5. Which word might the writer use to describe barcodes?
- A. Organic. B. Beautiful. C. Convenient. D. Expensive.

第五篇

From a young age, I started to carefully make to - do lists, writing down tasks — "read two new books", "do an extra hour of math" -- and crossing them off as they were completed. All through my teens,this was a way to organize my confused mind as it jumped from one brilliant idea to another, which played a great role in my study. I knew what I had to do and when to do them.

As I moved to Britain for a degree, and then started a career and my own family, I continued focusing on the things I needed to achieve. The to-do lists started to have disadvantages, they were eventually controlling me. I didn't celebrate achievements like moving up the studying ladder. Instead, I kept writing all the things I still had to do, always driving myself forward and never stopping to take a breath.

I had great anxiety. So I decided to start writing a "have - done" list every Friday evening. As the weeks went by, when looking at what else I had to do, I also rethought about my achievements and celebrated the smallest wins. It was a tiny change, but it has been important in helping me know how I measure success in life.

I'm still driven to succeed when taking time to rethink of the things I have achieved--however big or small. I'm able to set my own standards of success. Writing these achievements down reminds me of the tiniest success. And my self - worth and value are no longer measured by the ticks and crosses on my to - do lists.

1. What did the author think about her making	to - do lists through her teens?
A. It made her life less organized.	B. It benefited her studying
performance.	
C. It offered her different career choices.	D. It greatly reduced her negative
feelings.	
2. What tiny change did the author have in her	life later?
A. Making more small achievements.	
B. Showing little concern for the to-do list.	
C. Paying less attention to wins and losses.	
D. Combining to - do lists with have-done list	sts.
3. Which of the following words can best descri	ribe the author?
A. Determined and disciplined.	B. friendly and careful.
C. Adventurous and responsible.	D. Generous and outgoing.
4. What can we learn from the author's experien	nce?
A. Never stop pushing ourselves hard.	
B. Don't forget to celebrate our achievements	J.
C. The road to growth is full of ups and down	IS.
D. All that matters is to grasp the correct met	hod.
5. Which statement is not true according to the	passage?
A.The author would mark the to-do lists after	r he had finished them when he was a
teen.	
B.The habit of keeping to-do lists prevent the a	author from relaxing himself.

C. The author rethought the things he had achieved to measure his self-worth and

value.

D. The disadvantages of the to-do lists has taken the place of the benefits.

答案第六篇

My parents taught me not to waste food, My mum always found ways to make leftovers (剩余食物) taste good. I went to Ilan to learn about some of their special food. As I was there, I learned about the food and the history of the area. I learned that they didn't waste food, either, and they used leftovers! Many years ago, there was not enough food for everyone. People learned to cook and eat almost everything. They had to think of ways to make special dishes. One of these dishes was kao zha. It was made with leftovers like meat, soup, oil and fat. That might not sound very good, but it did taste good. Today, kaozha is a special dish at big banquets (宴会).

Another famous dish was called zao bing. It was made with fruit, meat and other things. I really liked it!

But I didn't want to eat too much, It had a lot of fat in it.

One day, I smelled something burning and I saw smoke, so I found another special food of the Ilanarea-duck meat, The duck meat was put in a big oven (炉子) to cook, Smoke kept the meat fresh, I didn't usually eat meat, but this duck meat was delicious! It tasted sweet.

Ilan is a great place with delicious food, I hope I can go back again!

1. The writer le	earns from her parer	nts		
A. not to cat leftovers		B. to cat good for	B. to cat good food	
C. not to waste food		D. to make good	D. to make good food	
2. She finds tha	nt people in Ilan	<u>.</u>		
A. always waste food		B. don't use lefto	B. don't use leftovers	
C. don't have enough food		D. can cook spec	D. can cook special food	
3. Kao zha is a	good dish that is m	ade with		
A.fruit, meat and other things		B. fresh and sweet	B. fresh and sweet duck meat	
C.some different leftovers		D. meat, soup and	D. meat, soup and fruit	
4.There are	kinds of specia	al foods mentioned in the pa	issage.	
A.two	B. three	C. four	D.five	
5. How does th	e writer like Ilan?			
A He thinks Ila	n is full of tradition	1.		
B. He thinks Ila	an is a place that is	lack of food.		
C. He thinks Ila	an is historical beca	use of the local delicious fo	od.	
D. He thinks Il	an is great and he li	kes the food there.		

第七篇

Every parent has their own ways of dealing with kids who make mistakes But some are more extreme than others. We asked some net users, "What are the craziest rules that you have experienced? Here are same of their replies.

My parents once **grounded** me for 2 years for getting a B on my report card. They took everything out of my room except the bed, and I wasn't allowed to do anything with my friends. A year and a half into it, I asked if I could be ungrounded, and at (hat point they bad actually forgotten what they grounded me for, but refused I must have done something bad if they grounded me." one user named Lucy replied.

Some people said that they had even been punished for something one of their friends had done. "My brother and I were stopped from watching TV for a year because a friend had made a mess in my room," one called Linda wrote.

In another strange family situation, the children were not allowed to speak at the dinner table unless asking someone to pass a dish,"We could not talk about anything at all. No chat was allowed. First time you did it, you were shouted at, Second time you were sent to your room, until the next day, without the rest of your meal," the user named Tina wrote.

- 1. What does the underlined word "grounded" mean?
- A. To warn a child not to play games on the ground when at home.
- B. To punish a child by stopping them from going out with friends
- C. To treat a child badly by asking them to clean the floor for days.
- D. To stop a child from doing their homework lying on the ground.
- 2. What do we know from the second paragraph?
- A. Lucy didn't try her best to study her lessons at school.
- B. Lucy was allowed to go out after one and a half year.
- C. Lucy was punished because she did something bad.
- D. Lucy's parents forgot what they punished Lucy for.
- 3. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Linda was punished for making her room messy.
- B. Linda was not allowed to watch TV for half a year.
- C. Tina was not allowed to say anything at the dinner table
- D. Tina was sent to her room without finishing her meal for chatting at the dinner table.
- 4. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?

A. (1)/(2)(3)/(4)

B.(1)/(2)/(3)(4)

C. (1)/(2)(3)/(4)

D.(1)(2)/(3)/(4)

5. What's the best title for this passage?

A. Users' experiences

B.Extreme household situations

C.How to deal with naughty children

D. Crazy family rules

第八篇

According to legend, tea was first discovered by the Chinese emperor and inventor Shennong in 2737 B.C..It is said that the emperor liked his drinking water boiled before he drank it, so that was what his servant did. One day, he and his army stopped to rest. A servant began boiling water for him to drink, and a dead leaf from the wild tea bush fell into the water. It turned brown, but it was unnoticed and presented to the emperor anyway. The emperor drank it and found it very refreshing, and tea came into being.

The origin of tea as a medicine for staying awake is unclear. China is considered to have the earliest records of tea drinking, with recorded tea use in its history dating back to the first millennium (千年)B.C. The Han Dynasty(206B.C.-220 A.D.)(618-907 A.D.).

The Tang Dynasty writer Lu Yu's (729--804 A.D.) Cha Jing is an early work on the subject. According to Cha Jing writing, around 760 A.D., tea drinking was very popular. The book also discusses where the best tea leaves were produced. It also describe how the tea was developed. The book also discusses where the best tea leaves were produced.

At this time in tea's history, the nature of the drink and style of tea preparation were quite different from the way we experience today. Tea leaves were processed into the forms of cakes. The dried teacake, generally called brick tea was placed in a stone mortar (日).

(1) From the first paragraph, it can be infe	erred that			
A. Shennong's servant first discovered tea leaves				
B. tea came into being only by accident				
C. the emperor was angry at his servant's v	work			
D. the emperor won the battle after drinkir	ng tea			
(2) What does the underlined "it" in Para	graph 1 refer to?			
A. The water. B. The wild tea bus	sh. C. The medicine. D. The			
teacake.				
(3) What was tea probably used for in the	e Han Dynasty?			
A. Keeping one pleased. B. Making one feel comfortable.				
C. Dealing with illness.	D. Helping one stay relaxed.			
(4) What can you find in Cha Jing?				
A. How to plant tea plants.	B. How to make teacake.			
C. How to store the tea.	D. How to tell different kinds of			
tea.				
(5) What's the best title for the passage?				
A. Away to prepare tea	B. The person who discovered tea first			
C. The early history of tea	D. The nature of tea			

第九篇

The growing popularity of pre-cooked food in China--also known as the readymeals industry has made it a capital darling (资本宠儿).

In the world's second-largest economy,the market for pre-prepared dishes has been mainly driven by caterers (饮食服务商).But a shift from restaurants to family dining tables in the past two years (消费) market.

A head of Deloitte Asia-Pacific's company, Zhang Tianbing, now says China's pre-prepared food market is likely to have a promising future. The companies in the business of pre-prepared food currently become more mature

"Pre-prepared dishes meet the preferences of a new generation of consumers for healthier and more <u>distinctive</u> meals, " Zhang said.

Deloitte China said in a report on Monday that the pre-made food market is even larger this year than during the first two years of the pandemic.

According to the report, China's pre-prepared dishes market created about 550 billion yuan in 2021, with an expected annual growth rate of 13 percent over the next 5 years.

Yin Ping, the mother of a junior high school student, bought several boxes of pre-prepared dishes online last month and was happy with the convenience and taste of the products.

"A dish that can be made in five minutes by simply throwing the ingredients into a pan is so convenient for me in summer when I tries my best to make yummy meals for the kids in a hot kitchen," Yin said. "Although there are still additives (添加剂) in the semi-processed food, which is safer than takeaway food."

However, the quality of pre-made dishes in the market is not in the same level, with problems related to the lack of detailed labelling on such products.

(1) What is Zhang Tianbing's opinion on China's ready-meals industry?				
A. Doubtful. B. Optimistic. C. Neutral. D. Concerned.				
(2) How much will China's pre-prepared dishes market created about in 2023				
according to Deloitte China's report?				
A. 550 billion yuan B. 621.5 billion yuan				
C. 702.3 billion yuan D. 2750 billion yuan				
(3) What does the underlined word "distinctive" mean?				
A. expensive B. unusual C. tasteless D. common				
(4) Which of the following is NOT the reason why Yin Ping was happy with the				
pre-prepared dishes online?				
A. She could make the meal in a short time.				
B. There are additives in the in the semi- processed food.				

C. The pre-prepared dishes taste yummy.

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