

# 【备战 2024 中考英语】中考英语考前冲刺重点题型专项突破

## 专题 05 任务型阅读阅读表达 20 篇（含答案解析）

### 精选 2024 年最新中考模拟试题

#### Passage 1

(2024·四川泸州·一模) 根据短文内容, 回答文后所给出的问题, 并按要求将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

君子敬而无失, 与人恭而有礼,

四海之内, 皆兄弟也。

—《论语》

A gentleman, who takes care, free of errors (错误), and conducts himself according to rites (礼),  
has brothers all over the world.

—*The Analects of Confucius*

(Translated by Zhao Yanchun)

Many people from ancient and modern times long for becoming a gentleman. But how can someone be a gentleman? Maybe we can find the answers from *The Analects of Confucius*.

Gentlemen do not refer to (指的是) those who pretend (装作) to be noble (高尚的) and lonely. Instead, they should be good at communicating with others. When facing strangers, a gentleman will be polite, respecting others and cautious (谨慎的) in their words and behavior. This also helps these gentlemen be loved by others. If everyone could do what gentlemen do, then people all over the world could become brothers and sisters. Then our world would become more and more harmonious (和谐) and beautiful.

Let us think about the Spring and Autumn Period. In those times, people in different states had their own traditions and cultures. Yet, they all belonged to the Chinese civilization (文明).

Confucius, who was born in the State of Lu, began to travel around the world at the age of 55. Along the way, he always considered people from all states as brothers. So he liked to interact (互动) with local people in a polite way and paid attention to their lives. Although some people had different political views (政治观念) from Confucius, they all thought Confucius was a gentleman with noble ideals (理想). So wherever Confucius went, the local people were willing to

share their own country's policies (政策) and important events with him.

1. According to the passage, what do people long for?

---

2. What should gentlemen be good at?

---

3. What does the world be like if everyone do what gentlemen do?

---

4. When did Confucius live?

---

5. According to the passage, what kind of man was Confucius?

---

## Passage 2

(2024·山东临沂·一模) 阅读下面短文，完成短文后的问题。

### My 100 Days Without a Mobile Phone

When was the last time you left home without your mobile phone? Can you imagine yourself living a month, or even a year without checking your mobile phone from time to time?

As a busy modern person with lots of social connections, plans and responsibilities, I just cannot afford to not be in touch with the rest of the world. Staying connected to other people is a big part of my life. However, sometimes it can be bothered (恼人的).

One day I discovered I was terribly tired out. I tried turning notices off. But the fear of missing out something important made me check the phone more often than before. So, I simply stopped using my phone.

Well, to tell the truth, it was not simple at all. For the first couple of days, I had a big fear that all of my friends would soon forget about me. When I had a free moment, I had no idea what to get myself distracted (分心的) with, and the worries mixed with boredom (无聊) kept bothering me.

However, after three weeks without a mobile phone, I started noticing changes — changes which I liked, and which drove me to not just continue the experiment, but in fact to organize some of my habits again.

First of all, I noticed that I became much more focused (专注的). Before, while doing

something, I would often find myself wondering what was going on online. After a month of staying away from my mobile phone, I found that the urge (冲动) was already not so strong and that my ability to focus improved.

I discovered that the world is a beautiful place. Before, I would look at it through my camera mostly: take a photo, post it, get some likes. Now, I saw beautiful people walking around and I felt the seasons change. I could understand the actual beauty of the world, and I did not need anyone else to prove the value of this beauty through likes or shares.

Now, as 100 days have passed, I can say that the experiment was worth it. I am planning to stay away from my phone for as long as possible.

6. What made the writer check the phone more often than before?

---

7. List the writer's feelings when he stopped using phone for the first couple of days.

---

8. When did the writer start noticing his changes?

---

9. What does the writer plan to do with his phone after the experiment?

---

10. Would you like to follow the writer's example? Why or why not? (Please give two reasons.)

---

### Passage 3

(2024·吉林长春·一模) Bikes are usually one of the common choices for teenagers to get around. But imagine our favorite bike breaks halfway while we are cheerfully riding it to a friend's house or school. How sad! Unlike the helpless situation we just imagined, a kid named Daniel had local police come to his help.

Daniel, a young teen from Texas, USA, was pushing his broken bike on the way home from school. Two police officers, Padula and Ludy, saw this young man on the road. They stopped their police car and made small talk with him. To their surprise, the officers found Daniel a "pleasure" to talk with. Impressed by this kid's politeness, they decided to help him fix the broken bike. They also noticed that the bike was old and not in top condition.

A short while later, they fixed the bike for Daniel and watched him ride the bike off to his

house. After the boy was gone, the officers started thinking it was not OK to leave it at that. So they decided to treat the polite kid with something more than fixing an old bike.

Another day, Padula and Ludy knocked on Daniel's door. He and his parents seemed confused (困惑的) at first, but then the officers began the conversation by thanking the kind kid for the good talk they had that day. They told their "old friend" they had a surprise for him—a brand-new bike. Even before the officers asked Daniel whether he liked the bike, the kid rode it with a smile all the way.

Maybe that is what politeness can bring to people!

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

11. Where was Daniel when his bike broke down one day?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Why did the two police officers decide to help Daniel fix the broken bike?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. How did Daniel's parents feel at first when Padula and Ludy came to their house?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. What was the surprise for Daniel?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. What do you think politeness can bring to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 4

(2024·江苏扬州·一模) 阅读下列短文，根据短文中的信息回答问题。(每个回答不超过8个词)



The pilot, Antoine De Saint-Exupéry who wrote *The Little Prince*, died long ago, but the fictional pilot, who told the story, is as alive today as he was many years ago, along with his Prince, the fox, the rose and the snake.

It opens with a reminder: All grown-ups were once children, but few of them remember it. The pilot in this story lost that part of himself. After a stay in the desert with the little prince, he

found his inner child again. It is a simple story with life lessons. Here are some.

“One only understands the things that one tames.” Seeing thousands of roses that look like his rose made the prince feel as if he was tricked by his flower. The fox showed him that taming someone takes time. The prince understood the nature of relationships: the time he has wasted on his rose makes her so important.

The fox, as his parting gift, shared his secret with the prince: “One can see rightly with the heart.” “What is on surface is not what matters.”

When the pilot showed his picture about the snake eating the elephant, adults only saw it as a hat. Adults couldn't see what was inside the snake.

So “What is essential (very important and necessary) is invisible to eyes.” This truth set the little prince free. He decided to join his rose back on his planet.

Has he returned to his planet and his rose? The ending is in the imagination of every reader as well as the pilot. After all, it is a book with something for everyone. This timeless tale touches both kids and adults.

16. Who told the story of the *Little Prince*?

\_\_\_\_\_

17. What did the pilot find again after staying in the desert with the little prince?

\_\_\_\_\_

18. When did the prince know the nature of relationships?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. What secret did the prince get from the fox?

\_\_\_\_\_

20. Why is *The Little Prince* a book for everyone?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 5

(2024·山东泰安·一模) 阅读下面的短文，并根据短文后的要求答题。(请注意问题后的词数要求)



(1) Embroidery (刺绣) is an important traditional art form in Chinese culture, which has a history of at least two or three thousand years in China. Chinese embroidery mainly has: The most famous embroidery styles are Su embroidery from Suzhou, Shu embroidery from Sichuan, Xiang embroidery from Hunan and Yue embroidery from Guangdong. Shu embroidery has the longest history of all.

(2) Since modern machines can make cheaper embroidery products today, fewer people buy hand-made Shu embroidery products. There are also very few young embroidery workers. So the skill is endangered.

(3) When I went to Sichuan during the holiday, I went to a workshop. I'm very lucky to visit a national-level inheritor (传承人) of the Shu embroidery art form —Meng Dezhi. 5. She has been making Shu embroidery for over forty years. She used to work at the Chengdu Shu Embroidery Factory. But in 2005, the factory ①\_\_\_\_\_ down and Meng lost her job. Wanting to save the art, Meng wanted to have her own place and teach Shu embroidery to others. She showed us how to embroider and also said the influence of machines on Shu embroidery. She is very good and loves learning, ②\_\_\_\_\_ studied the Shu embroidery on the fan in our hands. We know more about the Shu embroidery. Workers need to divide each silk thread (线) into more than ten or even thirty pieces. Each piece is thinner than a single human hair. Meng was once invited to make a logo for Qixi Festival. It was a small logo, ③\_\_\_\_\_ it required the use of 45 types of sewing skills and 35,000 stitches (针).

(4) Meng is teaching in different universities and communities to save Shu embroidery. “I feel that it's my duty to pass on Shu embroidery skills to young people, to make it be famous all over the world. Embroidery takes time and patience. It's hard work.” she said.

21. What is the longest history of four major embroidery products? (No more than 2 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Who is Meng Dezhi identified (认定) according to paragraph 3? (No more than 9 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

23. What does Meng Dezhi do to save Shu embroidery according to the last paragraph? (No more than 8 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

24. Fill in each blank in the passage with a proper word.

① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_

25. Translate the underlined sentence in the third paragraph into Chinese.

\_\_\_\_\_

26. Is making Shu embroidery easy or hard? Please talk about your opinions at least 2 pieces.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 6

(2024·贵州遵义·二模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。(1—4 题每题答案不超过 3 个单词，5 题需用完整句子回答。)



A box of strawberries are bad in front of you. Without doubt, you throw it away. But it's more than just strawberries that you are wasting.

The life of a strawberry starts from a seed (种子). A farmer plants it and waters it. Later, people pick it and pack it in a box. A truck takes it far to a supermarket. Water, labor, fuel and money must all be spent in order for a strawberry to come to you. If you waste it, you waste all of these things.

It's hard for people to realize how much work goes into the food we eat every day. That makes food waste a big problem around the world. Every year, 1.3 billion tons of food are wasted around the world. That's one third of the total amount of food we have. In China alone, people waste 35 million tons of food each year, according to CCTV.

As we throw food away, there are still 820 million people starving (挨饿) around the world. Many children go to sleep but still feel hungry, and 3.1 million of them die of hunger each year. The COVID-19 pandemic had made the situation even worse. With many countries no longer transporting food to other countries during that time, over 10,000 children died of hunger each

month.

“Wasting food means wasting natural resources and missing the opportunity to feed a growing population in the future,” said UN Food and Agriculture Organization Director General Qu Dongyu. It’s time to take action now.

27. Water, labor, \_\_\_\_\_ are needed to make a strawberry come to you.
28. 1.3 billion tons of food \_\_\_\_\_ around the world every year.
29. There are 3.1 million children \_\_\_\_\_ each year.
30. Many countries couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, which made the situation even worse.
31. In order to stop wasting food, what should you do?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 7

(2024·上海嘉定·二模) Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题).

Captain Harpreet Chandi has achieved her aim of becoming the first woman of colour to do a solo expedition (探险) in Antarctica. She has completed a trek of 700 miles to the South Pole without any support from others.

To get there, she faced temperatures as low as -50°C and wind speeds of up to 60mph! Not only that, she pulled a 90 kg sled (雪橇)!

Using the name “Polar Preet”, she’s raising money to set up an adventure sponsorship (资助) program. It’ll help fund other women hoping to complete unique challenges.

Captain Chandi’s trek to the South Pole took 40 days. That is a whole five days faster than she expected to get there! On completing her journey she left a message on her website saying, “I made it to the South Pole where it’s snowing. Feeling so many emotions right now. I knew nothing about the polar world three years ago and it feels so surreal (梦幻般的) to finally be here. It was tough getting here and I want to thank everybody for their support.”

Captain Chandi wanted her expedition not just to be a personal challenge. She also wanted to \_\_\_\_\_. Writing on her website she said, “You are capable (有能力做的) of anything you want. No matter where you are from or where your start line is, everybody starts somewhere.” By doing such a difficult task, she hopes to show that anyone can do challenging things.

Before the expedition she said, “If you want to go out and do something different, take that



first step and go for it.”

32. Captain Chandi did the expedition by herself, didn't she?

\_\_\_\_\_

33. What challenges did Captain Chandi face during her expedition?

She faced the challenge of low temperature, \_\_\_\_\_.

34. What does the underlined word “fund” mean? Explain it in English.

\_\_\_\_\_

35. How long did Captain Chandi expect her trek to the South Pole to take?

\_\_\_\_\_

36. What can be filled in Paragraph Five? (No more than 15 words)

She also wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

37. What kind of person do you think Captain Chandi is? List at least two qualities and give reasons.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 8

(2024·山东临沂·一模) 阅读下面短文，完成短文后的问题。

Recently, my 15-year-old daughter asked me for help with her homework. Unfortunately, I was already busy helping her brother. When I finally came to her 30 minutes later, she told me that it was too late and that she had asked ChatGPT for help. Through several rounds of questions and answers, the bot (机器人程序) had explained her physics lesson as well as helped her solve the problem. I checked the that. The explanation were perfect.

I wouldn't call this cheating (作弊) — she had not asked the bot to do the work for her. Instead, through her interaction (交互) with the bot, she gained a better understanding of the problem and how to solve it. This year seems to be the tipping point (爆发点) for AI. Below let's take a closer look at what GPT is, how it works, its weak points and problems.

ChatGPT is a big language model. It is trained on a large amount of text, which allows it to produce human-like answers to different kinds of questions. As a free tool, ChatGPT has allowed students to complete their homework without much work. This has raised worries about cheating and the loss of learning ability. Educators fear that students will become lazy thinkers. They will fail to develop lifelong skills like critical thinking (批判性思考), researching and writing.

For sure, ChatGPT is a powerful language model. It has the power to completely change the way we learn and interact with machines. As the Chinese saying goes, “Water can carry a boat but it can also turn it over.” I think it’s important for us to remain aware of (意识) the problems that it may cause.

38. What did the daughter do when the writer couldn’t help her with homework?

---

39. How did ChatGPT help the writer’s daughter solve her problem?

---

40. Why do educators fear that students will become lazy thinkers?

---

41. What did the writer want to express by mentioning the Chinese saying in the passage?

---

42. Will you ask ChatGPT for help when you can’t work out a certain problem? Give one reason.

---

#### Passage 9

(2024·河北保定·一模) 阅读短文，并按要求完成 1—5 题。

Have you ever heard Zibo Barbecue (烧烤)? Zibo is a city in Shandong. It has long dreamed to make its local food become a must-try “brand” (品牌) of the city. Now the dream has come true because of a group of college students.

In late February, 2023, some college students attended a job meeting in the city. After that, they went to try the barbecue and took videos of themselves enjoying the food. Then they shared the videos on social media. Soon, the subject “College students visit Zibo to try barbecue in groups” spread on social media. As a result, young people from across the country have started to go into Zibo to try its now famous barbecue.

What makes barbecue special in Zibo? The meat is 70—80 percent cooked before being brought to the table, where customers can finish off the cooking by themselves. Besides, customers have pancakes, onions and other food materials at the table. So they are able to choose whatever they like. It is a bit like how traditional Peking duck is prepared.

A college student said, “It’s great! Cooking the meat ourselves gives us a feeling of participation (参与). And it allows us to eat the meat at a perfect temperature.”

1、2 题完成句子；3-5 题简略回答问题。

43. Now Zibo's dream has come true because of a group of \_\_\_\_\_.

44. Customers can \_\_\_\_\_ the cooking with the 70—80 percent cooked meat by themselves.

45. What did the college students do after trying the barbecue and taking videos in Zibo?

\_\_\_\_\_

46. What do customers have at the table besides meat?

\_\_\_\_\_

47. Do you want to try the barbecue in Zibo? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 10

(2024·吉林松原·二模)Mr. Black manages a big shop. He's young and able. He works hard. And the boss likes him. Last month he was sent to China on business. When he got to Beijing, he visited several places of interest and felt very happy. One morning before he left for London, he decided to buy something for Allan, the son of his boss. At first he didn't know what to buy for the boy. Suddenly he remembered the boy liked birds very much. So he went to the market where many kinds of birds were sold. He bought four beautiful birds and then he told the boy about it on the phone.

As soon as Mr. Black returned to London by air, he went to see Allan with the four birds. But on his way to the boss, one of them flew out of the cage and there were three birds left in it. To please the boy, he had to buy a local bird to take the place of the missing Chinese one.

Allan, of course was very happy when he saw the birds. But soon he found one of them was different from the other three. He asked, "It's a local bird, isn't it, Mr. Black?"

"Yes, it is." Mr. Black answered. "It's an interpreter (翻译)."

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

48. Where does Mr. Black work?

\_\_\_\_\_

49. When did the boss send Mr. Black to China on business?

\_\_\_\_\_

50. What did Mr. Black buy for Allan?

\_\_\_\_\_

51. How did Mr. Black return to his country?

---

52. Did Mr. Black buy a local bird?

---

### Passage 11

(2024·江苏徐州·一模) When Chinese movie lovers watched *Fantastic Beasts* which came out on April 8th, 2022, they would see the phoenix (凤凰) and the qilin. These are the well-known animals with mysteries in their childhood.

The qilin is a kind of animal that can only be found in East China. Being able to look into a person's heart, it has been admired by wizards (巫师) for a long time.

The qilin is seen as a kind animal in Chinese culture. Its head looks like a dragon and its body looks like a deer or horse. It can tell the good and nice things from the cruel and harmful ones. It can even bring good luck.

In English, the qilin is sometimes called the "Chinese unicorn (独角兽)". This is probably because it is not only kind but also behave in a good way, like the unicorn. In the west, this horse-like animal has one horn (角) on its head. It is said that a unicorn's horn or tears can treat serious illnesses.

There are other animals appearing in both Chinese culture and western culture. In Chinese culture, the phoenix is very important. It is a symbol of luck and is the "king of birds". In the west, it is a symbol of rebirth (重生). Although dragons in China and west look alike, they are very different. The dragon is well admired in China, symbolizing good luck, while western dragons are always full of bad thoughts and bring dangers to the world.

53. When did *Fantastic Beasts* come out?

---

54. Can the qilin be found in the western world?

---

55. What do the qilin and a unicorn have in common?

---

56. How many animals are mentioned in the passage?

---

57. What is the passage mainly about?

---

Passage 12

(2024·辽宁铁岭·一模) 阅读短文，然后根据内容回答问题。

The weather is getting hotter. You are thirsty after playing basketball or riding home from school. A cold drink may be just the thing. But be careful of what you are drinking. Something that looks cool may not be good for your health.

There are plenty of “energy drinks” on the market. Most of them have beautiful colors and cool names. The lists on them tell you they are helpful to your health. Sounds great! But after a careful check, you may find that most energy drinks have lots of caffeine in them. These drinks are especially aimed at young people, students, busy people and sports players. Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. But be careful not to drink too much.

Caffeine makes your heart beat fast. Because of this, the International Olympic Committee has limited (限制) its use. Caffeine in most energy drinks is at least as strong as that in a cup of coffee or tea. Possible health dangers have something to do with energy drinks. Just one box of energy drink may make you nervous. Scientists say that teenagers should be discouraged from taking drinks with a lot of caffeine in them.

58. What would you like most when you are thirsty after playing basketball in the hot weather according to the passage?

---

59. Who are the main consumer group (消费群体) of the energy drinks?

---

60. What will happen if you drink a bottle of energy drinks?

---

61. What would you do in your daily life after reading this passage?

---

Passage 13

(2024·陕西渭南·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下列各题。



PICKLEBALL Nowadays, more and more people like playing sports, especially

ball games, such as basketball, football and so on. But do you know pickleball?

Pickleball is a new sport in the USA, and it's like tennis and ping-pong. It's easy and fun to play. People play it on the court. There are two or four players in a game. They hit the ball over the net with special bats. The player who first gets eleven points or leads the other side by two points wins the game.

Now, many people like to play it. There are several reasons. First, it's easy to play so it's a good way to have a social communication. Then, it's a team game and needs to work together. People can make many friends when playing it. Besides, it can help people to relax themselves.

62. What kind of sport is pickleball?

Pickleball is a new sport, and it's like \_\_\_\_\_.

63. Which English word in the passage means“球场,场地”?

It's “\_\_\_\_\_”.

64. How can the player win a pickleball game?

The player who can \_\_\_\_\_ or lead the other side by two points wins the game.

65. How many reasons why many people like pickleball games are mentioned in the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_ reasons are mentioned.

66. What title can be made for this passage in no more than eight words using “pickleball, introduction”?

The title can be “\_\_\_\_\_”.

#### Passage 14

(2024·山东德州·一模) 阅读短文, 回答 5 个问题。要求所写答案语法正确、语义完整。

You've been learning words since you were a tiny baby. At first, you learned them only by hearing other people talk. Now that you're a reader, you have another way to learn words. What should you do when you come to a word and you think you don't know what it means? Following some easy steps can help you.

- Say it

First sound it out. Then say it to yourself. It might sound like a word you know. Sometimes you know a word in your head but you don't know what it looks like in print. So if you match up what you know and what you read—you will have the word!

- Use context

If this doesn't work, take the next step: look at the context—the other words and sentences around it. Read this sentence: When it rained, the dog looked for shelter in the doorway. If the word shelter doesn't look familiar, look at the words around it. They might give you useful information and help you understand the whole sentence or passage.

- Use word parts

If the context doesn't help, look at the parts of the word. Does it have any parts you know? These can help you understand what it means. If you don't know the meaning of miner, try looking at parts of the word. You might know that a mine is a place underground where people get coal and other valuable things. A lot of times, -er at the end of a word means "a person who does something". So a miner might be someone who works in a mine.

If the three steps above don't work, you can use the fourth step—look it up! You can find the word in a dictionary—either a book or online.

Nobody knows the meaning of every word, but good readers know how to understand words they don't know.

67. How many steps are mentioned in the passage when you come to an unknown word?

---

68. Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

---

69. Why do you look around the words or sentences around an unfamiliar word?

---

70. According to Paragraph 4, a founder might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a person who sets up a company
- B. a person who finds something
- C. a thing that is used to look for people

71. Give a proper title to the passage.

---

Passage 15

(2024·湖南邵阳·一模) Deng Jiaxian was born in Huaining, Anhui Province, on June 25, 1924. He entered the Physics Department of the Southwest Associated University in 1941. After graduation in 1945, he taught in middle schools and later in the Physics Department of Peking University. In 1948, he was admitted to (被获准进入) the Graduate School of Purdue University in the United States and received a PhD in physics two years later. Nine days after he got his doctoral degree, he stepped onto the ship back to China and started his creative nuclear theoretical (理论的) research.

4. Deng Jiaxian setup classes, giving lessons himself and organizing people to translate and study related foreign language materials. At the same time, he never gave up on his ideas regarding the main direction of atomic bomb (原子弹) development. Following the successful test of the atomic bomb, Deng and his team joined the research group led by Yu Min in 1965 and immediately started designing the hydrogen bomb (氢弹). Within no more than one year, the Deng-Yu Project was submitted (递交), which greatly accelerated China's hydrogen bomb development and realization.

In the nuclear experiments, Deng always stood in the front line and never made his colleagues (同事) do the dangerous work for him. Unfortunately, he got radiation (辐射) sickness in the early 1980s. 5. 然而, 尽管他生病了, 但他还是继续工作。 Deng Jiaxian passed away on July 19, 1989. He is regarded as the "Founding Father of China's A-Bomb and H-Bomb."

72. When did Deng Jiaxian receive a PhD in physics?

---

73. What did Deng Jiaxian do after he got his doctoral degree?

---

74. How do you like Deng Jiaxian?

---

75. 将文中划线的句子翻译成英文。

---

76. 将文中划线的句子翻译成中文。

---

Passage 16



以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/027200002155006102>