

2024 年中考英语逆袭冲刺名校模拟真题速递(江苏专用)

第一期

专题 09 阅读回答问题 20 篇(近年中考真题)

(2023·江苏南通·统考中考真题) 请认真阅读下面短文, 并根据短文内容回答问题。

Karlsson, a Swedish teacher at Beijing Union University (BUU), has lived in China for over 15 years. The seeds (种子) of his China journey were sown when he joined in a program for East Asian studies at Lund University in Sweden in 1997. Back then, cellphones and the Internet hadn't yet come into wide use. Learning Chinese meant using textbooks, heavy dictionaries and audio tapes. He would read the dictionary carefully for hours to understand a one-page Chinese article.

“In those days, it was a real challenge,” he said.

In 2006, with a high score in the official Chinese language test, he won a scholarship for a five-week summer program at Beijing Language and Culture University.

After finishing the study program, Karlsson was offered a Beijing-based job as a market researcher. In 2008, the year Beijing succeeded in hosting the Summer Olympic Games, he got married. In the next year, he started to teach business at BUU.

Life in Beijing has been a wonderful adventure (异乎寻常的经历), especially as a witness to the great achievements China has made. It has offered him many chances for personal growth. Today, thanks to high-speed broadband and 5G, he can connect with students at BUU's partner universities in Russia, Montenegro or Mexico while riding on the Beijing subway.

“When you open your eyes to these great projects, it is impossible not to want to be part of them or at least support them somehow,” he said.

Although he was busy on teaching days, Karlsson applied for a full-time scholarship at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing. In 2022, at 44 years old, he got his Ph.D. in economics. “I am quite interested in blockchain technology, and I know that China is quickly becoming the leader in blockchain applications outside the cryptocurrency space. So, I always write my articles in this area,” he said.

“There is always time to follow your dreams unless you decide to give up,” he said. “Taking on seemingly impossible challenges and also helping those around you are what makes life worth living.”

请将答案写在答题卡上

1. Who is Karlsson in this passage?

2. How did Karlsson learn Chinese in Sweden?

3. When did Karlsson start to teach business at BUU?

4. What has offered Karlsson many chances for personal growth?

5. What can you learn from Karlsson's experiences? (请自拟一句话作答)

(2023·江苏盐城·统考中考真题) Imagine you are walking through deep snow. As you walk, you leave footprints where you've been. That's what happens when using technology, such as computers, mobile phones and tablets. You leave your digital footprint and it will never disappear.

Here are reasons why your digital footprint should matter to you.

How people see you

Of course, you have nothing to hide, but if people get information about you, they might judge you from the information you have left online. For example, you make a bad joke online. Years later, it's found by the university you are applying to, and they don't think it's funny. Maybe they decide you are not the "right" kind of person for them,

Your private information

Not everything can be shared with everyone. For example, you might share your school reports with your parents, but keep them secret to your e-friends. If you share them on the Internet, they will not be a secret anymore. Therefore, to protect your privacy(隐私), remember to put out less information online.

Keeping your money safe

There are plenty of people looking at information about you, and some of them want to steal from you. So you shouldn't write bank details, card numbers or passwords in emails or text messages.

Overall, the message is: No one can go online without leaving his digital footprint—but with care, you can control it.

回答下面 5 个问题，每题答案不超过 6 个词。

6. When do you leave digital footprint?

7. How many reasons are mentioned in the passage?

8. What should you do to protect your privacy?

9. What shouldn't be written in emails or text messages?

10. How can you go online safely?

(2023·江苏淮安·统考中考真题) Xing Yifan and his parents were very excited when they knew that Xing had a chance to study at Beihang University with a score of 645. It would be a great challenge for most high school graduates(毕业生) to get such a high score, especially for the 18-year-old boy.

Xing was born in Jilin Province in 2003. His family were happy with his coming and did not notice anything wrong until he was three months old.

“When we took him for photos in the studio, the photographer told us our son wasn't able to do the same things other kids of his age could. He advised us to take him to the hospital for a check,” said his father Xing Dacheng.

“Although we were psychologically (心理上) prepared, we never imagined our son would grow up with such a condition. And the doctors told us there was no useful way of treatment,” Xing's father said.

When relatives and friends heard the news, they advised the couple to have another baby. But Xing's parents decided to pour all their love and care into their son.

“Yifan is an angel who came to our family. He might have broken wings, but we would never give him up,” the father said.

Xing Yifan got the highest score in his school for the senior high school entrance examination in 2018. To prepare for Gaokao, he studied even harder from the day he started at Jilin No. 1 Senior High School.

He seldom went to bed before midnight, especially in the third year. To avoid bringing trouble to others, he drank less water at school to lower (减少) his need to go to the toilet.

Unluckily, he got hurt several months ago, so he had to stay at home. After three months, he came back to school, and to his teachers' surprise, he made great progress instead of falling behind his classmates.

“I felt inspired (鼓舞的) when I read the story of British physicist Stephen Hawking. I will continue to study hard at university, and I hope I can be someone like him, who changed the world with his knowledge.”

根据上面短文的内容回答问题(每个小题答案不超过6个单词)。

11. When was Xing Yifan born?

12. Who advised Xing Yifan's parents to take him to the hospital?

13. Did the doctors find any useful ways to treat Xing Yifan?

14. How did Xing Yifan lower his need to go to the toilet at school?

15. What do you think of Xing Yifan according to the article?

(2023·江苏苏州·统考中考真题) 请认真阅读下面材料，用英语回答材料后的问题。

Reporter: Why do you love Suzhou?

Zekro: When I was a child, my parents told me that love has no boundaries. They told me the purpose of life is to serve people and make contributions to our society. Since my wife and I came to Suzhou twenty-four years ago, I have never stopped showing my love in action. I've taught the latest technology to my students in Suzhou University for free. I've helped people in need, caring for sick children, sending money to disaster areas and teaching African drumming to poor children. I've also worked closely with Suzhou government to introduce Suzhou to foreigners. Many friends often call me the Ambassador(大使) of Suzhou.

Reporter: Please tell us about Happy Home Club.

Zekro: Seven years ago, I opened Finland Home Cafe to introduce Finnish (芬兰的) culture to our Chinese friends through food and music. One meaningful activity we hold every week is Happy Home Club. It is open from 7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p.m. on Fridays. It's for everybody who loves to make new friends, learn about life and practice their English. The most recent topics for Happy Home Club are: Why we sleep; How to read a book; Remember to say thank you...

Reporter: What else do you want to say to people who are watching our TV show?

Zekro: Those who are interested in our culture, food and topics are most welcome to our Cafe. Please come and share your stories with us. Together, we can make a difference.

16. How long have Zekro and his wife lived in Suzhou?

17. Why do Zekro's friends call him "the Ambassador of Suzhou"?

18. Please write another good topic for Happy Home Club and explain your reason.

(Avoid any topics of Happy Home Club that are mentioned in this paper.)

(2023·江苏连云港·统考中考真题) 阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题, 每个题目的答案不超过 5 个单词。

One day, a young boy named Zhang Liang was walking along a bridge. He saw an old man sitting there. One of the old man's shoes was left under the bridge.

“Go over there and get my shoe, young boy!” the old man ordered. Zhang Liang felt surprised, but he still picked it up for the old man. The old man said, “Five days later, please come to meet me at the bridge early in the morning.”

Five days later, Zhang Liang went there as promised. But the old man came there before him. The old man got angry about his lazy habit.

Zhang Liang was asked to come again. The next day, Zhang Liang arrived earlier than before. But the old man was still before him. The old man became much angrier and asked him to get there again the next morning.

This time, Zhang Liang arrived at the bridge late at night. He spent the whole night there. When the old man came the next early morning, he was happy to find Zhang Liang there earlier than him.

The old man nodded with a smile and gave Zhang Liang a valuable book. Zhang Liang read the book carefully day and night and learned many skills from it. Many years later, he became a wise general (将军) and made great achievements.

19. Where did Zhang Liang get one of the old man's shoes?

20. Who came to the bridge first five days later?

21. Why was the old man angry with Zhang Liang?

22. What did the old man give Zhang Liang at last?

23. What can we learn from Zhang Liang?

(2023·江苏扬州·统考中考真题) 阅读短文, 回答下面 5 个问题。(每题答案不超过 10 个词)

Roberta woke up early the next morning. Then she woke up Phyllis and Peter. “We're in the new house. There are no servants here. We must help Mother now,” whispered Roberta.

Carefully the three children lit the fire and filled a kettle (水壶) with water. They hung the kettle above the fire.

“Mother isn’t awake yet. Let’s go outside and sit on that flat stone,” said Roberta. “Perhaps we will see a train go by.”

When Mother came out at eight o’clock, Roberta, Peter and Phyllis were all fast asleep in the sunshine. They had put the kettle on the fire at five o’clock: three hours ago. All the water had boiled away (烧干). Now there was a hole in the bottom of the kettle. The fire had gone out.

“Never mind,” laughed Mother. “We can boil some water in a pan. And I’ve found the dinner.”

She led them into the kitchen and pointed to a door.

“Last night, I thought this was a cupboard. It was so dark. But look,” she said.

Mother opened the door and the children saw a little room with a table in the middle. On it there was roast beef, bread and butter, cheese and an apple pie.

“Apple pie for breakfast,” cried Peter. “What fun!”

It was a wonderful breakfast. Everyone was very hungry.

“It feels like dinner because we were up so early,” said Peter, as he passed his plate for more apple pie.

When the children had finished, they helped Mother put everything away in the right place.

Then Mother said, “I’m tired. I’m going to lie down for a while. Go out to play but please be careful.”

Roberta, Peter and Phyllis looked at each other. They were all thinking the same thing.

“Let’s go down to the railway,” cried Roberta.

“Listen!” said Phyllis. “I think I can hear a train.”

Peter asked, “Do you think it’s going to London?”

“Father is in London,” replied Roberta. “Let’s go to the station and find out.”

—Taken from *The Railway Children*

24. When did the children get up?

25. What happened to the kettle when the water boiled away?

26. How did the children like the breakfast?

27. What is “the same thing” they were thinking?

28. What are the children like in your eyes? Why do you think so?

(2023·江苏徐州·中考真题) 阅读短文，回答短文后的五个问题。



Before 1970, few laws protected the environment. Then on April 22 that year, Earth Day was created to celebrate our planet, tell people about environmental problems, and encourage them to take action. Now Earth Day is celebrated all around the world. We still face many challenges, such as climate (气候) change, plastic pollution, and deforestation (毁林). But we can make a difference. Here is an Earth-helping hero.

Adeline Tiffanie Suwana was twelve when her family's home flooded. Indonesia, her island nation in South-east Asia, is often hit hard by floods and other natural disasters.

Adeline wanted to help. Studying the problem, she learned that mangrove trees play an important role in flood protection. Their big, tangled (缠结的) roots slow floodwaters and keep soil from washing away. But the trees were being cut down.

Adeline gathered her classmates to plant 200 mangrove young trees during a school break. They started a group called Friends of Nature, which works to keep the area's biodiversity (生物多样性), fight against climate change, and help people realize the importance of the environment. They even started a project to get clean energy to remote villages.

Today, Adeline attends college, studying how businesses can help the environment.

Remember: every one of us can be a hero for the environment!

注：每题答案不超过 5 个词。

29. What do the underlined words "our planet" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

30. What happened to Adeline's home when she was twelve?

31. How many things did Adeline and her classmates do to help with the environment?

32. What does Adeline do now?

33. What is the proper title for the passage?

(2022·江苏南通·统考中考真题) 请认真阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。

A teenager with autism swims toward victory

Chen Xingrong won five medals, including a gold, at the 11th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the 8th National Special Olympics Games.

Born in Hainan Province, Chen Xingrong could not say a word until he was 2 years old. When Chen Xingrong was found autistic(自闭的), his parents were worried. In 2012, his father learned that swimming could help people with autism, so he spent months learning how to swim by watching videos and reading books. When Chen Xingrong was 5 years old, he began to teach him how to swim. At the very beginning, he spent three months teaching his son, but all his efforts failed. To his surprise, after another three months, he discovered that his son had developed the ability to control his breath under water, which greatly increased his confidence, and swimming soon became a key activity of the family. His father planned all his exercises for him at first, but then it was all up to him. He decided how many exercises he wanted to do, and his parents respected his choices. It was a process of self-management. With his father's help as well as his good self-management and perseverance, he succeeded in winning many medals in the swimming competitions.

As well as swimming, learning basic life skills is also an important part of life for a teenager with autism. His father hopes that his son can live well on his own when he and his wife grow old. To help the public to know more about autistic people so as to reduce misunderstanding, he once organized about 500 people to watch an autism-themed film.

Thanks to his father's endless efforts, Chen Xingrong has learned to buy food in the market in their neighborhood. He also does voluntary jobs at supermarkets and fast-food restaurants, such as arranging shelves and cleaning dining tables. "He is good at skillfully arranging things. He is part of the community, and I hope he will live a wonderful life in the future," his father says proudly.

请将答案写在答题卡上

34. Why did Chen Xingrong's father want him to learn swimming?

35. When did Chen Xingrong begin to learn swimming?

36. What led to Chen Xingrong's success?

37. How did Chen Xingrong's father help the public to understand autistic people?

38. What can you do for people with autism? (请自拟一句话作答)

(2022·江苏盐城·统考中考真题) Hand gestures have been commonly used in our daily communication. They add to the message by filling in what words sometimes leave behind. But are you aware of the history that goes behind some of these popular hand gestures? Probably not. Unsurprisingly, each of them has its special history.

Handshake



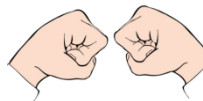
Whether you're greeting someone for the first time, or successfully reaching an agreement, shaking hands is usually the go-to gesture. Who decided on this gesture, anyway? The handshake dates back to ancient Greece where it was used as a way to show peace.

High Five



Whether you entered the final competition or won a debate (辩论), you were probably given or received a high five before. According to some sources, the high five first became popular when baseball players performed at Dodger Stadium on October 2, 1977. Glenn Burke, one of the players, lifted his arm high above his head and slapped palms with his teammate Dusty Baker to celebrate a victory, marking what is widely considered as the first record of a high five.

The Fist Bump



The fist bump comes from boxers (拳击手) in the 1970s after people copied how they touched gloves before a competition. Later, instead of shaking hands, fist bumps became popular among basketball players. The gesture soon spread to all basketball lovers.

回答下面 5 个问题，每题答案不超过 6 个词。

39. What was handshake used as in ancient Greece?

40. What kind of sport does the high five gesture come from?

41. Why do people have a high five with others?

42. Which gesture do basketball players usually prefer?

43. What is the passage mainly about?

(2022·江苏淮安·统考中考真题) Have you ever tasted a kind of snack, which is also of the traditional Chinese of forms of art—sugar painting.

Sugar painting started from the Ming Dynasty and became popular in the Qing Dynasty. At that time, many people made a living through sugar painting, setting up stalls(货摊)in crowded streets, in front of theatres and busy public places. And now it can still be found in many areas of China.

The sugar painters usually sit before a wooden table. On the side, there is a wooden plate with a revolvable arrow(可旋转箭头)on it. The plate is painted with different pictures such as a dragon, a bird, a flower and so on. After paying, the customers turn the arrow and wait till it stops. The picture pointed by the arrow is the one the painters will make.

Sugar painting is very different from normal painting. The sugar painters use syrup(糖浆)as the material, a spoon as the “paintbrush”, and a smooth slab(台面)as the “paper”. To make the syrup, they have to make sugar hot before painting. Since the syrup may become solid(固体的)if it cools, the painters have to produce the work very quickly. They move the spoon full of the syrup up and down, left and right. Soon a sugar painting of an animal, a flower or a bike is done.

The number of sugar painters is getting smaller. However, some of them still insist on this art. They make their efforts to hold different activities such as offering classes and giving speeches. Now, sugar painting has already been listed as National Non-Material Culture Heritage.

根据上面短文的内容回答问题（每个答案不超过6个单词）

44. Did sugar painting become popular in the Ming Dynasty?

45. Where do the sugar painters usually sit?

46. When do the customers turn the arrow?

47. How do sugar painters make the syrup before painting?

48. Why do some of the sugar painters hold different activities?

(2022·江苏苏州·统考中考真题) 请认真阅读下面短文, 用英语回答短文后的问题。

A library is a place to keep books and store knowledge. Recently libraries are not as popular as before because people prefer to use the Internet to find out information, rather than books. With a click of a mouse, it is possible to find out almost anything people care to know.

But being in a room that is full of books is a fantastic thing. Just think about how many words there are in a library. Each of those words has been thought of, and carefully chosen, by tens of thousands of people. That must make it a special place to be.

Maybe all kinds of things can happen in libraries. Sometimes, you see that a library is used for poetry workshops or guitar lessons. Also, they may have writers visiting and talking about their books. All of these activities are much better because they are in a library.

Lots of schools have libraries. If your school has a library, it's probably not just a place to read books. Libraries are also quiet places to be. They are calmer than the playground or the dining hall. It's the books that keep us calm and peaceful.

49. Why are libraries less popular than before?

50. What activities can be organized in a library?

51. What type of book would you like to borrow from your school library? Why?

(2022·江苏泰州·统考中考真题) Flora and her dad are moving to a new house soon. Next week, workers will turn the yard of the old house into a car park. The yard is full of beautiful flowers grown by Flora and Dad.

“My poor flowers,” Flora complains in a low voice, looking at the bright purple blooms(花朵) sadly. She sits outside, selling things she doesn't want to take to the new house. Beside her hangs a sign that says Yard Sale. Several of her neighbours come to have a look.

Dad comes out, holding some snacks in his hands. “Here's a snack for everyone,” he says. Flora's dad loves sharing things.

Occasionally(偶然地), Flora digs her heels(鞋后跟) deep into the grass. Then she feels the soft earth move

under her heels, and she knows what she can do.

She whispers her plan to Dad. He nods with a smile. Flora takes out some flowerpots(花盆) happily and finds a tool to dig with. Carefully she digs up the flowers with some earth and puts them into the pots.

She lines up the pots near her sign. Now she is ready to be a generous person, just like her Dad.

“How much is a pot?” asks Ana from next door.

“Zero cents!” she smiles and says, “Pick any pot you like!”

回答下面 5 个问题，每题答案不超过 8 个词。

52. What will happen to the yard?

53. Why does Flora feel sad at first?

54. What is written on the sign?

55. Where are the flowers in the pots from?

56. What do you think of Flora’s Dad according to the passage?

(2022·江苏扬州·统考中考真题) 阅读短文，回答下面 5 个问题。(每题答案不超过 10 个词)

You don’t know me unless you read a book called *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Huck’s my name, Huckleberry Finn. That book ends like this: my best friend, Tom Sawyer, and I found \$12,000 in gold in a cave. We became rich. We got \$6,000 each.

My mother died long ago and then my dad, Pap, disappeared. He was always drunk and he often beat me. Then a kind old lady called Widow Douglas took me into her home to live. She gave me a bed to sleep in and bought new clothes for me. She read stories to me and taught me how to eat at a table. She sent me to school every day.

I hated those new clothes. I missed my old life. I put on my old clothes and ran away and was free and happy, but Tom Sawyer found me and said that if I wanted to join his club, I would have to return to live with the widow. For this reason, I returned to live with her.

The months passed and winter came. The weather got cold. One morning I woke up and there was snow on the ground. On my way to school I saw some footprints outside the widow’s house. My heart jumped. Pap!

“He’s heard about my money,” I thought. “And he wants it!”

When I lit my candle and went up to my room that night, there sat Pap—his own self! I expected to be scared of him now, but I wasn't. I stood looking at him; he set there—looking at me.

Pap was nearly fifty years old. His black hair was long and uncombed and dirty. He had allowed hair to grow on his face, which was ghostly white. Just looking at the ugly white skin made me feel sick. His clothes? —dirty and torn. His feet showed through large holes in his shoes. His hat was on the floor—an old black hat with a large hole in it.

—Taken from *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

57. Who is telling the story?

58. How did Tom and Huck become rich?

59. Why did Widow Douglas take Huck in to live with her?

60. Why did Huck return to live with Widow Douglas?

61. What is Huck's father like in your eyes? Why do you think so?

(2021·江苏南通·统考中考真题) 请认真阅读下面短文, 并根据短文内容回答问题。

Protecting the Habitats of Chimpanzees



Chimpanzees are not only social animals living in communities and work together, but they are smart in many different ways. For over 40 years, people have been studying chimps both in the wild and in captivity. One thing they have learned is that chimpanzees and their natural habitats — or where they live in the wild — need to be protected.

In 1960, a researcher named Jane Goodall began to live with and study wild chimpanzees in Africa. She learned that they are highly intelligent animals that communicate with gestures and physical contact. They make tools to find food, they possess innate decision-making skills, and they make choices about which groups to join and what foods to eat. Chimps cooperate to hunt and often share the food they have caught. In captivity, where they live in zoos and science centres, they can be taught American Sign Language so that they can

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