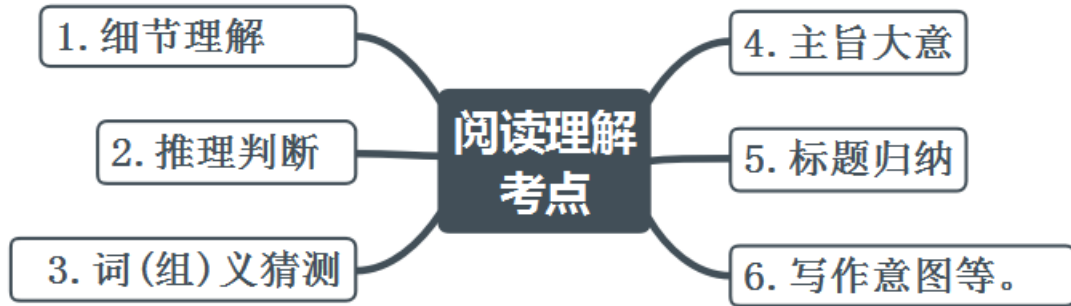


决胜 2024 中考英语三轮复习查漏补缺冲刺练（全国通用）

重难题型突破 02：阅读理解



(1)

Judie's class were studying Chinese culture. One day, her teacher went into the classroom with some kites. He told them that kites were invented in China more than two thousand years ago. At the end of the class, he said, "The Chinese make kites that mean something important to them. I expect each of you to make a kite that means something important to you. In that case, you will have a better understanding of kites than before."

Judie decided to ask her dad for help as it was her first time to make a kite. "What can you think of when you see a kite?" her dad asked. Judie thought for a moment and answered, "Butterflies."

Judie's dad agreed that it would be a good idea to make a butterfly kite. They made a cross with some wood sticks, then Judie painted a butterfly on a piece of white paper. Next, they stuck the paper on the cross. Finally, they tied a long tail to the bottom.

The next morning, they took the kite to the park and tested it. "Wow!" she cried proudly, "How high it flies!"

"Judie, can you tell me why you like butterflies?" asked her dad.

Judie replied, "To me, butterflies mean beauty and freedom!"

- The kites were invented more than _____ years ago.
A. 1,000 B. 1,500 C. 2,000 D. 2,500
- Judie wanted to make a _____ kite.
A. fish B. panda C. sheep D. butterfly
- When Judie made a kite she used _____.
A. clay and sticks B. paint and cards C. sticks and paper D. chopsticks and paper

4. What does a butterfly mean to Judie?
- A. Beauty and freedom. B. Love and family.
C. Happiness and luck. D. Life and beauty.
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Judie asked her parents for help and they agreed.
B. Judie might have a better understanding of kites than before.
C. Judie stuck the paper on the cross and tied a long tail to the top.
D. Judie took the kite to the yard and played with her dad.

(2)

Recently, my daughter reminded me of someone we saw at the train station a few years ago.

That day, my daughter and I were waiting for our train. We went to buy some drinks, and then we saw the old man. Dressed poorly, he was standing in front of the counter(柜台) while counting coins slowly to buy just one bottle of water. The businessman behind him said impatiently, “Hey! Can’t you be quick? Some of us have a train to catch!” Hearing this, the old man seemed to be very embarrassed, so he walked away quietly at once.

It was my turn. I bought our two drinks and the old man’s water as well. We walked up to him and gave him the water with a smile. After walking away, my daughter complained, “Dad, the old man is so impolite. He didn’t even say ‘thank you’ to us!” I told her that we did this not to get a “thank you” from other people. We just wanted to be nice.

Now, my daughter always reaches out to help people. She waves, makes eye contact(接触) and says “hi” to people on the street. She holds doors for people. She scoops up things that other people drop.

When I mentioned this recently, she seemed surprised. I asked her why she was so kind all the time. She said, “Because it is just right to be that way.” Then she added, “And because I see you do that all the time.”

6. Why did the writer buy a bottle of water for the old man?
- A. Because the old man was one of his friends.
B. Because he was a nice person.
C. Because his daughter asked him to do that.
D. Because he wanted the old man to say “thank you”.
7. What is the right order of the events that happened at the train station according to the passage?
- ①The writer’s daughter complained. ②The businessman felt impatient.

③The old man counted coins to buy water. ④The writer bought water for the old man.

- A. ③②④① B. ③④①② C. ③②①④ D. ②③④①

8. What does the underlined word “scoops” probably mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Breaks. B. Collects. C. Puts. D. Picks.

9. From the passage, we can know that _____.

- A. the old man said “thank you” to the writer and his daughter
B. the businessman bought a bottle of water for the old man
C. the writer’s daughter hardly reaches out to help people
D. the writer sets a good example to his daughter in her life

10. What’s the writer’s purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To tell us to learn to share with others.
B. To tell us not to laugh at the poor.
C. To tell us kindness in action speaks louder than words.
D. To share a funny experience with us.

(3)

For many girls from villages in China, a dream job could be anything, except working in a village. But Zhang Guifang, a 24-year-old college graduate, gave up running her business in Tianjin and returned to her village.

As a young member of the Communist Party of China, she was chosen as the Party secretary of Sanjia village in December, 2021. Although she once had many ways to develop her village, they weren’t put into practice because of lacking money. The “rainbow village” idea was accepted because it didn’t cost a lot of money. Zhang hoped to bring in many tourists through this project and develop the local economy (经济).

She spent five months planning the creation of wall paintings of colourful sunflowers, wings and balloons to make the houses and walls of the village beautiful. For the first time, Sanjia has become famous, with pictures of the village spreading quickly on the Internet.

As a young village head, Zhang’s job isn’t easy. There are endless things to do, and there are no days off. She often cried at first and once wanted to give up. But she told herself that no matter how hard things were, she would hold on for another month. Slowly, she was approved (认可) by many villagers, which improved her confidence and led her to set bigger goals.

Zhang hoped that as long as she was there, Sanjia would go in a better direction towards a bright future.

11. What did Zhang do in Tianjin?

- A. She ran her own business. B. She drew pictures for Sanjia village.
C. She opened a study base in the village. D. She sold bottles of water on the street.

12. Which is the correct order of the experiences about Zhang Guifang?

- ①She was chosen as the Party secretary of Sanjia village.
②She planned the creation of “rainbow village”.
③She returned to Sanjia village.
④She was approved by many villagers.

- A. ①④②③ B. ③①②④ C. ③①④② D. ①③④②

13. What's the meaning of the underlined word “endless”?

- A. 结束的 B. 最后的 C. 无止境的 D. 完成的

14. Which of the words can describe Zhang?

- A. Humorous and successful. B. Quiet and confident.
C. Excellent and honest. D. Creative and hard-working.

15. What is the theme of the passage?

- A. Family. B. Health. C. Travel. D. Society.

(4)

Chinese dishes highlight (增色) Beijing Winter Olympics. Many foreign Winter Olympics players have gone crazy about Chinese food.

Jiaozi	Julia Marino has tried lots of different foods in Beijing. But when she was asked in an interview what her favourite meal was in the Olympic Village. Marino answered quickly, “My favourite food is jiaozi. I’ve probably had about 200 jiaozi since I came here”.
Red bean bun (豆沙包)	Snowboarder, Jenise Spiteri, from Malta, is another big fan of Chinese food, especially red bean buns. “It’s my favourite food that I have in the Olympic Village,” said Spiteri. “I started eating them on the first day and then for breakfast, lunch and dinner.” She has become the “red bean bun girl” in China.
Spicy hotchpotch	Jutta Leerdam, a 23-year-old speed skating player, from the Netherlands, posted (发帖) her favourite spicy hotchpotch on the Internet. “This is the famous Chinese snack spicy

(麻 辣 烫)	hotchpotch. <u>It</u> is more delicious than burgers and fries.
Rice	German figure skater Nicole Schott said one of her favourite foods in the Olympic Village was rice. “It is different from all of our European rice.” she said. “That’s actually what I eat every single day although I have brought foods from home.”

16. What’s Julia Marino’s favourite food?
A. Jiaozi. B. Red bean bun. C. Spicy hotchpotch. D. Rice.
17. Who is called the “red bean bun girl” in China?
A. Julia Marino. B. Jutta Leerdam. C. Jenise Spiteri. D. Nicole Schott.
18. What does the underlined word “It” refer to?
A. Burger. B. Spicy hotchpotch. C. Chinese snack. D. Fries.
19. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
A. Jutta Leerdam who is 23 years old comes from Malta.
B. Chinese dishes are popular at Beijing Winter Olympics.
C. Nicole Schott thinks rice in China is the same as European rice.
D. Jenise Spiteri shows her love to spicy hotchpotch on the Internet.
20. Where can we read this passage probably?
A. In a novel. B. In a science book.
C. In a history magazine. D. In a food culture newspaper.

(5)

When Mark walked empty-handed up the sand, the sun was shining brightly. The watching children were as disappointed as he was. They looked at each other and spoke softly so he couldn’t hear.

“Is that all?”

“Is he giving up?”

But Mark wasn’t giving up. He rested on the hot sand. He ate some chocolate biscuits and fed energy back into his body. Slowly his strength and determination returned. “Would the crayfish(螯虾) still be there?” He wondered.

Mark knew crayfish usually hid in the darkness beneath rocks, only coming out at night to feed. How long would his crayfish remain there before it went back under the rocks?

Mark forced himself to be patient. He lay on his back in the sun, eyes closed, nearly asleep. Excitement and

speed would only waste energy. Finally Mark rose and went back into the water.

The children, watching from the shore, were silent. They waited, twisting(缠绕) curls of hair in their fingers, digging their teeth into their knees.

Out in the bay, the crayfish was still there. Its feelers moved in the currents(水流).

Mark took long, slow, deep breaths. He cheered himself up with encouraging words, “I can do it. I can. I can do it.” Over and over he told himself, hoping his mind would get the idea and believe it.

Down he dived. Down. Down. Down. Lungs bursting, ears popping, eyes painful. Nearly there. Pressure(压力), Pressure. He reached out his hands. Reaching. Reaching. But it was no good. He couldn’t make it. Only an arm’s length away, but he couldn’t reach the crayfish.

Up he went. Tired, burning, disappointed, annoyed. Floating on the surface, he told himself off.

“You hurried too much. Take your time. Prepare yourself. Don’t dive until everything feels right,” he spoke to himself calmly, and he felt the confidence building up inside him. “I can do it. I can do it.” He felt good. It was going to be a good dive. Breathing deeply, relaxing, concentrating. Three more breaths. One, two, three. Down!

21. What was the weather like in the story?

- A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Cloudy. D. Foggy.

22. What does the underlined word “**beneath**” in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Above. B. Under. C. Beside. D. Behind.

23. From the underlined sentence, we can see the children were _____.

- A. tired B. excited C. amazed D. nervous

24. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Mark caught the crayfish at last.
B. Mark was building up his confidence.
C. Mark lost heart and planned to give up.
D. Mark hurried to dive before everything was right.

25. What’s the main idea of the story?

- A. What Mark ate to get his energy back.
B. What Mark did to reduce his pressure.
C. How Mark kept trying to get the crayfish.
D. How Mark prepared himself well for diving.

①Holly had a cousin called Rosie. Holly's family was very poor but Rosie's was very rich. Holly had short curly hair. Rosie's hair was long and beautiful. Holly looked common while Rosie was pretty. Rosie always laughed at her. Holly was very sad and hated everything about herself, though her parents looked after her very well. She wanted to become Rosie.

②Finally, Holly became herself with the help of the old woman. She felt very happy, even if she was not rich or beautiful. She thought, "I needn't admire others. The things that I have are the best."

③After eating an old woman's cake, Holly really became Rosie. Her house was large and bright. She wore expensive clothes and had much money. However, her parents were too busy to care about her. On her birthday, no one stayed with her because her parents were away on business and her friends were not available. She felt much lonelier and sadder than before. She missed her family so much. Holly wanted to be herself again.

(From I Want To Be You)

26. Which is the right order of the passage?

- A. ②①③ B. ①②③ C. ①③② D. ③②①

27. Who helped Holly become Rosie?

- A. Her cousin. B. An old woman. C. Her friends. D. Rosie.

28. What did **NOT** Holly have after she became Rosie?

- A. A big house. B. Expensive clothes. C. Much money. D. Parents' care.

29. Holly hated everything about herself because _____.

- A. she was poor and looked common B. all the people laughed at her
C. no one cared about her in her family D. she couldn't afford the old woman's cakes

30. Which of the following is **TRUE**?

- A. Everyone must admire others.
B. Rosie wanted to become Holly.
C. Rosie had short curly hair and looked pretty.
D. At last Holly found the things that she had were the best.

China has made a system of laws to protect the environment. It has helped build beautiful China, according to a work report.

The system includes the Environmental Protection Law and a lot of laws in some other areas, such as the Yangtze River Protection Law, the Yellow River Protection Law, the Black Soil (土壤) Protection Law, the law on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and so on. These environmental protection laws assist with beautiful China.

China protects and improves the environment in which people live. It has made great efforts to prevent and control pollution. Over the past five years, the air quality (质量) has stayed at the good level on 86.5 percent of the days in cities. The country has also made progress in preventing and controlling soil pollution and continued to protect forests, rivers, lakes and so on. What's more, China has managed to make laws to protect wild animals and plants, provide homes for many animals and teach the public to help them. Animals are friends of humans, and protecting animals is also to protect the home of humans.

A good environment is important to humans. Without the fresh air or clean water, we can't live on the earth. The Chinese government has taken action to protect both the environment and ourselves.

31. There are at least _____ laws in Paragraph 2.

- A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8

32. The underlined word "assist" in Paragraph 2 is similar to _____.

- A. part B. agree C. help D. deal

33. According to Paragraph 3, we have done something to protect the animals, including _____.

①providing homes for many animals

②giving animals more food

③teaching the public to help animals

④making laws to protect wild animals and plants

- A. ①②③ B. ①③④ C. ①②④ D. ②③④

34. Over the past five years, the air quality in cities has generally stayed at the _____ level.

- A. bad B. terrible C. poor D. good

35. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. A system of laws has been made to protect soil around China.
B. The country has made progress in preventing river pollution.
C. China protects and improves the environment in which people live.
D. China has taken action to protect the environment and humans.

Chinese researchers reached the top of Qomolangma on May 4, 2022. They set up the world's highest

automatic(自动的) weather station at an altitude(海拔) of 8,830 meters. This helps them to study the influences of climate change on the environment.

It is the highest automatic weather station in the world now. It has taken the place of the station sitting at an altitude of 8,430 meters on the south side of the mountain, which is the second highest now. This allows Chinese scientists to directly collect data(数据) for the first time from the top of the world's highest mountain.

Collecting and studying data from Qomolangma is not easy. But the data will give valuable information about the condition of local glaciers(冰川) and mountain snow. It will also help scientists study and understand the global monsoon(季风) system, so experts can make proper decisions about climate change.

Yao Tandong, a famous expert, said Chinese scientists had set up eight weather stations from 5,200 to 8,830 meters above sea level. Half of the stations were set up at an altitude higher than 7,000 meters. "Along with strong government support and hard work by scientists, China has become a global front-runner in fields such as climate change." Yao said.

36. What is the altitude of the highest automatic weather station?

- A. 5,200 meters.
- B. 7,000 meters.
- C. 8,430 meters.
- D. 8,830 meters.

37. What does the underlined word "It" refer to(指代) in Paragraph 3?

- A. Reaching the top of Qomolangma.
- B. The influences of climate change.
- C. The data from Qomolangma.
- D. The highest automatic weather station.

38. How many weather stations were set up at an altitude higher than 7,000 meters?

- A. Two.
- B. Four.
- C. Six.
- D. Eight.

39. Which statement(陈述) is NOT right according to the passage?

- A. Chinese scientists can directly collect data from the top of Qomolangma now.
- B. It is hard to collect and study data from Qomolangma.
- C. The second highest weather station is on the north side of the mountain.
- D. China has made great achievements in fields such as climate change.

40. In which part of a newspaper can we find the passage?

- A. Science.
- B. Sports.
- C. Travel.
- D. Health.

The C919 is an important kind of plane in China. 130 lucky people experienced its first business flight(飞行) from Shanghai to Beijing on May 28th, 2023. The body of this plane is painted “全球首架” in Chinese and “THE WORLD’ S FIRST C919” in English. There are 156 seats in the economy class(经济舱) and 8 seats in the first class(头等舱). Twenty big screens are in it, too. The seats are the most comfortable and the screens are the clearest. Passengers can enjoy different kinds of delicious foods. They can also lie down easily and have a good rest because it is very spacious.

The first successful business flight of the C919 makes a big difference to China. We have made great progress in Chinese civil transportation.

41. Where did the C919 take off on its first business flight?
A. In Shanghai. B. In Beijing. C. In Chengdu. D. In Chongqing.
42. How many seats are there in the plane in total?
A. 130. B. 148. C. 156. D. 164.
43. What can **NOT** passengers experience in the C919?
A. Comfortable seats. B. Clear screens.
C. Different kinds of foods. D. Exciting activities.
44. What does the underlined word “**spacious**” mean in Chinese?
A. 明亮的 B. 狭窄的 C. 宽敞的 D. 拥挤的
45. Where may this passage come from?
A. A storybook. B. A newspaper. C. A dictionary. D. A novel.

(10)

Chinese President Xi Jinping visited a school in Beijing on May 31st to celebrate Children’s Day, which falls on June 1st. He said, “Children are the future of a country and the hope of a nation.” Here is some information about Children’s Day in some countries.

ChinaTime: June 1st

Activity: Children get a one-day holiday and have parties with friends happily.

Brazil(巴西)Time: August 15th

Activity: Children go to hospitals to have a health check.

JapanTime: March 3rd—for girls

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