

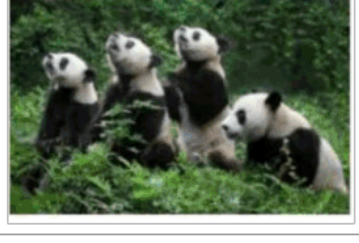

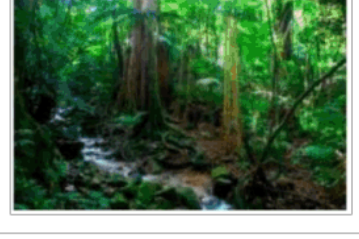


2024 年各省市九年级英语联考统考一模试题（中考）精选

阅读理解 15 篇（含答案解析）

A

China has announced (宣布) its first group of five national parks to protect endangered animals.

<p>a</p> 	<p>Name: Sanjiangyuan National Park</p> <p>Location: in Qinghai Province</p> <p>Located on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Sanjiangyuan is home to hundreds of wild animals. The Sanjiangyuan area is also called China's water tower.</p>
<p>b</p> 	<p>Name: Wuyi Mountain National Park</p> <p>Location: in Fujian and Jiangxi provinces</p> <p>The park has the most complete, most typical, and largest area of the forest. It is known as the birds' fun park, the kingdom of snakes and the insects.</p>
<p>c</p> 	<p>Name: Giant Panda National Park</p> <p>Location: in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces</p> <p>The park holds more than 70% of China's wild giant pandas. Besides "the national treasures" of China, the park is also home to some highly protected animals, including the snub-nosed monkey (金丝猴).</p>
<p>d</p> 	<p>Name: Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park</p> <p>Location: in Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces</p> <p>It is the biggest area of wild northeast China tiger and Amur leopards in China. The high-tech monitoring system (监控系统) in the park can provide real-time protection for these wild animals.</p>
<p>e</p> 	<p>Name: Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park</p> <p>Location: in Hainan Province</p> <p>The park covers less than 0.046% of the country's land, yet it is home to</p>

almost 20% of the country's amphibians (两栖动物) and 38.6% of China's birds, which are native to the island.

1. Match the parks a~e with two topics. The park lies within one province. The park lies in more than one province. Which of the following is RIGHT?

A. — ace; — bd. B. — ae; — bcd. C. — be; — acd.

2. What other animals can you see in the Giant Panda National Park besides pandas?

A. Snub-nosed monkeys. B. Snow leopards. C. Hainan gibbons.

3. Which park can provide real-time protection for wild animals?

A. Park b. B. Park c. C. Park d.

4. Why are the numbers given in the last passage?

A. To introduce the kinds of animals.
B. To show how important the park is for the animals.
C. To describe the present situation of the Nation Park.

5. What's the theme of the five passages?

A. Man and society. B. Man and nature. C. Man and self.

B

Scientists in Switzerland have used lasers (激光) to (change the path of a lightning strike (雷击的) (路径). The experiment suggests that in the future, lasers might be useful for protecting land from lightning.

Lightning can be extremely powerful and cause serious problems on the ground. Lightning can cause fires, destroy buildings, and even kill people. The damage from lightning costs billions of dollars every year. In the US, lightning strikes killed close to 450 people between 2006 and 2010.

Scientists have been trying to find a way to protect buildings from lightning for a long time. The best way is by putting metal rods (金属竿) on the buildings. These rods are connected to the ground. The lightning is attracted to the rods, which safely guide the electricity into the ground. Lightning rods can only protect a small area. Some buildings—such as airports—are so large that it is difficult to protect the whole building using lightning rods.

Another idea is to use lasers to guide lightning. Scientists had been working on the idea for over 20 years. They have successfully guided lightning with lasers inside a lab. But until the summer of 2021, scientists could not guide lightning with lasers outside. Using a powerful laser, scientists in

Switzerland were able to guide lightning for meters.

The heat from the laser creates a path of air that is less thick than the air around it has a special charge (电荷). The lightning can follow this path almost as if it were a light. Scientist Matteo Clerici said, “The fact that we managed to do it in an outdoor environment is a big step.”

But the laser still didn't guide the lightning as far as the scientists would like. Being also very expensive. The scientists say it cost about \$2 billion. It will probably take 10 years before a laser like this is truly able to protect large buildings.

6. To know how powerful lightning can be, which paragraph can we read?

- A. Paragraph 2. B. Paragraph 3. C. Paragraph 4. D. Paragraph 5.

7. What is the laser technology expected to protect?

- A. High-rise buildings. B. Large buildings.
 C. Beautiful buildings. D. Important buildings.

8. Why are lasers not used widely for changing the path of lightning strike now?

- A. Putting metal rods on the buildings is the best way.
 B. Some buildings are so large that it's difficult to protect.
 C. Lasers are only able to guide lightning for a short distance
 D. Lasers are so expensive that scientists can't pay for experimenting.

9. What can we learn from what Matteo Clerici said?

- A. Scientists still need to work harder to achieve a greater success.
 B. It is not easy for scientists to guide lightning with lasers outside.
 C. Scientists need to change working environment in next experiments.
 D. It is a great progress for scientists to guide lightning with lasers outside.

10. What can we get to know at the end of the passage?

- A. Behind bad luck comes good luck.
 B. A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
 C. There is still a long way to go before a laser can really work.
 D. For scientists, working together is better than working alone.

C

Have you ever dreamed of travelling all the way over the rainbow? Well, it's easier than

All you need to do is to book a plane ticket to Rainbow Mountain (秘鲁) in Peru (

Rainbow Mountain is a beautiful natural wonder. It lies in the Andes (库斯科的安第斯山脉). As its name suggests, the mountain has different colours.

But why is it in yellow, green, red and purple? The reason is the ice that covered the area centuries ago. When it started to melt (融化), (the water mixed with the minerals (矿物质) in the ground and turned the earth into many colours.

If you plan your trip to the mountain, try to go during warmer months when there is less snow. Rain or snow makes the climbing more difficult and the colours will look less beautiful. The best time is from March to November, when there are blue skies and pleasant weather. At the same time, visit it in the morning or evening, either right after sunrise or right before sunset. Very bright light may make you not take nice photos.

To get to Rainbow Mountain, you should first travel to Cusco—a province in the south of Peru. Then you can take a drive to Qesoyuno. From there you can start the journey on foot. It takes a two-or-three-hour walk to the top. This is really the best way, but the trip is very difficult because the mountain sits at a very high altitude (海拔) about 5,200 meters above the sea level, so bring enough water and take your time.

11. How does the writer start the passage?

- A. By listing a fact. B. By asking a question.
 C. By telling a story. D. By giving an example.

12. What can we learn about Rainbow Mountain?

- A. It has seven different colours. B. It's a man-made wonder.
 C. It was covered by ice in the past. D. It's the most famous place of Peru.

13. Which of the following is the best time for a trip to Rainbow Mountain?

- A. At noon of a cold day in December.
 B. On the evening of a rainy day in August.
 C. On the afternoon of a snowy day in January.
 D. On the morning of a sunny day in September.

14. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Rainbow Mountain lies in the Andes in Cusco.
 B. Very sunny days will help you take nice photos on Rainbow Mountain.

- C. From Cusco, it takes about 2 or 3 hours to walk to the top of Rainbow Mountain.
- D. Rainbow Mountain sits at an altitude about 520 meters above the sea level.

15. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. The way to get to Rainbow Mountain.
- B. An introduction to Rainbow Mountain.
- C. The best time to go to Rainbow Mountain.
- D. The reason why it's called Rainbow Mountain.

D

Fu Lei's Family Letters is a book of letters written by Chinese ~~translator~~ (writer) Fu Lei to his elder son Fu Cong, who is a famous pianist. Between 1954 and 1966, Fu Cong spent a long time away from home training as a piano player. As a result, writing letters became Fu Lei's way of communicating with his elder son. Fu Min, Fu Lei's younger ~~editor~~ (editor) edited the letters and the book came out in 1981.

The book shows Fu Lei's family tradition and value. To Fu Lei, the purpose of education of a person is to make that person useful to the society. Fu Lei praised (赞扬) his son Fu Cong after winning a piano competition. Fu Lei wrote, "We are happy because you make your country proud. I am so excited when I think about your future. You will make great progress and serve more people. I will encourage them and help them."

In the family letters, Fu Cong was also advised to read famous Chinese texts. When reading books, Fu Cong was told to connect ideas and feelings together, for that would help him become a better person. To Fu Lei, learning to be a good person comes before ~~academic~~ (academic) learning.

Fu Lei's Family Letters has a great impact on people in China because it helps many young students understand how they should live their lives.

16. Who edited Fu Lei's family letters?

- A. Fu Lei.
- B. Fu Cong.
- C. Fu Min.
- D. A translator.

17. What can we learn from Fu Lei's Family Letters?

- A. Fu Lei's family tradition and value are shown in the book.
- B. People in the 1950s communicated with each other by books.
- C. It's difficult for parents to make their children well educated.
- D. Praising children after taking part in a competition is important.

18. What did Fu Lei think of Fu Cong's future?

- A. It would be uncertain. B. It would be hopeful.
C. It would be difficult. D. It would be interesting.

19. Why was Fu Cong advised to read famous Chinese texts?

- A. To be a richer man. B. To do more academic training.
C. To help more people. D. To become a better person.

20. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "impact" in the last paragraph?

- A. 改变 B. 影响 C. 贡献 D. 挑战

E

I'm Nancy. Do you remember the name of your kindergarten (幼儿园) teacher? I do. Her name was Mrs. White. And I remember I thought she must be a sister of Snow White, because she had the same bright blue eyes, short dark hair and fair skin as her.

I don't remember much about what we learned in her class, but my mother once told me that I used to write a lot. And I would bring back what I wrote and she would look at it and see so many mistakes. But no red corrections (改正), (and always a star. Sometimes even a Good, which would make me fly with happiness. So one day when my mother went to meet Mrs. White for one of those parent-teacher meetings, she asked her why she never corrected my mistakes in the right spellings of words or pointed out grammatical mistakes.

"The children are just beginning to get excited about using words (形成) sometimes. I don't want my students to lose interest because spelling and grammar can wait, the wonder of words won't..." Mrs. White said.

Later I knew that if Mrs White had used her red pen often, I probably wouldn't be telling you about this now. I look back now and think she must have been a rather unusual teacher to use a red pen as possible.

I used to misspell (拼错) "beautiful" a lot, and could never remember that the "e" goes before the "a". It made my teacher in high school angry. She asked me to use "pretty" when I was writing. I didn't listen to her. To my eyes, "pretty" is easier to spell, but it doesn't hold a candle to "beautiful" sometimes.

And thanks to Mrs. White, I never worried about writing what I wanted even if I couldn't quite spell it out, because life isn't "pretty". It's "beautiful".

21. How might Nancy's mother feel before she went to meet Mrs. White?

- A. Worried. B. Pleased. C. Proud. D. Embarrassed.

22. Which one is right according to what Mrs. White said in Paragraph 3?

- A. Children don't have the patience in spelling words.
B. Red corrections are used to draw children's attention.
C. Children's interest of learning words is very important.
D. Grammar and spelling should be paid more attention to.

23. What is the correct order according to the text?

- a. Nancy did badly in her schoolwork.
b. Nancy's mother understood what Mrs. White had done.
c. Nancy would never mind misspelling to express herself.
d. Mrs. White explained why she never corrected Nancy's mistakes.
e. Nancy's high school teacher was not satisfied with her for misspelling.

- A. a-d-b-e-c B. b-e-a-d-c C. c-d-a-e-b D. d-a-e-c-b

24. What can we learn from the text?

- A. One should help children spell correct words.
B. We should never pay attention to spelling and grammar.
C. Children should know how to use simple words to express themselves.
D. Using words to express is more important than just correcting spelling.

25. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Mother's Love. B. "Beautiful" Life.
C. My Childhood. D. Growing up in Mistakes.

F

A man had a little dog, and he liked it a lot. He would hold it, (拍) with his hand, (put it on his knee and talk to it. Then he would give it some food from his own plate.

A donkey looked in through the window and saw the man and the dog.

"Why doesn't he choose me as his pet?" said the donkey. "It is not fair. I work hard but he only shakes its tail, barks and jumps onto the master's knee. It is not fair."

Then the donkey said to himself, "If I do what the dog does, the master may choose me as his pet."

So the donkey ran into the room. He ~~brayed~~ (嘶叫) at the top of his voice. He shook his tail hard that he knocked over a jar on the table. Then he tried to jump onto the master's knee. The master thought the donkey was maniacal, and he shouted, "Help! Help!"

Some men came running in with sticks in their hands and they beat the donkey until he ran out of the house.

"I only did what the dog did," said the donkey, "and yet they still regard the dog as a dog and they beat me with sticks. It is not fair."

26. Why did the donkey do what the dog did? He wanted _____.

- A. his master to choose him as his master to give him food.
 B. his master to give him food.
 C. to make his master angry. D. to turn into a dog.

27. What does the underlined word "maniacal" in Paragraph 5 mean in Chinese?

- A. 高兴的 B. 疯狂的 C. 放松的 D. 疲倦的

28. What did the master do when the donkey tried to jump onto his knee?

- A. He took the donkey on his knee. B. He patted the donkey's head.
 C. He ran into the room. D. He called for help.

29. What do you think of the donkey from the passage?

- A. Brave. B. Clever. C. Lazy. D. Foolish.

30. What does the passage want to tell us?

- A. Everyone has his value. B. People treat animals differently.
 C. Dogs are cleverer than donkeys. D. Everyone can change if they try hard.

G

The world uses about a thousand million (十亿) tons of water a day. Water is a human right and everyone should have their share. Yet more than 700 million people around the world have not been getting clean, safe water.

Treating wastewater is a good way to provide freshwater for us. And it also helps the environment by keeping waste out of rivers and oceans. 80% of wastewater around the world is not treated at all, and it is running into oceans. But now we have got the technology to treat the wastewater.

While 75% of our planet is covered with water, only about 2% is fresh water—that comes from rivers, lakes, ice and snow. The rest, 98% of the water, is in seas and oceans. It is too

Then desalination businesses come in. More than 19,000 factories have been built around the world, mostly in coastal countries. They ~~process~~ ^{produce} more than 92 million tons of water every day. But the technology they use requires a lot of energy.

Scientists are working to create a less costly technology. They want to produce 20 trillion liters of clean water and make sure everyone has enough. But for now, the world still faces each day the challenge of having enough water for everyone.

31. How many people have trouble in getting clean water around the world?

- A. Under 10 million.
- B. Only 19 million.
- C. About 92 million.
- D. Over 700 million.

32. Treating wastewater helps the environment by _____.

- A. storing waste in ice and snow
- B. letting waste run into oceans
- C. keeping waste out of rivers and lakes
- D. sending waste to coastal countries

33. At present, the technology to process water _____.

- A. needs much energy
- B. saves much money
- C. satisfies everyone
- D. causes pollution

34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Water should be a human right.
- B. The water problem is still serious.
- C. Our planet is covered with water.
- D. Everyone has enough clean water.

H

On Nov. 18th, 1908, three men went up in a ~~balloon~~ ^{气球}. They started early in London. The headman was Augusta Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a basket and a balloon and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea. They were carrying the usual rope, and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water or could be empty. So they were able to change its ~~weight~~ ^{重量}. It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 meters, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see mountains.

on the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand; but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still far from the ground. They had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the metal box into the basket. It was still snowing; so they climbed up from the snow. They rose to 5,100 metres! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had travelled 1,797 kilometers from London!

35. Three men flew in balloon _____.

- A. for nearly 1,800 kilometers
- B. to another city
- C. to visit Poland
- D. on Nov. 18, 1918

36. The metal box was used for _____.

- A. carrying the bags of sand
- B. keeping drinking-water
- C. carrying ropes of the basket
- D. changing weight

37. When the balloon went up higher _____.

- A. the temperature of the balloon began to fall
- B. they saw the sun go down
- C. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
- D. they could see a black hole on the ground

38. The balloon landed _____.

- A. in London
- B. on the sea
- C. on a lake
- D. in a foreign country

39. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The three men started their journey before the sun rose.
- B. The balloon began to go up when they threw bags of sand out of the basket.
- C. When they pulled the box into the basket, the balloon began to climb up.
- D. The three men had to land because they felt cold.

I

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Kevin and Jenny. The whole family are all busy, so they often leave notes to each other. Here are these four notes of today.

3:30 p. m.

To Kevin

4:00 p. m.

To Jenny

<p>Mr. Kingrang, telling there is no football practice today, and he asked you to get ready for the football match tomorrow.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Jenny</p>	<p>It's your turn to walk our pet dog Teddy and play with him after school.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kevin</p>
<p>6:45 p.m.</p> <p>To all</p> <p>Has anyone found my tennis shoes? I'm doing my homework in my bedroom.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kevin</p>	<p>9:00 p.m.</p> <p>To Kevin</p> <p>I saw your shoes this morning. They smelt terrible so I put them outside the back door.</p> <p>Good night, dear!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mum</p>

40. _____ was asked to walk the pet dog after school.
- A. Mum B. Kevin C. Jenny D. Mr. Smith
41. Kevin was doing his homework in the _____.
- A. bedroom B. garden C. living room D. kitchen
42. Kevin could find his tennis shoes _____ at 6:45 p.m.
- A. under the desk B. outside the back door
- C. in the bag D. in his bedroom
43. What will Kevin probably do tomorrow?
- A. Play with Teddy. B. Play tennis.
- C. Play in a football match. D. Play the piano.
44. What can we learn from the notes?
- A. Teddy doesn't like to stay at home.
- B. Mr. King may be a coach.
- C. Mum washed Kevin's shoes.
- D. Mr. Smith put Kevin's shoes outside the back door.

J

Christina wanted to lead the way back to camp and went on talking cheerfully, asking kinds of questions about plants and wildlife.

As we walked about halfway down the hillside, she fell over a stone. I jogged up to her and she tripped. Suddenly, I saw a lion about ten feet up on a huge rock watching me. It was making a deep angry sound.

I stood perfectly still, holding my breath, wondering what to do. Christina was crying and I couldn't shout to her to be quiet, or the lion might attack me.

Then, remembering Dad's words, I slowly dropped my backpack and took off my T-shirt. With my backpack on one arm and the T-shirt on the other, I spread my arms, trying to look as wide and big as I could. Carefully I moved away down the hillside toward Christina, keeping my eyes on the lion.

"Christina called. 'Stop crying. Get up slowly and catch my belt. We're going down the hill. There's a lion at the top.'"

We moved quietly and slowly down the hill. Once back to the forest, with the lion out of sight, I removed the sweat (汗水) from my face with my T-shirt before putting it on, and looked at Christina. Hatless, red eyes, a few small cuts but nothing major.

I pulled out the map. The campground was on the other side of the hill. We had hiked a long way before we finally made our way back to our site.

Dad saw me first.

"Where have you been?" he shouted.

"We were so worried," Mother cried.

"Mommy, you didn't have to worry. Sean is real smart." Christina said.

I caught Dad's eye. He smiled. At that moment I realized I was a big brother.



45. How did Christina feel before she fell over a stone?

- A. Happy. B. Proud. C. Nervous. D. Worried.

46. What did Sean do when he first saw the lion?

- A. He started crying. B. He picked up a huge rock.
 C. He remained still. D. He jogged up to his sister.

47. Why did Sean try to look wide and big?

- A. To keep balance. B. To scare the lion.
C. To show confidence. D. To prepare to fight.

48. What can we infer (推断) from Paragraph 6?

- A. Sean didn't care about Christina. B. Sean didn't relax until he reached the forest.
C. Christina got badly hurt on the way back. D. Christina comforted Sean by cleaning his face.

49. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Father's Smiling Eyes B. A Terrible Mountain Lion
C. The Way to Becoming a Big Brother D. Christina's Exciting Wild Adventure

K

Giving an opinion is a common way of communicating with other people. If you are wondering how to give an opinion in an effective way, you should try the following rules.

Provide as much as possible for your opinion. This will help to make sure people fully understand your view. Focus on who, what, when, and where of the situation to show your opinion clearly. For example, if you are expressing your opinion, you could say something like, "I think it's unfair that school didn't allow students to bring breakfast into classroom last Wednesday."

Provide the reasons. You should try to explain why you hold the opinion. For example, "Is it unfair to prevent student from eating breakfast in the classroom last Wednesday? You might give reasons such as, "Because they arrived at school late."

Give at least 1 example to back up each of your reasons. It helps to build (信誉) your credibility and also further explain your reasons. For example, you can explain all the public transportation to stop running because of the heavy snow. As a result, most students had to walk to school late.

50. What isn't mentioned in the example in Paragraph 2?

- A. The reason. B. The roles. C. The place. D. The time.

51. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

- A. Provide much. B. Provide reasons.
C. Follow rules. D. Give at least one example.

52. What's the structure of the text?

- A. ①→②③④ B. ①②③→④
C. ①②→③④ D. ①→②③→④

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