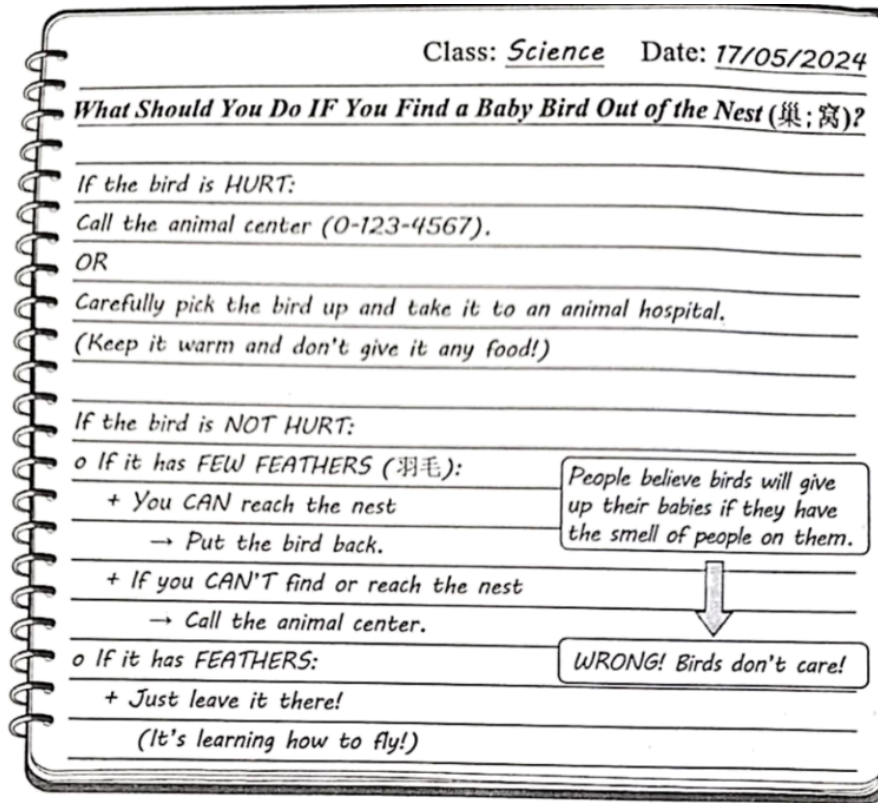


## 专题 07 阅读理解之说明文 16 篇

### (山东中考真题+名校模拟)

( 2024 · 山 东 济 宁 · 中 考 真 题 )



1. What should you do if you find a baby bird hurt?
  - A. Just leave it there.
  - B. Call the animal center.
  - C. Put it back to its nest.
  - D. Feed it with healthy food.
2. Why should you do nothing about an unhurt baby bird with feathers?
  - A. Because you might hurt it.
  - B. Because it is learning to fly.
  - C. Because it is afraid of people
  - D. Because its mother will find it soon.
3. Which of the following is **TRUE** about mother birds?
  - A. They don't care about their babies.
  - B. They push their babies out of their nest.
  - C. They don't mind the smell of people on their babies.
  - D. They will give up their babies if there's smell of people on them.
4. Where do you most probably find this passage?
  - A. In a newspaper.
  - B. In an engineer's diary.

C. In a tourist guide book.

D. In a student's notebook.

(2024·山东济宁·中考真题)



Sometimes when the rain falls hard and fast on you, it might hurt a little. But what happens when it hits a mosquito (蚊子)?

In 2012, David Hu, a scientist at Georgia Tech, became interested in this problem and decided to do a research. He used a high-speed camera so that he could watch the mosquitoes in very slow motion and find out what they're doing when they're out in the rain.

What he found is that when a raindrop falls on a mosquito, it's like when a bus hits a person. Besides, the little insect (昆虫) is hit by a raindrop about once every 20 seconds. So why don't we see many dead mosquitoes after it rains?

A mosquito is as big as a raindrop, but it is much lighter —0.002g only. This saves its life in raindrop hits. Because the mosquito is so light, when it is hit by a raindrop, it won't experience a force that is strong enough to kill it.

The study also found that when a mosquito is hit by a raindrop, the insect is pushed by the raindrop and falls together with it. But the mosquito doesn't get wet easily because it is covered with hairs which keep off water. After dropping about 6 cm, it will roll off the raindrop and fly away.

However, this trick isn't always successful. If the mosquito flies too low when it is hit by the raindrop, it won't have time to fly off. Then it will hit the ground and meet its death.

5. What does the underlined word “**motion**” mean?

A. Time.

B. Movie.

C. Step.

D. Movement.

6. What protect mosquitoes in the rain?

A. Their mouths and their noses.

B. Their eyes and their ears.

C. Their legs and their wings.

D. Their body weight and their hairs.

7. When is it dangerous for a mosquito in the rain?

A. When it flies too close to the ground.

- B. When the rain falls too hard and too fast. C. When it is hit by raindrops too many times.  
D. When it drops for more than 6 cm in the rain.
8. Which of the following is a proper title for the passage?
- A. How Raindrops Hurt Mosquitoes      B. When Mosquitoes Are in Danger  
C. Why Mosquitoes Aren't Hurt in Rain      D. When Mosquitoes Meet Their Death

(2024·山东临沂·中考真题) It can be really embarrassed if someone sees you talking to yourself. But don't feel bad about it! Talking to yourself actually has a lot of advantages.

You probably know that thinking is good for the brain. It helps us do things like making plans and managing our feelings. Talking to yourself loud is like showing this quiet inner (内在的) speech. It can help us do better in different areas like school, sports and work.

Talking to yourself, especially in the third person, can help us manage bad feelings. "Talking to yourself in the third person is like giving yourself advice," said Jason Moser, a professor (教授) from Michigan State University, US. Moser uses himself in an example. He does not like flying, but he has to fly often for his work. So when he is feeling nervous or afraid during a flight (航班), he talks to himself. "Well, you know, Jason knows air travel is very safe. And Jason has been on thousands of flights." This can help us to see things from a different aspect (角度), especially when we're feeling sad or angry.

When encouragement comes from oneself, it adds to self-confidence. A study invited 72 tennis players to take part in some matches. Researchers (调查者) put the players into two groups: one group that said nothing while playing, and the other that talked to themselves while playing. They found that the self-talkers showed more confidence and played better than those in the silent group.

Self-talk also helps to improve memory. Researchers tested four different ways to memorize things: reading silently, reading aloud, listening to someone else read and listening to a recording of oneself reading. Those who read out loud recalled the information the best, researchers said in their study. It's because the information will probably become a long-term memory if it is said out loud.

9. What does the underlined word "It" refer to (指代) in Paragraph 2?
- A. Talking to yourself.      B. The brain.      C. Thinking.
10. How does the writer show his opinion in Paragraph 3?

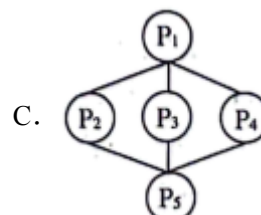
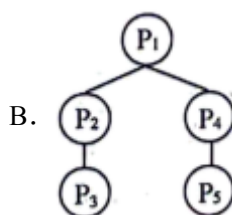
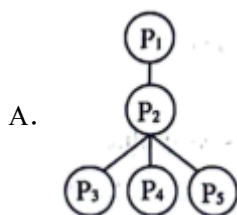
A. By listing numbers.    B. By giving an example.    C. By comparing himself with others.

11. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4? A. Talking to yourself helps to find out the best players.

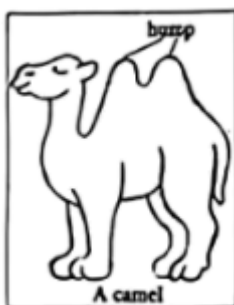
B. Talking to yourself helps to improve players' talking skills.

C. Talking to yourself helps to make you more confident.

12. Which of the following best shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (P =Paragraph)



(2024·山东东营·中考真题)



We've all seen pictures of camels carrying heavy loads (负载物) across the sandy desert. They walk without stopping for food or water for several days.

Have you ever wondered how they do it? For your answer, take a look at the bag round hump which is on a camel's back.

Camels are the only animals with humps. And it's the hump that gives camels the amazing ability to go for long periods of time without food or water. The hump is like a spare cupboard (备用食物柜) where the camel stores (储存) food and water for days when there is nothing to eat or drink.

When life is good, and there is plenty to eat and drink, a camel's hump can grow to as big as 40 kilograms. The food is changed into fat (脂肪) and stored in the camel's hump.

When there is nothing to eat or drink, camels begin to use the stored fat in their humps. That's why they can continue to live for weeks without food and up to 10 days without water.

Camels are like sponges. They can take in more than 130 litres of water in one short drink.

In only a few minutes, all of this water goes directly to the camel's blood cells (组胞).

Camels save water too. They never know when they'll find the next watering hole. As they breathe out, their noses close quickly. The water in the breath stays in their bodies. After a long trek across the desert carrying 100 kilograms or more, a camel can lose up to 150 kilograms of weight. The camel's hump will become very small. As soon as this camel gets to an oasis (绿洲), it will take in hundreds of litres of water. In a day, it will get back most of its weight.

Nature really has given camels the perfect system for living the hard desert life.

13. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The shape of the hump.                      B. The habit of the camel.  
C. The function (功能) of the hump.        D. The ability of the camel
14. Which is TRUE about the hump?
- A. The hump stores different kinds of food.  
B. The hump always stays the same size.  
C. The hump can store more than 130 litres water.  
D. The weight of the hump depends on eating conditions.
15. What does the underlined word "sponges" mean?
- A. 海绵              B. 弹簧              C. 水桶              D. 吸管
16. Why does the writer use some numbers in this passage?
- A. To explain the facts more clearly.  
B. To express the ideas more politely.  
C. To make the article more educational.  
D. To make the language more beautiful.
17. What does the writer mainly want to tell us?
- A. Camels have some amazing abilities.  
B. Camels are good helpers for desert people.  
C. Camels have a great quality of never wasting water.  
D. Camels have a perfect system for living in the desert.

(2024·山东菏泽·中考真题)



A Chinese song contest

(比赛) for overseas Chinese was held in London on Sunday. It was organized by the London Chinatown Chinese Association.

Twenty competitors were divided into three age groups: adults (18-40), juniors (12-17) and children (5-11). The contest awarded one gold, one silver and one bronze prize for each group. The winners will attend the final contest in Beijing this summer.

In a welcome speech, Jiang Lei, consul general of the Chinese Embassy (中国大使馆总领事) in the UK, said the contest is a great platform to show the talents of overseas Chinese and promote (弘扬) traditional Chinese culture. “2024 marks the Year of the Dragon. It’s especially meaningful for overseas Chinese to get together and sing Chinese songs. I believe that these young competitors will move from today’s small stage to larger ones in the future,” she said.

Jacky Zhao, a 15-year-old boy, got a silver prize. “It was my first stage performance here, which I think can help me get used to the life in the UK,” he said. Li Siyu, in a traditional Chinese horse-face skirt, performed the song Qingming Shanghe Tu. By mixing classical Chinese dance and Peking opera into her performance, Li successfully showed the beauty of the traditional Chinese culture to the world.

The contest has been held for 14 years since 2011. More than 45,000 competitors from around the world attended it. It has become one of the most popular cultural events for overseas Chinese.

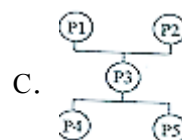
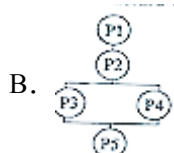
18. Which age group did Jacky Zhao come from?

- A. Adults.                      B. Juniors.                      C. Children.

19. What is the main purpose of the contest?

- A. To raise money for children.  
B. To sing Qingming Shanghe Tu.  
C. To promote traditional Chinese culture.

20. Which of the following best shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (P1=Paragraph 1...)



21. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Chinese Song Contest in London
- B. A Traditional Chinese Horse-face Skirt
- C. A Final Chinese Song Contest in Beijing

(2024·山东菏泽·中考真题)



Orangutan means “person of the forest” in the Malay language. Orangutans are great apes (猿). Wild orangutans live on two islands—Sumatra and Borneo in Southeast Asia. Orangutans have long and powerful arms, fingers and toes. These help them climb and swing between trees in the rainforest.

Orangutans mostly eat fruit. They also eat leaves, flowers, and sometimes insects. Over 300 different types of food have been found in their diet. Orangutans play a very important role in spreading fruit and plant seeds in the forest. This helps to keep their rainforest home healthy.

Orangutans are smart and intelligent. They create and use tools to get seeds from fruit. They also use tools to catch insects from the insides of trees. Orangutans memorize the rainforest where they live. This helps them know which trees have ripe (成熟的) fruit. They build a sleeping nest each night made of branches (树枝) and leaves.

However, orangutans are in great danger. Scientists say that there are less than 62, 000 orangutans remaining in the wild. Young orangutans are sometimes caught and sold as pets. Orangutans are also hunted for food. The biggest problem is that orangutans are losing their homes. Millions of rainforests are cut down each year for palm oil (棕榈油). Palm oil can be used to make candy bars, cookies, shampoos, soaps, and pet food. Most of the palm oil produced in the world is from Sumatra and Borneo.

Wildlife organizations are working hard to help protect the remaining rainforests. If the rainforests disappear, orangutans will disappear forever.

22. What are orangutans?

- A. Rainforests.                      B. Great apes.                      C. Islands.

23. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. Why orangutans create and use tools.  
B. Where orangutans build a sleeping nest.

24. Which is the main reason why orangutans are in great danger?

- A. Orangutans are caught as pets.  
B. People hunt orangutans for food.  
C. Millions of rainforests are cut down.

25. In which section of a website can we probably read the passage?

- A. Fantastic Wildlife.      B. Modern Technology.      C. Famous People.

(2024·山东烟台·中考真题) A Long March 5 rocket took off from the Wenchang Space Launch Site in Hainan province on May 3, 2024. After flying for about 37 minutes, it successfully placed the Chang'e 6 robotic lunar probe (月球探测器) into an Earth-moon transfer trajectory (转移轨道). Several days later the probe was programmed to land on the moon's far side and started its tasks, which would last about 53 days.

This is the world's first try to bring samples (样本) from the moon's far side. For China, it's the second sample-return moon journey. Chang'e 5 successfully brought samples from the moon in the winter of 2020. Up to now, 10 moon sample-return tasks have been carried out by the United States, the former Soviet Union (前苏联) and China, but all these samples were collected from the moon's near side.

The moon's far side has always been a subject of scientific wonder because of its many mysteries. It's facing away from Earth and it can never be seen from Earth. It was once called the "dark side of the moon" even though it receives just as much sunlight as the near side.

Chinese researchers have found that the soil on the far side is much thicker than that on the near side, but they haven't found out the reason. Samples brought back by Chang'e 5 have helped scientists find that there were volcanic (火山的) activities on the near side around 2 billion years



ago. Some scientists thought maybe volcanoes became inactive on the far side about 4 billion years ago. Is it true? Samples from the far side will allow them to know the answer.

“Comparing the make-up of the far side samples from Chang’e 6 with those collected from the near side will be of great scientific value to the international community,” said Martin Sweeting, a famous professor of space engineering.

26. When did Chang’e 6 begin to work on the moon?

- A. On May 3, 2024.    B. After flying for about 37 minutes.
- C. In the winter of 2020.                                         D. After landing on the moon’s far side.

27. How many times has China got samples from the moon’s near side? A. Once.

- B. Twice.    C. Five times.    D. Ten times.

28. According to the passage, the moon’s far side \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. receives less sunlight than the near side
- B. has thicker soil compared with the near side
- C. can be seen from Earth with powerful cameras
- D. has more recent volcanic activities than the near side

29. What can we learn from Martin Sweeting’s words?

- A. Chang’e 6 will stay longer on the moon for more tasks.
- B. Chang’e 6 is carrying out a valuable task for the world.
- C. Chang’e 6 will bring samples from both sides of the moon.
- D. Chang’e 6 can compare samples before bringing them back.

(2024·山东滨州·中考真题) Zigong, in Sichuan Province is home to Chinese lanterns. Zigong lantern is known as the best lantern in the world. The Zigong Lantern Festival dates back to the Tang Dynasty. The festival has rapidly developed with traditional culture and modern technologies. In 2008, the Zigong Lantern Festival was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage(国家级非物质文化遗产), becoming a shining name card for Chinese culture to go out into the world.

“Making a huge lantern for exhibition requires 17 steps,” said Wan Songtao, an inheritor(传承人) of Zigong lantern-making. “Each step is finished by a team instead of a single maker.” Wan added. The sundial(日晷), a kind of lantern, made by Wan’s team, for example, took about 80 makers over 50 days to complete the whole process. Unlike the lanterns in other places, Zigong

lanterns use modern technologies such as AI, mechanical engineering (机械工程), and holography (全息摄影术). They are perfect combinations (结合) of lights, sounds and movements.

What's more, the theme of the lantern can be chosen in different ways. "Anything that can be designed on a lantern can make a wonderful show, and everyone is encouraged to turn their ideas into real works," said Zhang Fanglai, a leading researcher at the Colorful Lantern Museum of China. And the rich themes of Zigong lanterns show the spirit of creativity and warmth from the bottom of the local people's heart.

The government encourages local people to learn lantern-making widely. Without doubt, at the heart of the Zigong Lantern Festival's success is the local tradition of pulling together. Zigong lanterns are getting more and more popular. Driven by the collective efforts of the whole city, they have reached over 80 countries. It's believed that Zigong lanterns will reach every corner of the world in the future.



30. Which of the following poets could probably enjoy Zigong lanterns?

- A. Cao Cao.      B. Li Bai.      C. Tao Yuanming.      D. Cao Zhi.

31. What can we infer(推断) from Paragraph 2?

- ①Holography is a kind of traditional technology.  
②It's hard for makers to complete a huge lantern for exhibition.  
③Zigong lanterns are different from the lanterns in other places.  
④The workers of Zigong lantern making work together in a team.

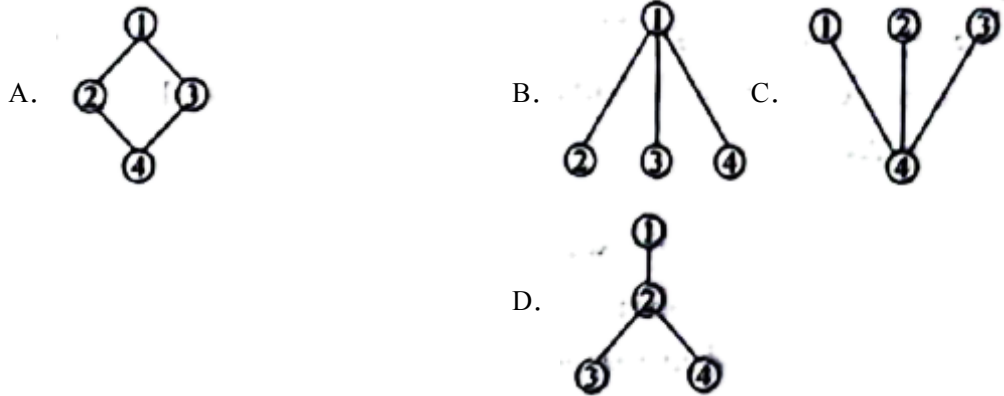
- A. ①②③      B. ①④      C. ②③④      D. ②③

32. According to the passage, what's Paragraph 3 mainly about?




- A. The rich themes of Zigong lanterns.  
B. The long history of Zigong lanterns.  
C. The excellent inheritors of Zigong lanterns.  
D. The modern technologies of Zigong lanterns.

33. What does the underlined word “they” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. People in Zigong.    B. Zigong lanterns.  
 C. The makers of Zigong lanterns.                                  D. Many museums.
34. Which of the following best shows the structure of this passage?

(①=Paragraph 1, ②=Paragraph 2...)



(2024·山东滨州·中考真题) As a country powerful in math, China has many folk games full of math wisdom (智慧). You may play many of them before. Let's take a look at three of them.

<p><b>Chinese nine linked rings puzzle</b>It's believed that the nine linked rings puzzle was created in the Western Han Dynasty. And it is usually made up of nine rings connected to a handle (手柄). Players have to remove (移除) all the rings from the handle to win the game. This is not a simple game. The solution takes 341 moves, so lots of patience is required. But if you learn to solve it, it's hard to forget.</p>	
<p><b>Tangram</b>First popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the tangram is a puzzle made up of seven pieces of different shapes. For each puzzle, players need to use all the pieces to make a shape. To do it, they have to know about geometry (几何学). In the 18th century, the tangram was brought to the West and soon became popular there.</p>	
<p><b>Luban lock</b>The Luban lock was first created by Lu Ban 2,000 years ago. The lock has a lot to do with solid geometry (立体几何). It's hard to separate the six pieces. However, it is usually easier to unlock a Luban lock than to put it back together. Now, there are Luban locks made up of nine or more pieces.</p>	

35. Which of the following subjects do the three folk games have to do with?
- A. English.      B. Music.      C. Math.      D. Chemistry.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is first popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties.
- A. Tangram      B. Luban lock  
C. Chinese nine linked rings puzzle      D. Nine-square Grid
37. From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there are Luban locks made up of only six pieces now  
B. the tangram was brought to the West in the 19th century  
C. it is usually more difficult to unlock a Luban lock than to put it back together  
D. players have to remove nine rings from the handle to win the nine linked rings puzzle
38. Where can you probably read the passage?
- A. In a story book.      B. In a science book.  
C. In a travel magazine.      D. In a sports magazine.
39. The writer wrote the passage mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. explain the ways to learn math  
B. share his skills of playing folk games  
C. tell us the importance of learning math well  
D. introduce folk games with math wisdom in China

(2024·山东临沂·三模) Every year, as the summer days grow shorter, an amazing change happens in Canadian forests. As summer changes to autumn, the trees turn colors, changing from summer greens to shades of red, orange, and yellow.

When I was a boy, my grandmother told me that a strange little man came at night with a paint brush to paint the leaves those wonderful colors. And I believed her for it was a wonderful way of explaining this change to a little boy. But as I grew older, my natural curiosity (好奇) led me to do some research on my own. As always, science had the answer.

Trees need food, just like all lives. Leaves produce food for the tree. It's just sugar, which is sometimes called glucose (葡萄糖). Leaves use sunlight to change water and CO<sub>2</sub> into oxygen (氧气). The process is known as photo-synthesis (光合作用). A chemical called chlorophyll (叶绿素) helps make this happen. Chlorophyll is the reason why leaves are green in summer.

However, Canadian winters are long, cold and dark. There isn't enough sunshine in winter

for the leaves to make food. In autumn, as the days shorten, the trees get a signal (信号) to slow down. It's time to take a rest. Don't worry, though. They have enough food prepared to last all winter.

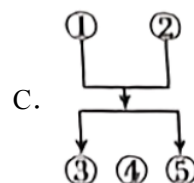
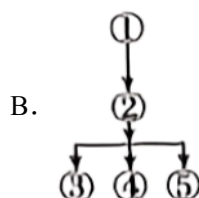
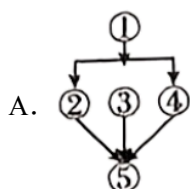
When the leaves stop making food, they no longer need to make chlorophyll. Slowly, the chlorophyll disappears. Remember, this is the chemical that makes leaves green. As the chlorophyll goes away, so does the green color. We begin to see the other colors that are always

there. We could not see them before because green is a strong color.



根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

40. Why do leaves become red, orange and yellow in autumn?
- A. Because the chlorophyll goes away in the leaves.
  - B. Because green color has a chemical change with sunlight.
  - C. Because the trees need more food in winter.
41. Which of the following shows the structure of this passage? (①= Paragraph 1)



42. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. We could not see the other colors before because they are not always there.
  - B. The writer always believes his grandmother's explanation.
  - C. When the leaves no longer need to make chlorophyll, the trees can change from summer greens to shades of red, orange, and yellow.
43. Which is the best title for this passage?
- A. How a strange man painted trees.
  - B. What food trees need during a year.
  - C. Why leaves change colors in autumn.

(2024·山东淄博·三模) I can't remember the last time I used cash in China. Between

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