

2023 年中考英语时事热点阅读专练

热点 02 认识大象及其生活习性

一、阅读理解

1

Do you know elephants? They are big animals in the world. An elephant has got a long and big nose. It is called a trunk. The elephant can use its trunk to do many things. Its trunk is like a hand. With its trunk, an elephant can pick up a 270kg tree. Elephants also have big ears and teeth. Some elephants can work for people. In India, elephants live with people and they help people carry heavy things. People are kind to them.

Elephants have feelings(感情)like people. If an elephant dies, its family members will feel sad. Some people go into the elephants' house. If the elephants don't like them, they may hate them and they will drive them out of their house.

1. What does the underlined word "trunk" mean in the passage?

- A. 树干 B. 象鼻 C. 牙齿 D. 大象

2. According to the passage , we can know that elephants have big _____.

- A. ears and eyes B. ears and teeth C. eyes and teeth D. eyes and noses

3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. An elephant can pick up a 2 , 700kg tree. B. Elephants never work for people.

C. There aren't any elephants in China. D. Some elephants live with people in India.

4. You go into the elephants' house. If the elephants don't like you , they may _____.

A. welcome you to their house B. feel happy to see you

C. play with you D. drive you out of their house

2

We are students from Thailand, and we want to save the elephants. The elephant is one of Thailand' s symbols. Our first flag had a white elephant on it. This is a symbol of good luck. Elephants are smart animals. They can play soccer or music. They can also draw very well.

People say that "an elephant never forgets." Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost. They can also remember places with food and water. This helps them to live. But elephants are in great danger. People cut down many trees so elephants are losing their homes. People also kill elephants for their ivory. Today there are only about 3,000 elephants (over one hundred thousand in 1987). We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory.

Remember that March 13th is Tai Elephant Day.

5. What is a symbol of good luck?

- A. Thailand.
- B. The elephant.
- C. The white elephant.
- D. The flag of Thailand

6. What helps the elephant to live?

- A. Playing soccer.
- B. Drawing pictures.
- C. Food and water.
- D. Good memory.

7. Why do people kill elephants?

- A. For trees.
- B. For ivory.
- C. For homes.
- D. For food.

8. How many elephants have died in the past thirty years?

- A. About 3000.
- B. About 7,000.
- C. About 97,000.
- D. About 100,000.

9. What can we do to protect the elephants?

- A. Remember Tai Elephant Day.
- B. Give them food and water.
- C. Stay away from the elephants.
- D. Stop buying things made of ivory.

The Elephant Herd

The Elephant is lovely and it is very big. It has two big ears and a long nose. It has four strong legs and it can help people do many things, such as watering the flowers with its nose and carrying heavy things and so on.

The elephant is another animal that lives in groups. An elephant herd (群) usually has from twenty to forty members. The elephants in the herd usually depend on one another for help when they are in trouble.

The leader of the group is usually a wise and strong female (雌性的). She travels at the head of the herd and the other females and their young children follow her. The male elephants follow last. When the danger comes, the male elephants form a circle (圈) around the weaker animals and protect them. The members of the herd are loyal (忠诚的) to one another. A sick elephant is not left behind to die. If an elephant is sick, the whole herd stops traveling until it gets well. When an elephant is hurt, two others walk on both sides of it and support it with their bodies. A member of the herd may be caught in a trap (陷阱). Then the others try to help it. An elephant herd is just like a family of our people.

Elephants love the young in the group and give them special care and love. For example, they help young animals stay afloat (漂浮着) when the herd crosses a river. They work together to help a child get to the safety when it goes to a dangerous place. The way elephants love and care the youngsters is like ours.

When a female elephant gives birth to her young baby, she will go out of the herd and she usually leaves the herd for a short time. However, she takes another female along to act as “aunt” . The aunt stands beside and helps the mother with her new-born baby. In this way, the whole herd protects its newest member.

That’ s the elephant herd. Do you like it?

10. When the danger comes, the male elephants form a circle around _____ to protect them.

- A. the female elephants B. the weaker elephants
- C. the leader of the elephants D. the stronger elephants

11. The writer probably agrees _____.

- A. sick elephants are usually left behind to die
- B. baby elephants can’ t swim well in the river
- C. elephants always give the old ones special care
- D. most elephant herds have over a hundred members

12. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Elephants like to live alone so the male ones are strong.
- B. Many young elephants die when they cross rivers in groups.
- C. Elephants can help each other in time when they are in trouble.
- D. The female elephant leaves the herd forever after she has babies.

二、完型填空

1

My favorite animals are elephants. Elephants are 13 living animals on land. There are two kinds of elephants--African elephants and 14 elephants. African elephants are larger than Indian elephants, and they have 15 ears.

Elephants have to eat 16 because they are so big. One elephant can eat between 100 17 ,000 pounds 18 grass in a day! They can live for 60--70 years. There are no bones in the back of 19 feet, only fat. Elephants walk on tiptoe. They can move quietly and walk in the mud 20 .

Elephants grow tusks. The tusks are large teeth that stick out of 21 mouths. Sometimes, hunters kill elephants 22 the tusks. People use the tusks to make beautiful things and piano keys.

13. A. the bigger B. the biggest C. bigger D. biggest

14. A. Africa B. African C. India D. Indian
15. A. much larger B. the largest C. largest D. large
16. A. a lot of B. many C. a lot D. lots of
17. A. to B. or C. about D. and
18. A. of B. about C. on D. to
19. A. elephants' B. elephants C. elephant's D. elephant
20. A. hard B. hardly C. easily D. easy
21. A. our B. their C. its D. his
22. A. get B. get to C. to get D. getting

2

Do you want to be a volunteer? 23 this past winter vacation, I attended an SSP volunteer trip to Hua Xin, Thailand (泰国华欣). It was a beautiful seaside town. At the elephant base, my fellow volunteers and I saw many old and sick Asian elephants. Our task was 24 them.

25 we arrived at the base, we had learned what Asian elephants eat— fruits, sticky

rice (糯米), the skin of corn (玉米) and the bark (树皮) of banana trees. After we had prepared these special foods for the elephants, we tried to feed them. We stood still (站着不动) outside the elephant cage. The elephants came over to get food using their trunks (象鼻). 26, I felt very nervous. Would the elephants hurt me? But it turned out that the elephants were very docile (温顺的). They took food from my hand gently (温柔地). How lovely they were! One of the elephants took food only from me. I guess it probably liked me 27 than others.

After lunch, it was 28 for the elephants to take a bath. Three volunteers needed to work 29 to bathe an elephant. One stood in the middle to hold the hose (水龙带), and the other two brushed the two sides of the animal. It 30 that the elephants enjoyed their baths very much.

We also helped to clean the 31 living areas. Through this volunteer trip, I found that Asian elephants were very lovely. I hope 32 of us can help to protect them and learn to live in harmony with nature.

23. A. In B. During C. At D. On

24. A. takes care B. takes care of C. to take care of D. took care of

25. A. When B. After C. As D. Before

26. A. At first B. At last C. At least D. At most

27. A. much B. more C. many D. a lot

28. A. change B. year C. time D. turn

29. A. up B. together C. with D. alone

30. A. looked B. liked C. sounds D. seemed

31. A. elephant' s B. elephants C. elephants' D. elephants' s

32. A. all B. both C. neither D. none

三、短文填空

The elephant is the largest animal to walk on E33. . An elephant can carry a load of 1,200 pounds (磅) . They eat 300 pounds of food a day. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at b34. . Elephants can live up to 70 years.

Elephants can be trained to carry logs w35. their trunks (象鼻) , and have been used to work for people in Asia for many years. Elephants use their ears as a cooling system. Blood flows t36. veins (静脉) in the ears and as the elephant flaps (拍击) his ears, the blood cools and flows through his body to c37. off other parts.

There are two k38. of elephants: the African elephant and the I39. elephant. African elephants can be identified(识别) by the larger ears. The African elephant is a little taller than the Indian elephant and weighs as m40. as 12,000 pounds. The Indian one grows up to 9 feet t41. , and weighs up to 8,000 pounds. It' s easy to identify because of its s42. ears. Most circus (马戏团) elephants are Indian elephants. Another name for the Indian elephant is the

Asian elephant.

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【答案】 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D

【解析】 本文主要向我们介绍了世界上最大的动物——大象。并介绍了大象与人的关系并告诉我们大象也是有情绪的。

1. 词义猜测题。题干问“划线词 trunk 是什么意思”，根据前文“An elephant has got a long and big nose.”可知，一只大象有一个又长又大的鼻子。故选 B。

2. 细节理解题。题干问“根据文章我们可以知道大象有大的什么”，根据文中“An elephant has got a long and big nose.”、“Elephants also have big ears and teeth.”可知，大象有大的鼻子、耳朵和牙齿，故选 B。

3. 推理判断题。题干问“根据文章，下面哪一个是对的”，根据文中“In India , elephants live with people”可知，在印度大象和人们住在一起。故选 D。

4. 细节理解题。题干问“你进入大象的房子，如果大象不喜欢你，它会怎么做”，根据文章最后一句话“If the elephants don't like them, they may hate them and they will drive them out of their house.”可知，如果大象不喜欢他们，大象可能讨厌他们并且会把他们赶出自己的房子，故选 D。

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6. What helps the elephant to live?

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