

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷）

英语风向卷（二）

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. In the car. B. In the school. C. In the company.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Oh, Jake. You are late again now. Our sales meeting has begun.

M: I'm sorry. But I have to pick up my son to go to school every day.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. How to feed dogs. B. How to help abandoned dogs. C. How to build a homeless shelter.

【答案】B

【原文】W: So many abandoned dog. What should we do to help them?

M: I think we could set up a homeless shelter to feed them.

3. What can we learn from this conversation?

- A. The woman has succeeded.
B. The man is testing the machine.

C. The woman is testing the machine.

【答案】A

【原文】M: I heard you have succeeded in testing the machine. Congratulations!

W: Thanks! I hope you will be successful, too. Come on.

4. Why did the man get injured?

- A. His car was out of control. B. He accidentally fell down. C. He was knocked down by a car.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Why are you so injured?

M: I was walking down the street when a car went out of control. It was coming right at me and knocked me down.

5. What does the woman mean?

- A. She wants to get out of the car. B. She wants to talk with the man. C. She wants to go to the hospital.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Excuse me. Could you please slow down? I'm feeling a little dizzy.

M: Are you OK now?

W: If possible, I'll go outside and get some fresh air.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who is the man buying books for?

- A. His daughter. B. Himself. C. His son.

7. Which book did the man buy?

- A. An English grammar book.
B. A vocabulary book.
C. An English grammar book and a vocabulary book.

【答案】6. C 7. B

【原文】W: Hello. Can I help you?

M: Hello. I'd like to buy some books for my son. Can you give me some advice?

W: What grade is your son in?

M: In Grade 12.

W: What subject do you want?

M: English.

W: This English grammar book and this vocabulary book are very useful for high school students.

M: Okay, thanks for the recommendation. I'll take this vocabulary book. Goodbye.

W: My daughter uses it, too. Goodbye.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

A. Outside the cinema. B. At a café. C. At the man's home.

9. Who is Jane waiting for?

A. Jim. B. Rose. C. Her father.

10. What will Jim do to keep Jane warm?

A. Tell her to go home. B. Let her enter the cinema. C. Buy her a cup of hot coffee.

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. C

【原文】M: Hello, Jane. Why aren't you inside? The movie has been going on for 15 minutes.

W: Hello, Jim. I am waiting for Rose, because we've arranged to meet at the gate.

M: What time is your appointment?

W: At eight.

M: Are you sure of the time and the place?

W: No doubt.

M: Why hasn't she come yet?

W: Maybe her father can't pick her up.

M: In that case, you might have to wait another few minutes. I'll buy you a cup of hot coffee to keep you warm.

W: Thank you.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Why will the man go to China?

A. To travel. B. To see the woman. C. To give a lecture.

12. What is the man consulting about?

A. Lectures. B. China. C. Travel information.

13. What didn't the woman tell him to bring?

A. Walking shoes. B. Sun hats. C. Sunglasses.

【答案】11. C 12. C 13. B

【原文】M: Hello, Jane. This is Mike speaking.

W: Hello, Mike. Haven't seen you for a long time.

M: Yes. Two days later I will go to China to give a lecture. By the way, I can visit the places of interest in China. I'd like some information about the trip.

W: Well. Do you want to join a tour group or go on your own?

M: I'll travel by myself.

W: First you should book tickets and hotels in advance.

M: OK. Please introduce some famous scenic spots to me.

W: You will be interested in the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and the Bird's Nest.

M: What famous foods are there in Beijing?

W: Peking duck, fried noodles, dumplings and donkey burgers are things you should try.

M: OK. Is there anything special I need to bring?

W: Comfortable clothes, shoes, sunglasses and a camera are essential. That's enough.

M: Thank you for your advice. Goodbye.

W: Bye.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Why does the man sell the car?

A. He can't afford the car. B. He wants to buy a new one. C. His cousin will go abroad to work.

15. How many doors does this car have?

A. Two doors. B. Four doors. C. The man doesn't know.

16. What color is the car?

A. Black. B. White. C. The man doesn't know.

【答案】14. C 15. B 16. A

【原文】W: Hello, sir. What kind of car do you have?

M: An old one.

W: I know it's old, but what make is it?

M: It's a Chery.

W: Why do you sell it? Have you bought a new one?

M: Nothing like that. My cousin is going to take a job overseas and he can't take his car with him, so he's going to sell it cheap. It's practically new.

W: Well, I have been thinking about getting a newer car. But I can't afford a brand new one.

M: Would you like to look at my cousin's car?

W: Is it a four-door or a two-door? And I like a white car.

M: A four-door, and it also has power brakes and air conditioning. But it's a black one, not white.

W: I guess I might take a look at it. How much is he asking?

M: I don't know for sure, but he'll make you a good deal.

W: Okay. Set it up for me to see it if you can.

M: Okay.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What has been well-known to the world in China?

A. The grape. B. The tea. C. The wine.

18. How many prizes has Ningxia won in international competitions?

A. 6. B. About 200. C. Nearly 1, 000.

19. Which one isn't good for growing grapes?

A. Enough sunshine. B. Much rainfall. C. A semi-sandy soil.

20. How many Chinese wines are produced in Ningxia?

A. Half. B. One fourth. C. 130 million bottles.

【答案】17. B 18. C 19. B 20. B

【原文】

China is known globally for its tea, but now the country is also seeking to build its reputation as a major producer of wine, especially from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, which "has the conditions to become a world-famous wine region". As a rising star of the new world wine region, Ningxia has produced wines that have won nearly 1, 000 prizes in international competitions. With abundant sunshine, little rainfall and a semi-sandy soil, Ningxia has favorable conditions for growing grapes. It started to make wine in the 1980s, and now has an area of 37, 000 hectares where grapes are planted, accounting for a quarter of China's capacity. More than 200 wineries in the region can produce 130 million bottles of wine every year. Ningxia's wine industry is growing, especially in the eastern foothills of the Helan Mountains. Ningxia is spreading local culture and telling its stories through its wine as well.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

From virtual tours to e-learning tools, museums and art galleries have been sharing resources using digital platforms to continue to connect with the public, share collections and stories.

Hastings Museum and Art Gallery

Hastings Museum and Art Gallery is a museum in Hastings with a diverse collection of local history, fine decorative arts and natural science. In addition, we have launched a digital museum via Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

The British Library

Our imaginative specialists managed to digitize the globes, which form one of the most beautiful parts in the British Library's vast map collection. The virtual globes would be made available for up-close interaction on the British Library's website throughout 2020, with the first ten due for release on 26 March.

Art UK

Art UK is the online home for every public art collection in the UK. Art UK is a charity, which features almost 250,000 digitized artworks available online. Through our work, we make art available to everyone—for enjoyment, learning and research. We also offer users the opportunity to create and share albums of artworks as well as “digital surrogate (替代的) exhibitions”.

Leeds Art Gallery

The displays at Leeds Art Gallery have been selected by the staff to reflect the richness and variety of the collections. Established masterpieces are presented alongside lesser-known works. The exhibition includes recent acquisitions and long-term works from the collections. There are many collections—only a fraction (少量) of them are on display at any one time. When not on show, these may be seen by appointment at the Gallery.

21. Which is the most inviting to a geography lover?

A. Hastings Museum and Art Gallery. B. The British Library.

C. Art UK. D. Leeds Art Gallery.

22. What is special about Art UK?

A. It is an ideal museum for a family. B. It has the largest collection of art works.

C. It is a non-profit art learning service. D. It displays lesser-known works besides famous ones.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To introduce virtual tour options. B. To inform readers of art events.

C. To choose the best gallery in England. D. To popularize art knowledge to readers.

【分析】本文主要介绍了四家利用数字平台共享资源，分享藏品和故事，以继续与公众保持联系的博物馆和美术馆。

【答案】

21. B

22. C

23. A

【详解】

21. B，细节理解题。根据 The British Library 部分中的 digitize the globes... the British Library's

vast map collection... 可知，最能吸引地理爱好者的应该是大英图书馆，故选 B 项。

22. C，推理判断题。根据 Art UK 部分中的 Art UK is a charity 和 for enjoyment, learning 可知，“英国艺术”是一个供人们学习艺术的慈善机构，而其他三个选项的内容在该部分中均未提及。故选 C 项。

23. A，推理判断题。根据第一段及各部分小标题可知，本文主要介绍了四家利用数字平台分享藏品和故事，以继续和公众保持联系的博物馆和美术馆。故选 A 项。

B



I have been a pet behaviorist for more than 25 years, helping animals “perform” on camera. But when a TV company asked if I could teach a dog to fly a plane, I faced the toughest challenge of my career.

Initially, I was hesitant about the project, which involved taking rescued dogs through training to control a light aircraft. I wondered if the idea was in the animals' interests but was won over by the program's aim: to prove that an abandoned dog is more capable than people might expect.

The crew were Alfie, Blondie and Shadow. We started with tasks that tested the dogs' memories and abilities, training them to perform complicated moves. By breaking down a complex trick into simpler tasks, I was able to get my boys to achieve performances.

The tasks gave us a good feeling that dogs might be most suited to flight school. I was delighted when Alfie and Shadow made it through, with another trainer's dog, Reggie.

We had six weeks to turn them into pilots. I built a copy of the plane's seats and controls. Another system in front of the dogs included lights—red for right, blue for left and white for straight. We operated it from the back.

After six weeks, I was delighted at how far the dogs had come. Their final test was to perform the figure “8”, making turns while controlling their altitude. We needed a human co-pilot to take them to 3,000 feet before giving control to the dogs. All of them performed admirably, flying the

plane for a few minutes at a time.

According to this program, I realize that every animal has the potential to achieve amazing things if given the chance.

24. Why didn't the author take the program at first?

- A. He doubted whether it was good for the animals.
- B. Unwanted dogs' abilities were beyond expectations.
- C. It was the biggest challenge.
- D. The dogs might not be interested.

25. How did the author train the dogs to fly a plane?

- A. He got help from three human assistants.
- B. He trained the dogs on a real plane.
- C. He used small tasks to train the dogs step by step.
- D. He let the dogs operate the aircraft on their own.

26. What did the dogs do on the final test?

- A. They flew the plane in the shape of the number 8.
- B. They flew the plane to 3,000 feet high.
- C. They flew the plane only in straight lines.
- D. They were helped by humans all the way.

27. Which of the following can best describe the author?

- A. Intelligent but cruel. B. Considerate and organized.
- C. Powerful but dishonest. D. Realistic and loyal.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了作者作为一位宠物行为学家训练流浪狗驾驶飞机的故事。

【答案】

- 24. A
- 25. C
- 26. A
- 27. B

【详解】

24. A，细节理解题。根据第二段中的 I wondered if the idea was in the animals' interests 可知，作者一开始犹豫要不要接受这个项目的原因在于他不确定这对动物是否有利。故选 A 项。

25. C，细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 By breaking down a complex trick into simpler tasks, I was able to get my boys to achieve performances. 可知，作者通过把这一复杂的任务拆分为很多个较简单的任务来训练狗。故选 C 项。

26. A，细节理解题。根据第六段第二句中的 Their final test was to perform the figure “8”可知，流浪狗的最终测试是驾驶飞机在空中飞出数字 8 的形状。故选 A 项。

27. B，推理判断题。作者一开始犹豫是否接受这个项目的原因是他不确定这个项目是否对动物有益，由此可以看出作者是为他人着想的；而作者在训练狗时，能够从狗的能力与特点出发，分步骤训练狗，由此可以看出作者是有条理的。故选 B 项。

C

A joint research team recently have developed a new electronic skin that is similar to human skin in strength, durability and sensitivity. The skin or e-skin may play an important role in next-generation personalized medicine, soft robotics and artificial intelligence (AI).

“The ideal e-skin will mimic (模仿) the many natural functions of human skin, such as sensing temperature and the touch, accurately and in real time, ” says leading researcher Yichen Cai. However, making suitably flexible electronics that can perform such delicate tasks while also used repeatedly is challenging, and each material involved must be carefully engineered.

Most e-skins are made by putting an active sensor on the surface that is attached to human skin. However, the connection between them is often too weak, which reduces the durability and sensitivity of the material; otherwise, if it is too strong, it won't be flexible enough, making it more likely to break the circuit.

“The landscape of skin electronics keeps shifting at a remarkable pace, ” says Cai. “The discovery of 2-D sensors has accelerated efforts to turn these quite thin but strong materials into functional, durable and artificial skins.”

The new man-made skin built by the researchers could sense objects from 20 centimeters away. It could further make a quick response when touched in less than one tenth of a second. “It is a

striking achievement for an e-skin to maintain toughness after repeated use, ” said Shen, another researcher, “which mimics the softness and rapid recovery of human skin.”

This type of e-skin could monitor a range of biological information, such as changes in blood pressure, which can be detected from movements of arms and legs. This data can then be shared and stored in the cloud via Wi-Fi.

“One remaining problem of the widespread use of e-skins lies in mass production of high-resolution sensors, ” adds group leader Vincent Tung, “however, the latest technology offers new promise.”

28. What's the feature of the new e-skin?

- A. It's flexible and sensitive. B. It is almost the same as human skin.
C. It has fragile electronics. D. It has proved important in areas like AI.

29. What can the new e-skin do?

- A. It can rapidly react to the touch. B. It can change humans' blood pressure.
C. It can heal the wounded skin quickly. D. It can adjust humans' temperature.

30. What does the underlined word “striking” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Slight. B. Noticeable. C. Well-known. D. Insignificant.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. A Breakthrough in High Technology B. Man-made Skin Improved
C. The Types of E-skin D. The Widespread Use of E-skin

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一个联合研究小组开发出了强度、耐用性、敏感性均与人类皮肤相似的新型电子皮肤。

【答案】

28. A

29. A

30. B

31. B

【详解】

28. A , 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 that is similar to human skin in strength, durability and

sensitivity 和 第二段中的 making suitably flexible electronics that can perform such delicate tasks 可知, 这种新型电子皮肤的特点是具有灵活性和敏感性。故选 A 项。

29. A , 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 It could further make a quick response when touched in less than one tenth of a second. 可知, 当人们触摸这种电子皮肤时, 它能在不到十分之一秒的时间内快速做出反应。故选 A 项。

30. B , 词义猜测题。根据第三段及第五段内容可知, 与大多数电子皮肤相比, 这种新型电子皮肤能够在反复使用后仍保持韧性, 这是很大的成就和进步。由此可推知, striking 与 noticeable 意思相近, 意为“显著的”。故选 B 项。

31. B , 主旨大意题。根据文章首句 A joint research team recently have developed a new electronic skin that is similar to human skin in strength, durability and sensitivity. 可知, 文章以一种新型电子皮肤为话题, 介绍了它在强度、耐用性和敏感性方面的特点, 而这种新型电子皮肤在新技术的推动下有望大量生产。故 B 项(人造皮肤实现改进)最适合作文章标题。故选 B 项。

D

How much free time do you need to be happier? Feeling overwhelmed by your to-do list can certainly make you unhappy, but new research suggests that more free time might not be the elixir (灵丹妙药) like many of us have dreamed.

Researchers found that people with more free time generally had higher levels of subjective well-being (幸福)—but only up to a point. People who had up to two hours of free time a day generally reported they felt better than those who had less time. But people who had five or more hours of free time a day generally said they felt worse. “While too little time is bad, having more time is not always better, ” said Marissa Sharif, an assistant professor of marketing at the Wharton School. For example, some adults struggle with the “retirement blues”, which can be due to much free time. They conducted several smaller online experiments. In one they asked participants to imagine having 3.5 to 7 free hours per day. They were asked to imagine spending that time doing “productive” things (like exercising) or to imagine doing “unproductive” activities (like watching TV).

The participants believed their well-being would suffer if they had a lot of free time during the day—but only if they used it unproductively. “In other words, how people use their free time

matters, ” Sharif said. “Of course, what feels ‘productive’ is up to you. Free-time activities like knitting, reading, cooking or gaming are also known to put people in a state of flow. When people do find themselves with excessive (过多的) amounts of spare time, such as retirement or having left a job, our results suggest these individuals would benefit from spending their new-found time with purpose.”

32. What is the finding of the new study?

- A. Adults tend to feel happy in their free time.
- B. Being too busy threatens people's physical health.
- C. More free time does not definitely mean more happiness.
- D. More and more people have little spare time.

33. Why does the author mention the example in paragraph 2?

- A. To emphasize the significance of spending free time.
- B. To indicate the reasons for adults' being upset.
- C. To forecast the retirement life in the future.
- D. To prove the discovery of the new research.

34. What can we infer from Sharif's words in the last paragraph?

- A. Taking good advantage of free time will help bring people happiness.
- B. Attending too many activities may damage people's health.
- C. Spending spare time with friends often benefits people a lot.
- D. Having little free time may result in anxiety.

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The relationship between free time and happiness. B. The significance of money.
- C. The retirement life. D. The productive activities.

【分析】本文主要介绍了一项新的研究结果：通常情况下，拥有更多空闲时间会增加人的幸福感，但并不是空闲时间越多，幸福感就越强。

【答案】

32. C

33. D

34. A

35. A

【详解】

32. C，细节理解题。根据第一段第二句中的 but new research suggests that more free time might not be the elixir like many of us have dreamed 以及第二段第一句的内容可知，并不是空闲时间越多，幸福感就越强。故选 C 项。

方法点拨 **but /however** 在阅读理解中的功能

在做阅读理解题时，我们通常可以通过 but/however 以及紧跟其后的内容去推断作者态度、猜测人物心理、厘清文章层次等，从而快速锁定答案。以本题为例，根据第一段中的 Feeling overwhelmed by your to-do list can certainly make you unhappy 无法选出本题的正确答案，但根据 but 及其后的 new research suggests that more free time might not be the elixir like many of us have dreamed 即可知道研究结果，从而快速锁定答案。

33. D，推理判断题。根据第二段中的 For example, some adults struggle with the “retirement blues”, which can be due to much free time. 可知，由于空闲时间太多，一些成年人患有“退休忧郁症”。此例子呼应第一段第二句以及第二段第一句提到的研究结果，因此第二段中的例子是为了证明研究结果。故选 D 项。

34. A，推理判断题。根据第三段中的 In other words, how people use their free time matters 和 our results suggest these individuals would benefit from spending their new-found time with purpose 可知，充分利用空闲时间将有助于给人们带来幸福。故选 A 项。

35. A，主旨大意题。根据文章第一段第二句和第二段第一句中提到的研究结果以及后文内容可知，本文主要介绍了空闲时间和幸福感之间的关系。

第二节 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Each year many people move to the Sun Belt in the southern United States. 36 No matter where these people come from or where they go, snowbirding is a great way to enjoy the best weather of the country and enjoy the wide variety of places.

Most of the time people use the word “snowbird” to refer to a retiree that travels to warm

places during the winter months. However, snowbirding is certainly not limited to retirees. 37 A large population of snowbirds usually choose California, Arizona, Florida and Texas, which have mild weather during the winter.

38 Some people like to travel in their RVs (recreational vehicles), others have a second home in the location of their choosing. The second home provides all that a house can offer, but it doesn't allow the freedom to explore. The RV travelers, however, can get to wherever they want. In an RV, snowbirds can choose to set up a movable residence in one spot. They can also explore a wide variety of places. 39

For those people that have the ability to leave their homes for a few months during the winter to explore the southern areas, there are many benefits to have. 40 By snowbirding, they can also escape the cold. While this may seem purely for comfort, it can be for health and safety reasons as well.

- A. Retired people, of course, will hate it.
- B. They choose to seek a warm and sunny climate.
- C. Many snowbirds travel in their RVs around the Sun Belt.
- D. They can build new friendships and communities over the years.
- E. People of all ages have more freedom to spend months away now.
- F. There are many ways people choose to accomplish their snowbirding.
- G. Whatever advantages or disadvantages, people will choose the way they like.

【分析】文章主要介绍了一些人去美国南部的阳光地带过冬的原因、方式以及在温暖地方过冬的好处。

【答案】

- 36. B
- 37. E
- 38. F
- 39. G
- 40. D

【详解】

36. B, 上文提到每年都有很多人搬到美国南部的阳光地带, 下文提到无论这些人来自哪里或要去哪里, 去温暖的地方过冬是享受这个国家最好的天气和各种地方的好方法。B项(他们选择寻找温暖且阳光充足的地方)承上启下, 符合语境。

37. E, 上文提到大多数时候, 人们用“候鸟老人”这个词形容冬季去温暖地方旅行的退休人员。然而, 到温暖地带过冬肯定不仅限于退休人员, 因此接下来应该描述到温暖地带过冬的现象也存在于其他人群中。E项(现在各个年龄段的人都有更多的自由, 可以在外面度过几个月)符合语境。

38. F, 下文提到有些人喜欢开着他们的野营车旅行, 有些人则是在他们选择的地点拥有第二个家, 介绍了人们到温暖地带过冬的不同方式。设空处位于段首, 为本段的中心句, 应该总述去温暖地方过冬的方式很多。F项(人们选择多种方式去温暖地带过冬)符合语境。

39. G, 上文提到开野营车旅行与在过冬地建立第二个家的利与弊, 设空处应该对本段进行总结。G项(无论优缺点如何, 人们都会选择自己喜欢的方式)符合语境。

40. D, 上文提到对于那些能够在冬天离开家几个月, 去南方探索的人来说, 到南方过冬有很多的好处。因此接下来的内容应该阐述具体的好处是什么。D项(他们可以在多年的时间里建立新的友谊和社区)符合语境。

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Last summer, my 14-year-old daughter, Hannah, joined a volleyball league. Due to her excellent performance, her coach 41 that we should transfer her to a better team.

My wife and I 42 a little. We weren't sure whether Hannah would adapt well to a new team. 43, Hannah seemed quite determined. She thought that it would 44 her if she was on a stronger team. So a month ago, she joined the team she desired.

Yesterday, Hannah invited me to watch a volleyball tournament. Hannah's team played against four other teams. But Hannah just stood on the sidelines, 45 for her team. She didn't even 46 to play on court.

I was really 47. But Hannah smiled throughout and came to give her teammates five

once they 48. She was incredibly excited 49 she got a victory pin (徽章) and took a group picture at last.

On the way home, I asked her 50 if she wanted me to talk to the coach about going back to the original 51.

“Dad, absolutely not, ” she replied.“Being part of the team is participating in the 52. I learned so much while I was 53 the games from the sidelines.I could see the 54 of the other girls so I could avoid making them in the future.I would know where I needed to 55. As well as my teammates, I am the winner.And if I hadn't 56, then who would have given them emotional support? I'm part of the team.”

I was speechless.I had thought the 57 I saw on Hannah's face during the tournament was a cover for her pain.However, I was 58.

My daughter showed me what it 59 to be part of a team.She felt like she was part of something 60 than herself.I know she's prepared for her life ahead.

41. A.promised B. required C. suggested D. interviewed
42. A.hesitated B. regretted C. confirmed D. debated
43. A.Otherwise B. Besides C. Moreover D. However
44. A.defeat B. benefit C. protect D. discourage
45. A.cheering B. preparing C. waiting D. accounting
46. A.set a goal B. acquire the ability C. have the chance D. make an effort
47. A.positive B. upset C. happy D. determined
48. A.reformed B. profited C. scored D. developed
49. A.once B. where C. though D. when
50. A.carefully B. angrily C. confusedly D. surprisedly
51. A.mood B. game C. team D. position
52. A.experiments B. challenges C. travels D. adventures
53. A.sharing B. assisting C. playing D. watching
54. A.mistakes B. crises C. attempts D. secrets
55. A.escape B. quit C. improve D. guide

56. A.showed up B. given up C. hurried up D. caught up
57. A.curiosity B. smile C. concern D. silence
58. A.loyal B. right C. sure D. wrong
59. A.expects B. means C. proves D. decides
60. A.calmer B. wiser C. bigger D. firmer

【分析】本文主要讲述了作者通过女儿转球队的经历明白了团队的意义。

【答案】

41. C
42. A
43. D
44. B
45. A
46. C
47. B
48. C
49. D
50. A
51. C
52. B
53. D
54. A
55. C
56. A
57. B
58. D
59. B
60. C

【详解】

41. C, 根据空前的 Due to her excellent performance 和空后的 we should transfer her to a better team 可知, 由于她的出色表现, 她的教练应是建议“我们”把她转到一个更好的队伍。suggest 意为“建议”, 符合语境。promise 意为“答应”; require 意为“要求”; interview 意为“采访”。

42. A, 根据后文 We weren't sure whether Hannah would adapt well to a new team. 可知, 作者和妻子犹豫不决。hesitate 意为“犹豫”, 符合语境。regret 意为“后悔”; confirm 意为“确认; 证实”; debate 意为“辩论”。

43. D, 空后的 Hannah seemed quite determined 和前文 We weren't sure whether Hannah would adapt well to a new team. 在语义上存在转折关系。however 意为“然而”, 符合语境。otherwise 意为“否则”, besides 意为“除.....之外; 况且”; moreover 意为“此外, 而且”。

44. B, 根据前文提到的教练提议将汉娜转到一个更好的球队, 以及后文中提到的汉娜加入了新球队, 再结合选项可推知她认为加入更好的球队会对她有好处。benefit 意为“有益于”, 符合语境。defeat 意为“打败”; protect 意为“保护”; discourage 意为“使灰心; 劝阻”。

45. A, 根据常识以及后文 who would have given them emotional support 可知, 汉娜没有上场, 只是站在场外为自己的球队加油。cheer for 意为“为.....欢呼; 为.....加油”, 符合语境。prepare for 意为“为.....做准备”; wait for 意为“等待”; account for 意为“解释”。

46. C, 根据前文及常识可知, 她在场外为团队加油, 故她应是没有机会上场。have the chance 意为“有机会”, 符合语境。set a goal 意为“制定目标”; acquire the ability 意为“获得能力”; make an effort 意为“作出努力”。

47. B, 根据后文 But Hannah smiled 可知, 作者的情绪应是负面的。upset 意为“不快的”, 符合语境。positive 意为“积极的”; happy 意为“高兴的”; determined 意为“坚定的”。

48. C, 根据语境以及空前的 give her teammates five 可推知, 在队友得分后, 汉娜会和队友击掌庆祝。score 意为“得分”, 符合语境。reform 意为“重新组成; 改革”; profit 意为“获益”; develop 意为“发展”。

49. D, 根据空前的 She was incredibly excited 和空后的 she got a victory pin and took a group picture at last 可知, 当汉娜获得胜利徽章并和队友合影时, 她非常兴奋。when 意为“当.....时”, 符合语境。once 意为“一旦”; where 意为“(在).....的地方”, though 意为“虽然”。

50. A, 根据后文中的 I had thought the _____ I saw on Hannah's face during the tournament was a cover for her pain. 可知, 作者本以为汉娜在场外微笑着为队友加油庆祝的表现都是对痛苦

的掩饰, 所以作者和女儿谈论自己的想法时应是小心谨慎的。carefully 意为“小心地”, 符合语境。angrily 意为“生气地”; confusedly 意为“困惑地”; surprisedly 意为“惊奇地”。

51. C, 根据语境和前文可知, 作者因为见到女儿在新的球队里没有表现机会, 所以想让女儿转回到原来的球队。team 意为“队”, 符合语境。mood 意为“心情”; game 意为“比赛”; position 意为“位置”。

52. B, 根据后文可知, 汉娜认为虽然她不能上场, 但她仍然能学到很多, 即在团队里就是参与到比赛挑战中。challenge 意为“挑战”, 符合语境。experiment 意为“实验”; travel 意为“旅游”; adventure 意为“冒险”。

53. D, 根据语境以及空后的 from the sidelines 可知, 汉娜在场外观看比赛。watch 意为“观看”, 符合语境。share 意为“分享”; assist 意为“帮助”; play 意为“玩耍”。

54. A, 句意为: 我可以看到其他女孩的错误, 这样我就可以避免以后犯同样的错误。mistake 意为“错误”, 符合语境。crisis 意为“危机”; attempt 意为“尝试”; secret 意为“秘密”。

55. C, 根据前文以及常识可知, 汉娜认为看到别人的错误, 她就能知道自己什么地方需要改进。improve 意为“改进”, 符合语境。escape 意为“逃跑”; quit 意为“退出; 停止”; guide 意为“指引”。

56. A, 根据语境以及空后的 who would have given them emotional support 可知, 汉娜认为, 她的出现会给队友情感上的支持。show up 意为“出现”, 符合语境。give up 意为“放弃”; hurry up 意为“赶快”; catch up 意为“赶上”。

57. B, 根据前文 But Hannah smiled throughout 及空后的 was a cover for her pain 可知, 作者本认为汉娜脸上的微笑是对痛苦的掩饰。smile 意为“微笑”, 符合语境。curiosity 意为“好奇心”; concern 意为“关心”; silence 意为“沉默”。

58. D, 根据前文所述内容及空前的 However 可知, 作者本以为女儿不是真的开心, 但他错了。wrong 意为“错误的”, 符合语境。loyal 意为“忠诚的”; right 意为“正确的”; sure 意为“肯定的”。

59. B, 根据前文中的 Being part of the team is participating in the _____ 可知, 作者的女儿向作者展现了团队的意义。mean 意为“意味着”, 符合语境。expect 意为“期望”; prove 意为“证明”; decide 意为“决定”。

60. C, 根据前文 My daughter showed me what it _____ to be part of a team. 可知, 汉娜向

作者展现了团队的意义，她觉得团队是超越自我的，即团队要大于自我。big 意为“大的”，符合语境。calm 意为“冷静的”；wise 意为“明智的”；firm 意为“坚定的”。

第二节 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

There's a good reason why macadamia nuts (澳洲坚果) are so popular. These yummy nuts 61 (know) for their rich buttery flavor that makes them great for dessert. However, these 62 (taste) treats are also hard to come by. At \$25 per pound, the macadamia nuts are also the 63 (expensive) nuts in the world.

So why are macadamia nuts so expensive? It has a lot to do 64 the nuts' slow harvesting process and costly import prices.

It takes a long time for macadamia trees 65 (bear) fruit. The nut is covered in a thick shell that protects it but also makes it difficult to tell 66 the fruit is ripe. This means the nuts have to be harvested by hand, 67 (make) the process more labor-intensive and costly. The nuts are harvested only five to six times a year.

For now, macadamia nuts are harvested in Australia, Hawaii, South Africa and Latin America. However, they could soon be readily available in countries 68 import them the most. China is reportedly planting macadamia trees and reports claim that 69 country will produce half of the global macadamia crop by 2022. Once this 70 (happen), macadamia nuts will no longer be the most costly nuts in the world.

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要分析了澳洲坚果价格昂贵的原因。

【答案】

61. are known

62. tasty

63. most expensive

64. with

65. to bear

66. whether/if

67. making

68. which/that

69. the

70. happens

【详解】

61. are known，考查动词的时态和语态及主谓一致。句意为：这些美味的坚果以其浓郁的黄油般的味道而闻名，这使它们非常适合做甜点。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少谓语，动词 know 与主语 These yummy nuts 之间是被动关系，应用被动语态。根据句意可知，本句陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时，且主语 These yummy nuts 为复数，谓语也应用复数形式。故填 are known。

62. tasty，考查词性转换。句意为：然而，这些美味可口的食物也很难获得。修饰名词 treats，且表示“美味的”，应用形容词 tasty。

63. most expensive，考查形容词的比较等级。句意为：澳洲坚果每磅 25 美元，也是世界上最贵的坚果。根据句意及文章最后一句中的 the most costly nuts in the world 可知，设空处应填入形容词的最高级，修饰名词 nuts，表示“最贵的”；expensive 是多音节形容词，其最高级为 the most expensive，句中已有 the。故填 most expensive。

64. with，考查介词。句意为：这与这种坚果的缓慢收获过程和昂贵的进口价格有很大关系。have... to do with 表示“与.....有关”，是固定搭配。故填 with。

65. to bear，考查非谓语动词。句意为：澳洲坚果树需要很长时间才能结果。It takes/took some time for sb./sth. to do sth. 为固定句型，意为“某人或某物花多长时间做某事”。故填 to bear。

66. whether/if，考查名词性从句。句意为：坚果被一层厚厚的外壳覆盖。外壳保护坚果，但也使得判断果实是否成熟变得困难。分析句子结构及句意可知，设空处缺少连接词引导宾语从句，在从句中不作成分，但表示“是否”，因而用 whether/if。故填 whether/if。

67. making，考查非谓语动词。句意为：这意味着坚果必须手工采收，这使得采收坚果的过程更加耗费人力且成本高昂。分析句子结构可知，设空处应用非谓语动词作结果状语，make 与其逻辑主语之间是主动关系，应用现在分词。故填 making。

68. which/that，考查定语从句。句意为：然而，它们可能很快会在进口最多的国家随处可见。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导定语从句，先行词为 countries，指物，关系词在从句中作主语，应用 which 或 that。故填 which/that。

69. the，考查冠词。句意为：据报道，中国正在种植澳洲坚果树，并且报道称到 2022 年，

中国的澳洲坚果产量将占全球的一半。本句中的 country 指代前文中出现过的 China, 因而此处需要用定冠词 the 修饰。故填 the。

70. happens , 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意为: 一旦这种情况发生, 澳洲坚果将不再是世界上最昂贵的坚果。分析句子结构可知, 设空处缺少谓语, Once 引导时间状语从句, 主句时态为一般将来时, 从句应用一般现在时, 且从句主语 this 是单数, 从句谓语应用第三人称单数形式。故填 happens。

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Zhang Hua is a kind-hearted boy, who is always willing to helping others. Every morning he takes out of rubbish for an old neighbor who lived alone. Sometimes he takes a walk with her and tells her interested stories. Whenever he meets someone in troubles, he will lend a helping hand. As result, he is high thought of in his neighborhood. However, some classmates misunderstand him, saying he is a fool. Some even think she expects something in return. But he doesn't care if they like him. In his opinion, helping others can not only bring him happiness and also make him proud of that he has done.

【答案】

1. 处: helping→help , be willing to do sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“乐意做某事”, 故将 helping 改为 help。

2. 处: 删除 of , take out sth. 意为“取出某物”, 是固定短语, of 多余。故删除 of。

3. 处: lived→lives , 根据全文时态及此处语境可知, 此处表示客观情况, 应用一般现在时, 故将 lived 改为 lives。

4. 处: interested→interesting , 以-ing 结尾的形容词通常修饰物, 以-ed 结尾的形容词通常修饰人, 此处修饰名词 stories(指物), 应用 interesting。故将 interested 改为 interesting。

5. 处: troubles→trouble , in trouble 意为“处于困境”, 是固定短语, 故将 troubles 改为 trouble。

6. 处: 在 As 后加 a , as a result 为固定短语, 意为“作为结果; 因此”, 故在 As 后加 a。

7. 处: high→highly , be highly thought of 意为“被高度评价”, 是固定短语, 故将 high 改为 highly。

8. 处: she→he , 根据 Zhang Hua is a kind-hearted boy 可知, 张华(音译)是男孩, 故将 she 改为 he。

9. 处: and→but , not only... but also... 是固定结构, 意为“不但……而且……”, 故将 and 改为 but。

10. 处: that→what , 分析句子结构可知, 此处引导宾语从句, 且在从句中作宾语, 表示“……的事情”, 应用 what 引导。故将 that 改为 what。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 得知某著名大学正在你所在的地区进行自主招生工作, 你想报考该校的英语翻译专业。请你用英语给其负责人写一封申请信, 内容包括:

1. 简述你的学习情况;
2. 介绍你的英语水平;
3. 表达期望。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

【答案】 参考范文

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a senior high school student. Having learned that your university is carrying out independent recruitment in my area, I want to apply for the major—English Translation in your university.

Firstly, not only do I perform well in all courses but also I'm enthusiastic about club

activities. What's more, I'm a member of the Volunteer Association, having joined in a great many volunteer activities. I have a good command of English and won first prize in CCTV Star of Outlook English Talent Competition. I hope my English level can meet the requirements.

I would appreciate it if I could be offered the opportunity. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

【分析】

提分词句：

1. 提分词汇：carry out; apply for; be enthusiastic about 等。
2. 提分句型：现在分词结构作状语； not only... but also 引导的倒装结构等。

写作提示：

1. 审题：(1)人称：以第一人称为主；(2)时态：以一般现在时为主；(3)体裁：书信类应用文。
2. 写作要点：(1)写信意图；(2)介绍你的学习情况和英语水平；(3)表达期望。

点评：

本文要点齐全，文章组织有层次，条理清晰。第一段开门见山，直入主题，先使用同位语进行自我介绍，随后点明写信意图。第二段介绍自己的学习情况、兴趣爱好和英语水平。最后一段表达期望能够得到机会。在遣词造句方面，高级词汇和句式的使用使文章增色不少，如 carry out; apply for; be enthusiastic about; have a good command of; meet the requirements; look forward to 以及现在分词结构作状语 (Having learned that...); not only... but also 引导的倒装结构(not only do I perform well... but also...)等。