

2023 新高考押题卷(二)

英 语

(满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

What's On In Hong Kong

Whether it's music, art, stage, screen, restaurant and bar deals, or the great outdoors—there's always something interesting going on in Hong Kong.

* Tim Yip: Blue—Art, Costumes and Memory *

What: A well-known visual artist, costume designer, and art director for stage and film (particularly on his work for *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*, for which he won an Oscar), Tim Yip has been a proud promoter of eastern aestheticism (唯美主义) for 30 years. For his first large-scale personal exhibition in Hong Kong, Yip explores the nature of human imagination and the depths of the subconscious mind.

Where: HKDI Gallery, Hong Kong Design Institute

When: Until March 31, 2022

* Alice's Adventure at Starlight Garden *

What: Introduced last year, this exhibition became a huge hit, with more than 6,000 photos and videos posted online every day. Created by 27 multimedia digital artists from Korea, the exhibition features a 30-foot rabbit hole for visitors to explore the fantasy world made famous in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Where: New Town Plaza, 18 Sha Tin Centre Street, Sha Tin

When: Until January 13, 2022

* Travel in Our Minds *

What: This exhibition of sculpture aims to present ideas of theatricality, the fantastical, travel and exchange, with statues that take the forms of humans and animals. Made by artist Ethan Morrow, these objects are inspired by puppetry (木偶), music, trade, navigation and beyond, with intertwining effects of materiality, sound and imagination.

Where: Duddell's, Level 3, Shanghai Tang Mansion

When: Until February 10, 2022

* Garth Weiser *

What: Simon Lee Gallery presents an exhibition of new work by Garth Weiser, the New York City-based artist's third show with the gallery. Weiser has a reputation for mixing up the lines between painting and sculpture, using thick color to create paintings on which he leaves behind a collection of unique lines, curves and slashes.

Where: 12 Pedder Street, Central

When: May 15-June 27

21. Where can we find the fashion design?

A. In Duddell's.

B. In HKDI Gallery.

C. In 12 Pedder Street.

D. In New Town Plaza.

22. What highlights Alice's Adventure at Starlight Garden?

A. Exploring a 30-foot rabbit hole.

B. Enjoying photos and videos online.

C. Creating multimedia digital.

D. Discovering the nature of human imagination.

23. What type of writing is this text?

A. An art show review.

B. An official report.

C. An announcement.

D. An exhibition guide.

B

Could J. K. Rowling please leave Harry Potter in peace? 2010 was a good time to move on. We all know that Harry Potter's last adventures hit the bookstore in 2007, and three years later the Warner Bros adaptations ran their course in cinema, too. For many fans, the young wizard had worked his magic through most of their childhood. But in 2018, a new *Harry Potter* extended universe film, *Fantastic Beasts: The Crime of Grindelwald*, was out.

I love *Harry Potter* series and I always will. It's all there in my memory: I remember the first delight at reading "Mr. and Mrs. Dursley, of number four, Privet drive, were proud to say that they were perfectly normal". The wizarding treasure hunt, thrown by my parents for my ninth birthday with my dad dressed as Hagrid in the garden, was so clear in my mind. I remember deciphering (破译) my copy of the *Deathly Hallows*, the first book I read in English, and having to check the French for "wand". The 2001 trip to the cinema to see *Philosopher's Stone*, and all the ones that followed are kept clearly.

However, someone needs to call a halt to the endless afterlife of Potter's fictional universe. It was enough in the seven books and eight films. We didn't and don't need a community website, a theatre play, the printed script of said movie, and even more movies.

Rowling has created 21st-century modern literary classic. I always look up to her as the textbook classy writer; respectfully drawing attention from readers, successful but wise enough to withdraw. She also cares much about the causes she holds dear. In 2011 alone, she donated 16% of her net worth to charities. Of all contemporary authors who hit gold, Rowling remains one of the very most inspirational.

The saddest thing is that Rowling helped with the writing of the *Cursed Child*. She regularly "revealed" new details about Potter's magical world on Twitter. Today, I decided to give up: I

don't follow Rowling on Twitter. I don't want to see the new film. Thank you, Joanne Kathleen Rowling. I have enough valued stories—I don't need new ones any more.

24. The last book of Harry Potter series was published in _____.
A. 2010 B. 2007 C. 2011 D. 2017
25. We can learn from paragraph 2 that the author _____.
A. felt rather easy to understand *Harry Potter* series
B. read *Harry Potter* series with the help of his parents
C. was quiet fond of *Harry Potter* series and its films
D. missed the time of watching *Harry Potter* movies with his parents
26. What does the underlined phrase “call a halt to” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Share. B. Appreciate. C. Stop. D. Change.
27. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
A. The talents J. K. Rowling has. B. The author's expectations of J. K. Rowling.
C. The influences of J. K. Rowling's works. D. The author's praises for J. K. Rowling.

· C

Too much time spent on gaming, smartphones and watching televisions is linked to heightened levels and diagnoses(诊断) of anxiety or depression in children as young as age 2, according to a new study.

Even after only one hour of screen time daily, children and teens may begin to have less curiosity, lower self-control, less emotional stability and a greater inability to finish tasks, reports San Diego State University psychologist Jean Twenge and University of Georgia psychology professor W. Keith Campbell. They were particularly interested in associations between screen time and diagnoses of anxiety and depression in youth, which has not yet been studied in great detail.

Twenge and Campbell found adolescents who spend more than seven hours a day on screens were twice as likely as those spending one hour to have been diagnosed with anxiety or depression. Overall, links between screen time and well-being were larger among adolescents than among young children.

“At first, I was surprised that the associations were larger for adolescents,” Twenge said. “However, adolescents spend more time on their phones and on social media, and these activities are more strongly linked to low well-being than watching television and videos, which is most of younger children's screen time.”

The study provides further evidence that the American Academy of Pediatrics'(AAP) established screen time limits—one hour per day for those aged 2 to 5, with a focus on high-quality programs—are valid(有效的), Twenge said. The study also suggests that similar limits—perhaps to two hours a day—should be applied to school-aged children and adolescents, said Twenge.

In terms of prevention, establishing possible causes and outcomes of low psychological well-being is especially important for child and adolescent populations. “Half of mental health problems develop by adolescence,” Twenge and Campbell wrote in their paper.

28. What do we know about Twenge and Campbell's study according to paragraph 2?
- A. It brings children less comfort. B. It requires further research.
C. It needs greater abilities to finish. D. It generates more public concerns.
29. What is a reason for the different degrees of impact on children?
- A. Teens' stronger addiction to screens. B. The effects of the harmful contents.
C. The portability of electronic devices. D. Teens' negative emotions at discipline.
30. Which of the following do the researchers want AAP to do?
- A. Provide high-quality programs. B. Apply the limits to older children.
C. Issue minimum screen time limits. D. Present further evidence for prevention.
31. What does this study focus on?
- A. The importance of the young population. B. The bad habits of the young adults.
C. Low level of mental health in youth. D. Adolescents' mental problems.

D

A record surge in the creation of marine protected areas has taken the international community close to its goal of creating nature refuges on 17% of the world's land and 10% of seas by 2020, according to a new UN report. Protected region snow cover more than five times the territory of the US, but the authors said this good news was often undermined by poor enforcement. Some reserves are little more than "paper parks" with little value to nature conservation. At least one has been turned into an industrial zone. More than 27m square kilometres of seas (7% of the total) and 20m sq km of land (15% of the total) now have protected status, according to the Protected Planet report, which was released on Sunday at the UN biodiversity conference in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

Almost all of the growth has been in marine regions most notably with the creation last year of the world's biggest protected area: the 2m sq km Ross Sea reserve, one-fifth of which is in the Antarctic. The no-fishing zone will be managed by New Zealand and the US.

"We have seen an enormous expansion in the past two years. There is now more marine protected area than terrestrial, which nobody would have predicted," said Kathy McKinnon of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. "I think we'll continue to see a substantial increase, I'd guess, to at least 10% in the near future."

The UN convention on biological diversity says it has received national commitments for an additional 4.5m sq km of land and 16m sq km of oceans to be given protected status in the next two years. This would put it on course to achieve one of the key aims of the 2010 Aichi biodiversity targets.

"This is the target with the most progress. In an ocean of bad news about biodiversity loss and eco-destruction, it is important to highlight that progress, though we still have a lot more to do to ensure not just the quantitative target but the effectiveness of the management," said Cristiana Pasca Palmer, the head of UN Biodiversity.

The creation of protected areas has not been enough to halt a collapse of species and ecosystems that threatens civilisation. Since 1970 humanity has wiped out 60% of mammal, bird, fish and

reptile populations, with a dangerous knock-on impact on food production, fisheries and climate stability.

Protected areas are important refuges from this wave of extinctions but many are underfunded and poorly policed. Only one in five have provided management assessments to the UN, which has raised questions about the viability of the rest.

Naomi Kingston, of UN environment world conservation monitoring centre, said: “There is a race to deliver on Aichi target 11. It is fantastic that countries are coming with more ambition, but not if it is just a number without substance.

“Some areas that have been reported to us as protected areas have been completely built over. We need datasets to define which areas are paper parks and which are real.”

Developing nations have better reporting standards because many are obliged to provide regular assessments in order to qualify for funds from the Global Environment Fund. By contrast, many wealthier nations devote few resources to monitoring.

Discussions will focus on a new, more flexible category for community land that is used by locals for both agricultural production and wildlife conservation. In Africa, Asia and Latin America, this is a model that has often helped improve biodiversity because residents—often from indigenous communities—live closely with nature and have an interest in protecting it.

32. What promotes the achievement of the goals of marine nature reserves?

- A. Poor management of marine protected areas.
- B. Rapid growth in the number of marine protected areas.
- C. Loss of biodiversity and ecological destruction.
- D. Commitment in the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

33. What impact does the establishment of “paper parks” have on protected areas?

- A. They have promoted the expansion of marine protected areas.
- B. They have little value for nature conservation.
- C. They all turn into industrial zones.
- D. They will slow down the collapse of ecosystems.

34. According to the passage, what is Kathy McKinnon’s point of view?

- A. New Zealand and the United States regulate fishing-ban zones.
- B. The quantity and management quality of marine refuges are equally important.
- C. In the near future, the number of marine refuges will increase by at least 10%.
- D. Many countries have ambitions to achieve Aichi 11.

35. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A. A record surge in the creation of marine protected areas.
- B. Developing countries that may receive funding from the Global Environment Facility.
- C. The Increase of marine refuges and the views of relevant personnel.
- D. Achieving Aichi 11 Goal.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。

Not only is the college admission essay a place to showcase writing skills and personality, it's also a place where a student's voice can shine through. 36. This can feel like a lot of pressure. Here's what students need to know about writing a strong college essay.

37, such as word limits and essay topics. Admission officers note that although there are no strict word limits for the essay, they suggest a cap of about 650 words.

Maybe the most challenging step in the essay writing process is figuring out what to write about. 38. Rather, students should narrow their focus and write about a specific experience, hobby or habit that reveals something personal, like how they think, what they value or what their strengths are. 39. Even an essay on a common topic can be fascinating if done right.

"The best writing is rewriting," an admission officer says, "You should never be giving me your first draft." After finishing the essay, students can polish an essay in two stages. The first stage focuses on contents. The second proofing stage focuses on styles, including grammar, punctuation and spelling. Remember even though students often stress about the essay in particular, it's not the only thing college admission officers look at. 40.

- A. The essay isn't a complete autobiography
- B. Students can review essay requirements before application
- C. The essay is the window, but application process is the house
- D. Students can also write to illustrate an aspect of their background
- E. Memorable essays should focus on more ordinary topics, like fishing
- F. But as each applicant is unique, so are college admission policies and priorities
- G. However, students have only several hundred words to boost their chances of admission

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15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。

David is 99, but he still works four days a week—and has no plans to slow down any time soon.

David spends almost three hours each day 41 to and from the charity(慈善) shop where he 42. He makes the 43, which includes a 20-minute walk and two different 44, throughout the year in all weathers. He then works 8-10 hours at the St Columba's Hospice shop, receiving 45, steaming clothes and helping customers to 46 the things they're looking for.

David said that 47 was the secret to his long life. "If they ever 48 the shop, I don't know what I would do—I couldn't just sit in the house doing nothing. I will try my best to live as 49 as I can, and will only 50 working there when I fall down."

David works with 51 agility(敏捷). Nobody believes he is 99. He keeps his mental agility in check by building model railways on his days off, which he then 52 for the charity.



So would David now think about living a more 53 life?

He said, "I went to a community club a couple of years ago. They were my 54 and had started playing cards, but then I noticed they had all fallen asleep half way through the 55 so I left. It wasn't for me."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. walking | B. moving | C. turning | D. travelling |
| 42. A. volunteers | B. purchases | C. accommodates | D. practises |
| 43. A. research | B. shopping | C. journey | D. business |
| 44. A. buses | B. planes | C. conditions | D. systems |
| 45. A. letters | B. donations | C. praise | D. treatment |
| 46. A. share | B. change | C. remember | D. find |
| 47. A. deep concern | B. hard work | C. regular exercise | D. fair play |
| 48. A. left | B. discovered | C. closed | D. entered |
| 49. A. long | B. well | C. happily | D. comfortably |
| 50. A. resist | B. keep | C. avoid | D. stop |
| 51. A. struggling | B. surprising | C. popular | D. similar |
| 52. A. leaves | B. pays | C. sells | D. cares |
| 53. A. organised | B. settled | C. relaxed | D. balanced |
| 54. A. age | B. type | C. family | D. mirror |
| 55. A. day | B. game | C. story | D. movie |

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。

Chinese tourism industry is 56 (relative) young but very attractive. With 288 billion dollars spent worldwide in 2018, Chinese tourists' spending represents a quarter of global tourism spending.

Nowadays travelling is 57 (convenient) than some years ago and visiting a foreign country is as common as moving in China. 58 this reason, when Chinese tourists plan their holiday, they often have the dilemma 59 it is better to move abroad or to stay in China.

China 60 (have) the largest outbound tourists market. Indeed, more than 71 million Chinese tourists travelled abroad in 2018, 15 percent more than 61 previous year. This phenomenon is due to different 62 (factor), the first one being rising incomes. The middle class has the means 63 (travel) outside China. The second one is an increase in online information with a content of quality. Word of mouth and recommendations from friends are the most 64 (favor) source of information of Chinese tourists. The third factor would be friendlier visa policies from foreign governments, 65 contributes to the boom.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你校的英文学习社刊物正在举办“校园环保”主题征文活动。请用英文写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 校园保护现状;
2. 改善环保措施;



3. 发起爱护环境呼吁。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I sat at my desk and stared at the screen. I waited patiently for ideas to come to me as I tried to think up exam questions for a test I would give my English students. My wife was off to a party somewhere, but I was not alone. Meghan, our 22-month-old angel, kept my company. Yet her plans seemed to go against mine.

She followed a daily routine that was both time-consuming and challenging. It included certain basic tasks: watching the fish, sweeping the floor in her room, climbing up and down on her bed.

At first I was able to concentrate on designing my test paper. But I was soon distracted. I had not expected the arrival of the “bib-bibs”—“bib-bibs” were birds. “Bib-bibs!” Meghan screamed excitedly, her eyes alive with expectation. She insisted that I come with her to the window.

“In a minute. Just let me finish this question.” I said. She pulled me by the hand (two fingers, actually) toward the window. I saw myself as a fool, being led to watch the “bib-bibs”. They sang and leaped back and forth on the lawn just outside our apartment window. Meghan was absorbed, but as I watched them, I still thought about my work. With her attention off me, I left the window and went back to my desk.

Five minutes later, she returned. She reached up to my keyboard and pressed a bunch of keys, adding a long line of scabbled (乱的) letters to my question. I struggled to bring my annoyance under control. “No, thank you, Meghan. Daddy’s seen your work. I’ll do it myself.” She backed off.

注意:

1. 词数 150 字左右;
2. 按照格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

A few minutes later, she stood in front of me with her shoes and socks in her hand.

Paragraph 2:

I finally decided to take Meghan to the park.

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