



姓名\_\_\_\_\_

准考证号\_\_\_\_\_

(在此卷上答题无效)

绝密★启用前

## 2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

## 英 语

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,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,写在本试卷上无效。
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)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

## 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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19. 15.

B. £9. 18.

C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the woman do this weekend?

A. Perform as a dancer.

B. Go out with her friend.

C. Write her term paper.

2. Why does the man choose the guitar?  
A. He needs an affordable instrument.  
B. He wants to be like his friends.  
C. He thinks it is cool to play the guitar.
3. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a clothing store.      B. In a furniture store.      C. In a bookstore.
4. What will the weather be like this afternoon?  
A. Cloudy.                      B. Rainy.                      C. Sunny.
5. Which type of candy does the woman like?  
A. Chocolate.                  B. Strawberry.                  C. Orange.

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. What's the woman's advice about booking tickets?  
A. Booking tickets on the Internet.  
B. Booking tickets at the ticket office.  
C. Booking tickets on the phone.
7. What will the speakers do at 11:30?  
A. See a film.                  B. Meet the Smiths.                  C. Go to a bookstore.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What will Cathy start doing?  
A. Attending school.      B. Having a holiday.      C. Working as a teacher.
9. Why is Cathy worried?  
A. The students may not listen to her.  
B. The classmates are bigger than her.  
C. Her children will miss her after she leaves.

10. What is the man like?  
A. He is confident.      B. He is impatient.      C. He is warm.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the woman feel about the student information session at first?  
A. Uncertain.      B. Interested.      C. Disappointed.
12. When will the speakers meet on Monday?  
A. At 10:30.      B. At 10:00.      C. At 9:30.
13. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Teacher and student.      B. Brother and sister.      C. Schoolmates.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What do the speakers mainly talk about?  
A. Purchasing a new house.  
B. A search for a new apartment.  
C. The cost of rent near the school.
15. Why doesn't Ann like her current apartment?  
A. It's too expensive to afford.  
B. The neighborhood is noisy.  
C. It's located far from school.
16. How much money does Ann want to pay for rent?  
A. Around \$200 a month.  
B. Less than \$200 a month.  
C. A Little more than \$200 a month.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was Hypatia?  
A. A physicist.      B. A historian.      C. A mathematician.
18. What does the speaker think of Hypatia?  
A. Unusual.      B. Brave.      C. Friendly.
19. What do we know about Hypatia?  
A. She was interested in art.  
B. She was instructed by her father.  
C. She left us some copies of her books.

20. What is Hypatia famous for?
- A. Her mathematical works.
  - B. Her several scientific tools.
  - C. Her knowledge and new ideas.

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

**Dark and Bright Cave in Vietnam**

The cave is divided into two parts: the Dark cave and the Bright cave. The Dark cave is huge with little light. In contrast, inside the Bright cave, the sunlight shines through the cave from the entrance till the end. You can take part in many water activities like: sitting and bathing on the beach, swimming and diving to discover the marine life.

**The Blue Cave in Brazil**

The Blue Cave can be a bit hard to get to. Not only is it in a remote area of Brazil, but it also has to be hiked to off of a major road. If you want to experience the full majesty of the cave, you'd better have experience in rock climbing and diving. The Blue Cave is also one of the simpler cave diving locations.

**Mammoth Cave in the US**

Mammoth Cave is the most extensive cave system in the world. It illustrates a number of stages of the Earth's evolutionary history and contains ongoing geological processes and unique wildlife. The flora and fauna of Mammoth Cave is the richest cave-dwelling wildlife known, with more than 130 species within the cave system.

**Maiji Mountain Grottoes in China**

The Maiji, reputed as the "Oriental Sculpture Museum", is 142 metres high. The grottoes contain more than 7,200 clay or stone sculptures and over 1,300 square metres of murals(壁画). The clay sculptures are well-known not only in China but also abroad. One important feature of the grottoes is that the only means of communication between the caves is a plank road(栈道) built on the face of a cliff.

21. What do the first two places have in common?
- A. They contain water activities.
  - B. They are not easily accessible.
  - C. They attract more rock climbers.
  - D. They are famous for beaches.
22. Which place is suitable for people who are interested in the Earth's development?
- A. Dark and Bright Cave in Vietnam.
  - B. The Blue Cave in Brazil.
  - C. Mammoth Cave in the US.
  - D. Maiji Mountain Grottoes in China.
23. What can people do in Maiji Mountain Grottoes?
- A. Admire over 7,200 sculptures made of stone.
  - B. Visit different sculpture museums.
  - C. Enjoy clay sculptures at home and abroad.
  - D. Take a walk on a plank road on the cliff.

## B

Paid study rooms are gaining popularity in China as people adapt themselves to the changes brought by the social development.

Ni Chenyang, 29, who works for a credit management company in Beijing, likes to study after work. In February, Ni used a shared study room near the Central Business District in Beijing. Since then, he has occasionally gone to similar rooms for reading and study.

“At a small desk in the dim light, I found I was more devoted,” he said. “In a little corner, I could find myself more able to deal with my sense of worry. In my daily life, I have a lot of pressure to deal with. Work is part of it,” he added. “Improving my own competitiveness comes with higher requirements now. In the hustle and bustle of the big city, the shared study space is a good choice.”

Shared study rooms are relative newcomers to the sharing economy, first appearing mainly in first-tier cities. Last year, the business saw a boom period. A search for shared study rooms in a first-tier city on a review platform produced results for more than 160 study rooms, 71 of which have opened since September. A few

thousand shared study rooms were added across the major cities. Some second- and third-tier cities also have 50 to 60 rooms.

The fact that seats are hard to get in public libraries is one of the reasons for the popularity of paid study rooms in China. Another reason is people's desire for private space. Data shows that 43.2 percent of users of paid study rooms mainly pay for a private study environment.

Li Yunqiao, co-founder of a study room in Beijing, said the paid study room he operates is essentially a shared leased(租用) space. "It's an industry with a low entry threshold(门槛), and the development of the business is still in its early stages in China." he said.

24. Why did Ni Chenyang go to paid shared study rooms?
- A. He liked to work in the dim light.
  - B. He could share his feelings there.
  - C. He could concentrate on learning there.
  - D. He found competitive workers study there.
25. What can we know about the trend of the shared study room?
- A. It is limited to first-tier cities at present.
  - B. It is spreading rapidly across the globe.
  - C. It is becoming popular in many cities.
  - D. It is the revival of a traditional way of life.
26. Where can we find the reasons for the boom of the shared study rooms in China?
- A. In paragraph 3.
  - B. In paragraph 4.
  - C. In paragraph 5.
  - D. In paragraph 6.
27. What does Li Yunqiao think about the prospect of shared study rooms?
- A. Promising.
  - B. Doubtful.
  - C. Unclear.
  - D. Worrying.

### C

A study from the University of Cambridge has shown that Jays(松鸦) will turn down the opportunity of an instant reward to get a better one later on.

Individuals performing more strongly in a series of five cognitive(认知的) tests were better able to resist the immediately available treat in expectation of the better offer, suggesting these individuals were more intelligent. This relationship between intelligence and self-control has been demonstrated in chimpanzees and cuttlefish, but it is the first time it has been seen in birds.

The researchers presented 10 Jays with a series of drawers with visible contents, marked with different symbols. The Jays learned how the each symbol related to whether the food in each drawer was available immediately, after a delay, or not at all. They also learned that once a drawer had been opened, other possibilities were removed.

Once the preferences of each bird were identified, the authors investigated how long each bird would wait for a worm from the “delay” drawer instead of taking the less tempting(诱惑的) offers of bread or cheese from the “immediate” drawer.

They found that all birds resisted the immediate food for a better offer, although how long each bird was prepared to wait varied, and an increased delay tested their patience. Some couldn't wait any longer than 20 seconds but others resisted temptation for five-and-a-half minutes. None of the birds bothered to wait when the worm was presented in the “unavailable” drawer.

Dr Alex Schnell, lead author of the study published in *Philosophical Transactions of Royal Society B*, said: “Our research provides further evidence that self-control plays a key ingredient in what it means to be intelligent.”

Dr Manon Schweinfurth, an expert in animal behaviour at the University of St Andrews, said: “This suggests that self-control and cognition is linked.”

Pigeons are among the other birds which have shown self-control in similar research, but the relationship between intelligence and impulse(冲动) control revealed by this study breaks new ground.

28. What does the new study reveal?

- A. Jays have better self-control than chimps.
- B. Self-control is linked to humans and chimps.
- C. Jays decline immediate treats for better rewards.
- D. Intelligent Jays have low levels of self-control.

29. What are Jays offered when they can wait for a longer time?  
A. Bread.            B. Worms.            C. Cheese.            D. Nothing.
30. What do Jays do when the better reward is put in the “unavailable” drawer?  
A. They wait 20 seconds longer.  
B. They are unwilling to wait.  
C. They open the drawer immediately.  
D. They wait five and a half minutes.
31. What is the best title for the text?  
A. Jays’ Personalities Are Various.  
B. Intelligent Jays Have Better Self-control.  
C. Jays Show Obvious Preference for Worms.  
D. Food Has an Effect on Birds’ Intelligence.

#### D

More than 30 million people around the globe have speech impairments(受损) and rely on sign language for daily communication. To eliminate the barrier that comes with communicating with non-sign language users, UCLA bioengineers have designed a glove-like device that can translate American Sign Language into English speech in real time through a smartphone app.

“Our hope is that this opens up an easy way for people who use sign language to communicate directly with non-signers without needing someone else to translate for them,” said Jun Chen, an assistant professor of bioengineering at the UCLA Samueli School of Engineering. “In addition, we hope it can help more people learn sign language themselves.”

The system includes a pair of gloves with thin, stretchable sensors that run the length of each of the five fingers. These sensors pick up hand motions and finger placements that stand for individual letters, numbers, words and phrases. The device then turns the finger movements into electrical signals, which are sent to a dollar-coin-sized circuit board worn on the wrist. The board transmits those signals wirelessly to a smartphone that translates them into spoken words at the rate of about a one word per second. Moreover, adhesive sensors are added to testers’ faces to capture facial expressions.



Previous wearable systems that offered translation from American Sign Language were limited by too heavy device designs or were uncomfortable to wear, Chen said. However, the device developed by the UCLA team is made from lightweight and inexpensive but long-lasting, stretchable polymers(聚合物). The electronic sensors are also flexible and inexpensive.

In testing the device, the researchers worked with four people who are deaf and use American Sign Language. The wearers repeated each hand gesture 15 times. A custom machine-learning algorithm(算法系统) turned these gestures into the letters, numbers and words they represented. The system recognized 660 signs, including each letter of the alphabet and numbers 0 through 9.

UCLA has filed for a patent on the technology. A commercial model based on this technology would require added vocabulary and an even faster translation time, Chen said.

32. What benefit can the glove-like device bring?
- A. Enable communication between non-sign language users.
  - B. Assist language learners in learning English in real time.
  - C. Help people with speech disability to talk with non-signers.
  - D. Provide tools for individuals to learn new verbal languages.
33. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. The working principles of the glove-like device.
  - B. The pros and cons of the glove-like device.
  - C. The purpose of designing the glove-like device.
  - D. The main sensors of the glove-like device.
34. How does the author highlight the advantages of the device?
- A. By listing data.
  - B. By making predictions.
  - C. By making comparisons.
  - D. By giving an example.
35. What does the underlined word “they” in paragraph 5 probably refer to?
- A. Facial expressions.
  - B. Letters.
  - C. Numbers.
  - D. Hand gestures.

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。

### The Extraordinary Effects from the “Little Ball”

Like a lot of people, I grew up with a ping pong table in my school. However, after high school, ping pong fell off my radar, and I went about 25 years without playing. 36. I've been playing every week since then. It's not only fun and good for physical health, but also has many benefits you wouldn't expect.

It's safe and low-impact exercise. So I prefer to play ping pong for a much lower impact workout. 37, the odds are very low that you'll end up walking with a limp the next day. This makes ping pong a great exercise option for people who have had back or knee surgery in the past.

It can improve your balance. When you have balls whizzing towards you unpredictably at a high speed, you'd better be ready to change direction quickly. 38. Also, much of your time playing ping pong is spent in a “ready position”, preparing to lunge(猛冲), lean, or run in one direction or another. 39.

40. When you play the game with your partner, you should recognize his or her strengths and weaknesses, and then develop a unique strategy for your play. When you do, you stimulate the prefrontal cortex(前额皮质). This is the same part of the brain that is used in crossword puzzles. It's probably also why ping pong tables are often a fixture at tech startups(初创公司).

So, go find a friend with a ping pong table and ask them to play. I can't think of any other activity that has so many benefits for us!

- A. It encourages strategic thinking
- B. It helps build friendships at work
- C. To do so, you need good balance
- D. Luckily, I reawakened my love for the game a year ago
- E. Although it is relatively safe for you to play ping pong
- F. While you might be exhausted after a few table tennis matches
- G. This frequent state of readiness is great for improving your balance

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。

Exams are troublesome, especially for those already of an anxious personality. The 41 of the hall; the ticking of the clock; the bright eyes of the test monitor... It therefore seems hardly 42 that those who worry about taking 43 do exactly worse than those who do not.

What is, perhaps, surprising, according to recent research by Maria Theobald at the Leibniz Institute, is that it is not the pressure of the exam hall that causes the 44. It is the pressure of 45.

Dr Theobald worked with 309 students who were 46 for their final exam. During the period before the actual papers, they were asked to 47 the stress and anxiety levels on a five-point scale everyday and do many mocks(模拟考试). And on the day of the final exam they were similarly asked to evaluate statements like, “I 48 whether I’ve studied enough.”

49, she found that anxiety on the day of the final exam didn’t predict exam 50 at all. What it did predict was the level of knowledge a student 51 in the mocks and the earlier learning activities. Those who performed well in these also did well in the 52 thing, regardless of how anxious they were on the day.

What actually 53 students were high levels of anxiety before the exam occurred. The greater a student’s 54 was in the days before the exam, the lower his or her knowledge-gain was during that period, leaving that student with less knowledge to 55 during the exam itself.

This discovery 56 that a change of approach to revision by the anxious might help 57 their results. To reduce this anxiety, Dr Theobald proposes a two-fold 58. First, students can raise their self-confidence by reminding themselves of just how much they 59. Second, they can remind themselves that, while the exam is 60, it isn’t a life or death situation.

41. A. fullness                      B. tidiness                      C. silence                      D. brightness

- |                   |                  |                  |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 42. A. puzzling   | B. surprising    | C. disappointing | D. exhausting    |
| 43. A. steps      | B. risks         | C. decisions     | D. tests         |
| 44. A. loss       | B. change        | C. problem       | D. threat        |
| 45. A. schoolwork | B. revision      | C. peers         | D. competitors   |
| 46. A. calling    | B. longing       | C. asking        | D. preparing     |
| 47. A. assess     | B. relieve       | C. increase      | D. control       |
| 48. A. judge      | B. check         | C. worry         | D. consider      |
| 49. A. Hopefully  | B. Unexpectedly  | C. Fortunately   | D. Undoubtedly   |
| 50. A. process    | B. spirit        | C. level         | D. performance   |
| 51. A. displayed  | B. possessed     | C. remembered    | D. expanded      |
| 52. A. attractive | B. familiar      | C. real          | D. difficult     |
| 53. A. satisfied  | B. affected      | C. scared        | D. confused      |
| 54. A. anger      | B. concentration | C. enthusiasm    | D. anxiety       |
| 55. A. apply      | B. learn         | C. examine       | D. search        |
| 56. A. explains   | B. suggests      | C. criticizes    | D. guides        |
| 57. A. keep       | B. value         | C. manage        | D. improve       |
| 58. A. strategy   | B. answer        | C. challenge     | D. signal        |
| 59. A. accomplish | B. need          | C. know          | D. contribute    |
| 60. A. important  | B. uncertain     | C. endless       | D. comprehensive |

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 are lots of unique and fascinating heritages in China. With a history of more than 2,000 years, Suzhou embroidery (苏绣) is one of the most celebrated styles of Chinese silk embroidery. 61 has earned a great reputation globally for 62 (it) variety of stitches (针法), beautiful patterns, elegant colors, and exquisite craftsmanship.

One of the distinctive 63 (feature) of Suzhou embroidery is that some pieces are two-sided. That is, the picture is repeated on both sides of the embroidered piece. The stitching on Suzhou embroidered pieces is done 64 silk strings that have been divided until the actual string is almost impossible 65 (see). Through the repetition of stitches a very dense embroidering 66 (occur).

Suzhou embroidery as a technique has continued to grow and develop. In the years since its first 67 (appear), many crafting schools have taught the technique, and an entire industry has developed to produce Suzhou embroidery pieces for sale both in China and on world markets. However, Suzhou embroidery is not just 68 commercial enterprise; Suzhou embroidery masters have practiced their craft for hundreds of years, 69 (create) some of the most detailed and beautiful pieces. Many exquisite (精美的) masterpieces 70 (give) to foreign leaders as national gifts from China and collected in important institutions since 1950.

#### 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:在错的词下划一横线,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。

Last weekend, when my father and I visit my grandmother in the countryside, she asked me to make a doghouse for his new dog. It sounded interesting and I immediate began to make one. However, the first thing that bothered me was that kind of doghouse should be built. With my father assistance, a picture of the doghouse drew by me marked the size of each board. Then we found many woods and cut them into different piece with a tool according the sizes on the picture. At the last, we assembled all the wood boards and successfully made a satisfied doghouse.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

昨天你参观了学校举办的环保主题手工作品展。请你为这次活动给你校英文报写一篇宣传稿,内容包括:

1. 活动时间、地点;
2. 你的感受;
3. 推荐参加。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

