

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新高考卷）

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. What is the man going to do first?
A. Get some drink. B. Ask the way. C. Refuel the car.
2. How does the woman feel?
A. Serious. B. Angry. C. Nervous.
3. What does the woman probably do?
A. A salesgirl. B. A secretary. C. A typist.
4. When will the man have to leave to catch the morning flight?
A. At 8: 00 a. m. B. At 5: 15 a. m. C. At 4: 45 a. m.
5. What do we know about the man?
A. He wants to change his job. B. He is a university student. C. He is worried about his life.

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. Which city is the package from?
A. Chicago. B. St.Paul. C. Des Moines.
7. What was the date yesterday?
A. December 13th. B. December 14th. C. December 15th.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How much will a member pay the sports club a month?
A. £ 40. B. £ 20. C. £ 14.

9. What class is offered on weekends?
A. Weightlifting. B. Swimming. C. Kickboxing.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman care most about the summer day camp?
A. Its history. B. Its reputation. C. Its location.
11. How can campers benefit from taking part in the camp?
A. Improving their grades. B. Learning types of skills. C. Developing special interests.

12. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Teacher and parent. C. Husband and wife.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does Mike do?
A. A teacher. B. A writer. C. A nurse.
14. What is the man best at?
A. Organizing classes and materials.
B. Communicating with others.
C. Giving orders as a leader.

15. What made the man get into teaching?

- A. His interest. B. The easy work. C. The high salary.

16. When did the man become a teacher?

- A. At the age of 25. B. At the age of 28. C. At the age of 30.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the purpose of this broadcast?

A. To entertain people with English.

B. To help people to learn English.

C. To talk about ways of learning English.

18. What is the key to learning English according to the speaker?

A. Talking about weather. B. Spending more time. C. Practicing enough.

19. Which direction did Storm Callum come from?

A. The west. B. The east. C. The southeast.

20. How did the Storm affect southeastern England?

A. Flood was caused. B. Trees were blown down. C. Leaves were blown everywhere.

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

Employers today tend to hire students who truly made the most of their time on campus.

Getting involved in an extracurricular club could be one of your highlights.

Media & Publication Club

It focuses on publishing a campus newspaper, creating a website, or writing ads. The skill sets required to successfully create media today are incredibly varied. You may have a passion for the written word or love graphic design. Whatever the case, you are likely to find your place within the club.

Academic Club

This club is among the most popular on campus, which can be a great benefit to a degree-seeker,

because it allows you to connect with other students in the same major and often even to network with professionals from industries in which you plan to seek employment after graduation.

Community Service Club

If you are eager to make a difference to the world, the club focusing on serving others might be the perfect match for you. This club is intended for children, seniors, animals, the environment, and so on. If you have a desire to help, the opportunity to serve is likely to exist on your campus.

Sports & Recreation Club

If you are passionate about the sport you're pursuing, it does not matter if you play at the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) level. Club sports are usually not regulated by the rules of the NCAA, and you have chances to travel to other colleges in order to compete. The level of competition is generally not quite as intense, which makes club sports an extremely popular option if you just want to play for fun.

21. Which club offers the chance to work with your potential colleagues?

A. Media & Publication Club. B. Academic Club.

C. Community Service Club. D. Sports & Recreation Club.

22. What do we know about the Sports & Recreation Club?

A. It must follow the NCAA rules. B. It can hold interschool competitions.

C. It offers intense training from time to time. D. It only admits members from the NCAA.

23. Who is the text targeted at?

A. Employers. B. Professors. C. Undergraduates. D. Children.

B

It was an early blow to my self-confidence. I was attending my first group meeting in the lab as a postdoc, and I was pleased that I could follow most of the discussion. Then, in front of everyone, the professor turned to me and asked about my previous accomplishments. I froze. As a Ph.D. student, I had achieved lots to be proud of. But all of those were in my home country of Brazil. Then I was in Washington, D. C. and I didn't know what the word "accomplishment" meant. So all I could say was "I don't know".

I had decided to do a postdoc abroad because I thought the training would help me secure a teaching position. I applied for and received a Brazilian government fellowship to spend 18 months working abroad and got a position in a lab. It all seemed so easy—until I actually started.

In a new country, I struggled. After the mortifying lab meeting incident, my confidence took another hit. The paper I intended to publish did not materialize. I used to be invited to give talks. Here, I was asked to speak more slowly because of my accent. My confidence was destroyed.

After months of selfdoubt, I reminded myself that I had potential. I needed to do something to regain my confidence. I thought a change of environment might be what I needed. So I made the move.

In a new lab, I still felt insecure. However, I was determined to make the most of the time I had. There were more opportunities to interact with others, which forced me to talk more. It was awful at first, but with practice I began to feel more confident in my English. I proposed new projects. I began to receive positive feedback on my presentations.

My confidence is back now. I feel a little like Wonder Woman. She was a strong soldier in her homeland. When she left, she experienced obstacles and failures only to become even stronger than before.

24. What was the author's reaction when asked about her previous achievements?

A. She felt insecure. B. She kept silent. C. She was at a loss. D. She felt proud.

25. Why did the author go abroad?

A. To apply for a government fellowship. B. To get a doctor's degree.

C. To build her own lab. D. To gain experience for a position.

26. What does the underlined word "It" in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. The author didn't give a proper response in a lab meeting.

B. The paper the author intended to publish did not materialize.

C. The author was asked to speak more slowly because of her accent.

D. The author reminded herself that she had potential.

27. What can be the best title for the text?

A. A Lab Meeting Incident B. I Found My Inside Wonder Woman

C. Brazilians' Confidence Improved D. Poor English Ruined Opportunities

C

In most biology majors, students read about genetics (遗传学) in textbooks. But at Stanford University, professors are taking it to the next level and letting students read their own DNA codes, *the Mercury News* reported last week.

With this firsthand view of their blueprints, some students find they are facing increased possibility of developing brain diseases such as Alzheimer's (阿尔茨海默病).

Stanford is one of the few universities to offer courses in which students can read their very own genetic sequences (序列). "I am teaching something they need to know," Stuart Kim, professor of developmental biology and genetics and cofounder of the course, told *the Mercury News*: "These are future scientists who need to understand the underlying concepts behind this exploding field. We are preparing them to do advanced biomedicine."

Some of the information can be upsetting, because there isn't always a cure. For example, students might find they carry a genetic variant (变体) that predicts Parkinson's disease, or variants that increase the risk of developing cancer.

As a result, the course has caused controversy at Stanford University. Faculty members and other experts worry that the findings may cause upset among students.

They fear students will be harmed "from either what they learn in genetic testing, or possible breaches (破坏) of privacy if they start chatting about results in class", according to Hank Greeley, director of Stanford's Center for Law and the Biosciences.

Students say they are willing to accept any emotional anxiety that may come with the findings and say they've been ensured by lawyers that their health insurance is not at risk.

28. What did Stanford University offer to its students?

A. Reading books about genetics.

B. Having students make different discoveries.

C. Helping them pay attention to brain diseases.

D. Letting them read their own genetic sequences.

29. Why did Stanford University require students to read their own DNA codes?

- A. To prepare students to be future scientists.
 - B. To help students avoid developing diseases.
 - C. To let students know more about themselves.
 - D. To help students understand the concepts of biology.
30. What was Hank Greely's attitude toward the course?
- A. Indifferent. B. Doubtful. C. Objective. D. Supportive.
31. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To introduce the genetic course in Stanford University.
 - B. To call on other universities to open a similar course.
 - C. To praise the meaningful course of Stanford University.
 - D. To present advantages and disadvantages of a course in Stanford University.

D

Do you like to keep fit? We're always told that regular exercise is good for our body and mind. More and more people are taking up activities that improve their fitness. But is there a risk that some of us might get obsessed (着迷的) and overdo it?

For some people, fitness has become an obsession as they aim for perfection. And fitness trackers and apps can add weight to this addiction, especially if someone is driven by achievement and perfectionism. And sharing data on social media means exercising becomes public and competitive, which could cause problems for someone who is vulnerable (脆弱的). Experts say this can lead to a medical condition called orthorexia nervosa, or addiction to unhealthy eating and overexercise. If untreated, it can lead to malnutrition and mental health complications.

Too much exercise can also take its toll on someone's physical health. Symptoms of overexercise include injuries such as a broken leg and a weak immune system. So how much exercise is too much? Research found that the ideal pace of jogging was about eight kilometers per hour and that it was best to jog no more than three times a week or for 2.5 hours in total, showing that moderate jogging is possibly more beneficial than being inactive or undertaking strenuous (剧

烈的) jogging.

If you're more of a couch potato than a sprinter, this might sound like good news. But for amateur athletes who can't help but push their bodies to the limit, the advice from Martin Turner, a sports and exercise psychologist, is: It's all about letting go, not being obsessed, learning not to control everything, and you don't need to be perfect.

32. What contributes to people's addiction to fitness according to paragraph 2?
- A. Their hate for social media. B. Their pursuit of perfectionism.
 - C. Their addiction to games. D. Their concern over health issues.
33. What does the underlined phrase "take its toll" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Have a bad effect. B. Go hand in hand.
 - C. Make little difference. D. Play an important role.
34. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The risk of fitness obsession. B. The importance of mental health.
 - C. The disadvantages of moderate jogging. D. The benefits of overexercise.
35. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- A. Science. B. Politics. C. Culture. D. Lifestyle.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Our Amazing Hands

The hand is where the mind meets the world. We use our hands to build fires, to fly airplanes, and to write. The human brain, with its openended creativity, may be the thing that makes the human race unique. But without hands, all the ideas we think up would come to nothing.

36 Study it carefully, you will find something interesting. The thumb alone is controlled by nine separate muscles. The wrist is a group of bones and muscles connected with nerves. The nerves send branches into each fingertip, which makes the fingers extremely flexible. 37

Early hands seemed more unusual and interesting than any hand today. Some animals had

seven fingers. Others had eight. But by the time vertebrates (脊椎动物) appeared 340 million years ago, the hand had developed into only five fingers. 38

Nevertheless, there are still many different types of hands in living animals. After years of research, scientists are beginning to understand the molecular changes in hands. 39 This makes the hands of different animals very similar. There is a network of many genes that builds a hand, and all hands are built on that network.

The discovery has given scientists a deeper understanding of the development of hands. A bird's wings and a lion's paws may appear to have nothing in common. 40 It may just be a little more of one protein here, a little less of another there. In the past, scientists could recognize only the outward signs that hands had developed from a common ancestor. Today scientists are uncovering the inward signs as well.

- A. Hands can often be used for a number of different purposes.
- B. They also see that all hands start out in much the same way.
- C. It has kept that number for reasons scientists don't yet know.
- D. No one would doubt that the five fingers are different with each other.
- E. But the difference between them may come down to a tiny change in form.
- F. The reason why we can use our hands for so many things is their special structure.
- G. So you can see a skilled watchmaker use his hands to set springs in place under a microscope.

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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This semester, I am studying abroad at Mahidol University in Thailand. One day, I traveled to Kanchanaburi with two friends. After visiting our last destination, due to the 41 of local transportation, we decided to take a long walk to the station to 42 the last bus at 8 p. m.back.

However, when we arrived around 7: 20 p. m., we were told by the staff there that we went to the wrong place. We did not even think about 43 this could happen or where we actually

were since the only 44 then was how to get to the station on time. With no taxi on the road and no bus to the station, we were 45 there. Seeing our anxiety, the staff said they could help us. A male staffer immediately stopped having his dinner and 46 the motorcycle engine. However, that motorcycle, as the only vehicle they 47 at that time, could only take one passenger. It would take 48 15 minutes for a round trip.

Around 7: 40 p. m., I was still there. Suddenly, a young man came to 49 someone off with a motorcycle. A female staffer, who kept talking with me to alleviate (缓和) my worry, stopped him. After they spoke, he nodded, and she hurried me up to 50 the motorcycle. I did not know who he was, but I could remember that he seemed as 51 as I was, as if the person who was about to miss the last bus were him instead of me. He drove fast, which I normally would be afraid of, but I felt 52 then. With my hands on his shoulders, I believed he would 53 send me to the station safely.

Everything happened so quickly. It was not until the next day that I knew we mistakenly went to their administrative office at first. Although I have said thank you to them several times, I still think it is not enough to express my 54. I know who they are now: They are the nameless people who are willing to selflessly help others, 55 love and warmth in society.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. absence | B. number | C. speed | D. limitations |
| 42. A. chase | B. grasp | C. catch | D. seize |
| 43. A. who | B. why | C. when | D. what |
| 44. A. dilemma | B. approach | C. annoyance | D. concern |
| 45. A. stuck | B. abandoned | C. tired | D. isolated |
| 46. A. started | B. set | C. fired | D. launched |
| 47. A. paid attention to | B. had faith in | C. had a preference for | D. had access to |
| 48. A. no more than | B. less than | C. more than | D. no less |
| 49. A. drop | B. take | C. leave | D. send |
| 50. A. get off | B. get on | C. get in | D. get to |

51. A.frustrated B. annoyed C. worried D. satisfied
 52. A.in pain B. with respect C. for sure D. at ease
 53. A.desperately B. directly C. definitely D. deliberately
 54. A.excitement B. appreciation C. disappointment D. sadness
 55. A.sparing B. spreading C. transforming D. translating

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。

Xinjiang is now in a harvest season. Last week, CCTV teams traveled to Xinjiang 56 (record) these joyous events from different angles using photography, live broadcasts in multiple languages and interviews.

Xinjiang is rich in natural resources, which benefits from 57 (it) unique climatic conditions. Enough sunlight and large temperature differences between day and night make the region 58 ideal place to grow crops.

Xinjiang offers a wide 59 (various) of fruits, and many people say Aksu prefecture has the best apples in the region. Aksu has witnessed rapid development in the apple industry. Today, its apples are highly sought after at home and abroad. If apples are not unique enough, the sea buckthorn (沙棘果) can 60 (definite) be called a name card of Xinjiang fruit. It contains plenty of vitamin C, even 61 (high) than kiwi fruit. Farmers in northern Xinjiang are now harvesting the small yellow fruit, 62 sweet taste makes them ideal for making juice.

63 the largest cottongrowing area in the country, Xinjiang recorded 5.16 million tons of cotton output in 2020.Modern agricultural machinery 64 (adopt) in cotton picking in recent years, 65 (boost) the development of the industry and benefiting local farmers.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校学生会拟在 12 月份组织一年一度的英语文化节活动, 请你按照以下提示写一则通知, 鼓励同学们踊跃参加。内容包括:

1. 举办时间及地点;
2. 具体内容;
3. 参赛奖励。

注意: 1.写作词数应为 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。

Tess was a precocious (早熟的) eightyearold girl. One day, she heard her parents talking about her little brother, Andrew. All she knew was that he was very sick and they were completely out of money to cover the doctor's bills.

Only a very costly operation could save him and it looked like there was no one to loan them the money. She heard Daddy whisper to her tearful mother in desperation, "Only a miracle can save him now."

Tess went to her bedroom and pulled a glass jelly jar and poured all the change out on the floor and counted it carefully. Then she slipped through the back door with all her money and made her way to a drugstore.

She waited patiently for the pharmacist to give her some attention but he was too busy at that moment. Tess twisted her feet to make a noise. Nothing. She cleared her throat with the loudest sound she could make.

It was no good. Finally she took a quarter from her jar and banged it on the glass counter. That did it! "What do you want?" the pharmacist asked in an annoyed tone of voice. "I'm talking to my brother from Chicago whom I haven't seen for ages," he said without waiting for a reply to his question.

"Well, I want to talk to you about my brother," Tess answered back in the same annoyed tone.

“He's really, really sick and I want to buy a miracle.” “I beg your pardon? ” said the pharmacist.
“His name is Andrew and he has something bad growing inside his head and my daddy says only a miracle can save him now. So how much does a miracle cost? ” “We don't sell miracles here, little girl. I'm sorry but I can't help you, ” the pharmacist answered impatiently.

注意：1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Then, a well-dressed man walked from behind the counter and toward the little girl.

That well-dressed man turned out to be Dr. Carlton Armstrong, a surgeon, specializing in neurosurgery (神经外科).