

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(模拟)

英 语

2023.2

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

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 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

As a language learning enthusiast, I've come up with the best apps for learning English from the thousands of mobile apps out there.

Best for Pronunciation: ELSA Speak

ELSA Speak is probably the best mobile app around for helping you improve your English pronunciation. The app's greatest strength is its intensive AI feedback, but ELSA also provides mini-training sessions to really perfect your pronunciation. The AI analyzes your recordings based on pronunciation, intonation and fluency then points out exactly which parts sound inaccurate.

Best for Immersing in English Videos: FluentU

FluentU is a language learning app that teaches you English through authentic videos like news reports, movie scenes and interviews, with learner tools for all levels. Each clip has interactive subtitles so if you're not sure what a word means, you can hover over it and get an explanation. The app also gives video examples for each word so you can learn vocabulary in context.

Best for Practical Topics: Babbel

Babbel has you learn and practice English with realistic conversations that surround things that you're personally interested in. Lessons are short and consist of written and audio versions of the grammar featured in the lessons. Then you are able to complete practice exercises to solidify your understanding.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 10 页)

Best for Fun Beginner Lessons :Lingodeer

Lingodeer uses games and short exercises to teach beginner and intermediate English learners. Lingodeer takes a gamified approach to language learning with a goal-oriented curriculum consisting of structured lessons and regular reviews. Lingodeer's lessons are arranged according to themes, such as sports, weather, parts of the body and shopping.

1. What is the feature of ELSA Speak?
 - A. It analyzes learners' recordings.
 - B. It provides guidance for learners.
 - C. It gives learners helpful feedback.
 - D. It improves learners' communication skill.
2. Which app provides videos as learning resources?
 - A. FluentU.
 - B. ELSA Speak.
 - C. Babbel.
 - D. Lingodeer.
3. What can learners do with the app Lingodeer?
 - A. Design games.
 - B. Study around a theme.
 - C. Structure lessons.
 - D. Take advanced courses.

B

From Santa Barbara to Scotland, strangers are becoming friends by going on bike rides together. They get paired up by Cycling Without Age, an organization that helps seniors go for bike rides, even if they can't pedal themselves.

Hugh Lyon and David Lawrence, who are roughly 20 years apart in age, have been riding together for years. The 56-year-old Lawrence serves as a "pilot", driving the trishaw — a bike with a passenger seat in the front that Cycling Without Age uses for their rides. They go for rides about once a week, often discussing the history of their town.

"Despite my deceased parents, it gives me a connection with people from an older generation," said Lawrence, "and I enjoy spending time with them and hearing their stories."

The pair have formed a friendship outside of cycling. Lawrence said he calls Lyon often and goes to the gym with him to help him with exercises he can't do on his own.

Ole Kassow, who founded Cycling Without Age, said that's the power of the program. "The truly powerful thing about these bike rides is that they tie people and stories together to create new relationships," he told CBS News. "In my experience, friendships — and the ability to form new relationships at any age — are what define a good life, and often also a long and happy life."

John Boettner started the Santa Barbara chapter. He has one rule for passengers. "They say,

英语试题 第 2 页(共 10 页)

‘What does it cost if I’m going to go for a ride?’ I say, ‘Here’s what it costs: You have to wave. If you don’t wave, I’m going to kick you out,’” he joked. He said he likes when they hit red lights, because it gives them a chance to connect with people on the road. “Driving the trishaw is the best advertisement for Cycling Without Age”, Boettner said, “When you take a 101-year-old woman for a bike ride and she holds your hand tight and says thank you and gives you a kiss on the cheek, it doesn’t get any better than that.”

4. What did Lawrence benefit from Cycling Without Age?
 - A. Picking up forgotten stories.
 - B. Improving his health condition.
 - C. Understanding his parents’ love.
 - D. Creating a relationship with seniors.
5. Why did Ole Kassow mention “friendships”?
 - A. To share the pleasure of cycling.
 - B. To state the nature of happiness.
 - C. To show the value of the program.
 - D. To introduce the definition of a good life.
6. What can we learn from Boettner’s words in the last paragraph?
 - A. The program needs to be advertised.
 - B. Passengers have to pay for their rides.
 - C. Red lights connect people on the road.
 - D. Bike riders feel fulfilled by offering rides.
7. What message does the passage convey?
 - A. A sweet friendship refreshes the soul.
 - B. Be a rainbow in somebody else’s cloud.
 - C. Don’t go through life, grow through life.
 - D. Happiness is a journey, not a destination.

C

For anyone trying to lose weight, there’s a truth we can all universally acknowledge that better health is often positioned as a numbers game. Hit the right number, and all your health problems will magically resolve, so the logic goes. Yet increasingly, science is revealing that losing weight may not be a silver bullet after all. In a mouse study published in the journal Science, looking specifically at an inflammatory(炎症的) eye condition linked to obesity called macular degeneration

英语试题 第 3 页(共 10 页)

(黄斑退化), researchers found the struggle for better health doesn't necessarily begin and end with weight loss.

Researchers conducted experiments on mice that were fed a high-fat diet for 11 weeks, making them gain weight. The mice were then put on a diet of low-fat food for 9 weeks, making them lose weight. Another group of mice only ate the low-fat diet as a control. Researchers shot lasers into the eyes of both the yo-yo dieter mice and the control mice to encourage atypical blood vessel (非典型性血管) growth, a mark of macular degeneration.

Among the mice that had gained and then lost weight, there was about 40 percent more atypical blood vessel growth than their stable diet peers. Driving the growth appeared to be macrophages(巨噬细胞). In the yo-yo dieter mice, these cells had been reprogrammed to cause inflammation. Taken together, these cells appeared to have an outsize role in atypical blood vessel growth in the eyes. Meanwhile, in the mice fed only a low-fat diet, inflammatory changes were absent. The results suggest that eating a high-fat diet that causes weight gain, even if followed by weight loss, leaves an inflammatory mark on mouse macrophages.

The research comes during a period of renewed interest in anti-obesity drugs. But medicines that help people shed pounds do not treat inflammation linked to a history of weight gain. "How to engage these findings with medicine interventions is a challenge," says Bapat, head of the research.

8. Which of the following best explains "a silver bullet" underlined in paragraph 1?

- A. A workable solution.
- B. A tough choice.
- C. An ultimate objective.
- D. A major challenge.

9. How do researchers carry out the experiment?

- A. By making comparison.
- B. By listing examples.
- C. By controlling test methods.
- D. By analyzing diet components.

10. What can we learn about the research results?

- A. Stable dieting drives the growth of macrophages.
- B. Reprogrammed cells are to blame for weight gain.
- C. Inflammatory changes are caused by the low-fat diet.
- D. Losing weight doesn't resolve the inflammation tied to weight gain.

11. What will the research focus on next?

- A. Exploring ways of losing weight.
- B. Tracking the history of weight loss.
- C. Treating obesity-linked inflammation.

14. Why are the two advances of the new solar panel mentioned?

- A. To introduce a greener lifestyle.
- B. To promote its commercial value.
- C. To state its technical breakthrough.
- D. To advertise the potential application.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. A New Trend in Water Usage
- B. The Future of Sustainable Hydrogen
- C. Solar Energy: More Efficient, Greener
- D. Cheaper Hydrogen Through Solar Power

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。

Many humans have a mental number line that often puts smaller numbers on the left and bigger numbers on the right — if asked to organize several bunches of grapes by size, you'd likely line them up by increasing number of grapes from left to right. Like many humans, honeybees seem to prefer their numbers ordered from left to right, a new study claims. 16 Researchers reported their findings October 17 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Martin Giurfa, a biologist, tested 134 honeybees on their number-ordering abilities. First, Giurfa had to teach his bee pupils to recognize numbers. Using sugar water, he guided honeybees into a testing bee house built from a repurposed wine box. For each bee, he hung a panel on the back of the box with a certain number of symbols on it — one, three or five. 17 So they'd learn to associate the number with food. By varying what the symbols looked like between visits, he ensured the bees were learning the number itself and not certain shapes or arrangements.

18 Giurfa removed the training panel and set up two, mirror-image panels, one on the left wall of the box and one on the right. These new panels either had the same number of symbols as the training panel, fewer symbols or more. Which panel did the bees fly to — left or right?

19 Giurfa says. Of the bees trained on “one,” 72 percent flew to the “three” panel to the right, but of the bees trained on “five,” 73 percent went to the “three” panel to the left. “That's exactly the concept of the mental number line,” Giurfa says.

英语试题 第6页(共10页)

D

A new kind of solar panel, developed at the University of Michigan, has achieved high efficiency in transforming water into hydrogen and oxygen — imitating a crucial step in natural photosynthesis(光合作用). The outdoor version of the experiment, with less reliable sunlight and temperature, achieved 6.1% efficiency at turning the energy from the sun into hydrogen fuel. However, indoors, the system achieved 9% efficiency.

But the biggest benefit is driving down the cost of sustainable hydrogen. This is enabled by reducing the size of the semiconductor(半导体), typically the most expensive part of the device. The team's self-healing semiconductor withstands concentrated light equivalent to 160 suns.

“We believe that artificial photosynthesis devices will be much more efficient than natural photosynthesis, which will provide a path toward carbon neutrality,” said Zetian Mi, U-M professor of electrical and computer engineering who led the study reported in Nature.

The new technology has two advances. The first is the ability to concentrate the sunlight without destroying the semiconductor that traps the light. “We reduced the size of the semiconductor by more than 100 times compared to some semiconductors only working at low light intensity,” said Peng Zhou, U-M research fellow in electrical and computer engineering and first author of the study. “Hydrogen produced by our technology could be very cheap.”

And the second is using both the higher energy part of the solar spectrum(光谱) to break down water and the lower part of the spectrum to provide heat that encourages the reaction. The magic is enabled by a semiconductor catalyst(催化剂) that improves itself with use, resisting the degradation(降解) that such catalysts usually experience when they trap sunlight to drive chemical reactions.

The next challenges the team intends to tackle are to further improve the efficiency and to achieve superhigh purity hydrogen that can be directly fed into fuel cells.

12. What leads to the lower cost of sustainable hydrogen?

- A. Solar energy.
- B. Smaller semiconductors.
- C. Natural photosynthesis.
- D. More concentrated light.

13. What is an advantage of the new technology?

- A. A catalyst easily available.
- B. Creative use of the solar spectrum.
- C. Outstanding ability to reflect light.
- D. A semiconductor working at low light intensity.

Though some cognitive (认知的) powers seem to be uniquely human, Giurfa thinks there is danger in dismissing the abilities of animals. “We are different from animals in some aspects,” he says, “but we are very similar in others. 20”

- A. Then he fed them the sugar water.
- B. It depends on the reference number.
- C. However, not everyone is convinced.
- D. After 30 trips to the box, it was time for a test.
- E. It suggests that honeybees have a “mental number line”.
- F. Giurfa thinks bees and chicks have inborn mental number lines.
- G. Denying this similarity will not help us understand what we are.

第二部分 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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Head to Flint, Michigan, on a Wednesday night, and you'll see a blinding display of lights near the river.

The tradition 21 on a whim in 2010 with Daniel Riddick, a doctor in Hurley Children's Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island. His patient, a teenager, had been in the hospital long-term. During his stay, Daniel had 22 with the kid so deeply that he decided that on the boy's 23 night there, he would do something 24 for the final parting.

As he left, Daniel told the boy to 25 the corner near the bus stop from his window. Daniel 26 to that spot, turned around, and flickered (闪烁) his bike light up toward the hospital. To his surprise, the teen flickered his own room lights to 27. “From a quarter mile away it was very 28 where the kid was,” says Daniel. “I figured if it 29 once I could do it again.” And so he did.

Daniel made it a 30 to flicker his bike lights to kids as he left for the night as a 31 way to say goodbye. The nightly tradition became such a 32 that customers started joining in with flashlights and cell phones too.

The tradition has 33 inspired those beyond Michigan and Daniel hopes it 34 even more. “It could happen anywhere if someone is willing to give it a try with one 35,” he says.

英语试题 第7页(共10页)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. developed | B. survived | C. continued | D. started |
| 22. A. negotiated | B. bonded | C. agreed | D. accommodated |
| 23. A. last | B. usual | C. scary | D. challenging |
| 24. A. essential | B. accurate | C. special | D. tolerant |
| 25. A. witness | B. appreciate | C. watch | D. explore |
| 26. A. slid | B. biked | C. drove | D. paced |
| 27. A. signal | B. warn | C. check | D. respond |
| 28. A. evident | B. important | C. probable | D. surprising |
| 29. A. worked | B. changed | C. happened | D. mattered |
| 30. A. duty | B. assignment | C. practice | D. commitment |
| 31. A. casual | B. trendy | C. strange | D. fun |
| 32. A. phenomenon | B. miracle | C. hit | D. celebration |
| 33. A. only | B. even | C. nearly | D. ever |
| 34. A. improves | B. spreads | C. extends | D. accelerates |
| 35. A. light | B. message | C. hope | D. sign |

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。

You've never heard songs quite like this before. In fact, it seems that Moyun of Hong Kong can transform just about any song into something completely new 36 the help of the Guzheng. This traditional Chinese instrument 37 (make) of 16 or more strings and movable bridges. Together, it produces some of the sweetest sounds that pair surprisingly well with 38 was originally a rock song.

"Traditional Chinese instruments aren't suited for 39 (adapt) a band's entire sound," Moyun said. "Guzheng is like the bass. It's hard to create variations with it." Despite the 40 (limitation), Moyun has mastered the process of changing popular music for the Guzheng. In one of her many videos 41 (share) on YouTube, she does this with "Thunderstruck" by AC/DC. During her 42 (perform), Moyun is constantly moving both of her hands, each movement 43 (effortless) methodical and fascinating to watch. When she's not plucking(弹拨) one of the instrument's many strings, she is beating it like a drum.

By sharing videos like these, Moyun hopes that more people will come to appreciate this

unique instrument. "Chinese culture tends 44 (be) abstract," she said. "It's not really accessible. But pop culture is accessible. By putting 45 two together, I hope the audience can appreciate my music."

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

上周你参加了学校学生会组织的以心理健康教育为主题的系列活动,请你给校英文教写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 活动内容;
2. 活动反响。

注意:

1. 词数应为80左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,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一段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Palm trees seemed to speed by the car window. Eight-year-old Katrina began to get nervous, the way she always did in new surroundings. She felt a thin shine of sweat above her lip in spite of the car's cool air. "The aquarium won't be crowded, I bet, and people are gonna notice me. I hate wearing this prosthesis leg(假肢)." She felt tears pinprick behind her eyes. "Not being normal is the worst."

Entering the Clearwater Marine Aquarium, around a corner of a tank, she noticed an animal that looked unusual. "Is that a dolphin with stump(假肢)instead of a tail?" she asked an aquarium staff. He nodded. "Yes, that's Winter. She's a very special dolphin." "What happened to her?" "This girl dolphin was found off the coast of Florida, caught in a crab trap. The ropes from the trap cut off the blood circulation to her tail. So she lost her tail." Katrina caught her breath. "She's just

英语试题 第9页(共10页)

like me. She's just like me." "But she struggled to survive. Now she wears a prosthetic tail part of the day to help her swim like a dolphin's supposed to swim," the staff continued, "Every day, Winter shows us anything is possible if we believe."

Katrina felt her heartstring was touched. She waved at Winter. Looking at Katrina, Winter raised her flipper(鳍), came to her and lifted her head. "She's swimming right into my arms," Katrina said tearfully. They made eye contact. She seemed to be speaking to Katrina: We're the same.

Back home, all Katrina talked about was Winter. For two weeks, she cried and begged her mother to take her back to Clearwater.

Unfortunately, another blow hit Katrina. She fell on the hardwood floor at home and broke her other leg. Katrina was in constant leg nerve pain. After a thorough examination, the doctor explained bad news that she would need another surgery on her leg. Years of a living hell came back to her. She started fearing surgery again and refused to take any.

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。

Katrina's mom decided to take her back to Clearwater.

Finally came the day when Katrina was in the hospital again.

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (模拟)

英语试题参考答案及评分标准

2023.2

第一部分 阅读 (满分 50 分)

1~3 CAB 4~7 DCDB 8~11 AADC 12~15 DBCD
16~20 EADBG

第二部分 语言运用 (满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (满分 15 分)

21~25 DBACC 26~30 BDAAC 31~35 DCBBA

第二节 语篇填空 (满分 15 分)

36. with 37. is made 38. what 39. adapting 40. limitations
41. shared 42. performance/performances 43. effortlessly 44. to be 45. the/these

第三部分 写作 (满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

February 13, the students' union of our school held a series of activities concerning juvenile mental health for the purpose of maintaining our well being and all-round development.

On Monday afternoon, several famous psychologists were invited to deliver speeches. They gave very specific and practical advice on various issues that young people are concerned about, such as how to deal with family relationship, relieve study pressure and plan for the future. The experts also spared some time to give students one-on-one interviews on their personal issues.

Many students expressed their appreciation about the activities as they have acquired a completely new perspective towards their life.

高一英语答案 第 1 页 (共 5 页)



微

一、评分细则
 本题总分为15分，分在下列几方面：
 1. 评分时主要从内容组织、词汇语法和语言运用的准确性、表达的清晰性、语言的得体性和多样性等方面考虑。
 2. 评分时，先根据作答的整体情况确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求作为主要标准，再根据各档次的给分细则和具体要求进行评分。
 3. 评分时还应注意：
 (1) 词数不足100词的，酌情扣分。
 (2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面，评分时应对其出现的错误酌情扣分。
 (3) 书写工整，以不影响交际为原则。
 (4) 书写工整，以不影响交际为原则。
 二、各档次的给分细则和具体要求
 第九档 (13-15) 能写明全部要点，语言基本无误，行文流畅，表达无误。
 第八档 (10-12) 能写明全部或绝大部分要点，语言有少量错误，行文一般连贯，表达基本清楚。
 第七档 (7-9) 能写明基本要点，语言有较多错误，行文不够连贯，表达基本达意。
 第六档 (4-6) 能写出部分要点，语言错误多，影响意思表达。
 第五档 (1-3) 只能写出两个要点，语言错误很多，只有个别句子正确。

第二节 读后续写 (满分25分)
 One possible version:

Katrina's mom decided to take her back to Clearwater. Mom wheeled Katrina into Clearwater. Bending over to the dolphin, Katrina touched her back gently. "Winter," she half-whispered, "Did it hurt when they did the operation?" The dolphin swung her tail, making a beautiful curve in the water, as if to say, "It was not that bad." In a flash, she glided around the pool gracefully, just like any other dolphin. Watching Winter weaving through the water, Katrina took hold of her mother's hand, saying, "Mom, I'd like to try."

Finally came the day when Katrina was in the hospital again. She woke up early in the morning and dressed up herself, waiting calmly for her turn to be pushed into the surgery room. She looked at her palms -- they weren't sweaty. Gone were the days when she was afraid to try anything challenging. The surgery went smoothly as expected. Two months after a full recovery, she returned to Clearwater. She walked steadily towards the dolphin tank, knowing that she was the same as other normal girls. Putting her and rubbing her head, Katrina said

softly "THANK YOU".

读后续写评分标准

一. 评分原则:

1. 本题总分为25分,按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:
 - (1) 续写内容的质量、完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。
 - (2) 所使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
 - (3) 语句间的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时,应先根据作答的整体情况确定其所属的档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
4. 评分时还应注意:
 - (1) 词数少于120的,酌情扣分;
 - (2) 书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分;
 - (3) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求:

档 次	描 述
第五档 (21-25)	——创造了丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高; ——使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达流畅,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解; ——有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段,全文结构清晰,前后呼应,意义连贯;
第四档 (16-20)	----创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融洽度较高; ----使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达比较流畅,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解; ----比较有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯;
第三档 (11-15)	----创造了基本合理的内容,有一定的逻辑性,续写基本完整,与原文情境有关联; ----使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误和不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解; ----基本有效的使用了语句间的衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。
第二档 (6-10)	----内容和逻辑有一些重大问题,续写不完整,与原文情境有一定程度的脱节; ----所用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,且比较低级,影响理解; ----未能有效的使用语句间的衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯;
第一档 (1-5)	----内容或逻辑有较多重大问题,或部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节; ----所使用的词汇有限,语法结构简单,错误较多,严重影响理解; ----几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯;
零分	----未作答,所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判; ----所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

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