

2023 年普通高校招生统一考试
湖南四大名校名师团队猜题卷 (A)

英 语

第二部分阅读理解(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

Vienna may be one of Europe's smallest capitals, but it's rich with culture. One day of museum-hopping can take you from a former palace housing one of the world's most significant artworks to the contemporary art galleries of the MuseumsQuartier.

Kunsthistorisches Museum

Although the museum is excellent, it is rarely overcrowded with visitors. If you visit at the right time, you can still be alone with Caravaggio. You can have a little dialogue with some of the biggest masterpieces. You can also take part in the museum's mystery hunt-an adult treasure hunt through the Egyptian-Oriental collection.

Wien Museum

The first generation of the Wien Museum (or Vienna Museum) was an exhibition at Vienna City Hall in the late 19th century. The exhibition stayed there for over 70 years until the main building as it stands today was established in 1959 at Karlsplatz. Since then, the museum has rapidly spread to 22 locations around the city, including a clock museum and the apartments of Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn. Entry to the Wien Museum's many locations is free for teenagers and children, and for all on the first Sunday of each month.

Belvedere Museum

The Belvedere Museum is spread across several buildings, including two Baroque summer palaces that were built in the early 18th century. Between them are wide, landscaped gardens where visitors can jog, bike and simply wander. The entire complex is a UNESCO World Heritage Site that also happens to be home to one of the most famous paintings in the world: The Kiss by Gustav Klimt.

ZOOM Children's Museum

The museum is located in the MuseumsQuartier. ZOOM includes an ocean-themed room for kids to play in, with a water mattress, colourful objects and a tunnel of mirrors; a studio where they can play with art supplies that would create a terrifying mess for their parents at home; and a room where little guests can make animated films and sounds.

21. What do we know about the Kunsthistorisches Museum?
- A. It was built in the late 19th century. B. It is free for teenagers and children.
C. It usually has few visitors. D. It is near Vienna City Hall.
22. Which of the following stores the famous painting The Kiss?
- A. The Kunsthistorisches Museum. B. The Wien Museum.
C. The Belvedere Museum. D. The ZOOM Children's Museum.
23. What is the feature of the ZOOM Children's Museum?
- A. It offers some museum hunts. B. It stores some famous paintings.
C. It allows visitors to jog and bike. D. It offers kids entertainment programs.

B

Dexter pulled at the bottom of my jeans.

Dexter was our family pet; he was an ex-working farm dog. He was very intelligent, so when he wanted me to follow him, that was just what I would do.

We lived in a farming community and there were many lost animals. I was thinking probably he wanted me to rescue a stray sheep or cow. I followed him across the road and down to the stream where he stopped by some broken branches and started clearing them away from what looked like a messed-up bunch (堆) of fur from a dead rat.

He looked at me as if to say, "Are you going to help?"

I helped him move away the branches and heard a squeak(叫声) indicating whatever was there still alive. I discovered 3 little kittens, all exactly the same. They were so small that I could pick them all up at a time in one hand. Some horrid person had left them there. They could barely move and were near to death.

Feeding these kittens was a mission in itself. Word had got out in the community and there was plenty of help. Two weeks on, my neighbor approached me with an idea for the kittens. She was a caregiver at a local rest home.

They had 3 elderly ladies in there that barely spoke, just sat all day and waited to die. They refused to talk to each other and give each other support. They all had lost their husbands in the past year.

What she was suggesting was that we give each of them a kitten to look after. When the ladies saw the kittens, they were very excited. They got up off their chairs immediately and had smiles as wide as you could imagine. When getting their own kittens, they were very excited and couldn't wait to give the kittens special names.

For the three elderly ladies, the kittens were like a breath of fresh air. They finally had something to live for.

24. Why did Dexter pull at the bottom of the author's jeans?
- A. He was hungry. B. He wanted a walk.
C. He didn't like the author. D. He wanted the author to follow him.
25. What does the underlined word "stray" mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. Dead. B. Missing. C. Injured. D. Reduced
26. What can we learn about the three old ladies?
- A. They couldn't speak.
B. They worked at the rest home.
C. They couldn't find the purpose of life at one time.
D. They got along well with each other from the start.
27. What can we infer from the text?
- A. The kittens liked the old ladies B. The neighbor was careful and shy.
C. The author made a good living from kittens. D. The life of the ladies was changed by kittens.

C

When you think of money, do you feel like living in the moment and being responsible go against each other? Does guilt eat at you when you go out for lunch or a \$ 7 oat milk coffee? You don't have to think or feel this way, thanks to a flexible personal finance approach called conscious(有意识的)spending,

"A conscious spending plan allows you to look forward," said Ramit Sethi, author of best-selling *7 Will Teach You To Be Rich*. Conscious spending is all about spending freely on the things you love, as long as you cut costs determinedly on the things you don't. It's not about restriction. It's about being intentional with your money, and then spending on the things you love guilt-free.

What's most important in doing conscious spending is asking yourself specific questions about your financial goals and life desires: What do I love spending money on and why? How much do I need for fixed expenses, such as bills and rent? How much do I want to invest(投资) and save, and why? How much do I want to set aside for things like drinks with a friend or a parking ticket?

Your answers to these questions make up what Sethi calls your "rich life"—your life and financial goals that are unique to you, not influenced by what anyone else thinks you should do. When you've already intentionally thought about what you value, you don't have to feel anxious,

doubtful or guilty.

A personal example: I recently decided that on workdays, I'd drink the office instant coffee instead of spending several dollars on oat milk coffees a few times per week. Weekends would be when I allow myself to have fun at coffee shops with friends. I made this decision because on weekdays, needing more energy was my only reason-for wanting coffee—whereas enjoying better coffee and quality time at my favorite coffee shops on the weekends was more important to me. In this way, I get what I want out of my coffee-drinking by consciously focusing on what's most valuable to me, rather than restricting all coffee purchases.

28. What does “conscious spending” teach us to do?

- A. To manage personal finance flexibly. B. To spend money with a clear purpose.
C. To save money by every possible means. D. To stop feeling guilty about our spending.

29. What does a “rich life” mean according to Sethi?

- A. A life with enormous wealth. B. A life with big financial goals.
C. A life guided by our own value. D. A life not controlled by our feelings.

30. what led to the author's decision according to the last paragraph?

- A. His personal needs. B. His friend's advice.
C. His financial condition. D. His workmates' influence.

31. What does the author suggest people do?

- A. Spend money in a wise way. B. Obtain important life lessons.
C. Save money for guilt-free spending. D. Have a good attitude towards money.

D

Hands-on exhibits are main parts of science and children's museums around the world, and kids love them. The exhibits invite children to explore scientific concepts in fun and playful ways. But do kids actually learn from them? Ideally, museum staff and parents are on hand to help guide the children through the exhibits and boost learning, but that is not always possible.

Researchers from Carnegie Mellon University's Human-Computer Interaction Institute (HCII) have demonstrated a more effective way to support learning and increase engagement. They used artificial intelligence to create a new genre of interactive, hands-on exhibit that includes an intelligent, virtual assistant to interact with visitors.

When the researchers compared their intelligent exhibit to a tradition alone, they found that the intelligent exhibit increased learning and the time spent on the exhibit. “Having artificial intelligence and computer vision turned the play into learning,” said Nesra Yennier, HCII faculty.



member and head of the project, who called the results “purposeful play”.

Earthquake tables are popular exhibits. Yannier led a team of researchers that built an AI-enhanced earthquake table outfitted with a camera, touchscreen, large display and an intelligent agent, NoRilla, that replaced the signs. (NoRilla—a virtual gorilla—interacts with participants, taking them through different challenges and asking questions about why towers did or didn't fall along the way and helping them make scientific discoveries.

The team—Yannier, Ken Koedinger and Scott Hudson respectively from CMU, Kevin Crowley of the University of Pittsburgh, and Youngwook Do of the Georgia Institute of Technology—tested their intelligent earthquake exhibit at the Carnegie Science Center in Pittsburgh.

Elementary-school-aged children attending a summer camp interacted with either the intelligent or traditional exhibit and completed pre-and post-tests as well as surveys to estimate what they had learned and how much they had enjoyed the experiment. Researchers also observed visitors interacting with the exhibit during regular hours.

The pre-and post-tests and surveys revealed that children learned significantly more from the AI-enhanced intelligent science exhibit compared to the traditional exhibit while having just as much fun. A surprising result was that even though children were doing more building in the traditional exhibit, their building skills did not improve at all, as they mostly engaged in random twisting rather than understanding the underlying concepts. The AI-enhanced exhibit not only helped children understand the scientific concepts better but also transferred to better building and engineering skills as well.

Nannier stressed that this technology will not only enhance lessons in a museum, but could also assist students in learning in the classroom or at home.

32. What can we know about NoRilla from the text?

- A. It works as a guide.
- B. It serves as a spokesman.
- C. It assists children to learn.
- D. It helps operate the museum.

33. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. A further explanation of the research.
- B. A reasonable inference based on research.
- C. Potential application of the research findings.
- D. Supporting evidence for the research results.

44. How did the researchers demonstrate the advantages of the intelligent exhibit?

- A. By giving an example.
- B. By showing specific data.
- C. By making a comparison.
- D. By doing some interviews.

35. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- A. To illustrate the benefits of hands-on exhibits.
- B. To introduce a new AI-enhanced intelligent exhibit.
- C. To advise parents to take their children to museums.
- D. To compare the traditional exhibit with the intelligent one.

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。

Go, also known as weiqi, is one of the oldest board games in existence, invented in China more than 2,500 years ago. Today, Go has spread not just to other Asian countries, but also to the West, as more Americans and Europeans have become interested in learning the game! Though, the cultural connotations(内涵)of Go have shifted over the years, _____ 36 _____

_____ 37 _____ Players using black and white stones take turns to move on the grids of a wood board, and players compete for territory by surrounding their opponents' stones. The complexity lies in the possibility of moves and strategies, which can seem very abstract for outsiders to the game. A common comparison is that unlike chess, which focuses on a "local" battle between individual pieces, _____ 38 _____

Generals in ancient China played Go to strengthen their military tactics. _____ 39 _____ Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger encouraged American military strategists to read Lai's 2004 text Learning from the Stones. Lai explains that Go informs us about Chinese strategic thinking, which is very different from American strategy.

However, some people don't interpret Go as a representation of Chinese strategy. _____ 40 _____ Dr. Marc L. Moskowitz, a professor at the University of South Carolina, shares an applicable strategy from the board game: "Unlike chess, in weiqi you could lose a pretty big group and still go on to win the game--you lose a battle to win a war."

- A. it can take a long time to master it
- B. The rules of Go are surprisingly simple.
- C. They lay emphasis on its significance as a cultural symbol.
- D. Go emphasizes global strategies on a more expansive board.
- E. they apply to many contemporary fields beyond the game board.
- F. Go have come efforts to make the game more inclusive with globalization.
- G. Today, some strategists argue learning Go is a way to understand Eastern military philosophy.

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)


6 / 10

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。

One day, a train was approaching the small town of Cheekyville. On the train was a(n) 41 man called William Warbler with a big suitcase. What made him most unusual, though, was the fact that whenever he needed to 42 he did it by singing opera. For example, answering a brief greeting like “good day”, William would 43, “Gooood dayyy to youuuuuuuuu ...tooOOOO!” No one could get a normal 44 out of him and sometimes they made fun of his 45. However, the news that William had got a 46 in a very important opera in the nation's capital 47 everyone in the town. What's more, it was a great 48 and William became popular. When he was being interviewed by reporters at the end of his performance, he answered their questions by speaking rather than 49 with a clear voice.

From that day, William 50 singing at all hours and he did it only during his stage appearances. Some people still had no idea why he changed and continued believing him to be somewhat mad. However, they wouldn't have 51 so if they had seen what William kept in his 52. It was a large stone with a handwritten note on it, which said, “You never know when your 53 will come, so practice every second.”

People 54 realized that he only got the role in the opera because the 55 had heard him singing while William was buying a newspaper.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| 41. A. handsome | B. strange | C. polite | D. honest |
| 42. A. breathe | B. learn | C. communicate | D. win |
| 43. A. respond | B. lie | C. complain | D. whisper |
| 44. A. day | B. word | C. fact | D. letter |
| 45. A. appearance | B. clothes | C. behavior | D. age |
| 46. A. role | B. prize | C. lesson | D. ticket |
| 47. A. excited | B. surprised | C. disappointed | D. inspired |
| 48. A. competition | B. discovery | C. advertisement | D. success |
| 49. A. writing | B. laughing | C. crying | D. singing |
| 50. A. get about | B. called for | C. relied on | D. gave up |
| 51. A. predicted | B. heard | C. regretted | D. thought |
| 52. A. pocket | B. mouth | C. suitcase | D. hand |
| 53. A. dream | B. duty | C. chance | D. attempt |
| 54. A. immediately | B. hardly | C. normally | D. frequently |
| 55. A. audience | B. police | C. actor | D.  |

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。

Yue Opera, 56. _____ (originate) in Shengzhou city in Zhejiang province 57. _____ "little song class", was spread into Hangzhou and to Shanghai in the 1910s. In 1938, it formally 58. _____ (adopt) the name of Yue Opera.

Yue Opera is excellent at expressing emotions through singing. Actually, singing is a 59. _____ (dominate) part of Yue Opera. Its tunes are sweet and beautiful 60. _____ the performance is vivid and full of local flavor. Acrobatics or fighting scenes are rarely presented in Yue Opera. Stage properties and light effects are used, and its costumes 61. _____ (characterize) by soft materials in wonderful and bright colors.

By Now, many years of development has made Yue Opera 62. _____ most important opera style next to Peking Opera in China, 63. _____ (take) its theme from fairy tales, literary 64. _____ (classic) and historical stories. Being 65. _____ (extensive) local opera, Yue Opera was listed in the first group of national non-material cultural heritage list by the state council in 2006.

第四部分写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华。上周五你的外国朋友 Mike 带你去了西餐厅 Cliff Buffet 品尝美食。请给他写一封感谢信。内容包括:

- 1.表达谢意;
- 2.邀请 Mike 来家里晚餐;

注意:

- 1.写作词数应为 80 左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Tom,

Yours,

Li Hual

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。

One morning in October, Pam Bales checked the weather forecast posted by the Mount Washington Observatory before she drove to the mountain, which described conditions on the higher summits as "full-on winter". But based on her experience, Bales knew that her hike was realistic. Besides, she had two plans to avoid accidents, and took extra layers of clothing and a tent to protect her as conditions changed. At about 8:00 a. m., she stepped on the snow-covered Jewell

Trail.

The hike up the lower portion of Jewell Trail was pleasant. Bales felt excited as she walked up into the snowy paths. At 8:30 a.m., still below the treeline, she stopped and took the first selfie. At 10:30 a. m., the weather was showing its teeth. Bales added a shell jacket, goggles(护目镜) and mountaineering gloves to protect her from the cold wind and heavy fog. She made her way across the snow-covered ridge (山脊) toward Mount Washington and began to think about calling it a day and returning to her car. Then she noticed something: a single set of footprints in the snow ahead of her.

Bales followed the tracks cautiously for 20 to 30 yards, struggling to remain upright. She rounded a slight corner and saw a man sitting beside a large rock, without any movement. She approached him and said, "Oh, hello."

He did not react. He wore tennis sneakers, a light jacket and a pair of gloves, and his head was bare. He looked wet; thick frost covered his jacket. His eyes tracked her slowly, and he barely moved his head. At this moment, Bales realized that her hike now transitioned to a full-on rescue mission.

"What is your name?" she asked.

He did not respond.

"Do you know where you are?"

Nothing. It was obvious that nothing was connecting for him. He was hypothermic (体温过低的) and in really big trouble.

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。

As she put him against the rock, she checked him for any sign of injury. __

Bales told the man that they should get out of here before dark. _

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