2023 全国 II 卷新高考真题

英　　语

本试卷共 12 页。考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项: 1. 答题前, 考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚, 将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。

2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂; 非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写, 字体工整、笔迹清楚。

3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。

4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出, 确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。

5. 保持卡面清洁, 不要折叠, 不要弄破、弄皱, 不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第一部分 听力(1-20 小题)在笔试结束后进行。

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

Yellowstone National Park offers a variety of ranger programs throughout the park, and throughout the year. The following are descriptions of the ranger programs this summer.

Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone (May 26 to September 2)

Whether you're hiking a backcountry trail (小径), camping, or just enjoying the park's amazing wildlife from the road, this quick workshop is for you and your family. Learn where to look for animals and how to safely enjoy your wildlife watching experience. Meet at the Canyon Village Store.

Junior Ranger Wildlife Olympics (June 5 to August 21)

Kids can test their skills and compare their abilities to the animals of Yellowstone. Stay for as little or as long as your plans allow. Meet in front of the Visitor Education Center.

Canyon Talks at Artist Point (June 9 to September 2)

From a classic viewpoint, enjoy Lower Falls, the Yellowstone River, and the breathtaking colors of the canyon (峡谷) while learning about the area's natural and human history. Discover why artists and photographers continue to be drawn to this special place. Meet on the lower platform at Artist Point on the South Rim Drive for this short talk.

Photography Workshops (June 19 &July 10)

Enhance your photography skills — join Yellowstone's park photographer for a hands-on program to inspire new and creative ways of enjoying the beauty and wonder of Yellowstone.

6/19 — Waterfalls &Wide Angles: meet at Artist Point.

7/10 — Wildflowers &White Balance: meet at Washburn Trailhead in Chittenden parking area.

1. Which of the four programs begins the earliest?

A. Photography Workshops.
B. Junior Ranger Wildlife Olympics.
C. Canyon Talks at Artist Point.
D. Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone.

2. What is the short talk at Artist Point about?

A. Works of famous artists.
B. Protection of wild animals.
C. Basic photography skills.
D. History of the canyon area.

3. Where will the participants meet for the July 10 photography workshop?

A. Artist Point.
B. Washburn Trailhead.
C. Canyon Village Store.
D. Visitor Education Center.

B

Turning soil, pulling weeds, and harvesting cabbage sound like tough work for middle and high school kids. And at first it is, says Abby Jaramillo, who with another teacher started Urban Sprouts, a school garden program at four low-income schools. The program aims to help students develop science skills, environmental awareness, and healthy lifestyles.

Jaramillo's students live in neighborhoods where fresh food and green space are not easy to find and fast food restaurants outnumber grocery stores. "The kids literally come to school with bags of snacks and large bottles of soft drinks," she says. "They come to us thinking vegetables are awful, dirt is awful, insects are awful." Though some are initially scared of the insects and turned off by the dirt, most are eager to try something new.

Urban Sprouts' classes, at two middle schools and two high schools, include hands-on experiments such as soil testing, flower-and-seed dissection, tastings of fresh or dried produce, and work in the garden. Several times a year, students cook the vegetables they grow, and they occasionally make salads for their entire schools.

Program evaluations show that kids eat more vegetables as a result of the classes. "We have students who say they went home and talked to their parents and now they're eating differently," Jaramillo says.

She adds that the program's benefits go beyond nutrition. Some students get so interested in gardening that they bring home seeds to start their own vegetable gardens. Besides, working in the garden seems to have a calming effect on Jaramillo's special education students, many of whom have emotional control issues. "They get outside," she says, "and they feel successful."

4. What do we know about Abby Jaramillo?

A. She used to be a health worker.
B. She grew up in a low-income family.
C. She owns a fast food restaurant.
D. She is an initiator of Urban Sprouts.

5. What was a problem facing Jaramillo at the start of the program?

A. The kids' parents distrusted her.
B. Students had little time for her classes.
C. Some kids disliked garden work.
D. There was no space for school gardens.

6. Which of the following best describes the impact of the program?

A. Far-reaching.
B. Predictable.
C. Short-lived.
D. Unidentifiable.

7. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Rescuing School Gardens
B. Experiencing Country Life
C. Growing Vegetable Lovers
D. Changing Local Landscape

C

Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object — the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

In this "book of books," artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. Adults are portrayed (描绘) alone in many settings and poses — absorbed in a volume, deep in thought or lost in a moment of leisure. These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments we can all relate to.

Books themselves may be used symbolically in paintings to demonstrate the intellect (才智), wealth or faith of the subject. Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. More recently, as books have become inexpensive or even throwaway, artists have used them as the raw material for artworks — transforming covers, pages or even complete volumes into paintings and sculptures.

Continued developments in communication technologies were once believed to make the printed page outdated. From a 21st-century point of view, the printed book is certainly ancient, but it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader. To serve its function, a book must be activated by a user: the cover opened, the pages parted, the contents reviewed, perhaps notes written down or words underlined. And in contrast to our increasingly networked lives where the information we consume is monitored and tracked, a printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, "off-line" activity.

8. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. An introduction to a book.　　B. An essay on the art of writing.

C. A guidebook to a museum.　　D. A review of modern paintings.

9. What are the selected artworks about?

A. Wealth and intellect.　　B. Home and school.

C. Books and reading.　　D. Work and leisure.

10. What do the underlined words "relate to" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Understand.　　B. Paint.

C. Seize.　　D. Transform.

11. What does the author want to say by mentioning the e-reader?

A. The printed book is not totally out of date.

B. Technology has changed the way we read.

C. Our lives in the 21st century are networked.

D. People now rarely have the patience to read.

D

As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you're lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it's unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.

Past research has found health and wellness benefits of nature for humans, but a new study shows that

wildness in urban areas is extremely important for human well-being.

The research team focused on a large urban park. They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding (编码) experiences into different categories. For example, one participant's experience of "*We sat and listened to the waves at the beach for a while*" was assigned the categories "sitting at beach" and "listening to waves."

Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a "nature language" began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. These include encountering wildlife, walking along the edge of water, and following an established trail.

Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example, the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break.

"We're trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it," said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study.

12. What phenomenon does the author describe at the beginning of the text?

A. Pocket parks are now popular.　　B. Wild nature is hard to find in cities.

C. Many cities are overpopulated.　　D. People enjoy living close to nature.

13. Why did the researchers code participant submissions into categories?

A. To compare different types of park-goers.　　B. To explain why the park attracts tourists.

C. To analyze the main features of the park.　　D. To find patterns in the visitors' summaries.

14. What can we learn from the example given in paragraph 5?

A. Walking is the best way to gain access to nature.

B. Young people are too busy to interact with nature.

C. The same nature experience takes different forms.

D. The nature language enhances work performance.

15. What should be done before we can interact with nature according to Kahn?

A. Language study.　　B. Environmental conservation.

C. Public education.　　D. Intercultural communication.

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。

As an artist who shares her journey on social media, I'm often asked by curious followers how to begin an art journey. Unfortunately, there is no magic list I can offer. I do remember, though, what it was like to be a complete beginner. So I've put together some good tips for starting an art journey.

·Start small. I suggest using a sketchbook (素描本) for small studies. These small studies provide inspiration and may be a springboard for more complex works in the future. ___16___ You'll want to look back on your journey to see how far you've come.

·Paint often and paint from life. There's no better way to improve than to put in those brush miles. Whether

you paint still lifes, portraits, or landscapes, paint from life as much as possible. ___17___

·Continually challenge yourself to try something new. ___18___ Artistic growth can be a bit painful. Welcome to the club； we've all been there. I love taking on challenges. I once took up a challenge to create a painting every day for a month and post the works online.

·___19___ Seeking and accepting constructive feedback (反馈) is crucial to growth. I post my work on social media and, in turn, have met some of the kindest people. They make me feel valued and respected, no matter my level of artistic ability.

The journey you're on won't follow a straight path. ___20___ Push through, give it time and put in the effort. You will harvest the rewards of an artistic life.

A. Get out of your comfort zone.

B. Make career plans and set goals.

C. Don't throw away your beginner art.

D. Share your work if you feel comfortable doing so.

E. You'll hit roadblocks, and you'll feel discouraged at times.

F. Evaluate your performance and, if needed, redefine your role.

G. You'll develop that painting muscle memory that only comes with repetition.

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。

In April last year, I saw a post on the PNP (Pilots N Paws) website from a family in Topeka. They had to move to Virginia but they were on a very tight ___21___. They could not afford to pay for ___22___ for their dog, Tiffy, and ___23___ wanted to take her with them.

It just ___24___ that I was planning another PNP flight with another pilot, Karen, who ___25___ to take Tiffy from Kansas City to Virginia. What I was to do was fly to Topeka to ___26___ Tiffy.

When I met Tiffy's owners, they seemed very ___27___. George, the husband, was trying to be calm, but I could tell this was ___28___ for him, having to leave his dog to a ___29___ and trust that everything would _____30_____.

After some goodbyes, I asked George and his wife to help me _____31_____ Tiffy into the plane. I promised to take care of Tiffy and _____32_____ them as soon as we got to Kansas City.

The flight was _____33_____, and Tiffy was a great passenger. The next day, she _____34_____ with Karen and made it back to George in Virginia within a few days. He was so _____35_____ and sent me a nice e-mail with pictures. It felt great to know that I had helped bring this family together again.

21. A. turn	B. budget	C. schedule	D. connection
22. A. food	B. shelter	C. medicine	D. transportation
23. A. desperately	B. temporarily	C. secretly	D. originally
24. A. appeared	B. proved	C. happened	D. showed
25. A. waited	B. offered	C. hurried	D. failed
26. A. see off	B. look for	C. hand over	D. pick up
27. A. confused	B. nervous	C. annoyed	D. curious

28. A. hard	B. fine	C. common	D. lucky
29. A. coworker	B. passenger	C. stranger	D. neighbor
30. A. speed up	B. work out	C. come back	D. take off
31. A. feed	B. follow	C. change	D. load
32. A. call	B. join	C. leave	D. serve
33. A. unnecessary	B. unexpected	C. unavoidable	D. uneventful
34. A. returned	B. fought	C. flew	D. agreed
35. A. thankful	B. generous	C. proud	D. sympathetic

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。

Whenever I tell people that I teach English at the Berlin Zoo, I almost always get a questioning look. Behind it, the person is trying to figure out who exactly I teach…the animals?

Since June 2017, right before the ___36___ (arrive) of the two new pandas, Meng Meng and Jiao Qing, I have been helping the panda keepers at the zoo to feel more comfortable and ___37___ (confidence) speaking English. And who do they speak English ___38___?

Not the pandas, even though ___39___ language used for the medical training instructions is actually English. They talk to the flood of international tourists and to ___40___ (visit) Chinese zookeepers who often come to check on the pandas, which are on loan from China. They also need to be ready to give ___41___ (interview) in English with international journalists. This is ___42___ they need an English trainer.

So, what are they learning? ___43___ (basic), how to describe a panda's life. It's been an honor to watch the panda programme develop ___44___ to see the pandas settle into their new home. As a little girl, I ___45___ (wish) to be a zookeeper when I grew up. Now, I'm living out that dream indirectly by helping the panda keepers do their job in English.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，外教 Ryan 准备将学生随机分为两人一组，让大家课后练习口语，你认为这样分组存在问题。请你给外教写一封邮件，内容包括；

1. 说明问题；

2. 提出建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Ryan,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 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。

When I was in middle school, my social studies teacher asked me to enter a writing contest. I said no without thinking. I did not love writing. My family came from Brazil, so English was only my second language. Writing was so difficult and painful for me that my teacher had allowed me to present my paper on the sinking of the Titanic by acting out a play, where I played all the parts. No one laughed harder than he did.

So, why did he suddenly force me to do something at which I was sure to fail? His reply: "Because I love your stories. If you're willing to apply yourself, I think you have a good shot at this." Encouraged by his words, I agreed to give it a try.

I chose Paul Revere's horse as my subject. Paul Revere was a silversmith (银匠) in Boston who rode a horse at night on April 18, 1775 to Lexington to warn people that British soldiers were coming. My story would come straight from the horse's mouth. Not a brilliant idea, but funny; and unlikely to be anyone else's choice.

What did the horse think, as he sped through the night? Did he get tired? Have doubts? Did he want to quit? I sympathized immediately. I got tired. I had doubts. I wanted to quit. But, like Revere's horse, I kept going. I worked hard. I checked my spelling. I asked my older sister to correct my grammar. I checked out a half dozen books on Paul Revere from the library. I even read a few of them.

When I handed in the essay to my teacher, he read it, laughed out loud, and said, "Great. Now, write it again." I wrote it again, and again and again. When I finally finished it, the thought of winning had given way to the enjoyment of writing. If I didn't win, I wouldn't care.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A few weeks later, when I almost forgot the contest, there came the news.

I went to my teacher's office after the award presentation.

英语听力

注意事项: 英语听力共两节, 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分。

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 Jack probably do this weekend?

A. Go camping. B. Visit a friend. C. Watch a film.

2. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Take care of her bags. B. Pack the food for her. C. Check the train schedule.

3. When will the man see Bob?

A. This Friday. B. This Saturday. C. Next Monday.

4. Why does the man apologize?

A. For the terrible food. B. For the overcharge. C. For the waiter's rudeness.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Writing a book. B. Holding a celebration. C. Buying a present.

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. Why does Sara make the phone call?

A. To ask for advice. B. To arrange an outing. C. To cancel an appointment.

7. What does David want to do?

A. Go to a dinner party. B. Talk to Sara in person. C. Work on the new case.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where is Jim now?

A. In a taxi. B. On a bus. C. In his office.

9. What is the woman's suggestion?

A. Going to the city center. B. Taking a short cut home. C. Meeting Jim in the park.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What did Clara do at the weekend?

A. She planted vegetables. B. She went to a yard sale. C. She visited her grandpa.

11. What did Mark find inside one of the books he bought?

A. A plane ticket. B. A family photo. C. A post card.

12. Where does Mark live?

A. Los Angeles. B. Chicago. C. Philadelphia.

13. What is the relationship between Mark and Ashley?

A. Brother and sister. B. Husband and wife. C. Father and daughter.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is probably the woman?

A. A teacher. B. A journalist. C. An athlete.

15. What does Victor find difficult as a member of the basketball team?

A. Adapting himself to the intense training.

B. Dealing with the pressure from the coach.

C. Regaining the skills learned in high school.

16. What does Victor say about the players on the team?

A. They are of the same age.

B. They are similar in character.

C. They are from different countries.

17. How does Victor feel about his team now?

A. It’s about to break up. B. It’s the best in Indiana. C. It’s getting stronger.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is Tom Hokinson?

A. Founder of a magazine. B. Publisher of a novel. C. Editor of a newspaper.

19. What do we know about the content of The Idler?

A. It’s old-fashioned. B. It’s wide-ranging. C. It’s student-targeted.

20. Why does the speaker give the talk?

A. To do a promotion. B. To discuss an issue. C. To introduce a lecturer.

参考答案

【答案】1. D　2. D　3. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了黄石国家公园提供的几项护林员项目。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据每个项目后的时间“**Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone** (May 26 to September 2) (在黄石体验野生动物（5月26日至9月2日）)”和“**Junior Ranger Wildlife Olympics** (June 5 to August 21) (少年游骑兵野生动物奥林匹克运动会（6月5日至8月21日）)”与“**Canyon Talks at Artist Point** (June 9 to September 2) (在 Artist Point 的峡谷会谈（6月9日至9月2日）)”以及“**Photography Workshops** (June 19 & July 10) (摄影研讨会（6月19日和7月10日）)”可知，四个项目中在黄石体验野生动物开始的时间最早。故选 D。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章“**Canyon Talks at Artist Point** (June 9 to September 2) (在 Artist Point 的峡谷会谈（6月9日至9月2日）)部分中的“From a classic viewpoint, enjoy Lower Falls, the Yellowstone River, and the breathtaking colors of the canyon (峡谷) while learning about the area’s natural and human history. (从一个经典的视角，欣赏下瀑布、黄石河和峡谷的壮丽色彩，同时了解该地区的自然和人类历史)”可知，在 Artist Point 的简短演讲主题是关于峡谷地区的历史的。故选 D。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章“**Photography Workshops** (June 19 & July 10) (摄影研讨会（6月19日和7月10日）)”部分中的“7/10 — Wildflowers &White Balance: meet at Washburn Trailhead in Chittenden parking area. (7/10——Wildflowers &White Balance：在奇滕登停车场的 Washburn Trailhead 举行)”可知，7月10日的摄影研讨会将在 Washburn Trailhead 举行。故选 B。

【答案】4. D　5. C　6. A　7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Abby Jaramillo 等老师在低收入学校发起的培养学生科学能力，环保意识以及健康生活方式的 Urban Sprouts 花园项目，让学生通过体验乡村生活，对学生影响深远。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“And at first it is, says Abby Jaramillo, who with another teacher started Urban Sprouts, a school garden program at four low-income schools.(起初是这样的，艾比·哈拉米洛说，她和另一位老师在四所低收入学校启动了“Urban Sprouts”学校花园项目。)”可知，艾比·哈拉米洛是 Urban Sprouts 的发起者。故选 D。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“she says. “They come to us thinking vegetables are awful, dirt is awful, insects are awful.” Though some are initially scared of the insects and turned off by the dirt, most are eager to try something new.(她说。“他们来找我们，认为蔬菜很可怕，泥土很可怕，昆虫也很可怕。”虽然有些人一开始害怕昆

虫，对泥土感到厌烦，但大多数人都渴望尝试新的东西。)”可知，项目之初，一些学生不喜欢园艺工作。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“She adds that the program's benefits go beyond nutrition. Some students get so interested in gardening that they bring home seeds to start their own vegetable gardens. Besides, working in the garden seems to have a calming effect on Jaramillo's special education students, many of whom have emotional control issues. “They get outside,” she says, “and they feel successful.”(她补充说，该计划的好处不仅仅是营养。有些学生对园艺非常感兴趣，他们带回家种子开始自己的菜园。此外，在花园里工作似乎对 Jaramillo 的特殊教育学生有镇静作用，他们中的许多人都有情绪控制问题。“他们走了出去，”她说，“他们觉得成功。”)”可知，这个项目不仅给学生提供了有营养的食物，而且许多学生回家开创了自己的菜园，对有情绪控制问题的学生也起到了镇静作用，从而推知，该项目的影响是深远的。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段的“And at first it is, says Abby Jaramillo, who with another teacher started Urban Sprouts, a school garden program at four low-income schools. The program aims to help students develop science skills, environmental awareness, and healthy lifestyles.(起初是这样的，艾比·哈拉米洛说，她和另一位老师在四所低收入学校启动了“Urban Sprouts”学校花园项目。该项目旨在帮助学生培养科学技能、环保意识和健康的生活方式。)”以及下文内容可知，文章主要讲述了 Abby Jaramillo 等老师在低收入学校发起的培养学生科学能力，环保意识以及健康生活方式的 Urban Sprouts 花园项目，让学生体验乡村生活，对学生影响深远。因此推断 B 项“体验乡村生活”符合文意，最适合作为本文标题。故选 B。

【答案】8. B　9. C　10. A　11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了印刷书籍和阅读对人类的重要意义。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，再根据文章第一段“*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object — the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. (*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* 这一活动是为书籍这一日常物品办的典礼，这里有来自世界各地博物馆的近三百件艺术品)”以及倒数第二段“Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. (在印刷机广泛使用之前，书籍是珍贵的物品，它们本身就可以成为艺术品)”可推知，本文最有可能出自一篇关于著作艺术的文章。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第二段“artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. (艺术品的选择和排列方式强调了不同时代和文化之间的联系。我们看到孩子们在家里或学校学习阅读的场景，这本书是几代人之间关系的焦点)”可知，选定的艺术品是关于书籍和阅读的。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词上文“artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. (艺术品的选择和排列方式强调了不同时代和文化之间的联系。我们看到孩子们在家里或学校学习阅读的场景，这本书是几代人之间关系的焦点)”以及“These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments (这些场景可能是数百年前绘制的，但它们记录了一些时刻)”可推知，此处指书籍是人类之间相互联系和理解的纽带，故与画线短语“relate to”意思最相近的为 A 项“理解、认识到”。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader (它仍然像任何电池供电的电子阅读器一样具有互动性)”以及“printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, “off-line” activity (印刷书籍仍然提供了完全私人的“离线”活动的机会)”可推知，本文作者提到电子阅读器想表达的是印刷书籍并没有完全过时。故选 A。

【答案】12. B　13. A　14. C　15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。城市化让人们越来越难以接触到自然，但一项新研究发现城市中的野生自然对人类健康和幸福感具有重要影响。研究团队对一座大型城市公园的游客进行调查，发现与野生自然的互动可以创造出一种可用的语言，帮助人们认识和参与最令人满意和有意义的活动。该研究呼吁保护城市中的野生自然。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段内容“As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you’re lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it’s unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.(随着城市的飞速发展，生活在城市地区的人们越来越难以接近大自然。如果你幸运的话，你住的地方附近可能会有一个袖珍公园，但在城市里找到相对天然的地方是罕见的)”可知，文章开头作者讲述了一种现象，在城市里，人们很难找到野生的自然。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding (编码) experiences into different categories. (他们调查了数百名公园游客，要求他们在网上提交一份书面总结，描述他们在公园里与大自然有意义的互动。然后，研究人员检查了这些提交的信息，将体验分为不同的类别)”可知，研究人员按照公园游客提交的在公园里与大自然互动的活动把游客分类，再根据第四段“Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a “nature language” began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. (在这 320 份提交的作品中，一种被研究人员称为“自然语言”的分类模式开始出现。在对所有提交的内容进行编码后，有六个类别被认为对游客最重要)”可推断，给游客分类是为了区分不同的游客类别。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段内容“Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example, the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break. (命名每一种自然体验创造了一种可用的语言，这有助于人们认识并参与到对他们来说最满意和最有意义的活动中。例如，沿着水边散步的经历可能会让一个年轻的专业人士在周末去公园徒步旅行时感到满意。在工作日回到市中心，他们可以在午休时沿着喷泉散步，享受一种更居家的互动方式)”可知，本段讲述了自然体验创造一种可用的语言，有助于人们识别并参与对自己来说最满意最有意义的活动，接下来以一个年轻的专业人士参与自然的方式举例说明，去公园时沿着水边散步让他感到满意，回到市中心工作时他可以通过沿着喷泉散步获得满足。因此推知，从第五段的例子中我们可以知道一样的自然体验可以呈现不同的形式。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘We’re trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it,” said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study. (“我们正试图创造一种语言，帮助将人类与自然的互动带回我们的日常生活中。要做到这一点，我们还需要保护自然，这样我们才能与它互动，”该研究的资深作者彼得·卡恩说。)”可推断，彼得·卡恩认为在我们与大自然互动之前我们应该先要保护自然。故选 B。

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

【答案】16. C　17. G　18. A　19. D　20. E

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章介绍了了一些开始艺术之旅的好建议。

【16 题详解】

根据前文“Start small. I suggest using a sketchbook (素描本) for small studies. These small studies provide inspiration and may be a springboard for more complex works in the future. (从小开始。我建议使用一个素描本进行小规模的学习和实践。这些小的学习和实践可以提供灵感，并成为未来更复杂的作品的跳板)”以及后文“You’ll want to look back on your journey to see how far you’ve come. (你会想要回顾一下自己的艺术之旅，看看自己已经取得多少进步)”可知，空处应是一个过渡句，从给出建议使用一个素描本进行小规模的学习和实践，到回顾自己的艺术之旅，所以 C 项“Don’t throw away your beginner art. (不要扔掉你的初学时的艺术作品)”符合文意，和后文形成顺承关系。故选 C 项。

【17 题详解】

分析设空处，位于段尾，是对本段的总结，根据前文“Paint often and paint from life. There’s no better way to improve than to put in those brush miles. Whether you paint still lifes, portraits, or landscapes, paint from life as much as possible. (经常作画，且从生活中作画。没有什么比不断练习更能提高你的艺术水平了。无论你是绘制静物、肖像还是风景，都要尽可能地从真实生活中去观察和绘制)”可知，本段主要讲述不断练习绘画，所以 G 项“You’ll develop that painting muscle memory that only comes with repetition. (你会逐渐形成只有通过反复练习才能获得的绘画肌肉记忆)”是对前文的总结。故选 G 项。

【18 题详解】

分析设空处，空处位于第二句，此处应是对前一句的进一步解释，并同时引出后文，根据前文“Continually challenge yourself to try something new. (不断挑战自己，尝试新事物)”以及后文“Artistic growth can be a bit painful. (艺术的成长可能会有点痛苦)”可知，A 项“Get out of your comfort zone. (走出你的舒适区)”是对前句的进一步说明，和后文构成顺承关系。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

分析设空处，位于段首，是本段的中心句，根据后文“Seeking and accepting constructive feedback (反馈) is crucial to growth. I post my work on social media and, in turn, have met some of the kindest people. They make me feel valued and respected, no matter my level of artistic ability. (寻求并接受有建设性的反馈对于你的成长非常重要。我在社交媒体上发布我的作品，并因此结识了一些最友好的人。无论我的艺术水平如何，他们都让我感到受到了重视和尊重)”可知，本段主要讲述了是分享自己的作品，所以 D 项“Share your work if you feel comfortable doing so. (如果你感觉舒适的话，分享你的作品)”符合文意，是本段的中心句。故选 D 项。

【20 题详解】

分析设空处，空处位于第二句，此处应是对前一句的进一步解释，并同时引出后文，根据前文“The journey you’re on won’t follow a straight path. (你的旅程不会是一条笔直的道路)”以及后文“Push through, give it time and put in the effort. You will harvest the rewards of an artistic life. (坚持下去，给它时间，付出努力。你将收获艺术生活的回报)”可知，E 项“You’ll hit roadblocks, and you’ll feel discouraged at times. (你会遇到障碍，有时你会感到气馁)”是对前句的进一步说明，和后文构成顺承关系。故选 E 项。

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)

【答案】21. B　22. D　23. A　24. C　25. B　26. D　27. B　28. A　29. C　30. B　31. D　32. A　33. D　34. C　35. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者通过 Pilots N Paws 网站帮助一家搬家的人将他们的狗接到另一个城市的过程。作者和另一位飞行员一起完成了这次任务，最终成功将这只狗带回到了它的主人身边。

【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们不得不搬到弗吉尼亚，但他们的预算非常紧张。A. turn 转折点；B. budget 预算；C. schedule 时间表；D. connection 联系。根据“They could not afford to pay for ___2___ for their dog, Tiffy,”可知，这个家庭的预算非常紧张。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们付不起他们的狗 Tiffy 的交通费，又非常想带她一起走。A. food 食物；B. shelter 庇护；C. medicine 药；D. transportation 交通。根据“They had to move to Virginia but they were on a very tight ___1___ .”及下文可知，这个家庭的预算非常紧张，所以付不起他们的狗 Tiffy 的交通费。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他们付不起他们的狗 Tiffy 的交通费，又非常想带她一起走。 A. desperately 非常、拼命地；B. temporarily 暂时地；C. secretly 秘密地；D. originally 起初。根据“wanted to take her with them.”可知，这家人非常想把狗一起带走。故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：碰巧我和另一名飞行员 Karen 正在计划另一次 PNP 飞行，他主动提出要把 Tiffy 从堪萨斯城带到弗吉尼亚。A. appeared 出现；B. proved 证明；C. happened 碰巧；D. showed 展示。根据“I was planning another PNP flight with another pilot, Karen,”可知，碰巧的是作者和另一名飞行员正在计划另一次 PNP 飞行。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：碰巧我和另一名飞行员 Karen 正在计划另一次 PNP 飞行，他主动提出要把 Tiffy 从堪萨斯城带到弗吉尼亚。A. waited 等待；B. offered 提供、主动提出；C. hurried 匆忙；D. failed 失败。根据“to take Tiffy from Kansas City to Virginia.”可知，Karen 主动提出帮忙把狗 Tiffy 从堪萨斯城带到弗吉尼亚。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我要做的就是飞到托皮卡去接 Tiffy。A. see off 为……送行；B. look for 寻找；C. hand over 移交；D. pick up 接载。根据“What I was to do was fly to Topeka”和常识可知，作者需要飞到托皮卡去接 Tiffy。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我见到 Tiffy 的主人时，他们看起来很紧张。A. confused 困惑的；B. nervous 紧张的；C. annoyed 恼怒的；D. curious 好奇的。根据“George, the husband, was trying to be calm, but I could tell this was ___8___ for him, having to leave his dog to a ___9___ and trust that everything would ___10___ .”可知，这家人看起来有点紧张和不安。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：丈夫 George 试着冷静下来，但我看得出来，这对他来说很难，他不得不把狗留给一个陌生人，并相信一切都会解决的。A. hard 困难的；B. fine 好的；C. common 常见的；D. lucky 幸运的。根据上文“was trying to be calm”以及下文“having to leave his dog to a ___9___ and trust that everything would ___10___ .”可推知，此处指把狗留给一个陌生人对主人来说很难。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：丈夫 George 试着冷静下来，但我看得出来，这对他来说很难，他不得不把狗留给一个陌生人，并相信一切都会解决的。A. coworker 合作者；B. passenger 乘客；C. stranger 陌生人；D. neighbor 邻居。根据“George, the husband, was trying to be calm, but I could tell this was ___8___ for him,”可知，要把狗留给一个陌生人。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：丈夫 George 试着冷静下来，但我看得出来，这对他来说很难，他不得不把狗留

给一个陌生人，并相信一切都会解决的。A. speed up 加速；B. work out 解决；C. come back 回来；D. take off 起飞。根据“George, the husband, was trying to be calm, but I could tell this was ___8___ for him,”可知，让狗的主人 George 相信一个陌生人一切都会解决好，对他来说很难。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：道别之后，我让 George 和他的妻子帮我把 Tiffy 送上飞机。A. feed 喂养；B. follow 跟随；C. change 改变；D. load 装载。load into 装入。根据“Tiffy into the plane.”可知，作者让 George 和他的妻子帮忙把 Tiffy 装入飞机。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我答应过会照顾好 Tiffy，一到堪萨斯城就给他们打电话。A. call 打电话；B. join 加入；C. leave 离开；D. serve 服务。根据“as soon as we got to Kansas City.”可知，作者承诺一到堪萨斯城就给他们打电话。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这次飞行平安无事，Tiffy 是个很棒的乘客。A. unnecessary 没有必要的；B. unexpected 意想不到的；C. unavoidable 不可避免的；D. uneventful 太平无事的。根据“and Tiffy was a great passenger.”可知，这次飞行一切都平安无事。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：第二天，她和 Karen 一起坐飞机，几天后就回到了弗吉尼亚州的 George 那里。A. returned 返回；B. fought 打仗；C. flew 飞；D. agreed 同意。根据“It just ___4___ that I was planning another PNP flight with another pilot, Karen, who ___5___ to take Tiffy from Kansas City to Virginia.”可知，Karen 带狗 Tiffy 飞往弗吉尼亚州。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他非常感激，给我发了一封很漂亮的电子邮件，并附上了照片。A. thankful 感激的；B. generous 慷慨的；C. proud 骄傲的；D. sympathetic 同情的。通读全文，再根据“and sent me a nice e-mail with pictures.”可推知，此处指对于作者的帮忙，George 非常感激。故选 A。

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

【答案】36. arrival

37. confident

38. with　39. the

40. visiting

41. interviews

42. why　43. Basically

44. and　45. wished

【解析】

【导语】本文是记叙文。讲述了作者在柏林动物园教英语。

【36 题详解】

考查名词。句意：从 2017 年 6 月开始，就在两只新大熊猫“萌萌”和“娇青”到来之前，我一直在帮助动

物园的熊猫饲养员更舒服、更自信地说英语。分析句子结构可知，空前是冠词，空后是介词，所以空处应填名词作介词 before 的宾语，arrive 的名词形式是 arrival，不可数名词。故填 arrival。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：从 2017 年 6 月开始，就在两只新大熊猫“萌萌”和“娇青”到来之前，我一直在帮助动物园的熊猫饲养员更舒服、更自信地说英语。分析句子结构可知，空处和前文的 comfortable 并列，作并列表语，应用形容词形式，confidence 的形容词形式是 confident。故填 confident。

【38 题详解】

考查介词。句意：他们和谁说英语？分析句子结构可知，根据句意此处强调双向交流，应用固定搭配：speak with sb.意为“与某人交谈”。故填 with。

【39 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：不是熊猫，尽管医学训练指导使用的语言实际上是英语。分析句子结构可知，此处特指用于医学训练指导使用的语言，表特指，应用定冠词修饰。故填 the。

【40 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他们与蜂拥而至的国际游客和来访的中国动物园管理员交谈，这些管理员经常来检查从中国租借来的大熊猫。分析句子结构可知，空后是名词，所以空处应填形容词作定语；visit 对应的形容词为 visiting“来访的”。故填 visiting。

【41 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：他们还需要准备好用英语接受国际记者的采访。分析句子结构可知，空前是动词，所以空处应填名词作宾语，interview 意为“采访”为可数名词，不止一段采访，应用复数形式。故填 interviews。

【42 题详解】

考查表语从句。句意：这就是他们需要英语培训师的原因。分析句子结构可知，空处引导表语从句，从句中结构完整，应该用连接副词连接，前文提到需要培训师的原因，此处是表达“这就是他们需要英语培训师的原因”之意，应用 why 引导表语从句。故填 why。

【43 题详解】

考查副词。句意：基本上，如何描述熊猫的生活。分析句子结构可知，空处修饰空后整个句子，应该用副词修饰，basic 的副词形式是 basically 位于句首，首字母应大写。故填 Basically。

【44 题详解】

考查连词。句意：我很荣幸能看到熊猫项目的发展，看到熊猫们在新家安顿下来。分析句子结构可知，“to watch the panda programme develop”和“to see the pandas settle into their new home”两者是并列关系，应该用 and 连接。故填 and。

【45 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：作为一个小女孩，我希望长大后成为一名动物园管理员。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少谓语动词，所以 wish 作本句谓语，和主语 I 之间是主动关系，根据后文的 grew 可知用一般过去时。故填 wished。

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 【答案】Dear Ryan,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3. I think it's not a good idea to randomly pair up students for the spoken English training after class. The reasons are as follows.

To begin with, randomly pairing up students may lead to unbalanced language abilities within the groups. This can hinder the progress of students as the more advanced one may dominate the conversation, leaving little room for the other students to improve. Besides, students may feel uncomfortable or less motivated if paired with someone who they don't get along with or have difficulty communicating with.

My suggestion is to group students based on their language abilities or to let students choose their own partners. This way, everyone can feel more comfortable practicing and improving their spoken English together.

Thank you for considering my suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇是应用文写作，要求考生给外教写一封邮件，告诉他将学生随机分为两人一组，让大家课后练习口语，你认为这样分组存在问题。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

首先：to begin with → first of all

提高：improve → progress

建议：suggestion → advice

选择：choose → select

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：My suggestion is to group students based on their language abilities or to let students choose their own partners.

拓展句：My suggestion is that we are supposed to group students based on their language abilities or to let students choose their own partners.

【点睛】[高分句型 1]

This can hinder the progress of students as the more advanced one may dominate the conversation, leaving little room for the other students to improve.（运用了现在分词作状语）

[高分句型 2]

Besides, Students may feel uncomfortable or less motivated if paired with someone who they don't get along with or have difficulty communicating with.（运用了省略句和 who 引导定语从句）

第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 【答案】 A few weeks later, when I almost forgot the contest, there came the news. I was informed that I won the first prize in the writing contest and that there would be an award presentation in two days. I was so happy

to hear the news that I immediately shared it with my teacher. “I knew you’d win! I am proud of you. You made it!” he said excitedly. Then came the big day. When I was invited to the stage to receive the award, I expressed my thanks to my teacher. I said, “It’s you who make me fall in love with writing, my social studies teacher. Without your recognition and guidance, I couldn’t have written this article. Again thank you very much!”

I went to my teacher’s office after the award presentation. My teacher was waiting for me. Holding my hands, he said “Congratulations! You are a good writer, so keep writing.” “You know I didn’t like writing before, but now I am crazy about it! I will try my best to create good works.” I said seriously. Since then, I have written many good works and now I am a famous writer. I owe my success to my social teacher who is a beacon in my life on the road to writing.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者上中学的时候，社会学老师邀请作者参加一个写作比赛。作者不喜欢写作，于是想都没想就拒绝了。但是在老师的鼓励下，作者同意试一试。作者在写作过程中虽然很累，但是没有放弃，坚持下来了。在作者最终完成写作时，作者感到写作让他很快乐，他已经不在乎输赢了。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“几个星期后，当我几乎忘记比赛的时候，传来了消息。”和第二段首句“颁奖后我去了老师的办公室。”可知，第一段可描写作者获得比赛一等奖，在颁奖典礼上作者表达了对社会老师的感激。

②由第二段首句内容“颁奖后我去了老师的办公室。”可知，第二段可描写老师鼓励作者继续写作，自此作者坚持写作取得了成功，作者将这一切归功于自己的老师。

2.续写线索：比赛消息传来——作者获奖——高兴——颁奖典礼感谢老师——颁奖后来到老师办公室——老师告诉作者坚持写作——作者表达了对写作的喜爱——作者写作取得了成功——感激老师

3.词汇激活

行为类

①告知：inform/tell

②成功做到：make it/succeed

③表达：express/convey

情绪类

①高兴的：happy/glad

②激动地：excitedly/with excitement

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I was informed that I won the first prize in the writing contest and that there would be an award presentation in two days. （运用了由连接词 that 引导的宾语从句）

[高分句型 2] It’s you who make me fall in love with writing, my social studies teacher.（运用了强调句）

[高分句型 3] I owe my success to my social teacher who is a beacon in my life on the road to writing.（运用了 who 引导的限制性定语从句）