2023 全国乙卷高考真题

英　　语

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 1.5 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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the book store.　B. In the register office.　C. In the dorm building.

2. What is the weather like now?

A. Sunny.　B. Cloudy.　C. Rainy.

3. What does the man want to do on the weekend?

A. Do some gardening.　B. Have a barbecue.　C. Go fishing.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A new office.　B. A change of their jobs.　C. A former colleague.

5. What do we know about Andrew?

A. He's optimistic.　B. He's active.　C. He's shy.

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 of the following does the woman dislike?

A. The bedroom.　B. The sitting room.　C. The kitchen.

7. What does the woman suggest they do next?

A. Go to another agency.　B. See some other flats.　C. Visit the neighbours.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man doing?

A. He's making a phone call.

B. He’s chairing a meeting.

C. He’s hosting a program.

9. What makes Mrs. Johnson worried about her daughter in Africa?

A. Lack of medical support.

B. Inconvenience of communication.

C. Poor transportation system.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What position does the man apply for?

A. A salesperson.　B. An engineer.　C. An accountant.

11. Which aspect of the company appeals to the man?

A. The company culture.

B. The free accommodations.

C. The competitive pay.

12. What is difficult for the man to deal with?

A. Interpersonal relationships.

B. Quality-quantity balance.

C. Unplanned happenings.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does Robert sound when speaking of his being a writer?

A. Hopeful.　B. Grateful.　C. Doubtful.

14. What was Robert like before he was 9 years old?

A. He had wild imagination. B. He enjoyed sports.　C. He loved science.

15. What did Robert’s father do?

A. A teacher.　B. A coach.　C. A librarian.

16. What helped Robert become a writer?

A. Writing daily.　B. Listening to stories.　C. Reading extensively.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where was Open Tchaikovsky Competition held in 1986?

A. In Moscow.　B. In Chelyabinsk.　C. In Berlin.

18. What does Maxim say about the competition he attended at 10?

A. It inspired many young musicians.

B. It was the music event of his dreams.

C. It was a life-changing experience.

19. Which kind of music are the young players required to play?

A. Rock music.　B. Pop music.　C. Classical music.

20. What does Maxim value most in young players’ performance?

A. Expressiveness.　B. Smoothness.　C. Completeness.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

PRACTITIONERS

Jacqueline Felice de Almania (c.1322) highlights the suspicion that women practicing medicine faced. Born to a Jewish family in Florence, she moved to Paris where she worked as a physician and performed surgery. In 1322 she was tried for practicing unlawfully. In spite of the court hearing testimonials (证明) of her ability as a doctor, she was banned from medicine.	**James Barry** (c.1789 — 1865) was born Margaret Bulkley in Ireland but, dressed as a man, she was accepted by Edinburgh University to study medicine. She qualified as a surgeon in 1813, then joined the British Army, serving overseas. Barry retired in 1859, having practiced her entire medical profession living and working as a man.
Tan Yunxian (1461 — 1554) was a Chinese physician who learned her skills from her grandparents. Chinese women at the time could not serve apprenticeships (学徒期) with doctors. However, Tan passed the official exam. Tan treated women from all walks of life. In 1511, Tan wrote a book, *Sayings of a Female Doctor*, describing her life as a physician.	**Rebecca Lee Crumpler** (1831 — 1895) worked as a nurse for eight years before studying in medical college in Boston in 1860. Four years later, she was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree. She moved to Virginia in 1865, where she provided medical care to freed slaves.

1. What did Jacqueline and James have in common?

A. Doing teaching jobs.　　B. Being hired as physicians.

C. Performing surgery.　　D. Being banned from medicine.

2. How was Tan Yunxian different from the other practitioners?

A. She wrote a book.　　B. She went through trials.

C. She worked as a dentist.　　D. She had formal education.

3. Who was the first African American with a medical degree?

A. Jacqueline Felice de Almania.　　B. Tan Yunxian.

C. James Barry.　　D. Rebecca Lee Crumpler.

B

Living in Iowa and trying to become a photographer specializing in landscape (风景) can be quite a challenge, mainly because the corn state lacks geographical variation.

Although landscapes in the Midwest tend to be quite similar, either farm fields or highways, sometimes I find distinctive character in the hills or lakes. To make some of my landscape shots, I have traveled up to four hours away to shoot within a 10-minute time frame. I tend to travel with a few of my friends to state parks or to the countryside to go on adventures and take photos along the way.

Being at the right place at the right time is decisive in any style of photography. I often leave early to seek the right destinations so I can set up early to avoid missing the moment I am attempting to photograph. I have missed plenty of beautiful sunsets/sunrises due to being on the spot only five minutes before the best moment.

One time my friends and I drove three hours to Devil's Lake, Wisconsin, to climb the purple quartz (石英) rock around the lake. After we found a crazy-looking road that hung over a bunch of rocks, we decided to photograph the scene at sunset. The position enabled us to look over the lake with the sunset in the background. We managed to leave this spot to climb higher because of the spare time until sunset. However, we did not mark the route (路线) so we ended up almost missing the sunset entirely. Once we found the place, it was stressful getting lights and cameras set up in the limited time. Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely.

4. How does the author deal with the challenge as a landscape photographer in the Midwest?

A. By teaming up with other photographers.　　B. By shooting in the countryside or state parks.

C. By studying the geographical conditions.　　D. By creating settings in the corn fields.

5. What is the key to successful landscape photography according to the author?

A. Proper time management.　　B. Good shooting techniques.

C. Adventurous spirit.　　D. Distinctive styles.

6. What can we infer from the author's trip with friends to Devil's Lake?

A. They went crazy with the purple quartz rock.

B. They felt stressed while waiting for the sunset.

C. They reached the shooting spot later than expected.

D. They had problems with their equipment.

7. How does the author find his photos taken at Devil's Lake?

A. Amusing.　　B. Satisfying.

C. Encouraging.　　D. Comforting.

C

What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting? Even though Britain has a reputation for less-than-impressive cuisine, it is producing more top class chefs who appear frequently on our television screens and whose recipe books frequently top the best seller lists.

It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits. It is recently reported that the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining and around half of Britain's consumers would like to change or improve their cooking in some way. There has been a rise in the number of students applying for food courses at UK universities and colleges. It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and

young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK's obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking.

8. What do people usually think of British food?

A. It is simple and plain.　　B. It is rich in nutrition.

C. It lacks authentic tastes.　　D. It deserves a high reputation.

9. Which best describes cookery programme on British TV?

A. Authoritative.　　B. Creative.　　C. Profitable.　　D. Influential.

10. Which is the percentage of the people using more diverse ingredients now?

A. 20%.　　B. 24%.　　C. 25%.　　D. 33%.

11. What might the author continue talking about?

A. The art of cooking in other countries.　　B. Male chefs on TV programmes.

C. Table manners in the UK.　　D. Studies of big eaters.

D

If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part of humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had texts, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not. Writing is one of humanity's later achievements, and until fairly recently even many literate (有文字的) societies recorded their concerns not only in writing but in things.

Ideally a history would bring together texts and objects, and some chapters of this book are able to do just that, but in many cases we simply can't. The clearest example of this between literate and non-literate history is perhaps the first conflict, at Botany Bay, between Captain Cook's voyage and the Australian Aboriginals. From the English side, we have scientific reports and the captain's record of that terrible day. From the Australian side, we have only a wooden shield (盾) dropped by a man in flight after his first experience of gunshot. If we want to reconstruct what was actually going on that day, the shield must be questioned and interpreted as deeply and strictly as the written reports.

In addition to the problem of miscomprehension from both sides, there are victories accidentally or deliberately twisted, especially when only the victors know how to write. Those who are on the losing side often have only their things to tell their stories. The Caribbean Taino, the Australian Aboriginals, the African people of Benin and the Incas, all of whom appear in this book, can speak to us now of their past achievements most powerfully through the objects they made: a history told through things gives them back a voice. When we consider contact (联系) between literate and non-literate societies such as these, all our first-hand accounts are necessarily twisted, only one half of a dialogue. If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects.

12. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. How past events should be presented.　　B. What humanity is concerned about.

C. Whether facts speak louder than words.　　D. Why written language is reliable.

13. What does the author indicate by mentioning Captain Cook in paragraph 2?

A. His report was scientific.　　B. He represented the local people.

C. He ruled over Botany Bay.　　D. His record was one-sided.

14. What does the underlined word “conversation” in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Problem. B. History. C. Voice. D. Society.

15. Which of the following books is the text most likely selected from?

A. *How Maps Tell Stories of the World* B. *A Short History of Australia*

C. *A History of the World in 100 Objects* D. *How Art Works Tell Stories*

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Indoor plants might look as if they just sit around not doing much, but in many ways they are the unsung heroes of the home. ____16____, but studies have shown that they can promote people’s wellbeing by improving their mood (心情), reducing stress and helping their memory. What’s more, indoor plants are easy to look after and are not very expensive.

What are indoor plants?

Indoor plants, also known as houseplants or pot plants, are plants that like to grow indoors. Many of these species (物种) are not ideally suited to growing outside in the UK, especially in the winter. ____17____.

Why are indoor plants good for you?

Will Spoelstra, who works at the Royal Botanic Gardens, says, “____18____. I find during the winter months, plants around the house can really lift your mood.” Several studies have backed this up and found that indoor plants can improve creativity, focus and memory. There is also research showing that pot plants can clean the air around them by removing harmful gases, such as carbon dioxide. They also remove some harmful chemicals from paints or cooking. ____19____.

Which plants can you grow?

Aloe vera, peace lilies and spider plants are some of the species that are easy to grow indoors. You can buy plants from supermarkets, garden centres or online. Younger plants are often cheaper than fully grown ones, and you get to care for them as they mature — which is part of the joy of owning plants. “____20____,” Spoelstra says. “It can bring a new interest and focus into people’s lives and help to make the link between home and nature.”

A. All plants are different

B. Not only do they look beautiful

C. There are many benefits to growing plants indoors

D. Instead, they grow better inside, where it is warmer

E. Plants like peace lilies and devil’s ivy are among the best

F. Changing the pot of your plant from time to time will also help

G. Learning about the requirements of each plant can be very rewarding

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

To become the Olympic champion in the individual (个人) all-around event, Gabby Douglas had to leave everything she ____21____ best. She had to ____22____ her bedroom in Virginia. She had to say ____23____ to her

two dogs and to the beach, where she loved to ____24____ waves on her board. But it was ____25____ to take the leap (飞跃), however ____26____ it would be. Even at 14, Douglas knew that. So she ____27____ about 1,200 miles away from home, to ____28____ with a coach from China. She lived with a family she had never ____29____ and everything was new to her.

As it turned out, Douglas did ____30____ what she needed to do to become Olympic champion when she ____31____two Russians. The Chinese coach ____32____ Douglas into one of the best gymnasts in the ____33____, helping her skyrocket from an ____34____ member of the national team to the top of the sport. By ____35____ the Olympic all-around title, she became the first black woman to do so. She ____36____ the competition from beginning to end. She said she had felt ____37____ all along that she would win.

Not so long ago, Martha Karoly the coordinator (联络人) of the women's national team, did not think Douglas had what it ____38____ to be an Olympian. As time went by, she thought ____39____ that she could make the London Games-and win.

"I'm going to inspire so many people," she said. "I'm ready to ____40____." And shine she did.

21. A. tried	B. thought	C. judged	D. knew
22. A. take up	B. pack up	C. clean up	D. do up
23. A. goodbye	B. hello	C. thanks	D. no
24. A. cause	B. observe	C. ride	D. strike
25. A. common	B. time	C. fun	D. tough
26. A. breathtaking	B. heartbreaking	C. eye-catching	D. head-spinning
27. A. dropped out	B. moved on	C. pulled over	D. went off
28. A. reason	B. talk	C. compete	D. train
29. A. met	B. helped	C. understood	D. needed
30. A. approximately	B. gradually	C. exactly	D. possibly
31. A. defeated	B. pleased	C. respected	D. assisted
32. A. forced	B. transformed	C. persuaded	D. put
33. A. world	B. city	C. team	D. state
34. A. amateur	B. elected	C. average	D. enthusiastic
35. A. clarifying	B. defending	C. winning	D. demanding
36. A. followed	B. organized	C. watched	D. led
37. A. confident	B. nervous	C. excited	D. uneasy
38. A. viewed	B. appeared	C. mattered	D. took
39. A. now and then	B. more and more	C. far and wide	D. on and on
40. A. shine	B. fly	C. dance	D. score

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。

Beijing is a city bridging the ancient and the modern. From Buddhist temples to museums, narrow *hutong* ____41____ royal palaces, it is home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its layout, with the city keeping its carefully ____42____ (build) system of ring roads.

But for all its ancient buildings, Beijing is also a place ____43____ welcomes the fast-paced development of

modern life, with 21st-century architectural ____44____ (wonder) standing side by side with historical buildings of the past.

It is a distinct visual contrast (反差) that shouldn't work, ____45____ somehow these two very different worlds make a good combination. ____46____ (visit) several times over the last 10 years, I ____47____ (amaze) by the co-existence of old and new, and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage (遗产) while constantly growing. As a photographer, I have spent the last two years ___48___ (record) everything I discovered.

The ____49____ (remark) development of this city, which is consciously designed to protect the past while stepping into the modern world, _____50_____ (mean) there is always something new to discover here, and I could be photographing Beijing for the next 50 years.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

51. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词：

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起)不计分

Last Friday my mom decided to color his hair. She studied with all the hair products at the drugstore. The color she choose came in a box which had a picture of a woman that hair color looked just perfect. Mom was sure same color would look great on her. She put the new color on her hair or sat still for 30 minutes, just as the directions saying. However, instead of the brownish red hair she had hoped for, she final got purple hair. She went right into the shower to washing it, but it was no use. At least one thing proved truth: the color wouldn't wash out.

第二节 书面表达

52.

请以向学校英文报投稿的方式，用英语描述学习一项新技能的经历，及从中获得的体验和感受。

注意：1.词数 100 左右;

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

参考答案

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

【答案】1. C　2. A　3. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四位从医人员的生平与事迹。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第一部分中的“Born to a Jewish family in Florence, she moved to Paris where she worked as a physician and performed surgery. (她出生于佛罗伦萨的一个犹太家庭，搬到巴黎当医生并做外科手术)”以及第二部分中的“She qualified as a surgeon in 1813 (她获得了做外科医生的资格)”和“Barry retired in 1859, having practiced her entire medical profession living and working as a man. (Barry 于 1859 年退休，她以男人的身份生活和工作，从事了整个医学职业)”可知，Jacqueline 和 James 的共同点是都有资格进行外科手术。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，再根据文章第三部分中的“Tan wrote a book, Sayings of a Female Doctor, describing her life as a physician. (Tan 写了一本书《女医生的故事》，描述了她作为一名医生的生活)”可推知，Tan 与其他从业人员的不同之处在于她写了一本书。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第一部分中的“Four years later, she was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree. (四年后，她成为第一位获得医学学位的非裔美国女性)”可知，Rebecca Lee Crumpler 是第一位获得医学学位的非裔美国人。故选 D。

【答案】4. B　5. A　6. C　7. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者作为一名风景摄影师，在摄影途中发生的一些所见所闻。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第二段“I tend to travel with a few of my friends to state parks or to the countryside to go on adventures and take photos along the way. (我倾向于和几个朋友一起去州立公园或乡村探险，沿途拍照)”可知，作为一名中西部的风景摄影师，作者应对挑战的方式是去乡村或州立公园拍摄。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely. (尽管如此，回顾这些照片，它们仍然是我最好的一些照片，尽管如果我能明智地准备和管理我的时间，它们本可以拍得更好)”可推知，作者认为，风景摄影成功的关键是适当的时间管理。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“However, we did not mark the route (路线) so we ended up almost missing the sunset entirely. (然而，我们没有标出路线，所以我们几乎完全错过了日落)”可推知，作者在与朋友的魔

鬼湖之旅中，到达拍摄地点的时间比预期的要晚。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely. (尽管如此，回顾这些照片，它们仍然是我最好的一些照片，尽管如果我能明智地准备和管理我的时间，它们本可以拍得更好)”可推知，作者认为自己在魔鬼湖拍摄的照片是令人满意的。故选 B。

【答案】8. A　9. D　10. D　11. B

【导语】本篇是一篇说明文，介绍英国人在英国烹饪节目的影响下改变对烹饪的看法，并尝试新的烹饪习惯。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting?”（当你想到英国食物时，你会想到什么？你可能想到的是炸鱼薯条，或是一肉两菜的周日晚餐。但是，英国食物真的如此无趣吗？）可知，提及英国食物，大家往往只是想到炸鱼薯条和周日烤肉，所以人们通常会觉得英国食物平平无奇。故选 A 项。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“It’s thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits.”（正是由于电视上的这些大厨，而不是凭借广告宣传活动，英国人正在远离“一肉两菜”和速食餐，而变得更加愿意探索新的烹饪习惯。）和“It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.”（似乎电视节目帮助改变了人们对烹饪的看法。）可知，英国的烹饪节目能够改变英国人对烹饪的看法，尝试从传统的英式饮食走出来，尝试新的烹饪习惯，由此推知英国的烹饪节目具有很大的影响力。故选 D 项。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before.”（几乎三分之一的人表示他们现在使用的配料比以前更多，将近四分之一的人表示他们现在购买的配料质量比以前更好。）可知，三分之一左右的人，也就是 33%左右的人，使用的配料比以前更多。故选 D 项。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的最后一句“With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it’s no longer “uncool” for boys to like cooking.”（随着电视上出现越来越多男性厨师，男孩子喜欢烹饪不再是一件“不酷”的事了。）可知，接下来，文章应该具体介绍电视上的男性厨师，从而与上文形成语义连贯。故选 B 项。

【答案】12. A　13. D　14. B　15. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。本文讨论了仅仅依靠书面文本来讲述世界历史的局限性，并强调了将物品纳入历史叙事以更好地理解无文字社会的重要性。

【12 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part of humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had texts, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not. Writing is one of humanity's later achievements, and until fairly recently even many literate (有文字的) societies recorded their concerns not only in writing but in things. (如果你想讲述整个世界的历史，一段不以人类某一部分为特权的历史，你不能仅仅通过文本来讲述，因为世界上只有一部分人曾经有过文本，而世界上大多数人，在大多数时间里，都没有。写作是人类较晚的成就之一，直到最近，甚至许多有文字的社会也不仅用文字，而且用物件来记录他们所关心的事情。)”可推知，第一段主要讲述的是历史应该如何呈现给我们。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段首句“Ideally a history would bring together texts and objects, and some chapters of this book are able to do just that, but in many cases we simply can't. (理想情况下，历史应该将文本和物品结合在一起，本书的某些章节能够做到这一点，但在许多情况下，我们根本做不到。)”可推断，作者认为历史应该是文本和物品相结合的产物，但是很多情况下，我们做不到。再根据所举例子的下文“From the English side, we have scientific reports and the captain's record of that terrible day. From the Australian side, we have only a wooden shield (盾) dropped by a man in flight after his first experience of gunshot. (在英国方面，我们有科学报告和船长对那可怕的一天的记录。从澳大利亚方面来看，我们只有一个木制盾牌，这是一名男子在第一次经历枪击后在飞行中扔下的。)”可知，作者举这个例子是为了说明船长的记录是片面的，只从自己的角度描述了问题。故选 D。

【14 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线单词上文“The Caribbean Taino, the Australian Aboriginals, the African people of Benin and the Incas, all of whom appear in this book, can speak to us now of their past achievements most powerfully through the objects they made: a history told through things gives them back a voice. When we consider contact (联系) between literate and non-literate societies such as these, all our first-hand accounts are necessarily twisted, only one half of a dialogue. (加勒比海的泰诺人、澳大利亚的土著人、贝宁的非洲人以及印加人，所有这些人都出现在这本书中，他们现在都可以通过他们制造的物品向我们讲述他们过去最强大的成就：通过物品讲述的历史给了他们一个声音。当我们考虑诸如此类的有文化社会和无文化社会之间的接触时，我们所有的第一手资料都必然是扭曲的，只有对话的一半。)”结合划线句“If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects. (如果我们要找到对话的另一半，我们不仅要读文本，还要读物体。)”可知，我们对过去历史的了解，只是书写历史的人所想要让我们了解的历史，如果我们想要了解历史的另一半，我们不仅仅要读文本也要读对象。所以 conversation 指的是“历史”。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part of humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had texts, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not.(如果你想讲述整个世界的历史，一段不以人类某一部分为特权的历史，你不能仅仅通过文本来讲述，因为世界上只有一部分人的历史曾经被文字记录过，而世界上大多

数人，在大多数时间里，都没有。)”结合最后一段的“ If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects. (如果我们要找到对话的另一半，我们不仅要读文本，还要读物体。)”可知，本文讲述仅仅依靠书面文本来讲述世界历史有局限性，想要更好的了解历史就要将文本和物品结合在一起。从而推断文章最有可能选自《100 件物品中的世界史》。故选 C。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

【答案】16. B　17. D　18. C　19. E　20. G

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了什么是室内植物、室内植物带来的好处及你能种植哪些室内植物。

【16 题详解】

根据下文“but studies have shown that they can promote people’s wellbeing by improving their mood (心情), reducing stress and helping their memory.(而且研究表明，它们可以通过改善情绪、减轻压力和帮助增强记忆力来促进人们的健康)”可知，此处与下文是递进关系，构成 not only…but“不仅……而且……”结构。由此可知，B. Not only do they look beautiful(它们不仅看起来很漂亮)能够衔接下文，符合语境。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

根据上文“Many of these species (物种) are not ideally suited to growing outside in the UK, especially in the winter.(这些品种中的许多都不适合在英国户外生长，尤其是在冬天)”可知，有些植物不适合在户外寒冷的环境中生长，即适合在温暖的地方生长。由此可知，D. Instead, they grow better inside, where it is warmer(相反，它们在温暖的室内生长得更好)能够承接上文，符合语境。故选 D。

【18 题详解】

根据下文“I find during the winter months, plants around the house can really lift your mood.(我发现在冬天的几个月里，房子周围的植物真的能提升你的情绪)”可知，室内植物对人有好处。由此可知，C. There are many benefits to growing plants indoors(在室内种植植物有很多好处)能够衔接下文，符合语境。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

根据上文“There is also research showing that pot plants can clean the air around them by removing harmful gases, such as carbon dioxide. They also remove some harmful chemicals from paints or cooking.(也有研究表明，盆栽植物可以通过去除二氧化碳等有害气体来净化周围的空气。它们还能去除油漆或烹饪中的一些有害化学物质)”可知，盆栽植物能够清除有害物质。由此可知，E. Plants like peace lilies and devil’s tongue are among the best(像和平百合和魔芋之类的植物是最好的)能够承接上文，列举了在这方面做的最好的植物，符合语境。故选 E。

【20 题详解】

根据上文“Younger plants are often cheaper than fully grown ones, and you get to care for them as they mature-which is part of the joy of owning plants.(年轻的植物通常比成熟的植物便宜，而且你可以在它们成熟时照顾它们——这是拥有植物的乐趣之一)”可知，不同的植物需求是不同的。由此可知，G. Learning about the requirements of each plant can be very rewarding(了解每种植物的需求是非常有益的)能够承接上文，同时引起下文，下文“It can bring a new interest and focus into people’s lives and help to make the link between home and nature.”(它可以为人们的生活带来新的兴趣和焦点，并有助于建立家庭与自然之间的联系。)”具体介

绍了了解每种植物的需求的好处。故选 G。

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

【答案】21. D 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. B 26. B 27. D 28. D 29. A 30. C 31. A 32. B 33. A 34. C 35. C 36. D 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. A

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了美国体操运动员 Gabby Douglas 为了成为个人全能项目的奥运冠军，不得不远离家乡，去离家 1200 英里的地方，和一个来自中国的教练一起训练。最终在教练的训练下，Douglas 成为世界上最好的体操运动员之一，赢得奥运会全能冠军，成为了第一个获此殊荣的黑人女性。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意： 为了成为个人全能项目的奥运冠军，Gabby Douglas 不得不放弃她最熟悉的一切。A. tried 尝试；B. thought 思考；C. judged 判断；D. knew 知道；熟悉，了解。由上文“To become the Olympic champion in the individual (个人) all-around event, Gabby Douglas had to leave everything”和下文“1,200 miles away from home”可知，为了成为个人全能项目的奥运冠军，Gabby Douglas 放弃她最熟悉的一切，来到一个陌生的地方，故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：她不得不整理好她在弗吉尼亚的卧室。A. take up 从事；B. pack up 整理；收拾行李；C. clean up 清理；D. do up 装修。由上文“Gabby Douglas had to leave everything”和下文“her bedroom in Virginia”可知，整理好她的卧室，准备离开这里，故选 B。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她不得不和她的两只狗以及她喜欢在冲浪板上冲浪的海滩说再见。A. goodbye 再见；B. hello 你好；C. thanks 感谢；D. no 没有；否定的回答。由上“Gabby Douglas had to leave everything”可知，Gabby Douglas 要离开自己的家，所以与家里的狗说再见，故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她不得不和她的两只狗以及她喜欢在冲浪板上冲浪的海滩说再见。A. cause 引起；B. observe 观察；C. ride 骑；漂浮；D. strike 打击。由下文“waves on her board.”可知，此处表示冲浪，ride the waves 意为“冲浪”，故选 C。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但是，是时候迈出这一步了，无论这将是多么令人心碎。A. common 平民；普通；B. time 时间；C. fun 乐趣；D. tough 暴徒。由下文“to take the leap (飞跃)”可知，虽然离开自己所熟悉的一切很难，但是是时候该迈出这一步了，故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但是，是时候迈出这一步了，无论这将是多么令人伤心。A. breathtaking 激动人心的；B. heartbreaking 令人心碎的；令人伤心的；C. eye-catching 引人注目的；D. head-spinning 头晕的。上文提到的 Gabby Douglas 不得不放弃她最熟悉的一切可知，放弃自己所熟悉的一切是令人伤心，故选

B。

【27 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：所以她离家 1200 英里，和一个来自中国的教练一起训练。A. dropped out 退出；B. moved on 继续。C. pulled over 靠边停车；D. went off 离开。由下文“about 1,200 miles away from home,”可知，Gabby Douglas 到了一个离家 1200 英里的地方，故选 D。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：所以她离家 1200 英里，和一位来自中国的教练一起训练。A. reason 推理；B. talk 谈话；C. compete 竞争；D. train 培训。由上文“To become the Olympic champion in the individual (个人) all-around event”和下文“with a coach from China”可知，为了成为个人全能项目的奥运冠军，Gabby Douglas 离开家，由此可知，她来到这里是为了和一位来自中国的教练一起训练，故选 D。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她和一个素未谋面的家庭住在一起，一切对她来说都是全新的。A. met 遇到；见过；B. helped 帮助；C. understood 理解；D. needed 需要。由下文“everything was new to her.”可知，一切对她来说都是全新的，所以此处指她和一个素未谋面的家庭住在一起，故选 A。

【30 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意： 事实证明，Douglas 击败了两名俄罗斯选手，完全完成了她成为奥运冠军所需要做的一切。A. approximately 大约；B.gradually 逐渐地；C. exactly 准确地；完全；D. possibly 可能地。由下文“the Olympic all-around title, she became the first black woman to do so”可知，Gabby Douglas 获得了奥运会全能冠军，由此可知，Gabby Douglas 完全完成了她成为奥运冠军所需要做的一切，故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意： 事实证明，Douglas 击败了两名俄罗斯选手，完全完成了她成为奥运冠军所需要做的一切。A. defeated 打败；B. pleased 使高兴；C. respected 尊敬；D. assisted 帮助。由上文“what she needed to do to become Olympic champion”和下文“the Olympic all-around title, she became the first black woman to do so”可知，Douglas 击败了两名俄罗斯选手，成为了奥运冠军，故选 A。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这位中国教练让 Douglas 成为世界上最好的体操运动员之一，帮助她从国家队的普通队员一跃成为体操运动的顶尖选手。A. forced 强迫；B. transformed 转换；改造；彻底改变；C. persuaded 劝说；D. put 放。由下文“Douglas into one of the best gymnasts”可知，这位中国教练让 Douglas 变成世界上最好的体操运动员之一，transform...into 固定搭配，意为“使……变成……”，故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这位中国教练让 Douglas 成为世界上最好的体操运动员之一，帮助她从国家队的普通队员一跃成为体操运动的顶尖选手。A. world 世界；B. city 城市；C. team 团队；D. state 国家。由下文“the Olympic all-around title, she became the first black woman to do so”可知，Douglas 赢得奥运会全能冠军，所以说她是世界最好的体操运动员之一，故选 A。

【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这位中国教练让 Douglas 成为世界上最好的体操运动员之一，帮助她从国家队的普通队员一跃成为体操运动的顶尖选手。 A. amateury 业余爱好的；B. elected 当选的；C. average 平均的；普通的；D. enthusiastic 热情的。由下文“member of the national team to the top of the sport”可知，这位中国教练帮助 Douglas 从国家队的普通队员一跃成为体操运动的顶尖选手。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：通过赢得奥运会全能冠军，她成为了第一个获此殊荣的黑人女性。A. clarifying 分类；B. defending 打败；C. winning 赢得；D. demanding 要求。由下文“the Olympic all-around title, she became the first black woman to do so.”可知，Douglas 赢得奥运会全能冠军，故选 C。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她自始至终领先于竞争对手。A. followed 跟随；B. organized 组织；C. watched 观看；D. led 带领；领先。由下文“the competition from beginning to end”可知，比赛过程中，Douglas 一直领先于竞争对手，故选 D。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她说她一直坚信自己会赢。A. confident 自信的；坚信的；B. nervous 紧张的；C. excited 兴奋的；D. uneasy 不安的。由下文“all along that she would win.”可知，Douglas 一直坚信自己会赢，故选 A。

【38 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：就在不久前，女子国家队联络人 Martha Karoly 还认为 Douglas 不具备成为奥运选手所需要的条件。A. viewed 看待；B. appeared 出现；C. mattered 重要；D. took 需要。由下文“to be an Olympian”可知，此处表示 Martha Karoly 还认为 Douglas 不具备成为奥运选手所需要的条件，空处表示“需要”，故选 D。

【39 题详解】

考查短语词义辨析。句意：随着时间的推移，她越来越相信自己能够赢得伦敦奥运会。A. now and then 时不时地；B. more and more 越来越多；C. far and wide 广泛地；D. on and on 不断地。由上文“As time went by”和下文“that she could make the London Games-and win.”可知，随着时间的推移，Douglas 越来越相信自己能够赢得伦敦奥运会。故选 B。

【40 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“我准备好发光了”。A. shine 照耀；发光；B. fly 飞行；C. dance 跳舞；D. score 得分。由上文“I’m going to inspire so many people”和“And shine she did.”可知，Douglas 认为自己将会激励很多人，即自己会发光，影响到很多人，故选 A。

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

【答案】41. to　42. built

43. which##that

44. wonders

45. but　46. Having visited

47. was amazed

48. recording

49. remarkable

50. means

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了北京这座城市的古老建筑和现代化发展之间的独特结合，同时探讨了城市如何在不断发展的同时保护其丰富的遗产。作者作为一名摄影师，记录了这座城市的变化，并表示将来还会继续拍摄北京的风貌。

【41 题详解】

考查介词。句意：从佛教寺庙到博物馆，从狭窄的胡同到皇家宫殿，它拥有 3000 多年的辉煌历史，甚至从它的布局来看，这座城市一直保持着精心建造的环城道路系统。根据上文的“From Buddhist temples to museums”可知，空处和上文保持一致，表示“从……到……”，用介词 to。故填 to。

【42 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：从佛教寺庙到博物馆，狭窄的胡同和皇家宫殿，它是 3000 多年辉煌历史的家园，即使是在它的布局上，这座城市也保持着精心建造的环城公路系统。这里为非谓语动词担当定语，表示“精心建造的……”，和被修饰词“system of ring roads”之间为被动关系，用过去分词。故填 built。

【43 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：但是，除了古建筑，北京也是一个欢迎现代生活快节奏发展的地方，21 世纪的建筑奇迹与过去的历史建筑并存。这里为定语从句的关系代词，先行词为“a place”，在定语从句中担当主语，所以用关系代词 which 或 that 引导。故填 which/that。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：但是，除了古建筑，北京也是一个欢迎现代生活快节奏发展的地方，21 世纪的建筑奇迹与过去的历史建筑并存。分析句子成分可知，空处为名词形式；根据下文的“historical buildings of the past”可知，空处为名词的复数形式。故填 wonders。

【45 题详解】

考查连词。句意：但不知何故，这两个截然不同的世界却很好地结合在了一起。空前“It is a distinct visual contrast (反差) that shouldn’t work,”和空后“somehow these two very different worlds make a good combination.”之间存在转折关系，用 but。故填 but。

【46 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在过去的 10 年里，我多次访问北京，我惊讶于这里的新旧共存，惊讶于一个城市如何在不断发展的同时保持如此丰富的文化遗产。这里为非谓语动词担当状语，和主句主语“I”之间为主动关系；根据时间状语“over the last 10 years”可知，用完成时态，由此推断，空处用现在分词的完成时态。置于句首，首字母大写。故填 Having visited。

【47 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：在过去的 10 年里，我多次访问北京，我惊讶于这里的新旧共存，惊讶于一个城市如何在不断发展的同时保持如此丰富的文化遗产。这里为本句谓语动词，根据下文“how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage (遗产) while constantly growing.”可知，本句用一般过去时；主语 I 和动词 amaze 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。故填 was amazed。

【48 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：作为一名摄影师，我花了两年时间记录我发现的一切。spend time (in) doing sth.花费时间做某事。这里为非谓语动词担当宾语，用动名词形式。故填 recording。

【49 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这个城市的显著发展，是有意识地在保护过去的同时步入现代世界，这意味着这里总是有新的东西可以发现，我可以在接下来的 50 年里一直拍摄北京。分析句子成分可知，空处为形容词修饰名词“development of this city”。故填 remarkable。

【50 题详解】

考查时态。句意：这座城市的显著发展，在有意识地保护过去的同时步入现代世界，意味着这里总是有新的东西等待发现，我可以在接下来的 50 年里一直拍摄北京。这里为本句谓语动词，根据上下文可知，本句时态为一般现在时；主语为“development”，单数，所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 means。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

51.【答案】1. his → her

2. 删除 with

3. choose → chose

4. that → whose

5. same 前加 the

6. or → and

7. saying → said

8. final → finally

9. washing → wash

10. truth → true

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者的妈妈自己染发的故事。

【详解】1.考查代词。句意：上周五，我妈妈决定染头发。此处指“我妈妈染她的头发”，应用代词 her。故 his 改为 her。

2.考查动词。句意：她研究了药店里所有的护发产品。study 是及物动词，后面应该直接接宾语，介词 with 多余。故删除 with。

3.考查时态。句意：她选的颜色装在一个盒子里，盒子里有一张女人的照片，她的头发颜色看起来非常完美。此处是定语从句的谓语动词，由上文 Last Friday 可知，应用一般过去时。故 choose 改为 chose。

4.考查定语从句。句意：她选的颜色装在一个盒子里，盒子里有一张女人的照片，她的头发颜色看起来非常完美。此处是限定性定语从句，先行词是 woman，关系词在从句中作 hair 的定语，应用关系代词 whose 引导。故 that 改为 whose。

5.考查冠词。句意：妈妈确信同样的颜色在她身上会很好看。same 前常加定冠词。故 same 前加 the。

6.考查连词。句意：她把头发染成新的颜色，静静地坐了 30 分钟，就像说明书上说的那样。此处是并列顺承关系，不存在选择关系。故 or 改为 and。

7.考查动词时态。句意：她把头发染成新的颜色，静静地坐了 30 分钟，就像说明书上说的那样。as 引导方式状语从句，由语境可知，句子陈述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故 saying 改为 said。

8.考查副词。句意：然而，她最终得到的不是她所希望的棕红色头发，而是紫色的头发。此处修饰动词 got，应用副词，作状语。故 final 改为 finally。

9.考查非谓语动词。句意：她直接走进淋浴间去洗，但是没有用。此处不定式表目的，应用动词原形。故 washing 改为 wash。

10.考查形容词。句意：至少有一件事被证明是正确的：这种颜色洗不掉。prove 为系动词，表示“证明是”，后接形容词。故 truth 改为 true。

第二节 书面表达

52. 【答案】 When I was in my primary school, I had an opportunity to attend a musical contest held in my school. That was the first time I watched a live musical performance. The fantastic players touched me deeply.

I asked my parents allowing me to take up a piano lesson for beginner. In the beginning, it was quite difficult to read the notes on the stave. However, it did not demoralize me. I spent most of my leisure hours to practice piano. Although my fingers were painful after few hours practice, I felt satisfied if I could play a music piece completely.

Even though I will not pursue as my life career, I will still continue learning and playing piano as my hobby. It is simply because music is the best medication for my soul.

【导语】本篇书面表达属于记叙文，请以向学校英文报投稿的方式，用英语描述学习一项新技能的经历，及从中获得的体验和感受。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

机会：opportunity → chance

使沮丧：demoralize → discourage

满意的：satisfied → content

空闲的：leisure → spare

2. 句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：The fantastic players touched me deeply. I asked my parents allowing me to take up a piano lesson for beginner.

拓展句：The fantastic players touched me deeply, so I asked my parents allowing me to take up a piano lesson for beginner.

点睛

【高分句型 1】When I was in my primary school, I had an opportunity to attend a musical contest held in my school. (运用了 when 引导的时间状语从句)

【高分句型 2】Although my fingers were painful after few hours practice, I felt satisfied if I could play a music piece completely. (运用了 although 引导的让步状语从句和 if 引导的条件状语从句)