

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷）

英语风向卷（二）

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. In the car. B. In the school. C. In the company.
2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. How to feed dogs. B. How to help abandoned dogs. C. How to build a homeless shelter.
3. What can we learn from this conversation?
A. The woman has succeeded.
B. The man is testing the machine.
C. The woman is testing the machine.
4. Why did the man get injured?
A. His car was out of control. B. He accidentally fell down. C. He was knocked down by a car.
5. What does the woman mean?

A. She wants to get out of the car. B. She wants to talk with the man. C. She wants to go to the hospital.

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. Who is the man buying books for?
A. His daughter. B. Himself. C. His son.

7. Which book did the man buy?

- A. An English grammar book.
- B. A vocabulary book.
- C. An English grammar book and a vocabulary book.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?
A. Outside the cinema. B. At a café. C. At the man's home.

9. Who is Jane waiting for?

- A. Jim. B. Rose. C. Her father.

10. What will Jim do to keep Jane warm?

- A. Tell her to go home. B. Let her enter the cinema. C. Buy her a cup of hot coffee.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why will the man go to China?

- A. To travel. B. To see the woman. C. To give a lecture.

12. What is the man consulting about?

- A. Lectures. B. China. C. Travel information.

13. What didn't the woman tell him to bring?

- A. Walking shoes. B. Sun hats. C. Sunglasses.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why does the man sell the car?
A. He can't afford the car. B. He wants to buy a new one. C. His cousin will go abroad to work.
15. How many doors does this car have?
A. Two doors. B. Four doors. C. The man doesn't know.
16. What color is the car?
A. Black. B. White. C. The man doesn't know.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What has been well-known to the world in China?
A. The grape. B. The tea. C. The wine.
18. How many prizes has Ningxia won in international competitions?
A. 6. B. About 200. C. Nearly 1, 000.
19. Which one isn't good for growing grapes?
A. Enough sunshine. B. Much rainfall. C. A semi-sandy soil.
20. How many Chinese wines are produced in Ningxia?
A. Half. B. One fourth. C. 130 million bottles.

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

From virtual tours to e-learning tools, museums and art galleries have been sharing resources using digital platforms to continue to connect with the public, share collections and stories.

Hastings Museum and Art Gallery

Hastings Museum and Art Gallery is a museum in Hastings with a diverse collection of local history, fine decorative arts and natural science. In addition, we have launched a digital museum via Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

The British Library

Our imaginative specialists managed to digitize the globes, which form one of the most beautiful parts in the British Library's vast map collection. The virtual globes would be made available for up-close interaction on the British Library's website throughout 2020, with the first ten due for release on 26 March.

Art UK

Art UK is the online home for every public art collection in the UK. Art UK is a charity, which features almost 250, 000 digitized artworks available online. Through our work, we make art available to everyone—for enjoyment, learning and research. We also offer users the opportunity to create and share albums of artworks as well as “digital surrogate (替代的) exhibitions”.

Leeds Art Gallery

The displays at Leeds Art Gallery have been selected by the staff to reflect the richness and variety of the collections. Established masterpieces are presented alongside lesser-known works. The exhibition includes recent acquisitions and long-term works from the collections. There are many collections—only a fraction (少量) of them are on display at any one time. When not on show, these may be seen by appointment at the Gallery.

21. Which is the most inviting to a geography lover?

- A. Hastings Museum and Art Gallery. B. The British Library.
C. Art UK. D. Leeds Art Gallery.

22. What is special about Art UK?

- A. It is an ideal museum for a family. B. It has the largest collection of art works.
C. It is a non-profit art learning service. D. It displays lesser-known works besides famous ones.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To introduce virtual tour options. B. To inform readers of art events.
C. To choose the best gallery in England. D. To popularize art knowledge to readers.

B



I have been a pet behaviorist for more than 25 years, helping animals “perform” on camera. But when a TV company asked if I could teach a dog to fly a plane, I faced the toughest challenge of my career.

Initially, I was hesitant about the project, which involved taking rescued dogs through training to control a light aircraft. I wondered if the idea was in the animals' interests but was won over by the program's aim: to prove that an abandoned dog is more capable than people might expect.

The crew were Alfie, Blondie and Shadow. We started with tasks that tested the dogs' memories and abilities, training them to perform complicated moves. By breaking down a complex trick into simpler tasks, I was able to get my boys to achieve performances.

The tasks gave us a good feeling that dogs might be most suited to flight school. I was delighted when Alfie and Shadow made it through, with another trainer's dog, Reggie.

We had six weeks to turn them into pilots. I built a copy of the plane's seats and controls. Another system in front of the dogs included lights—red for right, blue for left and white for straight. We operated it from the back.

After six weeks, I was delighted at how far the dogs had come. Their final test was to perform the figure “8”, making turns while controlling their altitude. We needed a human co-pilot to take them to 3,000 feet before giving control to the dogs. All of them performed admirably, flying the plane for a few minutes at a time.

According to this program, I realize that every animal has the potential to achieve amazing things if given the chance.

24. Why didn't the author take the program at first?

- A. He doubted whether it was good for the animals.
- B. Unwanted dogs' abilities were beyond expectations.
- C. It was the biggest challenge.

D. The dogs might not be interested.

25. How did the author train the dogs to fly a plane?

- A. He got help from three human assistants.
- B. He trained the dogs on a real plane.
- C. He used small tasks to train the dogs step by step.
- D. He let the dogs operate the aircraft on their own.

26. What did the dogs do on the final test?

- A. They flew the plane in the shape of the number 8.
- B. They flew the plane to 3,000 feet high.
- C. They flew the plane only in straight lines.
- D. They were helped by humans all the way.

27. Which of the following can best describe the author?

- A. Intelligent but cruel.
- B. Considerate and organized.
- C. Powerful but dishonest.
- D. Realistic and loyal.

C

A joint research team recently have developed a new electronic skin that is similar to human skin in strength, durability and sensitivity. The skin or e-skin may play an important role in next-generation personalized medicine, soft robotics and artificial intelligence (AI).

“The ideal e-skin will mimic (模仿) the many natural functions of human skin, such as sensing temperature and the touch, accurately and in real time, ” says leading researcher Yichen Cai. However, making suitably flexible electronics that can perform such delicate tasks while also used repeatedly is challenging, and each material involved must be carefully engineered.

Most e-skins are made by putting an active sensor on the surface that is attached to human skin. However, the connection between them is often too weak, which reduces the durability and sensitivity of the material; otherwise, if it is too strong, it won't be flexible enough, making it more likely to break the circuit.

“The landscape of skin electronics keeps shifting at a remarkable pace, ” says Cai. “The discovery of 2-D sensors has accelerated efforts to turn these quite thin but strong materials into

functional, durable and artificial skins.”

The new man-made skin built by the researchers could sense objects from 20 centimeters away. It could further make a quick response when touched in less than one tenth of a second. “It is a striking achievement for an e-skin to maintain toughness after repeated use, ” said Shen, another researcher, “which mimics the softness and rapid recovery of human skin.”

This type of e-skin could monitor a range of biological information, such as changes in blood pressure, which can be detected from movements of arms and legs. This data can then be shared and stored in the cloud via Wi-Fi.

“One remaining problem of the widespread use of e-skins lies in mass production of high-resolution sensors, ” adds group leader Vincent Tung, “however, the latest technology offers new promise.”

28. What's the feature of the new e-skin?

- A. It's flexible and sensitive. B. It is almost the same as human skin.
C. It has fragile electronics. D. It has proved important in areas like AI.

29. What can the new e-skin do?

- A. It can rapidly react to the touch. B. It can change humans' blood pressure.
C. It can heal the wounded skin quickly. D. It can adjust humans' temperature.

30. What does the underlined word “striking” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Slight. B. Noticeable. C. Well-known. D. Insignificant.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. A Breakthrough in High Technology B. Man-made Skin Improved
C. The Types of E-skin D. The Widespread Use of E-skin

D

How much free time do you need to be happier? Feeling overwhelmed by your to-do list can certainly make you unhappy, but new research suggests that more free time might not be the elixir (灵丹妙药) like many of us have dreamed.

Researchers found that people with more free time generally had higher levels of subjective well-being (幸福)—but only up to a point. People who had up to two hours of free time a day generally reported they felt better than those who had less time. But people who had five or more hours of free time a day generally said they felt worse. “While too little time is bad, having more time is not always better, ” said Marissa Sharif, an assistant professor of marketing at the Wharton School. For example, some adults struggle with the “retirement blues”, which can be due to much free time. They conducted several smaller online experiments. In one they asked participants to imagine having 3.5 to 7 free hours per day. They were asked to imagine spending that time doing “productive” things (like exercising) or to imagine doing “unproductive” activities (like watching TV).

The participants believed their well-being would suffer if they had a lot of free time during the day—but only if they used it unproductively. “In other words, how people use their free time matters, ” Sharif said. “Of course, what feels ‘productive’ is up to you. Free-time activities like knitting, reading, cooking or gaming are also known to put people in a state of flow. When people do find themselves with excessive (过多的) amounts of spare time, such as retirement or having left a job, our results suggest these individuals would benefit from spending their new-found time with purpose.”

32. What is the finding of the new study?

- A. Adults tend to feel happy in their free time.
B. Being too busy threatens people's physical health.
C. More free time does not definitely mean more happiness.
D. More and more people have little spare time.

33. Why does the author mention the example in paragraph 2?

- A. To emphasize the significance of spending free time.
B. To indicate the reasons for adults' being upset.
C. To forecast the retirement life in the future.
D. To prove the discovery of the new research.

34. What can we infer from Sharif's words in the last paragraph?

- A. Taking good advantage of free time will help bring people happiness.
- B. Attending too many activities may damage people's health.
- C. Spending spare time with friends often benefits people a lot.
- D. Having little free time may result in anxiety.

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The relationship between free time and happiness. B. The significance of money.
- C. The retirement life. D. The productive activities.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

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

Each year many people move to the Sun Belt in the southern United States. 36 No matter where these people come from or where they go, snowbirding is a great way to enjoy the best weather of the country and enjoy the wide variety of places.

Most of the time people use the word “snowbird” to refer to a retiree that travels to warm places during the winter months. However, snowbirding is certainly not limited to retirees. 37 A large population of snowbirds usually choose California, Arizona, Florida and Texas, which have mild weather during the winter.

38 Some people like to travel in their RVs (recreational vehicles), others have a second home in the location of their choosing. The second home provides all that a house can offer, but it doesn't allow the freedom to explore. The RV travelers, however, can get to wherever they want. In an RV, snowbirds can choose to set up a movable residence in one spot. They can also explore a wide variety of places. 39

For those people that have the ability to leave their homes for a few months during the winter to explore the southern areas, there are many benefits to have. 40 By snowbirding, they can also escape the cold. While this may seem purely for comfort, it can be for health and safety reasons as well.

- A. Retired people, of course, will hate it.

- B. They choose to seek a warm and sunny climate.
- C. Many snowbirds travel in their RVs around the Sun Belt.
- D. They can build new friendships and communities over the years.
- E. People of all ages have more freedom to spend months away now.
- F. There are many ways people choose to accomplish their snowbirding.
- G. Whatever advantages or disadvantages, people will choose the way they like.

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。

Last summer, my 14-year-old daughter, Hannah, joined a volleyball league. Due to her excellent performance, her coach 41 that we should transfer her to a better team.

My wife and I 42 a little. We weren't sure whether Hannah would adapt well to a new team. 43, Hannah seemed quite determined. She thought that it would 44 her if she was on a stronger team. So a month ago, she joined the team she desired.

Yesterday, Hannah invited me to watch a volleyball tournament. Hannah's team played against four other teams. But Hannah just stood on the sidelines, 45 for her team. She didn't even 46 to play on court.

I was really 47. But Hannah smiled throughout and came to give her teammates five once they 48. She was incredibly excited 49 she got a victory pin (徽章) and took a group picture at last.

On the way home, I asked her 50 if she wanted me to talk to the coach about going back to the original 51.

“Dad, absolutely not,” she replied. “Being part of the team is participating in the 52. I learned so much while I was 53 the games from the sidelines. I could see the 54 of the other girls so I could avoid making them in the future. I would know where I needed to 55. As well as my teammates, I am the winner. And if I hadn't 56, then who would

have given them emotional support? I'm part of the team.”

I was speechless.I had thought the 57 I saw on Hannah's face during the tournament was a cover for her pain.However, I was 58.

My daughter showed me what it 59 to be part of a team.She felt like she was part of something 60 than herself.I know she's prepared for her life ahead.

41. A.promised B. required C. suggested D. interviewed
42. A.hesitated B. regretted C. confirmed D. debated
43. A.Otherwise B. Besides C. Moreover D. However
44. A.defeat B. benefit C. protect D. discourage
45. A.cheering B. preparing C. waiting D. accounting
46. A.set a goal B. acquire the ability C. have the chance D. make an effort
47. A.positive B. upset C. happy D. determined
48. A.reformed B. profited C. scored D. developed
49. A.once B. where C. though D. when
50. A.carefully B. angrily C. confusedly D. surprisedly
51. A.mood B. game C. team D. position
52. A.experiments B. challenges C. travels D. adventures
53. A.sharing B. assisting C. playing D. watching
54. A.mistakes B. crises C. attempts D. secrets
55. A.escape B. quit C. improve D. guide
56. A.showed up B. given up C. hurried up D. caught up
57. A.curiosity B. smile C. concern D. silence
58. A.loyal B. right C. sure D. wrong
59. A.expects B. means C. proves D. decides
60. A.calmer B. wiser C. bigger D. firmer

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。

There's a good reason why macadamia nuts (澳洲坚果) are so popular.These yummy nuts 61 (know) for their rich buttery flavor that makes them great for dessert.However, these 62 (taste) treats are also hard to come by.At \$25 per pound, the macadamia nuts are also the 63 (expensive) nuts in the world.

So why are macadamia nuts so expensive? It has a lot to do 64 the nuts' slow harvesting process and costly import prices.

It takes a long time for macadamia trees 65 (bear) fruit.The nut is covered in a thick shell that protects it but also makes it difficult to tell 66 the fruit is ripe.This means the nuts have to be harvested by hand, 67 (make) the process more labor-intensive and costly.The nuts are harvested only five to six times a year.

For now, macadamia nuts are harvested in Australia, Hawaii, South Africa and Latin America.However, they could soon be readily available in countries 68 import them the most.China is reportedly planting macadamia trees and reports claim that 69 country will produce half of the global macadamia crop by 2022.Once this 70 (happen), macadamia nuts will no longer be the most costly nuts in the world.

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)

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: 在错的词下画一横线, 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。

Zhang Hua is a kind-hearted boy, who is always willing to helping others.Every morning he takes out of rubbish for an old neighbor who lived alone.Sometimes he takes a walk with her and tells her interested stories.Whenever he meets someone in troubles, he will lend a helping hand.As result,

he is high thought of in his neighborhood. However, some classmates misunderstand him, saying he is a fool. Some even think she expects something in return. But he doesn't care if they like him. In his opinion, helping others can not only bring him happiness and also make him proud of that he has done.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，得知某著名大学正在你所在的地区进行自主招生工作，你想报考该校的英语翻译专业。请你用英语给其负责人写一封申请信，内容包括：

1. 简述你的学习情况；
2. 介绍你的英语水平；
3. 表达期望。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
-
-