

2023 年北京市高考英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）第一节（共 15 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. (15 分) I was always timid (羞怯的). Being new to the school made me even (1) B, so it was surprising I'd (2) D to anyone around me. Now I was paying the price - to write a five - page essay on "Why I Should Not Talk in Class". That would take all night!
- After I got home, though, I took my time petting the cat - postponing the pain.
- When I finally sat down to (3) C, I began with the reasons Ms Black would want to hear. Talking kept me and my neighbours from (4) A. One paragraph down; now what? I chewed on my pencil. Aha! What if talking were the first step towards life as a criminal? Without the education I was throwing away, I'd turn to theft and go to prison. When I got out, people would say, "She used to talk in class." The pages began (5) B.
- But when mum got home from work, I was still (6) C, "Five pages! That's impossible!"
- "Well, you'd better get back to work, " she said. "and I want to read it when you're through."
- Soon after dinner, I handed the essay to mum. I half expected a (7) A - at least an "I hope you've learned your lesson". (8) D, mum laughed and laughed as she read.
- The next day, when Ms Black read the essay to the class, everyone laughed. I could (9) C they weren't making fun of me: they laughed because I had the power to tell a funny story. My (10) B still needed some nudging (激发), but I did learn I wasn't shy in print.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (1) | A. freer | B. shyer | C. calmer | D. happier |
| (2) | A. nod | B. point | C. listen | D. chat |
| (3) | A. weep | B. rest | C. write | D. read |

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| (4) | A.learning | B.playing | C.planning | D.laughing |
| (5) | A.standing out | B.flying by | C.breaking up | D.checking in |
| (6) | A.celebrating | B.longing | C.complaining | D.warning |
| (7) | A.lecture | B.reason | C.reward | D.solution |
| (8) | A.Therefore | B.Moreover | C.Meanwhile | D.Instead |
| (9) | A.hope | B.imagine | C.tell | D.predict |
| (10) | A.patience | B.confidence | C.tolerance | D.independence |

【答案】(1) - (5) BDCAB (6) - (10) CADCB

【解答】(1) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.freer 更自由的；B.shyer 更害羞的；C.calmer 更冷静的；D.happier 更高兴的。句意：初来乍到让我更加害羞，所以很惊讶我会和周围的人聊天。根据上句 I was always timid 可知我总是很胆小。说明刚到新学校让我更加害羞。故答案为 B。

(2) 考查动词及语境理解。A.nod 点头；B.point 指向；C.listen 听；D.chat 聊天。句意：初来乍到让我更加害羞，所以很惊讶我会和周围的人聊天。根据下句 Now I was paying the price - to write a five - page essay on "Why I Should Not Talk in Class". 可知现在我付出了代价 - - - 写一篇五页的文章，题目是“为什么我不应该在课堂上说话”。说明令人惊讶的是，我会和身边的任何人聊天。故答案为 D。

(3) 考查动词及语境理解。A.weep 哭泣；B.rest 休息；C.write 写；D.read 读书。句意：当我终于坐下来开始写作时，我从布莱克女士想听的理由开始。根据后文 "Well, you'd better get back to work, " she said."and I want to read it when you're through." 可知“好吧，你最好回去工作，”她说。“你看完后，我想看看。”说明我在写东西。故答案为 C。

(4) 考查动词及语境理解。A.learning 学习；B.playing 玩；C.planning 计划；D.laughing 笑。句意：谈话使我和我的邻居无法学习。根据前文 Now I was paying the price - to write a five - page essay on "Why I Should Not Talk in Class". That would take all night! 可知现在我付出了代价 - - - 写一篇五页的文章，题目是“为什么我不应该在课堂上说话”。那要花一整晚的时间！说明谈话使我和我的邻居无法学习。故答案为 A。

(5) 考查动词短语及语境理解。A.standing out 突显；B.flying by 飞过；C.breaking up 分手；D.checking in 登记入住。句意：书页开始飞逝。根据后文 Soon after dinner, I handed the essay to mum 可知晚饭后不久，我把文章交给了妈妈。说明文章开始飞逝。故答案为

B。

(6) 考查动词及语境理解。A.celebrating 庆祝；B.longing 渴望；C.complaining 抱怨；D.warning 警告。句意：但是当妈妈下班回家时，我还在抱怨，"五页！那不可能！"根据下句"Five pages!That's impossible!"可知"五页！那不可能！"说明我还在抱怨。故答案为 C。

(7) 考查名词及语境理解。A.lecture 说教；B.reason 原因；C.reward 奖励；D.solution 解决方法。句意：我有点期待一场说教 - - - 至少是一句"我希望你已经吸取了教训"。根据下文 at least an"I hope you've learned your lesson".可知我有点期待一场说教 - - - 至少是一句"我希望你已经吸取了教训"。故答案为 A。

(8) 考查副词及语境理解。A.Therefore 因此；B.Moreover 此外；C.Meanwhile 同时；D.Instead 相反。句意：相反，妈妈一边读一边笑。根据上句 I half expected a (7) - at least an"I hope you've learned your lesson". (我有点期待一场说教 - - - 至少是一句"我希望你已经吸取了教训"。)和下句 mum laughed and laughed as she read. (妈妈一边读一边笑。)可知前后句是相反的。故答案为 D。

(9) 考查动词及语境理解。A.hope 希望；B.imagine 想象；C.tell 告诉，判断；D.predict 预测。句意：我知道他们没有取笑我。根据下句 they weren't making fun of me 可知我知道他们没有取笑我。故答案为 C。

(10) 考查名词及语境理解。A.patience 耐心；B.confidence 自信；C.tolerance 忍受；D.independence 独立。句意：我的自信仍然需要一些推动，但我确实知道我在书面语方面并不害羞。根据上句 they laughed because I had the power to tell a funny story 可知他们笑了，因为我有能力讲一个有趣的故事。说明我非常自信。故答案为 B。

第二节 (共 15 分) 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

2. (15 分)

A

Every culture is riddled with unwritten rules, such as ones on punctuality (守时). I'm British. Soon after moving to Switzerland, I (1) threw (throw) a house - warming party and was greatly surprised when all 30 guests showed up (2) exactly (exact) on time. Years later, having moved to France. I turned up at the appointed hour for a dinner, only to find that no other guest (3) arrived/had arrived (arrive) and my hostess was still in her

sleeping suit.

B

Mangroves, known as "red forest" in China, grow between land and sea, characterised by their complex roots. When (4) seen (see) from afar, the mangrove forests appear more splendid.

Mangroves can help soften waves and protect (5) cities (city) from coastal winds. For these reasons, they are praised as "coastal guardians". Up to now, China (6) has established (establish) a number of protected areas with mangroves.

C

Nina has run marathons in 32 countries. All of her runs have a guiding purpose: to call attention (7) to global water issues. Nina recently finished her year-long series of runs in Chicago, (8) where thousands were attending a water conference. She called for action (9) to address (address) the struggles of people around the world (10) facing (face) "too little water or too dirty water". Her efforts have encouraged others to take part by running through a global campaign called "Run Blue".

【答案】 (1) threw (2) exactly (3) arrived/had arrived (4) seen (5) cities (6) has established (7) to (8) where (9) to address (10) facing

【解答】 (1) 考查动词时态语态。句意：搬到瑞士后不久，我举办了一个乔迁派对，当所有 30 位客人都准时出现时，我感到非常惊讶。描述过去的事情，所以用一般过去时态，故填 threw。

(2) 考查副词。句意：搬到瑞士后不久，我举办了一个乔迁派对，当所有 30 位客人都准时出现时，我感到非常惊讶。修饰动词，所以用副词，故填 exactly。

(3) 考查动词时态。句意：我在约定的时间赴宴，却发现没有其他客人来，女主人还穿着睡衣。描述过去的事情，所以用一般过去时态，也可以理解为 find 是过去发现，arrive 发生在 find 之前，所以是过去的过去，用过去完成时。故填 arrived/had arrived。

(4) 考查状语从句的省略。句意：从远处看，红树林显得更加壮丽。see 和句子主语 the mangrove forests 之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态 were seen，此处前后句子主语一致，所以前面省略了主语和 were，故填 seen。

(5) 考查可数名词的复数。句意：红树林可以帮助软化海浪，保护城市免受海风的侵袭。city 为可数名词，所以用名词复数表示不止一个，故填 cities。

(6) 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意: 到目前为止, 中国已经建立了一批红树林保护区。根据时间状语 Up to now, 可知用现在完成时态, 主语为专有名词, 所以 have 改为 has。故填 has established。

(7) 考查介词。句意: 她所有的跑步活动都有一个指导目的: 呼吁人们关注全球水资源问题。call attention to"唤起注意", 为固定搭配, 故填 to。

(8) 考查非限制性定语从句。句意: 最近, 尼娜在芝加哥结束了长达一年的系列跑步活动, 数千人在那里参加了一个水会议。先行词为地点名词, 在非限制性定语从句中作地点状语, 故填 where。

(9) 考查动词不定式。句意: 她呼吁采取行动, 解决世界各地面临"水太少或水太脏"的人们的斗争。此处为动词不定式作目的状语, 故填 to address。

(10) 考查现在分词。句意: 她呼吁采取行动, 解决世界各地面临"水太少或水太脏"的人们的斗争。face 和它所修饰的词 people 之间是主动关系, 所以用现在分词作后置定语, 故填 facing。

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分) 第一节 (共 28 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

3. (6 分) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Young Leaders programme empowers talents to make a positive difference in their communities through sport. Twenty - five Young Leaders are being selected every two years for a four - year period. They promote the Olympic values, spreading the message of sport for good.

To be an IOC Young Leader, you need to first complete the 4 - Week Learning Sprint (冲刺).

4 - Week Learning Sprint

The 4 - Week Learning Sprint, which will take place during November 2023, is a virtual learning programme. The sessions can be attended live or watched back after they are made available on the IOC channel. Each week, participants will be asked to complete a topic - specific reflection task.

The 4 - Week Learning Sprint is open to anyone, with the target audience aged between 20 and 28.

After successfully completing the 4 - Week Learning Sprint, you will need to submit a plan for a sport - based project, which you will work on if selected as an IOC Young Leader.

Requirements for the Applicants

- You have successfully completed the 4 - Week Learning Sprint.
- You have completed your high school studies.
- You have at least one year of work experience.
- You have strong public speaking skills.
- You are self - motivated and committed.
- You are passionate about creating positive change in your community.
- You are open to being coached and advised by experts and peers (同伴) .
- You are able to work with people from different backgrounds.

(1) In the 4 - Week Learning Sprint, participants will B .

- A.create change in their community
- B.attend a virtual learning programme
- C.meet people from different backgrounds
- D.promote the IOC Young Leaders project

(2) If selected as an IOC Young Leader, one will need to C .

- A.complete a reflection task each week
- B.watch sports on the IOC channel
- C.work on a sport - based project
- D.coach and advise their peers

(3) Which is a requirement for the applicants? B

- A.Spreading the message of sport for good.
- B.Having at least one - year work experience.
- C.Showing great passion for project planning.
- D.Committing themselves to becoming an expert.

【答案】(1) - (3) BCB

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据文章 4 - Week Learning Sprint 部分的 The 4 - Week Learning Sprint, which will take place during November 2023, is a virtual learning programme (为期 4 周的学习冲刺将于 2023 年 11 月进行, 是一个虚拟学习计划) 可知在为期 4 周

的学习冲刺中，参与者将参加一个虚拟学习项目。故选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据文章 4 - Week Learning Sprint 部分的 After successfully completing the 4 - Week Learning Sprint, you will need to submit a plan for a sport - based project, which you will work on if selected as an IOC Young Leader. (在成功完成为期 4 周的学习冲刺后，你将需要提交一份基于体育的项目计划，如果你被选为国际奥委会青年领袖，你将参与该项目。) 可知如果被选为国际奥委会的青年领袖，他将需要从事一个以体育为基础的项目。故选 C。

(3) 细节理解题。根据文章 Requirements for the Applicants 部分的 You have at least one year of work experience. (你至少有一年的工作经验。) 可知对申请人的要求是至少有一年的工作经验。故选 B。

4. (8 分) Sitting in the garden for my friend's birthday.I felt a buzz (振动) in my pocket.My heart raced when I saw the email sender's name.The email started off: "Dear Mr Green, thank you for your interest" and "the review process took longer than expected."It ended with"We are sorry to inform you..."and my vision blurred (模糊).The position - measuring soil quality in the Sahara Desert as part of an undergraduate research programme - had felt like the answer I had spent years looking for.I had put so much time and emotional energy into applying, and I thought the rejection meant the end of the road for my science career.

So I was shocked when, not long after the email, Professor Mary Devon, who was running the programme, invited me to observe the work being done in her lab.I jumped at the chance, and a few weeks later I was equally shocked - and overjoyed - when she invited me to talk with her about potential projects I could pursue in her lab.What she proposed didn't seem as exciting as the original project I had applied to, but I was going to give it my all.

I found myself working with a robotics professor on techniques for collecting data from the desert remotely.That project, which I could complete from my sofa instead of in the burning heat of the desert, not only survived the lockdown but worked where traditional methods didn't.In the end.I had a new scientific interest to pursue.

When I applied to graduate school, I found three programmes promising to allow me to follow my desired research direction.And I applied with the same anxious excitement as before.When I was rejected from one that had seemed like a perfect fit, it was undoubtedly

difficult. But this time I had the perspective (视角) to keep it from sending me into panic. It helped that in the end I was accepted into one of the other programmes I was also excited about.

Rather than setting plans in stone, I've learned that sometimes I need to take the opportunities that are offered, even if they don't sound perfect at the time, and make the most of them.

(1) How did the author feel upon seeing the email sender's name? A

A. Anxious.

B. Angry.

C. Surprised.

D. Settled.

(2) After talking with Professor Devon, the author decided to D .

A. criticise the review process

B. stay longer in the Sahara Desert

C. apply to the original project again

D. put his heart and soul into the lab work

(3) According to the author, the project with the robotics professor was B .

A. demanding

B. inspiring

C. misleading

D. amusing

(4) What can we learn from this passage? C

A. An invitation is a reputation.

B. An innovation is a resolution.

C. A rejection can be a redirection.

D. A reflection can be a restriction.

【答案】(1) - (4) ADBC

【解答】(1) 观点态度题。根据文章第一段 My heart raced when I saw the email sender's name. The email started off: "Dear Mr Green, thank you for your interest" and "the review

process took longer than expected."It ended with "We are sorry to inform you..." and my vision blurred (当我看到电子邮件发件人的名字时, 我的心跳加速。邮件开头写道: "亲爱的格林先生, 感谢您的关注"和"审查过程比预期的要长。"它以"我们很抱歉地通知你……"结束, 我的视线模糊了) 可知作者在看到电子邮件发件人的名字时感到焦虑。故选 A。

(2) 细节理解题。根据文章第二段 So I was shocked when, not long after the email, Professor Mary Devon, who was running the programme, invited me to observe the work being done in her lab. I jumped at the chance, and a few weeks later I was equally shocked - and overjoyed - when she invited me to talk with her about potential projects I could pursue in her lab. What she proposed didn't seem as exciting as the original project I had applied to, but I was going to give it my all. (因此, 当邮件发出后不久, 项目负责人玛丽·德文教授邀请我去观察她实验室的工作时, 我感到非常震惊。我欣然接受了这个机会, 几周后, 当她邀请我和她谈谈我可以在她的实验室里进行的潜在项目时, 我同样感到震惊和欣喜。她提出的建议似乎没有我申请的最初项目那么令人兴奋, 但我会全力以赴。) 可知与德文教授交谈后, 作者决定全心全意地投入实验室工作。故选 D。

(3) 推理判断题。根据文章第三段 I found myself working with a robotics professor on techniques for collecting data from the desert remotely. That project, which I could complete from my sofa instead of in the burning heat of the desert, not only survived the lockdown but worked where traditional methods didn't. In the end, I had a new scientific interest to pursue. (我发现自己正在和一位机器人学教授一起研究从沙漠中远程收集数据的技术。那个项目, 我可以在我的沙发上完成, 而不是在炎热的沙漠中, 它不仅经受住了封锁, 而且在传统方法不奏效的地方也奏效了。我有了新的科学兴趣去追求。) 可知机器人学教授的项目很鼓舞人心。故选 B。

(4) 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 Rather than setting plans in stone, I've learned that sometimes I need to take the opportunities that are offered, even if they don't sound perfect at the time, and make the most of them. (我明白了有时候我需要抓住提供的机会, 即使这些机会在当时听起来并不完美, 也要充分利用, 而不是一成不变地制定计划。) 可知本文主要讲述了最初的拒绝给予了更好的方向。因此 C. A rejection can be a redirection. "拒绝可以是重定向"符合题意。故选 C。

5. (6 分) In recent years, researchers from diverse fields have agreed that short-termism is now a significant problem in industrialised societies. The inability to engage with longer-term

causes and consequences leads to some of the world's most serious problems: climate change, biodiversity collapse, and more. The historian Francis Cole argues that the West has entered a period where "only the present exists, a present characterised at once by the cruelty of the instant and by the boredom of an unending now".

It has been proved that people have a bias (偏向) towards the present, focusing on loud attractions in the moment at the expense of the health, well-being and financial stability of their future selves or community. In business, this bias surfaces as short-sighted decisions. And on slow-burning problems like climate change, it translates into the unwillingness to make small sacrifices (牺牲) today that could make a major difference tomorrow. Instead, all that matters is next quarter's profit, or satisfying some other near-term desires.

These biased perspectives cannot be blamed on one single cause. It is fair to say, though, that our psychological biases play a major role. People's hesitancy to delay satisfaction is the most obvious example, but there are others. One of them is about how the most accessible information in the present affects decisions about the future. For instance, you might hear someone say: "It's cold this winter, so I needn't worry about global warming." Another is that loud and urgent matters are given too much importance, making people ignore longer-term trends that arguably matter more. This is when a pop star draws far more attention than, say, gradual biodiversity decline.

As a psychologist once joked, if aliens (外星人) wanted to weaken humanity, they wouldn't send ships; they would invent climate change. Indeed, when it comes to environmental transformations, we can develop a form of collective "poor memory", and each new generation can believe the state of affairs they encounter is nothing out of the ordinary. Older people today, for example, can remember a time with insect-covered car windscreens after long drives. Children, on the other hand, have no idea that insect population has dropped dramatically.

(1) The author quotes Francis Cole mainly to D .

A. draw a comparison

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