

2023 年 1 月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

选择题部分

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纸上。

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。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What will the speakers do next?

A. Visit a friend.

B. Pick up Billy.

C. Buy some beans.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Billy needs some beans for his science project at school. Maybe we can stop by a store on our way home.

W: Let's go to Greens. It's just around the corner.

M: Okay.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

Who is Andy Clarks?

A. A public librarian.

B. A TV actor.

C. A famous lawyer.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: Hi, Stephen, guess who I saw at the city library? Andy Clarkes — the leading actor in The Good Lawyer — the famous TV series.

M: What was he doing there? His popularity has slipped since the final season of the show.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Gifts for Jason. B. A baseball game. C. The woman's retirement.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】 W: It seems as if everybody is talking about Jason's retirement.

M: Yes, his office is filled with gifts. I gave him a T-shirt with a baseball pattern on it.

W: That's nice. I'll get him something this afternoon. Hope it's not late.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What went on at Cooper's last night?

- A. A movie show. B. A birthday party. C. A sales promotion.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Did you go to Cooper's last night?

M: No, was there anything special?

W: Yes, the employees dressed up as movie characters, and every customer received a discount card.

M: That was interesting.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What problem do the speakers have?

- A. They are late for work.
B. They get stuck in traffic.
C. They have lost their way.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】 W: Oh, the road is jammed with traffic again. We are going to be late for work.

M: Let's make a U-turn at the next crossroads and try another way.

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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. Where are the speakers?

A. At home.

B. At the office.

C. At the airport.

7. How does Sara sound?

A. Anxious.

B. Surprised.

C. Grateful.

【答案】 6. C 7. A

【解析】

【原文】 W: Do you think Janet could make it?

M: I'm sure she can. Have you tried calling her?

W: Yes, of course. But I can't get through. The flight has already been called twice. What are we going to do? Board without her? I should have reminded her at the office yesterday. She may have totally forgotten it.

M: Take it easy, Sarah. Let me call her home number. Oh, there she is.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What made Miss Johnson choose teaching as a profession?

A. Pressure from her family.

B. Her passion for the work.

C. A teacher's encouragement.

9. What does Miss Johnson think is the best part of her job?

A. Being with children.

B. Winning others' respect.

C. Learning different things.

10. What does Miss Johnson want her students to become?

A. Lifelong learners.

B. Creative thinkers.

C. Good communicators.

【答案】 8. B 9. A 10. A

【解析】

【原文】 M: Welcome to our program, Miss Johnson. Congratulations on winning the Teacher of the Year award.

W: Thank you, Peter. I'm more than happy to be here.

M: What inspired you to be a teacher, Miss Johnson?

W: Well, I've always loved to learn, but I've enjoyed teaching others even more. It's in the family.

M: Could you tell us what the best part about your job is?

W: Getting to know all of the different kids and communicating with them. I have always loved kids.

So, I will always enjoy that part of my job.

M: Then, what do you hope to achieve by being a teacher?

W: My goal is to help my students develop awareness of their strengths, weaknesses, and learning needs, and to enable them to learn throughout their lives.

M: That sounds great.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What does Becky like about living with her parents?

- A. They have a big house.
- B. They cook meals for her.
- C. They pay all her expenses.

12. What does Ethan suggest Becky do regarding her mother?

- A. Have patience.
- B. Provide company.
- C. Express gratitude.

13. Why is Ethan concerned about his parents living on their own?

- A. They may feel lonely.
- B. They may fail to get along.
- C. They may have an emergency.

【答案】 11. B 12. A 13. C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Ethan, have you thought about getting your own house?

M: Yeah. But I'm convinced my parents love having me back. What about you?

W: Um... Not sure yet. Right now, I enjoy getting my meals cooked for me every day.

M: Do you pay a contribution to the house?

W: Of course, I do. But it's still much less than I would pay to live in my own flat. Right?

M: Obviously.

W: The only thing I don't like is that my mom wants to know every part of my life. Becky, what are you doing tomorrow? Where? With whom? The same questions every day.

M: Moms are like that. They ask because they care. You've got to be patient with them. My parents ask those questions too, but I may not move out soon. The thought of leaving them fills me with fear. What if one of them falls over? What if they both have a fall together?

W: That would be terrible.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. Whose speech did the woman listen to this morning?

A. John Miller's.

B. David Thompson's.

C. Allan Brown's.

15. What is the workshop in the afternoon about?

A. Knowledge economy.

B. Risk assessment.

C. Employee motivation.

16. What does the woman say about her job?

A. It can be challenging.

B. It is truly interesting.

C. It will be rewarding.

17. What do the man and the woman both want to do?

A. Apply for a new position.

B. Offer their staff a salary raise.

C. Improve their management skills.

【答案】 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. C

【解析】

【原文】 W: It's a pretty good conference, huh?

M: Yeah. All speakers are well-known and knowledgeable in the subject matter. Did you listen to John Miller's speech on how to avoid business risks this morning?

W: No, I missed that one. I went to a speech at Alan Brown Hall. The speaker was David Thompson.

M: Oh, that should be a good one, too. I attended his lecture last year. By the way, there will be a workshop this afternoon on how to motivate employees. Are you interested?

W: Sure. I was promoted to the position of manager a few months ago. And I have to manage a staff of 12 people. It can be quite a difficult situation sometimes. That's why I am here today.

M: Same here. I only have seven people reporting to me. Yet, sometimes I feel like pulling my hair out. I need to find a way to create harmony within my department.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What does the speaker probably do?

A. She's a medical doctor.

B. She's a fitness instructor.

C. She's a swimming coach.

19. What is a common workout mistake?

A. Focusing only on building muscles.

B. Taking too many types of exercises.

C. Doing the same routine all the time.

20. How often does the speaker suggest people do hard workouts?

A. Once a week.

B. Twice a week.

C. Three times a week.

【答案】 18. B 19. C 20. B

【解析】

【原文】 W: Welcome to Star Fitness Club. I'm Tina Harrison. Before you start, I'd like to offer you some tips. We all know that regular exercise is important, but few of us know how to exercise properly. I've seen many people make the same workout mistakes in this place. One mistake people often make is sticking to the same routine. It is not good for building up your muscles. I'd like to suggest that you change your routine every other month. What's more, you can try different kinds of workouts, such as jogging, biking, or swimming. This can help keep your whole body in shape. Another mistake most people make is to workout intensely almost every day. You need to give your body a break, and allow time for the muscles to grow. It is not the harder the better. Two hard workout days every week is enough. If you really hate to skip a day, you can plan easy exercises on other days. However, experts' suggestion is that you take one day off completely each week.

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

Explorers Camp

- Full day camp for kids aged 5-13.

- Monday-Friday, July 8-26, 9am-4pm.

Week 1 | July 8-12

Week 2 | July 15-19

Week 3 | July 22-26

- Register for a single week or multiple weeks.

- Fees: \$365 per week.

- The last day to cancel registration and receive a full refund (退款) is June 15.

Camp Structure

The day is divided into two thematic sessions per age group. Campers have a three-hour morning class engaging with a morning theme (9am to 12 noon) and a one-hour lunch break, followed by another three-hour class engaging with an afternoon theme (1pm to 4pm). Snack periods are held throughout the day. All campers should bring their

own bagged lunch and snacks.

Camp Content

Explorers Camp organizes engaging arts, history and science-related activities in every class, and focuses on a range of topics that emphasize active learning, exploration and, most of all, fun! All camp sessions are created with age-appropriate activities that are tailored to the multiple ways that kids learn.

Camp Staff

Campers enjoy a staff-to-child ratio ranging from 1:4 to 1:7 depending on the age group. Instructors are passionate educators who are experts in their fields and have undergone training and a background check.

21. On which of the following dates can you cancel your registration with a full refund?

- A. June 12. B. June 22. C. July 19. D. July 26.

22. How are campers divided into different groups?

- A. By gender. B. By nationality. C. By interest. D. By age.

23. How many hours of class will you have altogether if you register for a single week?

- A. 15. B. 21. C. 30. D. 42.

【答案】21. A 22. D 23. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了探险家营地的相关信息。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “•The last day to cancel registration and receive a full refund (退款) is June 15. (取消注册并获得全额退款的最后一天是 6 月 15 日)” 可知，你可以在 6 月 12 日取消注册并全额退款。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Camp Structure** 部分中的 “The day is divided into two thematic sessions per age group.(白天按每个年龄组分为两个专题会议)” 可知，露营者按年龄划分成不同的小组。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “•Monday-Friday, July 8-26, 9am-4pm.(7 月 8 日至 26 日，星期一至星期五，上午 9 点至下午 4 点)” 可知，每周安排 5 天的活动。根据 **Camp Structure** 部分中的 “Campers have a three-hour morning class engaging with a morning theme (9am to 12 noon) and a one-hour lunch break, followed by another three-hour class engaging with an afternoon theme (1pm to 4pm).(露营者有一个三小时的上午课程（上午 9 点到中午 12 点）和一个小时的午休时间，然后是另一个三个小时的下午课程（下午 1 点到下午 4 点）)” 可知，全天有 6 个小时的课程。 $5 \times 6 = 30$ 。由此可知，如果你注册一周，你总共有 30 小时的课程。故选 C。

B

Live with roommates? Have friends and family around you? Chances are that if you're looking to live a more sustainable lifestyle, not everyone around you will be ready to jump on that bandwagon.

I experienced this when I started switching to a zero waste lifestyle five years ago, as I was living with my parents, and I continue to experience this with my husband, as he is not completely zero waste like me. I've learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you'll find encouraging if you're doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-always-supportive household.

Zero waste was a radical lifestyle movement a few years back. I remember showing my parents a video of Bea Johnson, sharing how cool I thought it would be to buy groceries with jars, and have so little trash! A few days later, I came back with my first jars of zero waste groceries, and my dad commented on how silly it was for me to carry jars everywhere. It came off as a bit discouraging.

Yet as the months of reducing waste continued, I did what I could that was within my own reach. I had my own bedroom, so I worked on removing things I didn't need. Since I had my own toiletries (洗漱用品), I was able to start personalising my routine to be more sustainable. I also offered to cook every so often, so I portioned out a bit of the cupboard for my own zero waste groceries. Perhaps your household won't entirely make the switch, but you may have some control over your own personal spaces to make the changes you desire.

As you make your lifestyle changes, you may find yourself wanting to speak up for yourself if others comment on what you're doing, which can turn itself into a whole household debate. If you have individuals who are not on board, your words probably won't do much and can often leave you feeling more discouraged.

So here is my advice: Lead by action.

24. What do the underlined words "jump on that bandwagon" mean in the first paragraph?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Share an apartment with you. | B. Join you in what you're doing. |
| C. Transform your way of living. | D. Help you to make the decision. |

25. What was the attitude of the author's father toward buying groceries with jars?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. He disapproved of it. | B. He was favorable to it. |
| C. He was tolerant of it. | D. He didn't care about it. |

26. What can we infer about the author?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. She is quite good at cooking. | B. She respects others' privacy. |
| C. She enjoys being a housewife. | D. She is a determined person. |

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. How to get on well with other family members.

- B. How to have one's own personal space at home.
- C. How to live a zero waste lifestyle in a household.
- D. How to control the budget when buying groceries.

【答案】 24. B 25. A 26. D 27. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者如何在家庭中过零浪费的生活方式。

【24 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线部分前文 “Chances are that if you're looking to live a more sustainable lifestyle, not everyone around you will be ready to(如果你想过一种更可持续的生活方式，可能不是你周围的每个人都准备好)” 及第二段中的 “I've learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you'll find encouraging if you're doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-always-supportive household.(在这个过程中，我学到了一些东西，我希望如果你在一个不总是支持你的家庭中尽最大努力去弄清楚如何做出改变，你会感到鼓舞)” 可知，如果你想过一种更可持续的生活方式，可能不是你周围的每个人都准备好加入这一运动。由此推知，划线词组 jump on that bandwagon 与 Join you in what you're doing.(加入你正在做的事情)意思接近。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的 “A few days later, I came back with my first jars of zero waste groceries, and my dad commented on how silly it was for me to carry jars everywhere. It came off as a bit discouraging.(几天后，我带着第一罐零废物杂货回来了，我父亲评论说，我到处带着罐子是多么愚蠢。结果有点令人沮丧)” 可推知，作者的父亲不赞成用罐子买食品杂货。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的 “Yet as the months of reducing waste continued, I did what I could that was within my own reach. (然而，随着减少浪费的几个月的持续，我尽了自己力所能及的努力)” 及 “Perhaps your household won't entirely make the switch, but you may have some control over your own personal spaces to make the changes you desire.(也许你的家庭不会完全改变，但你可以控制自己的个人空间，做出你想要的改变)” 可推知，作者是一个意志坚定的人。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 “Chances are that if you're looking to live a more sustainable lifestyle, not everyone around you will be ready to jump on that bandwagon.(如果你想过一种更可持续的生活方式，可能不是你周围的每个人都准备好加入这一运动)” 及第二段中的 “I've learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you'll find encouraging if you're doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-

always-supportive household.(在这个过程中，我学到了一些东西，我希望如果你在一个不总是支持你的家庭中尽最大努力去弄清楚如何做出改变，你会感到鼓舞)”可知，文章主要讲述了作者如何在家庭中过零浪费的生活方式。故选 C。

C

A machine can now not only beat you at chess, it can also outperform you in debate. Last week, in a public debate in San Francisco, a software program called Project Debater beat its human opponents, including Noa Ovadia, Israel’s former national debating champion.

Brilliant though it is, Project Debater has some weaknesses. It takes sentences from its library of documents and prebuilt arguments and strings them together. This can lead to the kinds of errors no human would make. Such wrinkles will no doubt be ironed out, yet they also point to a fundamental problem. As Kristian Hammond, professor of electrical engineering and computer science at Northwestern University, put it: “There’s never a stage at which the system knows what it’s talking about.”

What Hammond is referring to is the question of meaning, and meaning is central to what distinguishes the least intelligent of humans from the most intelligent of machines. A computer works with symbols. Its program specifies a set of rules to transform one string of symbols into another. But it does not specify what those symbols mean. Indeed, to a computer, meaning is irrelevant. Humans, in thinking, talking, reading and writing, also work with symbols. But for humans, meaning is everything. When we communicate, we communicate meaning. What matters is not just the outside of a string of symbols, but the inside too, not just how they are arranged but what they mean.

Meaning emerges through a process of social interaction, not of computation, interaction that shapes the content of the symbols in our heads. The rules that assign meaning lie not just inside our heads, but also outside, in society, in social memory, social conventions and social relations. It is this that distinguishes humans from machines. And that’s why, however astonishing Project Debater may seem, the tradition that began with Socrates and Confucius will not end with artificial intelligence.

28. Why does the author mention Noa Ovadia in the first paragraph?

- A. To explain the use of a software program.
- B. To show the cleverness of Project Debater.
- C. To introduce the designer of Project Debater.
- D. To emphasize the fairness of the competition.

29. What does the underlined word “wrinkles” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Arguments.
- B. Doubts.
- C. Errors.
- D. Differences.

30. What is Project Debater unable to do according to Hammond?

- A. Create rules. B. Comprehend meaning.
C. Talk fluently. D. Identify difficult words.

31. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Social interaction is key to understanding symbols.
B. The human brain has potential yet to be developed.
C. Ancient philosophers set good examples for debaters.
D. Artificial intelligence ensures humans a bright future.

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. B 31. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道，主要介绍的是在辩论中战胜人类的名为 Project Debater 的软件程序。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 “Last week, in a public debate in San Francisco, a software program called Project Debater beat its human opponents, including Noa Ovadia, Israel’s former national debating champion.(上周，在旧金山的一场公开辩论中，一个名为 Project Debater 的软件程序击败了它的人类对手，其中包括以色列前全国辩论冠军 Noa Ovadia。)” 可知，作者在第一段提到 Noa Ovadia 的目的是展示 Project Debater 的聪明。

故选 B。

【29 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段的 “Brilliant though it is, Project Debater has some weaknesses. It takes sentences from its library of documents and prebuilt arguments and strings them together. This can lead to the kinds of errors no human would make.(尽管 Project Debater 很聪明，但它也有一些弱点。它从文档库和预先构建的参数中提取句子，并将它们串在一起。这可能会导致人类不会犯的错误。)” 和 “will no doubt be ironed out(毫无疑问会被解决)” 可知，划线词所在句子表示 “这样的错误会被纠正，被解决”，划线词 wrinkles 的意思是 “错误”，和 errors 意思相近，故选 C。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的 “What Hammond is referring to is the question of meaning, and meaning is central to what distinguishes the least intelligent of humans from the most intelligent of machines. A computer works with symbols. Its program specifies a set of rules to transform one string of symbols into another. But it does not specify what those symbols mean. Indeed, to a computer, meaning is irrelevant.(Hammond 所指的是意义的问题，而意义是区分最不聪明的人类和最聪明的机器的关键。计算机使用符号。它的程序指定了一组将一串符号转换为另一串符号的规则。但它并没有具体说明这些符号的含义。事实上，对于计算机来说，意义是无关紧要的。)” 可知，根据 Hammond 的说法，Project Debater 不能理解意义，故选 B。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的 “Meaning emerges through a process of social interaction, not of computation, interaction that shapes the content of the symbols in our heads. The rules that assign meaning lie not just inside our heads, but also outside, in society, in social memory, social conventions and social relations.(意义的产生是通过社会互动的过程,而不是计算的过程,这种互动塑造了我们头脑中符号的内容。赋予意义的规则不仅存在于我们的头脑中,也存在于社会之外,存在于社会记忆、社会习俗和社会关系中。)” 可知,从最后一段我们能了解到社会互动是理解符号的关键。故选 A。

D

According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed(安装)has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them.

Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven't given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.

“Solar projects need to be good neighbors,” says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE)project. “They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy.” InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators(传粉昆虫).

Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities—and now there are guidelines for solar farms.

Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. “These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a valuable impact on everything that's going on in the landscape,” says Macknick.

32. What do solar developers often ignore?

- A. The decline in the demand for solar energy.
- B. The negative impact of installing solar panels.
- C. The rising labor cost of building solar farms.

D. The most recent advances in solar technology.

33. What does InSPIRE aim to do?

A. Improve the productivity of local farms.

B. Invent new methods for controlling weeds.

C. Make solar projects environmentally friendly.

D. Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.

34. What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. To conserve pollinators.

B. To restrict solar development.

C. To diversify the economy.

D. To ensure the supply of energy.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay

B. Solar Energy: Hope for the Future

C. InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture

D. Solar Farms: A New Development

【答案】32. B 33. C 34. A 35. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是用一种更加友好的方式建立一种新型的太阳能农场，这种新型的农场更有利于保护各种传粉昆虫，从而促进农业的发展。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Often, they’ll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.(通常，他们最终会用小石头填满该地区，并使用化学物质来控制杂草。结果是，许多社区，特别是在农业地区，将太阳能农场视为土壤的破坏者。)”可知，太阳能开发者采用不环保的方式处理太阳能板安装后产生的问题，导致人们把太阳能农场看作是土壤的破坏者，由此可以推断，开发者在安装太阳能板后忽略了其带来的负面影响。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land.(InSPIRE 正在研究“低影响”太阳能开发的实用方法，其重点是对土地更友好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场。)”可知，InSPIRE 采用友好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场，也就是使得太阳能农场更加环保。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use.(超过 28 个州通过了与传粉媒介栖息地保护和农药使用有关的法律。)”可知，这些法律都是与保护传粉

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/337145052155010035>