

2023 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新高考 卷）

一、阅读理解：本大题共 15 小题，共 37.5 分。

A

Bike Rental & Guided Tours

Welcome to Amsterdam, welcome to MacBike. You see much more from the seat of a bike! Cycling is the most economical, sustainable and fun way to explore the city with its beautiful canals, parks, squares and countless sights. You can also bike along lovely landscapes outside of Amsterdam.

Why MacBike

MacBike has been around for almost 30 years and is the biggest bicycle rental company in Amsterdam. With over 2,500 bikes stored in our five rental shops at strategic locations, we make sure there is always a bike available for you. We offer the newest bicycle in a wide variety, including basic bikes with foot brake (刹车), bikes with hand brake and gears (排挡), bikes with child seats and children's bikes.

Prices

	Hand Brake, Three Gears	Foot Brake, No Gears
1 hour	€ 7.50	€ 5.00
3 hours	€ 11.00	€ 7.50
1 day (24 hours)	€ 14.75	€ 9.75
Each additional day	€ 8.00	€ 6.00

Guided City Tours

The 2.5-hour tour covers the Gooyer Windmill, the Skinny Bridge, the Rijksmuseum, Heineken Brewery and much more. The tour departs from Dam Square every hour on the hour, starting at 1:00 pm everyday. You can buy your ticket in a MacBike shop or book online.

1. What is an advantage of MacBike?
- A. It gives children a discount.

B. It offers many types of bikes.

C. It organizes free cycle tours.

D. It has over 2,500 rental shops.
2. How much do you pay for renting a bike with hand brake and three gears for two days?
- A. € 15.75.

B. € 19.50.

C. € 22.75.

D. € 29.50.
3. Where does the guided city tour start?

Over the years, John has taken on many big jobs. He developed a greenhouse-like facility that treated sewage (污水) from 1,600 homes in South Burlington. He also designed an eco-machine to clean canal water in Fuzhou, a city in southeast China.

"Ecological design" is the name John gives to what he does. "Life on Earth is kind of a box of spare parts for the inventor," he says. "You put organisms in new relationships and observe what's happening. Then you let these new systems develop their own ways to self-repair."

4. What can we learn about John from the first two paragraphs?

- A. He was fond of traveling.
- B. He enjoyed being alone.
- C. He had an inquiring mind.
- D. He longed to be a doctor.

5. Why did John put the sludge into the tanks?

- A. To feed the animals.
- B. To build an ecosystem.
- C. To protect the plants.
- D. To test the eco-machine.

6. What is the author's purpose in mentioning Fuzhou?

- A. To review John's research plans.
- B. To show an application of John's idea.
- C. To compare John's different jobs.
- D. To erase doubts about John's invention.

7. What is the basis for John's work?

- A. Nature can repair itself.
- B. Organisms need water to survive.
- C. Life on Earth is diverse.
- D. Most tiny creatures live in groups.

【答案】C、D、B、A

【解析】【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 John Todd 从小就很爱思考且好学，他建造了一个生态机器，利用自然可以自我修复的原理来净化污水。

1. 根据第一段内容（当约翰·托德还是个孩子的时候，他喜欢探索房子周围的树林，观察大自然是如何解决问题的。例如，一条肮脏的小溪流经植物和微小生物居住的岩石后，往往会变得清澈。长大后，约翰开始思考这个过程是否可以用来清理人们制造的混乱。）以及第二段中的 After studying agriculture, ... Which of the following is the best title for the passage? (在大学学习了农业、医学和渔业之后，约翰又回到了观察自然和提

出问题的生活中。为什么某些植物能捕获有害细菌？哪些鱼类会食用致癌化学物质？）可知，约翰聪颖好学、好奇心很强。故选 C。

2. 根据第三段中的 After a few weeks, John added the sludge.（几个星期后，约翰把污泥加了进去。）以及倒数第三段中的 He was amazed at the results... and that was left was pure water.（他对结果感到惊讶。生态机器里的动植物把污泥当成了食物，开始吃了起来！几周之内，它就被消化了，只剩下纯净水。）可知，约翰把污泥放进罐子里是为了测试生态机器。故选 D。

3. 根据倒数第二段内容（这些年来，约翰承担了许多重大工作。他开发了一个类似温室的设施，可以处理来自南伯灵顿 1600 户家庭的污水。他还设计了一种生态机器来清洁中国东南部城市福州的运河水。）可推知，作者提到福州的目的是展示约翰想法的应用。故选 B。

4. 根据最后一段中的 You put organisms in new relationships... develop ways to self-repair（你把生物体放在新的关系中，观察会发生什么。然后让这些新系统自行发展自我修复的方式。）可知，约翰工作的基础是自然可以自我修复。故选 A。

C

The goal of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including detailed exploration of what it is and why it works, and then to teach you how to adopt this philosophy if you decide it's right for you.

To do so, I divided the book into two parts. In part one, I describe the philosophical foundations of digital minimalism, starting with an examination of the forces that are making so many people's digital lives increasingly intolerable, before moving on to a detailed discussion of the digital minimalism philosophy.

Part one concludes by introducing my suggested method for adopting this philosophy: the digital declutter. This process requires you to step away from optional online activities for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days, you will then add back a small number of carefully chosen online activities that you believe will provide massive benefit to the things you value.

In the final chapter of part one, I'll guide you through carrying out your own digital declutter. In doing so, I'll draw on an experiment I ran in 2018 in which over 1,600 people agreed to perform a digital declutter. You'll hear these participants' stories and learn what strategies worked well for them, and what traps they encountered that you should avoid.

The second part of this book takes a closer look at some ideas that will help you cultivate (培养) a sustainable digital minimalism lifestyle. In these chapters, I examine issues such as the importance of solitude (独处) and the necessity

of cultivating high-quality leisure to replace the time most now spend on mindless device use. Each chapter concludes with a collection of practices which are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter. You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that works for your particular circumstances.

8. What is the book aimed at?

- A. Teaching critical thinking skills.
- B. Advocating a simple digital lifestyle.
- C. Solving philosophical problems.
- D. Promoting the use of a digital device.

9. What does the underlined word "declutter" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Clear-up.
- B. Add-on.
- C. Check-in.
- D. Take-over.

10. What is presented in the final chapter of part one?

- A. Theoretical models.
- B. Statistical methods.
- C. Practical examples.
- D. Historical analyses.

11. What does the author suggest readers do with the practices offered in part two?

- A. Use them as needed.
- B. Recommend them to friends.
- C. Evaluate their effects.
- D. Identify the ideas behind them.

【答案】B、A、C、A

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了数字极简主义生活方式的优点，倡导简单的数字生活方式。

1. 根据文章第一段中的 The goal of this book is to... if you decide it is right for you. (这本书的目标是为数字极简主义辩护，包括详细探索它的要求和为什么有效，然后如果你认为它适合你，教你如何采用这种哲学。) 可知，这本书的目的是倡导简单的数字生活方式。故选 B。

2. 根据划线词下文中的 This process requires you to... you value. (这个过程要求你在 30 天内远离可选的在线活动。在 30 天结束的时候，你再加上一些你认为会给你所看重的东西带来巨大好处的精心挑选的在线活动。) 可推知，划线词 "declutter" 的意思是“清理”，对在线活动进行清理和挑选。故选 A。

3. 通过文章第四段中的 In the final chapter of part one, ... perform a digital declutter. (在第一部分的最后一章中，我将指导您进行自己的数字清理。在这样做的过程中，我将借鉴我在 2018 年进行的一项实验，在该实验中，1600 多人同意进行数字清理。) 可推知，第一部分的最后一章介绍了实验与数字清理的实际例子。

故选 C。

4. 通过最后一段中的 You can view these practices... which are for your particular circumstances (你可以将这些实践视为一个工具箱, 旨在帮助你建立一种适合自己特定情况的极简主义生活方式。) 可推知, 作者建议读者根据需要与实际情况使用第二部分中提及的实践。故选 A。

D

On March 7, 1907, the English statistician Francis Galton published a paper which illustrated what has come to be known as the "wisdom of crowds" effect. The experiment of estimation he conducted showed that in some cases, the average of a large number of independent estimates could be quite accurate.

This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and some to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.

But a new study led by Joaquin Navajas offered an interesting twist (转折) on this classic phenomenon. The key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.

In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? This happened some of the time, but it wasn't the dominant response. Most frequently, the groups reported that they "shared arguments and reasoned together." Somehow, these arguments and reasoning resulted in a global reduction in error. Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain, the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.

12. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

A. The methods of estimation.

B. The underlying logic of the effect.

C. The causes of people's errors.

D. The design of Galton's experiment.

13. Navajas's study found that the average accuracy could increase even if_____.

A. the crowds were relatively small

B. there were occasional underestimates

C. individuals did not communicate

D. estimates were not fully independent

14. What did the follow-up study focus on?

A. The size of the groups.

B. The dominant members.

C. The discussion process.

D. The individual estimates.

15. What is the author's attitude toward Navajas's studies?

A. Unclear.

B. Dismissive.

C. Doubtful.

D. Approving.

【答案】B、D、C、D

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。没有人是一座孤岛，文章陈述了“群体智慧”效应。实验表明，在某些情况下大量独立估计的平均值可能是相当准确的。

1. 根据第二段内容（这种效应利用了这样一个事实，即当人们犯错误时，这些错误并不总是相同的。有些人常常会高估，或者低估。当这些误差中有足够多的误差被平均在一起时，它们会相互抵消，从而产生更准确的估计。如果相似的人倾向于犯同样的错误，那么他们的错误不会相互抵消。从更专业的角度来说，群众的智慧要求人们的估计是独立的。如果由于任何原因，人们的错误变得相关或依赖，估计的准确性就会下降。）可知，本段阐述了人们所犯的误差并不总是相同的，各不相同的误差平均在一起，相互抵消就会产生更准确的估计，讨论了独立估计的平均如何由于误差的消除而导致更准确的预测。因此本段主要解释了“群体智慧”效应这一现象的基本逻辑。故选 B。

2. 根据第二段中的 In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent.

（从更专业的角度来说，群众的智慧要求人们的估计是独立的。）和第三段中的 The key finding of the study was that... from 20 independent individuals. 这项研究的关键发现是，当人群被进一步划分为允许进行讨论的小组时，这些小组的平均值比同等数量的独立个体的平均值更准确。例如，从四个五人讨论组的估计中获得的平均值明显比从 20 个独立个体获得的平均值更准确。）可知，人们在没有独立的情况下，分成更小群体，平均值是更准确的，说明即使在估计数字并非完全独立的情况下，准确率提高也是可以做到的。故选 D。

3. 根据第四段的 In a follow-up study with 100 university students... Did they follow those least willing to change

the minds? (在一项针对 100 名大学生的后续研究中, 研究人员试图更好地了解小组成员在讨论中的实际行为。他们是否倾向于选择那些对自己的估计最有信心的人? 他们追随那些最不愿意改变主意的人吗?) 可知, 在后续研究中, 研究人员试图更好地了解小组成员在讨论中实际做了什么。结合两个问题, 因此可知后续研究的重点是小组内的讨论过程。故选 C。

4. 根据最后一段中的 Although the studies... decision-making greenormous. (尽管 Navajas 领导的研究有局限性, 仍存在许多问题, 但对小组讨论和决策的潜在影响是巨大的。) 可知, 作者认为虽然 Navajas 领导的研究有局限性也存在许多问题, 但对小组讨论和决策的潜在影响巨大。因此推断作者对于 Navajas 的研究表示一定的赞许和支持。故选 D。

二、阅读七选五: 本大题共 5 小题, 共 12.5 分。

Personal Forgiveness

Taking responsibility for mistakes is a positive step, but don't beat yourself up about them. To err (犯错) is human. (16) You can use the following writing exercise to help you do this.

In a journal or on a piece of paper, put the heading "Personal strengths." (17) Are you caring? Creative? Generous? A good listener? Fun to be around? They don't have to be world-changing just aspects of your personality that you're proud of.

At the top of a second page, put the heading "Acts of kindness." On this one, list all the positive things you've done for others. It might be the time when you helped a friend with their homework, when you did their ironing without being asked, or when you baked cookies after the family had had a tiring day. (18)

You could ask a friend or family member to help add to your list. (19) That way, you could exchange thoughts on what makes each of you special and the aspects of your personality that shine through. In fact, don't wait until you've made a mistake to try this—it's a great way to boost self-confidence at any time.

It's something of a cliché (陈词滥调) that most people learn not from their successes but their mistakes. The thing is, it's true. (20) We're all changing and learning all the time and mistakes are a positive way to develop and grow.

- A. A little self-forgiveness goes a long way.
- B. Now list all the characteristics you like about yourself.
- C. They might even like to have a go at doing the exercise.
- D. It's just as important to show yourself some forgiveness.
- E. It doesn't mean you have to ignore what happened or forget it.

F. Whatever it is, no matter how small it might seem, write it down.

G. Whatever the mistake, remember it isn't a fixed aspect of your personality.

16. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F

G. G

17. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F

G. G

18. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F

G. G

19. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F

G. G

20. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F

G. G

【答案】D、B、F、C、G

【解析】 【文章大意】 本文为一篇说明文。文章鼓励人们练习自我宽恕，并提供了一个简单的写作练习来增强自信。通过列出个人的优点和善良的行为，人们可以学会原谅自己的错误，并从中成长。

1. 根据空前内容 Taking responsibility for mistakes is a positive step, but don't beat yourself up about them. To err (犯错) is human. (为错误承担责任是积极的一步，但不要因此而自责。人孰能无过。) 可知，作者认为人都会犯错，勇于承担责任固然重要，但是也不要因此而过于自责。结合空后 You can use the following writing exercise to help you do this. (你可以使用下面的写作练习来帮助你做到这一点。) 中的 “do this” 以及下文内容可推断，空处应该内容和 “不要太自责” 相似。选项 D (宽恕自己也同样重要。) 与 “不要太自责” 语意相近，起承上启下的作用。故选 D。

2. 根据空前内容 In a journal or on a piece of paper, put the heading “Personal strengths.” (在日记或纸上写上 “个人优点”。) 以及空后内容 Are you caring? ... that you're proud of. (你有爱心吗？有创造力吗？你慷慨吗？是一个好的倾听者？与人相处很有趣吗？它们不一定要改变世界，只要你个性中让你感到自豪的方面就行。) 可知，空处指的是列出一些你个性中的优点。选项 B (现在列出所有你喜欢的自己身上的特点。) 符合上下文内容，下文内容具体解释那些是优点。故选 B。

3. 根据上文内容 At the top of a second page... after the family had had a tiring day. (在第二页的顶部，写上 “善举” 的标题。在这张单子上，列出你为别人做过的所有积极的事情。它可能是当你帮助朋友做作业的时候，当你没有被要求却主动熨衣服的时候，或者当你在家人累了一天之后烤饼干的时候。) 可知，本段主要讲

述的是列出一些自己所做的好事。选项F（不管是什么，不管它看起来有多小，都要把它写下来。）与上文内容一致，讲述的是不管你所做的事情不管有多小，只要是好的事情，都记下来。故选F。

4. 根据空后内容 That way, you could exchange thoughts on what makes each of you special and the aspects of your personality that shine through. (这样，你们就可以交换意见，谈谈是什么让你们每个人都与众不同，以及你们个性中闪光的方面。) 可知，空处提到了某种方式，这种方式会使得你和朋友们一起交换意见等。选项C（他们甚至可能想试一试做练习。）符合语境，C项中的“they”与空前的“You could ask a friend or family member to help add to your list (你可以通过让朋友或家人帮你增加你的列表内容。)”中的“a friend or family member”保持一致，同时选项C和下文 In fact, don't wait until you've made a mistake to try this—it's a great way to boost self-confidence at any time. (事实上，不要等到你犯了错误才去尝试这个——这是一个在任何时候都能增强自信的好方法。) 中的“this”一致。故选C。

5. 根据空前内容 It's something of a cliché (陈词滥调)... The thing is, it's true. (大多数人不是从他们的成功中学习，而是从他们的错误中学习，这是陈词滥调。但事实是，这是真的。) 可知，作者认为人是从错误中学习。选项G（不管你犯了什么错误，记住这不是你性格中固定的一面。）符合语境，G项中的 isn't a fixed aspect of your personality 和空后内容 We're all changing and learning all the time and mistakes are a positive way to develop and grow. (我们一直在改变和学习，错误是一种积极的发展和成长的方式。) 保持一致，指的都是犯错并不是性格中固有的一面，我们是通过错误来成长。故选G。

三、完形填空：本大题共 15 小题，共 15 分。

On Oct. 11, hundreds of runners competed in a cross-country race in Minnesota. Melanie Bailey should have (21) the course earlier than she did. Her (22) came because she was carrying (23) across the finish line.

As reported by a local newspaper, Bailey was more than two-thirds of the way through her (24) when a runner in front of her began crying in pain. She (25) to help her fellow runner, Daniell Lenoue. Bailey took her arm to see if she could walk forward with (26). She couldn't. Bailey then (27) told Lenoue to climb onto her back and carried her all the way to the finish line, then another 300 feet to where Lenoue could get (28) attention.

Once there, Lenoue was (29) and later taken to a hospital, where she learned that she had serious injuries in one of her knees. She would have struggled with extreme (30) to make it to that aid checkpoint without Bailey's help.

As for Bailey, she is more (31) about why her act is considered a big (32). "She was just trying. I couldn't (33) her," Bailey told the reporter. "I feel like I was just doing the right thing. Although the two young

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