

2023 年新高考 2023 北京英语高考真题及答案（word 版）整理

新高考 2023 北京英语高考真题及答案（word 版）

从近十年的高考试卷难度来看，2023 北京卷总体上难度呈现下降趋势。2023 年疫情和高考试卷的难易度没有必定的规律关系。以下是关于 2023 新高考北京英语高考真题及答案的相关内容，供大家参考！

2023 年一般高等学校招生全国统一考试(北京卷)

英语

本试卷共 11 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。

考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 学问运用(共两节，30 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下面短文，把握其大意，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。

One Monday morning, while the children were enjoying “free play”, I stepped to the doorway of the classroom to take a break. Suddenly, I 1 a movement of the heavy wooden door. This was the very door I 2 guided

the children through to ensure their safety from the bitter cold. I felt a chill (寒意) go through my body.

My legs carried me to that door, and I pushed it open. It was one of my kindergarteners who I thought was 3 that day. He had been dropped off at school late and was 4 to open the door.

He must have been waiting there for quite a while! Without a word, I rushed him to the hospital. He was treated for frostbite on his hands. He'd need time to 5 , and wouldn't come for class the next day, I thought.

The next morning, one of the first to 6 was my little frostbitten boy. Not only did he run in with energy, but his 7 could be heard as loud as ever! I gave him a warm hug and told him how 8 I was to see him. His words have stayed with me all these years, "I knew you would open the door."

That cold Monday morning, he waited a long, long while for adults to 9 . To a child, every minute feels like forever. He didn't attempt to walk back home; he waited and trusted. This five-year-old taught me a powerful lesson in 10 .

1.A.caused B.spotted C.checked D.imagined

2.A.hesitantly B.randomly C.dizzily D.carefully

3.A.angry B.absent C.special D.noisy

4.A.courageous B.content C.unable D.unwilling

5.A.recover B.play C.change D.wait

6.A.settle B.gather C.arrive D.react

7.A.sneeze B.weep C.complaint D.laughter

8.A.lucky B.happy C.curious D.nervous

9.A.show up B.pull up C.hold up D.line up

10.A.gratitude B.forgiveness C.faith D.kindness

其次节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 依据短文内容填空。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。

A

Helen was walking down the street late in the evening, her arms filled with grocery bags. Focused on balancing the bags, she didn't notice her wallet falling out of her pocket. As Helen walked on, she heard a man charging towards her. Fearful that he might have an intention to harm her, Helen started to run. Eventually, the man caught up with her, and he was only trying to return her wallet!

B

Why do humans prefer some smells over others? One theory, increasingly supported by experts, suggests that smell preferences are learned. It's easy to explain how we determine which smells are dangerous or

not: we learn. This has been adopted to ensure easier detection of gas leaks. Gas naturally 16 (have) no recognisable smell. However, a strong smell is added so that we can raise the alarm when we detect the smell associated with danger.

C

Since people can't always eat out or cook for 17 (they), they get takeout or order delivery. More takeout and more food delivery equal more waste, especially plastic waste. That includes cups, bottles, and bags, most of 18 are only good for one use. That's a big problem and it is getting even 19 (bad). The use of those plastics 20 (increase) by 300% since 2023. The world won't survive if this situation continues.

其次部分 阅读理解(共两节，38分)

第一节(共14小题;每小题2分，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。

A

Peer(同伴) Assisted Study Sessions (PASS) is a peer-facilitated learning programme available to students enrolled (注册) in most core units of study in our business school.

PASS involves weekly sessions where you work in groups to tackle specially prepared problem sets, based around a unit of study you're enrolled in.

PASS doesn't re-teach or deliver new content. It's an opportunity to deepen your understanding of the key points from lecture materials while you are applying your skills to solve problems.

You work interactively with your peers. As a peer group, you decide what is covered in each session. That way, PASS directly responds to your needs and feedback.

Registration in Term 2 will open at 9 am, 21 September 2023.

Waiting lists

If a session is full, you can register for the waiting list. We will email you if a place becomes available or if a new session is to be held.

When you are placed on a waiting list, we will email you a number which tells you where you are on the list. If you are close to the front of the list, you have a good chance of gaining a place in the programme in the near future.

Deregistering

If you miss two PASS sessions in a row, you will be deregistered and your place will be given to someone on the waiting list. Make sure you fill in the attendance sheet at each session to record your attendance.

You'll be informed by email if you are being deregistered as a result of missing sessions. If you believe you have received the email in error,

21. In PASS, students _____.

A.attend new lectures B.decide their own schedules

C.prepare problem sets in groups D.use their skills to solve problems

22.What can students do if a session is full?

A.Fill in the attendance sheet. B.Sign up for the waiting list.

C.Report their needs and feedback. D.Email the office their numbers on the list.

23.Students will be deregistered if _____.

A.they send emails in error B.they fail to work interactively

C.they give their places to others D.they miss two sessions in a row

B

My name is Alice. Early last year, I was troubled by an anxiety that crippled (减弱) my ability to do anything. I felt like a storm cloud hung over me. For almost a year I struggled on, constantly staring at this wall that faced me. My perfectionist tendencies were the main root of this: I wanted to be perfect at whatever I did, which obviously in life is not possible, but it consumed me.

One day, I attended a presentation by wildlife conservationist Grant Brown at my high school. His presentation not only awed and inspired me, but also helped emerge an inner desire to make a difference in the world. I joined a pre-presentation dinner with him and that smaller setting

allowed me to slowly build up my courage to speak one-on-one with him—an idea that had seemed completely impossible. This first contact was where my story began.

A month later, Brown invited me to attend the World Youth Wildlife Conference. Looking back, I now see that this would be the first in a series of timely opportunities that my old self would have let pass, but that this new and more confident Alice enthusiastically seized. Shortly after I received his invitation, applications to join the Youth for Nature and the Youth for Planet groups were sent around through my high school. I decided to commit to completing the applications, and soon I was a part of a growing global team of young people working to protect nature. Each of these new steps continued to grow my confidence.

I am writing this just six months since my journey began and I've realised that my biggest obstacle (障碍) this whole time was myself. It was that voice in the back of my head telling me that one phrase that has stopped so many people from reaching their potential: I can't. They say good things come to those who wait; I say: grab every opportunity with everything you have and be impatient. After all, nature does not require our patience, but our action.

24.What was the main cause for Alice's anxiety?

A.Her inability to act her age. B.Her habit of consumption.

C.Her desire to be perfect. D.Her lack of inspiration.

25.How did Grant Brown's presentation influence Alice?

A.She decided to do something for nature. B.She tasted the

sweetness of friendship.

C.She learned about the harm of desire. D.She built up her courage to speak up.

26.The activities Alice joined in helped her to become more _____.

A.intelligent B.confident C.innovative D.critical

27.What can we learn from this passage?

A.Practice makes perfect. B.Patience is a cure of anxiety.

C.Action is worry's worst enemy. D.Everything comes to those who wait.

C

“What would the world be if there were no hunger?” It’s a question that Professor Crystal would ask her students. They found it hard to answer, she wrote later, because imagining something that isn’t part of real life—and learning how to make it real—is a rare skill. It is taught to artists and engineers, but much less often to scientists. Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges.

Systems thinking is crucial to achieving targets such as zero hunger and better nutrition because it requires considering the way in which food is produced, processed, delivered and consumed, and looking at how those things intersect (交叉) with human health, the environment,

economics and society. According to systems thinking, changing the food system—or any other network—requires three things to happen. First, researchers need to identify all the players in that system; second, they must work out how they relate to each other; and third, they need to understand and quantify the impact of those relationships on each other and on those outside the system.

Take nutrition. In the latest UN report on global food security, the number of undernourished (养分不良) people in the world has been rising, despite great advances in nutrition science. Tracking of 150 biochemicals in food has been important in revealing the relationships between calories, sugar, fat and the occurrence of common diseases. But using machine learning and artificial intelligence, some scientists propose that human diets consist of at least 26,000 biochemicals—and that the vast majority are not known.

A systems approach to creating change is also built on the assumption that everyone in the system has equal power. But as some researchers find, the food system is not an equal one. A good way to redress (修正) such power imbalance is for more universities to do what Crystal did and teach students how to think using a systems approach.

More researchers, policymakers and representatives from the food industry must learn to look beyond their direct lines of responsibility and adopt a systems approach. Crystal knew that visions alone don't produce results, but concluded that "we'll never produce results that we can't envision".

28. The author uses the question underlined in Paragraph 1 to _____.

A.illustrate an argument B.highlight an opinion

C.introduce the topic D.predict the ending

29.What can be inferred about the field of nutrition?

A.The first objective of systems thinking hasn't been achieved.

B.The relationships among players have been clarified.

C.Machine learning can solve the nutrition problem.

D.The impact of nutrition cannot be quantified.

30.As for systems thinking, which would the author agree with?

A.It may be used to justify power imbalance.

B.It can be applied to tackle challenges.

C.It helps to prove why hunger exists.

D.It goes beyond human imagination.

D

Quantum (量子) computers have been on my mind a lot lately. A friend has been sending me articles on how quantum computers might help solve some of the biggest challenges we face as humans. I've also had exchanges with two quantum-computing experts. One is computer scientist Chris Johnson who I see as someone who helps keep the field

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/485101011142011043>