

# 2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

## 英语

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两局部，共 130 分，考试时间 100 分钟，第一卷 1 页至 10 页，第二卷 11 页至 12 页。

### 第一卷

#### 考前须知：

1、每题选出答案后，用铅笔将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。

2、本卷共 55 小题，共 95 分

#### 第一局部：英语知识运用（共两节，总分值 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题，每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最正确选项。

01. ---Can I have a day off tomorrow, Mr. Johnson?

---\_\_\_\_\_. I can manage without you.

- A. Forget it                      B. I'm afraid not                      C. It depends                      D. Of course

02. The letters for the boss \_\_\_\_\_ on his desk but he didn't read them until three later.

- A. were put                      B. was put                      C. put                      D. has put

03. You were working too hard. You'd better keep a \_\_\_\_\_ between work and relaxation.

- A. promise                      B. lead                      C. balance                      D. diary

04. The dog may be a good companion for the old. \_\_\_\_\_, the need to take it for walks may be a disadvantage.

- A. Besides.                      B. However                      C. Therefore                      D. Instead.

05. ---You have to believe in yourself. No one else will, if you don't.

---\_\_\_\_\_. Confidence is really important.

- A. It's not my cup of tea                      B. That's not the point                      C. I don't think so                      D. I couldn't agree more

06. Only Mary read her composition the second time \_\_\_\_\_ the spelling mistake.

- A. did she notice                      B. she noticed                      C. does she notice                      D. she has noticed

07. I wish to thank Professor Smith, without \_\_\_\_\_ help I would never have got this far.

- A. who                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. which

08. It's quite warm here; we \_\_\_\_\_ turn the heating on yet.

- A. couldn't                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. wouldn't

09. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you turn right or left at the crossing ---both roads lead to the park.

- A. whether                      B. how                      C. if                      D. when

10. The secretary arranged a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ time and space for the applicants to have an interview.

- A. important                      B. spare                      C. public                      D.



convenient

11. He got up late and hurried to his office, \_\_\_\_\_ the breakfast untouched.

A. left

B. to leave

C. leaving

D. having left

12. The three of us \_\_\_\_\_ around Europe for about a month last summer.

A. travelled

B. have travelled

C. had travelled

D. travel

13. Parents and children should communicate more to \_\_\_\_\_ the gap between them so that they can understand each other better.

A. open

B. narrow

C. widen

D. leave

14. Everything was placed exactly \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted it for the graduation ceremony.

A. while

B. when

C. where

D. though

15. We wouldn't have called a taxi yesterday if Harold \_\_\_\_\_ us a ride home.

A. didn't offer

B. wouldn't offer

C. hasn't offered

D. hadn't offered

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题：每题 1.5 分，总分值 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~35 各题所给出的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最正确选项。

I fell in love with Yosemite National Park the first time I saw it, when I was 13. My parents took us there for camping. On the way out, I asked them to wait while I ran up to El Capitan, a \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ rock of 3,300 feet straight up. I touched that giant rock and knew \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ I wanted to climb it. That has been my life's passion (钟爱) ever since--- \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ the rocks and mountains of Yosemite. I've long made Yosemite my \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_.

About 15 years ago I started seeing a lot of \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_, like toilet paper, beer cans, and empty boxes, around the area. It's \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ me why visitors started respecting the place \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ and treated such a beautiful home-like place this way.

I tried \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ trash(垃圾) myself, but the job was too big. I would \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ an hour or two on the job, only to find the area trashed all over again weeks later. Finally, I got so \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ it that I decided something had to change.

As a rock-climbing guide, I knew \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ about organizing any big event. But in 2004, together with some climbers, I set a date for a \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_. On that day, more than 300 people \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. Over three days we collected about 6,000 pounds of trash. It was amazing how much we were able to \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_. I couldn't believe the \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ we made ---the park looked clean!

Each year volunteers come for the cleanup from everywhere. In 2007 alone, 2,945 people picked up 42,330 pounds of trash and \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ 132 miles of roadway.

I often hear people \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ about their surroundings. If you are one of them, I would say the only way to change things is by \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ rather than complaining. We need to teach by \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_. You can't blame others \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ you start with yourself.

16. A. distant

B. huge

C. narrow

D. loose

17. A. immediately  
recently

B. finally

C. gradually

D. recently

18. A. imagining  
climbing

B. painting

C. describing

D. climbing

19. A. garden

B. home

C. lab

D. palace



- |                       |                 |                  |           |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| 20. A. material       | B. resources    | C. waste         | D. goods  |
| 21. A. beyond         | B. against      | C. over          | D.        |
| within                |                 |                  |           |
| 22. A. more           | B. most         | C. less          | D. least  |
| 23. A. throwing away  | B. picking up   | C. breaking down | D.        |
| digging out           |                 |                  |           |
| 24. A. kill           | B. save         | C. wait          | D. spend  |
| 25. A. satisfied with | B. delighted in | C. tired of      | D. used   |
| to                    |                 |                  |           |
| 26. A. something      | B. anything     | C. everything    | D.        |
| nothing               |                 |                  |           |
| 27. A. cleanup        | B. party        | C. picnic        | D.        |
| concert               |                 |                  |           |
| 28. A. dropped out    | B. showed up    | C. looked around | D. called |
| back                  |                 |                  |           |
| 29. A. demand         | B. receive      | C. accomplish    | D.        |
| overcome              |                 |                  |           |
| 30. A. plan           | B. visit        | C. contact       | D.        |
| difference            |                 |                  |           |
| 31. A. crossed        | B. measured     | C. covered       | D.        |
| designed              |                 |                  |           |
| 32. A. talk           | B. complain     | C. argue         | D.        |
| quarrel               |                 |                  |           |
| 33. A. doing          | B. thinking     | C. questioning   | D.        |
| watching              |                 |                  |           |
| 34. A. method         | B. explanation  | C. example       | D.        |
| research              |                 |                  |           |
| 35. A. although       | B. if           | C. when          | D.        |
| useless               |                 |                  |           |

## 第二局部：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每题 2.5 分，总分值 50 分）

阅读以下短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最正确选项。

### A

#### Bicycle Safety

**Operation** Always ride your bike in a safe, controlled manner on campus(校园). Obey rules and regulations. Watch out for walkers and other bicyclists, and always use your lights in dark conditions.

**Theft Prevention** Always securely lock your bicycle to a bicycle rack—even if you are only away for a minute. Register your bike with the University Department of Public Safety. It's fast, easy, and free. Registration permanently records your serial number, which is useful in the possible recovery of the bike stolen.

#### Equipment



**Brakes** Make sure that they are in good working order and adjusted properly.





**Helmet** A necessity, make sure your helmet meets current safety standards and fit properly.



**Lights** Always have a front headlight---visible at least 500 feet in front of the bike. A taillight is a good idea.

### Rules of the Road

**Riding on Campus** As a bicycle rider, you have a responsibility to ride only on streets and posted bicycle paths. Riding on sidewalks or other walkways can lead to a fine. The speed limit for bicycles on campus is 15mph, unless otherwise posted. Always give the right of ways to walkers. If you are involved in an accident, you are required to offer appropriate aid, call the Department of Public Safety and remain at the scene until the officer lets you go.

**Bicycle Parking** Only park in areas reserved for bikes. Trees, handrails, hallways, and sign posts are not for bicycle parking, and parking in such posts can result in a fine.

### If Things Go Wrong

If you break the rules, you will be fined. Besides violating rules while riding bicycles on campus, you could be fined for:

☐ No bicycle registration-----\$25

☐ Bicycle parking banned-----\$30

☐ Blocking path with bicycle -----\$40

☐ Violation of bicycle equipment requirement -----\$35

36. Registration of your bicycle may help you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. find your stolen bicycle  
B. get your serial number  
C. receive free repair services  
D. settle conflicts with walkers

37. According to the passage, what bike equipment is a free choice for bicycle riders?

- A. Brakes.  
B. A helmet.  
C. A headlight.  
D. A taillight.

38. When you ride a bicycle on the campus, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ride on posted bicycle paths and sidewalks  
B. cycle at a speed of over 15 mph  
C. put the walkers' right of way first  
D. call the police before leaving in a case of accident

39. If you lock your bicycle to a tree on the campus, you could be fined \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. \$25  
B. \$30  
C. \$35  
D. \$40

40. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A guide for safe bicycling on campus.  
B. Directions for bicycle tour on campus.  
C. Regulations of bicycle race on campus.  
D. Rules for riding motor vehicles on campus.

B

Barditch High School decided to an All-School Reunion. Over 450 people came to the event. There were tours of the old school building and a picnic at Confederate Park. Several former teachers were on hands to tell stories about the old days. Ms. Mabel Yates, the English teacher for



C. Proud but patient.

D. Strict but caring.

C

The practice of students endlessly copying letters and sentences from a blackboard is a thing of the past. With the coming of new technologies like computers and smartphone, writing by hand has become something of nostalgic (怀旧的) skill. However, while today's educators are using more and more technology in their teaching, many believe basic handwriting skills are still necessary for students to be successful---both in school and in life.

Virginia Berninger, professor of educational psychology at the University of Washington, says it's important to continue teaching handwriting and help children acquire the skill of writing by hand.

Berninger and her colleagues conducted a study that looked at the ability of students to complete various writing tasks---both on a computer and by hand. The study, published in 2023, found that when writing with a pen and paper, participants wrote longer essays and more complete sentences and had a faster word production rate.

In a more recent study, Berninger looked at what role spelling plays in a student's writing skills and found that how well children spell is tied to how well they can write. "Spelling makes some of the thinking parts of the brain active which helps us access our vocabulary, word meaning and concepts. It is allowing our written language to connect with ideas." Berninger said.

Spelling helps students translate ideas into words in their mind first and then to transcribe(转换) "those words in the mind written symbols on paper or keyboard and screen," the study said. Seeing the words in the "mind's eye" helps children not only to turn their ideas into words, says Berninger, but also to spot(发现) spelling mistakes when they write the words down and to correct them over time.

"In our computer age, some people believe that we don't have to teach spelling because we have spell checks," she said. "But until a child has a functional spelling ability of about a fifth grade level, they won't have the knowledge to choose the correct spelling among the options given by the computer."

46. What makes writing by hand a thing of the past?

A. The absence of blackboard in classroom.  
teaching.

B. The use of new technologies in

C. The lack of practice in handwriting.

D. The popular use of smartphones.

47. Berninger's study published in 2023 \_\_\_\_\_.

A. focused on the difference between writing by hand and on a computer.

B. indicated that students prefer to write with a pen and paper.

C. found that good essays are made up of long sentences.

D. discussed the importance of writing speed.

48. Which of the following best shows the role of spelling?

A. Spelling improves one's memory of words.

B. Spelling ability is closely related to writing ability.

C. Spelling benefits the translation from words into ideas.

D. Spelling slows down finding exact words to express ideas.

49. What does "mind's eye" in paragraph 5 mean?

A. Window.

B. Soul

C. Picture.

D.

Imagination.



50. What conclusion could be drawn from the passage?

- A. Computers can help people with their choice of words.
- B. Spell checks can take the place of spelling teaching.
- C. Handwriting still has a place in today's classrooms.
- D. Functional spelling ability develops fast in the fifth grade.

D

You are given many opportunities in life to choose to be a victim or creator. When you choose to be a victim, the world is a cold and difficult place. "They" did things to you which caused all of your pain and suffering. "They" are wrong and bad, and life is terrible as long as "they" are around. Or you may blame yourself for all your problems, thus internalizing(内化) your victimization. The truth is, your life is likely to stay that way as long as you feel a need to blame yourself or others.

Those who choose to be creators look at life quite differently. They know there are individuals who might like to control their lives, but they don't let this get in the way. They know they have their weaknesses, yet they don't blame themselves when they fail. Whatever happens, they have choice in the matter. They believe their dance with each sacred(神圣的) moment of life is a gift and that storms are a natural part of life which can bring the rain needed for emotional and spiritual growth.

Victims and creators live in the same physical world and deal with many of the same physical realities, yet their experience of life is worlds apart. Victims relish(沉溺) in anger, guilt, and other emotions that cause others---and even themselves---to feel like victims, too. Creators consciously choose love, inspiration, and other qualities which inspire not only themselves, but all around them. Both victims and creators always have choice to determine the direction of their lives.

In reality, all of us play the victim or the creator at various points in our lives. One person, on losing a job or a special relationship, may feel as if it is the end of the world and sink into terrible suffering for months, years, or even a lifetime. Another with the same experience may choose to first experience the grief, then accept the loss and soon move on to be a powerful creative force in his life.

In every moment and every circumstance, you can choose to have fuller, richer life by setting a clear intention to transform the victim within, and by inviting into your life the powerful creator that you are.

51. What does the word "they" in Paragraph 1 probably refer to?

- A. People and things around you.
- B. Opportunities and problems.
- C. Creators and their choices.
- D. Victims and their sufferings.

52. According to Paragraph 2, creators \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. seem willing to experience failures in life future life
- B. possess the ability to predict
- C. handle ups and downs of life wisely something new
- D. have potential to create

53. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Creators and victims face quite different things in life.
- B. Creators and victims are masters of their lives.
- C. Victims can influence more people than creators.



fifty years, was wheeled to the Park.

Some eyes rolled and there were a few low groans(嘟囔声)when Ms.Yates was about to speak. Many started looking at their watches and coming up with excuses to be anywhere instead of preparing to listen to a lecture from an old woman who had few kind words for her students and made them work harder than all the other teachers combined.

Then Ms. Yates started to speak:

"I can't tell you how pleased I am to be here. I haven't seen many of you since your graduation, but I have followed your careers and enjoyed your victories as well as crying for your tragedies. I have a large collection of newspaper photographs of my students. Although I haven't appeared in person, I have attended your college graduations, weddings and even the birth of your children, in my imagination."

Ms. Yates paused and started crying a bit. Then she continued:

"It was my belief that if I pushed you as hard as I could, some of you would succeed to please me and others would succeed to annoy me. Regardless of our motives, I can see that you have all been successful in your chosen path."

"There is no greater comfort for an educator than to see the end result of his or her years of work. You have all been a great source of pleasure and pride for me and I want you to know I love you all from the bottom of my heart."

There was a silence over the crowd for a few seconds and then someone started clapping. The clapping turned into cheering, then into a deafening roar(呼喊). Lawyers, truck drivers, bankers and models were rubbing their eyes or crying openly with no shame all because of the words from a long forgotten English teacher from their hometown.

41. What activity was organized for the school reunion?

- A. Sightseeing in the park.
- B. A picnic on the school playground.
- C. Telling stories about past events.
- D. Graduates' reports in the old building.

42. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?

- A. Some graduates were too busy to listen to Ms. Yates' speech.
- B. Many graduates disliked Ms. Yates' ways of teaching.
- C. Some people got tired from the reunion activities.
- D. Most people had little interest in the reunion.

43. We can learn from Ms. Yates' speech that she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kept track of her students' progress
- B. gave her students advice on their careers
- C. attended her students' college graduations ceremonies
- D. went to her students' wedding

44. What was Ms.Yates' belief in teaching teenagers?

- A. Teachers' knowledge is the key to students' achievements.
- B. Pressure on students from teachers should be reduced.
- C. Hard-pushed students are more likely to succeed.
- D. Students' respect is the best reward for teachers.

45. Which of the following can best describe Ms. Yates?

- A. Reliable and devoted.
- B. Tough and generous.



- D. Compared with victims, creators are more emotional.
54. The examples mentioned in Paragraph 4 show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strong attachment to sufferings in life pulls people into victims.  
B. people need family support to deal with challengers in life.  
C. it takes creators quite a long time to get rid of their pains.  
D. one's experiences determine his attitude toward life.
55. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?  
A. To define victims and creators.  
B. To evaluate victims against creators.  
C. To explain the relationship between victims and creators.  
D. To suggest the transformation from victims to creators.

## 2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

### 英语笔试

#### 第二卷

##### 考前须知：

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 6 小题，共 35 分。

##### 第三局部：写作

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题；每题 2 分，总分值 10 分）

阅读短文，并按照题目要求用英语答复以下问题。

Born in 1949, Diana Nyad took an early interest in swimming as a sport and was a Florida State High School swimming champion. Like many young athletes, she had Olympic dreams, but a serious illness kept her competing in the Games. The disappointment didn't stop her from going forward. Instead, she became interested in marathon swimming. A brilliant athlete, she was well-conditioned for spending long periods of time in the water. As a long-distance swimmer, she would compete against herself and the obstacles presented by distance, danger, cold, and exhaustion.

For ten years Nyad devoted herself to becoming one of the world's best long-distance swimmers. In 1970, she swam a ten-mile marathon in Lake Ontario, setting the women's record for the course. In 1972 she set another record by swimming 102.5 miles from an island in the Bahamas to the coast of Florida. Then she broke a third record when swimming around Manhattan Island in 1975.

Nyad attempted to swim the distance between Florida and Cuba in 1978. Though the span of water is less than 100 miles wide, it is rough and dangerous. After battling the water for two days, she had to give for the sake of her own health and safety. Even so, she impressed the world with her courage and strong desire to succeed. For Nyad her strength of purpose was just as important as reaching Cuba. That is how she defined success. It did not matter that her swim came up short; she believed she had touched the other shore.

When Nyad ended her career as a swimmer, she continued to try new things---travelling the world as a reporter, writing books and giving public speeches about her life. Diana Nyad works to inspire others, just as she did when she swam the waters of the world.



56. What prevented Nyad from taking part in the Olympic Games? (No more than 5 words)

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57. What does the underlined word "obstacles" mean? (1 word)

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58. What achievement did Nyad make in 1970? (No more than 10 words.)

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59. Why did Nyad believe that she had touched the other shore? (No more than 10 words)

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60. Please explain how you are inspired by Nyad. (No more than 20 words)

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第二节：书面表达（总分值 25 分）

61. 假设你是李津，你的美国朋友 Chris 就读于天津某国际学校。他熟悉中国文化，特别是戏曲文化。8 月 5 日下午 2:00 在新落成的天津大剧院将上演越剧《梁山伯与祝英台》。请你根据以下提示，用英语给 Chris 写一封电子邮件，邀请他一起观看演出。

\*提出邀请并简述原因；

\*提出观剧后活动建议（如参观附近的博物馆或美术馆等）

\*请求对方回复

注意：

1. 请使用标准英语，词数不少于 100；

2. 可适当参加细节，以使内容充实、行文连贯；

3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：

越剧：Shaoxing Opera

《梁山伯与祝英台》Butterfly Lovers

天津大剧院 Tianjin Grand Theater

Dear Chris,

I have good news to tell you.

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