

## 《高考英语阅读理解真题 4 篇含答案解析（2023年新高考全国II卷）》

### 2023年新高考全国II卷 A

Yellowstone National Park offers a variety of ranger programs throughout the park, and throughout the year. The following are descriptions of the ranger programs this summer.

#### Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone(May 26 to September 2)

Whether you ' re hiking a backcountry trail(小径), camping, or just enjoying the park ' s amazing wildlife from the road, this quick workshop is for you and your family. Learn where to look for animals and how to safely enjoy your wildlife watching experience. Meet at the Canyon Village Store.

#### Junior Ranger Wildlife Olympics(June 5 to August 21)

Kids can test their skills and compare their abilities to the animals of Yellowstone. Stay for as little or as long as your plans allow. Meet in front of the Visitor Education Center.

#### Canyon Talks at Artist Point(June 9 to September 2)

From a classic viewpoint, enjoy Lower Falls, the Yellowstone River, and the breathtaking colors of the canyon(峡谷)while learning about the area ' s natural and human history. discover why artists and photographers continue to be drawn to this special place. Meet on the lower platform at artist Point on the South Rim Drive for this short talk.

#### Photography Workshops(June 19& July 10)

Enhance your photography skills—join Yellowstone ' s park photographer for a hands-on program to inspire new and creative ways of enjoying the beauty and wonder of Yellowstone.

6/19-Waterfalls &Wide Angles: meet at Artist Point.

7/10-Wildflowers &White Balance: meet at Washburn Trailhead in Chittenden parking area.

21. Which of the four programs begins the earliest?

A. Photography Workshops. B. Junior Ranger Wildlife Olympics.

C. Canyon Talks at Artist Point. D. Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone.

22. What is the short talk at Artist Point about?

A. Works of famous artists. B. protection of wild animals.

C. basic photography skills. D. History of the canyon area.

23. Where will the participants meet for the July 10 photography workshop?

A. Artist Point. B. Washburn Trailhead.

C. Canyon Village Store. D. Visitor Education Center.

答案及解析：

21.D. Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone.

根据文章内容，Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone的日期是5月26日至9月2日，是这四个项目中开始得最早的。

22. D. History of the canyon area.

根据Canyon Talks at Artist Point的描述，这个短讲是在Artist Point进行的，参与者可以一边欣赏Lower Falls和峡谷的壮丽色彩，一边了解该地区的自然和人类历史。因此，这个短讲是关于大峡谷地区的历史。

23. B. Washburn Trailhead.

在Photography Workshops部分中，明确指出7月10日的Wildflowers & White Balance摄影工作坊的集合地点是在Washburn Trailhead in Chittenden parking area。所以参与者将在Washburn Trailhead集合。

### 2023年新高考全国II卷 B

Turning soil, pulling weeds, and harvesting cabbage sound like tough work for middle and high school kids. And at first it is, says Abby Jaramillo, who with another teacher started Urban Sprouts, a school garden program at four low-income schools. The program aims to help students develop science skills, environmental awareness, and healthy lifestyles.

Jaramillo ' s students live in neighborhoods where fresh food and green space are not easy to find and fast food restaurants outnumber grocery stores. "The kids literally come

to school with bags of snacks and large bottles of soft drinks," she says. "They come to us thinking vegetables are awful, dirt is awful, insects are awful." though some are initially scared of the insects and turned off by the dirt, most are eager to try something new.

Urban Sprouts' classes, at two middle schools and two high schools, include hands-on experiments such as soil testing, flower-and-seed dissection, tastings of fresh or dried produce, and work in the garden. Several times a year, students cook the vegetables they grow, and they occasionally make salads for their entire schools.

Program evaluations show that kids eat more vegetables as a result of the classes. "We have students who say they went home and talked to their parents and now they're eating differently," Jaramillo says.

She adds that the program's benefits go beyond nutrition. Some students get so interested in gardening that they bring home seeds to start their own vegetable gardens. Besides, working in the garden seems to have a calming effect on Jaramillo's special education students, many of whom have emotional control issues. "They get outside," she says, "and they feel successful."

24. What do we know about Abby Jaramillo?

- A. She used to be a health worker. B. She grew up in a low-income family.  
C. She owns a fast food restaurant. D. She is an initiator of Urban Sprouts.

25. What was a problem facing Jaramillo at the start of the program?

- A. The kids' parents distrusted her. B. Students had little time for her classes.  
C. Some kids disliked garden work. D. There was no space for school gardens.

26. Which of the following best describes the impact of the program?

- A. Far-reaching. B. Predictable. C. Short-lived. D. Unidentifiable.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Rescuing School Gardens B. Experiencing country Life  
C. Growing Vegetable Lovers D. Changing local Landscape

答案及解析：

24. D. She is an initiator of Urban Sprouts.

文章第一段提到Abby Jaramillo和另一位老师一起启动了Urban Sprouts项目，说明她是这个项目的发起人之一。

25. C. Some kids disliked garden work.

文章第二段提到，尽管有些学生一开始害怕昆虫，不喜欢泥土，但大多数学生都渴望尝试新事物。这表明在项目开始时，Jaramillo面临的问题是有些孩子不喜欢园艺工作。

26. A. Far-reaching.

文章最后一段提到项目的好处不仅限于营养，一些学生因此对园艺产生兴趣，甚至在家中种植自己的蔬菜，而且对特殊教育学生有镇静效果。这说明项目的影响是深远的。

27. C. Growing Vegetable Lovers.

文章主要讲述了Urban Sprouts项目如何帮助学生改变对蔬菜的看法，培养他们对园艺的兴趣，并改善他们的饮食习惯。因此，"Growing Vegetable Lovers"最能概括文章的主题。其他选项要么与文章内容不符，要么涵盖的范围太广。

### 2023年新高考全国II卷 C

Reading Art: Art for book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object-the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

In this "book of books," artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. Adults are portrayed(描绘)alone in many settings and poses—absorbed in a volume, deep in thought or lost in a moment of leisure. These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments we can all relate to.

Books themselves may be used symbolically in paintings to demonstrate the intellect(才智), wealth or faith of the subject. Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. More recently, as books have become inexpensive or even throwaway, artists have used them as the raw material for artworks-transforming covers, pages or even complete volumes into

paintings and sculptures.

Continued developments in communication technologies were once believed to make the printed page outdated. From a 21st-century point of view, the printed book is certainly ancient, but it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader. To serve its function, a book must be activated by a user: the cover opened, the pages parted, the contents reviewed, perhaps notes written down or words underlined. And in contrast to our increasingly networked lives where the information we consume is monitored and tracked, a printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, “ off-line ” activity.

28. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. An introduction to a book. B. An essay on the art of writing.

C. A guidebook to a museum. D. A review of modern paintings.

29. What are the selected artworks about?

A. Wealth and intellect. B. Home and school.

C. Books and reading. D. Work and leisure.

30. What do the underlined words “ relate to ” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Understand. B. Paint. C. Seize. D. Transform.

31. What does the author want to say by mentioning the e-reader?

A. The printed book is not totally out of date. B. technology has changed the way we read.

C. Our lives in the 21st century are networked. D. People now rarely have the patience to read.

**答案及解析：**

28. A. An introduction to a book.

文章开头提到了“Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers”这本书，并且描述了书的内容和特点，如艺术品的选择和排列方式，以及书籍在不同文化和时代之间的联系。这些信息表明这篇文章很可能是书籍的简介。

29. C. Books and reading.

文章第一段提到了这本书是对书籍这一日常物品的庆祝，并且展示了与阅读和书籍相关的艺术作品。第二段也提到了艺术作品中的书籍和阅读场景，所以选C项。

30. A. Understand.

在第二段中，“relate to”这个词组用来描述即使是几百年前的画作也能记录下我们都能理解的时刻。这里的“relate to”意味着能够理解或与某事物产生共鸣。

31. A. The printed book is not totally out of date.

在最后一段，作者提到尽管从21世纪的角度来看，印刷书籍可能显得古老，但它仍然和任何电子阅读器一样具有互动性。这表明作者想要表达的是印刷书籍并没有完全过时。提到电子阅读器的目的是为了对比和强调印刷书籍仍然有其独特的价值和功能。

### 2023年新高考全国II卷 D

As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you ' re lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it ' s unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.

Past research has found health and wellness benefits of nature for humans, but a new study shows that wildness in urban areas is extremely important for human well-being.

The research team focused on a large urban park. They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding(编码) experiences into different categories. For example, one participant ' s experience of "We sat and listened to the waves at the beach for a while" was assigned the categories " sitting at beach " and " listening to waves. "

Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a " nature language " began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. These include encountering wildlife, walking along the edge of water, and following an established trail.

Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example, the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break.

"We ' re trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions



back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it," said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study.

32. What phenomenon does the author describe at the beginning of the text?

A. Pocket parks are now popular. B. Wild nature is hard to find in cities.

C. Many cities are overpopulated. D. People enjoy living close to nature.

33. Why did the researchers code participant submissions into categories?

A. To compare different types of park-goers. B. To explain why the park attracts tourists.

C. To analyze the main features of the park. D. To find patterns in the visitors' summaries.

34. What can we learn from the example given in paragraph 5?

A. Walking is the best way to gain access to nature.

B. Young people are too busy to interact with nature.

C. The same nature experience takes different forms.

D. The nature language enhances work performance.

35. What should be done before we can interact with nature according to Kahn?

A. Language study. B. Environmental conservation.

C. Public education. D. Intercultural communication.

**答案及解析：**

32. 答案是 B. Wild nature is hard to find in cities.

文章开头提到，随着城市的扩张，居住在城市地区的人们越来越难接触到自然。虽然可能会有口袋公园，但在城市中找到相对原始的地方是不常见的。这表明作者在开头描述的现象是城市中难以找到野生的自然。

33. D. To find patterns in the visitors' summaries.

文章第三段提到研究人员请公园游客提交他们与公园中的自然有意义的互动的书面总

结，并在第四段中提到研究人员对这些提交的内容进行编码，分入不同的类别。这样做是为了在游客的总结中找到模式，即“自然语言”。

34. C. The same nature experience takes different forms.

第五段中给出的例子是，一个人在公园里沿着水边走可能是一种令人满足的经历，而在工作日的午餐休息时间，他们可以通过沿着喷泉走的方式来享受这种互动的更家庭化的形式。这表明相同的自然体验可以有不同的形式。

35. B. Environmental conservation.

最后一段中，Peter Kahn提到，为了使人类与自然的互动回归到我们的日常生活中，我们需要保护自然，以便我们能够与之互动。这表明在进行自然互动之前，我们需要进行环境保护。

