

《高考英语阅读理解真题4（含答案解析）》

2023全国乙卷

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If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part or humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had texts, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not. Writing is one of humanity's later achievements, and until fairly recently even many literate(有文字的)societies recorded their concerns not only in writing but in things

Ideally a history would bring together texts and objects, and some chapters of this book are able to do just that, but in many cases we simply Can't. The clearest example of this between literate and non-literate history is perhaps the first conflict, at Botany Bay between Captain Cook's voyage and the Australian Aboriginals. From the English side, we have scientific reports and the captain's record of that terrible day. From the Australian side, we have only a wooden shield(盾) dropped by a man in flight after his first experience of gunshot. If we want to reconstruct what was actually going on that day, the shield must be questioned and interpreted as deeply and strictly as the written reports.

In addition to the problem of miscomprehension from both sides, there are victories accidentally or deliberately twisted, especially when only the victors know how to write. Those who are on the losing side often have only their things to tell their stories. The Caribbean Taino, the Australian Aboriginals, the African people of Benin and the Incas, all of whom appear in this book, can speak to us now of their past achievements most powerfully through the objects they made: a history told through things gives them back a voice. When we consider contact(联系) between literate and non-literate societies such as these, all our first-hand accounts are necessarily twisted, only one half of a dialogue. If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. How past events should be presented.
- B. What humanity is concerned about.
- C. Whether facts speak louder than words.
- D. Why written language is reliable.

33. What does the author indicate by mentioning Captain Cook in paragraph 2?

- A. His report was scientific.
- B. He represented the local people.
- C. He ruled over Botany Bay.
- D. His record was one-sided.

34. What does the underlined word "conversation" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Problem.
- B. History.
- C. Voice.
- D. Society.

35. Which of the following books is the text most likely selected from?

- A. How Maps Tell Stories of the World
- B. A Short History of Australia
- C. A History of the World in 100 Objects
- D. How Ant Works Tell Stories

答案及解析：

32. A. How past events should be presented.

第一段主要讨论的是如何呈现历史事件，作者指出不能只通过文字来讲述历史，因为世界上只有部分地区有文字记录，而大部分地区的历史则是通过物品等非文字形式传承下来的。因此，正确答案是A，即如何呈现过去的事件。

33. D. His record was one-sided.

第二段中提到：“From the English side, we have scientific reports and the captain's record of that terrible day. From the Australian side, we have only a wooden shield dropped by a man in flight after his first experience of gunshot.” (从英国方面，我们有

科学报告和船长关于那可怕的一天的记录。从澳大利亚方面，我们只有一名男子在第一次经历枪击后逃跑时扔下的木盾。)这说明船长库克的记录只是从英国人的角度出发，因此是单方面的。因此，作者提到库克船长是为了表明他的记录是单方面的，选项D正确。

34. B. History.

根据文章第三段中的句子"If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects."，可以推断出"conversation"指的是历史，因为我们需要通过文字和物品来了解历史的全部内容。因此，正确答案是B，即历史。

35. C. A History of the World in 100 Objects

文章提到了通过物品来讲述历史，而选项C的书名“A History of the World in 100 Objects”正是通过100个物品来讲述世界历史的书籍，因此最符合文章主题。

