

《高考英语阅读理解真题4篇含答案解析（2023全国乙卷）》

高考英语阅读理解真题1(含答案解析)

2023全国乙卷 A

Jacqueline F é licie de Almania(c. 1322)highlights the suspicion that women practicing medicine faced. Born to a Jewish family in Florence, she moved to Paris where she worked as a physician and performed surgery. In 1322 she was tried for practicing unlawfully. In spite of the court hearing testimonials(证明)of her ability as a doctor, she was banned from medicine.

Tan Yunxian(1461 – 1554)was a Chinese physician who learned her skills from her grandparents. Chinese women at the time could not serve apprenticeships(学徒期)with doctors. However,Tan passed the official exam.Tan treated women from all walks of life.In 1511,Tan wrote a book,Sayings of a Female Doctor,describing her life as a physician.

James Barry(c.1789 -1865)was born Margaret Bulkeley in Ireland but,dressed as a man,she was accepted by Edinburgh university to study medicine.She qualified as a surgeon in 1813,then joined the British Army,serving overseas.Barry retired in 1859,having practiced her entire medical profession living and working as a man.

Rebecca Lee Crumpler(1831 -1895)worked as a nurse for eight years before studying in medical college in Boston in 1860.Four years later,she was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree.She moved to Virginia in 1865,where she provided medical care to freed slaves.21. 21.What did Jacqueline and James have in common?

- A. Doing teaching jobs.
- B.Performing surgery
- C. Being hired as physicians.
- D. Being banned from medicine

22. How was Tan Yunxian different from the other practitioners?

- A. She wrote a book.
- C.She worked as a dentist

B. She went through trials.

D. She had formal education

23. Who was the first African American with a medical degree?

A. Jacqueline Felice de Almania.

C. James Barry.

B. Tan Yunxian.

D. Rebcca Lee Crumpler

答案及解析：

21.答案: C. Performing surgery

文章中提到Jacqueline F é licie de Almania "performed surgery", 同样提到James Barry "qualified as a surgeon", 说明他们都进行过外科手术。

22.答案: A. She wrote a book.

文章中提到Tan Yunxian "wrote a book, Sayings of a Female Doctor", 而其他人物并没有提到他们写过书。

23.答案: D. Rebecca Lee Crumpler

文章中提到Rebecca Lee Crumpler "was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree", 直接回答了这个问题。其他选项的人物都不是非洲裔美国人。

高考英语阅读理解真题2(含答案解析)

2023全国乙卷 B

Living in Iowa and trying to become a photographer specializing in landscape (风景) can be quite a challenge, mainly because the corn state lacks geographical variation.

Although landscapes in the Midwest tend to be quite similar, either farm fields or highways, sometimes I find distinctive character in the hills or lakes. To make some of my landscape shots, I have traveled up to four hours away to shoot within a 10-minute time frame. I tend to travel with a few of my friends to state parks or to the countryside to go on adventures and take photos along the way.

Being at the right place at the right time is decisive in any style of photography. I often leave early to seek the right destinations so I can set up early to avoid missing the moment I am attempting to photograph. I have missed plenty of beautiful sunsets/sunrises due to being on the spot only five minutes before the best moment.

One time my friends and I drove three hours to Devil ' s Lake, Wisconsin, to climb the purple quartz (石英) rock around the lake. After we found a crazy-looking road that hung over a bunch of rocks, we decided to photograph the scene at sunset. The position enabled us to look over the lake with the sunset in the background. We managed to leave this spot to climb higher because of the spare time until sunset. However, we did not mark the route (路线) so we ended up almost missing the sunset entirely. Once we found the place, it was stressful getting lights and cameras set up in the limited time. Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely.

24. How does the author deal with the challenge as a landscape photographer in the Midwest?

- A. By teaming up with other photographers.
- B. By shooting in the countryside or state parks.
- C. By studying the geographical conditions.
- D. By creating settings in the corn fields

25. What is the key to successful landscape photography according to the author?

- A. Proper time management.
- B. Good shooting techniques.
- C. Adventurous spirit.
- D. Distinctive styles.

26. What can we infer from the author's trip with friends to Devil's Lake?

- A. They went crazy with the purple quartz rock.
- B. They felt stressed while waiting for the sunset.

C. They reached the shooting spot later than expected.

D. They had problems with their equipment.

27. How does the author find his photos taken at Devil's Lake?

A. Amusing.

B. Satisfying

C. Encouraging

D. Comforting

答案及解析：

24. B. By shooting in the countryside or state parks.

文章中提到作者为了拍摄风景照片，会与朋友一起去州立公园或乡村进行探险和拍照，这表明他是通过在这些地方拍摄来应对中西部风景缺乏地理变化的挑战。

25. A. proper time management.

作者强调了“Being at the right place at the right time”的重要性，并且提到因为晚到五分钟而错过了很多美丽的日出和日落，这说明正确的时间管理是成功的关键。

26. 答案: C. They reached the shooting spot later than expected.

文章中提到，由于他们没有标记路线，几乎错过了日落，这意味着他们比预期晚到达了拍摄地点。

27. 答案: B. Satisfying

尽管作者认为如果准备得更充分，照片会更好，但他回顾这些照片时，认为它们是一些最好的作品，这表明他对这些照片是满意的。

高考英语阅读理解真题3(含答案解析)

2023全国乙卷 C

What comes into your mind when you think of British food? probably fish and chips , or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting? Eventhough Britain has a reputation for less-than-impressive cuisine , it is producing

more top class chefs who appear frequently on our television screens and whose recipe books frequently top the best seller lists.

It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits. It is recently reported that the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining and around half of Britain's consumers would like to change or improve their cooking in some way. There has been a rise in the number of students applying for food courses at UK universities and colleges. It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK's obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking.

28. What do people usually think of British food?

- A. It is simple and plain.
- B. It is rich in nutrition.
- C. It lacks authentic tastes.
- D. It deserves a high reputation.

29. Which best describes cookery programmes on British TV?

- A. Authoritative.
- C. Profitable.
- B. Creative.
- D. Influential.

30. Which is the percentage of the people using more diverse ingredients now?

A. 20%. B.24%.C.25%. D.33% .

31 . What might the author continue talking about?

A. The art of cooking in other countries.

B. Male chefs on TV programmes.

C.Table manners in the UK.

D.Studies of big eaters.

What do people usually think of British food?

答案及解析：

28.文章开头提到，当人们想到英国食物时，可能会想到鱼和薯条或者周日的一餐肉和两份蔬菜，这表明人们通常认为英国食物简单朴素。

29.答案: D. Influential.

文章中提到电视厨师们帮助改变了人们对烹饪的看法，并且鼓励英国人尝试不同的食物，这表明电视烹饪节目对人们有影响力。

30.答案: D. 33%.

文章中提到，几乎三分之一的人现在使用比以前更广泛的配料，这意味着大约33%的人在使用更多样化的配料。

31.答案: B. Male chefs on TV programmes.

文章最后一段提到了越来越多的男性厨师出现在电视上，并且对于男孩子喜欢烹饪也不再是“不酷”的事情。因此，作者可能会继续谈论电视节目中的男性厨师。

高考英语阅读理解真题4(含答案解析)

2023全国乙卷 D

If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part of 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怖的一天的记录。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。

