

**2023 年中华人民共和国普通高等学校  
联合招收华侨港澳台学生入学考试**

**英 语**

I. 听力(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分;满分 30 分)

听完录音后,从各题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。所有录音材料均仅读一遍。

例:Man:I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman:But it's not yet eight In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

When does the office of the

- A. At 8:30.                      B. At 8:15.                      C. At 8:00.                      D. At 7:45.

答案是 C。

听第 1 段材料, 回答第 1 小题

1. How the speakers go to the cinema?

- A. By subway.                  B. By bike.                      C. By bus.                      D. By taxi.

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 2 小题

2. What has been left behind?

- A. A coat.                      B. A bag.                      C. The umbrella.                  D. The shoes.

听第 3 段材料, 回答第 3 小题

3. What is the man probably?

- A. A businessman.          B. A chef.                      C. A journalist.                  D. A writer.

听第 4 段材料, 回答第 4、5 小题

4. What does Alice like

- A. Reading books.                  B. Sewing clothes.  
C. Going shopping                  D. Mending machines.

5. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Make a skirt.                      B. Go surfing online.  
C. Visit a bookstore.                  D. Watch the competition.

听第 5 段材料, 回答第 6、7 小题

6. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The weather.                      B. Online reading.  
C. Doing exercise.                  D. Going on a trip.

7. What will the speakers probably do next?

- A. Check the weather report.          B. Use the computer.  
C. See a doctor.                      D. Go into the room.

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 8 至第 16 小题

8. Why does the man make the phone call?  
 A. To check his computer. B. To make an appointment.  
 C. To require for a service. D. To explain how to get online.
9. What is /wrong with the internet?  
 A. It works insteadily. B. It charges too much.  
 C. It fails to connect. D. It lacks security.
10. How do you describe the woman in this talk?  
 A. Helpful. B. Impatient. C. Impolite. D. Curious.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 11 至第 15 小题

11. What is Tom now?  
 A. An actor. B. A film director.  
 C. A photographer. D. A cinema manager.
12. How old is Tom at the time of the interview?  
 A. 10. B. 20. C. 30. D. 50.
13. What is Tom going to next?  
 A. Perform in some action movies. B. Study more about acting.  
 C. Direct some TV series. D. Film his life story.
14. How does the woman feel when Tom said that he might retire?  
 A. Disbelieving. B. Joyful.  
 C. Disappointed. D. Angry.
15. What can we say about Tom?  
 A. He's very strong. B. He's hard-working.  
 C. He's becoming popular. D. He's very kind.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 16 至第 20 小题

16. Where is Sonata from?  
 A. London. B. Lithuania. C. Russia. D. Germany.
17. What was Sonata back in her country?  
 A. A dance teacher B. A foreign language learner.  
 C. An experienced that. D. A skillful public speaker.
18. Why did Sonata learn a new language?  
 A. To use it in her work. B. To run a business.  
 C. To name some friends. D. To get a degree.
19. Why did Sonata mention her daughter's dance lessons?  
 A. It is to show her love for her daughter. B. It is a turning point in her life.  
 C. Her daughter speaks English well. D. Her daughter is good at dancing.
20. What is the reason for Sonata to keep two jobs?  
 A. To get trained in teaching. B. Being tired of working at the bar.  
 C. To save money for her daughter. D. Being uncertain about her teaching position.



- A. over                      B. with                      C. by                      D. for

34.—Sounds like an awful lot to do for one day.

—It' ll be fine. It's not \_\_\_\_\_re going to be thrown to the lions.

- A. except for              B. because of              C. as if                      D. like before

35. Every time Brad areas a French word, he says it properly Frenchly with the throaty “r thing, and obviously I don't have a clue what \_\_\_\_\_ is.

- A. anything              B. something              C. nothing                      D. one thing

B)完形填空(共 20 小题)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36 至 55 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

### The Great Pumpkin Hunt.

It was just pumpkins we were looking for that Saturday. We were searching for pumpkins that we could   36   into jack-o'- lanterns for Halloween. We wanted lots of them to   37   our front porch(门廊).

My brother Tim and I went to   the   where we usually get pumpkins   39  . They said they only had some   40   Dies that were too small to carve.

Now what would we do? We went home,   41   if Mom or Dad would have any ideas. Dad said he would   42   of for a ride to see if a roadside vegetable   43   had some pumpkins. “I can't   44   they won't,” he said. “It is October, after all.”

So we   45   me the car and drove out of town. The vegetable stand Dad   46   was there! And we didn't see any   47  , either.

I guess the   48   Mom saw us, she knew that we had been   49  . But she said we should   50   with her. This time she drove. She seemed to know   51   where she was going.

As she   52   the car into the parking lot of City Hall, we sad a farmers'   53  . wow! There were thousands of pumpkins of all sizes.

We   54   some of our own money on the biggest we we'd ever had. We got some ordinary-sized ones, too. Even Dad and Mom   55   the are them. And our porch is now a fantastic sight!

- |                   |             |               |                  |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 36. A. change     | B. grow     | C. cook       | D. carve         |
| 37. A. decorate   | B. make up  | C. build      | D. show off      |
| 38. A. kitchen    | B. store    | C. field      | D. factory       |
| 39. A. every year | B. every mo | C. for now    | D. for free      |
| 40. A. ugly       | B. good     | C. baby       | D. broken        |
| 41. A. guessing   | B. worrying | C. discussing | D. wondering     |
| 42. A. send       | B. look     | C. take       | D. prepare       |
| 43. A. stand      | B. shop     | C. farm       | D. advertisement |
| 44. A. doubt      | B. believe  | C. insist     | D. think         |
| 45. A. looked     | B. stole    | C. crowded    | D. piled         |
| 46. A. lord       | B. managed  | C. owned      | D. remembered    |
| 47. A. others     | B. people   | C. lanterns   | D. ones          |

- |                   |              |             |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 48 . A. place     | B. minute    | C. reason   | D. way          |
| 49. A. defeated   | B. careless  | C. cheated  | D. unsuccessful |
| 50. A. play       | B. talk      | C. come     | D. work         |
| 51. A. readily    | B. exactly   | C. sensibly | D. vaguely      |
| 52. A. pushed     | B. led       | C. turned   | D. dropped      |
| 53. A. department | B. gathering | C. market   | D. celebration  |
| 54. A. lent       | B. used      | C. saved    | D. bid          |
| 55. A. helped     | B. learned   | C. asked    | D. urged        |

III. 阅读理解(共 20 小题每小题 2.5 分; 满分 50 分)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

As a scientist researching marine plastic pollution,I thought I had seen a lot . Then, early in 2013 I heard from Alex Weber,a high school student in California.

She was looking for guidance on an unusual environmental problem. While snorkeling (浮潜) in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary near the town of Carmel-by-the-Sea,Alex and her friends had repeatedly come across large numbers of golf balls on the ocean floor. As environmentally conscious teens, they started removing golf balls from the water,one by one. By the time Alex emailed me, they had directed over 10,000 golf balls.

Golf balls sink, so they don't become eyesores for future golfers and beachgoers. As a result, this issue had gone largely unnoticed. Alex wanted to create a lasting solution to this problem. I told her what she should do was to carefully plan and record all future golf ball collections.

Alex, her friends and her father med their best. By mid-2018 the results were amazing:They had collected nearly 40,000 golf balls near coastal golf courses. And following Alex's encouragement, employees started to collect golf balls from beaches next to their courses,amassing(累积) more than 10,000 additional balls.

In total, we collected 50,681 golf balls from the shoreline and shallow waters. By multiplying the average number of balls lost per round played (1-3) and the average number of rounds played yearly at one golf course, we estimated that players at these popular courses may lose over 100,000 balls per year to the surrounding environment.

Thanks to Alex Weber, we now know that golf balls erode() at sea over time,producing dangerous microplastics. Recovering the balls soon after they are hit into the ocean is one way to reduce their impacts. Alex is also working with people in charge to develop cleanup measures that can prevent golf ball pollution in these waters from ever reaching these levels again. Although her study was local, it sends a positive message:If a high school student can accomplish this much through hard work and dedication, anyone can.

56. Why did Alex write an email to the author?

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. To know the author's hobby. | B. To seek help from the author. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|

- C. To ask the author where to dive.                      D. To give the golf balls to the author.
57. What do the underlined words “Alex’s encouragement” in paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Planning for more of contests.                      B. Building more golf courses.  
C. Collecting more golf balls.                      D. Saving more money.
58. How through golf balls flew to the sea and surrounding places yearly according to the estimate?
- A. About 0,000.              B. About 40,000.              C. About 50,681.              D. About 100,000.
59. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. The problems brought by golf balls in the sea.  
B. The meaningfulness of Alex's achievement.  
C. The cleanup methods people should try.  
D. The support given by some managers.

### B

Although April Fools' Day, also called ALL Fools 'Day, has been celebrated for several centuries by different cultures, its exact origins remain a mystery.

Some historians suggest that April Fools' Day dates back to 1582, when France switched from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, as called for by the Council of Trent in 1563. People who were slow to get the news or failed to recognize that the start of the new year had moved to January and continued to celebrate it during the last week of March. And April 1 became the butt of jokes and hoaxes(恶作剧).

Historians have also linked April Fools' Day to festivals such as Hilaria, which was celebrated in ancient Rome at the end of March and involved people dressing up in disguise. There's also speculation that April Fools' Day was tied to the first day of spring in the Northern Hemisphere, when Mother Nature fooled people with changing, unpredictable weather.

April Fools' Day spread throughout Britain during the 18th century. In Scotland, the tradition became a two-day event, starting with “hunting the gawk (a word for cuckoo bird, a symbol for fool),” in which people were sent on fake errands.(跑腿).

In modern times, people have gone to great lengths to create elaborate (煞费苦心的) April Fools' Day hoaxes. Newspapers, radio and TV stations and Web sites have participated in the April 1 tradition of reporting outrageous fictional claims that have fooled their audiences.

In 1957, the BBC reported that Swiss farmers were experiencing a record spaghetti crop and showed video clips of people harvesting noodles from trees; numerous viewers were fooled. In 1985, *Sports Illustrated* tracked many of its readers when it ran a made-up article about a rookie pitcher named Finch who could throw a fastball over 168 miles per hour. In 1996, Taco Bell, the fast food restaurant chain, duped people when it announced it had agreed to purchase Philadelphia's Liberty Bell and intended to rename it the Taco Liberty Bell. In 1998, after Burger King advertised a “Left-Handed Whopper,” scores of clueless customers requested me make sandwich.

60. What is in common among countries celebrating April Fools' Day?
- A. They adopted the same calendar.
  - B. They have some stories related to it.
  - C. They were governed by the Council of Trent.
  - D. They are happy about the coming warm season .
61. In which country did April Fools' Day involve some sports in the 18th century?
- A. France.                      B. Germany.                      C. Italy.                      D. Britain.
62. What statement can we make about April Fools' Day celebration in modern times?
- A. People care little about its origins.                      B. Celebration events are reported truthfully.
  - C. Great efforts are made to make it fun.                      D. Various forms of media plan it out together.
63. What do readers get from reading the last paragraph?
- A. More examples.                      B. Further explanations.
  - C. Names of joke makers.                      D. Information of historical events.
64. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?
- A. Why people make jokes on April Fools' Day in ancient times.
  - B. How people celebrate April Fools' Day in the Great Britain.
  - C. Misunderstandings about the traditions of April Fools' Day.
  - D. Different stories about the origins of April Fools' Day.

### C

Through the centuries, there have been many different approaches to education in the classroom. Some have emphasized discipline and rote learning; others have stressed a more open approach. One of the more innovative (创新的) and influential educational philosophies of the 20th century was developed and promoted by a teacher whose name still lives on as a prominent(杰出的) type of school: Maria Montessori.

Born in Italy in 1870, Maria Montessori was exceptional from the beginning. The only female attendee of an all-boys school she excelled at her studies and eventually earned a degree that made her one of the first female doctors. She became interested in education, and in 1907, opened a child-care center in Rome called Casa dei Bambini (Children's House) that allowed her to put her educational theories into practice.

Foremost among her theories was the idea that children essentially teach themselves the teacher's primary responsibility is to create the appropriate environment for learning and provide in a park that allows children to develop naturally. Given the ability to be mobile and learn from their surroundings rather than being forced to sit still and be lectured to, most children, even rough inner-city kids, flourished under her system.

What came to be called the Montessori Method was a great success in Italy and soon spread to the rest of the world. Montessori later developed materials geared (适合) to the process of "discovery learning" that she had set in motion. Although in the United States the Method was criticized and fell into disfavor during the war years, it re-emerged in the 1960s and has remained

an important part of America's educational landscape since.

Montessori devoted her life to developing her method, and she became a successful lecturer and teacher trainer. She also became interested in peace education and brought it into her work. She had been named for the Nobel Peace Prize for the third time when she passed away in 1952, at the age of 81.

65. Which of the following best explains “rote learning” in paragraph 1?
- A. Learning by repeating.                      B. Learning by analyzing.  
C. Learning through comparison.            D. Learning through creation.
66. What important decision did Maria Montessori make when she was already a doctor?
- A. She started an all-boys school.            B. She turned to children's education.  
C. She became a charity worker.            D. She studied educational theories.
67. What is Montessori’s major belief in education?
- A. School education is not necessary.  
B. Children's houses provide good education.  
C. More schools should be built for the poor.  
D. Children can learn naturally with some support.
68. Which type of writing is this text?
- A. Biography.                      B. Novel.                      C. Science fiction.            D. Literary criticism.

#### D

Dolphins have been known to show many human-like behavioral characteristics. These include forming complex relationships to accomplish common goals, teaching one another survival skills, and every “babysitting” each other’s kids. Now, some researchers have discovered another thing the intelligent mammals share with humans—a love for television!

For their research, Nelly A. Winship and Holli C. Eskelinen got 11 bottlenose and five rough-toothed dolphins. The mammals were treated to two TV shows -episodes of *Planet Earth* starting other dolphins as well as ones with just scenery, and clips from the popular kids series *Spongebob Squarepants*. The researchers say the dolphins did not seem to care what was being played. They were equally attracted by both--the realistic imagery of *Planet Earth* and the animation(动画) in *Spongebob Squarepants*.

Interestingly however was that the male dolphins spent more time staring at the screens than the females. They also responded more strongly to the programming by either showing aggression (indicated by head jerks or a jaw clap), or interest (shown by raising their chin or pressing their foreheads against the TV), or even blowing bubbles (indicating interest or aggression). Winship and Eskelinen, who published their findings in the journal *Zoo Biology*, believe the display of aggression was most likely as a result of the frustration (挫折) resulting from the inability to physically interact with, or control, the TV.

Though there is a lot more to learn about the mammals’ television preferences, the scientists believe suitable programming could be used as part of training programs for dolphins unfit to be



released(放生) in the wild. The researchers also think monitoring their response to different kinds of shows could provide scientists some insight into the mammals' thinking process.

Dolphins are not the only animals that seem to share our passion for television. As most pet owners are aware, dogs love it as well. In fact, dogs enjoy the entertainment so much that there is now a special cable channel, DogTV, dedicated to creating special programming to keep doggies happy while their humans are at work!

69. What does the author want to show by giving the example of "babysitting"?

- A. Dolphins are protective.
- B. Dolphins are intelligent.
- C. Dolphins and humans are similar.
- D. Dolphins feed their young collectively.

70. Why did Winship and Eskelinen get so many dolphins.

- A. To produce a TV series.
- B. To keep them as pets.
- C. For an experiment.
- D. As a tourist attraction.

71. What did scientists find when dolphins watch TV?

- A. Dolphins respond to TV programs actively.
- B. Dolphins are more interested in themselves.
- C. Special TV programs can be made for dolphins.
- D. Some TV shows can ease dolphins' frustration.

72. What is one purpose of studying animals' TV preferences?

- A. To adjust animals' thinking process.
- B. To help release animals into the wild.
- C. To create animal programs for kids.
- D. To release pets' anxiety for their owners.

**E**

Join WriCampia writing lab for twelve days at our creative, fun and productive Sleepaway camp in the Poconos in August!

At WriCampia, writers will spend their mornings in intimate writing workshops led by published authors and produced playwrights, their afternoons participating in their choice of over 20 artistic and active electives, and their evenings around campfires, scavenger hunts, and readings. Photos from WriCampia can be viewed on our Facebook page.

<b>Location</b> Honesdale, Pennsylvania.	<b>Dates</b> August 12 to August 23
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<p><b>Ages</b></p> <p>We welcome rising 4th graders through rising 12th graders. Bunks and workshop will be organized by grade.</p> <p>Rising 4th through 11 Graders as campers; Rising 12th graders as Counselors-In-Training. They receive extra leadership opportunities that prepare them for professional experiences in the future.</p>	<p><b>Tuition</b></p> <p>\$3,675</p> <p>Limited financial aid will be available.</p> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <p>We will provide buses to and from WriCampia for all campers. Buses will leave from and return to Manhattan; Brooklyn; Hartsdale, NY; West Orange, NJ; and Washington, DC.</p>
<p><b>A Typical Camp Day</b></p>	
<p>7:5 AM Wake Up Call</p> <p>8:00 AM to 8:45 AM Breakfast</p> <p>9:00 AM to 12:00 PM Writing Workshop (led by published author or produced playwright)</p> <p>12:00 PM to 12:45 PM Lunch</p> <p>1:25 PM to 2:50 PM Electives period 1</p> <p>2:50 PM to 4:15 PM Electives period 2</p>	<p>4:15 PM to 4:25 PM Group gathering &amp; snack</p> <p>4:25 PM to 5:40 PM Electives period 3</p> <p>5:45 PM to 6:30 PM Dinner</p> <p>6:30 PM to 7:30 PM Shower hour and free time</p> <p>7:30 PM to 9:00 PM Evening activity</p> <p>9:00 PM Camp curfew (lights out 9:30 PM)</p>

**Electives** include: Filmmaking, roleplaying games, songwriting, novel writing, swimming, boating, photography, and more.

**Evening Activities** include: Scavenger Hunts, Escape the Room, Campfires, Dance Party, and more!

73. What is WriCampia in this advertisement?

- A. A science lab.      B. A drama.      C. An evening party.      D. A writing camp.

74. Who are the major target customers of WriCampia?

- A. Writers.      B. Playwrights.      C. Artists.      D. Students.

75. What activity will be provided from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM

- A. Roleplaying games.      B. Group gathering.  
C. Dance party.      D. Campfires.

**IV. 短文改错 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 15 分)**

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用系线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 和错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

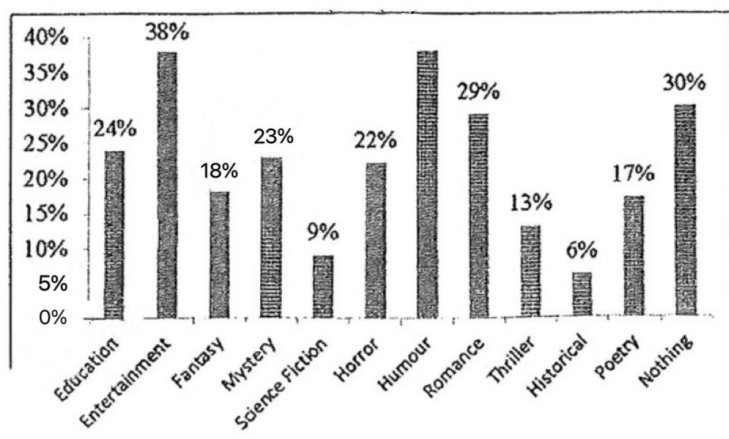
注意：原行没有错的不要改。

注意：改错题在答题卡上

V. 书面表达(共 1 题，满分 20 分)

假定你是李华，你的笔友 Chris 愿意帮你校图书作购进一批英文书籍。请你根据自己在同学中所做调查的结果给 Chris 写封邮件、供其购书时参考。调查结果如下：

Genres of English Reading Materials students Read



注意：

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.无需使用全部数据。