

2023年高考英语阅读理解 解双语对照



2023年高考英语阅读理解，包含
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A great deal can be learned from the actual traces of ancient human movement: the footprints of early hominids (原始人类) . The best-known specimens (标本) are the remarkable tracks discovered at Laetoli, Tanzania, by Mary Leaky. These were left by small hominids around 3.6 to 3.75 million years ago.

从古代人类活动的实际痕迹中可以学到很多：早期原始

人的脚印。最著名的标本是玛丽·利基在坦桑尼亚的莱托利发现的非凡足迹，这些足迹是由大约360到375万年前的
小型人类留下的。

Examination of the shape of the prints revealed to Mary Leakey that the feet had a raised arch, a rounded heel (脚跟), a pronounced ball, and a big toe that pointed forward. These features, together with the weight-bearing pressure patterns,

resembled the prints of upright-walking mode m humans. The pressures imposed along the foot, together with the length of step, which averaged 87 centimeters, indicated that the hominids had been walking slowly. In short, all the detectable features implied that the feet that left the footprints were very little different from those of contemporary humans.

对脚印形状的检查向玛丽·利基揭示了这些足部具有隆起的拱形、圆形的脚跟、明显的脚掌和向前指的大脚趾。这些特征，加上承受重量的压力模式，与直立行走的现代人的印迹相似。沿着脚部施加的压力，加上步长的长度，平均为87厘米，表明这些人类祖先行走缓慢。总之，所有可检测到的特征都暗示着留下足印的脚部与当代人的脚部几乎没有什么不同。

A detailed study has been made of the prints using photogrammetry, a technique for obtaining measurements through photographs, which created a drawing showing all the curves and shapes of the prints. The result emphasized that there were at least seven points of similarity with mode m prints, such as the depth of the heel impression, and the

deep imprint of the big toe. Footprints thus provide us not merely with rare impressions of the soft tissue of early hominids, but also with evidence of upright walking that in many ways is clearer than can be obtained from the analysis of bones.

通过摄影测量法对脚印进行了详细研究，这是一种通过照片获得测量结果的技术，制作了一份显示所有脚印曲

线和形状的图纸。结果强调了至少有七个与现代脚印相似点，比如脚跟印记的深度和大脚趾的深印记。因此，脚印不仅向我们提供了早期人类软组织的罕见印记，还为我们提供了直立行走的证据，从许多方面来看，这比通过骨骼分析得到的要清晰。

The study of fossil footprints is not restricted to examples from such remote periods. Hundreds of prints are

known, for example, in French caves dating from the end of the last Ice Age, approximately 10,000 years ago. Research by Leon Pales has provided information about this period.

对化石脚印的研究不仅限于来自如此久远时期的实例。例如，法国洞穴中有数百个脚印，可以追溯到大约1万年前的最后冰河时期。列昂·帕

尔斯的研究为这一时期提供了信息。

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The career of Mary Leakey.
 - B. The analysis of footprint specimens.
 - C. Accurate dating of hominid remains.
 - D. Behavioral patterns of early humans.

答案： B

2. The figure of 87 centimeters mentioned in paragraph 2 refers to the size of the _.

- A. hominids feet
- B. hominids bodies
- C. steps taken by the hominids
- D. objects carried by the hominids

答案： C

3. Why does the author mention the “heel impression” in paragraph

3?

A. To indicate the weight of early hominids.

B. To emphasize the size of the hominids foot.

C. To hint at a possible injury the hominid had suffered.

D. To give an example of similarity to modern human footprints.

答案：D

4. What can be inferred about the footprints

found in French caves mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. They show more details than the Laetoli prints.

B. They are not as informative as the Laetoli prints.

C. They are of more recent origin than the Laetoli prints.

D. They are more difficult to study than the Laetoli

prints

答案：C

The elements other than hydrogen and helium (氦气) exist in such small quantities that it is accurate to say that the universe somewhat more than 25 percent helium by weight and somewhat less than 25 percent hydrogen.

除氢和氦之外的元素存在的数量非常少，因此准确地说宇宙中氦约占25%的重量，而氢则略少于25%。

Astronomers have measured the amount of helium throughout our galaxy(星系) and in other galaxies as well. Helium has been found in old stars, in relatively young ones, and in the distant objects known as quasars. Helium nuclei have also been found in cosmic rays that fall on the earth(cosmic"rays" are not really a form of radiation;they consist of

rapidly moving particles (颗粒) of numerous different kinds) . It doesn't seem to make very much difference where the helium is found.

Its

天文学家测量过我们星系及其他星系中的氦含量。氦被发现在老星体中、相对年轻的星体中，以及被称为类星体的遥远天体中。氦核也被发现在落在地球的宇宙射线中。

amount never seems to vary much. In some places, there may be slightly more of it; in others, slightly less, but the proportion of helium to hydrogen nuclei always remains about the same.

氦的数量似乎并不受影响。在一些地方可能会稍微多一些；在其他地方可能稍微少一些，但是氦核与氢核的比例总是保持大致相同的。

Helium is created in stars. In fact, nuclear reactions