

【赢在高考·黄金8卷】备战2024年高考英语模拟卷（新高考七省专用）

黄金卷07

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Why won't the woman give the man directions?
A. She is late for class.
B. She isn't familiar with the area.
C. She has never heard of the community college.
2. What will the speakers do next?
A. Book a table. B. Cook a meal. C. Order takeout food.
3. When will Jim return?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
4. What day is it when the conversation takes place?
A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Monday.
5. When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?
A. At 10:00. B. At 10:30. C. At 11:00.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答6~7小题。

6. What is May learning to do?

- A. Write Chinese characters. B. Collect art works. C. Paint nature scenes.

7. What does May say about her teacher?

- A. He is smart. B. He is strict. C. He is patient.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 8~9 小题。

8. What does the man say about the restaurant?

- A. It offers many tasty dishes.
B. It's the biggest one around.
C. It's famous for its seafood.

9. What will the woman probably order?

- A. Fried fish. B. Roast chicken. C. Beef steak.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 10~12 小题。

10. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the man's house. B. In a clothing store. C. In a design company.

11. What does the woman say about her business?

- A. It focuses on personal needs.
B. It only provides formal clothing.
C. It attracts mainly young customers.

12. When will the wedding take place?

- A. In one week. B. In four weeks. C. In one year.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 13~16 小题。

13. Where has the man travelled with his parents?

- A. China. B. Thailand. C. Mexico.

14. What makes the woman's parents' travel easier?

- A. Smartphone apps. B. Travel brochures. C. Friendly local guides.

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

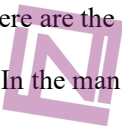
- A. Their parents. B. Different cities. C. A travel plan.

16. What will the man do this summer vacation?

- A. Work hard to earn extra money.
B. Explore tourist attractions.



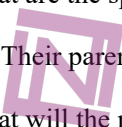
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C. Have a rest at home.

听下面一段独白，回答 17~20 小题。

17. Who is the speaker?

A. A social psychologist.

B. A TV host.

C. A publisher.

18. What is David Clinton doing?

A. Introducing a speaker.

B. Conducting a class.

C. Recommending a book.

19. What is Professor Putnum's book about?

A. Tips for escaping unhappiness.

B. Benefits of painful experiences.

C. Ways to develop reading ability.

20. What is Professor Putnum going to do next?

A. Discuss his plans.

B. Share his stories.

C. Explain his views.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The books written and published in the 1920s remain on the “best ever” lists. Here are 4 books that everyone should read.

The Great Gatsby

The themes in the novel reflect the sudden change in the character of America itself, and in some ways it's among the first major modern novels produced in this country. The novel also makes a new and powerful concept clear at the time: The American Dream, the idea that self-made men and women could make themselves into anything in this country.

A Farewell to Arms

The story is one of a love affair interrupted and dogged by events beyond the lovers' control, and a central theme is the pointless struggle of life — that we spend so much energy and time on things that finally don't matter. Hemingway masterfully combines a realistic description of war with some abstract literary techniques, which is one reason why this book endures as a classic.

Ulysses

When people make lists of the most difficult novels, *Ulysses* is almost certainly on them. The one thing almost everyone knows about *Ulysses* is that it employs “stream of consciousness”, a literary technique that seeks to show the inner monologue of a person. James Joyce wasn't the first writer to use this technique, but he was the first writer to attempt it on the scale as he did.

Mrs. Dalloway

It takes place on a single day in the life of the main character, and it employs a dense and tricky stream-of-consciousness technique, roaming (漫游) around to other characters and point of view. *Mrs. Dalloway* is concerned with using these techniques to make the characters clear and definite. The use of stream of consciousness is deliberately disorienting in the way it skips through time.

21. Which book shows us the truth of daily life conflicts?

- A. *Ulysses*.
- B. *Mrs. Dalloway*.
- C. *The Great Gatsby*.
- D. *A Farewell to Arms*.

22. What do *Ulysses* and *Mrs. Dalloway* have in common?

- A. They share the same literary technique.
- B. They show a new and powerful concept.
- C. They describe the daily life of the character.
- D. They are on the list of the most difficult novels.

23. Where can the text be found?

- A. In a biography.
- B. In a history book.
- C. In a travel brochure.
- D. In a literature magazine.

B

Graduating from high school is a milestone event. Most students are 18 when they graduate, but one Pennsylvania boy from Bensalem, a suburb of Philadelphia, just graduated and he is only nine and he is one of the youngest ever to do so.

David Balogun recently received his diploma from the Reach Cyber Charter (特许) School in Harrisburg

where he was studying remotely. He has already started taking college courses. Besides being excellent in school, David loves computer programming, science, martial arts, and playing the piano.

David's parents have advanced degrees but it is demanding to raise a child with an extraordinary intellectual gift. "I had to get outside of the box." David's mother, Ronya Balogun, told the local television station. "Playing pillow fights when you're not supposed to, throwing the balls in the house. He's a 9-year-old with a brain that just has the capacity to understand and comprehend a lot of concepts that are beyond his years and sometimes beyond my understanding."

Putting David in the charter school was a no-brainer for his parents. "When he heard the STEM program, at seven years old, he was jumping up and down. I said 'Okay, this is where we're going, and this is what we're doing'. He loved it from the first moment. It's been an amazing journey," she added.

David's remarkable education began two years ago, when he became a student at the charter school. Shortly after he began attending the school, David placed out of the elementary and middle school courses and began high school.

David already knows that he wants to be an astrophysicist (天体物理学家). But he has to complete his education first. While he has already completed a semester at Buck County Community College, his parents are researching college and university options that will be more challenging. They are looking into Ivy League schools including the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Harvard, but since David is still only nine, he can't live on campus.

24. What can we learn from the third paragraph?

- A. David grows faster than other children.
- B. David discourages his mother completely.
- C. Teaching David has proved efficient.
- D. Raising David has been challenging.

25. How did David react when he heard about the STEM program?

- A. Confused.
- B. Abnormal.
- C. Resistant.
- D. Delighted.

26. What is a must for David before becoming an astrophysicist?

- A. Developing multiple hobbies.
- B. Being expert in computers.
- C. Finishing school first.
- D. Getting used to distance learning.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Universe Arouses a Boy's Curiosity
- B. 9-Year-Old Boy Graduated from High School
- C. Age Restriction for Going to College is Removed
- D. Parenting Contributes to a Boy's Achievement

C

Nuclear energy is one of the cleanest power on earth. It is cleaner than any energy source except wind. But that doesn't necessarily mean nuclear is the long-term solution for the world because nuclear material is perhaps the most poisonous matter on earth. In addition, uranium, the element most commonly used in nuclear reactors, is not in limitless supply. But the biggest problem is nuclear waste.

How can we deal with nuclear waste? The answer is simple—put them somewhere where they can stay, undisturbed, isolated, forever. Finland is building just that. This region is largely lacking in natural disasters. It really doesn't encounter any natural phenomenon that could damage a nuclear waste storage site, especially if it's 1,500 feet underground. Beneath an island on the Finnish Baltic Sea coast, the country is digging. They're building the very first permanent nuclear waste storage facility in the world in the stable bedrock 1,500 feet below.

Currently they're just finishing their dig down, then very soon they'll start filling the facility with nuclear waste. They'll dig long tunnels with small holes in which they'll place nuclear waste then backfill the tunnels with clay to be left forever.

With this system, there's near zero risk of nuclear material leaking out into the groundwater and, once it's filled in the year 2120, it can just be left, forever. Because the material will be so far down and so difficult to get to, no human management will be necessary once completed.

No security, no maintenance, nothing which means it should be truly secure, but before leaving it, Finland needs to fight against one thing—human nature. As curious beings, it's hard to fight a person's urge of discovery. If someone finds a mysterious structure from thousands of years ago, it'd just be natural to want to open it up, and that's a problem for nuclear waste sites.

We essentially did just that with the pyramids in Egypt. These structures were built as the final, permanent resting places and we opened them up because we were curious. Opening the nuclear storage facilities would release radiation into a future civilization, so we have to tell them to leave the sites alone, but that's easier said than done.

28. Why is Finland building a nuclear storage site deep underground?

- A. The tunnels there are easy to dig. B. The supply of uranium is limited.
C. Modern technology makes it possible. D. No natural disaster can influence the site.
29. What human nature does the author worry about?
- A. Being curious. B. A desire for security.
C. Being adventurous. D. A desire for control.
30. What is the author's attitude toward Finland's action?
- A. Supportive. B. Tolerant. C. Doubtful. D. Pessimistic.
31. Why are the pyramids in Egypt mentioned?
- A. To arouse people's curiosity. B. To predict the site's development.
C. To illustrate the author's concern. D. To stress the importance of the project.

D

The Greek historian Herodotus reported over 2,000 years ago on a misguided experiment in which two children were prevented from hearing human speech so that a king could discover the true, unlearned language of human beings.

Scientists now know that human language requires social learning and interaction with other people, a property shared with multiple animal languages. But why should humans and other animals need to learn a language instead of being born with this knowledge?

Given that the ways honeybees communicate are quite complex, we decided to study how they learn to communicate to answer this language question.

Bees possess one of the most complicated examples of nonhuman communication. They can tell each other where to find resources such as food, water, or nest sites with a physical "waggle (摇摆) dance", by circling around in a figure eight pattern centered around a waggle run. This dance conveys the direction, distance and quality of a resource to the bee's nestmates.

Bees begin to dance only as they get older. Could they be learning from practiced teachers?

We thus created isolated experimental colonies of bees (蜂群) that could not observe other waggle dances before they themselves danced. Like the ancient experiment described by Herodotus, these bees could not observe the dance language because they were all the same age and had no older, experienced bees to follow. In contrast, our control colonies contained bees of all ages, so younger bees could follow the older, experienced dancers.

We recorded the first dances of the bees. The bees that could not follow the dances of experienced bees produced dances with significantly more directional, distance and disorder errors than the dances of control bees.

We then tested the same bees later, when they were experienced dancers. Bees who had lacked teachers now produced significantly fewer errors, possibly because they had more practice or had learned by eventually following other dancers. The dances of the control bees remained just as good as their first dances.

Complex communication is often difficult to produce even when individuals are born with some knowledge of the correct signals. Bees are born with some knowledge of how to dance, but they have to learn how to dance even better by following experienced bees.

32. Why does the author say the experiment on the two children is a misguided experiment?
- A. Language learning is a social activity. B. Language learning has changed greatly.
C. Children are born with human speech. D. Children develop differently in language.
33. What does the underlined word “isolated” in paragraph 6 indicate?
- A. Old bees could not produce waggle dances. B. Old bees could not observe waggle dances.
C. Young bees were separated from older ones. D. Young bees could follow experienced bees.
34. What do we know about the bees whose dances remained as good as their first dances?
- A. They had little practice in waggle dances.
B. They had learned waggle dances without teachers.
C. They were experienced in teaching waggle dances.
D. They had learned waggle dances before their first dances.
35. What does the last paragraph serve as?
- A. A guide to complex communication.
B. An answer to why language should be learned.
C. An example of nonhuman communication.
D. A proof that bees are born with some knowledge.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Which is more important for people, book learning or experience? Some have spent their lives studying and gradually acquiring valuable deep knowledge. They are afraid to start and do something wrong. 36 They quickly start doing something using learning beyond the book, make mistakes, and learn from this experience.

The debate between book learning and experience has been going on for a long time. There is no clear “right answer” yet, but there is strong evidence that experience gives us important skills that can’t be learned in books.

37 Of course, reading the best books on learning gives someone knowledge, but experience gives

know-how. It comes from practicing again and again. Professionals can make themselves because they devote their work, practice, and time to obtaining this position instead of managing to read books only. This distinguishes them from all the others.

Reading more books about something doesn't lead to success. You can acquire a lot of knowledge by reading, but there are also ways to accumulate knowledge through experience. Knowledge is theoretical, but experience is distinguished by the fact that you can put into practice what you have learned in a book. _____ 38

Book learning to understand a concept is important. But if you can't understand the application of the concept in real time, the concept is useless. Experience allows you to put the learned concepts into practice. _____ 39
You can't effectively learn important skills without applying these concepts to real life.

Certainly, the experience can lead to failure. But you can also learn from that failure and lead to success. _____ 40
Therefore, experience is your greatest ally(盟友) in professional development if you want to understand the theory behind the concept, become an expert in this field, keep the technique in mind, and gain valuable insights through failure.

- A. In contrast, others don't worry about anything.
- B. You can learn a lot from books on self-learning.
- C. Of course, with these concepts, experience is acquired.
- D. This is valuable knowledge that is not found in any book.
- E. It is also an opportunity to test and challenge your knowledge.
- F. Through experience, you can also learn how to interact with people.
- G. Neither scientists nor doctors have read books only and become experts.

第三部分语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was just three days from Thanksgiving, and my husband, Gerald and I were on our first tour across the Canadian prairies. _____ 41 _____ I knew we would be away for Thanksgiving, but the reality of it didn't really _____ 42 _____ on me before we hit the road. Now, we had to spend Thanksgiving with strangers.

We _____ 43 _____ in front of a small, lakeside house, mildly _____ 44 _____. Would it be okay to disturb others on this private celebration? As we _____ 45 _____ into Betty and Gary's home, we were immediately met with _____ 46 _____. The wood stove took every bit of chill out of the air, and the smell of food _____ 47 _____ us like a soft blanket. We gathered around the table. Our anxiety _____ 48 _____ as we were drawn into this circle of friendship.

We told stories, shared laughs, and as the day called us to gave _____ 49 _____.

We thought we were going to spend Thanksgiving with strangers, but we really didn't. Something _____ 50 _____ happens when good food is _____ 51 _____ shared around an open table. Conversations begin. _____ 52 _____ starts to flow. Divisions disappear. Relationships are _____ 53 _____. Through the simple act of sharing a meal together, we discover we're _____ 54 _____ by our desire to love, our need for _____ 55 _____ and our common humanity. What a perfect way to celebrate Thanksgiving!

41. A. Basically B. Generally C. Honestly D. Secretly
42. A. call B. dawn C. reflect D. fall
43. A. dropped by B. headed off C. pulled up D. set out
44. A. anxious B. annoyed C. grateful D. scared
45. A. broke B. ran C. stepped D. wandered
46. A. friends B. care C. food D. warmth
47. A. surrounded B. enveloped C. flooded D. welcomed
48. A. melted away B. picked up C. leveled off D. set in
49. A. gifts B. hugs C. money D. thanks
50. A. mixed B. special C. relaxing D. typical
51. A. generously B. patiently C. casually D. cautiously
52. A. Belief B. Laughter C. Music D. Noise
53. A. born B. exposed C. fixed D. split
54. A. attached B. encouraged C. connected D. touch
55. A. courage B. justice C. liberty D. understanding

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式

Loulan, _____ 56 _____ ancient city on the Silk Road, brings back _____ 57 _____ (image) of mystery and romanticism even as it disappears into the mists of history.

Shiji, or Records of the Grand Historian, the foundational text of Chinese history _____ 58 _____ (date) back to the first century BC, records that before the 2nd century BC, Loulan was already famous in Xiyu. _____ 59 _____, it collapsed in about the 5th century. In 1900, Swedish explorer Sven Hedin discovered the site of ancient Loulan.

_____ 60 _____ (locate) in Lop Nur, a former salt lake which _____ 61 _____ (dry) up to a large extent now, in Ruoqiang county, Bayingolin Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang, the Loulan site covers an area of about

120,000 square meters, 62 extremely harsh environment ensured that few people set foot on this area. In the 1990s, when mummies were discovered in this area, grave robbers noticed the wealth of cultural relics. 63 (tackle) the situation, a Loulan cultural relics protection station was built in 1998. At first it was 64 (season), and later became permanent in 2003.

Over the years, five stations have been built in Lop Nur, and altogether 20 people 65 (work) at them safeguarding heritage, according to Feng Jing, director of Loulan Museum in Ruoqiang.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假如你是校学生会主席李华, 你校将举行以“孝敬父母”为主题的系列活动, 请为这次活动写一篇开幕辞。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 预祝活动圆满成功。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

提示词: 孝敬 show filial respect for

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I was an extremely shy girl in primary school and couldn't make friends easily. My teacher, Mr. Doocy, called my mother and explained that I hadn't spoken a single word in class. And we were more than half way through the school year. Even as a little girl, I knew this was unusual. I watched the free and happy interaction of my classmates with envy.

Mom tried to excuse my behavior as something that I would outgrow. But Mr. Doocy was still quite concerned about me. He asked Mom if I had something at home that I liked. He said he would arrange a

show-and-tell activity for the class if I brought it to school. My mom told him about my cat who had given birth to several baby cats about three weeks earlier. I was crazy about those baby cats.

Then Mr. Doocy suggested I bring the baby cats to school the next day and introduce them to my classmates. It seemed that Mom didn't think this show-and-tell activity would help me and hoped to discourage Mr. Doocy. She explained that I would have to bring the mother cat along with the six baby cats because they were too young to be separated from their mother. She probably thought this would put an end to the plan. But Mr. Doocy said that was fine.

I normally walked to school, but my mother drove me the next morning along with a big brown cardboard box. I struggled to walk toward the classroom with the heavy load. In no time, the group of baby cats caught the attention of my classmates. Their eyes lit up in wonder when they caught sight of my tiny treasures. My heart beat quickly against my chest as pride swelled within me. I had never felt so important in my entire nine years of life!

Mr. Doocy instructed me to sit on the steps outside the classroom so everyone could get a good look inside the container. "Can I hold one?" a little girl asked aloud with excitement. Then all the other children chimed in like a choir, begging to hold one of the baby cats.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I nodded and said, "Yes."

With everyone sitting in the classroom, Mr. Doocy invited me to say something about my cats.
