

【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06

（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. What is the man worried about?
A. Being late. B. Parking the car. C. Driving in traffic.
2. What does the woman do?
A. A ticket seller. B. A police officer. C. A driver.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A bicycle. B. The man's brother. C. A second-hand book.
4. What will the woman do to give the man the password?
A. Email it to his computer.
B. Send him a text message.
C. Write it down on a piece of paper.
5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a repair shop. B. In a camera store. C. In a photography studio.

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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How long will the speakers wait for?

- A. 60 minutes. B. 45 minutes. C. 55 minutes.

7. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Find another restaurant. B. Wait in line. C. Do some shopping.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In an office. B. On the phone. C. At a bank.

9. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Deliver some goods. B. Get her money back. C. Buy an office chair.

听下面一段长对话，回答小题。

10. What does the man usually do when he gets up?

- A. Do the housework. B. Meet some friends. C. Do some exercise.

11. When does the man go shopping?

- A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.

12. How does the man spend the winter evenings?

- A. By watching TV. B. By painting pictures. C. By dancing in the park.

听下面一段长对话，回答小题。

13. Where did the man have a picnic last Sunday?

- A. Above the valley. B. In the park. C. By the waterfall.

14. What did the man think the best part of the day?

- A. Taking photos. B. Having a picnic. C. Swimming in the sea.

15. What happened to the man on the way back?

- A. He lost his way. B. He fell asleep. C. He had a headache.

16. What did the man think of his trip?

- A. Wonderful. B. Disappointing. C. Uncomfortable.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. What is the suitable place for thinking in the speaker's opinion?

- A. A bright place. B. A warm place. C. A quiet place.

18. What does the speaker believe is the most important when doing things?

- A. Happiness. B. Payment. C. Imagination.

19. Why are people advised to write down goals clearly?

- A. To remind themselves. B. To avoid mistakes. C. To help relax themselves.

20. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How to host a program. B. How to plan for our future. C. How to give suggestions.

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

Dear Editor,

I'm now a postgraduate student and have studied at top universities, but am troubled that my life choices are conditioned by a need to prove myself, possibly resulting from a deep-rooted sense of insecurity. At school, I based my self-worth on academic success. I care excessively (过度地) about what impression I'm making and can't bear the thought of displeasing people. How can I stop caring what other people think?

Mr. Perfect

Dear Mr. Perfect,

You are living your life by externally referencing. This means your actions are guided by what you imagine other people think of you. Your challenge is to become more internally referenced, which means you can make choices guided by the experience of how things feel to you. Go with what feels good, not with what you think would look good to others.

You don't need to impress anyone. You are good enough exactly as you are. We are not necessarily accepted by people because we impress them and, in fact, if we try too hard to do that, we are more likely to be rejected. You don't have to say "top" university, you can be proud of what you have achieved, but without being competitive.

We do care about what people think about us. We want friendly colleagues and close friends-it matters. People will want to be around you because they feel seen by you and you can get on each other's wavelengths, not because you are impressive. So let go of impressing and think more about relating. Worthiness is not about being a top academic, it is about being a caring, curious human being.

Philippa

21. According to Philippa, what should Mr. Perfect do to live by "internally referencing"?

- A. Seek others' advice. B. Make sensible choices.

- C. Follow his own heart. D. Leave good impressions.
22. Why should Mr. Perfect stop impressing others?
- A. He can never be good enough. B. He is a worthy person as he is.
- C. His relationship decides his worth. D. His academic performance matters.
23. What does the underlined word “relating” in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Showing empathy. B. Turning for help.
- C. Establishing new relationships. D. Pleasing people.

B

I live in Xizhou in Yunnan Province, on the historic Tea Horse Road. I have to admit that when I first heard that Paul Salopek was going to walk the entire globe on his own two feet, I was blown away. I couldn't imagine that there could be such an unusual person in the world.

Last May, I met Paul. He told me that it was his first time in China. He talked to me with great excitement about the history, migrations, and discoveries in my region of China. He spoke of the Shu-Yandu Dao (the Southern Silk Road), the travels of the 17th-century Chinese explorer Xu Xike, the Tea Horse Road and the early 20th-century American botanist Joseph Rock. He also talked of Xuanzang. Paul considered many of them heroes and in a sense Chinese pioneers of slow journalism.

I decided to accompany Paul on his walk toward Yunnan. On September 28, 2021, we set out. Our days were simple: walk, eat, sleep, and repeat. We woke up at sunrise, set off in high spirits, and rested at sunset, dragging ourselves into exhausted sleep.

We met many people on the road. Some were curious, surrounding us and watching us; some gave us directions; some invited us into their home to take a rest; some spoke of the charm of their hometown. We met many beautiful souls, simple souls and warm souls. We were walking with our minds.

Together, we were impressed by the biodiversity of the Gaoligong Mountains. As I walked on ancient paths through mountains, I seemed to hear the antique voices of past travelers urging me to be careful on the road.

Looking back on the more than 200 miles I walked with Paul, I came to a realization. Walking for its own sake, while healthy and admirable, is only a small part of the benefit of moving with our feet. A deeper reward is rediscovering the world around us, shortening the distance between each other, and sharing each other's cultures.

24. How did the writer first respond to Paul's travel plan?
- A. Puzzled. B. Scared. C. Surprised. D. Disappointed.
25. What can we learn about Paul Salopek from paragraph 2?

- A. He had a knowledge of China.
B. He was a western journalist.
C. He came to China several times.
D. He was Joseph Rock's acquaintance.
26. What does paragraph 4 tell us about the writer and Paul?
A. They built bonds with people.
B. They satisfied the locals' curiosity.
C. They set off in high spirits.
D. They honored the ancestors.
27. What is the main purpose of the writer's writing the text?
A. To suggest a new way of travel.
B. To share and reflect on a journey.
C. To advocate protection of biodiversity.
D. To introduce and promote Chinese culture.

C

A team of researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, has developed an artificial finger that was able to identify certain surface materials with 90% accuracy.



In their paper the group describes how they used triboelectric (摩擦电) sensors to give their test finger an ability to gain a sense of touch. Previous research has led to the development of robotic fingers that have the ability to recognize certain attributes of certain surfaces, such as pressure or temperature. However, the team has taken one step further by adding the ability to identify a material itself.

The finger was created by applying small square sensors to the tip of a finger-shaped object: Each of the squares was made of a different kind of plastic polymer (聚合物), each chosen because of their unique electrical properties. When such sensors are moved close to an object, electrons from the sensors interact with materials in unique ways.

The sensors beneath the polymer were all connected to their own processors (处理器) inside of the finger, which were then connected together to allow for comparison of results- and for machine learning-based data

analysis. The researchers also attached a tiny LCD screen for displaying results.

The researchers then tested their finger by having it touch various flat surfaces such as those made of glass, wood, plastic and silicon. They found it capable of identifying the right material 96.8% of the time, with a minimum accuracy of 90% for all of the surfaces. The researchers also tested the finger for endurance and found that it held up well enough for industrial applications.

The researchers think that their finger could be connected directly to a control mechanism in industry. They also note that such a finger could also be used on a full-sized human robot. They point out that the technology could likely be used in prosthetic (假肢) devices to help restore a certain degree of touch for people who have lost such an ability.

28. What does the underlined word “attributes” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Sizes. B. Quality. C. Hardness. D. Characteristics.

29. What can we learn about the artificial finger?

- A. The sensors in the finger can do the analysis themselves.
B. The plastic polymer chosen has the ‘same electrical properties.
C. The electrons can react with the surface that the finger touches.
D. Electrons from its sensors can differently interact with materials.

30. How did the researcher learn about the results?

- A. An LCD screen will show them the results.
B. The artificial finger can display the results directly.
C. They can work out the results using special software.
D. Processors inside the finger will send them messages.

31. The figures 96.8% and 90% are mentioned in the passage _____.

- A. to warn future users of its possible errors
B. to show the artificial finger is highly reliable
C. to tell us it is impossible to make a perfect artificial finger
D. to prove that it is good enough to be used in industrial applications

D

Someday, you may no longer need to brush your teeth by hand. Instead, a group of billions of nanoparticles (纳米粒子) could automatically do all that work for you. It would be especially life-changing for people who find it difficult or impossible to hold and move a toothbrush.

Steger, an engineer at the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) in Philadelphia and Hyun Koo, an inventor and dental researcher there, found a way to form the nanoparticles into long, skinny bristles (刷毛), a lot like the ones on a toothbrush. But these bristles shape-shift to fit whatever surface they encounter.

The tooth-cleaning robot works thanks to two magnets (磁铁). One goes each side of the teeth. The nanoparticles sit in a liquid between the magnets. When the magnets are turned off, the nanoparticles move randomly in the liquid. As soon as one magnet gets turned on, the nanoparticles gather together near its center. When the researchers turn on the other magnet and turn off the first one, the nanoparticles extend outward in long, skinny bristles. When there's a tooth in the way, these bristles can't stretch out as far as they want. So they push against the tooth's surface. If there's a gap between teeth, they push into the gap. Moving the magnets makes the bristles move against and between teeth. All that motion cleans the teeth. As a bonus, the nanoparticles also have strong power to kill viruses.

The new device is just a proof of concept. The researchers still need to turn it into a product that people will want to use. "There's a lot of engineering to get from here to there, but every good idea needs to have a start." says Steager.

32. What is special about the tooth cleaner?

- A. It's water-proof.
- B. It's transformable.
- C. It looks like a toothbrush.
- D. It contains skinny bristles.

33. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The working principle.
- B. The magnets motion.
- C. The virus-killing process.
- D. The bristles formation.

34. How does Steager feel about the future of the device?

- A. Uncertain
- B. Confident
- C. Concerned
- D. Surprised.

35. Which of the following would be the best title?

- A. A Tooth-Cleaner Fighting Bacteria
- B. A Breakthrough in Medicine
- C. A Shape-Shifting Robotic Tooth-Cleaner
- D. A New Concept for a New Start

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。

Road systems are necessary for public transport. Street network is indeed convenient for humans. 36.

Every week, millions of wild animals die from vehicle collisions (碰撞). Despite the numerous road signs, the increasing number of animal roadkills keeps on increasing each year. Ever since road systems were constructed,

animals have been exposed to danger from moving from one place to another. For this reason, wildlife bridges are built to allow wild animals to cross manmade roads safely.

Wildlife crossings are in the form of bridges overpasses and underpass tunnels. 37. With these safe routes, wild animals won't have to access the busy roads and highways anymore. They can safely cross over or under these structures to move on to their path.

The first wildlife crossing ever made was in the form of bridges for animals. In the 1950's, France constructed several animal bridges to protect both animals and humans from vehicle collisions. 38. Apart from France, the Netherlands also features 600 overpasses and ecoducts (生态通道) for deer, boars, and badgers. As a matter of fact, the Netherlands takes pride in having the longest wildlife overpass in the world. The Natuurbrug Zanderij Crailoo stretches 800 meters in lengthly overpassing the massive N525 roadway and nearby rail lines.

39. There could be a few unintended consequences of the wildlife crossings based on their design. The bridges can increase the spread of invasive species, for example. Predation (捕食) rates could increase as the predators can easily hunt down the prey through the bridges.

However, the importance of ecological crossings cannot be denied. Regardless of the negative impacts, they play a vital role in the preservation and restoration of habitat and species. 40

- A. Diseases may also use the crossings to spread,
- B. The wildlife bridges can have negative results as well.
- C. Europe surely leads the way in terms of wildlife bridges.
- D. These structures provide safe passageways for passing animals.
- E. These crossings are used by an increasing number of mammals.
- F. But roads and highways have done more harm than good to animals.
- G. More ecoducts should be built to provide a safe space for the species.

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 his father's dream to see one of his kids grow up to be a doctor. When he was in grade 12, his father told the youngest son that he wanted him to study biology and pass medical exams. His sister, who 41 in biology, had earlier tried for Medical Degrees but failed even though she was very 42. In August, he asked his sister to teach him biology. The 43 started to give lessons but soon she realized that the guy was not 44

for it. She tried to tell the father that the son was no good at biology and that he should 45 his dream of making one of his kids a doctor. The father called the guy and in a 46 way, he told him to try up to his capacity. The guy 47 his father and gave it his best shot. The result was 48 in June the next year but he didn't pass it in that 49.

Just 20 days later the family faced a serious 50 when the father died suddenly due to a heart attack. The guy was not even 18 and those were 51 hard times.

He remembered his father's dream and decided to work on that. For a(n) 52 guy, medicine isn't a child's play. With great 53, he studied day and night to fulfill his father's dream which became his own dream, too.

He 54 for the medical exam again and this time, he made it. He finally 55 the top medical college in the state.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. majored | B. participated | C. involved | D. brought |
| 42. A. brave | B. sharp | C. attentive | D. considerate |
| 43. A. director | B. applier | C. expert | D. tutor |
| 44. A. grateful | B. concerned | C. suitable | D. responsible |
| 45. A. put off | B. account for | C. give up | D. carry on |
| 46. A. gentle | B. rude | C. sorrowful | D. honest |
| 47. A. declined | B. understood | C. hated | D. acknowledged |
| 48. A. inspired | B. judged | C. declared | D. discovered |
| 49. A. attempt | B. field | C. schedule | D. adventure |
| 50. A. threat | B. shock | C. infection | D. misunderstanding |
| 51. A. mentally | B. accidentally | C. constantly | D. extremely |
| 52. A. average | B. frustrated | C. committed | D. awesome |
| 53. A. talent | B. satisfaction | C. enthusiasm | D. pleasure |
| 54. A. prepared | B. sat | C. ran | D. answered |
| 55. A. touched | B. promoted | C. finished | D. entered |

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。

The youth version of The Peony Pavilion (《牡丹亭》) successfully entered the stage of the Spring for Chinese Arts at the Beijing Tianqiao Performing Arts Center.

The Peony Pavilion, _____ 56 _____ cultural treasure of the world, was written by China's Ming Dynasty playwright and writer Tang Xianzu, who is compared to William Shakespeare. And Kunqu Opera, _____ 57 _____ (combine) songs performed in the Suzhou dialect, graceful body movements, martial arts and dance, was _____ 58 _____ (origin) born in the region of Kunshan, Jiangsu Province. It was listed as one of the representative _____ 59 _____ (work) of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity by UNESCO in 2001.

Kunqu Opera uses a seemingly endless _____ 60 _____ (vary) of gestures to express specific emotions and has distinguished itself by its rhythmic patterns. It also has a major impact _____ 61 _____ all the more recent forms of opera in China, such as Peking Opera.

_____ 62 _____ excites the organizing committee is that *The Peony Pavilion* _____ 63 _____ (attract) a growing young audience since its first performance in Beijing. Up to now, Beijing Tianqiao Performing Arts Center, _____ 64 _____ aim is to emphasize the inheritance, promotion, development and popularization of traditional Chinese culture and arts, has also held many exhibitions related to traditional drama, and established the Peking Opera inheritance class _____ 65 _____ (popularize) the traditional art to children.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你在澳洲游学期间发现当地一家博物馆的中文标语使用不当, 请你写一封信反映给该博物馆的负责人, 内容包括:

1. 写信的目的;
2. 标语的不当之处及影响;
3. 修改建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours regards,

Li Hua

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。

Every fall, my family and I would mark dead trees, cut them down, haul (拉拽) the wood and store it in the basement. On Christmas eve, the basement was half full of dry wood. As usual, my sister Shelly and I were home from school, and she did as either of us had done a thousand times before: checked the stove in the hall, tossed a few more logs and slammed the stove door shut.

At the time, I was upstairs having a sink full of dishes to wash, homework to tackle and my grandfather, who was mentally disordered and hated by our family, to care for. Stomping (跺脚) around the kitchen, I thought about how I couldn't wait to finish washing. The house seemed a little smoky, but that wasn't unusual since it often went that way after the stove had new logs to chew up. I simply waved the smoke away and continued my business, meanwhile daydreaming of getting away from my grandfather. Suddenly, my sister Shelly hurried in and said, "Don't you think it's a little too smoky in here?" I shrugged, uttering nothing, and kept washing. But after another minute, I knew something went wrong.

Without a word to each other, we shot through the kitchen and stared in disbelief as smoke and flames boiled out from the hall. A flush of panic sweeping over me, I hurried Shelly to lead our grandfather out before I was ready to call 911. Unfortunately, my phone was dead. I glanced out the window and saw Shelly, in a sweater, jeans and slippers and my grandfather, in pants, a T-shirt and socks, shivering in the bone-biting snow, with no place to await help. With the only neighbor living far away, we were likely to die in the freezing cold outside. But if we stayed inside, smoke would surely choke us. However, if I could get my grandfather's phone in his room and probably, if the flames didn't spread far, there would be a slim chance of survival.

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.

Though overwhelmed by extreme panic, I decided to take a chance.

Fire sent me into despair before the familiar figure of my grandfather came into my sight.

