

【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02

（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 did the man do last night?
A. He went to the party. B. He took his final exam. C. He went over his lessons.
2. How much will the woman give back to the man?
A. \$ 13.50. B. \$1.50. C. \$12.30.
3. Why does the man apologize?
A. For the terrible food. B. For the overcharge. C. For the waiter's rudeness.
4. How does the woman feel finally?
A. Defeated. B. Depressed. C. Encouraged.
5. Where are the speakers?
A. On a plane. B. On a bus. C. On a ship.

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. Why does the man want to work there?
A. To go abroad. B. To earn some money and practice his English. C. To find a place to live in.

7. What kind of job does the man apply for?

- A. The manager. B. The cook. C. The waiter.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 8~9 小题。

8. Who is the woman?

- A. A shop assistant. B. The man's wife. C. The man's employer.

9. What is the man going to do next?

- A. Turn on the air conditioner. B. Look at other tables. C. Pay for the items.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 10~12 小题。

10. How does the woman sound at first?

- A. Interested. B. Disappointed. C. Anxious.

11. What did the woman do last Saturday?

- A. She went back to her hometown.
B. She argued with her grandma.
C. She visited a nursing home.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Teach her grandma Mandarin.
B. Buy a smartphone for her grandma.
C. Respect her grandma's choice.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 13~16 小题。

13. Which room does the man show to the woman first?

- A. The bathroom. B. The living room. C. The dining room.

14. What will the woman's husband like best about the kitchen?

- A. The big table. B. The dishwasher. C. The microwave.

15. What will the woman put in the second bedroom most probably?

- A. A new carpet. B. Office supplies. C. Musical equipment.

16. What does the woman think of the apartment?

- A. Big. B. Excellent. C. Clean.

听下面一段独白，回答 17~20 小题。

17. Where is the speaker?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a travel agency. C. On a plane.

18. What is good about the Swan Hotel?
- A. Its position is convenient for travelling abroad.
 - B. Its rooms are comfortable and low-priced.
 - C. Its surroundings are suitable for entertainment.
19. Where is the Backpacker Hotel?
- A. Beside an airport.
 - B. Close to a shopping centre.
 - C. Near an underground station.
20. What can we learn about the Backpacker Hotel?
- A. A fax machine is provided in a special room.
 - B. Cash and checks are both accepted there.
 - C. Internet service is offered in each room.

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

Poetry Writing Contest

Contest information

Deadline: November 30th

Results: Announced on December 31st

Prizes: Win \$ 1,600 in prize money

Guest judges: Ken Liu, Brian Evenson, and Faylita Hicks

Entry requirements

Your poetry can be laid out as you wish, as we understand that form often relates to the effect of a poem. However, please be sure to stick to a maximum of 3 pages per poem.

Submission guidelines

We accept works, written in English, from anywhere in the world. But we don't accept works previously published elsewhere.

Writers over the age of thirteen are welcome to participate. Please note that if you're aged 13-16 and your work is selected for publication, we'll require a signature from a parent or a guardian.

Please include your name and contact information in your cover letter only and remove any identifying information from both the submitted work and the file name.

We edit every piece accepted for publication whether your work is selected for publication through our online blog or in our print magazine. For this cooperative process we'll pair you with one of our senior editors. All our editors have been trained to help guide the development of each piece to reach its fullest potential in keeping with the author's vision. This doesn't mean we'll take on a wild jumble of words and half-formed thoughts.

Notes

The contest reserves the right to NOT award a winner if the submissions don't reach a publishable standard. In this case, the winner won't be announced. Although this has rarely come to pass in our six-year publishing history, our top priority must remain with the quality of the work we publish.

21. What do you have to avoid in order to participate in the contest?
- A. Writing a 3-page-long poem. B. Writing your work in English.
C. Providing your contact information. D. Submitting your entry after November 30th.
22. What do we know about the contest?
- A. It is held on an annual basis. B. It is intended for teenagers only.
C. It is open to global poetry lovers. D. It is aimed at making poetry more popular.
23. What are you expected to do if your poem is selected for publication?
- A. Make sure that it is original. B. Polish it as you're required to.
C. Go to receive the prize on time. D. Give your permission to publish it.

B

Recently, there was a slight growth in the travel industry in the UK after lockdowns. "I think what pandemic(流行病)has done," said the boss of a travel company, "is remind people what it's like when you don't travel." Travel is never out of the top three desire purchases. People will give up a kitchen, sofa and surprisingly supermarket shopping, to protect the holiday.

Protecting the holiday at all costs makes total sense to me. Holidays are not a luxury, but one of those essential things in life that allow us to get through hard times. The thought of a holiday promotes a sense of well-being, of calm, of balance.

Holidays do not have to be expensive, or to places far away. Obviously, two weeks in the Maldives is the dream, but others can count as a holiday. For me, a holiday needs only a few things: a drawer to put my phone in, a couple of good books, and a chance to hang out with my family.

In my twenties, when I was almost constantly in a state of anxiety, I never went on holiday. I was scared of flying, scared of my boss noticing how much nicer life was without me in the office. I thought not going on holiday

made me a harder worker, when actually it just made me a more tired one. Then, a boss pulled me aside to tell me that he wasn't going to thank me for not taking my holidays. I then booked a cheap beach holiday with a friend, and was genuinely amazed to find I felt much better for it.

So now, I make sure I always have a holiday booked- even if said holiday is only a weekend staying with my sister. A change is as beneficial as a rest, said Winston Churchill- both at the same time is, in my view, even better.

24. What did people realize after lockdowns according to paragraph 1?

- A. The importance of travelling.
- B. The harm from the pandemic.
- C. The need for more online purchases.
- D. The difficulty with holiday protection.

25. Which of the following illustrates the author's basic criteria for a holiday?

- A. A warm climate and beaches.
- B. Some quality time with family.
- C. Some adventurous travel plans.
- D. A five-star hotel and fine dining.

26. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The benefit the author obtained from travelling.
- B. The source of the author's stress during office hours.
- C. The change of the author's attitude to taking holidays.
- D. The reason why the author tried to be a harder worker.

27. What is the function of the quote in the last paragraph?

- A. To explain a fact.
- B. To provide a detail.
- C. To support a point.
- D. To offer a suggestion.

C

Every few years, snowshoe hare (白靴兔) numbers in the Canadian Yukon climb to a peak. As hare populations increase, so do those of their predators (捕食者): lynx and coyotes. Then hare populations fall and their predators start to die off. The cycle is a famous phenomenon among ecologists and has been studied since the 1920s.

In recent years, though, researchers have found hare numbers fall from their peak not just because predators eat too many of them. Long-lasting stress from living surrounded by killers causes mother hares to eat less food and bear fewer babies. The trauma (创伤) of living through such threats causes lasting changes in brain chemistry, keeping the hares from reproducing at normal levels.

And it's not just snowshoe hares, as behavioral ecologists Liana Zanette and Michael Clinchy, who study what they call the ecology of fear, have shown. They've found that fear of predators can cause other wild mammals

(哺乳动物) and songbirds to bear and raise fewer young. The offspring of frightened voles and song sparrows are less likely to succeed in reproducing. These findings add to a growing body of evidence showing that fearful experiences can have long-lasting effects on wildlife and suggesting that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is not only unique to humans, but shared among other creatures.

Rudy Boonstra, a population ecologist at the University of Toronto, sees the response of snowshoe hares as an adaptation that allows the animals to make the best of a bad situation. Animals stressed by many predators spend more time hiding and less time feeding, so they produce fewer young—but that may allow more adult hares to survive to rebuild the population when the cycle starts again.

Despite the evidence that a wide range of animals experience the long-term impacts of extreme stress, some psychologists still hold their human-centric (以人为本的) view of PTSD. “It is defined in terms of human responses,” says neurobiologist David Diamond. “There is no biological measure—you can’t get a blood test that says someone has PTSD. This is a psychological disease, and that’s why I call it a human disorder. Because a rat can’t tell you how it feels.”

28. What did researchers find about snowshoe hares lately?

- A. Their predators are in danger of dying out.
- B. Their numbers decline partly because of stress.
- C. Their safety is threatened by lynx and coyotes.
- D. Their populations rise and fall every few years.

29. Which of the following would Zanelle and Clinchy agree with?

- A. PTSD exists among wild animals.
- B. It is hard for animals to remember trauma.
- C. Snowshoe hares suffer more than other mammals.
- D. Birds attract fewer predators than land animals do.

30. What does Diamond express in the last paragraph?

- A. PTSD is a uniquely human problem.
- B. Blood tests help identify animals’ PTSD.
- C. PTSD is a normal adaptive response.
- D. More animals are suffering from PTSD.

31. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

- A. To give a brief introduction to PTSD.
- B. To talk about how to get over trauma.
- C. To discuss how fear might hurt animals.
- D. To call for the protection of snowshoe hares.

Knowledge might be power, but it's much more powerful when it's shared! If only one person knows how to do something, that prevents others from developing and can prevent your organization's progress. Plus, what happens if they hoard (储藏) knowledge and decide to leave your company? When you manage knowledge properly and give people a platform to share and access it, you're opening the door to a whole host of benefits!

It's important to clarify the difference between knowledge and information before diving into the benefits of knowledge sharing. Information is really just the data or details of something, but knowledge taps into the experience and context of somebody who's understood and used that data. Imagine you're making a cocktail and you've got the ingredient list in front of you, you'd be able to attempt some shaking and pouring. But, without a recipe or guidance from somebody who's trialed, errored and perfected, you wouldn't know the order, the timings and the techniques needed. Knowledge sharing makes sure your employees are less shaken and more inspired.

If knowledge isn't shared, people take it with them when they leave-and no company has time to relearn the things they once knew. But if your experts are sharing knowledge with peers, they're gaining relevant, company-specific information-which allows you to build collective intelligence. The act of sharing knowledge alone is great for building relationships, where people get that warm feeling from either sharing their wisdom or picking up on the wisdom of others. But it's more than that-developing a knowledge-sharing culture allows you to tap into experts! Across the business, people will have built skills and best practices that are specific to your product and customer. When they share those experiences, they allow others to skip the trial period and get right to productivity.

The more you encourage that behavior, the more an organic learning culture builds throughout the team! This means all the benefits we'll dive into are happening day in and day out.

32. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Knowledge. B. Power. C. An organization. D. A company.

33. How does the author clarify the difference between knowledge and information?

- A. By quoting a remark. B. By analyzing a result.
C. By offering an example. D. By referring to previous studies.

34. What does Paragraph 3 mainly focus on?

- A. How the trial period can be skipped. B. Why knowledge sharing is important.
C. What skills should be acquired at work. D. Who will learn knowledge more quickly.

35. Who is the text specially targeted at?

- A. Officials. B. Teachers. C. Parents. D. Bosses.

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。

I am not sure how many books I have reread, but perhaps it is fewer than the average person. 36 The reading material, though, is of course not new.

I used to take the same approach to books as I did to travel: don't go to the same place twice. Life is too short. 37 Then I realized that the fact that life is short might work the other way around too: if you know you enjoy something, or somewhere, then why not return?

Recently I reread Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*. I was inspired to do so when reminded of how he'd respond when people rudely asked him why he'd never written anything as good: "Who has?" *Catch-22* pretty much saved my life when I first read it. 38 I had dropped out of school twice, didn't leave the house at all and didn't have a life. It felt as though I hadn't laughed in such a long time.

39 It managed to take me out of the dark world, and though its themes are, of course, serious its cleverness cheered me greatly. I related to its characters who are themselves trapped. I am now planning to reread the sort of books that inspired me in my own writing.

I won't take a break altogether from reading the most recent releases. I love the smell of new books fresh from the printers. 40

- A. *Catch-22* had me laughing.
- B. My favourite are secondhand editions.
- C. There is discomfort in reading recently-released books.
- D. At that time, I was an extremely depressed 17-year-old.
- E. For me, the pleasure of rereading is a newly discovered one.
- F. There is so much to read and so much to see and experience.
- G. However, I have determined to read the old ones more frequently.

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。

John Ogburn doesn't remember a single thing about Monday, June 26, 2017. He doesn't remember collapsing to the floor at about 4:15 pm, his heart having gone completely, terrifyingly 41.

Bradley was just starting her 42 at Panera when her brother told her someone had 43 in the back of the restaurant. When they got to John, he was spread on the 44. His face was dark purple. "It

was the _____ 45 _____ thing I've ever witnessed," Bradley says. She dialed 911. It was 4:17 pm.

As _____ 46 _____ would have it, Charlotte-Mecklenburg police officer Lawrence Guiler, who had been a EMT (内科急救专家), was about 50 feet away. Guiler arrived at Panera _____ 47 _____ and began CPR. Within 30 seconds, another _____ 48 _____, Nikolina Bajic, rushed in. He was _____ 49 _____ handling an accident nearby. A few minutes later, four Charlotte firefighters arrived, opened John's air-way, and filled him with an oxygen mask. They took turns performing CPR. They also used a defibrillator (除颤器) to try to _____ 50 _____ his heart into restarting. It didn't.

Around 4:30 pm, while John was receiving CPR from a total of eight first _____ 51 _____, his iPhone started ringing. It was his wife. She was told John had gone into heart _____ 52 _____.

"It was terrifying," she says. Someone informed her that John had received CPR for 38 minutes before they established a pulse. John was _____ 53 _____ to the intensive care unit and treated in hopes of giving his body time to recover. Two days later — on his 36th birthday, in fact — he started to wake up.

_____ 54 _____, the only aftereffects were some short-term memory loss and an extremely sore chest from the 3500 compressions (胸部按压). "Seeing that he made a full _____ 55 _____ is — I can't even explain it," Dr. Mel Laughlin says. "Everything that could go right for him did."

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 41. A. quiet | B. calm | C. aware | D. panicky |
| 42. A. share | B. shift | C. schedule | D. strategy |
| 43. A. passed away | B. passed by | C. passed out | D. passed down |
| 44. A. sofa | B. counter | C. bed | D. carpet |
| 45. A. scariest | B. fanciest | C. cruelest | D. greediest |
| 46. A. virtue | B. expectation | C. luck | D. belief |
| 47. A. on no condition | B. in no time | C. by no means | D. under no circumstances |
| 48. A. brother | B. firefighter | C. doctor | D. police officer |
| 49. A. deliberately | B. coincidentally | C. intentionally | D. absent-mindedly |
| 50. A. shock | B. fix | C. weaken | D. strengthen |
| 51. A. reporters | B. representatives | C. receptionists | D. aiders |
| 52. A. adaptation | B. access | C. attack | D. accuracy |
| 53. A. transmitted | B. transplanted | C. transported | D. transformed |
| 54. A. Astonishingly | B. Amusingly | C. Annoyingly | D. Appealingly |

55. A. reaction B. recovery C. realization D. Recognition

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。

In Fujian province, over 3000 Tulou scatter (散落) in the mountains, more than any other province in China. Some of them are circular, while others are rectangular (方形的). They also vary 56 size and height.

A Tulou usually has 3 to 5 floors, covering 57 area of around 5000 square meters. A Tulou can accommodate hundreds of people, who live and work together, 58 (share) the public areas, as well as the public 59 (facility) such as the well and the stairs. So, a Tulou 60 (function) as a village unit. It brings unity to all the villagers, passing down the traditional culture.

The 61 (early) Tulou was built in the 13th century, when the Hakka people moved to Fujian during the war. 62 (settle) here permanently, the Hakka people built the Tulou based on the local geographical environment, for both living and defense purposes. Featuring mud walls 63 are over one meter thick, a specially-designed entrance, high windows and secret tunnels (地道), the Tulou can defend against enemies effectively.

In 2008, the Fujian Tulou were on the UNESCO's World Heritage List. Nowadays, crowds of tourists flood in to look at the incredible designs and technologies of the Tulou 64 admire the harmonious living style there.

When you get a chance, why not visit Fujian Tulou to take a look at these 65 (impress) earthen buildings?

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 得知当地民俗博物馆正在招聘英文志愿者, 你很感兴趣。请写一封申请信,

内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 个人优势;
3. 表达期待。

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,



Yours sincerely,

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。

Billy was 15 years old then. He grew up in a very poor neighborhood. No one in his family had gone to college before. Actually, few people around him had received higher education. They all struggled to live a good life. Therefore, Billy knew nothing about colleges or scholarships and he never thought he would go to college one day. Although he was a smart boy, he didn't study hard at school and often got into trouble with other teenagers in his neighborhood.

One day, while Billy was walking on the playground, a boy of his age started making fun of him. Then that boy pushed him hard and Billy fell onto the ground. Billy became so angry that he stood up and beat that boy. So a fight began.

It happened that Billy's English teacher Mr. Smith was walking nearby. He immediately ran to the boys to stop the fight. Billy was a bit worried because he knew his teacher was very strict with students. He was afraid his teacher would punish him. However, to his astonishment, his teacher didn't do that.

"Billy, let's have a talk," said his teacher.

Billy, not knowing what his teacher wanted to do, was very worried. But he nodded. So they went to a bench nearby and sat down. After they sat down, Mr. Smith began, "Billy, I know you're a smart boy, but you're wasting your life now. Why don't you study hard to go to college so that you can change your life and have a bright future?"

Hearing that, Billy didn't know what to say. He had never thought about it. Billy was in silence. Mr. Smith continued, "I know you may have never thought about going to college. But everything is possible. When I was at your age, I was a troublemaker just like you and never thought I'd be able to go to college, either. It was all because of the support and encouragement of Mr. Howard, my math teacher in high school."

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

Then, Mr. Smith began to tell Billy his story.

Paragraph 2:

Billy was greatly touched by Mr. Smith's story.

