

【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08

（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. Which is included in the rent?
A. Electricity. B. The Internet. C. Parking.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At home.
B. At a hospital.
C. At a drugstore.
3. What is the man most satisfied with about the new job?
A. The location.
B. The pay.
C. The vacation time.
4. What is the man?
A. A headmaster. B. A doctor. C. A student.
5. How does the woman sound?
A. Pleased. B. Touched. C. Anxious.

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 the woman's plan for tonight?

- A. Learning to bake. B. Reviewing for a test. C. Attending a party.

7. What dessert does the woman like best?

- A. Tea ice cream. B. Banana cupcakes. C. Strawberry pancakes.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 8~9 小题。

8. Which of the following is Linda's job?

- A. Wrapping fruit. B. Cleaning houses. C. Pulling weeds.

9. How does the woman find her part-time job?

- A. Boring. B. Meaningful C. Envidable.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 10~12 小题。

10. What is the conversation mainly talking about?

- A. Taking notes.
B. Choosing courses.
C. Buying second-hand books.

11. How much will the woman pay in total?

- A. \$14. B. \$31. C. \$40.

12. Why does the woman buy Introduction to Gourmet Cooking?

- A. She buys it for her friend.
B. She likes cooking very much.
C. Her father is learning cooking recently.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 13~16 小题。

13. What skills does the woman want to develop?

- A. Writing skills. B. Marketing skills. C. Drawing skills.

14. What is the man's attitude to getting information online?

- A. Favourable. B. Casual. C. Unfavourable.

15. Why are the woman's colleagues mentioned in the end?

- A. The woman will turn to them.
- B. The man knows them well.
- C. The woman doesn't get along with them.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. School life.
- B. Friendship.
- C. Self-study.

听下面一段独白，回答 17~20 小题。

17. Who can get better tables in the restaurants mentioned in the passage?

- A. Beautiful people.
- B. Ordinary people.
- C. Ugly people.

18. Where are the non-good-looking customers usually seated?

- A. In good places.
- B. Near the window.
- C. In the corners.

19. Why do the owners make such a policy?

- A. To make sure the restaurants have a good image.
- B. To make the restaurants popular.
- C. To attract the regular customers.

20. When can the customers be seated?

- A. After they book by telephone.
- B. After they come to the restaurants.
- C. After they become regular customers.

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

Cannes(戛纳)is a place that offers lots of different ways to spoil yourself. During the Cannes Film Festival in May, nothing changes, except that there are more people doing this, and that they talk about film. Here's a guide to what you should do during the festival, both film-related and not.

Hotel Intercontinental Carlton

The film festival is a busy time for Cannes. The best way to appreciate the crowds might be having a dinner on a terrace(露天平台). Head to the Hotel Intercontinental Carlton and wander the lobby to take it all in. If you're lucky you might be able to secure a table in the restaurant. Dress to impress or you won't stand a chance of getting in.

Cinema de la Plage

Throughout the Cannes Film Festival, one of the best places to soak up some of the wonderful atmosphere is the open-air Cinema de la Plage at Mace beach. If you haven't secured a ticket in advance for a seat, there's no need to worry. You can spread a blanket out on the ground, open up your pre-prepared picnic, and enjoy the movie.

Marché Forville

The Marché Forville is a must-see for any visitor to Cannes and a foodie's delight. On most days, vendors sell home-made fruits and vegetables as well as local specialties to eat for lunch. But don't go on Mondays, unless you want to browse for bargains, as that's when the flea market is on instead.

La Croisette

La Croisette is the most famous walk in Cannes and is listed under the cultural inventory of France itself. Stroll the whole length, stop for a coffee, and end your walk by sitting on one of the free blue chairs along the way while taking in the view. It is also a great place to admire Cannes' sculptures.

21. What is probably the intention of the text?

- A. To introduce French culture.
- B. To present dining locations.
- C. To publicize a film festival.
- D. To suggest tourism activities.

22. Which place best suits people who enjoy shopping?

- A. Hotel Intercontinental Carlton.
- B. Cinema de la Plage.
- C. Marché Forville.
- D. La Croisette.

23. What can be expected in Cannes during the festival?

- A. Attending fashion shows.
- B. Watching movies outdoors.
- C. Tasting imported farm produce.
- D. Experiencing sculpture production.

B

Coming into the freshman year at Paul College, Sansa was concerned about her ability as an individual to make an impact on such a large community, for it was never hard for her to stand out from peers in high school. Luckily, each first-year student in Paul College takes part in what is called the First-year Innovation and Research Experience, commonly referred to as the FIRE Program, an extracurricular project assigned by the institution. She was able to forge invaluable connections with her fellow students and their peer advisor who had so much first-hand experience with what they all were going through.

The biggest highlight of her freshman year was working alongside her FIRE team on a Grand Challenge Project, in which every FIRE team competed against one another in the Undergraduate Research Conference. Each

team had to create a unique product that tackled one of the five following real-world problems: “Water is Life”, “Food”, “Threats from Cyberspace”, “Medical Breakthroughs”, and “Addictive Society”. Her team addressed the growing issue of “Addictive Society”. Doing research, collecting facts and organizing discussions or even debates were a huge amount of work before they went to vie with other teams.

After weeks of tireless preparation, their collective efforts bore fruit at the Undergraduate Research Conference. They earned a spot in the final round of the conference, where they competed against the top team from each of the other Grand Challenge groups. They were so overcome with pride when they were finally announced as the overall first-place team at the college!

If it hadn't been for her group's determination, excellent teamwork and their awesome peer advisor Hayley, they would not have been able to accomplish everything they did. This experience would be instrumental in her future.

24. What do we know about Sansa from paragraph 1?

- A. She performed quite well in high school.
- B. She was much more experienced than her college schoolmates.
- C. She applied for the FIRE Program.
- D. She had trouble with her freshman year.

25. How did each team compete against one another?

- A. By providing facts.
- B. By creating products.
- C. By organizing debates.
- D. By challenging each other.

26. What does the underlined phrase “vie with” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Contest against.
- B. Give way to.
- C. Break up with.
- D. Make up with.

27. What is probably Sansa's biggest gain from the FIRE Program?

- A. Financial benefits.
- B. Academic reputation.
- C. Good relationships.
- D. Competitive opponents.

C

Healthy human skin is covered with bacteria (细菌) that are quick to settle in an open wound. To prevent these organisms from spreading through the body, which can permanently injure or kill a person, the infected wound may

need to be cleaned and treated with antibiotics. Medical professionals typically identify infections by unwrapping and observing a wound or by swabbing (用拭子擦拭) it and conducting a laboratory test. But removing a wound dressing can slow down the healing process. Plus, observations are subjective, while swab tests take time and require that a patient be physically present.

To address these issues, some research teams are developing devices that sit under bandages and continuously monitor indirect signs of infection, such as changes in wound temperature or acidity. And scientists at the National University of Singapore have now created an even more direct infection sensor.

This sensor can detect an enzyme (酶) called DNase. The enzyme acts as a reliable infection indicator because disease-causing bacteria produce it in large amounts inside wounds, whereas bacteria on healthy skin do not—so testing for the substance reduces the chance of a false positive result. Furthermore, DNase builds up before other infection signs appear. The new alert system, nicknamed the “wireless infection detection on wounds” (WINDOW) sensor, was detailed in *Science Advances*.

WINDOWs enzyme-sensing parts rely on a material called DNAgel. These researchers developed a particular kind of DNAgel that remains stable in watery environments, such as the human body, but begins to break down in the presence of DNase. They connected this gel (凝胶) to a chip that senses when the gel responds by sending a signal to a smartphone.

Thus far, the team has exposed the DNAgel to wound swabs from 18 people’s wounds to see how much the material degraded in the presence of the bacteria. These researchers also used the device on six living lab mice whose wounds were exposed to the same bacterial species, and it successfully detected infections.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The harm of common wounds.
- B. The treatment of infected wounds.
- C. The intervention on wound healing.
- D. The dilemma of infection observation.

29. How does the WINDOW sensor detect infections?

- A. By comparing wound acidity.
- B. By detecting the DNase enzyme.
- C. By measuring the bacteria amount.
- D. By observing changes in wound color.

30. What can we expect of the WINDOW sensor in the future?

- A. It will cut down the length of infection-treating.
- B. It could reduce the cost of infection observation.
- C. It can monitor wounds continuously and remotely.
- D. It might help conduct laboratory tests on wounds.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Innovations in Wound Infection Detection
- B. Removing the Dangers of Open Wounds
- C. Recognizing the Role of DNase in Healing
- D. Challenges in Wound Care and Treatment

D

If you only have a few close friends, you may feel like an outcast in society. However, studies show that loners typically have greater intelligence than popular folks. So, if you prefer being alone most of the time, don't beat yourself up about it.

Evolutionary psychologists Satoshi Kanazawa and Norman Li conducted a national survey involving 15,000 respondents aged from 18 to 28. The research revealed that people who lived in densely populated urban areas reported lower life satisfaction in general and that the more people socialized with close friends, the higher their self-reported happiness was. Of course, the only exception occurred when it came to intelligent individuals.

"The effect of population density on life satisfaction was therefore more than twice as large for low-IQ individuals than for high-IQ individuals," they found. More intelligent individuals were actually less satisfied with life if they socialized with their friends more frequently. In other words, when intelligent people hang out more with their friends, they feel less happy.

What makes highly intelligent people so different from the average person? They prefer to spend their time alone usually because they have a larger goal in mind. They see socializing as a distraction when they could use their time more wisely. Also, they don't appear to be as sensitive to population density as those with lower IQs. Therefore, they can navigate the challenges of modern living more efficiently and perhaps find novel solutions to most significant problems.

According to Kanazawa and Li's savanna theory of happiness (稀树草原幸福理论), in the past, we would have lived in tribes instead of densely populated cities, helping to avoid loneliness. "Our ancestors lived as hunter-gatherers in small bands of about 150 individuals," they explain. "In such settings, having frequent contact with friends was necessary for their survival." While we no longer live in small tribes now, most of us still require

close friends and family to survive. That may explain the epidemic of loneliness affecting millions of people worldwide.

However, highly intelligent people are the exception to this theory. They don't mind spending most of their time alone. So, if you don't have many friends, you may have learned to overcome your primitive instincts. Perhaps you represent this small group of humans who can thrive in the modern era.

32. What do Kanazawa and Li find out?

- A. People today like living in densely populated urban areas.
- B. People today have lower life satisfaction than before.
- C. Socializing can enhance one's happiness generally.
- D. Happiness mainly lies in the joy of achievement.

33. What is intelligent people's difference from the average person?

- A. They are extremely sensitive to the environment.
- B. They dislike spending much time socializing.
- C. They can't handle life challenges effectively.
- D. They enjoy the company of other people.

34. What conclusion can be drawn from the savanna theory of happiness?

- A. Loneliness poses a great health threat to us.
- B. People now are smarter than our ancestors.
- C. Densely populated urban areas are harmful to us.
- D. We still need to make contact with others to survive.

35. What is the question the author tries to answer in the text?

- A. Why do smart people keep just a few close friends?
- B. Why do most people tend to live in urban areas?
- C. How do the brains of intelligent people work?
- D. What is the key to happiness?

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。

Volunteering means to carry out a duty or a job without expecting repayment or reward. The concept is very popular in advanced or rich countries. But in some countries, many people look at volunteering as a waste of time and effort _____ 36 _____.

One is immediately seen as selfless and helpful when one volunteers to help out someone such as a friend, teacher or parent. 37, when you help a teacher to clean the classroom or get involved in a cleanliness campaign at the school level or other community projects Teachers and adults would look at a young person who volunteers his or her time for certain activities as mature, responsible and deserving of respect.

In addition, volunteering with an organization such as orphanages, community centers and other non-profit organizations allows you to interact with society at large. In addition to helping these organizations carry out their duties, you not only gain experience but can learn a variety of skills. 38. Even though they are not being aid, through volunteering time, effort and skills, one would learn more than what money can buy.

39. For example, if you volunteer your time regularly at a charity organization, you would learn how the organization works and the importance of teamwork, and other essence ideas related to the day-to-day operations of the organizations.

Thus, with so many benefits, students, in particular, should be allowed to participate volunteer activities.

40.

- A. You will feel you are proud
- B. Your standing would be lifted
- C. This is especially beneficial to students
- D. One should actively be involved in volunteering
- E. However, one can gain many benefits from volunteering
- F. They can learn useful interpersonal and organizational skills
- G. Volunteering also exposes one to many interesting ideas and issues

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。

Do you sometimes ignore your mom while chatting with friends? If you're a teen, that's fairly 41. And new research may explain why so many 42 tune out their mom's voices.

Young kids' brains are very tuned in to their mothers' voices. But as they grow up, everything 43. Teenagers' brains are more tuned in to strangers' voices. Researchers scanned the brains of 7- to 16-year-olds as they listened to things said by their mothers or by unfamiliar women. The words were purely 44: teebudieshawlt, keebudieshawlt and peebudieshawlt. As the kids listened, certain parts of their brains became 45. This was especially true in brain regions that help us to 46 rewards and pay attention.

This 47 usually happens between ages 13 and 14. The brain seems to 48 new needs that come with youth. As we 49, our survival depends less and less on mom's support. 50, we rely more and more on our 51-friends and others closer to our own age.

However, these areas in the youthful brain don't stop 52 mom. It's just that unfamiliar voices become more 53 and worthy of attention. Mothers' voices still have special power, especially in times of stress. Studies also showed that levels of stress hormones (荷尔蒙) 54 when stressed-out girls heard their moms' voices on the phone.

So while both teens and their parents sometimes feel frustrated by missed messages, that's okay. "That's the way the brain is 55, and there's a good reason for it."

41. A. strange B. rare C. common D. impossible
42. A. schoolboys B. teenagers C. adults D. girls
43. A. changes B. matters C. evolves D. counts
44. A. complicated B. meaningful C. nonsense D. nonstop
45. A. numb B. small C. calm D. active
46. A. record B. design C. detect D. process
47. A. action B. shift C. ability D. function
48. A. adapt to B. appeal to C. apply to D. attach to
49. A. struggle B. advance C. shrink D. mature
50. A. Once B. Otherwise C. Instead D. Besides
51. A. strangers B. competitors C. partners D. peers
52. A. keeping out B. responding to C. working with D. turning down
53. A. rewarding B. impressive C. comfortable D. reasonable
54. A. varied B. dropped C. topped D. remained
55. A. fixed B. supplied C. balanced D. wired

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或用括号内单词的正确形式。

China witnessed its third aircraft carrier on June 17 in Shanghai, naming it 56 the eastern coastal province of Fujian.

Upon its 57 (complete), the giant ship will displace (排水) more than 80,000 metric tons of water, 58 (make) it the largest and mightiest warship any Asian nation has ever built. It will use a new system 58

_____ 59 _____ (launch) fixed-wing aircraft, which will give it a much greater combat (作战) capability _____ 60 _____ its two predecessors (前任), the Liaoning and the Shandong.

The carrier, in the next phase, will go through a series of trials to _____ 61 _____ (comprehensive) test its overall capabilities and specific equipment. Its home port will be decided _____ 62 _____ (base) on a host of factors, including the nation's security needs, the ship's tasks and candidate ports' support capacity.

The PLA Navy currently operates two carriers CNS Liaoning and CNS Shandong, both of _____ 63 _____ have a displacement (排水量) of around 50,000 tons and use a ski jump mode for launching fixed wing aircraft. Compared with the two predecessors, _____ 64 _____ Fujian is much bigger and heavier. In addition to the J-15 fighter jet, the new carrier _____ 65 _____ (expect) to have new advanced combat planes or drones.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

为庆祝学校英语戏剧社成立五周年(anniversary), 你校计划排演一部新戏剧, 现面向全校征求创意。请你写一则征稿启事刊登在学校英语校报上, 内容包括:

1. 征稿目的;
2. 征稿要求;
3. 投稿方式。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 题目已给出, 不计入总词数。

I need your idea for a new drama!

The English Drama Club

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。

The first of June, the King family was going on holiday tomorrow. The girls no longer had to do housework for the family, so there would be three months' free time for them, and all the girls cheered up, jumping up and

down with excitement. "Vacation, finally!" shouted Meg, coming home to find Jo already lying on the sofa. They started to plan what they would do on the vacation. All the girls reached an agreement that they would not do anything for a while, but play all the time and rest if their mother didn't mind. "May we all try what we want to do, Mother?" asked Meg. Mrs March agreed to the plan and said they could try the experiment for a week. "It will be wonderful, I'm sure," said Meg. "Fun forever, and no work!" cried Jo.

The next morning, Meg spent the morning with a friend and the afternoon reading in the apple tree. Jo pulled all her toys out of her closet but then left them to play some music. Amy put on her best dress and went outside to draw, hoping someone would notice the beautiful young artist. No one appeared, so she went for a walk, got caught in the rain, and came home dripping.

In the evening, they all assured their mother the experiment was going well. She smiled, said nothing, and did her work, keeping their home pleasant and running smoothly.

The week seemed to get longer and longer with nothing much to do, and it affected all three girls. Meg found time hanging heavily and read till her eyes hurt and she was sick of books. Jo sometimes suddenly shook her doll and shouted at it. Amy was quite bored, for she didn't like dolls or reading, and she couldn't draw all the time. By Friday the girls were glad that it was nearly over, but no one would admit that they were tired of the experiment.

On Saturday morning, the girls got up to find no breakfast and no mother to be seen.

At this time, Mrs March returned and the girls rushed to their mother with a sense of achievement.
