

【赢在高考·黄金8卷】备战2024年高考英语模拟卷（新高考I卷专用）

黄金卷05

（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分，满分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. When will the speakers meet?
A. At 7:30 pm. B. At 8:00 pm. C. At 8:30 pm.
2. What will the speakers probably do next?
A. Check the desk drawer. B. Go to the concert. C. Book the tickets.
3. Why does the man want to change his plan?
A. For the bad weather. B. For his cold. C. For his studies.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a shop. B. On the street. C. At a police station.
5. What are the characters on the lanterns?
A. Riddles. B. Poems. C. Figures.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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，回答以下小题。

6. What does Jenny say about the beginning of running her hotel?

- A. It was easy. B. It was interesting. C. It was tough.

7. How long does Jenny work during the busy season?

- A. 30 hours a week. B. 45 hours a week. C. 80 hours a week.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a library. B. In a classroom. C. On a taxi.

9. How does Ashley probably feel?

- A. Amazed. B. Relieved. C. Worried.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. How long does the festival last?

- A. 3 days. B. 6 days. C. 9 days.

11. What kind of music is performed most at the festival?

- A. Pop. B. Rock. C. Country music.

12. Where will the woman stay during her time in Austin?

- A. At her sister's home. B. At a friend's home. C. At a hotel.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Watching a program. B. Planning a trip. C. Visiting a museum.

14. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. In England. B. In America. C. In India.

15. What did the speakers fail to see?

- A. Modern artwork.
B. Artwork from ancient Greece.
C. Artwork from ancient Egypt.

16. When does the museum close?

- A. At 3:00 p.m. B. At 4:00 p.m. C. At 5:00 p.m.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. Where is the Base located?

- A. No.1357 Panda Road.

- B. 10km away from the city center.
- C. Less than 30km from Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport.
18. Which action is allowed when visiting the Base?
- A. Feeding the animals with bamboo.
- B. Chatting loudly with friends.
- C. Taking pictures for pandas without flashes.
19. What service can you get for free at the Base?
- A. Refilling a cup of hot coffee.
- B. Getting food for dinner.
- C. Using an umbrella when it rains.
20. Who are the target listeners of this article?
- A. Tourists visiting the Base.
- B. Volunteers taking care of the wild animals.
- C. Scientists doing research at the Base.

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 romantic Rhine, which flows more than 700 miles from Switzerland to the North Sea, is one of the most popular cruising(巡游) rivers in Europe, with many options available. Take a look at things to do in Rhine River!

Amsterdam

Many Rhine River Cruises begin or end in Amsterdam. This city is popular among multiple age groups and types of travelers for its relaxing atmosphere. Grab a bicycle and enjoy an afternoon of cafes, art, and historical sites. The Anne Frank House is a popular attraction in Amsterdam. Be sure to check if your river cruise can help with advance tickets as the lines are consistently long, though.

Neuschwanstein Castle

This fairytale castle is in the heart of Bavaria, Germany. Situated in the Black Forest, and conjuring up(唤起) visions of princes and princesses, it is an extremely popular tourist attraction. It was in fact one of the inspirations for Walt Disney's Sleeping Beauty Castle. If your Rhine River cruise includes a stop in Munich, there's a good

chance that visits to Neuschwanstein will be available.

Strasbourg

If you're looking for a classic European country town, this is the stop for you. Strasbourg has a typical French feel, with cobblestoned streets, small shops, and of course a cathedral. Be sure to visit picturesque Petite France, the historic quarter of town, and Rohan Palace to walk in the footsteps of Marie Antoinette, the last queen of France before the French Revolution. Strasbourg is also a delightful place for visit for Christmas markets.

Basel

Sharing three international borders: Switzerland, Germany, and France, Basel presents a fascinating combination of cultures, cuisines, and languages. You can enjoy several wonderful historic sights in Basel, within a short distance from each other, and don't miss a walk through the Botanical Gardens.

21. What do Amsterdam and Strasbourg have in common?

- A. They have historical sites.
- B. They have a relaxing French style.
- C. They are home to big shopping malls.
- D. They are famous for the picturesque scenery.

22. What might be the reason for Neuschwanstein Castle's popularity?

- A. Its mysterious story.
- B. Its favourable location.
- C. Its fairytale romance.
- D. Its inspiration for films.

23. Which stop would you recommend most to those who want to experience diverse cultures?

- A. Amsterdam.
- B. Neuschwanstein Castle.
- C. Strasbourg.
- D. Basel.

B

Visionary architects design buildings which speak for themselves. From towering concrete pillars to sculptural modernist domes (穹顶), the work of Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi defined Indian architecture for the latter half of the 20th century. Known as B. V. Doshi, he was a versatile modernist architect — he designed everything from accessible housing projects to the Indian Institute of Management in Bangalore. Sadly, the great architect died on January 24, 2023, at the age of 95, leaving behind a fascinating legacy.

Born on August 26, 1927, in Pune, southeast of Mumbai, Doshi grew up with his father and grandfather, a furniture maker. As a child he came to appreciate how their house grew and changed. In 1947, shortly before Indian independence, he began architecture school. However, he never finished, a fact which he'd later point to in life as

an advantage. He married his wife Kamala Parikh in 1955. When she passed away, Doshi lived in a house he designed and named for his beloved wife.

Doshi was influenced by the famous Swiss-French architect known as Le Corbusier. Doshi studied with him in Paris and then returned to India to supervise the architect's work in Ahmedabad. In 1956, Doshi founded his own firm called Vastushilpa. He traveled the world lecturing at universities, worked with other famous architects, and even founded the Center for Environmental Planning and Technology (now CEPT University) focusing on understanding, designing, planning, constructing and managing human habitats.

"We did not want to imitate someone else's approach," he told the Louisiana Museum of Modern Art in 2018. "We wanted to find our own identity." He drew from his pride in Indian culture to create a style distinct from Western designs. "I think of my buildings as my friends, my family," he said. "I have a conversation with them, and that's how I create niches and staircases and openings and gardens...my buildings are not only pure and clear but designed to anticipate changes."

Aside from his modern works, Doshi was devoted to creating works to benefit the poor. He designed the Aranya Low Cost Housing Project in Indore. The photographer Iwan Baan, who photographed some of Doshi's works, described the artist as "the most approachable architect I know. Even very poor people in his public housing projects knew him, which is exceptional."

24. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "versatile" in paragraph 1?

- A. popular B. modest C. forward-looking D. well-rounded

25. What do we know about Doshi's life?

- A. He had a miserable childhood.
B. He regretted leaving school early.
C. He made a contribution to higher education in architecture.
D. He set up his company under the guidance of Le Corbusier.

26. What does the author want to illustrate by quoting Doshi's words?

- A. The public support for Doshi.
B. The originality of Doshi's works.
C. Doshi's open mind on Indian culture.
D. Doshi's love of architectural design.

27. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To define India's modern architecture.

- B. To encourage people to visit Doshi's works.
- C. To advertise Doshi's architectural philosophy.
- D. To give a brief account of India's great architect Doshi.

C

)

Elephants eat plants. That's common knowledge to biologists and animal-loving, schoolchildren alike. Yet figuring out exactly what kind of plants they eat is more complicated.

A new study from a global team that included Brown University conservation biologists used innovative methods to efficiently and precisely analyze the dietary habits of elephants in Kenya. Their findings on the habits of individual elephants help answer important questions about group food searching behaviors, and aid biologists in understanding the conservation approaches that best keep elephants not only sated (饱的) but satisfied.

"When I talk to non-ecologists, they are surprised to learn that we have never really had a clear picture of what all of these large animals actually eat in nature," Kartzinel, an expert botanist who has conducted field research in Kenya, said. "The reason is that these animals are difficult and dangerous to observe from up-close, they move long distances, they feed at night and in thick bush and a lot of the plants they feed on are quite small."

Then the team compared the diets of individual elephants through time. In their analysis, they showed that dietary differences among individuals were often far greater than what had been previously assumed, even among family members that ate together on a given day.

This study helps address a classic paradox (悖论) in wildlife ecology. Kartzinel said: "How do social bonds hold family groups together in a world of limited resources?" In other words, given that elephants all seemingly eat the same plants, it's not obvious why competition for food doesn't push them apart and force them to search for food independently.

"The simple answer is that elephants vary their diets based not only on what's available but also their preferences and physiological needs," said Kartzinel. These findings help inform theories of why a group of elephants may search for food together: The individual elephants don't always eat exactly the same plants at the same time, so there will usually be enough plants to go around.

These findings may offer valuable insights for conservation biologists. To protect elephants and create environments in which they can successfully grow their populations, they need a variety of plants to eat.

28. What did the new study focus on?

- A. The results of conservation approaches.
- B. The eating habits of elephants.

- C. Ways to protect elephants from starving. D. Elephants' social behavior and needs.
29. What can we infer from paragraph 3?
- A. Elephants are hard to monitor. B. Elephants only live in thick bush.
C. Elephants are kind and friendly animals. D. Elephants seldom eat with humans around.
30. What message can conservation biologists get from the study?
- A. It is necessary for elephants to live together.
B. It is possible to observe elephants up-close.
C. It is social bonds that hold elephants together.
D. It is important to protect the variety of plants.
31. Which word can be used to describe the study?
- A. Inaccurate. B. Shocking. C. Beneficial. D. Subjective.

D

Is there anything Sponges (海绵) can't do? For thousands of years, humans have used dried natural sponges to clean up, to paint and as containers to consume liquids like water or honey. And, as scientists around the world are beginning to show, sponges' cavity-filled (空腔填充) forms mean they could provide a solution to one of our era's biggest problems: microplastic pollution.

In August, researchers in China published a study describing their development of a man-made sponge that makes short work of microscopic plastic debris (碎片). In tests, the researchers show that when a specially prepared plastic-filled solution is pushed through one of their sponges, the sponge can remove both microplastics and even smaller nanoplastics from the liquid. These particles typically become trapped in the sponge's many openings. Though the sponges' effectiveness varied in experiments, in part depending on the concentration of plastic and the acidity and saltiness of the liquid, the best conditions allowed the researchers to remove as much as 90 percent of the microplastics. They tried it in everything from tap water and seawater to — why not — soup from a local takeout spot.

According to Guoging Wang, a materials chemist at Ocean University of China and co-author on the paper, the sponge formula is adjustable. By adjusting the temperature when the two compounds are mixed, he says, the sponges can be made more or less porous (渗透). This affects the size of particles collected — highly porous sponges have lots of very small pores, which is good for catching very tiny particles. The sponges, if ever produced at an industrial scale, Wang says, could be used in wastewater treatment plants to remove microplastics out of the water or in food production facilities to depollute water.

There are hiccups to the sponge's potential adoption, though What's still lacking, says Alice Horton at the United Kingdom's National Oceanography Center, is proof that any of these newer sponge-based technologies can be cost effective and successful in removing microplastics from water at a large scale. But one thing she is confident about is that efforts to remove microplastics after they have already reached the ocean are probably doomed to fail.

"I don't think there is anything we can do on a large enough scale that will have any impact," she says of that. "We have to stop it getting there in the first place."

32. Why does the author mention multiple applications of sponges in paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce sponges' newfound function.
- B. To highlight that sponges can do anything.
- C. To prove that sponges boast a long history.
- D. To demonstrate sponges' cavity-filled forms.

33. What can we learn about the man-made sponge?

- A. Its effectiveness is uniform in experiments.
- B. Its formula is fixed in controlling its openings.
- C. It has been produced at an industrial scale.
- D. It can effectively remove microscopic plastic debris.

34. What does the underlined word "hiccup" probably mean?

- A. Opportunity. B. Prospect. C. Problem. D. Failure.

35. What does Alice Horton imply in the last paragraph?

- A. All things are difficult before they are easy. B. Every cloud has a silver lining.
- C. Prevention is better than cure. D. Better late than never.

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。

Many people who are learning English want to know how to improve their reading skills. 36 The effective way to improve your reading skills is to love reading and practice more.

Reading is one of the most important language skills because we use it to expand our vocabulary and improve the way we speak, write and listen. 37 Seeing new ways to say things can help your understanding of English and improve not only your reading, but also your other language skills.

38 If we do not understand something, we can go over it again and even look up the words we do not know the meanings of. This means that we have a much greater chance of understanding information that we read than information that we hear.

So how do we practice reading so that our skill level improves? When we read a passage, we need to understand it. We must understand what the important words mean in each sentence. This does not mean that we need to know the meaning of every word. In many cases, we can find out what words mean from the words around them. 39 To do this, we must understand how words work together. In many cases, we must “see” part of the message that has not been written, or we must form an opinion ourselves.

Reading is an essential part of your study of the English language. It can help you understand and learn more. It can also become a satisfying hobby. 40

- A. Unfortunately, there is no easy way to do this.
- B. Unlike listening, reading allows us to take our time.
- C. Among the four skills, listening is the most important one.
- D. It is hoped that you will love reading and improve your reading skills.
- E. When we read, we can see how things are said, from sentence structure to expression.
- F. If we do not, we will not be able to understand what the entire article or story is about.
- G. Once we understand what the words mean, we need to figure out what the message is.

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。

Growing up, singer-songwriter Trevor Martin knew his childhood was a little different from those around him.

When Martin was born, he wouldn't stop 41. When he was two days old, he was 42 in an ambulance to a hospital, where he was diagnosed with severe hemophilia A, a bleeding disorder in which the blood doesn't clot (凝结成块) properly.

Speaking to Martin now, he remains 43. Having hemophilia was a 44 that would set the stage for his approach to life.

Martin was 8 years old when he 45 his love for singing and performing. He sang a solo with a local orchestra, his first time singing for an audience of a thousand, and he got a standing ovation (热烈掌声). It 46 his eyes. By the age of 13, he had 47 the guitar and was writing his own songs. Now, at 25, he's an

up-and-coming pop-country _____ 48 _____.

Music has always been a _____ 49 _____ personal expression for Martin, and living with hemophilia has _____ 50 _____ some of his songs. "The first single (单唱片) I ever _____ 51 _____ was written and produced with the father of another boy with hemophilia," he said. "That was really _____ 52 _____ to make that connection in the hemophilia world and put music out."

As an active voice in the hemophilia community, he's feeling _____ 53 _____ about the future. Right now, he's working on more songs to release later this year. "I'm so honored that I have the _____ 54 _____ to show others that the adversity in our lives doesn't have to hold us back from pursuing our _____ 55 _____," said Martin.

41. A. bleeding B. crying C. laughing D. moving
42. A. forced B. invited C. rushed D. attended
43. A. nervous B. realistic C. curious D. optimistic
44. A. chance B. turn C. challenge D. reason
45. A. realized B. recalled C. admitted D. noted
46. A. caught B. fixed C. transformed D. opened
47. A. broken up B. picked up C. given up D. raised up
48. A. musician B. artist C. teacher D. dancer
49. A. hardly B. deeply C. tightly D. quickly
50. A. confused B. disturbed C. occupied D. inspired
51. A. missed out B. set off C. put out D. turned off
52. A. embarrassed B. comfortable C. funny D. cool
53. A. negative B. positive C. nervous D. ridiculous
54. A. opportunity B. ability C. access D. courage
55. A. secrets B. dreams C. ideas D. attempts

第二节(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。

In China, alcohol has a history of more than 4,000 years. Some scholars believe that the technique for making Chinese alcohol _____ 56 _____ (origin) in the Xia Dynasty.

In ancient China, since alcohol was regarded as a sacred liquid, only when people made sacrificial offerings to

Heaven and the Earth or ancestors was 57 used. After the Zhou Dynasty, alcohol 58 (account) one of the Nine Rites (九礼), and every dynasty put great emphasis on alcohol administration to set up special ministries 59 (manage) alcohol.

Chinese alcohol can be classified into many types, and Chinese Baijiu and Huangjiu are the 60 (represent). Baiju, or “Shaojiu”, is a Chinese distilled (蒸馏的) alcoholic beverage made from fermented (发酵的) grain. Huangjiu is made directly from grain. Unlike Baijiu, Huangjiu is not distilled, and is 61 (suit) for daily drinking.

In ancient times, alcohol was used as a stimulant and reward for the army. The stimulating drink could make cowards brave, cheer up 62 exhausted and raise the spirits of the army. Alcohol also had a great impact on Chinese artists, many of them 63 (produce) their peak-of-perfection masterpieces right after drinking.

In modern China, alcohol remains its important role 64 many social changes. It still appears in almost all social activities, and the most common circumstances are birthday parties for seniors, wedding feasts and sacrificial ceremonies, 65 alcohol is the main drink to show happiness or respect.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

66. 假如你是班级英语课代表李华, 你和本班同学想要参加学校下个月的英文短剧大赛。给外教 Jack 写封邮件, 请他给一些建议, 邮件内容包括:

1. 小说片段的挑选;
2. 商定见面指导细节的时间地点。

参考词汇: excerpt(片段)

Dear Jack,

Yours,

Lihua

第二节(满分 25 分)

67. 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。

In middle school, my family moved to New York, where my parents established a small grocery store beneath our new home. As a reserved girl adjusting to the complex city life, I faced the challenge of fitting in. One day, my school announced a talent show for the local food bank, sparking excitement and anticipation. Despite my self-doubt, a popular classmate, Lily, approached me with an unexpected proposal.

Lily, known for her charming personality, suggested we collaborate(合作) on a singing performance for the talent show. Surprised and thrilled, I couldn't believe someone with her status acknowledged my modest singing talent. With Lily's beautiful voice, it felt like a bit of good fortune. Encouraged by Lily's enthusiasm, we decided to embark on this musical journey together.

As we started preparing for the talent show, we faced numerous challenges, from selecting the right song to coordinating(协调) our harmonies. The process became a bonding experience and I began to embrace the idea of sharing my talent with the public. Lily's infectious energy and encouragement helped me overcome my shyness.

Days turned into weeks, and our rehearsal sessions became a regular after-school routine. Lily and I poured our hearts into perfecting our act, drawing inspiration from various musical genres(音乐流派). However, fate took an unexpected turn the day before the performance. Lily fell ill with a sudden fever, leaving me in a state of panic.

Worried about Lily's sudden illness, I felt a mix of fear and determination. With the talent show only a day away, we had to come up with a plan quickly. In the midst of my concern, Lily, despite her weakened state, reassured me and insisted that the show must go on. Drawing strength from Lily's determination, I took on the responsibility of carrying our performance. The night before the talent show, I practiced tirelessly, determined to do justice to our hard work.

- 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。

The following day, I stepped onto the stage alone.

After the performance, I saw Lily backstage.
