

绝密★启用前

## 广东省 2023—2024 学年高三 11 月统一调研测试

### 英语

注意事项:

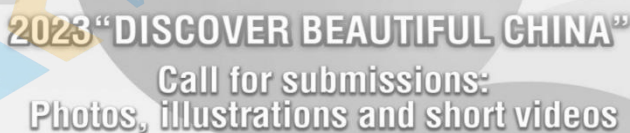
1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A



2023 "DISCOVER BEAUTIFUL CHINA"  
Call for submissions:  
Photos, illustrations and short videos

#### WHO WE ARE

China Daily, China Daily Website, the China Daily App and the Discover Beautiful China platform are calling for submissions of photos, illustrations and videos from now until the end of December, 2023.

#### WHAT WE ARE LOOKING FOR

Photos, illustrations or short videos with four major themes:

Scenery  
of China

Cityscapes  
in China

Customs  
unique to China

Cultural  
heritages of China

■ Special topic for the 2023 submissions could include specific experiences of culture or tourism you have enjoyed, including but not limited to:

- \* "Famous mountains I have explored in China"
- \* "Rivers in China that have left a deep memory for me"
- \* "I have climbed the Great Wall"
- \* "My stories of learning Chinese culture"

#### WHAT YOU CAN GET

1. We will select the works of individuals and organizations separately.
2. We offer three types of prize respectively for photos, illustrations and short videos.
3. Individual winners will receive cash prizes and certificates; and winning organizations will receive certificates for their distinguished contribution.
4. Some of the best works have a chance to be featured on the China Daily Website.

#### FORMAT OF WORKS

• PHOTO/ILLUSTRATION:

No more than 10 images, 5MB maximum for each; with an introduction of up to 200 words in either English or Chinese, offering background information of the work.

• SHORT VIDEO:

Format: MP4 or MOV.

Size: 1GB maximum, up to 4 minutes.

Caption: No more than 200 English or Chinese words to give a brief introduction.

Music: Music is optional for the video, but if included, it must have obtained international copyright from a legitimate source.

Quality: Clear and stable image.

1. Which of the following is qualified for the submissions?

A. "My Chinese friends in France".

B. "My stories of the Grand Canal".

C. "My growing coffee business in China".

D. "My experiences of playing football in Shanghai".

2. What will happen if you submit a short video as an individual?

A. You will be given money and certificates if you win

B. You will compete with other individuals and organizations.

C. You will have your works displayed on the China Daily App.

D. You will be given certificates for your distinguished contribution.

3. What must be included in the submitted works?

A. A piece of music.

B. Copyright of photos.

C. A brief introduction.

D. The Chinese language.

**B**

For 60-year-old Gao Ruyi, the proudest achievement in his life is not measured in honors or riches but in the wings of over 1, 000 swans he has rescued. Gao, former director of the wildlife rescue station in Sanmenxia, Henan province, has guarded swans and the ecosystems they live in for almost four decades. His efforts have earned him the name "Swan Dad".

Gao Ruyi grew up near the Yellow River, China's second-longest river. He had little connection to swans until the winter of 1988 when one day the peacefulness of the riverside was broken by gunshots. Rushing to the scene, he found that someone had opened fire on the swans. The heart-wrenching cries of four wounded swans left a deep-rooted mark on him. Since then, Gao has become a guardian of swans and a witness to the swan protection efforts along the Yellow River.

The endeavor (努力) is not without its challenges.

Gao started working at a wildlife rescue station in the Yellow River wetland in Sanmenxia in 1994. Despite their efforts, illegal activities continued. One such tragedy happened in 1998. Several wild ducks and swans were poisoned. Gao immediately called the police and provided treatment for the feathery victims. "Swans have memories," he said, "Since the incident, nobody saw swans in the area for many years."

Still, Gao's passion for swan protection has never waned. He and many other "swan dads" and "swan moms" often visited nearby villages to educate residents about wildlife conservation, and encouraged them to bring sick or injured wild animals to the rescue station.

Another challenge for the birds came from the environment. Swan populations in Sanmenxia were limited in the 1990s due to severe pollution caused by mining and industrial development, said Gao. In the past decades, however, China started extensive efforts to battle pollution in the Yellow River basin, and gradually, swan populations in the Sanmenxia section began to increase. Tens of thousands of swans are flying back home, marking the start of "swan season", as the locals affectionately call it.

4. Which of the following can best describe Gao Ruyi?

A. Peace-loving.      B. Good-tempered.      C. Hard-working.      D. Kind-hearted.

5. What did Gao Ruyi do to meet the challenges?

A. He started a wildlife rescue station.  
B. He educated people to raise awareness.  
C. He cured sick or injured wild swans.  
D. He worked with government to fight pollution.

6. What does the underlined word "waned" most probably mean?

A. Recovered.      B. Expanded.      C. Benefited.      D. Declined.

7. What is the best title for this text?

A. Yellow River Birds Saved by "Swan Dad"  
B. Illegal Activities Done to Swans Continue  
C. Yellow River Pollution Problems Solved by Government  
D. "Swan Season" Is Witnessed in Sanmenxia Section of Yellow River

### C

From AI-made jokes to Harry Potter fashion videos, AI can be used to make funny stuff. But can it be as funny as a human? And if it can, does it present a danger to comedy writers in the future? That's something performers have been looking at in this year's Edinburgh Festival Fringe, running from Aug. 4 to Aug. 28.

Anyone can put on a show at the Fringe, and this year even robots were getting in on the act. One of Fringe's big shows used a small robot to come up with jokes from audiences' suggestions, which were then performed by humans. The results could be very funny, but sometimes they weren't funny at all. **That** was part of the point, explained Piotr Mirowski, the show's co-maker. "We do not use humans to 'show off' AI; instead, we use AI 'to show' its limitations, to showcase human creativity on the stage," said Mirowski, according to *The Guardian*.

Comedian Pierre Novellie said that it will take a long time for AI to get good at creating comedy. "Comedy is the last thing that AI is going to get near," Pierre told *Sky News*. "Even normal human comedians struggle to 'tune' their jokes 'for' the right crowd at the right time, every time. But that's what's interesting about stand-up (独角喜剧) and fun."

But Peter Bazely, a performer at the Fringe, said he's using AI to make jokes for him because he's out of ideas. One of Bazely's shows had him playing a supporting role to "an entirely computer-generated comedian" called AI Jesus.

The Fringe review website, *Chortle*, talked about today's AI concerns: "In a world where artists are worried that AI could end up doing their jobs for them, Bazely is said to be praying this one will do exactly that."

The reasons for companies wanting to use AI are certainly understandable, but the dangers they present to many people's jobs are becoming more and more real, and that's not very funny. In May, leaders in the AI industry signed a document warning that AI could present an extinction-level danger and "should be a global priority alongside pandemics and nuclear war".

8. What does the underlined "That" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Performing jokes made by robots.
- B. Robots' jokes are very popular.
- C. Robots' jokes sometimes are not fun.
- D. Using humans to show off AI.

9. What do Novellie's words imply?

- A. AI limits the creativity of humans.
- B. It is not easy for AI to replace comedians.
- C. AI responds well to audiences' suggestions.
- D. The audience of comedy is hard to appeal to.

10. Why does Peter Bazely welcome AI?

- A. He has got difficulty in making comedies.
- B. He doesn't want to play supporting roles any more.
- C. He believes AI Jesus won't replace human comedians.
- D. He thinks jokes made by AI can make his shows popular.

11. What's the author's purpose of writing this article?

- A. To promote the Edinburgh Festival Fringe.
- B. To display the joys and sorrows of comedians.
- C. To warn the public of the existing danger of AI
- D. To raise public concern for the possible threat of AI.

#### D

After tracking flowers on a prairie(草原) in Minnesota for 21 years, scientists reported that the plants reproduce more successfully in the year following a carefully controlled burn. Understanding the relationship between prairie plants and fire is important for preserving this ecosystem which is becoming rapidly smaller, says Stuart Wagenius, a conservation scientist.

Fire provides an additional advantage for the narrow-leaved purple coneflower(紫锥花), as Wagenius and his colleagues say. To really bloom(开花), they need a little help: Enter the fire. Between 1996 and 2016, Wagenius says his team tracked nearly 8, 000 purple coneflowers on the Staffanson Prairie Preserve. In 9 of those years, they conducted controlled burns over 400 times. "In the summer after a burn, many more plants flower," Wagenius says. "It is just a huge flowering festival."

Purple coneflowers and many other prairie plants were previously known to bloom energetically after fires. However, the researchers said that fire also stimulated purple coneflowers to bloom at the same time in the summer after a burn. This meant that instead of being unconnected, the purple coneflowers were surrounded by potential mates and went on to produce nearly double the number of seeds compared with other years. Wagenius says it's not yet clear



exactly how fires signal the flowers to get busy.

The new findings may help the people who manage prairies to better understand the different ways that fire affects the plants growing in these habitats, said Kathryn Yurkonis, a grassland ecologist who was not involved in the research. However, Yurkonis added, it remains to be shown how the fires influence the purple coneflower population. “This paper implies that making more seeds would mean more seeds would land on the soil and enter the population of plants—but they don’t actually examine that step,” she said. “I’d be curious to see whether this actually translates to more purple coneflowers.”

12. What is the basis for the research?

- A. Prairies are easy to disappear.      B. Plants on a prairie are diverse.  
C. Fire relates positively to prairie plants.      D. Without fire, flowers won’t bloom.

13. What does the author intend to convey with figures cited in paragraph two?

- A. Wagenius’s team was committed indeed.  
B. Samples of flowers were rich in number.  
C. Time spent on the research was long.  
D. The findings were relatively convincing.

14. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The result of plants being unconnected.  
B. The influence of fires on prairie plants.  
C. The process of prairie plants’ growing after fires.  
D. The reason for plants’ blooming at the same time.

15. What is Kathryn Yurkonis’s attitude to the research finding?

- A. Uninterested.      B. Prejudiced.      C. Objective.      D. Opposed.

## 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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### How to Be More Present

Many people have a tendency to live in the past or the future. They constantly think about the past and worry about the future, and thus find it difficult to enjoy the good things in life in the here and now. You might unfortunately be one of these people.   16   Here are some tips that might help you.

#### Notice Your Surroundings

One way to be in the present moment is by noticing your surroundings. How often do you take time out of your day to actually look around and see what’s going on? Now close your eyes and take a deep breath.   17   When you do, it’s easier to be more present in the moment.

#### Be Grateful for What You Have Now

  18   If you are constantly focused on things you don’t have, you aren’t taking the time to appreciate what you have at this moment. One way to practice gratitude is to write a list of things you are grateful for and review that list on a daily basis. Try to write at least three things you are grateful for in your life right now.

#### Show Acceptance

If you want to learn how to be more present, you need to let go of how you think things should be and accept

them for what they are. 19 Sometimes life is going to be different than how you want it to be. Practicing acceptance will help you let go of the things in your life that are out of your control.

### Find Positive Social Support

The kind of social support you have in your life can also play an important role. Surrounding yourself with positive, supportive people will increase your own positivity and happiness levels. 20

- A. Then open them and really take in where you are.
- B. You should focus your attention on one thing at a time.
- C. You cannot control everything that happens around you.
- D. This is one way to distance yourself from what you are enjoying.
- E. In turn, this will allow you to focus on what is going on right now.
- F. Part of living in the present moment is to appreciate what you have now.
- G. So learning how to live in the moment can greatly improve your well-being.

## 第二部分 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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's just one little valve(阀门). I'm just guessing that it takes about 42 seconds to walk from the couch to where the valve is in our front yard, 21 it and return to the couch. And yet I didn't.

Not that I wasn't 22 to do so. The city already warned unpleasant results could follow our 23 to turn off that valve. My wife, Anita, also talked about it several times. Each of those 24 went something like this: "Joe, have you turned off the valve to the watering system?" she would ask sweetly. "Oh, that's right," I would say. "I 25 to do that." "It would be great if you could do it before the ground freezes," she would add, 26. Then I would 27 sincerely that I would do it tomorrow. But I didn't. In my mind, there was no great rush to complete the task because we were having such a 28 fall followed by a usually warm winter. I kept telling myself that if it got really cold, I would do it. 29, it would only take about 42 seconds to do it. And it was such a(n) 30 thing.

And now we're 31 it, with a couple of broken valves, a flooded basement floor and probably some 32 to the wall through which the water travelled on its way to the basement floor. The repairs to our watering system and the room have cost us several hundred dollars, not to mention the great 33.

So delaying is not simply putting off an action or a decision. It will have its own 34. Doing 35 is, in fact, doing something.

- |                  |                  |                  |                 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. check     | B. repair        | C. close         | D. pick         |
| 22. A. expected  | B. permitted     | C. forced        | D. reminded     |
| 23. A. failure   | B. attempt       | C. decision      | D. admission    |
| 24. A. questions | B. conversations | C. introductions | D. explanations |
| 25. A. prefer    | B. happen        | C. need          | D. hate         |
| 26. A. surely    | B. thankfully    | C. quietly       | D. hopefully    |
| 27. A. promise   | B. consider      | C. agree         | D. wish         |
| 28. A. dry       | B. warm          | C. cool          | D. variable     |

29. A. In a word      B. As a result      C. After all      D. Above all  
 30. A. funny      B. simple      C. ordinary      D. pleasant  
 31. A. paying for      B. preparing for      C. waiting for      D. caring for  
 32. A. challenges      B. breakthroughs      C. damage      D. pressure  
 33. A. investment      B. intervention      C. inspiration      D. inconvenience  
 34. A. consequences      B. anxieties      C. solutions      D. responses  
 35. A. anything      B. everything      C. something      D. nothing

## 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。

When China's first astronaut Yang Liwei blasted off into space in 2003, it was a history-making moment that declared his country's arrival 36 an emerging space power.

So far, China 37 (become) a major presence in space. It now has its own permanent outpost in orbit—a 38 (full) operational space station—and routinely rotates(轮值) crews to live and work there.

On Thursday, three Chinese astronauts lifted off on the Shenzhou-17 spacecraft from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center deep in the Gobi Desert, 39 (head) for the Tiangong space station for a six-month stay.

They are the 40 (young) crew China has ever sent to space—with 41 average age of 38. Among their tasks on board is to repair the solar panels which 42 (destroy) by space debris years ago—the first time Chinese astronauts will carry out repair work outside the station.

This is China's sixth manned mission to its space station since 2021. The new crew will take over from the Shenzhou-16 astronauts, 43 have been on board since May.

44 (complete) late last year, the Tiangong—or “heavenly palace” in Chinese—is one of the two space 45 (station) currently in orbit. With a lifespan of 15 years, it could become the only one left when the NASA-led International Space Station(ISS) retires in 2030.

## 第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你校交换生 John 给你发邮件说练习中国书法(calligraphy)太难，他深受挫败，请你给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 鼓励坚持下去并说明原因；
2. 给出如何学好书法的建议。

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。

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### 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 June, we renew an annual tradition at our house in a lovely neighbourhood. Our children are given bowls and asked to collect pieces of nature that remind them of the summer. They leave those bowls on the front doorstep

and we go for a walk. When we return, we find fairies(仙子) have transformed the bowls' contents into ice cream sundaes(圣代冰淇淋).

I'm not certain how this tradition evolved. I think I was making up something about fairies years ago, and it all just sort of happened. But ever since, it has been one of our favourite routine activities, fascinated with its magic.

"When are the fairies coming?" six-year-old Anna had been asking all last June, eager with expectation. Meanwhile, John, nine, was getting wise to fairies and Father Christmas and such silly things. So he was pretty sure about how all the "magic" came about as the evening approached. "You know, I had everything worked out!" He said he would understand if, during our walk, Mum or Dad should forget something and return home or during the walk a parent might have to fetch something in the car. Many times, we were even thinking of telling him the truth but we didn't. Anna should enjoy the magic.

The evening arrived as expected. The children collected leaves and blades of grass, pebbles, twigs(树枝) and dead insects. We put their bowls on the front doorstep and went off on our walk as usual. But after a while, I pretended to complain that I had forgotten my keys and needed to go back.

John smiled with a knowing expression. "Oh wait," I added. "I've found them! I don't have to go back." As we continued on our way, John was beginning to get a bit confused.

Near our house, after exchanging a glance with my husband, I anxiously warned that the fairies might not have arrived yet—we might need to walk for a bit longer. Hearing what I said, John seemed relieved. "Yes," he said, "they probably hadn't come!" Yet when we reached the front door, the bowls were in the same place we had left them—filled exactly with ice cream sundaes.

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。

Seeing this, the two kids gave quite different responses. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

It was late but the confusion kept John wide awake, and finally he came to me. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_