

most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams (1860—1935)

Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson (1907—1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930—present)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator (参议员) and, in 1981, the first woman to join the U.S. Supreme Court. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks (1913—2005)

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

11. What is Jane Addams known for in history?

- A. Her social work.
- B. Her teaching skills.
- C. Her efforts to win a prize.
- D. Her community background.

12. Why couldn't O'Connor find work at a law firm?

- A. Because she lacked proper training in law.
- B. Because she had little work experience in court.

- C. Because she was a woman.
D. Because she was from a poor family.
13. Who made a great contribution to the civil-rights movement in the U.S.?
A. Jane Addams. B. Rachel Carson.
C. Sandra Day O'Connor. D. Rosa Parks.
14. What do the four women have in common?
A. They are highly educated. B. They are truly creative.
C. They are pioneers. D. They are peace-lovers.

B

"Runners, to your mark, Get set..." Bang! And I was off, along with a bunch of other teenage cross-country runners from high schools across the county. The day was like any other fair-weather autumn day in Maryland. But the race that day felt unique from the get-go. For one thing, I liked the course. It was my team's home course, one I was used to running during practices. It took runners along an area of land that included open fields, hills and even winding dirt paths through a small forest. It was a beautiful 5-kilometer course. This particular race was our team's invitation, and I was proud to be sharing the course with competitors from other schools. It also meant a lot more than normal that my parents were there to cheer me on.

With so much to expect that day, I was ready to run! And I didn't want to be stuck with the pack of other runners, as is typical at the beginning of most cross-country races. So when the gun sounded, I took off running, leaving everyone else in the dust.

The first part of our course followed the outside edge of a large open field before disappearing into the forest. Within seconds of the start, I was far ahead of everyone, and all of the fans could see it. It felt magnificent.

But that feeling didn't last long. Little did I know my coach was laughing to himself, thinking, "Gabe is done for!" And I was. My body was telling me to slow down. My pride, however, said "No! Not until you're out of sight of the spectators (观众)!" I was in agony, but I kept up my pace until I reached the forest. Once in

among the trees. I slowed way down.

I enjoyed most races, even while pushing myself, but this one was not enjoyable in the least. I finished the race, but in nowhere near the time I could have if I'd paced myself well from the beginning. Every time I reflect on that cross-country season, I'm reminded of something: Pride is no replacement for pace.

15. What is special to the author about the race?

- A. The weather condition was good for runners.
- B. He was familiar with the home course.
- C. He took pride in competitors from other schools.
- D. His parents came to support him as usual.

16. The underlined word "agony" (Paragraph 4) most probably means _____.

- A. suffering B. comfort C. relief D. contest

17. According to the passage, what is the result of the race?

- A. The author left everyone behind and took the first place.
- B. The author took the lead first and disappeared among trees.
- C. The author won the race under the pressure of his coach.
- D. The author finished the race but failed to reach his record.

C

British anthropologists (人类学家) Russell Hill and Robert Barton of the University of Durham, after studying the results of one-on-one boxing, taekwondo, Greco-Roman wrestling and freestyle wrestling matches at the Olympic Games, conclude that when two competitors are equally matched in fitness and skill, the athlete wearing red is more likely to win.

Hill and Barton report that when one competitor is much better than the other, colour has no effect on the result. However, when there is only a small difference between them, the effect of colour is enough to tip the balance. The anthropologists say that the number of times red wins is not simply by chance, but that these results are statistically (统计上) significant.

Joanna Setchell, a primate (灵长目动物) researcher at the University of Cambridge, has found similar results in nature. She studies the large African

monkeys known as mandrills. Mandrills have bright red noses that stand out against their white faces. Setchell's work shows that the powerful males — the ones who are more successful with females — have a brighter red nose than other males.

As well as the studies on primates by Setchell, another study shows the effect of red among birds. In an experiment, scientists put red plastic rings on the legs of male zebra finches and this increased the birds' success with female zebra finches. Zebra finches already have bright red beaks (鸟喙), so this study suggests that, as with Olympic athletes, an extra flash of red is significant. In fact, researchers from the University of Glasgow say that the birds' brightly coloured beaks are an indicator of health. Jonathan Blount, a biologist, and his colleagues think they have found proof that bright red or orange beaks attract females because they mean that the males are healthier. Nothing in nature is simple, however, because in species such as the blue footed booby, a completely different colour seems to give the male birds the same advantage with females.

Meanwhile, what about those athletes who win in their events while wearing red? Do their clothes give them an unintentional advantage? Robert Barton accepts that "that is the implication" of their findings. Is it time for sports authorities to consider new regulations on sports clothing?

18. According to their research, Hill and Barton conclude that _____.

- A. the colour of clothing has an effect on most sport events.
- B. red should be the choice of colour for clothing in sports
- C. red plays a role when competitors are equally capable
- D. athletes perform better when surrounded by bright red

19. The underlined word "tip" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. achieve B. seek C. keep D. change

20. The example of the blue footed booby proves that _____.

- A. male birds use different body parts to draw attention
- B. red is not the only colour to attract female birds
- C. blue gives female birds the same advantage

D. blue can indicate how healthy a bird is

21. What is the best title for the passage?

A. What Colour Implies More Power?

B. A Tip on Clothing

C. Need to Change the Rules in Sports?

D. Red Is for Winners

D

Once I told someone I wanted to get a master's degree of fine arts in creative writing and they told me it was the second-to-worst post-graduation plan they'd ever heard from a student. Arts degrees — especially fine arts degrees, which usually come in the form of music, studio art, creative writing and theater — have been, over the years, labeled useless.

It's true that for the most part, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) degrees lead to higher paying jobs than liberal (文科的) and fine arts degrees, and it's understandable why young people care about a higher starting salary and financial security. Student loan debt is playing a role in the physical and mental stress of young people.

And while STEM majors (专业) usually have starting salaries that are \$20,000 higher than those of liberal arts majors, by the time people reach the age of 40, the salaries between those who majored in the liberal arts and those who majored in STEM are virtually the same. For example, women who major in STEM earned nearly 50% more than social science and history majors at ages 23-25, but only 10% more by ages 38-40, a New York Times analysis reported. So even in terms of salary, which doesn't solely determine whether or not a degree is useful, liberal arts degrees aren't all that far behind STEM.

It seems too that since people nowadays are going to have to work longer, it's more important than ever that we actually like and care about what we're doing. Pursuing something enjoyable, or else a passion, is continuously found to be a key factor in maintaining healthy relationships, mental health, physical health and energy. In other words, not useless.

Art is also a method of communication. It allows people from different backgrounds, from different walks of life to communicate with each other. In a world where borders and division (分歧) seem to be all over the place, we need art more than ever. We need liberal arts majors. And more than anything, we need to be able to pursue what we love with confidence, and we need to not get caught up in the “usefulness” of what we love.

And just because someone's primary job isn't in their field of study — a writer who teaches high school for example — doesn't make the degree useless. It just means that their way of finding a stable income is different. The same goes for artists who have to work multiple jobs to support themselves. They might have to find other means of supporting themselves and their artistry. It might be copy editing or it might be tutoring (当家庭教师).

So I am going to graduate school, and I am going to graduate school for writing. I might be paying rent by way of overnight restaurant shifts — there's so much I'm not sure of. But one thing I am sure of is this — I would rather be a writer working two jobs to pay my bills than be no writer at all.

22. A New York Times analysis report is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to _____.

- A. analyse the potential value of different majors
- B. put forward the opinion on majors by example
- C. prove the argument against arts degrees wrong
- D. demonstrate the link between majors and incomes

23. Why does the author think learning arts is useful?

- A. Following one's dream of arts keeps one in good condition.
- B. Doing what one loves builds up one's self-confidence in arts.
- C. Mastering arts improves one's understanding of different jobs.
- D. Developing a love for arts helps one maintain passion for work.

24. The author thinks that doing multiple jobs is _____.

- A. unavoidable
- B. common
- C. traditional
- D. acceptable

25. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Students learning arts are more concerned about the value of life.

- B. People tend to place income in the first place when choosing majors.
- C. The man who doesn't love his work won't stick with the job for long.
- D. Graduates can find a broader space of development in the field of arts.

第二节 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 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。

Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled "Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner." One reason was: "You'll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym," while another read: "___26___" With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle (微妙) competition.

So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. ___27___ Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won't result in a useful response. ___28___ If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favorite sports and activities, and provided her phone number. ___29___

You and your partner will probably have different skills. ___30___ Over time, both of you will benefit — your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core (核心) of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

- A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.
- B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.
- C. You'll work harder if you train with someone else.
- D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favorite sport?

- E. How can you write a good “seeking training partner” notice?
F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.
G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information.

第三部分 课内基础 (共 45 分)

第一节 教材单词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请根据首字母和中文提示, 用单词的正确形式填空。

31. Social situations can be very s _____ (充满压力的) for some people.
32. She was p _____ (之前, 以前) employed as a tour guide.
33. The jet arrived in Johannesburg two minutes ahead of s _____ (日程表, 计划表).
34. It's an Australian company whose logo f _____ (以.....为特色) a red kangaroo.
35. These methods should be a _____ (运用) to learning foreign languages.
36. Jessie goes to the gym r _____ (定期地) to work out.
37. The driver was arrested after he c _____ (撞) into a parked vehicle and tried to flee on foot.
38. The President made an unexpected a _____ (通告, 公告) this morning.
39. This pill will r _____ (缓解, 减轻) your headaches.
40. We feel a _____ (令人尴尬的) and shameful talking about it.

第二节 空英单词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请根据首字母和中文提示, 用单词的正确形式填空。

41. Iris came to my aid when I needed help, so I had a moral o _____ (责任, 义务) to help her in return.
42. Eventually, our team d _____ (打败, 击败) the other basketball team by a score of 89 to 75.
43. The m _____ (大多数) of people interviewed prefer TV to radio.
44. The severe e _____ (流行病, 传染病) killed millions of people worldwide; thus, people wear masks in public.

45. The workers in the factory were a _____ (期盼, 盼望) an increase in their hourly pay.
46. Bobby was r _____ (勉强的, 不情愿的) to take the horrible-tasting medicine, even though his mother promised it would help him feel better.
47. B _____ the internet after an exhausting day may help you relax somehow.
48. The explorers failed in their q _____ (探寻, 寻求) to find the source of the mighty river.
49. Cities on our island's east coast are particularly v _____ (易受伤害的, 易受攻击的) to earthquakes.
50. I work in the human resources department of a religious c _____ (慈善机构) for several years.

第二节 短语填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子。注意: 有一个短语是多余的。

be fed up with	try out for	on the plus side	live up to
be capable of	suffer from	in case	pay off
let ... down	range from	in particular	

51. This is not an exciting car to drive, but _____ it is extremely reliable.
52. The show had a massive audience, _____ children to grandparents.
53. All my friends, you _____, offer a lot of help and I'm thankful for that.
54. The kids never gave up trying and they finally _____ their parents' expectations.
55. It's hardly surprising that over half a million workers _____ work-related mental health conditions each year.
56. Teamwork _____ and they won first prize in the

competition.

57. She _____ the school basketball team twice so far with no luck.
58. Back then, the fans _____ badly by the star's scandal (丑闻).
59. A force 10 wind _____ blowing the roofs off houses.
60. Bring a map _____ you get lost.

第四节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请用括号内所给词的正确形式完成句子, 未给提示词的空白处仅填一个词。

61. The meeting _____ (hold) tomorrow is of great importance.
62. She finished her meal and gave a _____ (satisfy) smile.
63. Workers built shelters for survivors _____ homes had been destroyed.
64. Tom took a taxi to the airport, only _____ (find) his plane high up in the sky.
65. A _____ (challenge) task requires great effort and determination, because it's usually very tough.
66. The old man often thinks of the days _____ he spent with his wife.
67. The people with _____ I worked in the new company are all friendly.
68. The film is very humorous but _____ can be enjoyed unless you understand English culture.
69. This is the best novel _____ I have ever read.
70. _____ (learn) more about Chinese culture, Jack has decided to take Chinese folk music as an elective course.

第五节 根据课文内容填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

A

71. _____ all I want, I must use my time well. At school, I do my homework when I have spare time. After school, I try to use any possible time 72. _____ I have learnt during the day. For example, it usually takes me 20 minutes 73. _____. I often use the time 74. _____. As the popular saying goes, "75. _____"

!”

B

Bogues was only 1.6 metres tall, which made him the shortest player ever in the NBA. 76. _____? Paul was only 1.6 metres tall, too! Paul knew that 77. _____ than other players meant that he had to practise more. During all those hours of doing jump shots 78. _____, he used Bogues as his 79. _____. Paul once said, “If Bogues could 80. _____, why not me?”

第四部分 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。最近你收到英国好友 Jim 的来信, 得知他已经升入高中, 但在新学校学业压力大, 他很苦恼。请你用英文给他写一封回信, 内容包括:

1. 表示理解并给予安慰;
2. 给出建议并说明理由。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总次数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

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