学而思1对1

高二英语期末复习题

1. _____ in a white uniform, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.

A. Dressed

B. to dress

C. Dressing

D. Having dressed

2. In the dark street, there wasn’t a single person _____ she could turn for help.

A. that

B. who

C. from whom

D. to whom

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3. No sooner _____ got into the room _____ the telephone rang.

A. he had; than

B. had he; than

C. had he; then

D. he had; when

4. After living in Paris for 50 years he returned to the small town _____ he grew up as a child.

A. which

B. when

C. that

D. where

5. The sun was shining brightly, _____ everything there look more beautiful.

A. make

B. to make

C. and made

D. making

6. When she returned home, she found the window open and something _____ .

A. stealing

B. missed

C. stolen

D. to steal

7. The boy, _____ parents died two years ago lives with his grandpa now.

A. whose

B. who

C. his

D. /

8. Thousands of works of art, the most famous paintings _____ , were missing during the war.

A. including

B. included

C. containing

D. contained

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9. _____ who was wounded in the stomach.

A. Among them were a soldier

B. Among them was a soldier

C. Among them a soldier was

D. Among they was a soldier

10. The performance of the host, _____ to please the audience and draw their attention, was greeted with a cold silence, however.

A. had intended

B. intended

C. being intended

D. to intend

11. Two years ago I was working at a girls' summer camp — for girls who had never been given a chance to go to school. It was a rather ___1___ summer until Amy arrived.

Amy was about seven. She had been ___2___ in the closet（小房间）for months when she was five by her mother, who had to ___3___ during the day. When a neighbor discovered Amy's ___4___ , she reported it. Amy

was taken ___5___ and put into a foster（代养的）home. Since then, Amy hadn't spoken at all — the most noticeable among all the ___6___ .

Then I started to notice ___7___ else about Amy. After lunch most of the kids got ___8___ from their parents, but none came for Amy.

At ___9___ I used to sit on a bench at beach, ___10___ and looking over the lake. As I approached the benches one night, I saw Amy ___11___ there.

"Hey, Amy," I said, sitting ___12___ to her. "You see that light there, on the other ___13___ of water? I like looking at that light. For me it's like my dream. One ___14___ I'm going to do something important with my life."

The next day when the ___15___ was handed out, Amy's name was ___16___ out. She went up to get the letter. I went over and asked, "Hey, Amy, what's your secret?"

She didn't ___17___ . She looked at the letter, a picture of a lake with a big ___18___ shining on the other side of it. She looked at me, and put the ___19___ over her heart.

On the last day of the camp, she gave me a big hug good bye. ___20___ she had dream of her own. I hope so.

1. A. hot	B. common	C. wet	D. special
2. A. locked	B. raised	C. arranged	D. found
3. A. leave	B. relax	C. work	D. disappear
4. A. weakness	B. disadvantage	C. condition	D. situation
5. A. up	B. away	C. back	D. seriously
6. A. students	B. boys	C. girls	D. victims
7. A. something	B. anything	C. everything	D. nothing
8. A. books	B. emails	C. phone-calls	D. letters
9. A. dawn	B. noon	C. night	D. dusk
10. A. reading	B. thinking	C. singing	D. shouting
11. A. sitting	B. playing	C. dancing	D. standing
12. A. down	B. gently	C. merely	D. next
13. A. side	B. end	C. direction	D. way
14. A. time	B. morning	C. day	D. night
15. A. news	B. mail	C. gift	D. award
16. A. filled	B. found	C. written	D. called
17. A. hear	B. answer	C. talk	D. hesitate
18. A. light	B. sun	C. moon	D. candle
19. A. secret	B. notice	C. present	D. picture
20. A. Surely	B. Even	C. Maybe	D. Often

Leaping on a narrow balance beam（平衡木）is not easy. But Lola Walter, a 13-year-old gymnast, is an expert at it.

To perfect her skills, Lola ___1___ for four hours a day, five days a week. At the state championships in March, she finished seventh out of 16 girls.

That's especially impressive, ___2___ she is legally blind, born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift（移动）constantly. She often sees double and can't ___3___ how far away things are.

When she was little, her mom ___4___ that even though she couldn't see ___5___ , she was fearless. So her mom signed her up for gymnastics when she was three. She loved the ___6___ right away and gymnastics became her favorite.

Though learning gymnastics has been more ___7___ for her than for some of her teammates, she has never quit. She doesn't let her ___8___ stop her from doing anything that she wants to.

She likes the determination it takes to do the sport. Her biggest ___9___ is the balance beam. Because she has double vision, she often sees two beams. She must use her sense of touch to help her during her routine. Sometimes she even closes her eyes. "You have to ___10___ your mind that it'll take you where you want to go ," says Lola.

To be a top, level gymnast, one must be brave. The beam is probably the most ___11___ for anyone because it's four inches wide. At the state competition, Lola didn't fall ___12___ the beam. In fact, she got an 8.1 out of 10-her highest score yet.

Lola doesn't want to be ___13___ differently from the other girls on her team. At competitions, the judges don't know about her vision ___14___ .She doesn't tell them, because she doesn't think they need to know. Her mom is amazed by her ___15___ attitude.

Lola never thinks about ___16___ She is presently at level 7 while the highest is level 10 in gymnastics: Her ___17___ is to reach level 9.She says she wants to be a gymnastics coach to pass down what she's learned to other kids ___18___ she grows up.

Lola is ___19___ of all her hard work and success. She says it's helped her overcome problems in her life outside gymnastics too. Her ___20___ for others is "just believe in yourself."

1. A. runs	B. teaches	C. trains	D. dances
2. A. since	B. unless	C. after	D. though
3. A. tell	B. guess	C. assume	D. predict
4. A. suspected	B. remembered	C. imagined	D. noticed
5. A. deeply	B. well	C. ahead	D. closely
6. A. task	B. sport	C. event	D. show
7. A. boring	B. enjoyable	C. difficult	D. satisfactory
8. A. talent	B. quality	C. nature	D. condition
9. A. doubt	B. advantage	C. challenge	D. progress
10. A. examine	B. express	C. open	D. trust

11. A. fearful	B. harmful	C. unfair	D. inconvenient
12. A. to	B. on	C. off	D. against
13. A. greeted	B. treated	C. served	D. paid
14. A. pains	B. stresses	C. injuries	D. problems
15. A. positive	B. friendly	C. flexible	D. cautious
16. A. defending	B. quitting	C. winning	D. bargaining
17. A. standard	B. range	C. view	D. goal
18. A. until	B. as	C. when	D. before
19. A. proud	B. tired	C. ashamed	D. confident
20. A. plan	B. advice	C. reward	D. responsibility

13. Before leaving work, Steve Lee likes to use his cell-phone to turn on his heat and air conditioner system at home. So by the time he gets through ___1___ into his front door, the temperature inside is perfect. You may wonder what a socalled ___2___ home can do inside.

Lee ___3___ for a company called Smart home.com, testing and living with many of his company's ___4___ automation gadgets（自动化小配件）,like this multifunction touch screen that controls devices around the house and ___5___ connects to the Internet traffic cameras.

"I have cameras, and they ___6___ all the way down the freeway to work," said Lee with ___7___ , "What's going on at home when you are ___8___ ? No problem, install（安装）some wireless cameras and controllers and from any computer in the world with an Internet ___9___ , you can watch your house."

"You can ___10___ on the house, and I can look at the temperature. Believe it or not, if I want to ___11___ lights ahead of time, I can," added Lee.

We sat in Steve's California kitchen and with the ___12___ password, turned on the kitchen counter lights at his boss' house in Wisconsin. Steve did have ___13___ to log on.

"If you ___14___ the password and you want to play a trick on your wife, you could turn lights on and off ___15___ ."

This new technology, which can ___16___ turn on water sprinklers（喷洒器）when humidity（湿度） is low, or turn off a pool pump when it is not in ___17___ , is no longer expensive. Several hundred dollars for a basic system is enough and it is not ___18___ to install.

The convenience is nice but many people who like the ___19___ advantages like making sure kids are safe with the ___20___ of camera monitors.

1. A. work	B. difficulty	C. schedule	D. traffic
2. A. large	B. smart	C. clean	D. empty
3. A. works	B. designs	C. leaves	D. looks
4. A. school	B. farm	C. home	D. factory
5. A. just	B. anyhow	C. ever	D. even

6. A. strike	B. rush	C. follow	D. relax
7. A. pride	B. patience	C. regret	D. caution
8. A. slow	B. together	C. late	D. away
9. A. website	B. connection	C. administration	D. balance
10. A. try	B. depend	C. check	D. get
11. A. turn off	B. turn down	C. turn on	D. turn over
12. A. similar	B. right	C. simple	D. common
13. A. permission	B. courage	C. responsibility	D. honour
14. A. guess	B. realize	C. find	D. know
15. A. remotely	B. probably	C. eventually	D. immediately
16. A. approximately	B. autonomously	C. deliberately	D. automatically
17. A. safety	B. use	C. reality	D. practice
18. A. easy	B. possible	C. hard	D. safe
19. A. quality	B. security	C. appearance	D. price
20. A. help	B. approach	C. intention	D. change

14. **A**

Alan Turing is known as the father of modern computer science, but he was also a great mathematician, code-breaker（密码破译者）, philosopher（哲学家）and war-hero.

Turing was born in London on June 23, 1912. He studied mathematics at Cambridge University in the 1930s and after graduating he became a researcher at the university, where he began developing his ideas for what was later called the "Turing Machine" .

During World War II Turing joined the army as part of a team responsible for breaking the codes used by the German armies for their communications. Using his knowledge of mathematics and computing principles, Turing constructed a machine which could interpret these mysterious messages, giving the British access to thousands of the German war plans and secrets. Many think it helped shorten the war by several years, saving millions of lives.

After the war, Turing returned to developing the design of the "Turing Machine" , the first modern computer. During the 1940s and 1950s most computers were designed for a single purpose.

Turing's revolutionary idea was to build a machine that could do anything, a multi-purpose computer, something that we consider common today. Turing completed his design but his colleagues thought it was too difficult to construct, so the Turing Machine was never built in his lifetime.

The method of instructing the computer was the key to Turing's idea. He described a machine which knew three simple instructions: sequence（序列顺序）, selection and repetition. Making the computer perform any task was simply a matter of breaking the task down into steps using a combination of these instructions. This principle remains the basis of almost all computer programming up to this day.

Turing also developed what is now known as the "Turing Test" of computer intelligence. The test consisted of a person asking questions via keyboard to both a person and an intelligent machine. Turing believed that if the person asking the questions could not tell the difference between the machine's answers and the person after a reasonable amount of time, the machine was somewhat intelligent.

Tragically, Turing took his own life in 1954, aged just 41. Many books have been written and several movies made about his life and the annual "Turing Award" , established in 1966 and named in his honour, is considered the Noble Prize of computing.

（1） Which of the following statements about Turing is true?

A. He is actually unknown outside of the computer community.

B. He designed and built the first multi-purpose computer.

C. His ideas are still considered important in modern computer design.

D. He developed the "Turing Test" while still a student at Cambridge.

（2） What was the purpose of the Turing Test?

A. To determine if computers were intelligent.

B. To compare the abilities of men and machines.

C. To judge the performance of multi-purpose computers.

D. To measure the IQ of machines.

（3） Where can Turing's influence on computing be most clearly seen today?

A. In the evaluation of computer performance.

B. In the method of computer programming.

C. In the functionality of computer systems.

D. In the process of system design.

15. **D**

Professional footballers in the USA can make millions of dollars throughout their careers. Yet statistics show that many eventually run out of money once their playing days are over. The University of Pennsylvania wants to change that and help teach American footballers how to rebuild their lives when their sports careers come to an end.

"All their life they have focused on football. Deciding what comes next can be difficult," says Professor Morvarid Taheripour, the head of the athletes' project. "Some people say athletes die two deaths. You kind of die when you stop playing and you die in real life. So they've got to come back to life and figure out 'How am I going to make a living at 25 for maybe another 40 years?"

For Taheripour, the partnership with professional athletes is a dream to come true. "It was taking everything I love about teaching and yet being able to influence people who are talented and hard-working, yet very modest."

But even with help, figuring out the next chapter isn't easy. Statistics show that 78 percent of professional football players are penniless, divorced or unemployed two years after retiring from their sport. The program tries to help players develop a plan for life after sport and 220 athletes have taken part over the past six years.

Darwin Walker is one former student who avoided being a statistic. Today, he runs a number of successful businesses and thanks football for his accomplishments. "The concepts I learned about leadership have all come from playing the game of football," says Walker. "The amount of study, amount of commitment, and time that you have to put into it is very much like being a successful business person."

Shifting the skills learned on the field to the workplace seems natural to some, but the numbers show that's not the case for everyone. Taheripour's message to his students is a serious one: This is the time to build for the future, he tells them, because no matter how long your athletic career lasts, you are so much more than just an athlete.

（1）By saying "athletes die two deaths" , the author means _____ .

A. athletes have a sports life and a real life

B. athletes suffer too many failures in their life

C. being an athlete contributes little to life athletes' later life

D. can be easily rebuilt

（2）Why is it difficult for professional athletes to decide what comes next?

A. They might have not thought of this during their playing days.

B. They have no idea whether to leave the game or not.

C. They think as athletes they can make more money.

D. They're not willing to accept a new career.

（3）What does the last paragraph imply?

A. The longer an athlete's career lasts, the more respect he receives.

B. An athlete should end his career earlier to build his new life.

C. An athlete should think about more than his athletic career.

D. An athlete's sports career couldn't last long.

（4）The purpose of the passage is to _____ .

A. teach athletes how to manage their money

B. show readers how to make a living

C. ask athletes to finish their sports career earlier

D. introduce a project helping retired athletes

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