

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

A

考查非谓语动词。句意：穿着白色的制服，他看起来更像厨师而不是医生。be dressed in (表状态)。Dress与句子的主语he是动宾关系，故用过去分词作状语，表被动。

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

D

turn to是“求助于”的意思，先行词是人，并且做to的宾语，所以用whom。

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

B

考查倒装句。no sooner.....than表示“一.....就”，当no sooner放在句首的时候句子要部分倒装。

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

D

考查从句。从句he grew up in the small town as a child, small town 是先行词，在从句中充当地点状语，所以用where。

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

- A. make
- B. to make
- C. and made
- D. making

D

考查非谓语动词。the sun 与make之间是主动关系，句子中又不缺谓语，所以make要用making

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

- A. stealing
- B. missed
- C. stolen
- D. to steal

C

考查非谓语动词。found+宾语+宾补，something与steal之间是被动关系，所以用steal的过去分词stolen

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

- A. whose
- B. who
- C. his
- D. /

A

考查定语从句。从句the boy's parent died two years ago用whose取代boy's,引导定语从句

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

- A. including
- B. included
- C. containing
- D. contained

B

考查非谓语动词。根据句意知道这些非常著名的绘画是包含在艺术作品之中的，故选B。

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

考查倒装句。句意：这些军人中有一位腹部受伤了。介词among后接代词的宾格形式。该句为倒装句，主语为a soldier，所以谓语动词用单数，故选B。

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

B

考查非谓动词。sb intend to do sth "某人打算做某事"，空处应用过去分词短语作定语，相当于一个非限制性定语从句，故选B。

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	教师版	显示试题来源	编辑
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			

BACDB CADCB ADACB DBADC

1.考查形容词。hot炎热的，common普通的，常见的；wet潮湿的；special特别的；句意：这一直是一个普通的夏天，知道Amy到来。根据下文可知Amy的带来给我带来了影响，在她到来之前一切都正常。故选B。

2.考查动词。Lock锁；raise提高；arrange安排；find找到。句意：当她妈妈上班的时候，她就被锁在家里。故选A。

3.考查动词。leave离开；relax放松；work工作；disappear消失。根据句意可知，妈妈白天需要工作挣钱养家，所以不得不把她锁在家里。故选C。

4.考查名词。weakness虚弱；disadvantage劣势；condition条件；situation情境、情况。句意：一个邻居发现了她的情况，就报警了。故选D。

5.考查动词短语。take up开始从事、占用；take away带走；take sth. seriously认真对待。句意：她被带走了并放在一个代养家庭。在国外，把孩子锁在家里属于违法行为，她的妈妈没有资格再抚养她，所以她被带走了。故选B。

6.考查名词。victims受害者。根据文章第一句Two years ago I was working at a girls' summer camp — for girls who had never been given a chance to go to school可知，这个夏令营是给那些没有机会上学的女孩开设的。Amy正是因为受到妈妈的虐待而不说话，这是其他受害者共同的状况。故选C。

7.考查不定代词。句意：然后我就开始注意到关于Amy的一些事情。故选A。

8.考查名词。根据36空后She went up to get the letter可知，其他孩子都受到父母的来信，只有她没有。故选D。

9.考查名词。根据31空前As I approached the benches one night可知，作者是习惯在晚上坐在海边的长凳上。故选C。

10.考查动词。read阅读；think思考；sing唱歌；shout大喊；句意：晚上的时候，我常常坐在海边的长凳上，想事情并看着湖泊。本句叙述作者自己晚上经常做的事情故B正确。

11.考查动词辨析。动词sit坐；play玩耍；dance跳舞；stand站立；句意：一天晚上当我走向长凳的时候，我看见Amy坐在那里。我走向长凳，那么Amy应该坐在长凳上。所以使用动词sit。故A正确。

12.考查介词短语。短语next to...在...旁边；句意：Hi, Amy, 我坐在她的旁边。你看见那边的那盏灯吗，就在湖的那一边？next和to连用，构成固定短语。故D正确。

13.考查名词。作者坐在湖的这一边，那么湖的另外一边就使用side。句意：Hi, Amy, 我坐在她的旁边。你看见那边的那盏灯吗，就在湖的那一边？故A正确。

14.考查名词。前句For me it's like my dream.对我来说，那就像一个梦。既然是梦，就应该是未来发生的事情。名词短语one day总有一天，正是将来时的时间状语。句意：对我来说，这就像我的梦，总有一天，我要对我们的生活做出一些重要的事情。故C正确。

15.考查名词。根据36空后的She went up to get the letter可知夏令营在发信件，故选B。

16.考查动词。根据36空后的She went up to get the letter可知是有人叫了Amy的名字，call out叫喊、喊出，故选D。

17.考查名词。根据下文Hey, Amy, what's your secret可知这是我问的一个问题，然后她没有回答我的问题，故选B。

18.考查名词。在上文中我和她说我的梦想就像湖对面的那盏灯一样。实际上这封信是我写给她们的，在信里是一副画着灯的照片。故选A。

19.考查名词。根据38空前的She looked at the letter, a picture of a lake可知, 信里是一张照片, 她把这张照片放在心上, 说明我的话对她产生了影响。故选D。
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20.考查副词。句意: 在夏令营的最后一天, 她给了我一个大大的分别拥抱, 也许她有了自己的梦想吧。由I hope so可知, 作者并不确定她是否有自己的梦想, 所以用maybe表达这一不确定的语气。故选C。

12. 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 教师版	B. quitting	C. winning	D. bargaining 显示试题来源	编辑
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	

CAADB BCD CD ACBDA BDCAB

1. 考查动词。句意：为了使自己的技术更加熟练精湛，她每天训练四小时。故选C。
2. 考查连词。句意：这是非常令人印象深刻的，因为她出生就带着一种罕见疾病，连词应选表示原因的，即since。
3. 考查动词。句意：她经常看物体都是重影的，并且她不能辨别物体到底距离自己有多远。tell在这个地方表示辨别。
4. 考查动词。句意：当她很小的时候，她的妈妈注意到即使她不能看清东西，但她依然无所畏惧。故选D。
5. 考查副词。解析同上。
6. 考查名词。句意：她马上就爱上了体育，并且体操成了她的最爱。体操属于体育项目，故选sport。
7. 考查形容词。句意：即使对于她而言学习体操要比她的队友困难，但她从没放弃。
8. 考查名词。句意：她没有让自己先天不足的条件阻止自己做想做的事情。由第三段第一句 "born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift(移动) constantly." 可知，此空应填condition。
9. 考查名词。句意：她最大的挑战就是平衡木。challenge表示挑战。
10. 考查动词。句意：你必须相信自己的内心，它会带你去任何你想去的地方。trust相信，信任。
11. 考查形容词。句意：平衡木恐怕是最可怕的。可怕是fearful。
12. 考查介词。摔下平衡木fall off the beam。
13. 考查动词。句意：她不想被差别对待。treat对待。
14. 考查名词。视力问题vision problems。
15. 考查形容词。她妈妈被她积极乐观的态度所震惊。positive表示积极的。
16. 考查动词。她从没想过要放弃，quit表示放弃。
17. 考查名词。她的目标是达到九级。goal表示目标。
18. 考查连词。句意：她说长大之后她想成为一名体操教练，来把她所学到的东西传递下去。when表示当.....时候。
19. 考查形容词。Be proud of对.....感到骄傲。
20. 考查名词。句意：她的建议是相信自己。

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 so-called 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 |

DBACD CADBC CBADA DBCBA

- 1.选D。考查名词，结合上文，下班后应该是开车回家，故选D。
- 2.选B。考查形容词，结合语境，lee是为智能公司工作的，所以是智能之家，故选B。
- 3.选A。考查动词，结合下文，Lee应该是为公司工作，故选A。
- 4.选C。考查名词，结合上文，是智能之家，所以是家庭自动化装置，故选C。
- 5.选D。考查副词，结合上文，能遥控家里设备，后面应该是更进一步说明优点，故选D。
- 6.选C。考查动词，结合语境，在高速上这个设备也可以一直工作，故选C。
- 7.选A。考查名词，结合上文，Lee是非常骄傲地谈论自己的设计，故选A。
- 8.选D。考查副词，结合语境，当你离开家里的时候还可以遥控，故选D。
- 9.选B。考查名词，结合上文，网络必须要有网络连接才可以正常工作，故选B。
- 10.选C。考查动词，结合下文，你能检查房子查看温度，故选C。
- 11.选C。考查动词短语，结合下文，提前开灯，故选C。
- 12.选B。考查形容词，结合下文必须输入正确的密码，故选B。
- 13.选A。考查名词，结合下文，输入密码后就可以获得允许进入登陆，故选A。
- 14.选D。考查动词，结合下文，想要恶作剧必须知道密码才可以随意控制，故选D。
- 15.选A。考查副词，结合下文，应该是在远处遥控，故选A。
- 16.选D。考查副词，结合下文，这种技术可以自动调节，故选D。
- 17.选B。考查名词，结合下文，当泳池不再使用时就可以停止放水，故选B。
- 18.选C。考查形容词，结合下文，这个装置并不难安装，故选C。
- 19.选B。考查名词，结合下文，很多人都很喜欢这个安全优势，故选B。
- 20.选A。考查名词，结合下文，有了这个相机监控的帮助就可以确保孩子安全，故选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.

C

细节理解题。由第六段最后一句This principle remains the basis of almost all computer programming up to this day.可知Turing's idea 对今天仍然有很重要的影响, 故选C。

(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.

A

主旨大意题。由第七段整段可知Turing Test 是为了检测电脑是否聪明, 选项A符合文意, 故选A。

(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.

显示试题来源

编辑

A

主旨大意题。本文主要讲了Turing 很早就提出了电脑的设计、一些设计及将来电脑的大用途，即是电脑使用的价值，选项A符合文意，故选A。

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
- D. athletes' later life can be easily rebuilt

B

细节理解题。由第二段可知运动员在打球期间会有 "死亡"，即说明运动员要遭受很多困难，故选B。

(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.

推理判断题。由第二段第一句 All their life they have focused on football.以及最后一句figure out 'How am I going to make a living at 25 for maybe another 40 years?'可知运动员在退役后最难的是接受新的工作，故选D。

(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.

C

主旨大意题。最后一段，尤其是no matter how long your athletic career lasts, you are so much more than just an athlete.主要讲了运动员不管做多久，都要知道自己不仅仅是运动员，故选C。

(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

D

主旨大意题。本文主要讲了退役运动员面临就业困难，并介绍了一个帮助退役运动员的项目，故选D。



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