

中学英语复习测试丛书



高二英语

张定兴 主编

复习测试

中国科学技术大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是《中学英语复习测试丛书》之五,含 10 份复习测试题,内容包容了高二年级英语教材所涉及到的词汇、短语、语法、并有适当拓宽。本书的特点是:1. 针对性强,紧扣高考英语试题题型;2. 选材广泛,汇集国内外中学英语教学、测试、竞赛的最新资料;3. 编选科学,深入浅出,循序渐进。书后附有答案。主编一直主持安徽省成人自学考试英语试题命题及评阅工作,书中所有试题均模拟高考而设计。本书是中学生学好英语的良师益友,更是高中毕业生复习备考,迎接挑战的好帮手。

编委(以姓氏笔划为序)

王晓慧 祁 红 张定兴
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前 言

金鸡报春，万象更新。正当举国上下，普天同庆，喜迎党的十四大之后第一个春天到来的时候，我们非常高兴地把自己精心编撰的《中学英语复习丛书》，作为礼物奉献给广大中学生朋友和从事英语教学、研究的同行们。这套丛书是我们辛勤劳作的收获与结晶，也是我们对广大中学生朋友爱的见证与象征。我们渴望我们的这套丛书，能成为广大中学生朋友们努力学好英语的良师益友。

本套丛书共六册，前三册为初中部分，后三册为高中部分。与同类图书相比，本丛书的特点是：一、针对性强，紧扣中考、高考英语试题题型；二、选材广泛，汇集国内外中学英语教学、测试、竞赛的最新资料；三、编选科学，按照中学生的年龄特点和认识规律，深入浅出，循序渐进，最终达到新的高度。

已故著名数学家华罗庚教授曾经说过一句名言——“天才出于勤奋，知识在于积累”。对于学生来说，拥有一份好的学习资料，就等于战士有了利器，是每个人所渴求的。我们热切地期待着广大的中学生朋友们，特别是正在进行紧张地复习迎考的初、高中毕业生朋友们，刻苦努力，能从我们的这套丛书中汲取丰富的养分，获得成功的启示和收益，在未来的竞争中夺魁，在中考、高考中取得优异的成绩。

本书在编撰过程中得到安徽大学外语系、合肥考试中心

及有关部门的大力支持和帮助,在此一并致谢。对于书中难免出现的疏漏之处,恳请读者不吝赐教指正。

编 者

一九九三年一月于安徽大学

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单元复习测试题一

I. 语音: (10%)

A) 找出每组词中划线部分读音与其它词不同的单词:

- : A. aloud B. trouble C. found D. mouse
1. A. grain B. certain C. raise D. afraid
2. A. reason B. leave C. great D. freely
3. A. uufit B. universe C. union D. unite
4. A. how B. town C. cow D. row
5. A. month B. moment C. money D. among
6. A. breathe B. clothes C. clothing D. cloth

B) 下列划线句子中, 哪些单词在一般情况下要重读:

7. —Are you going to have chemistry this term?

—No, but we are going to have history this term.

- A. have history this term B. No, history
C. No, but, have history D. going, have history

8. —How long have you worked in the factory?

—I have worked here for ten years.

- A. worked, years B. ten years
C. worked, ten, years D. here, ten, years

9. —Is this new dictionary yours?

—No, it's my sister's.

- A. is, my B. it's, sister's
C. No, my D. No, sister's

10. —Where is the telephone made?

—It's made in Beijing.

A. Beijing

B. It's

C. made

D. made, Beijing

I. 选择填空: (30%)

1. The girl doesn't look _____. She might be ill.

A. like

B. well

C. good

D. nice

2. Mr. White patted _____ affectionately _____.

A. Tim...the shoulder

B. Tim...on the shoulder

C. Tim...on shoulder

D. Tim...in the shoulder

3. All we can do _____ to wait for them here.

A. have

B. is

C. are

D. has

4. The Summer Palace is one of the most beautiful parks

_____ built in the Qing Dynasty.

A. that were

B. where were

C. which was

D. where was

5. The doctor advised him to give up _____.

A. smoke

B. smoked

C. to smoke

D. smoking

6. _____ grass it is!

A. What tall

B. What a tall

C. How tall

D. How a tall

7. My mother _____ for Shanghai early tomorrow morning.

A. would leave

B. is leaving

C. will be leaving

D. has left

8. I thought they had left for Nanjing three days _____.
- A. since B. ago
C. before D. long
9. The teacher told the students _____ the exercises when she was out.
- A. to go on with B. go on doing
C. to go on to do D. to go on to
10. Have you got any difficulty in _____ the problem.
- A. replying B. solving
C. answering D. working
11. _____ food is not good to eat.
- A. Neither B. All
C. Not neither D. Not all
12. She was never heard _____ any songs in Japanese.
- A. sung B. to sing
C. sing D. sings
13. He told us a lot about the things and persons _____ had most interested him when he had stayed in France.
- A. who B. that
C. which D. which and who
14. It was _____ that all the kids were swimming.
- A. so hot day B. such hot a day
C. such hot day D. so hot a day
15. _____ half an hour's talk to the teacher, now the girl knew her mistakes.
- A. Having had B. Had
C. To have D. Having been had

23. Would you mind my closing the door? _____ .
 A. Yes, I don't mind B. Not at all
 C. No, I would D. Yes, I wouldn't
24. _____ you work, _____ progress you'll make.
 A. The harder...the greater
 B. Harder...greater
 C. The hardest...the greatest
 D. The hard...the great
25. When Tom did shopping the other day, he _____ his pocket _____ .
 A. had...picking B. had...to pick
 C. had...picked D. had...pick
26. Hardly had I ached the bus stop _____ .
 A. then the bus started B. than the bus started
 C. while the bus started D. when the bus started
27. How can my knowledge _____ his?
 A. compare and B. is compared to
 C. be compared with D. compare to
28. Her raincoat is made _____ plastics.
 A. of B. from
 C. up of D. into
29. Go ahead, it won't take you long _____ the city.
 A. to get B. to arrive
 C. have D. to reach
30. The speaker _____ his voice in order to make himself _____ by the auditors at the back rows.
 A. raised...hearing B. lifted...heard

C. rose...heard

D. raised...heard

II. 完形填空: (25%)

It was nearly midnight 1 April 17, 1955. Dr. Dean took a look 2 his patient, Albert Einstein, 3 was sleeping peacefully, and left 4 hospital.

5 a while, the nurse Alberta Roszel 6 some troubled breathing in her 7. She went 8 to help him. Albert Einstein murmured something 9 German, a language Alberta Roszel did not 10. He 11 two deep 12 and 13.

His death was 14 at noon 15. 16 reporters were allowed 17 the room and no details 18. It had been Einstein's 19 20 he didn't want to become the subject of a "personality cult (个人崇拜)." He had particularly asked that his home in Nevoor Street should not 21 and saluted by admirers. His body was cremated (火化) that afternoon and the 22 were put in the Delaware River 23 his wish, his brain 24 for study. This was Einstein's last contribution 25 mankind.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| 2. A. for | B. at | C. after | D. up to |
| 3. A. who | B. whom | C. which | D. that |
| 4. A. a | B. the | C. in | D. for |
| 5. A. For | B. In | C. During | D. After |
| 6. A. observed | B. noticed | C. watched | D. saw |
| 7. A. doctor | B. father | C. patient | D. teacher |
| 8. A. down | B. along | C. on | D. up |
| 9. A. through | B. in | C. with | D. by |
| 10. A. know | B. understand | C. talk | D. speak |

11. A. had B. takes C. took D. had taken
12. A. breath B. breathing C. breathes D. breaths
13. A. dead B. dying C. died D. dies
14. A. announced B. told
C. spoken D. heard
15. A. next day B. tomorrow
C. following day D. the next day.
16. A. No B. Some C. All D. Every
17. A. enter B. to enter C. entering D. entered
18. A. was given B. were given
C. be given D. gave
19. A. suggestion B. order C. advice D. wish
20. A. which B. that C. all that D. what
21. A. be called at B. visit
C. visited D. call at
22. A. ash B. ashes C. his ashes D. ashes
23. A. according B. according to
C. accorded to D. according on
24. A. were saved B. were saving
C. was saved D. was saving
25. A. for B. to C. from D. of

IV. 阅读理解: (20%)

(1)

The word horsepower was first used two hundred years ago. James Watt had made the world's first widely used steam engine. He had no ways of telling people exactly how powerful it was, for at that time there were no units for measuring power.

Watt decided to find out how much work one strong horse could do in one minute. He called that unit "one horsepower". With this unit he could measure the work his steam engine could do.

He discovered that a horse could lift a 3300-pound weight 10 feet into the air in one minute. His engine could lift a 3300-pound weight 100 feet in one minute.

Because his engine did ten times as much work as the horse, Watt called it "a tenhorsepower engine".

1. The selection says that Watt made the first _____.
A. steam engine B. widely used steam engine
C. engine D. useful engine
2. Watt wanted to find a way to _____.
A. tell people how powerful his engine was
B. lift a 3300-pound weight
C. measure the work his engine could do
D. both A and C
3. He made up a unit of measurement based on the strength of _____.
A. ten horses B. his engine
C. a horse D. a man
4. One horsepower would equal the _____.
A. work a horse could do in ten minutes
B. work a horse could do in a minute
C. weight of one horse
D. weight a horse could lift
5. The best title for this selection is _____.
A. The Beginning of Horsepower

B. Watt's Engine

C. It Happened 200 Years Ago

D. Units of Measure

(2)

In order to know a foreign language thoroughly, four things are necessary. First, we must be able to understand the language when we hear it spoken. Secondly, we must be able to speak it ourselves correctly, with confidence and without hesitation. Thirdly, we must be able to read the language and fourthly, we must be able to write it. We must be able to compose (组成) sentences that are grammatically correct. We must know how to arrange sentences in paragraphs, so as to write good letters or compositions.

There is no easy way to success in language learning. A good memory is a great help, but it is not enough simply to memorize rules from a grammar book. It is not much use learning by heart long lists of words and their meanings. We must learn words not only by themselves, but in sentences. We must learn by using the language. "Learn through use" is a good piece of advice for those who are studying a new language. Practice is very important. We must practise speaking and writing the language whenever we can.

6. The best title for this passage is:

A. How to Learn a Foreign Language.

B. Four Things Are Necessary In Learning a Foreign Language.

C. Practice Is Very Important.

D. Foreign Language Is Very Important.

