

第二部分 组合训练 A

组合训练(一)

一、完形填空。

I have ever heard an old saying goes like this, “The good word breaks the arid rod(棍棒).” Every time I heard it, I wondered what it 1, and decided to find out its meaning. Years passed but I 2 found a satisfying explanation. I also did not see how my way returning home from school every day helped me understand the 3 meaning!

Because my father changed his job, I moved to a new 4, which was one hour's walk from home. I used to return home even 5 in the afternoon because of the street market near the school. A car could make its way 6 it hard and slowly, yet I enjoyed walking through it not only because I could pass it 7 but also because of the delicious type of 8 sold there. Selling their food, people expected nothing more than 9 from their customers. However, whenever I bought something, I said “thank you” before I gave them the money, as I 10 the food and liked its taste.

11, nobody really cared about it, but as time passed, people began to 12 me positively(积极地). As I showed thanks to them, food sellers started to exchange thanks with me. When I expressed I was grateful, people would 13 at me and say “thank you” in return. Then they asked my friends about me when I didn't come.

I started to get sense of how a 14 phrase, like “thank you”, could make a big 15 in people's lives. How surprising doing such a little thing makes people live even more happily with what they do for a living!

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|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (A) 1. A. suggested | B. sounded | C. proved | D. covered |
| (D) 2. A. already | B. almost | C. also | D. never |
| (B) 3. A. final | B. real | C. correct | D. special |
| (C) 4. A. office | B. apartment | C. school | D. class |
| (D) 5. A. early | B. the same | C. similar | D. later |
| (A) 6. A. through | B. towards | C. across | D. from |
| (C) 7. A. later | B. further | C. faster | D. louder |
| (C) 8. A. wine | B. drink | C. food | D. fruit |
| (A) 9. A. money | B. praise | C. agreement | D. reward |
| (D) 10. A. remembered | B. packed | C. felt | D. appreciated |
| (A) 11. A. At first | B. At last | C. Above all | D. In general |
| (C) 12. A. return | B. listen | C. follow | D. raise |
| (B) 13. A. look | B. smile | C. stare | D. hear |
| (D) 14. A. practical | B. single | C. popular | D. simple |
| (A) 15. A. difference | B. mark | C. decision | D. deal |

二、阅读理解。

At thirteen, I was diagnosed(诊断) with kind of attention disorder. It made school difficult for me. When everyone else in the class was focusing on tasks, I could not.

In my first literature(文学) class, Mrs. Smith asked us to read a story and then write on it, all within 45 minutes. I raised my hand right away and said, “Mrs. Smith, you see, the doctor said I have attention problems. I might not be able to do it.”

She glanced down at me through her glasses, “You are no different from your classmates, young man.”

I tried, but I didn't finish the reading when the bell rang. I had to take it home. In the quiet of my bedroom, the story suddenly all became clear to me. It was about a blind person, Louis Braille. He lived in a time when the blind couldn't get much education. But Louis didn't give up. Instead, he invented a reading system of raised dots(点), which opened up a whole new world of knowledge to the blind.

Wasn't I the "blind" in my class, being made to learn like the "sighted" students? My thoughts spilled out and my pen started to dance. I finished the task within 40 minutes. Indeed, I was no different from others. I just needed a quieter place. If Louis could find his way out of his problems, why should I ever give up?

I didn't expect anything when I handed in my paper to Mrs. Smith, so it was quite a surprise when it came back to me the next day—with an "A" on it. At the bottom of the paper were these words: "See what you can do when you keep trying?"

- (C) 1. The author didn't finish the reading in class because _____.
A. he was new to the class B. he was tired of literature
C. he had an attention disorder D. he wanted to take the task home
- (B) 2. We know about Louis Braille from the passage that _____.
A. he had good sight B. he made a great invention
C. he gave up reading D. he learned a lot from school
- (D) 3. What was Mrs. Smith's attitude to the author at the end of the story?
A. Surprised. B. Impatient. C. Disappointed. D. Encouraging.
- (C) 4. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The disabled should be treated with respect.
B. A teacher can open up a new world to students.
C. One can find his way out of difficulties with efforts.
D. Everyone needs a hand when faced with challenges.
- (A) 5. The best title for the passage should be _____.
A. Nothing is impossible B. My great teacher
C. You are my eyes D. Reach a new level with help

三、阅读理解填词。

Do you know when and where ice cream was created? It has a long and interesting history. The earliest ice cream was eaten in China many c 1 ago. People at that time would put orange juice on the ice or get something c 2 to drink. Later, this idea t 3 to Italy. Around 1660, it was popular to serve ice cream in coffee shops in Paris. Most of the shops were owned by Italians. Among them, the first successful one b 4 to a man named Francesco Procopio.

Ice cream was brought to America in the early 1700s, and it quickly became the favorite of Americans. Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, was the f 5 one to serve it in the White House. She made her g 6 very happy when she served such d 7.

Before ice cream was sold in stores, it was made and kept at a very low t 8 first. It took a lot of work to mix cream, eggs, fruit and ice. Nancy Johnson, an American woman who was good at machines, i 9 the ice cream freezer in 1846. Five years later, Jacob Flusell opened the first ice cream factory in Baltimore, Maryland. Her b 10 quickly came to other states.

Today in the world, ice cream is not only a kind of food, but also a way of life.

1. c enturies 2. c old/cool 3. t raveled 4. b elonged 5. f irst
6. g uests 7. d esserts 8. t emperature 9. i nvented 10. b usiness

组合训练(二)

一、完形填空。

I always think my daughter Kendall is the best—that's just what parents do. When she was only three, she 1 for the people, like a little angel.

When Kendall was five, we noticed that she 2 had a tic(面部抽搐). When the problem got worse, we took her from doctor to doctor. 3 the treatment, Kendall continued to sing. Surprisingly, her tics disappeared when she sang.

When Kendall was sixteen, we thought she would be cured soon. However, a(n) 4 thing happened.

At a party, Kendall jumped on a friend for a piggyback ride. He bent lower than she expected, and she jumped 5 than he expected. Kendall flew over his back and 6 on the floor—on her neck. She was rushed to hospital, paralyzed(瘫痪) from the neck down. She couldn't 7. But her biggest 8 wasn't whether she could walk again, but was whether she could try out for a show called *American Idol*.

As the days went on, feeling on her left side 9, but she was still paralyzed on the right. We weren't sure how much of her 10 would come back. A friend brought a microphone and put it on her bed. Every day, Kendall tried hard to pick it up. It was more 11 for her to pick up that microphone than a spoon or fork.

Sometimes she had to bite a toothbrush to take her mind off the pain. We all cried because of the 12 we witnessed. But on the day—only three months after her 13—we cried full of joy when she sang, 14 she didn't enter the Top 24 of *American Idol*.

When she was a little girl, she asked me 15 it was she that had tics. My heart hurt, but I told her, "Kendall, you have a pure heart, a fantastic voice, a strong mind. And you are a beautiful presence."

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|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| (B) 1. A. danced | B. sang | C. jumped | D. painted |
| (B) 2. A. never | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. always |
| (A) 3. A. During | B. Before | C. After | D. Until |
| (D) 4. A. useful | B. exciting | C. meaningless | D. terrible |
| (C) 5. A. farther | B. nearer | C. higher | D. lower |
| (D) 6. A. lay | B. sat | C. stood | D. landed |
| (A) 7. A. move | B. sing | C. eat | D. think |
| (B) 8. A. problem | B. worry | C. dream | D. plan |
| (C) 9. A. stopped | B. remained | C. returned | D. disappeared |
| (A) 10. A. movement | B. treatment | C. achievement | D. entertainment |
| (B) 11. A. interesting | B. important | C. helpless | D. dangerous |
| (D) 12. A. microphone | B. toothbrush | C. joy | D. pain |
| (D) 13. A. failure | B. show | C. tic | D. accident |
| (A) 14. A. though | B. because | C. if | D. so |
| (C) 15. A. who | B. when | C. why | D. what |

二、阅读理解。

- (B) 1. The material is from _____.
A. a newspaper B. a mobile phone screen
C. a book D. a magazine
- (B) 2. LEAGOO in the material is _____.
A. a name of a company
B. a brand of a mobile phone
C. a name of a mobile phone shop online
D. a name of a leader
- (B) 3. From the material we know the phone _____.
A. shows the time to download the material above
B. needs urgent charging
C. has the same brand as the phone in the material
D. is made in Hongkong
- (C) 4. You can buy the phone _____.
A. in Hongkong on March 3rd
B. at the lowest price in Hongkong
C. in Kongkong on April 18th
D. in any shop in Wuhan
- (B) 5. From the material, we can learn _____.
A. you can get 3 cameras if you buy one phone
B. the phone is similar to the apple phone in the shape and some functions
C. the phone has got 8 views online
D. if you want to know more, you can call the company



三、阅读理解填词。

A monkey named Monty lived on an island with his friends. One day the radio r 1 that a flood was coming. Every monkey decided to build a house on the h 2 part of the island. Monty's house needed very big stones.

All the monkeys built their houses quickly, and then they spent time p 3. They all laughed at Monty because he built his house very s 4. He could only move one stone a day. But Monty didn't c 5. He believed that his house could keep any flood away. It took him a long time to build it. So he went on building his house stone by stone.

A few months later, Monty finished his house. He i 6 all the monkeys to have a party at his new home. On the day of the party, the flood came! All the monkeys were s 7. Suddenly, Monty shouted, "I have prepared for this flood. This house would keep us s 8."

The big flood destroyed all the other houses except Monty's. Then the monkeys u 9 that Monty was very clever and kind-hearted, for he wanted to save them without expecting anything in r 10. Since then, they worked together and lived happily.

1. r **eported** 2. h **ighest** 3. p **laying** 4. s **lowly** 5. c **are**
6. i **nvited** 7. s **cared** 8. s **afe** 9. u **nderstood** 10. r **eturn**