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英语能力测试

姜胜国 沈钰娣 主编

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• 华东理工大学

英语能力测试

综合填空与阅读理解

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前 言

本书是以全日制中学英语教材为依据,与《英语水平测试》配套使用的学习指导用书。全书共分综合填空、阅读理解两个部分。综合填空与阅读理解是考查学生运用语言能力的常用测试手段,是近几年来各类英语考试的常用题型。它要求学生从整个语篇的内容、句子结构及语言理解出发,全面综合地运用词汇、短语、语法有关知识,从而选出正确答案,或根据短文判断所给句子的正确与否。本书根据教学大纲与考试纲要的要求,共编写 98 篇综合填空、70 篇阅读理解,供学生训练、测试之用。书中收集的短文,知识点全面,覆盖面广,形式新颖多样,内容丰富充实,难度适中且注意层层递进。书后附有参考答案,可供学生自测时使用。

本书由姜胜国、沈钰娣主编。参加编写的有姜胜国、沈钰娣、丁稼如、王其发、吕和法、赵妙泉、王云巧、倪福英、何政、皋古芳、黄志平、王佩华。

编 者

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第一篇 综合填空

综合填空 I

按顺序在短文下面的空格内填入适当的词,使短文通顺,每空格限填一个单词。

(1)

A young mother believed that 1 was very wrong to waste any food when there were 2 many hungry people in the world. One evening, she was 3 her small daughter her tea before she put her to bed. First she gave her a piece 4 bread and butter (奶油), but the child said that she did not want it 5 that. She asked 6 some jam (果酱) on her bread.

Her mother looked 7 her for a few seconds and then said, "When I was a small girl like you, Lucy, I was always given either bread and butter, 8 bread and jam, but never bread with butter and jam."

Lucy looked at her mother for a few moments with pity (怜悯) 9 her eyes and then said to her kindly, "Aren't you pleased 10 you've come to live with us now?"

(2)

Peter was 10 years old, and he was having painting (绘画) lessons 1 week at a small private (私立的) class.

2 the Christmas holidays, he had a party at his home, and he wanted to invite 3 of the other students, but he only knew her name-Celia Poe. He did not know her address (住址) 4 her telephone number.

Peter's mother looked 5 the telephone book and said, "Well, there are 6 four Poes here, so I'll telephone each of them and ask 7 they have a daughter who has painting lessons."

She telephoned the 8 one, and the telephone rang for a long time 9 a woman answered. Peter's mother said, "Excuse me. Is that the Mrs Poe who has a daughter who takes painting lessons?"

"No, it isn't" the woman answered. "This is the Mrs Poe who 10 to get out of her bath (浴池) to answer the telephone!"

(3)

What is the sky? Where is it? 1 high is it? What lies above it? They are difficult 2

answer, aren't they?

Is the sky blue? The sky has 3 colour. Is the sky full 4 air? We know that there is air 5 the world. When planes fly, they 6 air to lift their wings. Planes cannot fly very high because when they go higher, the air 7 thinner. If we go far enough away from the earth, we find there is 8 air.

Perhaps we can answer some 9 our questions now. What is the sky? Nothing. Where is it? It is all around the world. The sky is space. In this space there is nothing 10 the sun, the moon and all the stars.

(4)

Tom was eight and a half years old, and he went to a school not far from his house. He always went there and came home on 1, and he usually got back on 2. But last Friday he came home 3 school late. His mother was in the kitchen. 4 she saw him, she said, "Why are you late, Tom?"

"My teacher was 5 and sent me to the headmaster after our lessons." Tom answered.

"To the headmaster?" his mother said, "Why did she send you to him?"

"Because she 6 a question in class," Tom said, "and 7 of the children gave her the answer but me."

His mother was angry. "But why did the teacher send you to the headmaster 8 ? 9 didn't she send all the other children?" she asked Tom.

"Because her question was, 'Who 10 glue(胶水) on my chair?'"

(5)

Water is very important 1 living things. Without water there can be no life on the earth. 2 animals and plants need water. Man also needs water. We need water to 3, to cook our food and to clean ourselves. Water is needed in offices, factories and schools. Water is needed everywhere.

There is water in seas, rivers and lakes. Water is 4 almost everywhere. 5 in the driest part of the world, there is some water in the air. You cannot 6 or feel it when it is a part of the air. The water in the seas, rivers and lakes is a 7. The water in the air is a 8, and we call it water 9.

Clouds are made of water. They may be made of very small drops of water. They may also be made of snow crystals (结晶体). Snow crystals are very, very small crystals of ice. Ice is a 10. There can be snow and ice everywhere in winter.

(6)

Henry was 1 the United States and he had come to London 2 a holiday.

One day he was not feeling well, 3 he went to the clerk(办事员) at the desk of his hotel and said, "I want to see a doctor. Can you give me the name of a good one?"

The clerk looked in a book and 4 said, "Dr Kenneth Grey, 61010."

Henry said, "Thank you very much. Is he expensive?"

"Well," the clerk answered, "he always charges (收费) his patients (病人) two pounds 5 their first visit to him, and £1.50 for later 6."

Henry decided to 7 50 pence (便士), so when he went to see the doctor, he said, "I've come again, doctor."

For a few seconds the doctor looked at his face carefully 8 saying anything. Then he nodded and said, "Oh, yes." He examined him and then said, "Everything's going 9 it should do. Just continue with the medicine I gave you 10 time."

(7)

My grandfather was a teacher. He was the headteacher of a school for boys 1 the ages of thirteen and eighteen. I know that he was a kind and gentle man at heart, because when I was young, he gave me good things, and 2 me stories. But I believe the boys at his school were afraid of him.

At school, when he walked 3 a room full of noisy boys, there was silence at 4. When he looked at a boy, that boy went red 5 the face, and looked down 6 his shoes. If a boy didn't do his 7 and brought him poor, careless work, my grandfather picked up the boy's book and threw it 8 the room, shouting: "Do it all again, and bring it back first thing in the morning!" If the boy was late, or if he forgot to bring the work, he had to do it again, and again, and yet again. My grandfather 9 forgot.

He was a very different man at school 10 the man in his own home.

(8)

The earth moves round the sun, and the moon moves round the earth. When our part of the earth turns 1 the sun, it is day. When our part of the earth turns away 2 the sun, it is night.

The sun is 3 bigger than the moon. But sometimes the moon 4 bigger than the sun, because it's much nearer 5 the earth.

The sun is very bright. It 6 a very strong light. The moon looks quite bright, too, but it doesn't give 7 light at all. It only reflects (反射) the light 8 the sun.

The moon looks much bigger and brighter than the stars. But in 9 the stars are a lot bigger and brighter than the moon. They look smaller than the moon 10 they're much farther away from us.

(9)

Tom and John were two brothers. They lived in the same room and were in the same class. 1 day they had a fight, 2 Tom was very angry with John and John was very angry with Tom. For several days they didn't 3 to each other at all. One evening Tom was 4 tired when he came back from school, so he went to bed soon 5 supper. Of course, he didn't 6 anything to

John before he went to the bed-room. John washed the dinner things and then did some homework. When he went to bed 7 later than Tom, he found a piece of paper on the small table near his bed. On it were the words, "John, wake me up at 7 in the morning. Tom."

When Tom woke up the next morning, it was nearly 8 o'clock and on the small table near his bed he saw 8 piece of paper. He took it and read these words, "Tom, wake up. It is 7 in the morning, John." Tom hurried to school but it was 9. His teacher was very unhappy (不愉快) when he saw Tom. But John's face went red. He stood up and told his teacher why Tom was late. After hearing this, their teacher told them to speak to each other and 10 to fight again.

(10)

A driver stopped his 1 on a street side to have a rest. When he lay down in the seat and closed his eyes, a pedestrian (行人) came up and 2 at his window to ask the time. The driver opened his 3 and looked at his watch. "It's 8 o'clock," he said. Then he went to 4 again. But soon he woke up 5 a second pedestrian was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you have the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again and 6 the man it was 8:30.

If it went on in the same way as now, he could not have a 7 rest, so he wrote a short note and fixed it on the window for all to see. It said, "I 8 have the time."

Again the man lay down in the seat for his sleep. A few minutes 9 a third person came along and began knocking at the window. "Hey, sir," he said, "It's a quarter 10 nine."

(11)

One day a fisherman called Ah Chong set 1 in his small boat. After he reached a good place he knew, he laid down his long line 2 the water. Before he had finished laying it, it 3 very heavy. It seemed too heavy to be a 4. He began to draw 5 the line.

When the hooks (钩子) began to come out of the water, he was quite surprised, for the hooks were holding the links (链节环) of a heavy gold chain (金链条). When he pulled them into the boat, more and more links appeared. Soon his boat was 6 of the shining links of the gold chain.

"I shall be rich," he said, "7 money I shall buy a new fishing boat with an engine (发动机). I shall buy a big house."

He drew in more chain but he couldn't see the end of it. There was more and more of the heavy gold chain in the boat which sank lower and lower in the water.

"I shall buy two big houses," he said, "I shall build a palace. I shall be rich 8 a king."

He was 9 greedy (贪婪的) that he didn't notice what was happening to his boat. It was sinking lower and lower into the water. In the 10 Ah Chong was drowned (溺死). He lost the gold, his boat and his life.

(12)

One of Nasreddin's friends loved money very much, and never gave 1 to anybody. Soon he became 2.

One day, he was 3 near the river with his friends when he slipped (滑跤) and fell in. His friends ran to help him, and one of them went down on his knees on the ground, held out his hand and said, " 4 me your hand, and I will pull you 5 . " The rich man's head went under the 6 and then came 7 again, but he did not give his hand. Again another of his friends tried, but again the 8 thing happened.

Then Nasreddin said, " 9 my hand and I will pull you out! " The rich man took his hand, and Nasreddin pulled him out of the 10 .

"You don't know our friend very well," he said to the others. "When you say 'Give' to him, he does nothing; but when you say 'Take', he takes! "

(13)

Tom was a poor boy, he made a living by cleaning leather (皮) shoes for 1 in the street. Tom was also a clever boy.

One day, a very rich man 2 the name Miser appeared in front of Tom. He watched his dirty shoes for a while, and then looked at Tom. Tom knew this 3 of people well; they love money very much and hate to spend it.

Tom said: "Let me 4 your shoes, sir. "

"For nothing?" the rich man asked.

"Only two pence (便士), sir. "

Mr Miser shook his head and then walked 5 .

Tom thought for a second and then called 6 , "I'd like to clean it for nothing! " This time Mr Miser agreed (同意). And soon one of his 7 was shining brightly.

When the rich man put his other shoe on the stool (凳子), Tom said he wouldn't clean it for him unless he was paid two pence for his work. Mr Miser was very angry. He 8 to pay anything and went away, with a smile on his face.

But to his surprise, the well-cleaned shoe was so bright that it made the other one look even 9 . Mr Miser took a look round. The people in the street were laughing at him. He couldn't walk on any further.

10 the rich man returned and gave Tom two pence. In a very short time his two shoes shone brightly.

(14)

There was 1 a miserly (小气的) rich man. 2 morning he ordered his servant 3 go and buy a bottle of wine (酒) for him without giving him any money. The servant asked, "Sir, how can I buy wine 4 money? "

The rich man said 5 , "Anyone can buy wine with money. But a person who can buy wine without money is really capable (能干的). " The servant 6 to go to the street to buy wine. "What should I do?" he 7 as he went.

After a while the servant came back with an empty bottle. The 8 man cursed (咒骂) him,

"What do you want me to 9?" The servant replied, "Anyone can drink from a bottle with wine in it. A person who can drink from an empty bottle is really 10."

(15)

During World War Two, a lot of young women in Britain 1 in the army. Joan Phillips was one 2 them. She worked in a big camp (军营), and of 3 met a lot of men, officers and soldiers.

One evening she 4 Captain Humphreys at a dance. He said to her, "I'm going to a foreign country tomorrow, but I'd be very happy if we could write 5 each other." Joan agreed (同意), and they wrote 6 several months.

Then his letters stopped, but she received one from 7 officer, telling her 8 he had been wounded and was in a certain army hospital in England.

Joan went 9 and said to the matron (护士长), "I've come to visit Captain Humphreys."

"Only relatives are allowed (允许) to visit patients (病人) here," the matron said.

"Oh, that's all right," answered Joan, "I'm his sister."

"I'm 10 pleased to meet you," the matron said, "I'm his mother!"

(16)

Mr Richards worked in a shop which sold, cleaned and repaired hearing-aids (助听器). 1 day an old gentleman (绅士) entered and put one down in front of him 2 saying a word.

"What's the matter 3 it?" Mr Richards said. The man did 4 answer. Of course Mr Richards thought that the man must be deaf (聋的) and that his hearing-aid must be faulty (毛病的), so he said 5, more loudly, "What's wrong with your hearing-aid, sir?" Again the man said 6, so Mr Richards shouted his question again as loudly 7 he could.

The man then took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote: "It isn't 8 to shout when you're speaking to me. My ears are as good as yours. This hearing-aid is my wife's, not mine. I've just had a throat (咽喉) operation, and my problem is 9 that I can't hear, 10 that I can't speak."

(17)

Mr Tanaka was a teacher in a city of Japan. He usually went to France or England 1 a few weeks during the summer holidays, and he 2 French and English quite well.

But one year Mr Tanaka said 3 one of his friends, "I'm going to have my holidays in China. But I can't speak 4. So I'll go to evening classes and have Chinese lessons for three months 5 I go."

He 6 very hard for three months, and then his holidays 7 and he went to China.

When he came back two weeks later, his friend said to him, "Did you have 8 trouble with your Chinese when you were in China?"

"No, I didn't," 9 Mr Tanaka, "But the Chinese had a 10."

(18)

A lot of boys and girls in Western 1 are wearing the same kinds of clothes, and many of 2 have long hair, so it is often 3 to tell whether they are boys or girls.

One day, an old gentleman went 4 a walk in a park in Washington, and when he was 5, he sat down on a bench(长凳). A young person was standing on the other side of the river.

"My God!" the old man said to the person who was sitting next 6 him on the bench. "Do you see that person 7 the loose pants(宽松裤) and long hair? Is it a boy or a girl?"

"A Girl," said his neighbour. "She is my 8."

"Oh!" the old gentleman said 9, "I'm so sorry. I didn't know that you were her mother."

"I'm not," said the other person. "I'm her 10."

(19)

There were three professors 1 the railway station. They were deep(深入的) in conversation. The train 2 just arrived, but they did not notice it. Then the guard 3, "Take your seats, please!"

The professors heard the guard and rushed 4 the train. Two of them got 5 the train before it moved. The third one was left 6. It was Professor Egghead. He looked 7.

One of the professor's students is at the station. 8 tried to say kind words to the professor. "It wasn't 9 bad, sir," said the student. "Two out of three caught the train. That's quite good, you know."

"I know," the professor said. "But it was my train. My friends 10 came to say goodbye."

(20)

Once upon a time there was a king. He was very rich and had great power(权力). But he 1 happy. He suffered 2 illness. It 3 him feel sad all the time. No doctor knew 4 was wrong with him. One day one of them said to him, "After much thought and study, I have found 5 that there is only one way for you to get well. You must wear the shirt of a happy man."

So the king 6 his men to every part of his country to look for a 7 man. First they visited the rich and powerful. They asked these people 8 they were happy. But everyone of them answered that he didn't 9 what real happiness meant.

One day, one of the king's men met a woodcutter(樵夫).

"Are you happy?" asked the king's man.

"As happy as the day is long," answered the woodcutter.

"Oh, good!" said the man. "Give me your 10."

"Why," said the woodcutter. "I haven't got one."

(21)

Smith is one 1 my friends. He can run very fast indeed. He is proud of(以……自豪) this and he is always ready to show people 2 fast he can run.

One day a thief 3 into his house, took some of his things and 4 out of the house as fast as he could. Smith ran 5 him shouting, "Hey! Stop! Don't you know you can't get away from me?"

But the thief only ran 6. Smith got angry. He tried his 7 to run. He was soon several miles (英里) away from his home. He was still rushing along when he knocked into me. "Why are you in such a 8?" I asked. "I'm trying to catch a thief" said Smith. "But 9 is the thief?" I asked.

"Miles and miles behind," said Smith with a laugh. "He thought he could run faster than I, but you see he's 10."

(22)

One day a young mother was playing 1 her five-year-old son. 2 he grabbed (强夺) her ball-point pen and swallowed (吞) it.

"Oh, no!" 3 the woman. "We must find a 4."

She took her son, ran out 5 the house, put him in their car, and drove 6 to the nearest doctor's office. Taking her son by the hand, she rushed 7 the waiting room and shouted to the nurses, "I must see the doctor 8."

"I'm sorry," said the nurse calmly (平静地), "but the doctor is 9."

"But nurse," she said, "please! 10 son just swallowed my ball-point pen!"

"Well," said the nurse, "I'm terribly sorry, but you'll just have to use a pencil."

综合填空 II

按顺序在短文下面的空格内填入适当的词,该词的第一个字母已给出。

(1)

The Best Driver in the City

Sam is a bus-driver in a big city. Driving a bus is hard work. But Sam likes it.

One morning at the first stop a man comes running up to the bus. He is puffing. "I want to catch a train at seven," he says. "Can you get to the station before seven?"

"Now just sit down and rest," says Sam. "I'll drive a little faster. We'll be there in time. Then you won't have to run again."

"Thank you very much," says the man. He sits down. Soon he stops puffing.

Sam drives a little faster. He gets to the station before seven.

"Thank you," says the man. "You are the best bus-driver in the city."

(2)

Why Do You Hit Me

Mr White looks out of his window. There is a boy at the other side of the street. The boy takes some bread out of a bag and begins eating it.

There is a very thin dog in the street too. The boy says to it, "Come here, good dog. I'll give you some bread."

The dog is hungry and goes to the boy, but he does not give it any bread. He kicks the dog. It runs away, and the boy looks angry.

Then Mr White comes out of his house and says to the boy, "I'll give you a shilling."

The boy is happy and says, "Yes."

"Come here," Mr White says. The boy goes to him, but Mr White doesn't give him a shilling. He hits him with a stick.

The boy cries and says, "Why do you hit me? I do not ask you for any money."

"No," Mr White says, "and the dog does not ask you for any bread, but you kick it."

(3)

The driver of a bus works very hard. He is out from early morning till late at night. Sometimes he works in bad weather when the sky is blue, the sun is shining, the

trees look fresh and green and people feel glad to be alive. At other times it is cold or foggy, or there is so much heavy rain that he can't see very well where he is going.

The conductor is on the bus, too. He has a tiring day going to the top of the bus and down again a hundred times a day to get passengers' money and give them their tickets.

(4)

At Christmas I get many presents, but one present that I especially like to get is a book. It doesn't matter what kind of book it is. It can be a novel, a book of poems or a book of plays; I enjoy them all. I sometimes get books from the Public Library. We have a very good one in our town, and the librarian gives me a list about literature and helps me to find good books. I also buy books, particularly those that I have read before and have enjoyed. I put them on my shelves and I can read them time and again. I feel that these books are my friends.

(5)

A year ago I wasn't in England. I was on a farm in my country. We had all kinds of animals on our farm: cows, sheep, horses, pigs and chickens. I was very fond of the farm and we were lucky to have it, but we had to work hard. My sister had to cook and do the food for fifteen men. The men could always eat everything on the table. It was a full day's work, so she had no time for shopping. I was glad to come to England, but I was sorry to go away from the farm.

(6)

Mr. Priestley is a teacher of English. He is not a very young man, but he is not old. He knows three or four languages and reads and speaks and writes them well. He reads many books and writes some.

It is about eleven o'clock by the study clock, but he works late, sometimes till one o'clock in the morning.

His big desk is in the middle of the room. On the floor near the desk there are a number of books.

His students come to his study for their lessons. They come every day except Saturday and Sunday. Those days are holidays.

(7)

Mrs. Priestley is coming to tell us all about her house. It is rather big and there is a lot of work in it, so she has Lizzie and Susan to help her. Susan does the housework and keeps the house clean. Lizzie cooks the breakfast, lunch and dinner.

After breakfast Lizzie and Susan wake up, clean the house, make the beds and get the vegetables ready for lunch.

After lunch, Mrs. Priestley does some s _____ or goes to see people. In the evening, after tea, they all talk or read, or listen to m _____ on the radio. Sometimes they go to the cinema or the t _____.

(8)

Food is a subject that i _____ me. I like food that is good and well-cooked. I dislike, as much as Pedro does, watery cabbage, soup that looks, and t _____, like rain, and beef or mutton that is burned or not cooked enough. But when you get r _____ English beef and mutton, bread and cheese, or eggs and bacon, there is nothing like it. I don't know any apple that has a better taste than a good English one, and no other cup of tea ever tastes as g _____ to me as the tea that we make in England.

I can q _____ believe that the soup that Pedro had at the hotel hadn't much taste; but I am s _____ that if Jan and Olaf had dinner in the home of a Scottish f _____ when they were walking in Scotland, they had good soup. They will never taste b _____ vegetable soup than they had then.

I know that coffee is not good in many English hotels. But it is good in many English homes, when it is made w _____ fresh coffee by people who knew h _____ to make it. My wife is going to make some coffee for us tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock. You will see then that English coffee can be good.

(9)

A Dusty Way to Count

Have you ever seen an abacus? An abacus has rows of beads on wires. The beads are c _____ counters. The counters can be moved u _____ and down on the wires. People in ancient times used the abacus. Some people in Asia s _____ use it. But in most places new ways of counting are used.

In a _____ times, an abacus was made in the dust or sand. People wou _____ lines in the dust for ones, for tens, for hundreds, for t _____. Stones were put on the lines. The stones were u _____ as counters.

L _____, sticks were used as lines. Stones with holes were put on the sticks. Some people used the tops of tables as an a _____. They would draw line on the table. They used pebbles as counters. Our word "counter" c _____ from this way of counting.

(10)

Have you e _____ seen a book in chains? Long ago, very few people could read. They did not have books at home. Books were kept in s _____ libraries. Sometimes the books were chained to tables.

In those days, men h _____ to write all books by hand. They p _____ beautiful pictures in many of the books. Only one book could be made at a time. M _____ a book was

very slow work. Sometimes it took y _____ just to make one book.

Later, printing machines were made. M _____ could print many books at one time. Soon people began to learn to read. They wanted more books. B _____ printing machines were made to give the people more books. Now printing machines run day and night. They print t _____ of books in just a few days.

How many different books do you u _____ in school today?

(11)

The Peach Basket Game

Basketball is an A _____ game. A man named James Naismith made it up in 1891. He wanted a game to play i _____ in the winter. The first real game was played in 1892.

Naismith put up two peach baskets. There were nine men on each side. The men t _____ to throw the ball into the baskets. There were no h _____ in the bottoms of the baskets. When a ball went in the basket, it s _____ there. The game h _____ to stop. A man had to c _____ up to get the ball. It was a slow game. After a while, net baskets were used. The bottoms were cut out of the baskets.

At first, many men could play. Now only ten men play the game. There are five men on each side. Basketball today is a very f _____ game.

Once basketball was played only in this c _____. Now basketball is played in many l _____.

(12)

Does Your Skin Fit?

How does your skin fit? Is it big enough for you? Of course it is. Your skin is the outside c _____ of your body. It grows with you.

Have you ever seen a l _____? The covering of this insect does not grow. As the locust g _____ big, its old skin gets too tight. The locust comes out. It leaves its brown skin b _____. The skin looks s _____ like an empty shell.

As the locust keeps growing, it keeps c _____ its skin. The locust changes its skin as much as five times, sometimes more.

L _____ all insects, the locust comes from an egg. Most insects look like worms at first. The locust is d _____. The young locust never looks like a worm. Right away, it looks like a small locust.

Next time you see a shell, look' at it c _____. It may be the skin some locust left behind.

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When Schools Were Different

Does your teacher live with you? In p _____ days, a teacher took t _____ living with each child's family.