



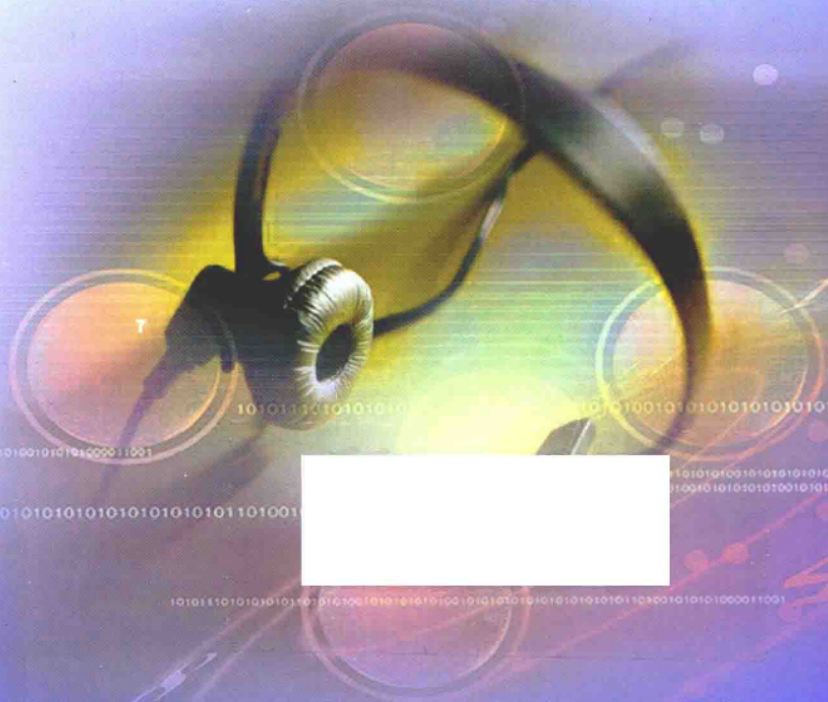
中等职业教育特色精品课程规划教材  
中等职业教育课程改革项目研究成果

# 英语

## 学习指导与练习(上)

### 教科版

■ 中等职业教育课程改革项目组 编



21 世纪中等职业教育特色精品课程规划教材  
中等职业教育课程改革项目研究成果

# 英语学习指导与练习(上)

教科版

中等职业教育课程改革项目组 编  
编 委: 傅细华 王清华 龙再嘉 王泽德  
康道德 马新国 徐一先

 **北京理工大学出版社**  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

## 内 容 简 介

本书紧密结合中等职业学校教学实际,围绕学生生活和职场有关话题设计教学内容,以发展学生的初步英语应用能力。本书以国内场景为主,注重选取本土实际职业英语当中使用的内容,同时力求以就业为导向,学以致用。内容由浅入深,紧密联系实际,切实体现了浅、新、用、活几大特点。

版权专用 侵权必究

---

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语学习指导与练习:教科版.上/中等职业教育课程改革项目组编. — 北京:北京理工大学出版社,2010.8

ISBN 978-7-5640-3448-1

I. ①英… II. ①中… III. ①英语课-专业学校-教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第141246号

---

---

出版发行/北京理工大学出版社

社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街5号

邮 编/100081

电 话/(010)68914775(办公室) 68944990(批销中心) 68911084(读者服务部)

网 址/http://www.bitpress.com.cn

经 销/全国各地新华书店

印 刷/北京通县华龙印刷厂

开 本/787毫米×1092毫米 1/16

印 张/5.25

字 数/135千字

版 次/2010年8月第1版 2010年8月第1次印刷

定 价/12.00元

责任校对/张沁萍

责任印制/母长新

---

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换

## CONTENTS

目  
录

Unit 1	Nice to Meet You! .....	1
Unit 2	This Is My Family .....	8
Unit 3	Welcome to Our School .....	16
Unit 4	What Is the Weather Like? .....	25
Unit 5	I Like Healthy Food .....	32
Unit 6	What Does Your Friend Look Like? .....	41
Unit 7	How Much Is It? .....	48
Unit 8	It's Holiday Season .....	56
Keys	.....	66

# Unit 1 Nice to Meet You!

## Part I Speaking

### I. Read and answer the questions.

Boy: Hi, I'm Henry Smith. May I ask your name, please?

Girl: Hi, I'm Zhang Wenxia.

Boy: Sorry. What's your first name again?

Girl: Wenxia.

Boy: I see. And your last name, please?

Girl: Zhang.

Boy: Zhang. Nice meeting you.

Girl: Nice meeting you, too.

1. What is the girl's first name?

2. What is the boy's last name?

### II. Complete the dialogues with the sentences in the box.

I'm fine, too.	Nice to meet you, too.	What's your name?	Good morning.
----------------	------------------------	-------------------	---------------

1. Ms Green: Good morning, Jenny.

Jenny: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Ms Green. How are you?

Ms Green: I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Jenny: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Mike: Hello! I'm Mike. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Lucy: I'm Lucy. Nice to meet you.

Mike: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Read the dialogue and fill in the form.

Li Ming: Hi, Wang Ting. May I have your phone number?

Wang Ting: Sure. Eight eight eight one nine four two two.

Li Ming: What is your office phone number?

Wang Ting: Six eight nine one seven eight three two.

Li Ming: Good. By the way, do you have a mobile phone?

Wang Ting: Oh, yes. One three eight two zero four one two nine zero one.




Li Ming: One three eight two zero four one two nine zero one.

Wang Ting: Right.

Li Ming: Thank you.

Wang Ting: You are welcome.

Wang Ting's Phone Numbers

 (H)	
 (O)	
 (Mobile)	

IV. Look at a calendar. Then complete the dialogues.

- A: When is Mother's Day?

B: It's on the second Sunday of May.

A: When is the Mother's Day this year?

B: It's on \_\_\_\_\_
- A: When is Father's Day?

B: It's on the third Sunday of June.

A: When is the Father's Day this year?

B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: When is Thanksgiving Day?

B: It's on the fourth Thursday of November.

A: When is it this year?

B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: When is the Spring Festival this year?

B: It's on \_\_\_\_\_

A: What day is it, please?

B: It's \_\_\_\_\_
- A: When is the Mid-Autumn Day this year?

B: It's on \_\_\_\_\_

A: What day is it, please?

B: It's \_\_\_\_\_

V. Complete the dialogue and practise it with your partner.

Jane: Hi, my name is Jane. May I ask your 1 ?

Lily: My name is Lily.

Jane: How 2 are you?

Lily: I'm sixteen. And you?

Jane: I'm sixteen, too.

Lily: How many 3 are there in your family?

Jane: There are three. My dad, my mum and me. How many people are there in your family?

Lily: There are 4 people in my family.

Jane: Oh, who are they?

Lily: They are my dad and mum, my grandfather and grandmother, and me.

Jane: I see. You have a big family.

Lily: Right. Do you live in the school?

Jane: Yes. And you?

Lily: No, I don't.

Jane: How do you 5 to school every day?

Lily: By bus.

## VI. Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box.

- A. Is your home far from the school?  
 B. How do you go to school every day?  
 C. Have you got a bike?  
 D. How long does it take?  
 E. Is your bike old or new?

Lily: Hi, Tom. 1

Tom: By bike.

Lily: 2

Tom: About 20 minutes.

Lily: 3

Tom: It is old but very nice. 4

Lily: Yes, but I go to school by bus.

Tom: 5

Lily: Yes, I live in Changping. It takes half an hour to get to school by bus.

## Part II Reading

I. Read the following self-introduction (自我介绍) and fill in the form with the correct words.

My name's Pam Walker. I'm sixteen years old. I study in Beijing No. 1 Vocational School. I like swimming and running very much. My home address is No. 40 Xinhua Road. My phone number is 010-34493356. My e-mail address is pamwalker@yahoo. com. cn.

Pam Walker

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

II. Read the passage and then choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

In the United States, parents often give a baby the name of its father, mother or another family members. Some people just choose a name that's popular at that time. Two hundred years ago, 50% of baby boys in England were named William, John or Thomas, and 50% of baby girls were

called Elizabeth, Mary or Anne. Some of these names are still popular, but other names are popular, too. Today, parents sometimes give their babies the names of famous athletes (运动员), film stars, characters (人物) from literature (文学) or TV shows.

1. 50% of baby boys were named \_\_\_\_\_ in England two hundred years ago.
  - A. William, Mary or Thomas
  - B. Elizabeth, John or Anne
  - C. William, John or Thomas
  - D. Elizabeth, Mary or Anne
2. 50% of baby girls were named \_\_\_\_\_ in England two hundred years ago.
  - A. William, Mary or Thomas
  - B. Elizabeth, John or Anne
  - C. William, John or Thomas
  - D. Elizabeth, Mary or Anne
3. Today, parents name their children after \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. famous athletes
  - B. characters from literature or TV shows
  - C. film stars
  - D. all of the above

### Part III Grammar

#### I. Fill in blanks with proper form of the given words.

1. The two little girls are crying. \_\_\_\_\_ can't find \_\_\_\_\_ mother. (they)
2. Miss Brown will teach \_\_\_\_\_ English next term. (we)
3. Let \_\_\_\_\_ do it. (we)
4. Lily, help \_\_\_\_\_ to some fish. (me)
5. —Is this bike for \_\_\_\_\_? (you) —No, it's for \_\_\_\_\_. (he)
6. Tom is from The U. S. A. and \_\_\_\_\_ father is a teacher. (he)
7. Is \_\_\_\_\_ young or old? Of course \_\_\_\_\_ is young and \_\_\_\_\_ name is Joan. (she)
8. Can you help \_\_\_\_\_? (I)
9. Please give the ruler to \_\_\_\_\_. (she)

#### II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她给我们带路。
2. 我们要坐飞机去沈阳。
3. 我问他一个问题。
4. 他们经常找麻烦。
5. 他们去旅游了，你们呢？
6. 我和她一起去打乒乓球。
7. 我的自行车在哪里，我要骑。
8. 你们是公务员吗？

#### III. Cloze.



Yesterday I invited some friends 1 dinner. When the first guest came, I was still working in the kitchen; 2 I had not quite finished 3 the salad. I told them 4 themselves at home, adding that I would join them 5 a few minutes. If they 6 ten minutes later, I would have been ready for them. The dinner was 7 and I was complimented 8 my cooking. One of my friends said that he was going to send his wife to me for 9. I enjoy 10 in the kitchen if somebody else does the washing up.

- |                           |                     |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. after               | B. before           | C. to               |
| 2. A. for                 | B. but              | C. so               |
| 3. A. doing               | B. preparing        | C. to do            |
| 4. A. making              | B. to feel          | C. to make          |
| 5. A. in                  | B. on               | C. later            |
| 6. A. had come            | B. came             | C. come             |
| 7. A. an excellent dinner | B. an excellent one | C. excellent dinner |
| 8. A. for                 | B. about            | C. on               |
| 9. A. cooking of lessons  | B. cooking lessons  | C. cooking          |
| 10. A. to work            | B. for working      | C. working          |

#### IV. Supplementary reading.

#### A

It was half past eight in the morning. The telephone bell rang and Mary went to answer it.

"Hello, who's that?" she asked.

"It's me—Peter." (Peter was a friend of Mary's eight-year-old brother, Johnny.)

"Oh hello, Peter. What do you want?" said Mary.

"Can I speak to Johnny?"

"No," said Mary, "you can't speak to him now. He is busy. He is getting ready for school. He is eating his breakfast. Grandmother is combing his hair. Sister is under the table, putting his shoes on. Mother is getting his books and putting them in his school bag. Goodbye, I've got to go now. I have to hold the door open. The school bus is coming."

- Who went to answer it when the telephone bell rang?  
A. Johnny's sister.      B. Peter.      C. Johnny.      D. Johnny's mother.
- Whom did Peter want to speak to?  
A. Mary's brother.      B. Mary's sister.  
C. Mary's grandmother.      D. Johnny's mother.
- Johnny couldn't speak to Peter because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was combing his hair      B. was putting his shoes on  
C. was getting his books      D. was busy eating his breakfast
- How do you say to a stranger who is answering your telephone?  
A. Who are you?      B. Anything to say?  
C. Who is it?      D. Please.

5. From this story we know that Johnny was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a lazy boy      B. a clever boy      C. a busy boy      D. a hungry boy

B

Sandwich was an Englishman. He lived in the 18th century (世纪). Sandwich was rich (有钱的), but he liked to play cards (纸牌) for money. He often played for 24 hours, and didn't even stop to have his meals. He ordered (命令) his servants (仆人) to bring him some meat and bread. He put the meat between (在两者之间) the two pieces of bread and held the food in his left hand while he played cards with his right hand. People liked Sandwich's idea, and from then on they ate bread and meat as Sandwich did.

From the name of the man, Sandwich, we have the word of the food "sandwich" today.

6. Sandwich was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. name of a servant  
B. name of a man with a lot of money  
C. poor man who lived on playing cards  
D. name of food which was liked by the rich

7. Sandwich \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was so interested (兴趣) in playing cards that he often had no time to have his meals  
B. often brought some bread with him to play cards  
C. never ate anything when he played cards  
D. had no money to play cards with at last

8. People liked Sandwich's idea because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bread, together with meat was cheap  
B. he always won when he played cards  
C. they liked Sandwich himself  
D. when they ate with one of their hands they could do something with the other

9. Today, "sandwich" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. also a name of a rich man  
B. two pieces of bread with meat between them  
C. not interested in playing cards  
D. not liked by most of the people

10. As food, "sandwich" \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is usually made of (用……制作) bread and chicken  
B. sometimes smells (闻) good, but sometimes not  
C. is made of bread and meat  
D. is easy for us to play

C

Uncle Wang works in a book shop in the middle of the city. The shop is not far from his home.

It is about one kilometer away. So Uncle Wang seldom (很少) goes to work by bus. He usually goes there by bike, sometimes on foot. It takes (花费) him twenty minutes to get there by bike and forty minutes on foot. Today his bike is broken. He wants to walk there. Now he is having breakfast. He leaves home at ten minutes to eight and he walks to work twenty minutes earlier. His work starts at half past eight in the morning and finishes at a quarter to five in the afternoon.

11. What does Uncle Wang do?
  - A. He sells books.
  - B. He grows flowers.
  - C. He makes shoes.
  - D. He works in a hospital.
12. Why does he seldom go to work by bus? Because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there is no bus
  - B. his shop is not far from his home
  - C. he likes riding a bike
  - D. his shop isn't in the middle of the city
13. How long does it take him to walk to his book shop?
  - A. Twenty minutes.
  - B. Forty minutes.
  - C. Ten minutes.
  - D. Half an hour.
14. What time does he usually leave home by bike?
  - A. At ten minutes to eight.
  - B. At half past eight
  - C. At ten minutes past eight.
  - D. At twenty minutes past eight
15. He usually finishes work at \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.
  - A. 4:45
  - B. 5:15
  - C. 4:55
  - D. 5:05

## Part IV Writing

- A. Make a name card for one of your family members.

Example

Xiehe Hospital

Dong Zijian Doctor

Address: No. 121 Zhongshan Road, Shanghai.

Tel: 021-28254356.

E-mail: dongzijian@163.com.

- B. According to the name card in Part A, write a short passage to introduce (介绍) one of your family members to the class.

---



---



---



---



---

## Unit 2 This Is My Family

### Part I Speaking

I. Read the two dialogues and act them out with your partner, then complete the conversation below.

A

A: Good evening, Sally.

B: Good evening, Susan.

A: This is Rose, our new classmate. And Rose, this is Sally, she is from Beijing, my roommate.

B: Nice to meet you, Sally.

C: Nice to meet you, too, Rose.

B

A: William, I'd like you to meet my mother.

B: Glad to meet you, Mrs. Richard.

C: Glad to meet you, William.

A: William is my classmate and he is from Canada.

C: How do you feel about your life here, William?

B: I like to live here, and I like the people here, they are very kind.

C: Good. Oh, I've to leave now.

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box.

A. He is in the garden.

B. I beg your pardon.

C. How are you?

D. What about

E. And you?

Peter: Hello, Jack. 1

Jack: I'm fine. Thank you. 2

Peter: I'm fine, too. Where is Tim?

Jack: 3

Peter: What is he doing?

Jack: He is climbing the tree.

Peter: 4

Jack: He is climbing the tree.

Peter: 5 your mother?

Jack: She is cooking in the kitchen.

## Part II Reading

### I. Text.

#### A

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two children each.

Children in the U. S. will leave their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live far from their parents because they want to find good jobs. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on holidays.

Parents usually let their children choose their own jobs. The Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.

Children are asked to do some work around their house. And in many families, children are paid for doing some housework so that they learn how to make money for their own use.

### New Words and Expressions:

grow *v.* 成长

telephone *v.* 打电话

holiday *n.* 假期

choose *v.* 选择

own *adj.* 自己的

important *adj.* 重要的

decide *v.* 决定

pay *v.* 付给

housework *n.* 家务事

use *n.* 用处

grow up 成长, 长大

far from 远离

write to 写信

decide on 决定

pay for 付给

### Comprehension Exercises:

- The size of most American families is \_\_\_\_\_ that of other countries.  
A. larger than      B. smaller than      C. as big as      D. as small as
- When children grow up, they leave their parents' home to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get married      B. be free      C. find good jobs      D. study
- They visit their parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on weekdays      B. on weekends      C. at any time      D. on holidays
- Which of the following statements is WRONG?  
A. Children have the freedom to choose their own jobs.  
B. Parents don't ask their children to do the housework.  
C. Parents think it important for children to make their own decision.  
D. When children grow up, they usually live far away from their home.
- Some parents pay their children for doing housework because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children can learn how to make money for themselves

- B. their children required them to do so
- C. they are rich
- D. it is required by law

## B

He usually sat behind me in class but seldom talked. Perhaps he feared to make mistakes. His worry was not reasonable because he always spoke words of wisdom.

One day, there he was leaning against a tree alone in front of my dormitory. Could he be waiting for me? I looked directly at him but he didn't notice. My heart beat fast. Was he waiting for someone else?

It was Wednesday. The professor asked him to distribute our homework. He called out each English name of my classmates and returned the assignment. Then he came to my desk and held out my paper. He looked at me and when he said my name—my Chinese name—it sounded more beautiful than anyone else had ever pronounced it. For a time we took a firm hold of the paper. A force seemed to pass through the paper between us. That day he had a lot to say and so did I. All of the world seemed sunny and magnificent.

He hurriedly left the classroom when the bell rang. I hastened to follow him and at the door way I froze. My notebook fell. He took my notebook and put it under his arm as he brushed my shoulder, pushing me slightly toward the outside door: I know where you live. I will walk you home.

### New Words and Expressions:

reasonable *adj.* 有道理的

seldom *adv.* 很少

wisdom *n.* 智慧

dormitory *n.* 宿舍, 寝室

beat *v.* 打击

distribute *v.* 分配

assignment *n.* 任务

push *v.* 推

pronounce *v.* 发音

firm *adj.* 坚固的, 牢固的

magnificent *adj.* 宏伟的, 华丽的

hasten *v.* 加速

freeze *v.* 冻结

brush *v.* 指, 擦

### Comprehension Exercises:

6. What's the probable relationship between the boy and the author?
  - A. Professor and student.
  - B. A college boy and a college girl.
  - C. Two college boys.
  - D. Husband and wife.
7. From the first paragraph we may find the boy was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a little shy but wise
  - B. afraid to make mistakes
  - C. very tall
  - D. very short
8. Who was the boy waiting for leaning against a tree one day?
  - A. His professor.
  - B. Nobody.
  - C. Someone else.
  - D. The author.

9. Why did the boy and the author talk a lot on that Wednesday?

- A. They liked each other.
- B. The boy was talkative.
- C. They had something serious to discuss.
- D. The boy helped the author do the assignment.

### C

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old. In some states, they must stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary school. Another name for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public schools. If a child attends a private school, his parents pay the school and universities. Some colleges and universities receive tax money from the government. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much if his parents live in that state. Private colleges and universities are expensive, however. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. When a student's family is not rich, he has to earn money for part of his college expenses.

### Comprehension Exercises:

10. How old are most American students when they graduate from secondary school?
  - A. Fifteen or sixteen years old.
  - B. Sixteen or seventeen years old.
  - C. Seventeen or eighteen years old.
  - D. Eighteen or nineteen years old.
11. Why don't the parents have to pay the public schools for their children's education?
  - A. It's because they are poor.
  - B. It's because those schools are supported by rich people.
  - C. It's because those schools are supported by tax money.
  - D. It's because they work for those schools.
12. What students don't have to pay very much at a state university?
  - A. Students who have part-time jobs.
  - B. Students whose families are not rich.
  - C. Students whose parents live in that state.
  - D. Students whose parents work for the government.

### II. Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form if necessary.

get	cry	laugh	surprise	in total
awake	exciting	translate	move	pick up

1. Nobody wants \_\_\_\_\_ at.
2. A young woman \_\_\_\_\_ the book into English.
3. He couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard that sad news.
4. The boy was looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ a present from his uncle.

5. The bus stopped to \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers.
6. I was \_\_\_\_\_ at the news.
7. I was told not to read in a \_\_\_\_\_ car or bus.
8. That is really a piece of good \_\_\_\_\_ news.
9. The noise from the police cars \_\_\_\_\_ me.
10. We had learned 1,200 English words \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of last term.

### III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她的爱好是写小说。
2. 早上散步对你身体有好处。
3. 她们都按时到了这里。
4. 她们要把这些花种在花园里。
5. 你应该把注意力放在工作上。

### IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The girl thought it a privilege to have been praised by the boss.
2. The sight of him made her heart beat fast.
3. The old lady often listens to the birds sing in the woods.
4. The patient was told to be operated on soon.
5. I'd like to express my thanks for your warm welcome.

## Part III Grammar

### I. Fill in the blanks with the right articles.

1. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy. He never tells lies.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ house at \_\_\_\_\_ foot of \_\_\_\_\_ hill. His father is living there.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai has a large population, and it is \_\_\_\_\_ largest city in China.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ old man has two children, \_\_\_\_\_ son and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ rich wish to be richer, and \_\_\_\_\_ poor fear to be poorer.
6. He often goes to \_\_\_\_\_ bed very late and gets up at \_\_\_\_\_ eight o'clock.
7. He has tried twice and he is asked to have \_\_\_\_\_ third try.
8. Jack enjoys playing \_\_\_\_\_ basketball while his girl friend enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ music. She can play \_\_\_\_\_ piano very well.
9. My left leg was hurt badly, and probably I need to have \_\_\_\_\_ X-ray examination.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ U. S. A is \_\_\_\_\_ member of \_\_\_\_\_ World Trade Organization.

### II. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

1. English is \_\_\_\_\_ language. It is \_\_\_\_\_ important tool.  
A. a, an                      B. a, a                      C. the, the                      D. a, /
2. \_\_\_\_\_ China is \_\_\_\_\_ old country with \_\_\_\_\_ long history.  
A. The, an, a                      B. The, a, a                      C. /, an, the                      D. /, an, a
3. You should pay attention to \_\_\_\_\_ pronunciation of \_\_\_\_\_ word.  
A. the, /                      B. the, the                      C. /, the                      D. the, a
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 29th Olympic Games will be held in \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.



- A. The, /      B. The, the      C. /, /      D. A, the
5. We always have \_\_\_\_\_ rice for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.  
A. the, /      B. /, /      C. /, a      D. the, the
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ picture on \_\_\_\_\_ wall, I like \_\_\_\_\_ picture very much.  
A. a, the, the      B. a, the, a      C. the, a, a      D. a, an, the
7. My aunt likes \_\_\_\_\_ music. She can play \_\_\_\_\_ violin very well.  
A. /, /      B. the, the      C. /, the      D. the, a
8. Mr. Green and his workmates often go to \_\_\_\_\_ stadium to play \_\_\_\_\_ football in \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.  
A. a, the, the      B. the, /, the      C. /, /, an      D. the, the, a
9. It took me \_\_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_\_ half to finish \_\_\_\_\_ work.  
A. a, a, a      B. an, a, a      C. an, a, the      D. an, a, /
10. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor told me to take \_\_\_\_\_ medicine three times \_\_\_\_\_ day, stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed, then I would be better soon.  
A. /, a, a, the      B. A, the, the, /      C. A, /, a, /      D. The, the, a, /

### III. Supplementary reading.

#### A

Many years ago there lived a very rich man who wanted to do something for the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out whether they deserved his help.

In the center of the main road into the town he placed a very large stone. Then he hid behind a tree and waited. Soon an old man came along with his cow.

"Who put this stone in the center of the road?" said the old man, but he did not try to remove the stone. Instead, with some difficulty he passed around the stone and continued on his way. Another man came along and did the same thing; then another came, and another. All of them complained about the stone in the center of the road but none of them tried to remove it. Late in the afternoon a young man came along. He saw the stone and said: "The night will be very dark. Some people will come along and will fall over the stone."

The young man then began to move the stone. He pushed and pulled with all his strength to remove it. To his surprise when, at last, under the stone, he found a bag of money and a piece of paper with these words: "The money is for the first honest man who removes this stone from the road."

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

- What did the rich man want to find out?
  - How many poor people there were in his town.
  - If the poor people really needed his help.
  - If the people of his town were worthy of his help.
  - If there were some stones on the road.
- What did he put in the center of the road?
  - A very large stone.
  - A cow.