

高中英语  
Two in One 丛书

# 完形填空 与 阅读理解 二合一



倪耀辉 编著



CLOZE and READING  
COMPREHENSION



安徽科学技术出版社

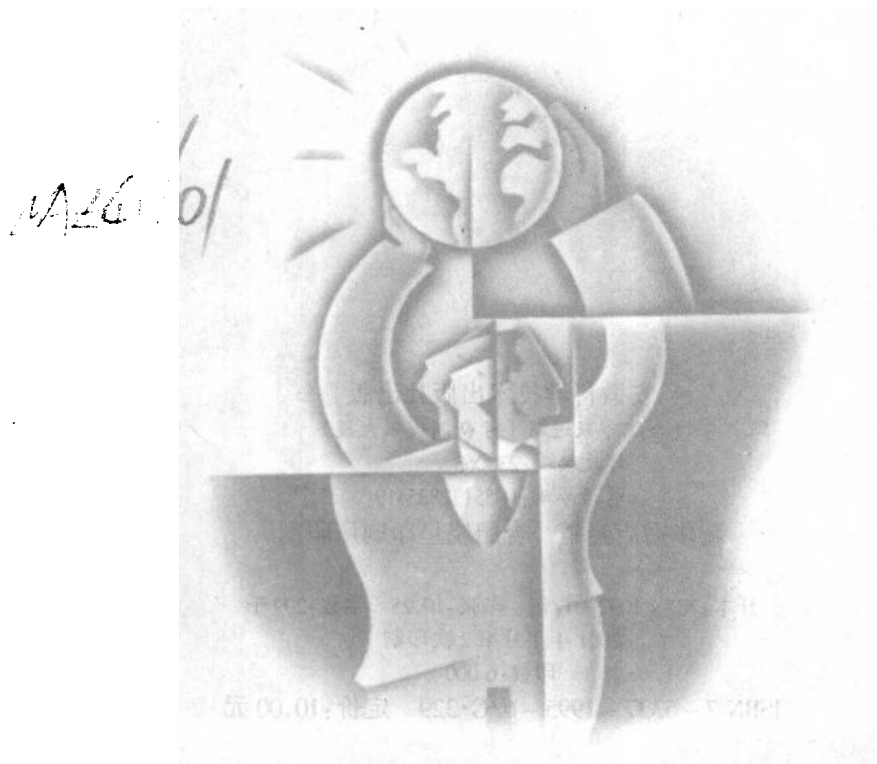


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## 二合一

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## 前 言

“完形填空”和“阅读理解”两大题，作为考查学生直接运用英语能力的主要题型，在高考中无论是篇幅，还是分值都占有较大的比例，是“重中之重”。为了适应高考不断变化的新形势，同时为了帮助学生掌握、了解所学知识，提高分析问题和解决问题的能力，我们根据教育部考试中心的最新精神，深入分析了高考考纲要求，特编写了本书。

本书贯彻了着眼整体、注意迁移的原则，具有以下显著特点：

### 1. 立意独特，全国首创

大凡训练学生综合运用所学语言的能力时，都将“完形填空”和“阅读理解”割裂开来，这样似乎显得单一，造成“资源”浪费。将两者糅合在一起，无疑起到了物尽其用、一石二鸟的双重效果。

### 2. 精心编排，方便实用

在编排上，我们充分注重练习本身的实用性，每单元相对独立。双页排“完形填空”，单页排“阅读理解”，学生在做每一单元练习时，无需翻前翻后。这样既能节省时间，又能提高效率。

### 3. 知其然，而知其所以然

本书刻意训练学生从变式中寻求原式，从结果中寻找过程。多角度、多层次地训练学生的综合运用能力，不仅使他们知其然，而且知其所以然。

本书共有 75 个单元，分 3 部分。每个单元的排列，由易到难，拾阶而上。本书既可用于专题突破的强化训练，又可用于平时训练；既可用于学生独自学习训练，也可供教师组织学生集体学习参考。

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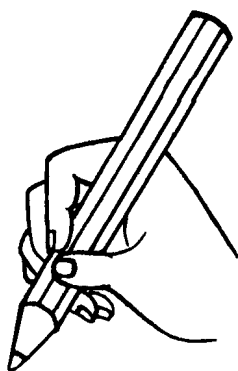
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## 解题指导：

- ▲ 通读全文，了解文章大意
- ▲ 注意文章的开头和结尾
- ▲ 根据句子的成分、习惯用法加以判断
- ▲ 理解具体事实，找出相关信息
- ▲ 准确把握文章的内容进行逻辑推理



## Part I

# Unit 1

### I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Sir Walter Raleigh was a famous man in the days of Queen Elizabeth I, when no one smoked in England. He travelled widely and learned to 1. Then he returned to England, but he did not 2 smoking. He used to smoke two pipes every day secretly in his 3. When anyone came in, he quickly put his pipe 4, but one day he was not 5 enough. A man came in and 6 clouds of smoke in his room. More smoke was coming from Raleigh's 7, so the man got some 8 from the kitchen and threw it 9 Raleigh. He believed that Raleigh was 10. He ran out of the house and told everyone about it.

After this, smoking was not a 11. Raleigh told Queen Elizabeth about it. He said he could even 12 his smoke. She did not believe this, and asked him to 13.

"First," he said, "I shall weigh the tobacco. Then I shall put it in my 14 and smoke it. Then I shall weigh the ashes which remain. I can take them out of the pipe and weigh them on a balance. There will be a great difference between the two weights. The tobacco must be heavier than the ashes. The 15 between them must be the weight of the smoke."

It was a good plan, but Raleigh was 16. When anything 17, it needs oxygen (氧气). It usually gets the oxygen from the air. When Raleigh's tobacco burned, it did this, but the oxygen was not in the tobacco at the beginning. It was 18 when Raleigh smoked his pipe. So the smoke was 19 than the difference between the two weights. The weight of oxygen was added.

Raleigh had a sad life and died in 1618. He died bravely and quietly. He 20 a pipe just before his end.

- |                    |            |               |             |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. cook     | B. drink   | C. smoke      | D. drive    |
| ( ) 2. A. stop     | B. enjoy   | C. consider   | D. continue |
| ( ) 3. A. car      | B. office  | C. department | D. room     |
| ( ) 4. A. on       | B. down    | C. up         | D. away     |
| ( ) 5. A. well     | B. quick   | C. early      | D. careful  |
| ( ) 6. A. had      | B. found   | C. offered    | D. cleaned  |
| ( ) 7. A. room     | B. pipe    | C. mouth      | D. roof     |
| ( ) 8. A. water    | B. food    | C. oil        | D. soup     |
| ( ) 9. A. towards  | B. over    | C. above      | D. across   |
| ( ) 10. A. burning | B. bathing | C. drinking   | D. smoking  |

- |                      |            |               |             |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| ( ) 11. A. danger    | B. trouble | C. favourite  | D. secret   |
| ( ) 12. A. cause     | B. weigh   | C. collect    | D. control  |
| ( ) 13. A. explain   | B. read    | C. leave      | D. copy     |
| ( ) 14. A. pocket    | B. house   | C. mouth      | D. pipe     |
| ( ) 15. A. record    | B. number  | C. difference | D. problem  |
| ( ) 16. A. wrong     | B. lucky   | C. right      | D. cruel    |
| ( ) 17. A. happens   | B. burns   | C. stops      | D. starts   |
| ( ) 18. A. lost      | B. reduced | C. added      | D. changed  |
| ( ) 19. A. more      | B. less    | C. heavier    | D. lighter  |
| ( ) 20. A. destroyed | B. smoked  | C. made       | D. repaired |

### I. 阅读理解

阅读上面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 21. Walter Raleigh used to smoke secretly in his room because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he thought it was bad manners to smoke in public  
 B. he was afraid smoking in other places would do harm to others  
 C. smoking was forbidden in public places in the days of Queen Elizabeth I  
 D. smoking was not popular in England at that time
- ( ) 22. The man threw some water over Raleigh because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he was mentally disturbed  
 B. he saw Raleigh surrounded by fire  
 C. he took it for granted that Raleigh was on fire  
 D. he found that Raleigh was burning
- ( ) 23. Raleigh \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. kept on smoking until he went to heaven  
 B. gave up smoking soon after the accident  
 C. stopped smoking because of his sad life  
 D. died from smoking in 1618
- ( ) 24. Raleigh was wrong because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he had no way of emptying the ashes in his pipe  
 B. he had no idea that something else was added in the course of his smoking  
 C. he was not able to figure out the oxygen in the tobacco before burning  
 D. the smoke was not a gas that could be weighed and measured
- ( ) 25. According to the story we can say \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. anything will burn wherever oxygen exists  
 B. whether anything burns fast or slowly has nothing to do with oxygen  
 C. oxygen helps to burn  
 D. nothing could burn easily without oxygen



## Unit 2

### I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

In the 18th century young ladies in Italy were taught reading, writing, music and arithmetic(算术). But their knowledge of history and geography was very 1.

Once the French ambassador(大使) in Rome was giving a party to which many 2 people were invited. The Italian foreign minister came very 3. A young lady who knew him very well saw him come into the hall and 4 why he was so late.

"You 5," answered the minister, "there was something 6 at the king's palace."

The young lady asked the minister to tell her what had 7 at the king's palace.

"Oh, nothing important," answered the minister, "the ambassador of 8, who would be introduced to the 9, forgot to take his credentials(国书) with him and had to go back to his hotel to 10 them. If he had left them in Brazil, we should have to 11 at least six months for them."

"Is Brazil so 12 from Rome?" asked the lady, who knew very little 13.

"It is in 14," said the minister.

"In the New World?" repeated the lady in great 15.

"Yes, in the New World," answered the minister, "16 by Christopher Columbus."

When the young lady heard this, she went in a hurry into the middle of the 17 and shouted as 18 as she could.

"Ladies and gentlemen, have you 19 the latest news? A new world has just been discovered by a 20 Christopher Columbus!"

- |                     |           |               |                |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. poor      | B. rich   | C. practical  | D. useful      |
| ( ) 2. A. young     | B. old    | C. beautiful  | D. important   |
| ( ) 3. A. fast      | B. slowly | C. late       | D. early       |
| ( ) 4. A. explained | B. asked  | C. told       | D. talked      |
| ( ) 5. A. see       | B. look   | C. watch      | D. think       |
| ( ) 6. A. wrong     | B. right  | C. important  | D. interesting |
| ( ) 7. A. signed    | B. taught | C. happened   | D. broken out  |
| ( ) 8. A. Italy     | B. France | C. Brazil     | D. Rome        |
| ( ) 9. A. minister  | B. lady   | C. ambassador | D. king        |
| ( ) 10. A. copy     | B. bring  | C. take       | D. burn        |
| ( ) 11. A. stay     | B. wait   | C. explain    | D. read        |

- |                       |                 |                  |               |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| ( )12. A. many        | B. far          | C. long          | D. much       |
| ( )13. A. geography   | B. history      | C. music         | D. reading    |
| ( )14. A. West Europe | B. South Africa | C. the New World | D. East Asia  |
| ( )15. A. happiness   | B. trouble      | C. pride         | D. surprise   |
| ( )16. A. invented    | B. discovered   | C. found         | D. made       |
| ( )17. A. office      | B. hall         | C. house         | D. castle     |
| ( )18. A. high        | B. strongly     | C. loudly        | D. quietly    |
| ( )19. A. reported    | B. heard        | C. printed       | D. recognized |
| ( )20. A. certain     | B. brave        | C. wonderful     | D. surprising |

## II. 阅读理解

阅读上面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( )21. Italian young ladies in the 18th century \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. only learned how to read and write  
 B. knew a lot of history and geography  
 C. had little knowledge of history and geography  
 D. were taught nothing but history and geography
- ( )22. The foreign minister came very late because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he had something to do at home  
 B. he was delayed by a little accident  
 C. someone was hurt in the king's palace  
 D. he was unwilling to come to the party
- ( )23. What happened at the king's palace?  
 A. The king was late, the Brazilian ambassador had to wait for him.  
 B. The ambassador left his credentials in Brazil.  
 C. For some reason the ambassador had to wait for him.  
 D. The Brazilian ambassador forgot to take his credentials with him.
- ( )24. "The New World" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Brazil      B. Latin America      C. the USA      D. the Americas
- ( )25. The reason why the young lady shouted her announcement was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she wanted to broadcast the good news  
 B. she was the hostess of the party  
 C. she was very familiar with the minister  
 D. she really knew about Columbus

## Unit 3

### I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Australia is nearly as large as the United States, but most of the land is 1 dry for people to 2. Around the edge of this huge dry part are large 3 with sheep and cattle. A few of them are even as 4 as the smallest states in America. Often the nearest neighbours are many hundred 5 away. So the two-way radio is very 6 with people who live on these Australian farms. It works much like a 7. A person can listen to someone else 8 and then give an answer. When these radios first 9 into use, the Australian government set up a special two-way programme. Then people on the large farms could talk to a doctor hundreds of miles away. They could tell the doctor about someone who was 10, so that it could 11 them know how to care for the patient. 12 the large farms were so 13 away from towns, the children could not go to school. Radio schools were thus set up for them in some areas. At 14 time each day, the boys and girls turn to their radios and listen to their 15 in cities miles away. 16 on the large farms wanted to give news to their neighbours. "Round robin(循环通知)" talks by radios were started to 17 families in touch with each other. They could talk to the 18 about who was going away or who was sick or who was getting married. Men could talk about their sheep and cattle and how much money the markets would 19 for them. 20 the radio became a newspaper for the farm people in Australia.

- |                       |              |               |               |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. very        | B. so        | C. such       | D. too        |
| ( ) 2. A. travel      | B. live      | C. live in    | D. grow trees |
| ( ) 3. A. villages    | B. mountains | C. farms      | D. grassland  |
| ( ) 4. A. large       | B. high      | C. crowded    | D. dry        |
| ( ) 5. A. feet        | B. metres    | C. kilometres | D. miles      |
| ( ) 6. A. interesting | B. popular   | C. expensive  | D. cheap      |
| ( ) 7. A. newspaper   | B. telephone | C. television | D. telegraph  |
| ( ) 8. A. say         | B. ask       | C. talk       | D. tell       |
| ( ) 9. A. came        | B. put       | C. made       | D. changed    |
| ( ) 10. A. dead       | B. sick      | C. injured    | D. wounded    |
| ( ) 11. A. told       | B. wanted    | C. let        | D. caused     |
| ( ) 12. A. Since      | B. When      | C. Though     | D. If         |
| ( ) 13. A. different  | B. large     | C. poor       | D. far        |

- ( ) 14. A. every                      B. some                      C. any                      D. certain
- ( ) 15. A. lectures                      B. lessons                      C. teachers                      D. students
- ( ) 16. A. Families                      B. Government                      C. Masters                      D. Someone
- ( ) 17. A. send                      B. keep                      C. catch                      D. let
- ( ) 18. A. people                      B. neighbours                      C. villagers                      D. teacher
- ( ) 19. A. receive                      B. give                      C. pay                      D. take
- ( ) 20. A. And                      B. In many ways                      C. By the way                      D. For example

## II. 阅读理解

阅读上面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 21. What does the text mainly tell us in Australia?
- A. The radio is important to people.
- B. The radio can be found everywhere.
- C. Most of its land is too dry to live in.
- D. Most of its land had sheep and cattle farms.
- ( ) 22. Why do you think the two-way radio is something like a telephone?
- A. Radios and telephones came into use at the same time.
- B. People can talk to and listen to each other.
- C. The boys and girls can listen to teachers far away.
- D. The sick can talk to doctors hundreds of miles away.
- ( ) 23. The children on the large farms \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. could go to a regular school as well as radio school  
B. could talk to and listen to teachers at school  
C. could listen to teachers by radio at a certain time each day  
D. could talk to and listen to teachers by radio at any time
- ( ) 24. The doctors hundreds of miles away in Australia give suggestions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not in the hospital but in the sick's house  
B. without using any medical equipment  
C. by speaking only instead of examining  
D. without knowing whether the sick can hear
- ( ) 25. Family on the large farms kept in touch with each other by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. radio                      B. a newspaper                      C. a bird                      D. both B and C

# Unit 4

## I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

A well-dressed man entered a famous jewelry shop one day. He 1 that he wished to buy a pearl(珍珠) for his wife's birthday. The 2 didn't matter, since he was getting along quite well with his business. After 3 a number of beautiful and expensive pearls he chose a splendid black one that cost 5,000 4. He paid, took the black pearl, shook hands with the jeweler and left.

A few days later the man 5 and said that his wife had liked the pearl so much that she wanted another one just like this. It 6 be exactly the same size and quality 7 she wanted to have a 8 of ear rings made. "Can you possibly give me any advice on how to get hold of such a pearl?"

The jeweler seemed 9. Then the man suggested that jeweler advertise in the newspaper, and 10 \$25,000 for the pearl. So the jeweler did.

Many people 11 the advertisement, but nobody 12 a pearl that was just right size and quality. Just when the jeweler had given up 13, a little old lady came into his 14. To his 15, she took out the perfect pearl from her purse.

"I don't like to 16 with it," she said sadly. "It was given to me by my mother, who had received from her mother. But I really need the 17."

The jeweler was very glad and quickly paid her 18 she changed her mind. Then he called the 19 to tell him the good 20. The man, however, was nowhere to be found.

- |                    |             |              |             |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| ( )1. A. answered  | B. knew     | C. explained | D. noticed  |
| ( )2. A. price     | B. colour   | C. quality   | D. size     |
| ( )3. A. examining | B. checking | C. wearing   | D. showing  |
| ( )4. A. francs    | B. pounds   | C. yuan      | D. dollars  |
| ( )5. A. arrived   | B. returned | C. came      | D. stopped  |
| ( )6. A. could     | B. must     | C. should    | D. had to   |
| ( )7. A. as        | B. if       | C. though    | D. when     |
| ( )8. A. box       | B. pair     | C. number    | D. lot      |
| ( )9. A. jobless   | B. hopeless | C. homeless  | D. careless |
| ( )10. A. asked    | B. offered  | C. left      | D. paid     |
| ( )11. A. read     | B. liked    | C. answered  | D. saw      |
| ( )12. A. bought   | B. wanted   | C. sold      | D. had      |
| ( )13. A. hope     | B. decision | C. mind      | D. idea     |

- |                              |                     |                   |               |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| ( ) 14. A. house             | B. room             | C. shop           | D. office     |
| ( ) 15. A. sorrow            | B. surprise         | C. disappointment | D. anger      |
| ( ) 16. A. go                | B. deal             | C. talk           | D. part       |
| ( ) 17. A. advice            | B. tax              | C. money          | D. price      |
| ( ) 18. A. before            | B. after            | C. because        | D. if         |
| ( ) 19. A. old lady's office | B. rich man's hotel | C. police station | D. TV station |
| ( ) 20. A. information       | B. plan             | C. business       | D. news       |

## II. 阅读理解

阅读上面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 21. According to the shopper, he could buy a pearl at any price because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he had made a lot of money  
 B. the pearl was for his wife's birthday  
 C. his wife was anxious to get one  
 D. he was eager to please his wife
- ( ) 22. It was a few days before the man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. returned the pearl to the jeweler  
 B. returned to the shop for another pearl  
 C. had a pair of rings made  
 D. told the jeweler that his wife had lost the pearl
- ( ) 23. When the poorly-dressed lady took out the perfect pearl, the jeweler \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. asked her where she got it  
 B. asked her whether she was going to sell it  
 C. was filled with great surprise and joy  
 D. wondered if it was of the same size and quality
- ( ) 24. The jewelry the poorly-dressed woman sold to the jeweler \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. must be a copied one  
 B. must be the one from generation to generation  
 C. must be the same one that the man had bought from the man  
 D. was really of her own
- ( ) 25. Not until the jeweler phoned the man's hotel, did he realize \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the old lady took the money away  
 B. he paid the old lady \$ 25,000  
 C. he told him the good news  
 D. he was cheated by the two thieves

## Unit 5

### I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

“Fire! Fire!” what terrible words to hear when one wakes up in a strange house in the middle of the night. It was a large, old wooden house and my room was on the top floor. I 1 out of bed, opened the door and stepped 2 into the passage. It was full of thick 3.

I began to run, but I was still only 4. Instead of going towards the stairs, I went into the 5 direction. The smoke grew 6 and I could see flames(火苗) around. The floor became hot under my bare 7. I found an open door and ran into a room to get the window. But 8 I could reach it, one of my feet caught in something 9 and I fell down. The thing I had fallen over felt like a bundle(捆) of clothes, and I picked it up to 10 my face from the smoke and heat. Just then the floor gave away under me and I fell to the floor below with pieces of 11 wood all around me.

I saw a flaming door-way in front, put the bundle over my face and ran. My feet burned me terribly, but I got 12. As I reached the cold 13 outside, my bundle of clothes gave a thin cry. I nearly 14 it in my 15. Then I saw a crowd got together in the street. A woman in a night dress and a 16 man's coat screamed(尖叫) as she saw me and came 17 madly. “My baby!” she cried. The crowd 18 madly as she took the smoke blackened bundle out of my arms. I had some difficulty in 19 her. She was the Mayor's wife, and I had 20 her baby.

- |                      |                 |               |             |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. jumped     | B. stood        | C. got        | D. fell     |
| ( ) 2. A. out        | B. down         | C. up         | D. back     |
| ( ) 3. A. gases      | B. smoke        | C. noise      | D. darkness |
| ( ) 4. A. half-drunk | B. half-dressed | C. half-waken | D. alone    |
| ( ) 5. A. same       | B. right        | C. opposite   | D. next     |
| ( ) 6. A. thicker    | B. taller       | C. less       | D. more     |
| ( ) 7. A. legs       | B. feet         | C. baby       | D. arms     |
| ( ) 8. A. as         | B. after        | C. before     | D. until    |
| ( ) 9. A. hard       | B. useful       | C. small      | D. soft     |
| ( ) 10. A. stop      | B. reach        | C. cover      | D. leave    |
| ( ) 11. A. burnt     | B. dry          | C. lighting   | D. broken   |
| ( ) 12. A. up        | B. through      | C. over       | D. along    |
| ( ) 13. A. water     | B. weather      | C. air        | D. people   |

- ( )14. A. killed                      B. dropped                      C. lost                      D. left
- ( )15. A. joy                      B. excitement                      C. happiness                      D. surprise
- ( )16. A. lent                      B. refused                      C. bought                      D. borrowed
- ( )17. A. jumping                      B. running                      C. crying                      D. laughing
- ( )18. A. talked                      B. laughed                      C. shouted                      D. jumped
- ( )19. A. recognizing                      B. noticing                      C. scolding                      D. finding
- ( )20. A. killed                      B. saved                      C. found                      D. hurt

# I. 阅读理解

阅读上面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( )21. When the fire rose in the middle of the night, the author(作者) was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at home                      B. sleeping  
C. sitting in bed                      D. both A and B
- ( )22. When he stepped out of his room, he found \_\_\_\_\_ full of smoke.  
A. his room                      B. all the rooms  
C. the passage                      D. the top floor
- ( )23. He ran in the wrong direction because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was a stranger                      B. could see nothing  
C. was not full-awake                      D. both A and C
- ( )24. Why did he run into a room?  
A. The door was open.                      B. He wanted to jump out of the window.  
C. He wanted to take something.                      D. The room was not on fire.
- ( )25. He put the bundle over his face and ran in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. save the baby                      B. call for help  
C. protect his face                      D. run quickly



# Unit 6

## I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Henry Smith taught science at the city school. Once he went to a bookshop and 1 some books, most of which were expensive 2. He left them in his car in a 3 street. Then he went and bought some 4 things at other shops. At six o'clock he came 5 to the car. One window was open and the books were 6! Henry drove back to his 7 in Lake Street.

That night he wrote 8 to a newspaper. The next day he went to the 9. On Friday people read an advertisement 10.

### BOOKS WANTED

*Have you any books that you 11 want? I buy old and modern books.*

*Open 12 day on Saturday. Henry Smith, 18 Lake Street.*

Henry stayed at home on Saturday. His 13 visitor came at eight o'clock. Henry took him to the kitchen. At half past nine another 14 arrived. He had a bag under his 15.

"Mr Smith?" the man asked.

"That's right." Henry said. "Can I 16 you?"

"I have some good books. You buy books, don't you?"

"Yes, bring them in. I'll have a look at them."

17 the books were on the table. "Come in now." Henry called out. "And 18 the list."

A policeman came into the dinning-room. He read the titles on the books and 19 on the list in his hand. They were 20.

"Come with me, sir," the policeman said to the man.

- |                   |           |             |                |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. brought | B. bought | C. found    | D. saw         |
| ( ) 2. A. goods   | B. ones   | C. things   | D. shops       |
| ( ) 3. A. broad   | B. busy   | C. long     | D. quiet       |
| ( ) 4. A. other   | B. cheap  | C. funny    | D. valuable    |
| ( ) 5. A. again   | B. home   | C. back     | D. near        |
| ( ) 6. A. covered | B. gone   | C. tied     | D. disappeared |
| ( ) 7. A. school  | B. office | C. bookshop | D. home        |