

sh. Thirty Minutes Every Day

# English Thirty Minutes Every Day



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Minutes Every Day

主编 李后兵

# 天天英语

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30分

高一分册

科学技术有限公司

# 天天英语 30 分(高一分册)

*English Thirty Minutes Every Day (一)*

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## 内 容 简 介

《天天英语 30 分》,共 3 册,分别适合高一、高二和高三学生学习使用。每册 50 个单元,每单元 1 篇完形填空,2 篇阅读理解。每天一个单元,定时 30 分钟完成。

所选文章主要是近期的外文报刊、杂志和电视、电台以及来自英国的实地资料等,再从各地试题中精心选择部分内容,并根据新的需要进行改进。所有文章都注意到内容新颖,贴近中学生生活实际,有时代特色,可读性强。在题目设计上,谨遵高考试题编制原则,试题内容正确,正确答案唯一,难易恰当,思路清晰,注意科学性。答案选择性讲解,言简意赅。

该书由湖北省招生考试杂志社特聘高考研究专家、国家《中学英语新课程标准》研究专家戴浩仁老师担任主编。

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了使您增长知识和才干。

## 前 言

完形填空和阅读理解是高考英语的重头戏,决定着高考英语的成败。而英语学习贵在坚持。为此,我们特编写《天天英语系列丛书》之《天天英语 30 分》,共 3 册,分别适合高一、高二和高三学生学习使用。每册 50 个单元,每单元 1 篇完形填空,2 篇阅读理解。每天一个单元,定时 30 分钟完成。

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在题目设计上,谨遵高考试题编制原则,试题内容正确,正确答案唯一,难易恰当,思路清晰,注意科学性,力求贴近高考。答案选择性讲解,言简意赅,尽量少占篇幅。

参加编写的老师都是工作在教学第一线的,教学经验丰富的高考备考行家。并由英语教育硕士、湖北省招生考试杂志社特聘高考研究专家、国家《中学英语新课程标准》研究专家、2005 年湖北省高考状元学校——襄樊四中的戴浩仁老师担任主编。

编 者

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# Unit 1

## 【完形填空】

One summer evening I was sitting by the open window, reading a good but rather frightening mystery story. After a time it became too dark for me to read easily, 1 I put my book down and got up to switch on one light. I was just about to draw the curtains as well 2 I heard a loud cry of "Help! Help!" It seemed 3 from the trees at the end of the garden. I looked out but it was now too dark to see 4. Almost immediately I heard the cry again. It 5 like a child, although I could not imagine how anybody could need help in our garden, 6 one of the boys of the neighborhood had climbed a tree and could not get down.

I decided, however, that I ought to go out and have a look in the 7, just 8 someone was in trouble. I took the torch which we keep for going down into the cellar, 9 there is no electric light and picked up a strong walking stick, 10 that this might be useful, too. Armed with these, I went out into the garden. Once again I heard 11 cry. There was no doubt that it came from the trees at the end of the garden. "Who's there?" I called 12 as I walked rather nervously, down the path that led to the trees, but there was no answer. With the help of my torch I 13 the whole of that part of the garden and the lower branches of the trees. There was no 14 of anybody or anything. I came to the conclusion that someone was playing a rather silly joke 15 me.

Still feeling rather puzzled, I went back to the house and put 16 the torch and the stick. I had just sat down and begun to read my book again when I was startled (大吃一惊) by the cry of "Help! Help!", 17 time from right behind my shoulder. I dropped my book and jumped up. There, 18 on top of the mantelpiece (壁炉台) was a large green and red bird. It was a parrot! While I was out in the garden, the bird 19 the light in my room and flown in 20 the open window.

- |                        |                   |                     |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. but              | B. so             | C. though           | D. yet            |
| 2. A. as               | B. after          | C. when             | D. whenever       |
| 3. A. to come          | B. coming         | C. came             | D. come           |
| 4. A. clearly anything | B. clear anything | C. anything clearly | D. anything clear |
| 5. A. heard            | B. listened to    | C. sounded          | D. looked         |
| 6. A. before           | B. after          | C. until            | D. unless         |
| 7. A. garden           | B. mantelpiece    | C. room             | D. curtain        |





- |                             |             |             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 8. A. for fear              | B. in case  | C. when     | D. since          |
| 9. A. which                 | B. when     | C. where    | D. in where       |
| 10. A. having been thinking | B. to think |             |                   |
| C. to have thought          | D. thinking |             |                   |
| 11. A. a                    | B. the      | C. an       | D. /              |
| 12. A. out                  | B. on       | C. off      | D. up             |
| 13. A. tested               | B. measured | C. examined | D. noticed        |
| 14. A. sight                | B. sign     | C. scene    | D. sigh           |
| 15. A. with                 | B. on       | C. in       | D. above          |
| 16. A. on                   | B. in       | C. forth    | D. away           |
| 17. A. that                 | B. a        | C. this     | D. one            |
| 18. A. seating              | B. sat      | C. sitting  | D. sit            |
| 19. A. saw                  | B. must see | C. sees     | D. must have seen |
| 20. A. through              | B. cross    | C. across   | D. by             |

### 【阅读理解】

#### A

Nathaniel Heatwole isn't a terrorist. He's a 20-year-old college student who just wanted to make a point about airline security. He aimed to show how easily someone could smuggle (偷带) weapons onto an airplane.

In mid-September, Heatwole hid box cutters, bleach (漂白粉), matches, and modeling clay (橡皮泥) that look like plastic explosives in the bathrooms of two Southwest Airlines planes. The items were discovered nearly a month later during airplane maintenance inspections in New Orleans and Houston.

In an e-mail to the Transportation Security Administration, Heatwole claimed responsibility for smuggling the item aboard in his carry-on luggage. Heatwole, a student at Guilford College in Greensboro, N. C. had made his point. Now federal law enforcement authorities have a different point to make.

Heatwole was charged on October 20 with smuggling weapons onto a commercial airliner. The crime is a felony (重罪) for which Heatwole could face up to 10 years in prison. Heatwole claims he just wanted the government to improve airline safety. His intentions may have been good. Nevertheless, he broke the law. Now he faces the same penalty (处罚) that a terrorist might.

1. Why did Heatwole take some forbidden things onto airplanes?

- A. To show how smart he was.
- B. To make himself famous.
- C. To see whether he would be punished for doing it.



- D. To prove that airplanes have serious security problems.
2. The forbidden things were found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as soon as Heatwole left them onto the two planes  
B. almost a month after he had left them onto the two planes  
C. as soon as the planes landed at the airport of New Orleans and Houston  
D. only after Heatwole claimed responsibility for smuggling the items aboard
3. Which of the following is true?  
A. Heatwole thought what he had done was out of good intention.  
B. Federal law enforcement authorities didn't believe Heatwole's story.  
C. Heatwole failed to show the Transportation Security Administration how serious the security problems are.  
D. The plastic explosives Heatwole took onto the planes were really very dangerous.
4. From the article, we can see that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is for the intentions Heatwole had but against the way he took  
B. doesn't think Heatwole should be punished as a terrorist  
C. only wants to objectively report the fact  
D. supports Heatwole and asks the government to improve airline safety

### B

It was a tale that scared me to death. It was the story of a wife who cannot resist the temptation to open a door she's not supposed to open, a door to a room with the cut-up bodies of former wives. I was 24 when I read it.

But, what happens if we hear a scary (令人恐惧的) tale like this when we're younger? One UK university student recently did a study of this. The result? It showed that messages in these tales can encourage the girls who read them to become victims of abuse (虐待) in later life. "Beauty and the Beast", for example, is said to promote the idea that love can change the nature of a man. But, it may make people who read it more likely to stay with a violent partner. There's the hope that she can change his behavior.

Any brief look at childhood stories will reveal examples of submissive (顺从的) women. They are presented as role models during our younger years. There's the little mermaid (美人鱼), who sacrifices her home, family and fish tail for the love of a human. There's Cinderella, endlessly sweeping floors with a patient smile on her face until she meets the prince. There's Snow White and her home skills used to serve the seven dwarves (小矮人) until she's poisoned by her stepmother. Then she has to sleep on a glass coffin (棺材) until another prince wakes her with a kiss.

The idea that fairytales are harmful to girls is not a new one. Modern ideas are offended by stories that make outer beauty the equal of inner perfection. Or, patient suffering and obedience lead to marriage and riches. Still, remembering the characters and events of these stories does not



necessarily mean they influence our lives.

Deborah Cameron, professor of language and communications at Oxford University, England, has said that children do more complicated things with what they hear and read than we might think. And, the influence of these stories is weakened as a result. "There is a theory that fairytales help children work through their fears. But, many researchers don't agree that the effect lasts into adulthood. That's because we're always changing our view of the world."

5. By the first paragraph, the author intends to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that young girls should not read some fairytales  
B. that some fairytales do no harm to older women  
C. that some fairytales are really scary  
D. her own experience of reading fairytales
6. What message do all the fairytales mentioned in the passage send to the young girls?  
A. Be submissive and you will be happy in the end.  
B. Love can change the nature of a man.  
C. Suffering and happiness go hand in hand in life.  
D. You should sacrifice everything for love.
7. The author herself would most probably agree that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fairytales are harmful to girls  
B. patient suffering and obedience lead to marriage and riches  
C. fairytales do not necessarily influence our later lives  
D. the girls who read some fairytales will be abused in later life
8. What would be the best title for this text?  
A. Fairytales and the happiness of the girls.  
B. Will fairytales harm girls or not?  
C. What are the influences of fairytales?  
D. Fairytales and their messages.

### 【答案及讲解】

#### 完形填空

1. B. 这里用 so 引导的句子是上文所导致的结果。意为“过了一会儿,光线太暗无法阅读下去,因此我放下书起身去开灯。”
2. C. be about to do sth. when... 表示“正准备做某事时突然……”。
3. A. seem 后应该跟动词不定式。
4. C. 本句中 too...to... 表达否定意义,因此用不定代词 anything 表达完全否定,clearly 是副词作状语。
5. C. 这里用系动词 sounded 表示“听起来像”。



6. D. unless“除非”,引导条件状语从句,意为“除非是邻居男孩爬上树而无法下来。”
7. A. 上文第三空所在的句子提示,声音是从花园里传来。
8. B. 这里表示“以防万一有人处于麻烦之中”。
9. C. where 引导定语从句,意思是“在地窖没有电灯”,因此拿起了在下地窖时使用的火把。
10. D. thinking 在这里作伴随状语,表示当时怀有这种想法。
11. B. 这里是再一次提到听到的求助声,故用定冠词。
12. A. call out 表示“大声问是谁”以壮胆。
13. C. “仔细查看”用 examine。
14. B. 仔细查看的结果是没有任何人或任何东西的迹象,所以用 sign。
15. B. play a joke on sb. 系固定短语,意为“捉弄某人”。
16. D. 这里表示作者回去之后把东西收拾好、放好,用 put away。
17. C. 表示上文刚刚听到的声音,用代词 this 代指这一次听到的声音。
18. C. 此句为倒装句,正常语序为: A large green and red bird was sitting on top of the mantel-piece. 一只红绿相间的鸟蹲坐在壁炉的上端。
19. D. 对过去的情况进行肯定推测,用 must have done。
20. A. “从开着的窗户飞进(穿越)”,用介词 through。

### 阅读理解

1. D. 由第一段第二句可知,Heatwole 携带这些违禁物品的目的是为了证实航空公司在安检方面有很严重的问题。
2. B. 由第二段最后一句可知。
3. A. 最后一段第三句表明,heatwole 声称他只是想让政府改进航班的安全措施。
4. C. 综合全文来看,作者是客观地陈述了这个事件,没有一处表达个人对此事的看法。
5. D. 第一段主要是以作者的个人经历来引起下文。
6. A. 通过对文章第三段所举的例子分析,得出的结论就是:顺从才能给人带来幸福的结局。
7. C. 由文章第四段最后一句可知作者的态度,最后一段引用 Deborah Cameron 的话也是为了证明作者的观点。
8. B. 全文主要是为了说明童话 fairytales 对特定人群即女孩的影响,故选 B 项。

## Unit 2

### 【完形填空】

Sometimes I really doubt whether there is love between my parents. They are very busy



working to 1 the family. They don't act in the 2 ways that I read in books or I see on TV. 3 flowers to each other on Valentine's Day is even more 4.

One day, my mother was sewing a quilt(床罩). I 5 sat down beside her and looked at her. "Mom, is there love between you and Dad?" I asked her in a 6 voice.

My mother stopped and raised her head with 7 in her eyes. She didn't answer immediately. Then she 8 her head and continued to sew the quilt. At last my mother said:

"Susan," she said, "Look at this thread. Sometimes it appears, but most of it 9 in the quilt. The thread really makes the quilt strong and 10. If life is a quilt, then love should be a 11. It can hardly be seen anywhere or anytime, but it's really there. Love is 12."

The next spring, my father suddenly got sick seriously. When they returned from the hospital, mother looked rather pale and it seemed 13 of them had had a serious illness. Every day in the morning and dusk, my mother helped my father 14 slowly on the country road. My father had never been so 15. Along the country road, there were many beautiful flowers, green grass and trees. The sun gently glistened through the leaves. All of these 16 the most beautiful picture in the world.

"Dad, how are you feeling now?" I asked him one day. He said gently. "17. I just like walking with your mom. I like this kind of life." 18 his eyes, I know he loves my mother deeply. 19 I thought love meant flowers, gifts and sweet kisses. But from this 20, I understand that love is just a thread in the quilt of our life. Love is inside, making life strong and warm.

- |                       |                      |                        |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. hold            | B. support           | C. live on             | D. keep            |
| 2. A. romantic        | B. friendly          | C. lovely              | D. active          |
| 3. A. Taking          | B. Passing           | C. Buying              | D. Sending         |
| 4. A. no problem      | B. out of question   | C. out of the question | D. in question     |
| 5. A. silently        | B. eagerly           | C. peaceful            | D. anxiously       |
| 6. A. loud            | B. low               | C. gentle              | D. tender          |
| 7. A. interest        | B. fear              | C. excitement          | D. surprise        |
| 8. A. bowed           | B. raised            | C. hang                | D. lowered         |
| 9. A. lost            | B. turned out        | C. disappeared         | D. came up         |
| 10. A. warm           | B. lasting           | C. long                | D. comfortable     |
| 11. A. needle         | B. cloth             | C. thread              | D. sheet           |
| 12. A. in the quilt   | B. out of the quilt  | C. outside             | D. inside          |
| 13. A. either         | B. both              | C. neither             | D. every           |
| 14. A. walk           | B. run               | C. stand               | D. exercise        |
| 15. A. rude           | B. polite            | C. gentle              | D. careful         |
| 16. A. came up        | B. turned up         | C. called up           | D. made up         |
| 17. A. In other words | B. To tell the truth | C. In my opinion       | D. On the contrary |

Mt. Qomolangma was first conquered (征服) in 1953, when Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing, his guide, became the climbers to reach the top. More than 750 times have people tried to conquer the mountain, but not all successful, yet every climber knows the dangers. This



doesn't stop teams of climbers arriving at the base camp every year with the courage of reaching the top.

Two such climbers, and two unlucky ones are Scott Fischer and Rob Hall. Fischer, an American guide with much experience, was lost in a terrible storm which swept across the mountain. A rescue team found him and his friend, but didn't manage to bring Fischer to safety in the terrible conditions because he was dying. New Zealander Rob Hall, another experienced climber and guide, was lost near the top. These two men had something in common: they were both guides and always took a "tour" of less experienced climbers up the mountain.

There is a lot that can go wrong in an action to reach the top of Mt. Qomolangma; a sudden change in weather conditions or a wrong turning. Planes will only be sent to rescue if they have been paid for in advance. In spite of all these there is a business in leading guided tours to the top. Wealthy mountain climbers can now pay 64, 000 or more to achieve their aim.

Many people wonder how guides can hope to look after their inexperienced climbers when they fail to keep themselves alive. Steve Bell, also a guide who has recently led a team to Mt. Qomolangma, believed that they are safer than others, because the guide can ask a weak climber to turn back at any point if he feels that climber is a danger to the team.

Whether these expeditions (远征) are safe or not, many climbers feel they have turned Mt. Qomolangma into a business, like a park for the very rich people. One truth, however, will always remain: it doesn't matter how much money you have, if you make a mistake on Mt. Qomolangma, the possible result will be death.

5. From the passage we can know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. before 1953 people had tried to reach the mountain top over 750 times
- B. it's difficult and dangerous to get to the top of Mt. Qomolangma
- C. only a few climbers become successful
- D. up to now the climbers have conquered the mountain around 750 times

6. In the second paragraph the underlined word "tour" refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. trip
- B. climb
- C. guide
- D. group

7. The plane will be sent to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rescue the climber in danger without rescue prepaid
- B. rescue any climber in danger
- C. show the team with its guide the way to the top
- D. show the team to the safety

8. According to Bell, a good guide had to make a choice at times to \_\_\_\_\_ remain on the way to the top.

- A. the teammates in danger
- B. the teammates in safety
- C. the strong teammates



D. those who are not dangerous

### 【答案及讲解】

#### 完形填空

1. B. support 是“抚养,维持”之意;keep 是“保持”;hold 意为“容纳”;而 live on 表示“以……为食”,都不符合句意。
2. A. 他们从未像我在书中读到,或在电视中看到的那样有浪漫的举止。
3. D. 这句话意为“更不用说在情人节送花这样的事了”。send flowers 是“送花”。
4. C. 根据句意,此处表示“不可能”,用 out of the question;out of question 是“没问题”。
5. A. 我静静地看着她。
6. B. 由上句中的 silently,可以判断此处应是 in a low voice,才能符合语境。
7. D. 听了“我”的问题,母亲应该是感到“惊讶”。
8. A. 上文是 she raised her head,所以 then she bowed her head and continue,bow 表示“低下”;选项 B 的形式不对,应是 hung;lower 有“使……低下”之意,所以都可排除。
9. C. 由上文 Sometimes it appears, but...,所以此处要用 disappear。
10. B. 这些线使被子坚固耐用。lasting 是形容词,表示“耐用的”。
11. C. 如果生活就像一床被子,那么爱就是其中的线。
12. D. 此处意为“爱是内在的”,已经由谈论线和被子升华到了“爱”上。
13. B. 两个人应该用“both”。
14. A. 母亲都会搀扶着父亲在乡村的小路上漫步。
15. C. 父亲从未如此温和过。careful 只是表示“细心”,不符合句意。
16. D. 此句意为“这一切形成了一幅世间最美好的画面”,make up 是“构成,组成”之意;come up 是“出现”;turn up 是“露面”;call up 是“打电话”,都可以排除。
17. B. 说实话,我喜欢与你妈妈一块儿散步的感觉。on the contrary 是“相反地”,不符合句意。
18. B. read 有“读懂”之意,而 watch 和 observe 都表示“观察”,可以排除。
19. A. once 意为“从前,曾经,一度”。
20. D. 此句意为“但是经历了这些后,我理解了……”,experience 表示“经历,阅历”。选项中的 matter 表示“(抽象的)事情”,所以可以排除。

#### 阅读理解

1. D. 文中第二句“报纸上的广告告诉你每天什么时候在什么地方买电影票”,可见他是从报纸上得知这一情况的。
2. B. 上星期一、二、三没去,周四去了又发现人太多,没时间排队等待,周五坐 taxi 去了,但票已卖完,他去过两次。
3. C. 星期三坐公共汽车去,路上花了正好 20 分钟,本题可以直接从文中找到答案。





4. B. 上次来,人太多白跑一趟;这次来,没见有人排队,心中如释重负,心想总算可以顺利买到票了。可见 relieved 意思是感到高兴。
5. B. 人类 1953 年第一次征服珠峰,但在此之前有多少次,文中没讲,文中的 750 多次指迄今为止人们的尝试,所以, A 和 D 都不对,并非所有的都成功,有人成功有人失败,但 C 所说的成功者很少也不对。
6. B. 本题猜测词义,文中所说的 tour 显然与攀登珠峰不无关系,因此其他选项的词义都不对。
7. C. 本题的答案在第三段。当天气变坏或队员走错路线 (a wrong turning) 时飞机会出去救援,须先给钱,过后才 leading guided tours to the top (把有向导带队的攀登者引向山顶)。
8. C. 看第四段最后一句,当爬山者觉得自己很虚弱,觉得自己对队友是威胁时,向导就随时让他们打道回府,因而那些身体强壮者就留下来了。

## Unit 3

### 【完形填空】

As a child, there was nothing I liked better than Sunday afternoons at my grandfather's farm. 1 by miles of winding stone walls, the house provided 2 hours of fun for a city kid.

I can still remember one 3 when I was eight years old. I'd wanted 4 anything to be allowed to climb the walls surrounding the property. The walls were old; some stones were 5, others loose. Still, my yearning to scramble across those walls 6 so strong that finally, one spring afternoon, I took all my 7 and entered the living room, where the 8 had gathered after Sunday dinner.

"I, I want to climb the stone walls," I said hesitantly. 9 a chorus went up from the women in the room. "Heavens, no!" they cried. "You'll hurt yourself!" I wasn't too 10; the response (回应) was just as I'd expected. But 11 I could leave the room, I was 12 by my grandfather's loud voice. "Now 13 just a minute," I heard him say. "Let the boy climb the stone walls. He has to learn to do things 14."

For the next two hours I climbed those old walls and had the time of my 15. Later I told my grandfather about my 16. I'll never forget what he said. "Fred," he said, smiling, "you made this day a (an) 17 day just by being yourself. Always remember, there's only one person in this whole world like you, and I like you exactly as you are."

Many years have passed since then, and today I 18 the television program Mister