



中学生英语 四合一阅读组合训练

首字母填空 完形填空 阅读理解 任务型阅读

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八年级

中学生英语 ▶ 四合一阅读 ▶ 组合训练

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前言

Preface

全日制义务教育《英语课程标准》明确指出,初中三个年级(即七年级到九年级)的学生除英语教材外,课外阅读量应分别达到4万词以上,10万词以上以及15万词以上。由此可见,《英语课程标准》对初中学生的英语阅读能力提出了较高要求。中考阅读是由“完形填空、阅读理解、任务型阅读和首字母填空”四大板块组成,占全卷(96分)的50分。

完形填空是一种以测试学生英语综合应用能力为目的的题型。它根据测试的需要,将一篇短文中的若干部分“掏空”,要求被测试者从所提供的选项中选出最佳答案。完形填空题的两空之间一般相隔7—10个词,短文第一个句子和最后一个句子一般不设填空题。初中英语完形填空正由传统单一的客观题型(四选一)逐步变成首字母填空这种主观题型。

阅读理解也是一种以测试学生英语综合应用能力为目的的题型。它根据测试的需要,将一篇短文设计成若干个问题,要求被测试者从所提供的选项(四选一)中选出最佳答案。阅读理解主要考查学生阅读理解、归纳概括、逻辑推理以及对材料的评估能力等。在阅读技巧上,学生要了解文章的个别词或句子、文章的某个细节或情节、文章的主题、文章的背景知识、文章的结论或结局、文章所含的寓意等。

任务型阅读要求学生在任务的引导下展开阅读,问题设置不仅具有真实性、情境性和开放性,而且还有很强的交际性,它改变过去阅读理解“单向信息输入”的模式,侧重“主动信息输出”。任务型阅读考查学生的思维能力、分析能力、词汇能力以及挖掘语言含义的能力,它要求学生在把握原文的基础上进行信息的重组和加工,运用规范准确的语言完成相应的图表。任务型阅读主要考查学生收集信息、整理信息、处理信息和运用信息的能力,实质是考查学生“用语言做事”的能力。

首字母填空也称为限制型完形填空。它的特点是将一篇文章中若干个词“掏空”,留下该词的首字母,它既作为提示又作为限制,让学生根据短文的意思把单词拼写正确,使文章连贯。学生们在通读全文,掌握大意的前提下,采用先易后难,再逐项填空的应试策

前言

Preface

略,做题时要通过字里行间来捕捉信息,既要理清逻辑,又要综合考虑,最后通过复读全文来消除疏漏。

《中学生英语四合一阅读组合训练·八年级》根据学生的认知发展水平,以《英语课程标准》为依据,以单元为形式,每个单元由完形填空、阅读理解、任务型阅读和首字母填空四大板块组成,理念新颖,定位准确;设计独特,题型丰富;材料鲜活,难易适当;突显文化,解析详尽,是适合初中学生使用的综合阅读训练材料,具有一定的实用价值。本书还力图在培养学生英语阅读习惯、提升阅读速度、掌握阅读策略、打开阅读思路、提高阅读能力等方面进行有益的尝试。

黄侃(江苏省特级教师 南京一中)

2014年05月

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1

完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
西部小镇的发展	记叙文	★★	4分钟

I am 27 years old. I 1 born in 1987 in a town in the west of China.

I have lived there all 2 life, but sometimes I 3 my holidays in Chengdu. My town is not 4 it. We built the town from 1992 to 1997. In those days we could walk from one side to 5 in about fifteen minutes. There 6 two schools but 7 big factories.

Then in 2000 they built two factories and 8 new people came to our town. 9 factories are very big and I have a job in one of 10.

- () 1. A. am B. have
C. was D. were
- () 2. A. his B. my
C. your D. its
- () 3. A. am spending B. spend
C. am passing D. pass
- () 4. A. at B. on
C. in D. to
- () 5. A. another B. the other
C. other D. one other
- () 6. A. is B. are
C. was D. were
- () 7. A. no B. some
C. two D. none

- () 8. A. a lot of B. much
C. a lot D. few
- () 9. A. All the B. The all
C. Both the D. The both
- () 10. A. they B. them
C. their D. this

2

阅读理解

阅读下列材料,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
“小杰克逊”王一鸣	记叙文	★★	4分钟

Hello! I'm Wang Yiming. I'm five. I am from China. People call me Xiaobao. Hip-pop dancing is my favourite. I imitate (模仿) Michael Jackson. My mother Bian Aiqing is a photographer.

I performed on "The Ellen Show", a USA TV talk show hosted by comedian Ellen DeGeneres, in February. The moment I met DeGeneres, I gave him a big hug and a lollipop (棒棒糖).

Unlike most other child stars, I did not learn dancing just to perform. I like dancing best because it makes me really happy.

- () 1. What's the host's full name?
A. Ellen. B. Michael Jackson.
C. Ellen DeGeneres. D. Wang Yiming.
- () 2. Where is Ellen DeGeneres?
A. In China. B. In England.
C. In the USA. D. In Canada.

- () 3. Who is Michael Jackson?
A. He is a dancer.
B. He is a comedian.
C. He is a host.
D. He is a child.
- () 4. Where's Wang Yiming from?
A. He is from China.
B. He is from England.
C. He is from Japan.
D. He is from the USA.

B

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
健康饮食的建议	说明文	★★	5 分钟

Parents today worry about their children's diets. Some doctors give the following advice:

1. Teenagers shouldn't eat too much junk food.
2. Teenagers shouldn't eat food with too much salt. Salt can cause high blood pressure in the future.
3. Teenagers should eat food with less fat, oil and sugar.
4. Teenagers need to eat some fruits and vegetables every day. Fruits and vegetables are rich in vitamins and have little fat.
5. Teenagers need to drink more milk. Milk will help their bones grow.
6. Teenagers need to eat breakfast every day. This is good for their bodies and minds.

- () 1. According to the doctor's advice, what does junk food include?
A. Milk and vitamins.
B. Fruits and sugar.
C. Vegetables and salt.
D. Fat, oil, salt and sugar.
- () 2. In this passage, doctors think that teen-

agers should eat more _____.

- A. food with no vitamins
B. fat and sugar
C. vegetables and fruits
D. salt and oil

- () 3. The best title for this passage is "_____".
A. Bad Habits
B. Junk Food
C. Unhealthy Food
D. Advice on Healthy Eating

C

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
《喜羊羊与灰太狼》	说明文	★★	5 分钟

Hello, my dear friends, today here's a funny cartoon for you. It is a Chinese cartoon. Its name is *Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf*.

In this cartoon, there are some goats and some wolves. Pleasant Goat is the leading role (主角). He likes playing football and running. He runs faster than the other goats. Pretty Goat likes making clothes and growing flowers. She is very beautiful. Lazy Goat is clever, but he doesn't like doing sports. He likes sleeping best. Force Goat (沸羊羊) is stronger than the other goats. Warm Goat is the class monitor at school. Slow Goat is 68 years old. He is older than the other goats. He is the village head. Every goat has a lovely pet. Big Big Wolf wants to eat sheep. Red Wolf is Big Big Wolf's wife. She is very bad. Banana Wolf is nice. He is the friend of goats. He likes eating bananas very much.

- () 1. _____ doesn't like sports.
A. Lazy Goat B. Force Goat
C. Warm Goat D. Happy Goat
- () 2. Pretty Goat likes _____.

- A. playing football B. sleeping
C. making clothes D. eating bananas
- () 3. _____ is the goats' friend.
A. Big Big Wolf B. Banana Wolf
C. Red Wolf D. Grey Wolf
- () 4. There are _____ goats in the passage.
A. four B. five
C. six D. seven
- () 5. Which is NOT right?
A. Happy Goat runs slower than other sheep.
B. Slow Goat is older than the other sheep.
C. Warm Goat has a lovely pet.
D. Red Wolf is Big Big Wolf's wife.

3

任务型阅读

阅读下面短文,根据所读短文内容,完成表格。

注意:每个空格一个单词。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
找笔友	记叙文	★★★	6 分钟

My name is Jane. My job is to write and report stories and newsletters for a magazine. I love travelling and hope to visit Great Britain one day. I'd like a penfriend from London, who is interest-

ed in discussing the differences between Europe and Asia. I love listening to pop music and playing football.

I am Manuel. I'm a businessman and have a large company with many workers, clerks, and wealth. I would like to find a penfriend who is also a businessman, lives in North America and likes making much money. I like using the Internet.

I am working in a university. I speak English, French and Russian. My family name is Jackson but my students usually call me Sarah. I'd like a penfriend who is interested in language learning working in Oxford University. I don't like using computers for learning and I believe that true language learning can only happen in a classroom.

I am Peter and interested in the differences between East Europe and North America. I love riding my horse Jackie and listening to jazz. I usually get up at 7 o'clock and go to school around 7:30 in the morning. I want to find a penfriend who has the same interest as me living in Sydney.

Cindy is my first name. I am working in a travel agency. Sometimes I am called Miss Guide when I am working. I'd like to find a penfriend who is interested in travelling and comes from Europe. I like playing the piano and listening to jazz. I am interested in history, but I don't like discussing languages.

First name	Job	Hobbies	Penfriend from	Penfriend's hobbies
Jane	1	Travelling, pop music and 2 football	London	Discussing the differences between Europe and 3
Manuel	Businessman	Using the 4	North America	Liking to make a lot of 5
6	Teacher	Teaching	Oxford University	Loving language learning 7 in Oxford University
Peter	Student	Riding a horse and listening to 8	9	Loving riding a horse and listening to jazz
Cindy	10	Playing the piano, listening to jazz, history	Europe	Liking travelling

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

4

首字母填空

根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词,使短文完整、通顺。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
用手机联系朋友的经历	记叙文	★★★	6分钟

Mobile phone is a useful thing, but maybe I don't know h 1 to use it. Sometimes it makes things difficult for me.

One day I wanted to see my friend nearby. I could get to his house in five m 2, but I looked at my mobile phone and thought it would be b 3 to ring him up. So I r 4 him for the first time, but the line was busy. Five minutes later, there was an answer, but it was the wrong

number. Then I tried a 5 and this time I got an answer from him.

I asked him if he was at home in the afternoon. And he said—at least I thought he said—he would be at home a 6 the afternoon. So I went to his house, but then I found nobody in. I called him again. This time I got so a 7 that I s 8, “You are not at home? But you just told me over the telephone that you would be at home all the afternoon!”

He answered, “No, I said, ‘I will n 9 be at home all the afternoon.’”

I went back to my house, sat down in front of the mobile phone and looked at it. What e 10 could I do? Nothing!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

1

完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
中国学生的困境	说明文	★★	6分钟

Xiao Qiang, a 12-year-old Chinese boy, has too many activities. His father 1 him away from school four afternoons a week and drives him across town to practice. "I do most of my 2 in the car when we are 3 to practice, and I have to do the rest(剩余的) when I get home. I am too tired, and I just want to sleep," he said.

"More and more kids become unhappy 4 they have too many activities to do," said Mr Wang, an expert(专家) of Children Development. 41% of the children aged 9—13 said they felt 5 most of the time, and more than 75% of them said that they wished they had more 6 to play.

"Over-scheduling(过量的课程安排) is a growing problem for Chinese families," said Mr Wang. It is not good for both kids and their parents. More families eat dinner 7 or often eat fast food 8 their way to drawing or music lessons. We all know it is important for kids to learn how to relax. If they don't learn that now, it will be more difficult to learn when they get 9. Kids need time to relax. Parents should 10 about what is right for kids.

- () 1. A. take B. takes
C. took D. has taken

- () 2. A. sports B. business
C. homework D. housework
() 3. A. riding B. flying
C. walking D. driving
() 4. A. but B. of
C. because D. so
() 5. A. excited B. interested
C. worried D. dangerous
() 6. A. great time B. full time
C. right time D. free time
() 7. A. slowly B. quickly
C. quietly D. happily
() 8. A. on B. by
C. in D. across
() 9. A. taller B. stronger
C. older D. better
() 10. A. hear B. think
C. look D. tell

2

阅读理解

阅读下列材料,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
电视的威力	说明文	★★	5分钟

Television has taken the place of schools as the main educator in America. There are several reasons for this. First, there is the number of hours. While Americans spend about 13,000 hours in schools, they spend 15,000 to 16,000 hours in

front of a TV set. Second is the age at which viewers start watching TV. People start watching and understanding TV at about the age of 3, which is several years before they start to do school work. Finally, there is the number of viewer. About 90,000,000 young people are attending school, but most of the Americans watch TV every day. It seems, then, that TV shows are taking the place of teachers and professors as the educators in America.

- () 1. The main idea of the passage is _____.
 A. TV is more important than school
 B. fewer and fewer children go to school
 C. there is not a school which has no TV set in America
 D. TV plays a great part in American people's life
- () 2. How many reasons that television has become the main educator are mentioned in the passage?
 A. Two. B. Three.
 C. Four. D. Five.
- () 3. The first reason shows that _____.
 A. now children go to school less often than their parents did
 B. in his life an American spends more time watching TV than at school
 C. a TV program usually gives lessons of 15,000—16,000 hours
 D. parents think 13,000 hours of school is not enough
- () 4. In America, a child starts going to school _____.
 A. when he is 13
 B. when he is about 6 or 7
 C. when he is able to understand TV
 D. after he starts to do school work
- () 5. Every day in America _____.
 A. teachers and professors watch TV

- B. 90,000,000 young people watch TV
 C. not only young people watch TV
 D. 15,000—16,000 people watch TV

B

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
咖啡 VS 咖啡冰激凌	记叙文	★★	6 分钟

The most interesting part of the town was the market, where there were a lot of cafes, restaurants and small shops full of kinds of cheap goods. At this time of the year it was not crowded. It was a lovely day with only a few little white clouds in the sky. It was not hot, as it sometimes was during the summer, but pleasantly warm.

Edward and Ann sat at a table outside one of the cafes. After they had been sitting there enjoying the sunlight for a few minutes, a young waiter, not much more than a boy, came to take their order. He spoke no English, but pointed at the menu with a smile. They thought they had managed to make him understand that all they wanted was ice-cream. There were few flavors: coffee and orange, and they both chose coffee. "I love coffee ice-cream," said Ann.

After a little while the waiter returned. He was carrying a big tray which he set down very carefully on the table in front of Edward and Ann. There were two cups of coffee and two ice-creams on the tray.

"We didn't want coffee," said Edward angrily, "but coffee ice-cream. He ought to be able to understand some English."

The waiter smiled and looked pleased.

"No," said Ann laughing, "it is his country. We ought to be able to speak his language."

- () 1. The weather that day was _____.
 A. hot and cloudy

- B. sunny and warm
C. warm and cloudy
D. cold and cloudy
- () 2. The waiter _____.
A. was a little younger than a boy
B. was only a boy
C. was a little older than a boy
D. looked like a boy
- () 3. The waiter brought them _____.
A. ice-cream instead of coffee
B. coffee with ice-cream in it
C. coffee as well as ice-cream
D. coffee but no ice-cream
- () 4. It seems that the waiter _____.
A. liked playing jokes
B. didn't speak clearly
C. was unable to speak
D. had made a mistake
- () 5. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. The waiter was a native speaker.
B. The story took place in England.
C. Edward and Ann were doing shopping.
D. Edward and Ann were angry because they couldn't get what they had wanted.

C

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
手机的困扰	说明文	★★★	6 分钟

Mobile phones have become a problem for middle schools. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone used among children has become a problem for the school this year. Several children have got mobile phones as Christmas

gifts, and more students will want them.

Bluett, an official, said mobile phone use is a distraction to students during school hours and it also gives teachers so much trouble in their classrooms. Teachers were also saying that sometimes students might use phone messages to cheat during exams.

She said some schools had tried to ban mobile phones at school. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't get in touch with their children.

Many teachers said students should not have mobile phones at school, but if there was a good reason, they could leave their phones at school offices. They also said there were many reasons why the students should not have mobile phones at school: They were easy to lose and were a distraction from studies.

Many people said that they understood why parents would want their children to have mobile phones, but they thought schools should let the students know when they could use their mobile phones.

- () 1. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones _____.
A. because they are students
B. when they are free
C. when they are at school
D. because they are children
- () 2. We know from the passage that some children get mobile phones from _____.
A. the makers and sellers
B. the passers-by and strangers
C. their parents and friends
D. some mobile phone users
- () 3. What does the underlined word "cheat"

mean in the passage?

- A. 聊天 B. 核对
C. 查询 D. 作弊

() 4. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't _____ during schools hours.

- A. use their mobile phones
B. leave their mobile phones at school offices
C. help the teachers with their work
D. get in touch with their children

() 5. The passage tells us that _____.

- A. students shouldn't have mobile phones at school except for some special reasons
B. it is impossible to ban students from using mobile phones at school
C. some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't teach their children how to use mobile phones during school hours
D. parents should teach their children how to use mobile phones during school hours

3

任务型阅读

阅读下面短文,根据所读短文内容,回答下面的问题。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
上帝会救我的	记叙文	★★	6 分钟

One year there was a terrible flood in a small town. For a week it rained heavily every day. The river rose and burst its banks. The whole town was flooded.

Most of the people escaped from the flood in boats. One old man, however, didn't want to go with them. He sat on the roof of his house and waited for the water to go down.

He was very religious. "I shall stay here," he said. "God will save me."

The rain continued. The floodwater rose higher and higher. Soon the water reached the roof of the man's house.

Two neighbours rowed a boat up to the man's house, trying to save him. "Come with us," they said. "The water is still rising. You'll be drowned." The old man shook his head. "No," he said. "God will save me." Sadly, the men rowed away. *They thought the old man was crazy, but there was nothing they could do.* Soon the water covered the roof of the old man's house.

A helicopter arrived and the pilot put down a rope. "Climb up," he shouted to the old man. "The water is still rising. You'll be drowned." But the old man still didn't want to leave his house. "God will save me," he cried, and the helicopter flew away.

The next day, the old man drowned in the rising water. He went to heaven. When he saw God, he asked, "God, why didn't you save me from the rising water? I was waiting for you all the time!" God shouted angrily, "Fool! I sent a boat and even a helicopter to save you, but you refused!"

1. Why didn't the old man want to leave his house?

2. How did the two men try to save the old man?

3. What's the meaning of "roof" in Chinese?

4. 将斜体部分的句子翻译成汉语。

5. From the passage we know that the old man is very _____.

4

首字母填空

根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词,使短文完整、通顺。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
智擒小偷	记叙文	★★★	6 分钟

One Thursday afternoon, Mrs Clarke locked the door and went to the women's club as usual. When she came home she f 1 something unusual. Had someone got in? There was no sign of forced entry(强行进入). Had a 2 been taken? She found her camera and watch missing.

The following Thursday she went o 3 at her usual time, but she didn't go to the club. Instead, she took a s 4 walk in a park nearby and came home. She let herself in through the back door and sat down to wait and see what would happen.

It was 4 o'clock w 5 the bell rang. Mrs Clarke was making tea at that moment. The bell rang again. But Mrs Clarke didn't go to a 6 it. Then she heard her letter-box being opened. Mrs Clarke moved quietly towards the door w 7 a kettle(壶) of boiling water. A piece of wire(电线) appeared through the letter-box and then a hand. The wire turned a 8 caught around the knob(旋钮) on the door lock.

Mrs Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the h 9. A sharp cry was heard outside as the wire fell to the floor. Before long, two p 10 came and caught the thief.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

1

完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
贫困孩子的好消息	说明文	★★	5分钟

There is good news for the children in poor areas. We may still remember the girl 1 big eyes. Her big eyes are 2 us her dream: I wish to go to 3 ! In China, there are still 4 girls and boys like her. They want to go to school, but their 5 are poor. If the family has two or three children, it's harder to 6 the money for all the children. So the parents often ask 7 to stay at home, and the boys to go to school.

Now they needn't 8 about the money. From 2006 children can go to school for free. In some poor places they don't have to pay for books and other things. Some of them can even get money from the government(政府) to make their life 9 . Soon all the children in the countryside can go to school for free. All families are happy with the news. It is 10 wonderful.

- () 1. A. with B. on
C. to D. in
- () 2. A. saying B. telling
C. speaking D. talking
- () 3. A. work B. bed
C. school D. sleep
- () 4. A. many B. much
C. a lot D. lot of
- () 5. A. schools B. cities
C. houses D. families

- () 6. A. pay B. take
C. buy D. lend
- () 7. A. teachers B. boys
C. girls D. children
- () 8. A. look B. find
C. worry D. worried
- () 9. A. better B. shorter
C. longer D. worse
- () 10. A. not B. never
C. hardly D. really

2

阅读理解

阅读下列材料,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

题目	体裁	难度	建议用时
聪明的编辑	记叙文	★★	5分钟

A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor. After a few weeks the story was returned to her. The lady was angry. She wrote to the editor:

"Dear Sir, yesterday you sent back a story of mine. How do you know that the story is not good? You didn't read it. Before I sent you the story, I pasted together pages 18, 19 and 20. This was the test to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were still pasted together. Is this the way you read all the stories that are sent to you?"

The editor wrote back, "Dear Madam, at breakfast when I open an egg I don't have to eat