

The stories in this second series of L. A. Hill's widely known **Stories for Reproduction** are all new. Each story is followed not only by comprehension questions but also by a variety of other exercises.

**Intermediate Stories for Reproduction 2** contains 30 stories, each about 150 words long with a page of exercises opposite each story. Vocabulary is restricted to L. A. Hill's 1500-headword level, and the grammatical structures are also strictly controlled. A word list is included at the end of the book.

The four books in the series are:

- Introductory Stories for Reproduction 2** (750-headword level)
- Elementary Stories for Reproduction 2** (1000-headword level)
- Intermediate Stories for Reproduction 2** (1500-headword level)
- Advanced Stories for Reproduction 2** (2075-headword level)



**L.A.Hill**

# **INTERMEDIATE STORIES FOR REPRODUCTION**

# **2**



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1



Two Mexicans had accused each other of cheating, and both of them were getting angrier and angrier.

'I'll kill you!' shouted José.

Miguel laughed rudely and answered, 'You could never kill me; but I could kill you!'

'Just try!' José shouted back. 'We'll fight a duel in the park at five o'clock tomorrow morning.'

'No, not in the park,' Miguel answered. 'The police might see or hear us there. Let's go out to a quiet place in the country.'

'All right,' said José, 'I accept. Let's go to San Antonio by the first train tomorrow morning. That's where I usually fight my duels.'

'I do too,' answered Miguel.

The next morning they went to the railway station together, and José bought a return ticket, but Miguel bought a single one.

'Ho, ho!' said José, 'so you don't expect to return? I always get a return ticket.'

'I never do,' answered Miguel calmly. 'I always use my opponent's other half.'

*Words outside the 1500: duel, opponent*

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why were the two Mexicans so angry?
2. Why didn't Miguel want to fight the duel in the park?
3. Where did they fight it?
4. Why did José buy a return ticket?
5. Why did Miguel buy a single one?

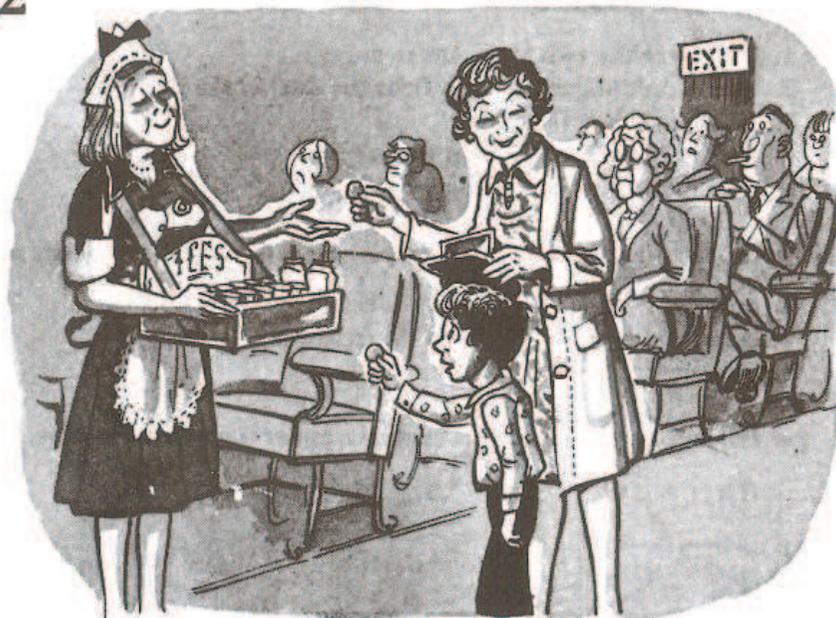
B. *Opposites.* What words in the story on page 4 mean the opposite of:

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. anxiously    | 4. refuse     |
| 2. being honest | 5. separately |
| 3. politely     |               |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. They went to a quiet place in the country.
2. He went back to the station alone.
3. Two Mexicans began shouting at each other.
4. Miguel took the ticket out of José's pocket.
5. Miguel shot José.
6. They went to the railway station together.



Mrs. Evans went to a large local cinema one summer afternoon. Half-way through the wonderful film there was the usual interval, so that people could buy sweets, chocolates and ice-cream.

Mrs. Evans rarely bought anything in the cinema, but this time she was feeling hot, so she thought, 'I'll have an ice-cream to cool me. I certainly need it.' Quite a lot of the audience were waiting to buy ice-creams from the girl who was selling them, so Mrs. Evans waited for her turn.

There was a small boy in front of her. When it was his turn, he offered the girl ten pence and asked for an ice-cream, but they cost twenty pence, so the girl said, 'I want another ten pence, please.'

The small boy put the coin back in his pocket, put his hand in another pocket, took out another ten pence coin and offered that to the girl.

Mrs. Evans was so amused that she paid the other ten pence herself.

*Words outside the 1500: interval, coin*

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Mrs. Evans decide to have an ice-cream in the cinema?
2. Why did she have to wait before she could buy it?
3. Why did the girl ask the small boy for more money?
4. What did the boy do then?
5. Why did Mrs. Evans help him?

B. Which words in the story on page 6 mean:

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. big                   | 4. people in a theatre or cinema |
| 2. make less hot         | 5. should be able to             |
| 3. not at all frequently |                                  |

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 6.

A man was boasting to a stranger about the beer in his town. 'Why is it so ...?' the stranger asked. 'Is it stronger than the ... beer?'

'It ... is!' said the ... man. 'I've ... found a stronger one. A friend of mine was at a cinema, and ... through the film, during the ... , he went to the bar and had a few glasses of it to ... himself, because he felt hot. Then he went into the cinema again.'

'Well, and what's so wonderful about that?' asked the stranger, putting a ... down as a tip for the barman.

'When he went in again, he found that there was a different film and a different ... , and when he asked one of them, he discovered that it was the next night!'



A clerk who worked in a small office in a factory discovered that there were so many files in his room that there was not room for any more. Also, each file was so full that it was impossible to add any more papers to it.

'Well,' he thought, 'every week I have to find room for several hundred letters, so something will have to be done about this.'

He thought and thought, and then decided to send a note to his manager explaining what had happened and asking him for his permission to go through the old files and to take out and destroy all letters which were no longer of any use.

The next day he received a note from the manager in answer to his. It said, 'All right, you have permission to do as you suggest, but you must make copies of all letters before destroying them.'

Word outside the 1500: file

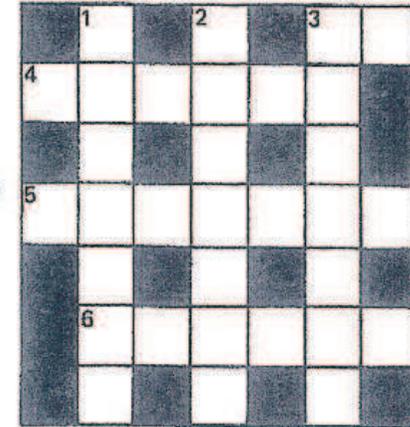
A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the clerk want to destroy some of the papers in his office?
2. Which ones did he want to destroy?
3. What did he do before he started to destroy them?
4. What did the manager say he could do?

B. Do this puzzle.

Across:

3. The clerk had to find room for . . . many letters each week that he wasn't able to manage at all.
4. A . . . letter is one that you received a short time ago.
5. The clerk had to put hundreds of these in his files each week.
6. When the clerk looked . . . his small office, there were files everywhere.



Down:

1. Three or more.
2. The clerk wanted to do this to all useless papers.

3. The clerk would need another room for . . . the copies of all the letters which he destroyed.

C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space.

*don't need to, have to, must, mustn't*

'If you are driving along a road and you see a red light in front of you, you . . . stop. You . . . go on until the light changes to green.'

'I . . . remember that. I . . . have an accident during my first driving lesson, . . . I?'

'No, you . . .'

'Are you in a hurry?'

'No, I . . . be home until 6, although we can get there earlier if you want.'

'I . . . be home at 6.30 to cook the dinner. I . . . be late, because the children are bringing some friends. But I . . . start cooking till 6.30, so if we get back to your house with the car at 6, it'll be all right for me.'



Len and Jim worked for the same company. One day, Len lent Jim \$20, but then Jim left his job and went to work in another town without paying Len back his \$20.

Len did not see Jim for a year, and then he heard from another friend that Jim was in town and staying at the Central Hotel, so he went to see him there late in the evening.

He found out the number of Jim's room from the clerk at the desk downstairs and went up to find him. When he got to the room, he saw Jim's shoes outside the door, waiting to be cleaned.

'Well, he must be in,' he thought, and knocked at the door. There was no answer.

He knocked again. Then he said, 'I know you're in, Jim. Your shoes are out here.'

'I went out in my slippers,' answered a voice from inside the room.

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why couldn't Len ask Jim to pay him back sooner?
2. How did Len find out that Jim was at the Central Hotel?
3. How did he find out which Jim's room was?

4. Why had Jim put his shoes outside his door?
5. How did Len know that Jim hadn't really gone out in his slippers?

**B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.**

1. Len owed Jim some money.
2. Jim owed Len some money.
3. Jim went to visit Len in a hotel.
4. Len went to visit Jim in a hotel.
5. Len knew that Jim was in his room because his slippers were in.
6. Len knew that Jim was in his room because his shoes were outside.
7. Jim did not speak to Len.
8. Jim spoke to Len after he had knocked at the door once.
9. Jim spoke to Len after he had knocked at the door twice.
10. Len was inside the room.
11. Jim was inside the room.

**C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture. If both sentences are right, write both of them down.**

1. a. This is Jim. He is putting on his boots.
- b. This is Jim. He is putting his boots on.



2. a. Jim is getting a horse on now.
- b. Jim is getting on a horse now.

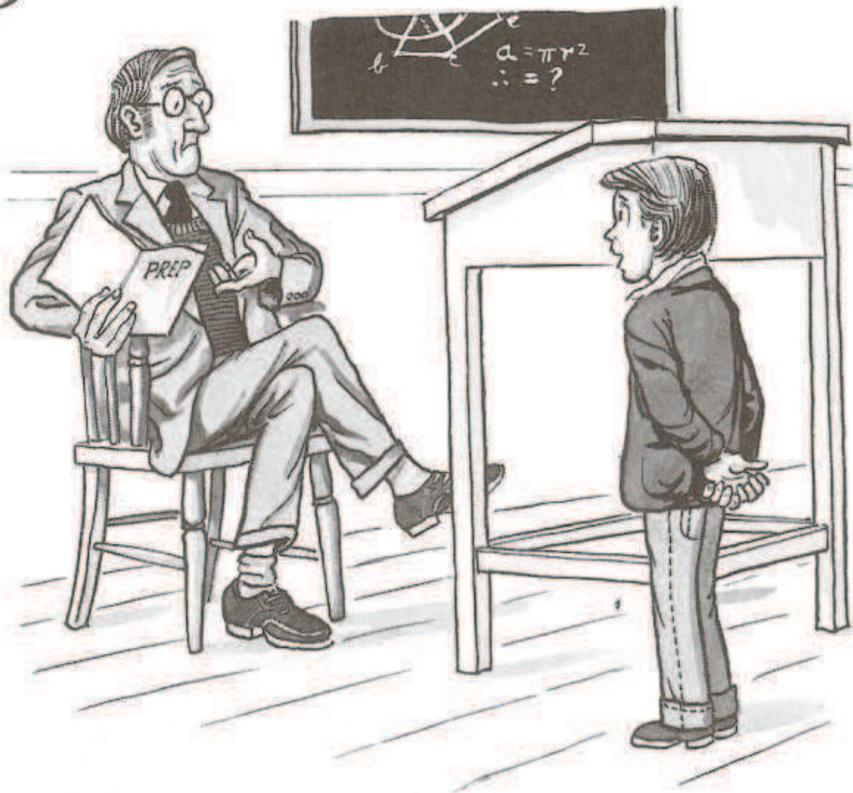


3. a. Now Jim is getting his boots off.
- b. Now Jim is getting off his boots.



4. a. Jim has cleaned his shoes now.
- b. Jim is having his shoes cleaned now.





Timothy was ten years old. He was not a very good pupil, and he did not like having to do homework, because he preferred to do other things in his free time. Frequently he did not do his homework, and when he did do it, he always made a lot of mistakes.

Then one day, his mathematics teacher looked at Timothy's homework and saw that he had got all his sums right. He was very pleased—and rather surprised. He called Timothy to his desk and said to him, 'You got all your homework right this time, Timothy. What happened? Did your father help you?'

Usually Timothy's father did help him with his homework, but the evening before this, he had not been able to, because he had not been at home, so Timothy answered, 'No, sir. He was busy last night, so I had to do it all myself.'

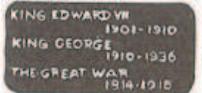
### A. Answer these questions.

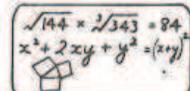
1. What kind of homework did Timothy's teachers expect to see from him?
2. Why was one of his teachers surprised one day?
3. What did he think had happened?
4. Did Timothy usually do his homework alone?
5. When Timothy's father helped him with his homework, did he get all of it right?

### B. Opposites. Write these sentences. Put one word in each empty space.

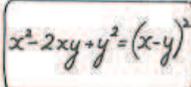
1. Timothy isn't free this evening: he is . . . . He is doing his homework.
2. Timothy didn't get his sums right frequently. He got them right very . . . .
3. Timothy was an honest boy. He was never . . . .
4. Timothy's teacher didn't think it was possible that he had done his homework without help. He thought it was . . . .
5. Timothy wasn't ashamed of his homework that day: he was . . . of it.

### C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

At our , we are studying ,

,  and . My brother

is good at , my sister is good at ,

and I am good at , so we help each other. When

I finish my examinations, I want to go to the  of

Education to become a University 



Two sailors who had just finished a long voyage went home to their village and decided to have a few drinks in the bar there. When they had had enough, they came out into the street to look for something amusing to do, but it was a very quiet place, and nothing interesting ever happened there, so they could not find anything.

But at last, while they were standing in the market-place outside the bar, they saw a village boy coming slowly towards them. He was leading a donkey by a rope, so the sailors decided that they would have a joke with him.

'Hullo,' one of the sailors said to the boy. 'Why does your brother have to have a rope round his neck when he goes for a walk with you?'

'To stop him joining the navy,' the boy answered at once.

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Where was the bar which the sailors had some drinks in?
2. Why couldn't they find anything amusing to do at first?
3. What was the boy who appeared at last doing?
4. Who had a rope round his neck?
5. Why did the boy say, 'To stop him joining the navy', and not 'the army' or 'the air force'?

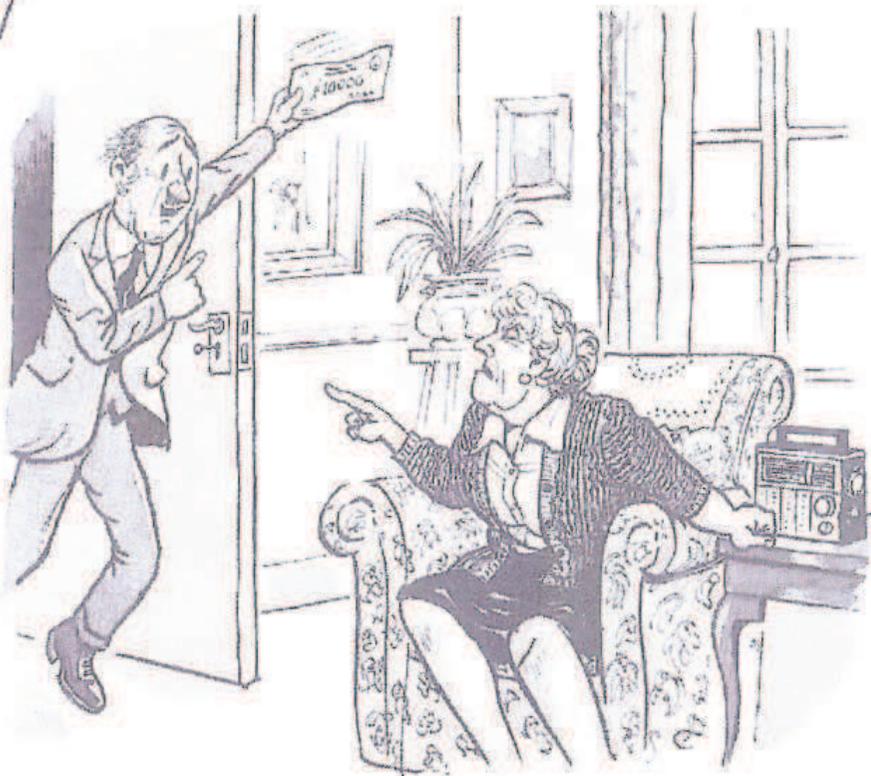
**B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers down.**

1. Where did the two sailors live?
  - a. In a street outside a bar.
  - b. In a village.
  - c. In an interesting town.
2. What was the village like?
  - a. It was quiet.
  - b. It was amusing.
  - c. It was interesting.
3. Why did the sailors speak to the boy?
  - a. Because they wanted him to join the navy.
  - b. Because he had their donkey.
  - c. Because they wanted to have a joke with him.

**C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.**



1. They had a joke with a boy about his donkey.
2. They returned to their village.
3. They were very surprised when he replied quickly and intelligently.
4. Then they came out into the market-place.
5. Two sailors left their submarine after a long voyage.
6. They had some beer in a bar.



There was once a large, fat woman who had a small, thin husband. He had a job in a big company and was given his weekly wages every Friday evening. As soon as he got home on Fridays, his wife used to make him give her all his money, and then she used to give him back only enough to buy his lunch in the office every day.

One day the small man came home very excited. He hurried into the living-room. His wife was listening to the radio and eating chocolates there.

'You'll never guess what happened to me today, dear,' he said.

He waited for a few seconds and then added, 'I won ten thousand pounds on the lottery!'

'That's wonderful!' said his wife delightedly. But then she thought for a few seconds and added angrily, 'But wait a moment! How could you afford to buy the ticket?'

*Word outside the 1500: lottery*

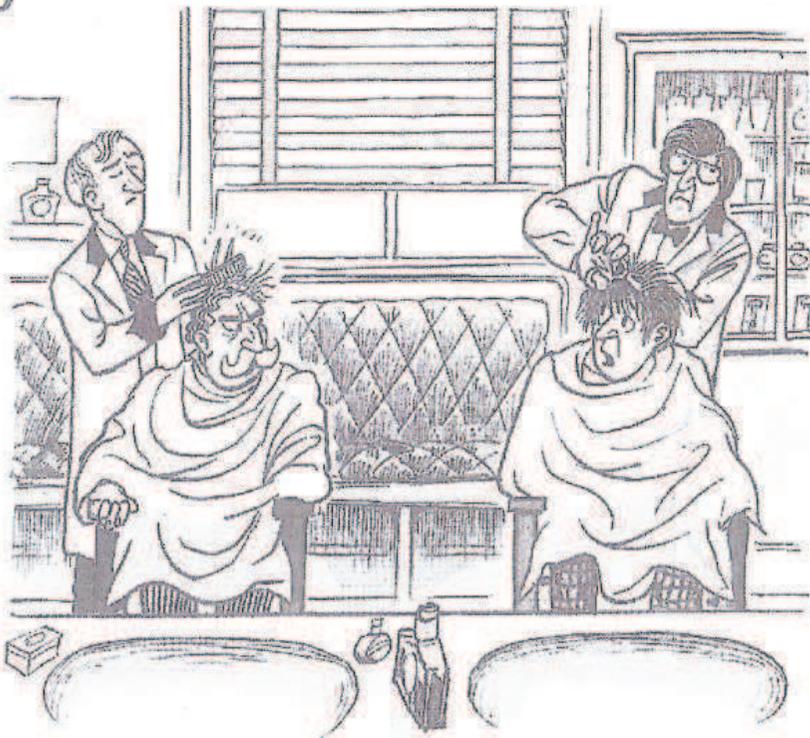
C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 16.

A young man and a much older one were drinking in a bar. They did not know each other, but after a . . . they began to talk.

The young man said, 'When I was 16, I got a . . . in the office of a small . . . . My . . . were very low, five pounds . . . , but I had bad friends, and they persuaded me to start gambling.'

'Yes, yes,' said the older man sadly. 'It happens to so many young people. They win once and get very . . . . They collect their money . . . and think gambling is . . . . And I suppose you lost more money than you could . . . , so you began to steal from the company you worked for. Is my . . . correct?'

'No, it isn't,' answered the young man. 'I won so much money in two months that I was able to buy the company.'



Bill Jenkins worked in a big office in the city, and generally he used to go to the barber's during working hours to have his hair cut, although this was against the rules: clerks had to have their hair cut in their own time.

While Bill was at the barber's one day, the manager of the office came in by chance to have his own hair cut. Bill saw him and tried to hide his face, but the manager came and sat beside him, so he soon recognized him.

'Hullo, Jenkins,' the manager said. 'I see that you are having your hair cut in office time.'

'Yes, sir, I am,' admitted Bill calmly. 'You see, sir, it grows in office time.'

'Not all of it,' said the manager of the office at once. 'Some of it grows in your own time.'

'Yes, sir, that's quite true,' answered Bill politely, 'but I'm not having it all cut off.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What were the office rules about going to the barber's?
2. Why did Bill try to hide his face while he was having his hair cut?
3. What was Bill's excuse for breaking the office rule?
4. How did the manager argue against this excuse?
5. How did Bill answer that?

B. Which words in the story on page 18 mean:

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. at the side of | 4. usually                  |
| 2. accident       | 5. without becoming anxious |
| 3. confessed      |                             |

C. Write this story, choosing the correct word from each box.

A fat man went to see his doctor. He seemed very 

{	unhappy	}
{	unhappily	}

. The doctor examined him 

{	careful	}
{	carefully	}

 and then said, 'Well, the first thing you must do is to eat as little bread, potatoes and 

{	sweet	}
{	sweetly	}

 things as 

{	possible	}
{	possibly	}

. And the second is to smoke only one cigar a day.'

The fat man came back a month later. He looked 

{	thinner	}
{	more thinly	}

 but even less well than the last time. 'I managed to stop eating bread, potatoes and sweets quite 

{	easy	}
{	easily	}

, doctor,' he said 

{	unhappy	}
{	unhappily	}

, 'but that cigar every day tastes 

{	terrible	}
{	terribly	}

. I'm 

{	sure	}
{	surely	}

 that it's killing me 

{	slow	}
{	slowly	}

. You see, I'd never smoked anything before.'

*Word outside the 1500: cigar*



A clerk who worked very hard and was usually very punctual arrived at his office very late one morning. He had bruises on his face, a scratch on one of his lips, sticking-plaster on his left wrist and thumb, and a bandage on his right shoulder. He had also hurt his knees, ankles and some of his toes.

The manager of the office was not a patient man, and he had been waiting for the clerk, because he had some work to give him. When he saw him come in at last, he said angrily, 'You're an hour late, Tomkins!'

'I know, sir,' answered the clerk politely. 'I'm very sorry. My flat is on the eighth floor, and just before I left home this morning, while I was closing one of the windows, I slipped and fell out.'

'Well,' the manager answered coldly, 'did that take you an hour?'

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why was the clerk very late one morning?
2. In what ways did he hurt himself when he fell?
3. Why was the manager angry?
4. Did falling out of the window take the clerk an hour?
5. What took him an hour?

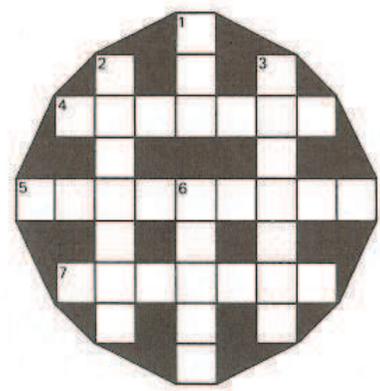
**B. Do this puzzle.**

Across:

4. We tie this round a wound.
5. Making music by blowing between one's lips.
7. The language that the clerk and the manager were speaking.

Down:

1. Although the manager was angry with the clerk, he did not want to get ... of him, because he worked very hard and was usually punctual.
2. The manager was not a ... man.
3. Perhaps the clerk leant ... the side of his window while



- he was closing it, and his shoulder slipped.
6. Whenever a clerk is late, he ... the manager that he is very sorry.

**C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.**

Tom loves climbing trees, and he often falls and hurts himself,

but he doesn't mind. He usually has  on his  and ,  on his , and  everywhere. He has broken  one , two  and a 

Today he has a cut  and is very happy about it, because his grandmother is coming tomorrow, and now he won't have to kiss her.



Elizabeth was a very pretty girl, and her parents were rich. Quite a lot of the young men in the town wanted to marry her, but she was not satisfied with any of them.

One evening, one of the handsomest of the young men who wanted to marry Elizabeth came to visit her in her parents' house and asked her to become his wife. She answered, 'No, William, I won't marry you. I want to marry a man who is famous, who can play music, sing and dance very well, who can tell really interesting stories, who does not smoke or drink, who stays at home in the evenings and who stops talking when I'm tired of listening.'

The young man got up, took his coat and went to the door, but before he left the house, he turned and said to Elizabeth, 'It isn't a man you're looking for. It's a television set.'

### A. Answer these questions.

1. Did Elizabeth want to marry?
2. What kind of husband did she want?
3. Why wasn't she satisfied with any of the men who wanted to marry her?
4. What did the young man who came to visit her think?

### B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. Elizabeth had a rich father.
2. Elizabeth had a rich son.
3. Nobody had asked Elizabeth to marry.
4. Elizabeth had not accepted any of the men who wanted to marry her.
5. Elizabeth wanted to marry William.
6. Elizabeth did not want to marry William.
7. Elizabeth liked husbands who smoked and drank a little.
8. Elizabeth did not like husbands who smoked or drank.
9. William thought that no man was like the one that Elizabeth wanted to marry.
10. William believed that Elizabeth really wanted a new television set.

### C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.

1. a. This man is amusing some ladies.  
b. This man is amused by some ladies.  
c. These ladies are amusing a man.
2. a. These boys are interesting in physics.  
b. These boys are interested in physics.
3. a. What a surprising animal!  
b. What a surprised animal!





Miss Grey lived alone in a small flat. She was old and did not like noise at all, so she was very pleased when the noisy young man and woman who lived in the flat above her moved out. A new young man moved in, and Miss Grey thought, 'Well, he looks quiet.'

But at three o'clock the next morning, Miss Grey was woken up by the barking of a dog.

She thought, 'I've never heard a dog here before. It must belong to the new man in the flat above.' So she telephoned the young man, said some nasty things to him about the dog and then hung the telephone up before he could answer.

Nothing more happened until three o'clock the next morning. Then Miss Grey's telephone rang, and when she answered, a voice said, 'I'm the man upstairs. I've rung you up to say that I haven't got a dog.'

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why was Miss Grey very pleased?
2. What did she think about the new young man?
3. What woke her during the night?

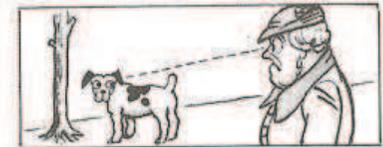
4. Who did she think the dog belonged to?
5. Why did the young man wait till three o'clock in the morning to telephone Miss Grey?

**B. Opposites. Write these sentences. Put one word in each empty space.**

1. Miss Grey lived alone: she and her parents did not live . . . .
2. The young man in the flat above Miss Grey's never told lies: he was a very . . . man.
3. Miss Grey wasn't doubtful about where the dog lived. She was . . . that it lived in the flat above.
4. Miss Grey didn't succeed in finding the dog's owner. She . . . to find him.
5. Miss Grey did not know the young man. He was a . . . to her.

**C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.**

1. a. Miss Grey has stopped looking at that dog.
- b. Miss Grey has stopped to look at that dog.



2. a. Miss Grey has remembered bringing her key.
- b. Miss Grey has remembered to bring her key.

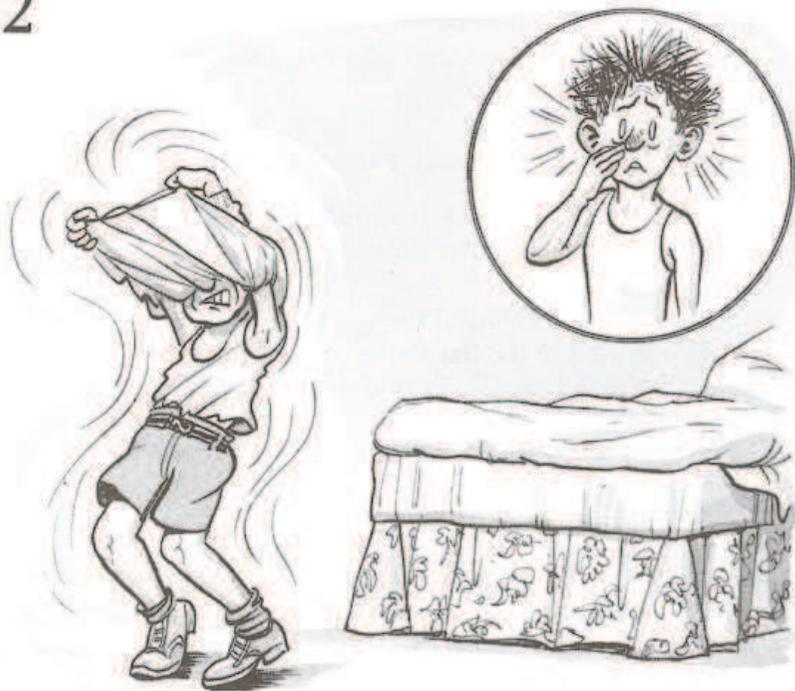


3. a. This man has come in carrying Miss Grey's luggage downstairs.
- b. This man has come in to carry Miss Grey's luggage downstairs.



4. a. Now the man is going out carrying her luggage.
- b. Now the man is going out to carry her luggage.





Mrs. Robinson had one small son. His name was Billy. Mrs. Robinson loved Billy very much, and as he was not a strong child, she was always afraid that he might get ill, so she used to take him to the best doctor in the town four times a year to be examined.

During one of these visits, the doctor gave Billy various tests and then said to him, 'Have you had any trouble with your nose or ears recently?'

Billy thought for a second and then answered, 'Yes, I have.'

Mrs. Robinson was very worried. 'But I'm sure you've never told me that, Billy!' she said anxiously.

'Oh, really?' said the doctor seriously. 'And what trouble have you had with your nose and ears, my boy?'

'Well,' answered Billy, 'I always have trouble with them when I'm taking my jersey off, because the neck is very tight.'

*Word outside the 1500: jersey*

### A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Mrs. Robinson take her son to a doctor regularly?
2. What kind of trouble did Billy say he had?
3. Why was his mother worried when he said this?
4. How did the doctor treat Billy's answer?
5. Why did Billy have trouble with his nose and ears?

### B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers down.

1. Why did Mrs. Robinson take Billy to the doctor?
  - a. Because he was ill.
  - b. Because he was rather weak.
  - c. Because he was always afraid.
2. Why was Mrs. Robinson worried?
  - a. Because Billy had not complained to her that his nose or ears hurt.
  - b. Because Billy complained to her that his nose and ears hurt.
  - c. Because Billy thought for a few seconds.
3. What made Billy's nose and ears hurt?
  - a. The doctor's examination.
  - b. His trouble with the cold.
  - c. The tight neck of his jersey.

### C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 26.

A businessman who had been working too much found that he could not sleep at night, but kept on falling asleep during the day. He became so . . . that he went to see his doctor.

'Can you help me, doctor?' he asked . . . 'I . . . to sleep so well, but . . . I haven't been having more than two hours a night.'

The doctor . . . him carefully, gave him some . . . , advised him to work less hard, and told him to take . . . kinds of medicine to help him. He said he was . . . that he was not . . . ill, and that he would soon be better.

But the businessman grew worse instead of better. He slept even less than before at night, and was continually falling asleep in his office. His . . . to the doctor became more frequent, and it took the doctor a long time to discover the reason: the businessman's servant was giving him the sleeping medicines in the morning, and the ones to keep him awake at night!



Some friends hired a bus to go to the seaside for the day. When they returned to the bus late at night to go home, someone was lying on the ground beside it. They looked at him and discovered that he was a man from their town whom they were sure had not come on their bus. He was very drunk.

'I suppose he came in another bus,' one of the men said, 'and missed it when it left for home because he was drunk. Now he's come to our bus to go back in that.'

Two men put him into the bus. He did not wake up during the drive back, and when the bus arrived, they took him to his home, still very drunk.

They knocked at the door for several minutes, and then a neighbour opened a window and said, 'It's no use knocking there. They've gone to the seaside for two weeks.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. How much time did the friends spend at the seaside?
2. Why was the man from their town lying on the ground?
3. What did they think when they saw him?
4. Why did nobody open the door of the man's house when the friends knocked at it?
5. What mistake had the friends made?

B. Which words in the story on page 28 mean:

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. at the side of | 4. found |
| 2. came back      | 5. guess |
| 3. certain        |          |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. One of their friends was lying beside it.
2. A neighbour told them that the family had gone to the seaside.
3. The friends got into the bus to go to the seaside.
4. They returned to their bus.
5. They put him in the bus.
6. They had some drinks in a bar.



A man met a friend in the street and asked him to lend him five pounds. The friend did so willingly.

A week later they met again. 'You've lent me £5. Lend me another £5, and then I'll owe you £10,' the friend said. The man did so.

A few days later they met again, and the friend said, 'You lent me £10. Lend me another £10, and then I'll owe you £20.' The man did this, although he was rather doubtful about doing it.

Two weeks later the friend asked for more money. 'You've already lent me £20. Can you make it £50?' he said.

The man did not answer for a few seconds, but he was unable to refuse.

A month later, the two men met again. 'You've lent me £50 . . . ,' began the friend.

'Who? Me?' answered the man anxiously. 'I disagree! I've never lent you any money!'

A. Answer these questions.

1. How did the man feel when his friend asked him for the first five pounds?
2. How did he feel when his friend asked him for the second ten pounds?
3. Why did he then lend him thirty more pounds?
4. Why did he say finally that he had never lent his friend any money?
5. How many times did the man lend his friend money; and how much did he lend him each time?

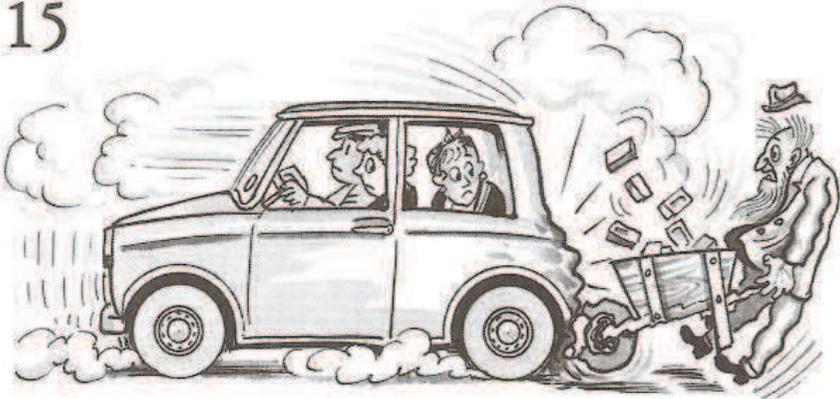
B. *Opposites.* What words in the story on page 30 mean the opposite of:

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. accept | 4. certain     |
| 2. agree  | 5. unwillingly |
| 3. calmly |                |

C. Write this story. Put one of these words or no word at all, in each empty space:

*it not so*

- A: 'Can you lend me ten pounds, George?'
- B: 'I think . . . . Can I have it back on Friday?'
- A: 'I doubt . . . . Won't next Sunday be all right?'
- B: 'I'm afraid . . . . I need it for Saturday.'
- A: 'I see . . . . I was afraid . . . . Everybody needs money on Saturday.'
- B: 'I agree . . . . You see, my wife . . . .'
- A: 'You don't have to explain . . . . I understand . . . .'
- B: 'I hope . . . . When I have to refuse a friend, I don't like . . . .'



A man was driving along a road in his motor-car when a policeman on a motor-cycle stopped him and said, 'You were doing more than eighty kilometres an hour. You're only allowed to do eighty along this road.'

The man had to go to court, and there he told the judge that he was not driving at more than eighty kilometres an hour, and that he never drove at more than sixty-five.

The man's wife had been in the car too, when the policeman had stopped it, and she said to the judge, 'My husband was driving at only fifty kilometres an hour when the policeman stopped him.'

Her sister, Ann, had been in the car too, and she said to the judge, 'We were hardly moving at all when the policeman came up behind us.'

By this time, the judge had had quite enough. 'Stop now,' he said, 'or you will finish by hitting something behind your car.'

#### A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the man in this story have to go to court?
2. What did he say to the judge? ('I . . . , and I . . .')
3. What did his wife tell the judge? (She told him that . . .)
4. How did the wife's sister know about this?
5. Why didn't the judge want to hear any more?

Word outside the 1500: court

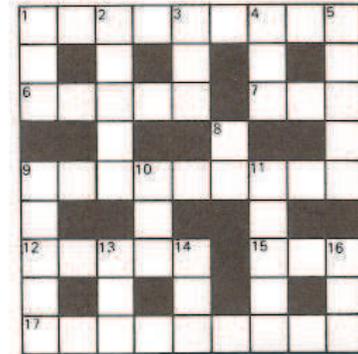
#### B. Complete the puzzle.

##### Across:

1. These men try to stop people driving too fast.
6. Not nice.
7. At this time.
9. Go somewhere where you can't be seen any more.
12. The policeman's wife washes, dries and . . . his shirts.
15. She cooks by . . . .
17. The speed limit is eighty . . . s an hour.

##### Down:

1. You can . . . two pieces of cloth together with a . . . .
2. The names of the people who have to appear in a court are on . . . on the notice-board outside the court.
3. When children hurt themselves, they often . . . .
4. Post. . . bring our letters and parcels to our houses.
5. Less old.
8. The judge is coming into the court! Stand . . . !
9. You must never . . . wine or beer before you drive a car.
10. This lady spoke to the judge too.
11.  $\sqrt{64}$ .
13. If the metal on your bicycle is getting rusty, rub some . . . on it.
14.  $5 \times 16 = 80$  is a . . . .
16. 'Why didn't the man in this story drive more slowly when the policeman came up behind him?' 'Because he didn't . . . him.'



#### C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

A lady was going to the  in an old .

When they reached a narrow , they had to stop because a lot of  were being driven across it. The lady was late, so she said to the driver, 'Why don't you blow your  ?'

'Madam,' he answered, 'I think the ducks are already walking as fast as they can.'



A potato farmer was sent to prison just at the time when he should have been digging the ground for planting the new crop of potatoes. He knew that his wife would not be strong enough to do the digging by herself, but that she could manage to do the planting; and he also knew that he did not have any friends or neighbours who would be willing to do the digging for him. So he wrote a letter to his wife which said, 'Please do *not* dig the potato field. I hid the money and the gun there.'

Ten days later he got a letter from his wife. It said, 'I think somebody is reading your letters before they go out of the prison. Some policemen arrived here two days ago and dug up the whole potato field. What shall I do now?'

The prisoner wrote back at once, 'Plant the potatoes, of course.'

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why was it a very bad time for the potato farmer to go to prison?
2. Why couldn't he ask his wife or his neighbours to dig the ground?
3. Why did he write 'Please do *not* dig the potato field. I hid the money and the gun there' in his letter?
4. Did he know that somebody would read the letter before it got out of the prison?
5. Why did the policemen dig the potato field up?

**B. Opposites. Write these sentences. Put one word in each empty space.**

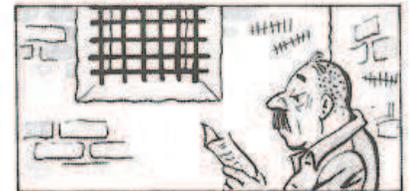
1. The farmer's neighbours were not willing to dig the ground for him. They were ... to do this.
2. They did not agree to dig his field; they ... to dig it.
3. The farmer wasn't silly. He was ...
4. People's letters are usually not public; they are ...
5. Potatoes do not grow above ground. They grow ... ground.

**C. Choose the correct sentence for each picture.**

1. 'Why is the potato farmer in prison?' 'Well, he 

must	}	ought to
do		
have done		

 something bad, I suppose.'



2. This 

must	}	be
ought to		

 the potato farmer's field.



3. The farmer's wife 

must	}	ought to
thank		
have thanked		

 for digging up the field.





Joe was going into his usual bar before lunch when he saw a poorly dressed man fishing in a small pool of rain-water about five centimetres deep outside it.

Joe stopped and watched the man for a few minutes. He saw that most of the people who passed by him believed he must be rather mad.

Joe pitied the man, so after a few minutes he went up to him and said kindly, 'Hullo, would you like to come into the bar and have a drink with me?'

The fisherman was delighted to accept his offer, and the two men went into the bar together. Joe bought the fisherman a few drinks, and finally said to him, 'You've been fishing outside here, haven't you? How many did you manage to catch this morning, if I may ask?'

'You're the eighth,' the fisherman answered merrily.

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why did people think that the fisherman was rather mad?
2. Why did Joe speak kindly to him?
3. What was the fisherman really trying to catch?
4. How many had he caught that morning?

**B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.**

1. The man was fishing in a deep pool outside a bar.
2. The man was fishing in a shallow pool outside a bar.
3. A lot of people thought the fisherman was mad.
4. A lot of people thought that Joe was mad.
5. Joe invited the fisherman into the bar.
6. The fisherman invited Joe into the bar.
7. Joe thought that the fisherman might have caught some fish.
8. Joe thought that the fisherman hadn't caught any fish.
9. The fisherman had caught eight people that day.
10. The fisherman had caught eight fish that day.

**C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 36.**

The manager of a big shop . . . that he could sell anything to anybody, and . . . anyone who could not. One morning he was making his . . . visit to each part of the shop when he heard one of the shop-girls saying to a man, 'No, sir, we haven't had any for a long time.'

The manager looked at the girl as if she was quite . . . and quickly said to the man, 'Excuse me, sir, we can get you some in a few days. Please give me your address, and I'll send it myself. I'm the manager.'

The man was . . . He laughed . . . and said, 'Well, I'd like to . . . your kind . . ., but that's one thing that you can't . . . to sell me!' Then he left.

The manager was surprised. 'What was that gentleman looking for?' he asked the girl.

'Nothing else,' the girl answered. 'He bought several things, and then he . . . said, "We aren't having very good weather, are we?"'



Mr. Robinson was driving to Oxford one cloudy day when he saw a hitch-hiker holding a sign above his head which said CAMBRIDGE. Mr. Robinson thought it unwise to take hitch-hikers, because he had read frightening stories of what some of them did to drivers, but he was a kind man, so he stopped and said, 'You're going to get wet. You're on the wrong road for Cambridge. This road goes to Oxford.'

'Yes, I know,' answered the hitch-hiker gaily, as he got into Mr. Robinson's car. 'That's where I want to go. I only started to wait here a minute ago, and I knew someone would be likely to stop to tell me I was on the wrong road. If I'd held up a sign with OXFORD on it, I might have had to wait for an hour for someone to stop!'

*Word outside the 1500: hitch-hiker*

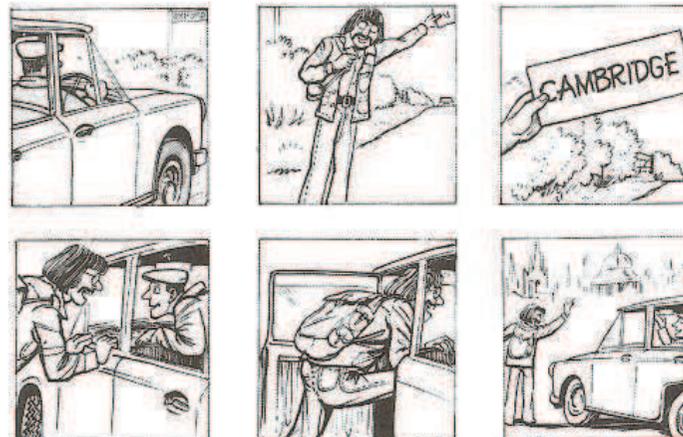
A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Mr. Robinson stop to talk to the hitch-hiker?
2. Did he usually help hitch-hikers?
3. Why didn't he usually stop for them?
4. Why did he think the hitch-hiker was going to get wet?
5. Why had the hitch-hiker held the wrong sign above his head?

B. *Opposites.* What words in the story on page 38 mean the opposite of:

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. below    | 4. wise  |
| 2. unlikely | 5. clear |
| 3. sadly    |          |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. Mr. Robinson stopped to talk to him.
2. There was a hitch-hiker beside the road in front of him.
3. When they reached Oxford, he got out happily and said, 'Thank you. Goodbye,' to Mr. Robinson.
4. He had CAMBRIDGE on his sign.
5. Mr. Robinson began his trip to Oxford.
6. The hitch-hiker got into the car.



Mr. Grey had a nice shop in the main street of a small town. He sold jewellery, watches, clocks and other things like those. All went well for some years, and then Mr. Grey's shop was broken into at night twice in one month, and a lot of jewellery was stolen each time. The police had still not managed to catch the thief three weeks later, so Mr. Grey decided that *he* would try to do something about it. He therefore bought a camera, fixed it up in his shop so that it would photograph anyone who broke in at night, and put some very cheap jewellery in front of it for the thief.

A few nights later the thief did come again, but he did not touch any of the cheap jewellery that Mr. Grey had put out for him. He took the camera. It was worth £150.00.

A. Answer these questions.

1. How did the thief manage to steal Mr. Grey's jewellery?
2. Why did Mr. Grey decide that *he* would try to catch the thief?
3. Why did Mr. Grey want to photograph the thief?
4. Why did the thief take the camera?
5. Why didn't he take the jewellery that Mr. Grey had put out for him?

B. Which words in the story on page 40 mean:

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. been able       | 4. rings, necklaces and other things like these |
| 2. for that reason | 5. take a picture of                            |
| 3. most important  |   |

C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space:

*would rather*      *had better*

- A: There are a lot of thieves in this town. You . . . lock your windows.  
 B: I . . . leave them open. It's warm today.  
 A: My husband . . . have fresh air than be safe too, but I tell him he . . . be careful, or we'll lose everything. One can buy things to lock the windows when they're a little open, you know.  
 B: Oh? I . . . get some. Though I . . . spend the money on other things!  
 A: Well, you . . . think again: if your things are stolen, it'll cost you much more.  
 B: Yes, I suppose so. Well, I . . . go. I must do my shopping, though I . . . go swimming.  
 A: Well, I . . . go home and have a sleep, but I have to work!  
 Goodbye!  
 B: Goodbye!



Mrs. Williamson had two sons. One morning during the holidays, when she was doing the washing for the family, her younger son came and asked her for some money for sweets.

'Sweets are bad for your teeth,' Mrs. Williamson said. 'Take these two oranges instead, and give one to your older brother.' One of the oranges was quite a lot bigger than the other, and as the small boy liked oranges, he kept that one for himself, and gave his brother the smaller one.

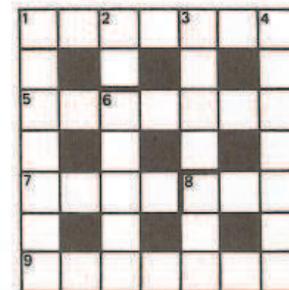
When the older boy saw that his brother had a much larger orange than his own, he said to him, 'It's selfish to take the bigger one for yourself. If Mother had given me the oranges, I'd have given you the bigger one.'

'I know you would,' answered his brother. 'That's why I took it.'

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. What did Mrs. Williamson's younger son want to do with the money he asked her for?
2. Why didn't Mrs. Williamson give him any money?
3. How did the small boy divide the oranges?
4. What did his brother say he ought to have done?
5. Why ought he to have done this?

**B. Complete the puzzle.**



*Across:*

1. The boy gave the smaller orange to his older . . . .
5. Dividing things up between you means . . . things.
7. He didn't . . . to argue with his mother about the sweets because she was very strict.
8. Would the small boy have eaten . . . the sweets? No, he would have given some to his brother.
9. Less sour.

2. Their mother didn't like wasting money . . . sweets.
3. We have this on our heads.
4. . . . meals are meals we have at the same time every day.
6. The two brothers did not . . . about who should have the bigger orange.
8. People do this on the stage of a theatre.

*Down:*

1. Did the small boy get anything else . . . oranges from his mother? No, he didn't.

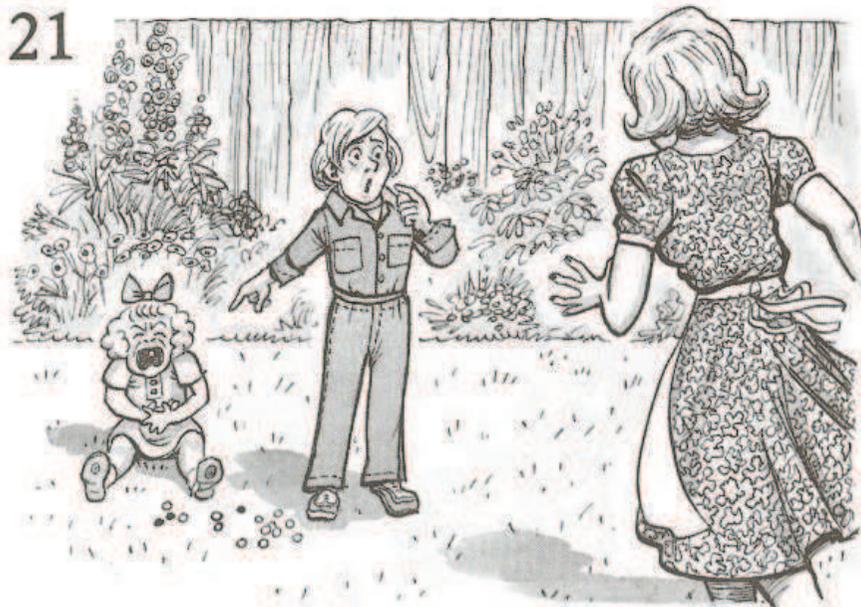
**C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.**

Mrs. Bell invited some friends to lunch. She cooked some , and some , and put them in the . She later divided the food up on eight . But her dog stole the food on one tray, so she divided the rest of the food into eight again.

Everybody ate and drank  happily, but then Mrs. Bell saw her dog lying in the street. It was dead!

'The food was poisonous!' she said. They all went to the  and had their  pumped out.

When Mrs. Bell got home, her neighbour said, 'I saw the  run over your dog, but I didn't want to disturb your party.'



A busy mother asked her young son to take his baby sister out into the garden and look after her for half an hour while she was doing some work in the house.

The boy took the baby out, and they seemed to be playing quite happily when suddenly the mother heard the baby begin to cry, so she shouted to her son, 'Billy, what's the matter with Susan? Why's she crying?'

'Because she wants my marbles,' answered Billy.

'Well, let her play with a few of them if it will stop her crying,' said the mother patiently. 'I must finish this work, and she'd be in my way in here.'

'But she wants to keep them!' answered Billy.

'No, she doesn't!' the mother said. 'She's only a baby. She's too young to understand anything like that.'

'But I *know* that she wants to keep them,' answered Billy. 'She's already swallowed two of them!'

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why did Billy's mother want him to look after Susan for half an hour?
2. Why did Susan begin to cry?

3. What did Billy's mother want him to do then?
4. Why did she think that Susan didn't really want to keep Billy's marbles?
5. Why was Billy sure that she did want to keep them?

**B. Opposites. Write these sentences. Put one word in each empty space.**

1. Billy didn't just suppose that Susan wanted to keep his marbles. He was . . . that she did.
2. It isn't wise to swallow marbles. It is very . . . to do so.
3. Billy wasn't really a selfish boy. He was quite . . . really.
4. Billy wasn't very satisfied with his sister. He was rather . . . with her.
5. Billy didn't want to . . . Susan to swallow his marbles. He wanted to prevent her from doing so.

**C. Write these sentences. Choose the correct words from each box.**

1. The baby is putting a marble in her mouth! She 

{	would die
	would be dying
	would have died

if it 

{	stuck
	was sticking
	had stuck

 in her throat!

2. The baby has swallowed a marble! She 

{	wouldn't swallow
	wouldn't be swallowing
	wouldn't have swallowed

it if her brother 

{	stopped
	was stopping
	had stopped

 her.

3. The baby is eating some mud now. She 

{	wouldn't eat
	wouldn't be eating
	wouldn't have eaten

it if her mother 

{	looked.
	was looking.
	had been looking.



Dick was a waiter in a small restaurant. One day a man came in and sat down at one of the tables. Dick greeted him and went to find out what he wanted to eat. The man said he would like some chicken with potatoes and other vegetables.

'Roast chicken,' he added as Dick was leaving.

'Very well, sir,' Dick answered and disappeared into the kitchen.

But the man called him back, saying, 'Just a moment, waiter. Please try to have it cooked just right—not too little, and not too much, and with as little fat as possible.'

'Very well, sir,' answered Dick obediently. 'I'll tell the cook.'

Once more he began to go towards the kitchen, but again the man stopped him with the words, 'Oh, and I forgot to explain that I'm fond of the leg.'

'Very well, sir,' answered Dick. 'Do you prefer the left leg, or the right?'

Words outside the 1500: roast, fat (n.)

A. Answer these questions.

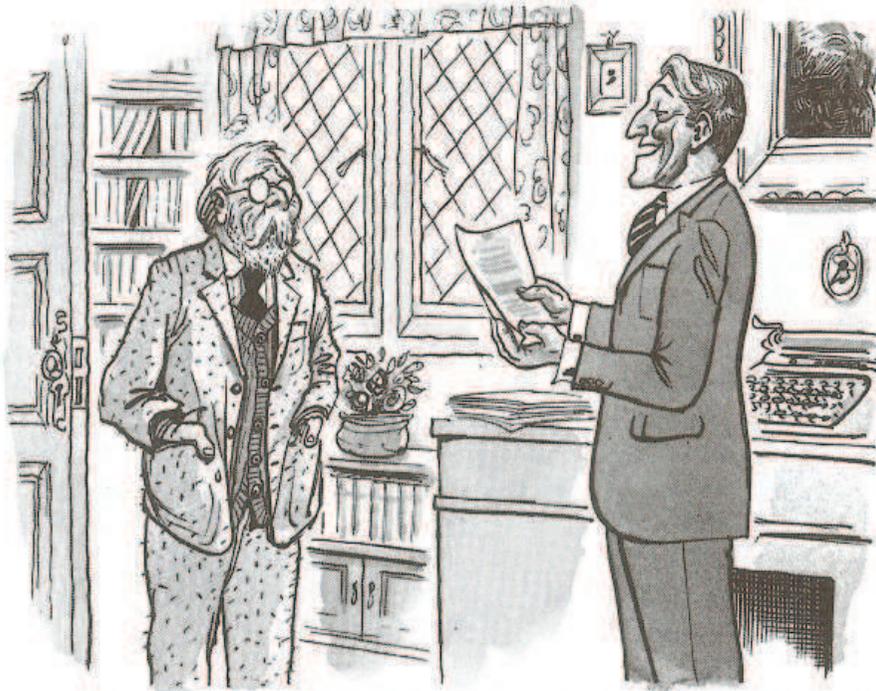
1. What did the man in this story say to Dick first? (He said, 'I . . . .')
2. Why did the man call Dick back the first time?
3. How did he want his chicken roasted?
4. Why did he call Dick back the last time?
5. Do the two legs of a chicken taste different from each other?

B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers down.

1. Why did Dick ask the man what he wanted to eat?
  - a. Because the man said he would like some chicken.
  - b. Because Dick was a waiter.
  - c. Because he was hungry too.
2. Did the man like chicken when it was rather raw?
  - a. No.
  - b. Yes.
3. Did the man like fat?
  - a. No.
  - b. Yes.
4. How many times did the man stop Dick going out to the kitchen?
  - a. Three times.
  - b. Four times.
  - c. Five times.

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 46.

Some travellers who were . . . of good food stopped at a small but famous restaurant for lunch. The cook . . . them politely and began to . . . that the . . . had . . . and that he (the cook) was running round, trying to cook and to bring food to a number of tables all at the same time. The people at the next table . . . him, and he ran off . . . to give them their bill, because they were . . . preparing to leave. 'That'll be £8.50,' he said, and then . . . 'Was *anything* all right?'



When David Williams left the university, he went to Australia. When he returned to England for a visit twenty years later, he decided to go back to his old university.

David was delighted when he discovered that his old professor was still teaching there. He went to visit the old man, and after they had had an interesting talk, the professor went out to get something. While he was away, David saw an examination paper on the desk. He looked at the date on it and saw that it had been given to the students the week before. David picked the paper up and read it through.

When the professor came back, David said to him. 'Professor, I'm certain that these are exactly the same questions that you asked us in our examinations twenty years ago! How is that possible?'

'Yes, that's right,' agreed the professor calmly. 'The questions are the same, but the answers have changed.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. For how long was David away from England?
2. Why did he feel very happy when he went back to his old university?
3. What did he do when the professor went out of the room?
4. What did he find strange about the examination paper that he saw?
5. What was the professor's explanation?

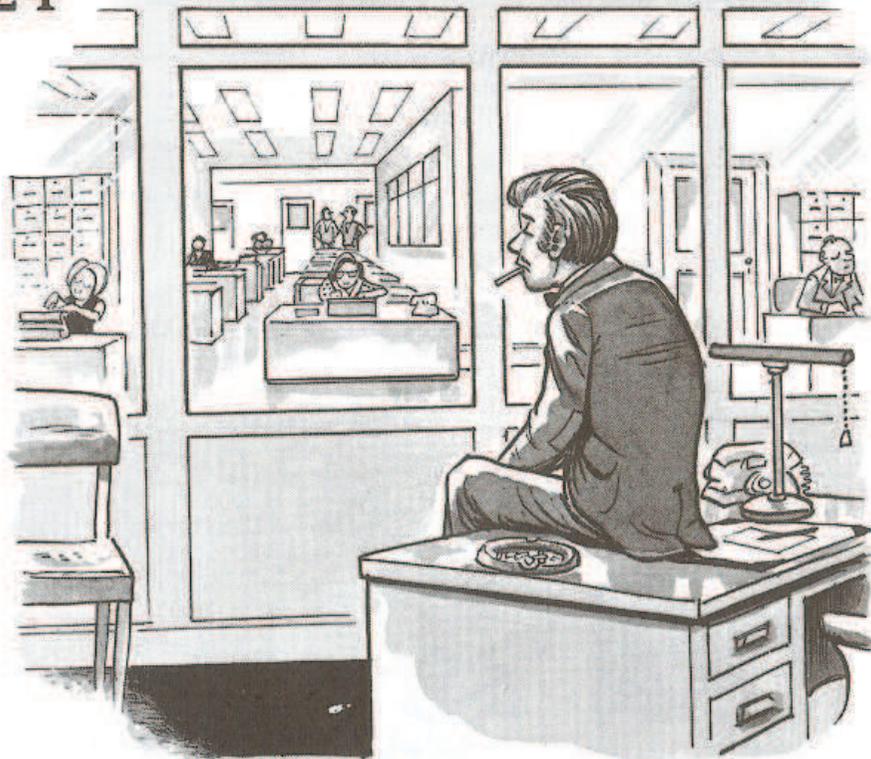
B. *Opposites.* What words in the story on page 48 mean the opposite of:

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. disagreed | 4. impossible |
| 2. doubtful  | 5. not happy  |
| 3. dull      |               |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. Then he came back to his university and met his old professor.
2. 'The answers have changed,' said the professor.
3. David left his university.
4. When he came back, David showed him an examination paper.
5. He went to Australia.
6. The professor went out to get something.



When George finished his studies at the university, he began to look around for a job. He did not know what he would like to do, but one of his uncles had worked for the government for thirty years, and he advised George to try to get a job of the same kind, so he went for an examination one day. He was successful, and his first job was in a large government office in London.

When George had been working there for a few weeks, his uncle came to visit the family one Saturday evening. He was delighted that his nephew had managed to get a job working for the government, and he asked him a lot of questions about it.

One of the questions he asked was, 'And how many people work in your department, George?'

The young man thought for a few moments and then answered, 'About half of them, Uncle Jim.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What kind of job did George's uncle advise him to try to get?
2. Why did his uncle know a lot about such jobs?
3. How did George manage to get the job?
4. Why was his uncle so pleased when he came to visit the family?
5. When he said, 'How many people work in your department?', what kind of answer did he expect?

B. Which words in the story on page 50 mean:

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. been able    | 4. part of a big office |
| 2. big          | 5. very happy           |
| 3. kind of work |                         |

C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space:

*for*                      *since*

A: I have been working for the government . . . 1945.

B: So you've been working . . . thirty years.

A: No, because before I joined the army at the beginning of the war, I had been a clerk in an office . . . three years.

B: So you've been working . . . 16. I started when I was 21. I'd been at a university . . . three years before that.

A: So you've been earning . . . about 1955: . . . about half your life.

B: Yes, I hadn't thought of that. And I've been married . . . a third of my life! . . . 1962.

A: Well, I must go home. My wife's been expecting me . . . 6 o'clock, and it's half past now. Goodbye!

B: Goodbye then.

*Word outside the 1500: life*



A young mother believed that it was very wrong to waste any food when there were so many hungry people in the world. One evening, she was giving her small daughter her tea before putting her to bed. First she gave her a slice of fresh brown bread and butter, but the child said that she did not want it like that. She asked for some jam on her bread as well.

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

Lucy looked at her mother for a few moments with pity in her eyes and then said to her kindly, 'Aren't you pleased that you've come to live with us now?'

#### A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Lucy's mother think it wrong to waste food?
2. What did Lucy want to eat?
3. What did her mother use to eat when she was young?
4. How did Lucy feel about this?
5. Why did she think her mother ought to feel happy now?

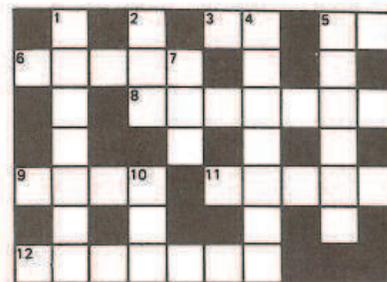
#### B. Complete the puzzle.

Across:

3. If I am late and I want to be polite, I say, 'Excuse . . . for being late.'
5. The mother started her child's tea . . . giving her bread and butter.
6. & 5. down: Lucy didn't want these by themselves.
8. Lucy thought for a few . . . before she answered her mother.
9. When people in the world are hungry, . . . should be given food by luckier people.
11. Lucy . . . 2 down with her bread.
12. When you are . . . with someone, you are disagreeing with him.

Down:

1. Less stale.
2. Lucy wanted this on her bread.
4. Lucy went to bed in the . . . and got up early in the morning.
5. See 6 across.
7. This animal barks.
10. If we want to greet someone politely, we can say, 'How do . . . do?'



#### C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

One day Mary's parents took her to an expensive restaurant. There

were  and  of flowers, the waiters wore pretty

, and a lady with a beautiful  played the .

The wine waiter pulled the  out of the bottles with a

wonderful .

When the family had finished their  and cheese and

, and were going out, Mary said in a very loud voice,

'Mummy, doesn't Daddy have to wash the dishes before he can go?'



A very new, young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in another town, and he wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked around for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, 'Have you got change for ten pence?'

'Wait a moment,' the old soldier answered, beginning to put his hand in his pocket. 'I'll see whether I can help you.'

'Don't you know how to speak to an officer?' the young man said angrily. 'Now let's start again. Have you got change for ten pence?'

'No, sir,' the old soldier answered quickly.

*Word outside the 1500: change (n.)*

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why did the young officer want to telephone?
2. Why did he look around for someone to help him?
3. Was the old soldier ready to help him at first?
4. Was he still willing after the officer had asked him the second time?
5. Why did the old soldier change like that?

**B. Opposites. Write these sentences. Put one word in each empty space.**

1. The young officer didn't want to tell his mother the time his train left: he wanted to tell her the time of its . . . at the station.
2. The officer didn't behave very cleverly. He behaved rather . . .
3. At first the old soldier wasn't . . . : he was doubtful.
4. When the old soldier said that he hadn't got change, the officer wasn't . . . ; he was disappointed.
5. The soldier wasn't really rude to the officer. He was quite . . . to him.

**C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space:**

*how what when where which who*

A: I don't know . . . to do! I want to telephone, but I don't know . . . to find a telephone.

B: Oh, I do. There's one a hundred metres from here. Do you know . . . to use an English public telephone?

A: No.

B: Well, I'll help you. You must know . . . button to press, and . . . to press it: you have to press it when the other person answers. Do you know . . . you want to speak to?

A: Yes, his name's Jones.

B: Well, here's the public telephone. Do you know . . . number to dial?

A: Yes, here it is.

B: All right. I'll show you . . . to dial it. This is the button you have to press. I'll listen and tell you . . . to press it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Press now! I'll wait outside to show you . . . to go to get back to the bus-stop after this.

*Word outside the 1500: dial (vb.)*



An old porter had been working for the railway for a very long time. He was standing in one of the big railway stations in London one morning, waiting for travellers to ask him to help them with their luggage, when he saw a small man running towards the trains, carrying a bag.

The porter watched the man for a few seconds, and then the man saw the porter. At once he ran up to him and said, 'Can I catch the 10.35 train to Newcastle-on-Tyne, porter?' He was breathing very fast, and he sounded worried.

The old porter looked at him for a moment and then said politely, 'Well, sir, I'd like to help you, but I can't answer your question, because I don't know how fast you can run along rails. You see,' he explained, 'the 10.35 train to Newcastle-on-Tyne left five minutes ago.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What was the old porter's job that morning?
2. What was the small man trying to do?
3. Why was he breathing very fast?
4. Why was he worried?
5. Was the porter serious, or was he having a joke with the small man?

B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. The small man who was running towards the trains was carrying a bag because he was a porter.
2. The small man was not a porter. He was a passenger.
3. The small man was running because he was late.
4. The small man was running because he was carrying a heavy bag.
5. The small man wanted to stop the train to Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6. The small man wanted to go to Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7. The old porter knew that the small man couldn't run fast enough to catch the train.
8. The old porter didn't know whether the small man could run fast enough to catch the train.
9. At the end of the story it was 10.35.
10. At the end of the story it was 10.40.

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space (do not use 'said'). You will find all the correct words in the story on page 56.

A road crossed the electric . . . line near a station, and . . . were allowed to cross there when no trains were coming.

One day a . . . who worked at the station saw a small, old woman behaving very strangely. She was running up to the railway line, stopping, going back, running forward, and stopping again. The porter watched her for a . . . and then said . . . , 'Can I help you, madam?'

The woman was . . . very fast, but she answered, 'Oh, thank you! I'm afraid that the electricity may kill me if I step on these . . . !' Her voice . . . really . . .

The porter smiled and . . . patiently, 'Madam, unless you put one foot on a rail and another on that wire above your head, the electricity can't hurt you.'



A young man hurried into his town library. He went up to one of the old librarians and said to her eagerly, 'Do you remember that you persuaded me to borrow a book about Greek history a week ago?'

'Yes, that's right,' answered the librarian.

'Do you remember the name of the book?' the young man asked.

The librarian felt very proud, because she was always trying to get young people to take out books about Greek history, and she rarely found one who was willing to accept her suggestions.

'Yes,' she answered. 'Do you want to take it out again? Did you think that it was so interesting?'

'No, of course not,' said the young man, 'but when I was taking it home, I met a girl on the bus, and I wrote her telephone number in the book. I want to telephone her, so please may I look at the book again?'

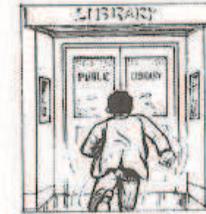
A. Answer these questions.

1. What had the old librarian done a week before this story?
2. Who were rarely willing to read the books she suggested?
3. Why did she feel proud now?
4. Why did she think the young man wanted the book again?
5. Why did he really want it?

B. *Opposites.* What words in the story on page 58 mean the opposite of:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ashamed    | 4. refuse    |
| 2. dull       | 5. unwilling |
| 3. frequently |              |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. He took the book back to the library.
2. He got on a bus.
3. He wrote her telephone number in the book.
4. The next Monday, he hurried back to the library to look at the book again.
5. He met a girl on the bus.
6. John borrowed a book from a library.



A big battle was going on during the First World War. Guns were firing, and shells and bullets were flying about everywhere. After an hour of this, one of the soldiers decided that the fighting was getting too dangerous for him, so he left the front line and began to go away from the battle. After he had walked for an hour, he saw an officer coming towards him. The officer stopped him and said, 'Where are you going?'

'I'm trying to get as far away as possible from the battle that's going on behind us, sir,' the soldier answered.

'Do you know who I am?' the officer said to him angrily. 'I'm your commanding officer.'

The soldier was very surprised when he heard this and said, 'My God, I didn't realize that I was so far back already!'

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Why did the soldier leave the front line?
2. What was making things dangerous there?
3. Whom did the soldier meet as he was going away from the battle?
4. Why was the officer angry?
5. Why was the soldier surprised?

*Word outside the 1500: commanding*

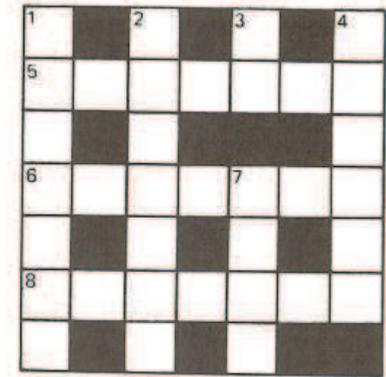
**B. Do this puzzle.**

*Across:*

5. The man who met the soldier was one.
6. 'An officer . . . differently from a soldier' means 'An officer and a soldier wear different clothes.'
8. Soldiers fight against these people.

*Down:*

1. This story is about a . . . .
2. 'I . . . him my water-bottle' means 'I held my water-bottle out to him so that he could have a drink from it if he wanted to.'



3. Officer commanding (short).
4. When a soldier is fighting, he . . . his friends to fight beside him, not to run away.
7. The soldier . . . , 'I didn't realize I was so far back already!'

**C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.**

An officer with a lot of  on his  was angry with a soldier who played the  in his  because the soldier looked as if he had not shaved for several days. 'I shaved this morning, sir,' the soldier said.

'You can't grow a  like that in less than two days!' answered the officer. The soldier thought carefully for a few moments and then said,

'Well, sir, the   in our wash-place are very close together.

I remember taking my  and putting  on my face, but I may have  someone else with my .



A young lady who was on holiday in Brighton went into a bank to collect some money which had been sent there for her from the town in which she lived.

The clerk in the Brighton bank did not know her, so he said, 'What proof have you got that you are really the lady who should collect this money?'

The young lady looked worried for a few moments and said, 'I don't think I've brought any proof with me,' but then she suddenly looked happy again. She opened her bag, took a photograph of herself out of it and showed it to the clerk. 'Here's something,' she said.

The clerk looked at the photograph carefully and then looked at the young lady. 'Yes, that's you,' he said, and paid the money to her without any more trouble.

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Where did the young lady have to collect her money from?
2. Why did the bank clerk want her to show proof that she was the one whom the money was for?
3. What 'proof' did she show?
4. Did it really prove that she should have the money?

**B. Which words in the story on page 62 mean:**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. believe   | 4. seconds                                  |
| 2. not happy | 5. thing which shows that something is true |
| 3. ought to  |   |

**C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.**

1. This young man didn't collect any money from the bank because he had plenty already.
  - a. He didn't need to get any more.
  - b. He needn't have got any more.



2. This young man thought that he had finished his money, so he went to the bank to get some more. But then he found that he had plenty in his purse,
  - a. so he didn't need to go to the bank.
  - b. so he needn't have gone to the bank.



3. This young man brought his passport when he went to collect his money from the bank, but he
  - a. didn't need to bring it,
  - b. needn't have brought it, because the bank clerk accepted photographs.



4. This young man didn't bring his passport
  - a. because he didn't need to bring it.
  - b. because he needn't have brought it.

