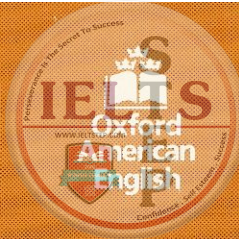


L.A. HILL



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OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016 USA

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford New York

Auckland Bangkok Buenos Aires Cape Town Chennai

Dar es Salaam Delhi Hong Kong Istanbul Karachi Kolkata

Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Mumbai

Nairobi São Paulo Shanghai Taipei Tokyo Toronto

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data  
Hill, Leslie Alexander.

Elementary anecdotes in American English.

Alternate Edition: Elementary stories for reproduction.

1. English Language — Text-books for foreigners. I. Title.

PE1128.A2H48 1980 428.6'4 79-29695

ISBN 0-19-502601-2 (pbk.)

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Illustrations by Anna Veltfort.

This book is available in East Asia in an alternate edition entitled *Elementary Stories for Reproduction*.

ISBN 0-19-502768-X (East Asia edition)

Printing (last digit): 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21

Printed in China

## Introduction

*Elementary Anecdotes in American English* is the first in a series of three readers for students of English as a Second or Foreign Language. This book is designed to give students practice in reading and understanding American English in context. *Elementary Anecdotes in American English* contains thirty humorous stories, each approximately 150 words in length. Every story is followed by reading comprehension questions and two vocabulary exercises.

The stories and exercises are written at Dr. L. A. Hill's 1000 word level. The complete American English word list is given in Appendix A, pages 62–66. Occasionally, one or more words that fall outside the author's list are introduced into a story. These words are listed after the story as *Outside the 1000 words*. The teacher can then explain these words in class or have the students look them up in a dictionary before reading the story.

Certain technical words are also introduced in the exercises as part of the language of directions. These words are *set*, *blank space*, *puzzle*, *bracket*, and *correct order*. The students should be informed of the meaning of these words within the context of the exercises in which they occur.





The grammatical structures used within this book have also been carefully controlled. The grammatical system is explained in Appendix B, page 67.

### Suggestions for Using this Book

The stories and exercises in this book can be used as part of a whole class activity in listening and reading comprehension, and can also provide practice in the productive skills of speaking and writing. Students working independently will find the stories useful for reading comprehension and written reproduction.

#### *In the Classroom*

The teacher can use these stories to improve the students' aural comprehension and their understanding of written English.

The teacher should introduce the material by reading the story aloud, two or three times, while students listen with books closed. Students may then be asked to re-tell the passage in their own words, either orally or in writing, or they may be asked to reproduce the basic story by answering the *Comprehension Questions*.

*Comprehension Questions* may be answered after the reading, as an oral activity, or they may be presented prior to the reading as a preview of important points to listen for in the presentation. Students could then provide the answers orally, or in writing, when the selection has been read aloud.

If written answers are used, the teacher can provide immediate reinforcement by asking one student at a time to read his or her answer aloud to the class. The teacher can then ask the class for alternative answers, which often result in a lively discussion.

#### *Cassette Recording*

A tape cassette is available to accompany the book and may be used as a model of spoken American English. The cassette contains the complete text of the reading passages and includes the *Comprehension Questions* that accompany each reading.

#### *At Home*

For students working independently, it is suggested that they read the story to themselves, either aloud or silently, or listen to it on the cassette, at least twice before attempting to answer the *Comprehension Questions* and complete the exercises. Each student may wish to write down as much of the story as he can remember, using the original passage to check his work.

### Completing the Exercises

Exercises vary from story to story but include the following general types:

1. Oral Comprehension Questions
2. Fill in the Blank Spaces
3. Synonym and Antonym Identification
4. Crossword Puzzle Completion
5. Correct Sentence Selection
6. Picture/Word Substitutions
7. Picture Identification
8. Sequencing of Events
9. Story Reconstruction
10. Reading Comprehension

Exercises may be completed orally or in writing, as part of a whole class activity or assigned as homework. In either case, exercises should be completed shortly after the story is presented in class. Answers may be checked in class or individually by the teacher.

For those exercises in which the students can either fill in the blank spaces or write out the complete story, the latter is recommended as a means of providing additional student practice in writing American English in context.

## Elementary Anecdotes in American English

I have a story about a man who was very poor. He had a small house and a small garden. One day he was working in the garden and he found a small box. He opened it and he found a small book. He read the book and he found that it was a book about magic. He was very interested in it and he decided to learn magic. He practiced every day and he became very good at it. One day he was walking in the garden and he saw a small boy who was crying. He went to him and he asked him what was wrong. The boy told him that he had lost his mother. The man felt very sorry for the boy and he decided to help him. He took the boy home and he gave him a room to live in. He also gave him food and clothes. The boy was very happy and he stayed with the man for a long time. One day the man was walking in the garden and he saw a small girl who was crying. He went to her and he asked her what was wrong. The girl told him that she had lost her father. The man felt very sorry for the girl and he decided to help her. He took the girl home and he gave her a room to live in. He also gave her food and clothes. The girl was very happy and she stayed with the man for a long time.



1 Jimmy lived in the country, and he loved playing in a very shallow river near his house; but then his father got a job in a big city, and he moved there with his family.

Their new house had a garden, but the garden was very small. Jimmy wasn't very happy.

"Is there a river near here?" he asked his mother on the first morning.

His mother answered, "No, there isn't, but there's a beautiful park near here, Jimmy, and there's a pool in it. We'll go there this afternoon." Then Jimmy was happy.

After lunch, Jimmy and his mother went to the park. Jimmy wanted to walk near the pool, but there was a sign in front of it. His mother read it to him: "WARNING: This pool is dangerous. 367 people have fallen into it." Jimmy looked into the pool carefully. Then he said, "I can't see them."

Outside the 1,000 words: sign, warning

### A. Answer these questions:

1. Where did Jimmy play in the country?
2. Why wasn't he happy in the city?
3. What did he ask his mother?
4. What did she answer?
5. What did the sign in front of the pool say?
6. What did Jimmy say when his mother read the sign to him?

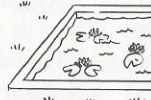
### B. Write these sentences. Put one set of words in each blank space:

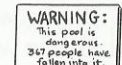
it was    there was    there were    they were


1. \_\_\_\_\_ a park in Jimmy's city. \_\_\_\_\_ not far from his house.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a pool in the park, but \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous, so \_\_\_\_\_ a sign in front of it.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fish in the pool. \_\_\_\_\_ not very big, but \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful, so \_\_\_\_\_ always a lot of people there, looking at them.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a very nice place for children.

### C. Write this story using words instead of pictures.

When he lived in the , Jimmy's  was near a . He was always  there. When he

moved to the city, there was a big  not far away, and

there was a  there, because it was deep and dangerous.

Jimmy's mother said to him, "Be very careful. Don't  into

it. There aren't many  here, and perhaps nobody will

see you and save you."



2 Mrs. Green was an old lady. She traveled often and she wasn't afraid of flying. One day she was going from Chicago to San Francisco in a big plane. There were a lot of empty seats on it.

Mrs. Green's seat was near a window. There was a young man on the other side of the aisle. He was near a window, too. Mrs. Green looked at the young man several times.

"He's always looking at the engine outside his window," she thought. She got up and walked around in the plane for a few minutes. Then she sat down and looked at the young man again.

"Yes," she thought, "he's looking at that engine all the time."

After half an hour Mrs. Green went over to him and said, "Take a walk around the plane, young man. I'm going to watch that engine for you for a few minutes."

Outside the 1,000 words: aisle

### A. Answer these questions:

1. How did Mrs. Green go from Chicago to San Francisco?
2. Where did she sit?
3. Where was the young man sitting?
4. What was he doing?
5. What did Mrs. Green want him to do?
6. What did she offer to do for him when he wasn't in his seat?

### B. Which words in the story mean the same as:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. frightened     | 4. look at       |
| 2. went on a trip | 5. more than two |
| 3. not far from   |                  |

### C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.



1. She sat down.
2. She sat in his seat, and he took a walk around the plane.
3. She saw a young man looking at the engine outside his window.
4. She went to her seat.
5. She went over to the young man.
6. The old lady climbed up the stairs into the plane.



**3** It was a Saturday morning in May. When Mrs. Edwards opened her curtains and looked out, she smiled and said, "It's going to be a beautiful day." She woke her small son up at eight-thirty and said to him, "Get up, Teddy. We're going to go to the zoo today. Wash your hands and face, brush your teeth and eat your breakfast quickly. We're going to go to New York by train."

Teddy was six years old. He was very happy now, because he liked going to the zoo very much, and he also liked going by train. He said, "I dreamed about the zoo last night, Mommy."

His mother was in a hurry, but she stopped and smiled at her small son. "You did, Teddy?" she said. "And what did you do in the zoo in your dream?"

Teddy laughed and answered, "You know, Mommy! You were there in my dream too."

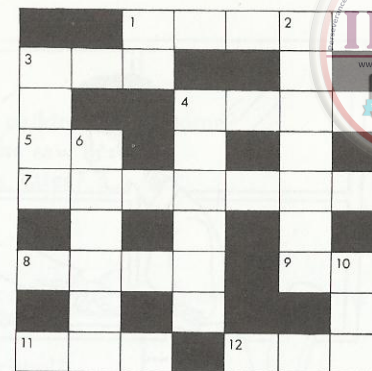
#### A. Answer these questions:

1. What did Mrs. Edwards say when she looked out of the window?
2. Why was Teddy happy?
3. What did Teddy dream about?
4. What did Mrs. Edwards ask Teddy?
5. What did Teddy answer?

#### B. Do this puzzle:

##### Across:

1. This means *Mother*.
3. Before friends leave, they usually \_\_\_\_\_, "Goodbye."
4. Mrs. Edwards was in a hurry, because the train left at ten o'clock and she didn't want to be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "How far is \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo?"
7. Teddy \_\_\_\_\_ about the zoo while he was asleep in bed.
8. When Mrs. Edwards woke Teddy, he said, "What \_\_\_\_\_ is it?" and she answered, "It's eight-thirty."
9. "Was Teddy a bright boy?" "Yes, I think \_\_\_\_\_."
11. What did Mrs. Edwards \_\_\_\_\_ Teddy? Her question was, "What did you do in your dream?"
12. When Teddy said, "I dreamed about the zoo," his mother said, "You \_\_\_\_\_?"



##### Down:

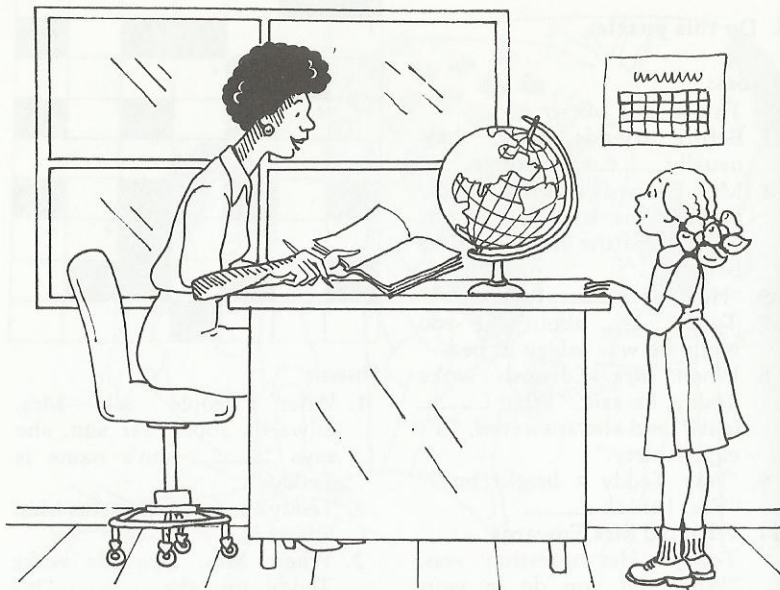
1. When people ask Mrs. Edwards about her son, she says "\_\_\_\_\_ son's name is Teddy."
2. Teddy's \_\_\_\_\_ name was Mrs. Edwards.
3. When Mrs. Edwards woke Teddy up, she \_\_\_\_\_, "It's going to be a beautiful day."
4. The train to New York \_\_\_\_\_ at ten o'clock every day.
6. Teddy likes traveling on \_\_\_\_\_.
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ is Teddy? He is six.

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

breakfast    brush    dream    dreamed    happy    hurry    mother  
quickly    train    wash

John and Mary live with their \_\_\_\_\_ and father in the country, but they go to school in the city. They get up at seven o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_ their hands and faces, \_\_\_\_\_ their teeth, have \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen, and then go to school by \_\_\_\_\_. They are usually in a \_\_\_\_\_, because they are late, so they do everything very \_\_\_\_\_.

One night, Mary had a nice \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ about her school: it was near their house, so they got up at eight instead of seven and ate their breakfast slowly. Then they walked across the road to school. Mary was \_\_\_\_\_ until her mother woke her up at seven o'clock.



**4** Polly went to school when she was six years old. She liked her first day very much. Her teacher, Miss Yates, was very nice, and the other children in her class were nice, too. But at the end of the second day, when the other children left the classroom, Polly stayed behind and waited.

Miss Yates had some work to do and did not see Polly at first, but then she looked up and saw her. "Why didn't you go with the others, Polly?" she asked kindly. "Did you want to ask me a question?"

"Yes, Miss Yates," Polly said.

"What is it?" Miss Yates asked.

"What did I do in school today?" Polly said.

Miss Yates laughed. "What did you do in school today?" she said. "Why did you ask me that, Polly?"

"Because I'm going to go home now," Polly answered, "and my mother's going to ask me."

#### A. Answer these questions:

1. Why did Polly like her school?
2. What did she do when the other children went home?
3. What did Miss Yates say when she saw her?
4. What question did Polly ask Miss Yates?
5. What did Miss Yates ask then?
6. What was Polly's answer?

#### B. Which of the answers are correct? Write the questions and the correct answers.

1. Did Polly enjoy her first day at school?
  - a. Yes, she did.
  - b. No, she didn't.
2. Were her teacher and her class nice?
  - a. Her teacher was nice, but some of the children were not.
  - b. Her teacher was not nice, but some of the children were.
  - c. Her teacher and the children were nice.
3. Why didn't Polly leave the classroom with the other children?
  - a. Because she had some work.
  - b. Because Miss Yates had some work for her.
  - c. Because she wanted to ask Miss Yates a question.
4. Why did Polly say, "What did I do today?"
  - a. Because her mother always wanted to know.
  - b. Because her teacher always wanted to know.
  - c. Because she was angry with her teacher.

#### C. Put one word in each of the blank spaces in these sentences.

1. Mrs. Gray was nice. Mr. Lehman was \_\_\_\_\_ than Mrs. Gray, but Miss Yates was the \_\_\_\_\_ teacher in the school.
2. Mrs. Gray was kind to the children. Mr. Lehman was \_\_\_\_\_ than Mrs. Gray, and Miss Yates was the \_\_\_\_\_ of them all.
3. Polly is tall, but her mother is \_\_\_\_\_ than Polly, and her father is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
4. Polly's math lessons are hard. Her English lessons are \_\_\_\_\_ than her math lessons, and her history lessons are the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
5. Polly can run fast, but her father can run \_\_\_\_\_ than she can, and her big brother can run the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.



**5** Jean was traveling around New England by car. One day she stopped in a small village to look at a beautiful old church. There was a cemetery in front of it, and an old man was raking the grass around the graves.

Jean got out of her car, went into the cemetery and looked at some of the graves. Then she went over to the old man and said to him, "Good morning. Do people often die in this village?"

The old man stopped working for a few seconds, looked at Jean carefully and said, "No, they die once."

Jean laughed when she heard this, and then said to the old man, "I'm sorry. I didn't say that correctly. I'll ask it differently: 'Do a lot of people die in this village?'"

The old man stopped his work again. "Yes," he said. "All of them do." Then he began raking the grass again.

Outside the 1,000 words: cemetery, grave, rake

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. Why did Jean stop in the village?
2. What did she see in front of the church?
3. What did she say to the old man?
4. What did he answer?
5. What did Jean say then?
6. What did the old man answer?

**B. Which words in the story mean the opposite of:**

- |                    |           |          |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. big             | 4. live   | 7. ugly  |
| 2. carelessly      | 5. new    | 8. young |
| 3. in the same way | 6. seldom |          |

**C. Choose the correct sentence for each picture and write it down.**



1. a. Jean is getting into her car.
- b. Jean is getting out of her car.
- c. Jean is getting her car out.



2. a. The cemetery is at the side of the church.
- b. The cemetery is behind the church.
- c. The cemetery is in front of the church.



3. a. Jean is crying.
- b. Jean is shouting.
- c. Jean is smiling.



4. a. The old man is laughing at Jean.
- b. The old man is looking at Jean.
- c. The old man is pointing at Jean.



**6** When George was thirty-five, he bought a small plane and learned to fly it. He soon became very good and made his plane do all kinds of tricks.

George had a friend. His name was Mark. One day George offered to take Mark up in his plane. Mark thought, "I've traveled in a big plane several times, but I've never been in a small one, so I'll go."

They went up, and George flew around for half an hour and did all kinds of tricks in the air.

When they came down again, Mark was very glad to be back safely, and he said to his friend in a shaking voice, "Well, George, thank you very much for those two trips in your plane."

George was very surprised and said, "Two trips?"

"Yes, my first and my last," answered Mark.

#### A. Answer these questions:

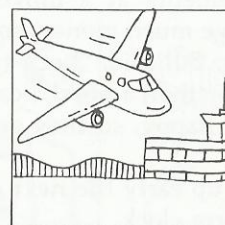
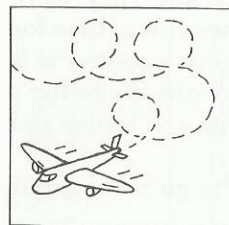
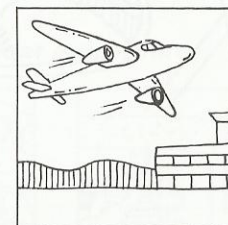
1. What did George learn to do when he was thirty-five?
2. Who went up with him in his small plane?
3. What did George do while they were in the air?
4. What did Mark say when they were on the ground again?
5. What did George say then?
6. What did Mark answer?

Outside the 1,000 words: trick, voice

#### B. Which of these sentences are true? Write down the correct ones.

1. George learned to fly a plane very quickly.
2. George took a long time to learn to fly.
3. Mark offered to take George up in his plane.
4. George offered to take Mark up in his plane.
5. Mark thought, "I've never been in a plane before."
6. Mark thought, "I've already been in a plane."
7. Mark was frightened because George did some tricks with his plane.
8. Mark was not frightened when George did some tricks with his plane.
9. Mark went up in George's plane twice.
10. Mark went up in George's plane only once.

#### C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.



1. George bought a small plane.
2. George did all kinds of tricks in the air.
3. Mark thanked George in a shaking voice for his first and last trip in a small plane.
4. Then he invited his friend Mark to fly with him.
5. Then they came down again.
6. They went up into the air.



**7** Bill and Fred were students at a university and they were friends. They didn't have much money, so when it was time for their summer vacation, Bill said, "Let's take our vacation in a trailer, Fred. It's cheaper than a hotel. I can borrow my father's trailer." Fred was very happy, so they got into the trailer and began their vacation.

They wanted to get up early the next day to go fishing, but they didn't have an alarm clock.

"That's all right, Bill," Fred said. "I'll put these small pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer tonight and they'll wake us up in the morning."

Bill was very surprised, but he didn't say anything.

Fred was right. As soon as it began to get light, small birds came down to eat the bread, and their noise on the roof of the trailer woke Bill and Fred up very quickly.

Outside the 1000 words: alarm clock, trailer

#### A. Answer these questions:

1. What did Bill say to Fred when it was time for their summer vacation?
2. Why did they want to get up early one day?
3. Why didn't they set their alarm clock?
4. What did Fred do that evening?
5. What happened in the morning?

#### B. Write this story. Put *a* or *some* in each blank space.

Bill and Fred had \_\_\_\_\_ good news last month. They wanted to take \_\_\_\_\_ vacation, and Bill's father said, "You can borrow my trailer." He also gave Bill \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy gas.

Bill and Fred had \_\_\_\_\_ good time on their vacation. They only drove \_\_\_\_\_ hundred and twenty miles \_\_\_\_\_ day.

Every day they bought \_\_\_\_\_ fresh bread to eat and then gave \_\_\_\_\_ of it to the birds.

#### C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.



1. Bill and Fred studied at a university.
2. Bill and Fred woke up.
3. One evening they put pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer.
4. Then they went to bed.
5. Small birds came in the morning and ate the bread.
6. They borrowed Bill's father's trailer.
7. They drove out into the country.
8. They went fishing.



**8** Kate and Jenny went to school together for several years and were friends. Kate had a younger sister, but Jenny didn't have any brothers or sisters. Then Kate and Jenny left school, and after a few years both of them got married and had children.

They didn't live near each other now. Both of them were busy with their families, so they didn't see each other, until Kate's sister got married.

One day Kate and Jenny met in the city while they were shopping. They talked for some time, and then Jenny said to Kate, "How's your sister getting along with her new husband?"

"Oh, fine, Jenny," Kate answered quickly. "There's only one little thing."

"Oh, what's that?" asked Jenny.

"Well, she hates him," said Kate. "But there's always something wrong with everything, isn't there? Nothing's ever perfect."

Outside the 1,000 words: to get along with someone, perfect

#### A. Answer these questions:

1. Why didn't Kate and Jenny see each other for some time?
2. What were they doing when they met in the city?
3. What did Jenny ask Kate?
4. And what did Kate answer?
5. What was the one thing that was wrong?

#### B. Which words in the story mean the same as:

1. with each other
2. fast
3. doesn't like
4. more than two
5. small

#### C. Which of the answers are correct? Write the questions and the correct answers.

1. Did Kate have any brothers or sisters?
  - a. No, she didn't.
  - b. Yes, she had a sister.
2. How often did Jenny and Kate see each other after they got married?
  - a. Never.
  - b. Often.
  - c. Seldom.
3. Did Jenny go to Kate's sister's wedding?
  - a. No, she didn't.
  - b. Yes, she did.
4. How did Kate's sister feel about her husband?
  - a. She didn't like him at all.
  - b. She didn't like him very much.
  - c. She loved him.



9 Al Brown was very good at fixing things around the house when they broke. One day he went to another city to do some work there, and his wife was alone in the house. While Mr. Brown was away, one of the faucets on the bathtub broke. Mrs. Brown didn't know much about fixing broken faucets, so she telephoned a plumber.

The plumber came to the house that afternoon and fixed the faucet in a few minutes. When he finished, he gave Mrs. Brown his bill for the work.

She looked at it for several seconds and then said, "Your prices are very high, aren't they? Do you know, the doctor costs less than this when he comes to the house?"

"Yes, I know," answered the plumber. "I know that very well, because I was a doctor until I was lucky enough to find this job a few months ago."

Outside the 1,000 words: job, plumber

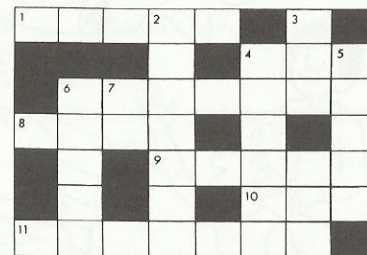
### A. Answer these questions:

1. Why didn't Mr. Brown fix the broken faucet in his bathroom?
2. Why didn't his wife fix it?
3. Who did fix it?
4. How long did it take him?
5. What did Mrs. Brown say when she saw the plumber's bill?
6. What did the plumber answer?

### B. Do this puzzle:

#### Across:

1. The plumber went up the \_\_\_\_\_ to the top floor.
4. Mrs. Brown always drinks \_\_\_\_\_ instead of coffee.
6. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ on Mrs. Brown's bathtub: one for hot and one for cold.
8. You put this in your camera before you take pictures.
9. You usually do this in a bathtub.
10. Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ a husband. His name was Al.
11. Mrs. Brown's \_\_\_\_\_ was 365 Green Street.



#### Down:

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ came to fix Mrs. Brown's faucet.
3. Not dry.
4. 3/10 = three \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ the plumber a question, and he answered her.
6. The plumber \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Brown's faucet very quickly.
7. Mr. Brown's first name was \_\_\_\_\_.

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

bathtub   become   bill   called   city   doctor   faucet   fixed  
plumber   prices

John studied for many years, and then he became a \_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital in a big \_\_\_\_\_. One day John was taking a bath when the hot water \_\_\_\_\_ in his \_\_\_\_\_ broke. He \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_, and the plumber came and \_\_\_\_\_ it. Then he gave John his \_\_\_\_\_. His \_\_\_\_\_ were very high. They were higher than John's, so John thought, "Why am I a doctor? I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ a plumber too."



Then one of the boys said, "I know, Miss Smith! Men's hair becomes gray first because it's sixteen years older than their mustaches and beards."

1. Why did Mary want to be a teacher?
2. Why did her students enjoy her teaching?
3. What did Helen ask her?
4. Did Mary know the answer?
5. What did Helen say then?
6. And what did one of the boys say?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ father has a beard, and \_\_\_\_\_ has a mustache.  
My    your  
Mine    yours
2. \_\_\_\_\_ father has a black mustache, and \_\_\_\_\_ has a brown beard.  
Your     mine  
Yours    my
3. Mary and John each have an uncle. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't have a beard or a mustache.  
Her  
Hers
4. We have beards, and so do our friends, but \_\_\_\_\_ beards are long and \_\_\_\_\_  
our  
ours  
\_\_\_\_\_ are short.  
their  
theirs
5. We have mustaches, and so do our friends, but \_\_\_\_\_ mustaches are big and \_\_\_\_\_ are small.  
our  
ours

Helen was a . Her  had a  and a . What color were they? They were , but his  was gray. Helen thought, "Why is it gray?" Helen asked her ABC  but she only  and answered, "I don't know." Then a  said, "I know. Because it's older."



**11** Molly was the only little girl on her street, but when she was eight years old, another girl came to live in the house opposite hers. The new girl was eight years old too, and her name was Joan. Joan had two brothers. She didn't go to the same school as Molly, but they soon began to play together after school.

One day Joan came home, had her milk and cookies, and then went to Molly's house. She said to her friend, "Hi, Molly. Will you come to my house to play? I've got a nice new game."

Molly answered, "I'm sorry, Joan, but my Mother won't let me play with you today, because your brother George has a bad cold, and she doesn't want me to get it, too."

"Oh, that's all right, Molly," Joan answered quickly. "George isn't really my brother. He's my step-brother."

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. When did Joan come to live on the same street as Molly?
2. Did Molly and Joan play together at school?
3. When did they play together?

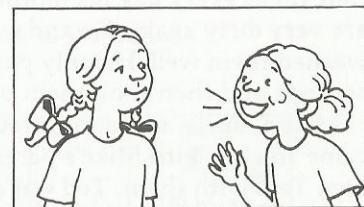
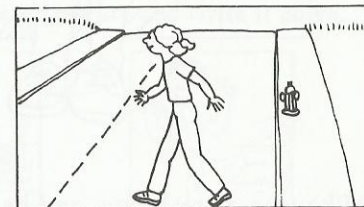
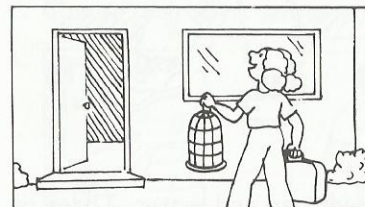
Outside the 1,000 words: cookie, step-brother

4. Who was George?
5. Why didn't Molly's mother want her to play with Joan one day?
6. What did Joan say when Molly told her this?

**B. Which words in the story mean the opposite of:**

1. big
2. different
3. alone
4. old
5. slowly

**C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.**



1. Another girl was playing in front of her house.
2. She crossed the street.
3. But they did not go to the same school, so they said, "Goodbye," and each went a different way.
4. Joan came to live in her new house.
5. Joan said, "Hi."
6. Then the two girls played together.



**12** Mike was a small boy, and he hated soap and water. Three or four times every day his mother said to him, "Mike, your hands are very dirty again. Go and wash them." But Mike never really washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them out again.

Mike's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Mike's parents, and they brought their small son, Ted, with them. Ted was a year younger than Mike, and he didn't like soap and water, either.

The boys sat with their parents for a few minutes, but then they went outside. When they were alone, Mike looked at Ted's hands and then said proudly, "My hands are dirtier than yours!"

"Of course they are," Ted answered angrily. "You're a year older than I am."

**A. Answer these questions:**

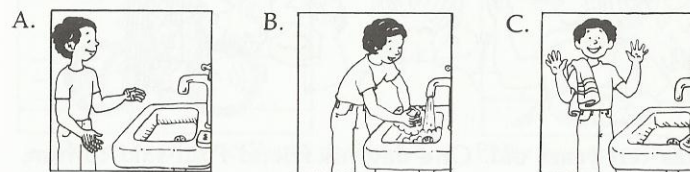
1. What did Mike do when his mother said, "Go and wash your hands"?
2. Who visited Mike's parents one day?
3. Who did they bring with them?
4. What did Mike do when the two boys were alone?
5. What did he say to Ted?
6. What did Ted answer?

Outside the 1,000 words: proudly

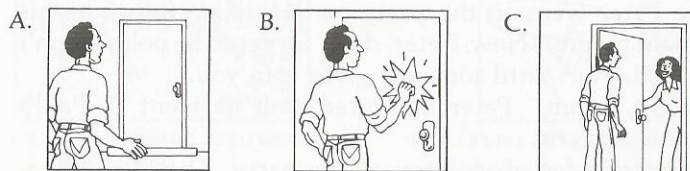
**B. Which of these sentences are correct? Write down the correct ones.**

1. Mike did not like washing.
2. When his mother sent him to wash his hands, he washed them carefully.
3. His uncle and aunt lived near him.
4. Ted's father was Mike's uncle.
5. Mike's mother was Ted's uncle.
6. Mike was younger than Ted.
7. Ted did not like washing.
8. Ted's hands were dirtier than Mike's.
9. Mike's hands were dirtier than Ted's.

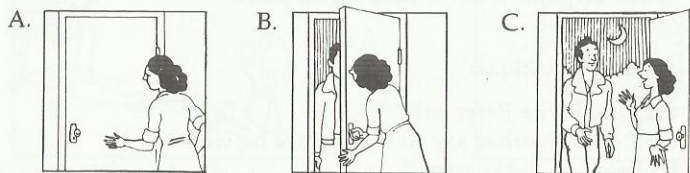
**C. Choose the correct sentence for each picture and write it down.**



1. Mike { **has washed**  
**is going to wash**  
**is washing** } his hands in the water.



2. Mike's uncle { **has knocked**  
**is going to knock**  
**is knocking** } at the door.



3. Mike's mother { **has opened**  
**is going to open**  
**is opening** } the door.



**13** Peter was ten years old. One day his friend Paul said to him, "I'm going to have a birthday party on Saturday, Peter. Can you come?"

Peter asked his mother, and she said, "Yes, you can go." She phoned Paul's mother to tell her.

Before Peter went to the party on Saturday afternoon, his mother said to him, "Now, Peter, don't forget to be polite. Don't ask for food. Wait until someone gives it to you."

"All right, Mom," Peter answered, and he went to Paul's house on his bicycle.

There were a lot of children at the party. They played together for an hour, and then Paul's mother gave them some food; but she forgot to give Peter any. He waited politely for a few minutes, and then he held his plate up in the air and said loudly, "Does anyone want a nice clean plate?"

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. What did Paul invite Peter to?
2. What did Peter's mother say to him before he went?
3. How did Peter go to the party?
4. What did Paul's mother forget to do?
5. What did Peter do and then say?

Outside the 1,000 words: polite

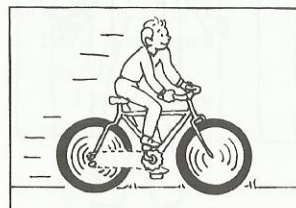
**B. Write these sentences. Put one of these words in each blank space:**

some any no none

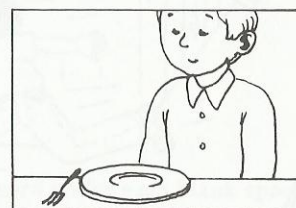
Paul invited \_\_\_\_\_ children to his birthday party. Paul's mother gave the children \_\_\_\_\_ food, but she did not give Peter \_\_\_\_\_.

When he looked at his plate there was \_\_\_\_\_ food on it. There was \_\_\_\_\_ food on all the other plates, but there was \_\_\_\_\_ on his. He held his plate up, and Paul's mother saw it. "Don't you have \_\_\_\_\_ food, Paul?" she said. "I'm sorry. I'll give you \_\_\_\_\_."

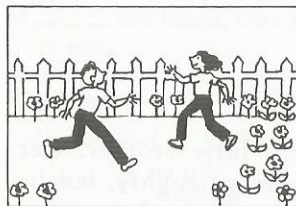
**C. Choose the correct sentence for each picture and write it down.**



1. a. Peter is riding to Paul's party.  
b. Peter is driving to Paul's party.



2. a. Peter has eaten his food.  
b. Peter is eating his food.



3. a. The children are running in the garden.  
b. The children are running into the garden.



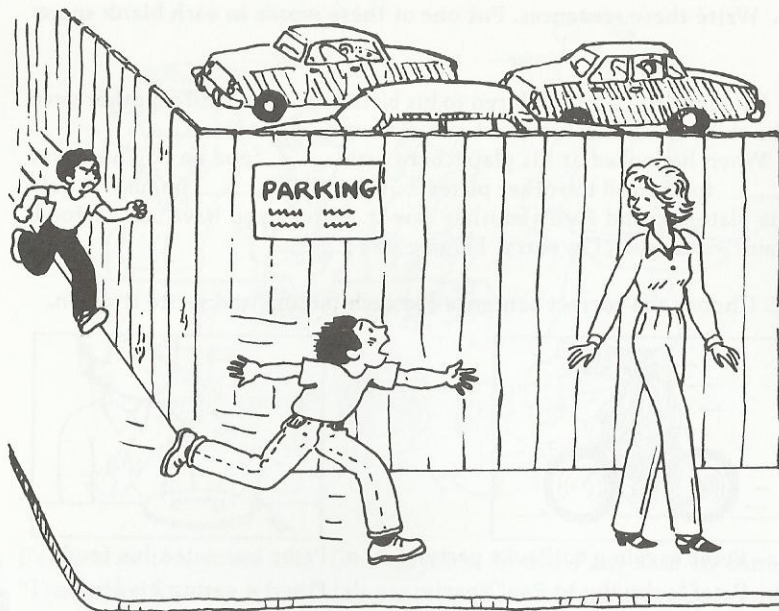
4. a. Peter is holding his plate up.  
b. Peter is throwing his plate up.



5. a. Paul's mother is giving food to a girl.  
b. Paul's mother is taking food from a girl.



6. a. Paul's mother is angry.  
b. Paul's mother is surprised.



**14** Nora was sixteen years old. She had a little brother. Her brother's name was Jim. Jim was sometimes naughty, but he made Nora laugh a lot, and she loved him and was always very nice to him.

One afternoon she was walking from her house to the store when she saw a small boy running along the street towards her. He was going very fast. When he came near her, she was surprised to see it was Jim.

"Hi, Jim," Nora shouted to him. "Why are you running like that?"

Jim didn't stop, but he waved to his sister and shouted, "I'm trying to stop two boys from fighting."

Nora was surprised again. She laughed and said, "That's an important job for a little boy, isn't it? You don't do things like that very often. Who are the two boys?"

"They're Tom and me," answered Jim as he continued running down the street very quickly.

#### A. Answer these questions:

1. What was Jim like?
2. How did Nora feel about him?
3. What was Jim doing when she saw him in the street?
4. What did she say to him?
5. What did he answer?
6. Which boys was he trying to stop from fighting?

#### B. Which words in the story mean the same as:

1. going very fast
2. kind
3. liked very much
4. quickly
5. said very loudly
6. small

#### C. Write this story. Choose the correct word under each blank space.

Nora enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ with her little brother. He was very good  
to play  
playing  
at \_\_\_\_\_ her laugh. One day she was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ in  
to make  
making  
to see  
seeing  
to run  
running  
the street.

She wanted \_\_\_\_\_ him, \_\_\_\_\_ to him, but he did not stop \_\_\_\_\_. He  
to stop  
stopping  
to talk  
talking  
to run  
running  
shouted to her, "I'm trying \_\_\_\_\_ a fight. I can't stop \_\_\_\_\_ to you  
to stop  
stopping  
to talk  
talking  
now."

Nora watched him \_\_\_\_\_ down the street until he went around a  
to run  
running  
corner.



**15** Hank lived in a small town, but then he got a job in a big city and moved there with his wife and his two children.

On the first Saturday in their new home, Hank took his new red car out of the garage and was washing it when a neighbor came by. When he saw Hank's new car, the neighbor stopped and looked at it for a minute. Then Hank turned and saw him.

The neighbor said, "That's a nice car. Is it yours?"

"Sometimes," Hank answered.

The neighbor was surprised. "Sometimes?" he said. "What do you mean?"

"Well," answered Hank slowly, "when there's a party in town, it belongs to my daughter, Jane. When there's a football game somewhere, it belongs to my son, Joe. When I've washed it, and it looks really nice and clean, it belongs to my wife. And when it needs gas, it's mine."

### A. Answer these questions:

1. What was Hank doing when the neighbor stopped outside his house?
2. What did he say to Hank?
3. When did the car belong to Hank's daughter?
4. When did it belong to his son?
5. When did it belong to his wife?
6. And when did it belong to Hank?

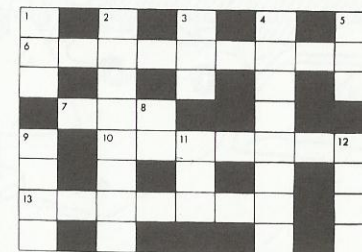
### B. Do this puzzle:

#### Across:

6. One of Hank's \_\_\_\_\_ watched him clean his car.
7. Hank's car belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ when it needed gas.
10. Don't drive too fast, or you'll get into \_\_\_\_\_ with the police.
13. Don't be careless; be \_\_\_\_\_ when you drive a car.

#### Down:

1. How many cars did Hank and his family have?
2. When people come to visit us, we call them \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jane used the car when \_\_\_\_\_ went to parties.
4. Joe wanted the car to go to \_\_\_\_\_ games.



5. What did the neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ Hank first? His first question was, "Is that car yours?"
8. \_\_\_\_\_ and Mrs. Hank Smith have two children.
9. Mr. Smith is not mean. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ man.
11. Hank always takes his coat \_\_\_\_\_ before he starts to wash the car.
12. We see with our two \_\_\_\_\_.

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

car children clean daughter game garage gas party  
son washed

Hank was Jane and Joe's father, so Jane was his \_\_\_\_\_, and Joe was his \_\_\_\_\_. They were his two \_\_\_\_\_.

Jane took the family's red \_\_\_\_\_ when she wanted to go to a \_\_\_\_\_, and Joe took it when he wanted to go to a football \_\_\_\_\_.

Hank's wife took it when it was nice and \_\_\_\_\_, and Hank took it when it needed \_\_\_\_\_. He also took it out of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ it every Saturday.



**16** Alice was twenty-three years old, and she was a nurse at a big hospital. She was very kind, and all of her patients liked her very much.

One day she was out shopping when she saw an old woman waiting to cross a busy street. Alice wanted to cross the street too, so she went over to offer to help the woman across. When Alice was near her, she suddenly laughed and said, "Mrs. Herman! You were my patient in the hospital last year!"

Mrs. Herman was very pleased to see her.

"I'll help you cross the street, Mrs. Herman," Alice said.

"Oh, thank you very much, Alice," Mrs. Herman said, and she stepped forward. "No, no, Mrs. Herman," Alice said quickly. "Wait! The light's still red."

"Oh," Mrs. Herman answered as she stepped back, "I can easily cross the street alone when the light's green."

#### A. Answer these questions:

1. Why did Alice's patients like her?
2. Who was Mrs. Herman?
3. What did Alice offer to do?
4. What did Mrs. Herman do then?
5. Why did Alice stop her?
6. What did Mrs. Herman say?

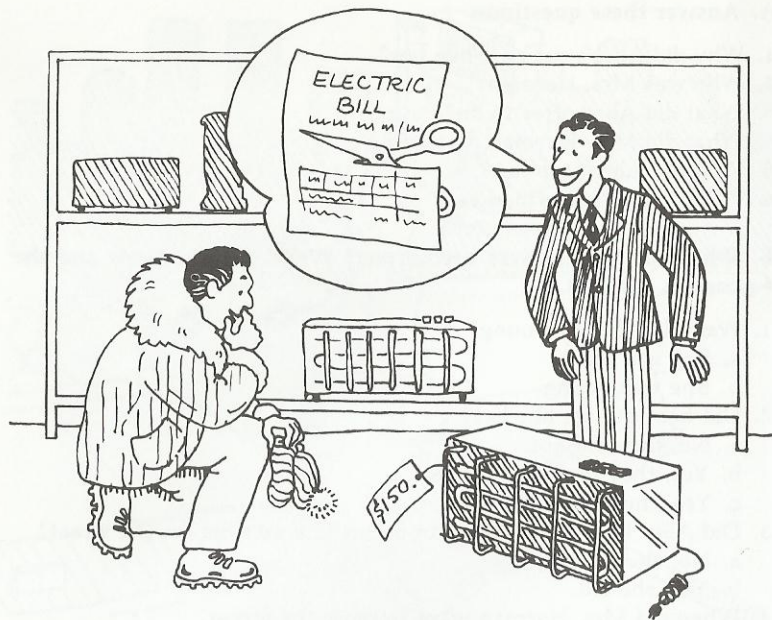
#### B. Which of the answers are correct? Write the questions and the correct answers.

1. Was Alice old, or young?
  - a. She was old.
  - b. She was young.
2. Did her patients like her?
  - a. No, they did not.
  - b. Yes, they liked her a little.
  - c. Yes, they liked her a lot.
3. Did Alice know Mrs. Herman before she met her on the street?
  - a. No, she did not.
  - b. Yes, she did.
4. When did Mrs. Herman want to cross the street?
  - a. When the light was green.
  - b. When the light was red.
5. When did Alice want her to cross?
  - a. When the light was green.
  - b. When the light was red.

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

a an the

Alice was \_\_\_\_\_ nurse. One day, she met \_\_\_\_\_ old patient at \_\_\_\_\_ corner of \_\_\_\_\_ busy street. \_\_\_\_\_ old patient wanted to cross \_\_\_\_\_ street, but \_\_\_\_\_ light was red. Alice stopped her and said, "Wait for \_\_\_\_\_ green light. We don't want to have \_\_\_\_\_ accident."



**17** John left the United States in 1969 to work in Africa. Africa was hot, and when John came back to the United States in 1979, he said to himself, "It's much colder here than it was before I left. I'm going to buy an electric heater. Also, everything is much more expensive."

John went to a store the next day to buy an electric heater. The salesman showed him three or four different kinds and then said, "And this is our best electric heater. It costs a lot of money, but it saves half of your electricity, and electricity is very expensive now, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's very expensive," John answered, "and it's becoming worse every year." He looked at the electric heater carefully, thought for a few seconds and then said, "Well, I'll take two of these, please, and then I'll save *all* of my electricity."

Outside the 1,000 words: heater

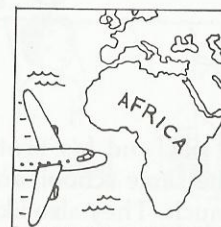
**A. Answer these questions:**

1. How long was John in Africa?
2. What did he want to buy when he came back?
3. What did the salesman show him?
4. What did the salesman say?
5. What did John answer?
6. Can the two heaters save all his electricity?

**B. Which words in the story mean the opposite of:**

1. cold
2. cheap
3. same
4. worst
5. carelessly
6. better

**C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.**



1. He went to Africa.
2. He went to a store to buy an electric heater.
3. It was very cold there.
4. It was very hot there.
5. John left the United States.
6. Then he came back to the United States.



**18** Steve was eleven years old, and his brother Tim was seven. Both of them went to the same school, and both of them liked sports and games very much. They also liked fighting, but their mother wasn't happy when they had fights with other boys.

A few days ago Tim ran into the house and went up to his bedroom. His brother was there too, listening to their record player. He looked up when Tim came in and said, "Why are you crying, Tim?"

"Because Harry hit me," his younger brother said. Harry was one of the boys at school, and they often had fights with each other.

Steve laughed and said, "Did you hit him back, or did you cry like a baby and run home to Mommy?"

"I hit him back!" Tim answered angrily. "I hit him back first, and then he hit me."

**A. Answer these questions:**











1. What three things did Steve and Tim like?
2. When wasn't their mother happy?
3. Why was Tim crying when he came into the bedroom?

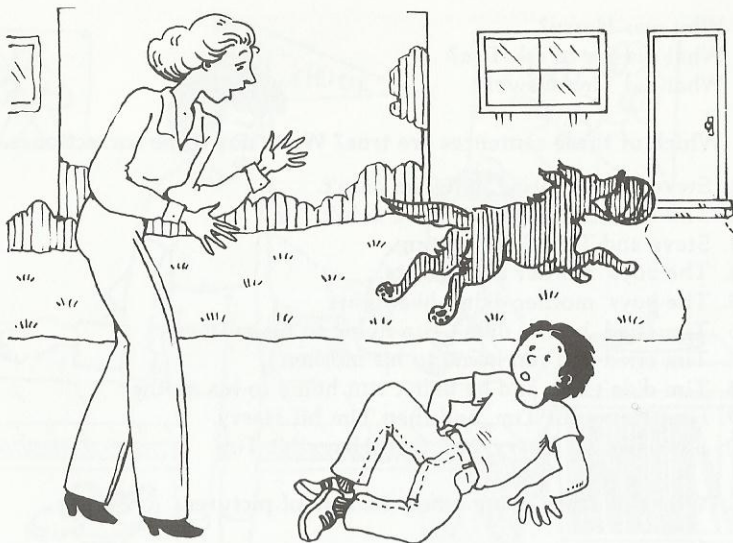
4. Who was Harry?
5. What did Steve ask Tim?
6. What did Tim answer?

**B. Which of these sentences are true? Write down the correct ones.**

1. Steve liked fighting, but Tim didn't.
2. Tim liked fighting, but Steve didn't.
3. Steve and Tim liked fighting.
4. The boys' mother liked fights.
5. The boys' mother didn't like fights.
6. Tim cried, but he didn't run home to his mother.
7. Tim cried and ran home to his mother.
8. Tim didn't cry, and he didn't run home to his mother.
9. First Harry hit Tim, and then Tim hit Harry.
10. First Tim hit Harry, and then Harry hit Tim.

**C. Write this story using words instead of pictures.**

Tim was a small  . He went to  every day. He lived in a small  , and he and his brother Steve slept in the same  . Steve had a nice  . One day Tim had a  with his friend Harry. Harry  him hard, and Tim began to  . But when Steve saw him, he only  and said, "You're a  !"



**19** Billy lived on a quiet street in a big city. His mother sometimes took him to the park to play, but when she was busy, he played in the street. One evening Billy's father gave him a beautiful new ball, and the next morning Billy went out into the street to play with it. He played happily for a few minutes, but then a big dog came along. When the dog saw the ball, he wanted to play with it too.

Billy picked the ball up and held it above his head. He did not want the big dog to take it and run away with it, but the dog jumped up and knocked him over.

Billy's mother came out of the house and ran to him at once. "Did he bite you?" she asked.

"No, he didn't bite me," Billy answered, "but he tasted me."

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. What was Billy doing when the dog came along?
2. What did the dog want to do?
3. What did Billy do then?
4. And what did the dog do?
5. What did Billy's mother ask him?
6. And what did Billy answer?

**B. Put one of these words in each blank space:**

he her him his she their them they

Billy's mother and father live in the city. \_\_\_\_\_ house is on a quiet street. \_\_\_\_\_ have only one child.

Billy went to \_\_\_\_\_ mother yesterday, because \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to play in the street. Billy's mother got a ball and gave it to \_\_\_\_\_. Then \_\_\_\_\_ said, "Be careful in the street, Billy." She didn't want \_\_\_\_\_ son to have an accident.

Billy took the ball from \_\_\_\_\_ and said, "All right. I'll be careful." When cars come down the street, Billy sees \_\_\_\_\_ and stops playing.

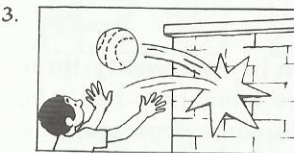
**C. Choose the correct sentence for each picture and write it down.**



- a. Billy found a beautiful ball.
- b. Billy got a beautiful ball.
- c. Billy bought a beautiful ball.



- a. He went across the street.
- b. He went down into the street.
- c. He went up into the street.



- a. He threw his ball against a wall.
- b. He threw his ball under a wall.
- c. He threw his ball over a wall.



- a. Then a dog came around the corner.
- b. Then a dog jumped around the corner.
- c. Then a dog went around the corner.



- a. Billy put his ball above his head.
- b. Billy put his ball behind his head.
- c. Billy put his ball on his head.



- a. The dog knocked Billy down.
- b. Billy knocked the dog down.
- c. The ball knocked Billy down.



**20** Mr. and Mrs. Williams got married when he was twenty-three, and she was twenty. Twenty-five years later, they had a big party, and a photographer came and took some photographs of them.

Then the photographer gave Mrs. Williams a card and said, "They'll be ready next Wednesday. You can get them from our studio."

"No," Mrs. Williams said, "please send them to us."

The photographs arrived a week later, but Mrs. Williams was not happy when she saw them. She got into her car and drove to the photographer's studio. She went inside and said angrily, "You took some photographs of me and my husband last week, but I'm not going to pay for them."

"Oh, why not?" the photographer asked.

"Because my husband looks like a monkey," Mrs. Williams said.

"Well," the photographer answered, "that isn't our fault. Why didn't you think of that before you married him?"

Outside the 1,000 words: fault, photographer, studio

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. Who took photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Williams?
2. Where did Mrs. Williams go when she saw the photographs?
3. What did she say to the photographer?
4. Why didn't Mrs. Williams want to pay?
5. What did the photographer say to Mrs. Williams?

**B. Which words in the story mean the same as:**

1. after that
2. became husband and wife
3. came
4. give money for
5. glad
6. pictures

**C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.**



1. A photographer took some photographs of them.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Williams got married when they were young.
3. Mrs. Williams got into her car and drove into town.
4. She talked angrily to the photographer in his studio.
5. The photographs arrived by mail.
6. They had a big party twenty-five years later.

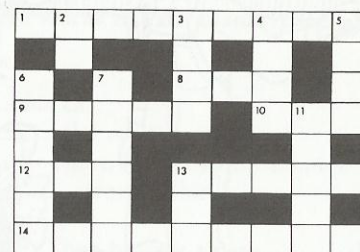


3. What happened in the evening?
4. What did the young nurse ask Mr. Jones?
5. What did Mr. Jones answer?

### B. Do this puzzle:

#### Across:

1. Mr. Jones wanted to have his \_\_\_\_\_ in the nurse's left arm.
8. A door \_\_\_\_\_ is used to wipe dirty shoes.
9. When the nurse let Mr. Jones choose a place for his injection, he \_\_\_\_\_ her left arm.
10. How many injections did Mr. Jones get in the evening?
12. Not in.
13. The nurse wanted to give Mr. Jones his injection quickly, because she was in a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Mr. Jones was \_\_\_\_\_ when the nurse said, "Where do you want your injection?"



4. He came \_\_\_\_\_ the room and sat down on the bed.
5. When you have a cold, you blow your \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The opposite of 6 down is 6 \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ said to Mr. Jones, "A nurse is going to give you your injection."
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ said to Mr. Jones, "Where do you want your injection?"
13. Mr. Jones wanted the injection in \_\_\_\_\_ left arm.

#### Down:

2. Do you think the nurse gave Mr. Jones *his* injection in *her* arm?
3. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ to see Mr. Jones when he was in the hospital.

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

arm    better    choose    doctor    hospital    hurry    injection  
 nurse    smile    surprised

Betty was ill, so she went to see Dr. Rivers. He was her \_\_\_\_\_. He sent her to the \_\_\_\_\_, because she was very ill. A young \_\_\_\_\_ looked after her. Her name was Jean, and she was very kind.

Jean was never in a \_\_\_\_\_, and she always had a nice \_\_\_\_\_ on her face. "I'm going to give you an \_\_\_\_\_ in your \_\_\_\_\_ now," she said, "and you can \_\_\_\_\_. Do you want it in your left arm or your right arm?"

In a few days, Betty was much \_\_\_\_\_, and she went home. Her doctor was \_\_\_\_\_ and said, "You got better very quickly!"

**21** An old man went to the hospital. When the doctor came to see him, he said, "Well, Mr. Jones, you're going to have some injections, and then you'll feel much better. A nurse will come and give you the first one this evening, and then you'll get another one tomorrow morning."

In the evening a young nurse came to Mr. Jones's bed and said to him, "I'm going to give you your first injection now, Mr. Jones. Where do you want it?"

The old man was surprised. He looked at the nurse for several seconds, and then he said, "Nobody's ever let me choose that before. Are you really going to let me choose now?"

"Yes, Mr. Jones," the nurse answered. She was in a hurry. "Where do you want it?"

"Well, then," the old man answered with a smile, "I want it in *your* left arm, please."

#### A. Answer these questions:

1. Where did the old man go?
2. What did the doctor say to him?



**22** Pat Hogan was traveling around the country in his car. One evening he was driving along a road and looking for a small hotel when he saw an old man at the side of the road. He stopped his car and said to the old man, "I want to go to the Sun Hotel. Do you know it?"

"Yes," the old man answered. "I'll show you the way."

He got into Pat's car, and they drove for about twelve miles. When they came to a small house, the old man said, "Stop here."

Pat stopped and looked at the house. "But this isn't a hotel," he said to the old man.

"No," the old man answered, "this is my house. And now I'll show you the way to the Sun Hotel. Turn around and go back nine miles. Then you'll see the Sun Hotel on the left."

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. What did Pat ask the old man when he stopped his car?
2. What did the old man answer?
3. How far did they drive?
4. What did Pat say when they stopped?
5. What did the old man say to Pat?

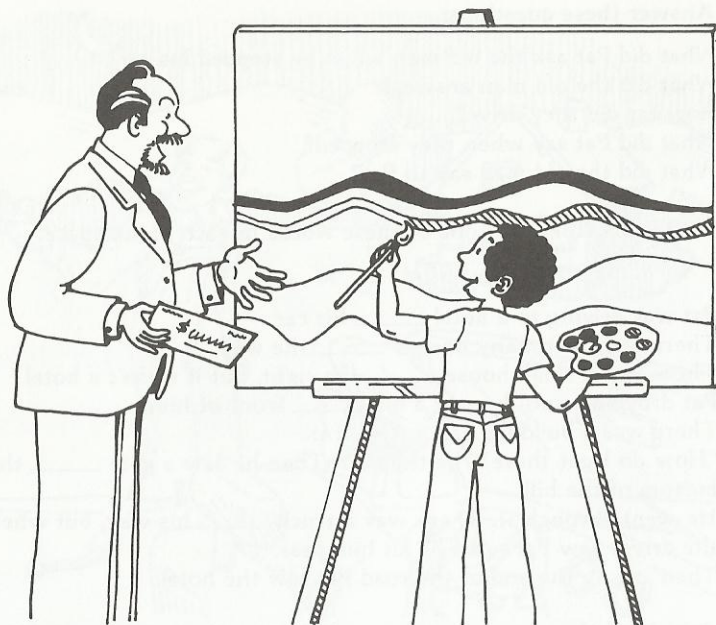
**B. Write this story. Put one of these words in each blank space:**

at in on

1. Pat was driving to a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ his car.
2. There were not many houses \_\_\_\_\_ the way.
3. There was a small house \_\_\_\_\_ the right, but it wasn't a hotel.
4. Pat drove on until he saw a hill \_\_\_\_\_ front of him.
5. There was a building \_\_\_\_\_ top of it.
6. "How do I get there?" he thought. Then he saw a gate \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the hill.
7. He went through it. There was a truck \_\_\_\_\_ his way, but when the driver saw Pat's car, he let him pass.
8. Then \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the road Pat saw the hotel.

**C. Which of the answers are correct? Write the questions and the correct answers.**

1. Where did Pat want to sleep that night?
  - a. In the old man's house.
  - b. In a hotel.
  - c. In his own house.
2. Why did Pat stop his car?
  - a. Because he saw a friend.
  - b. Because the lights were red.
  - c. Because he saw an old man.
3. Where did the old man take Pat?
  - a. To the old man's house.
  - b. To Pat's house.
  - c. To the Sun Hotel.
4. Why didn't the old man stop Pat when they passed the hotel?
  - a. Because he wanted to get home.
  - b. Because he did not know the hotel.
  - c. Because he did not see the hotel.



**23** Jimmy started painting when he was three years old, and when he was five he was already very good at it. He painted many beautiful and interesting pictures, and people paid a lot of money for them. They said, "This boy's going to be famous when he's a little older, and then we're going to sell these pictures for a lot more money."

Jimmy's pictures were different from other people's, because he never painted on all of the paper. He painted on half of it, and the other half was always empty.

"That's very clever," everybody said. "Nobody else does that!"

One day somebody bought one of Jimmy's pictures and then said to him, "Please tell me this, Jimmy. Why do you paint on the bottom half of your pictures, but not on the top half?"

"Because I'm small," Jimmy said, "and my brushes don't reach very high."

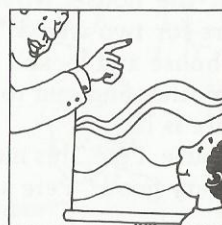
**A. Answer these questions:**

1. How old was Jimmy when he began painting pictures?
2. What was his painting like when he was five years old?
3. What did people say when they bought his pictures?
4. In what way were Jimmy's pictures different from other people's?
5. What did someone ask him?
6. Why didn't Jimmy paint on the top half of his pictures?

**B. Which words in the story mean the opposite of:**

- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. bad  | 6. unknown  |
| 2. big  | 7. stupid   |
| 3. full | 8. same     |
| 4. less | 9. ugly     |
| 5. low  | 10. younger |

**C. Write the number of the correct sentence under each picture.**



1. A lot of people came to buy his pictures.
2. He only painted on the bottom half of the paper.
3. He painted good pictures when he was five.
4. Jimmy said, "Because my brushes don't reach higher than that."
5. Jimmy was three when he began painting.
6. Someone said, "Why don't you paint on the top half?"



**24** Mr. and Mrs. Gray live in a big city, and they have a son. His name is Pete, and he does not like to wash. One day Mrs. Gray said to her husband, "Living in the city all the time isn't good for Pete." So last summer they found a small house in the country and took Pete there for a vacation.

When they arrived at the house, Mrs. Gray said to Pete, "We're going to stay here for two weeks."

The boy ran into the house and looked in all the rooms, and then he ran back to his mother and said to her, "I haven't found the bathtub, Mom. Where is it?"

"This is a very small house, Pete," his mother said, "and there is no bathtub." "That's very good," Pete said. "This is going to be a very nice vacation."





**A. Answer these questions:**



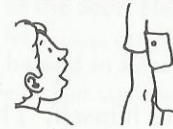

1. Why did Pete's parents take him to the country?
2. Where did they stay in the country?
3. What did Pete ask his mother when he got there?
4. What did she answer?
5. Was Pete happy?
6. Why?


**B. Which of these sentences are true? Write down the correct ones.**

1. Pete lives in the country.
2. Pete's father said, "Living in the city isn't good for Pete."
3. His parents took him to the country for a vacation.
4. They wanted to spend two weeks there.
5. Pete tried to find the bathtub.
6. There was a very small bathtub in the house.
7. Pete was happy because he did not like to wash.
8. Pete was happy because he liked to wash.

**C. Write this story using words instead of pictures.**

In front of Pete's  in the , there was a lot of . Pete loved  it. When he finished cutting the grass at his house, Pete went to his neighbor's

house and  on the door. Pete's mother watched through the . Pete  to the neighbor, and then came back. Pete was . His mother asked, "What did you say to our neighbor?"

Pete answered, "I said, 'Can I cut your grass, too?' But then he asked, 'How much?' and I didn't have any  to give him."



**25** One day Mr. Parker said to himself, "I haven't seen my brother David for a long time, and he's living in a new house now. I'm going to drive there and see him this afternoon."

He took his brother's address, got into his car and started out. He drove for a long time, but he didn't find the house so he stopped and asked somebody to help him.

"Go straight along this road for two miles," the man said, "then turn left, and then take the second road on the right."

Mr. Parker went straight along the road and turned left after two miles, but then he got lost again. He drove for another mile, and at last he saw a road on his right and stopped. A woman was coming towards him, so he said to her, "Excuse me, is this the second road on the right?"

Outside the 1,000 words: lost

### A. Answer these questions:

1. What did Mr. Parker say to himself one day?
2. Did he find his brother's house easily?
3. What did a man say when Mr. Parker asked him for help?
4. What happened then?
5. Who did Mr. Parker ask this time?
6. What did he ask her?

### B. Write this story. Put the words in (brackets) in the correct order.

1. Mr. Parker works with French people, because he speaks (very well) (French).
2. He came (late) (home) (this evening).
3. He came (home) (in his car), and the streets were (for him) (too crowded).
4. He got (faster) (home) (yesterday), because he left (earlier) (his office).

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

address    drove    excuse    living    miles    second    started  
stopped    straight    turned

Mr. Parker was \_\_\_\_\_ in the country, and he wanted to go to an office in the city one day. He found the \_\_\_\_\_ on a letter, got into his car and \_\_\_\_\_ to the city. He drove \_\_\_\_\_ to the office without any trouble and \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the door. He locked his car and \_\_\_\_\_ to go into the office, but then he \_\_\_\_\_ around and went back to his car. "I've locked my keys in it!" he said to himself. He telephoned his wife and said "\_\_\_\_\_ me, but I've locked my keys in my car. Please bring me your keys."

Mrs. Parker got into their \_\_\_\_\_ car and drove twenty \_\_\_\_\_ to help her husband. But while he was waiting for her, he walked around his car and tried the other door. It was not locked! He locked it quickly before his wife arrived.



**26** Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lived in a big crowded city, and one summer they took a vacation in the country. They enjoyed it very much, because it was a quiet, clean place and very different from the city.

One day they went for a walk early in the morning and met an old man. He lived on a farm, and he was sitting alone in the warm sun outside his front door. Mr. Wilson asked him, "Do you like living in such a quiet place?"

The old man said, "Yes, I do."

Mr. Wilson said, "What are the good things about it?"

The old man answered, "Well, everybody knows everybody else. People often come and visit me, and I often go and visit them. And there are also lots of children here."

Mr. Wilson said, "That's interesting. And what are the bad things?"

The old man thought for a minute and then said, "Well, the same things, really."

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live?
2. Where did they take their vacation?
3. Why did they enjoy it?
4. Who did they meet one day?
5. What were the good things about living in the country?
6. What were the bad things?

**B. Which words in the story mean the same as:**

1. full of people
2. liked
3. not dirty
4. not noisy
5. not the same
6. with nobody else

**C. Write this story. Choose the correct word under each blank space.**

Cars \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise in the city. When you've \_\_\_\_\_ your work, it  
do  
make  
put  
done  
made  
put

\_\_\_\_\_ you a lot of good to \_\_\_\_\_ on your hat and coat, go out into the  
does  
makes  
puts  
do  
make  
put

country and get away from the city.

Some people \_\_\_\_\_ a camp in a quiet place. They \_\_\_\_\_ their tent  
do  
make  
put  
do  
make  
put

up, \_\_\_\_\_ a fire and \_\_\_\_\_ all their cooking on it. It is very important  
do  
make  
put  
do  
make  
put

to \_\_\_\_\_ a fire out before you go away. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake and  
do  
make  
put  
do  
make  
put

leave it burning, or it will start a forest fire.



**27** Don was traveling around the country, and one day he was in a hotel in a small town. Lunch was served from twelve-thirty to one-thirty. Don went out for a walk in the morning but he forgot to put on his watch. He walked for a long time, and then he saw a young man in the street, so he said to him, "Excuse me, can you please tell me the time?"

The young man looked at his watch and then answered, "It's twelve o'clock."

Don wasn't happy when he heard this, and said, "Isn't it later than that?" He was hungry, and he wanted his lunch.

"No," the young man answered. "It never gets later than twelve o'clock in our town."

Don was surprised and said, "That's interesting. What do you mean?"

"Well," the young man answered, "whenever it becomes twelve o'clock, we always start from the beginning again—one o'clock, two o'clock. . . ."

**A. Answer these questions:**

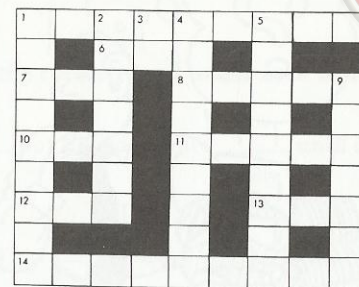
1. Why did Don ask the young man the time?
2. What did the young man answer?
3. What did Don ask then?

4. What did the young man answer this time?
5. Why didn't it get later?

**B. Do this puzzle:**

**Across:**

1. The people in the small town always started from the \_\_\_\_\_ again after reaching twelve o'clock.
6. After twelve o'clock, the next hour was \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.
7. Also.
8. Don left his \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel.
10. Perhaps somebody will \_\_\_\_\_ Don and steal his watch.
11. Places with grass and trees in a town.
12. Don lent me \$5 last week, so now I \_\_\_\_\_ him \$5.
13. Ships travel across the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Don was \_\_\_\_\_ when the young man said, "It never gets later than twelve o'clock in our town."



**Down:**

1. You wash in these rooms.
2. Don said this to the young man when he left him.
3. There was a bathroom \_\_\_\_\_ Don's room in the hotel.
4. You read this every day.
5. When Don hears something new, it \_\_\_\_\_ him.
9. Don is married; he is the \_\_\_\_\_ of my friend, Mary.

**C. Which of the answers are correct? Write the questions and the correct answers.**

1. Was Don wearing a watch when he went out for a walk?
  - a. No, he wasn't.
  - b. Yes, he was.
2. What did Don want from the young man?
  - a. His watch.
  - b. The correct time.
3. Why wasn't Don happy when the young man said, "It's twelve o'clock"?
  - a. Because he wanted his lunch.
  - b. Because his watch was wrong.
4. When did lunch begin at the hotel?
  - a. At eleven-thirty.
  - b. At twelve-thirty.
5. What hour does a watch show after twelve o'clock?
  - a. One o'clock.
  - b. Thirteen o'clock.



He waited in the doctor's waiting-room with the other patients, and then the nurse said to him, "You can go in and see Dr. Martin now."

Mr. Clark hurried into Dr. Martin's office, and the doctor said, "Please sit down, Mr. Clark. What can I do for you?"

The doctor said, "When did this start, Mr. Clark?"

"When did what start?" Mr. Clark asked.

1. Where did Mr. Clark work?
2. What happened to him?

- B. Write these sentences. Choose the correct word under each blank space.**

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

A busy doctor had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, and one was a rich lady. She was always coming to his \_\_\_\_\_ to see him, and spent hours in his \_\_\_\_\_ every week, but when he sent her his bills, she didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to pay them.

One day he met her on the street, and she said, "Please \_\_\_\_\_ me, Doctor. I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ headache, and it's making my shopping very \_\_\_\_\_."

"All right," the \_\_\_\_\_ said. "Close your eyes and count to one hundred. And don't \_\_\_\_\_ to keep your eyes closed until I tell you to open them."

The woman did this, and the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ away quietly. The woman never came to see him again, nor did she ever pay her bill.



**29** Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one son. His name is Bobby, and it was his birthday a few days ago.

Last Sunday Mrs. Davis's old father came to visit her and her husband, and he brought Bobby a nice toy train.

When he gave it to Bobby he said, "I'm sorry, Bobby, but I forgot your birthday last Tuesday, so I didn't give you this present then."

"Oh, that doesn't matter, Grandpa," Bobby answered. "Thank you very much."

"And how old are you now, Bobby?" his grandfather asked. Bobby knew the answer to that question. "I'm five, Grandpa," he said.

"That's good," the old man said. "You're a big boy now, Bobby."

"Yes, I am, Grandpa," Bobby answered.

"And what are you going to be when you're older?" his grandfather said. Bobby knew the answer to that one too. "I'm going to be six, Grandpa," he answered.

Outside the 1,000 words: Grandpa

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. Why didn't Bobby's grandfather give him his present on his birthday?
2. What did Bobby say when he got the present?
3. What did his grandfather ask him then?
4. How old was Bobby?
5. What was his grandfather's next question?
6. And what was Bobby's answer?

**B. Which words in the story mean the opposite of:**

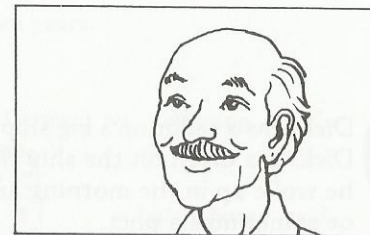
1. little
2. next
3. remembered
4. question
5. younger

**C. Choose the correct sentence for each picture and write it down.**

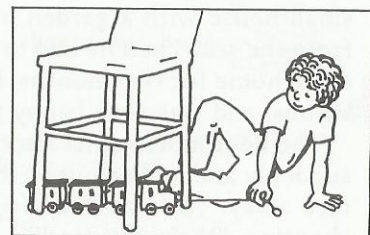
1. a. Bobby's grandfather is bringing a present to him.  
b. Bobby's grandfather is taking a present from him.  
c. Bobby's grandfather is sending a present to him.



2. a. Bobby's grandfather has a beard.  
b. Bobby's grandfather has a mustache.  
c. Bobby's grandfather has a beard and a mustache.



3. a. Bobby pulled his toy train under the chair.  
b. Bobby's going to pull his toy train under the chair.  
c. Bobby's pulling his toy train under the chair.





**30** Dick was a sailor on a big ship. It went to Japan and Australia, so Dick was often on the ship for several months at a time. When he woke up in the morning and looked out, he only saw the sea, or sometimes a port.

When he was twenty-three, Dick got married and bought a small house with a garden in his wife's town. It was far away from the sea. Then he had to go back to his ship, and he did not come home for two months. He went from the port to the town by bus, and was very happy to see his wife again.

The next morning he slept until 9 o'clock. Then he woke up suddenly and looked out of the window. There were trees a few feet away. He was very frightened and jumped out of bed, shouting, "We've hit land!"

**A. Answer these questions:**

1. What kind of work did Dick do?
2. What did he usually see when he woke up and looked out?
3. Where did he buy a house?
4. What did he see when he woke up in his house and looked out?
5. What did he do then?
6. What did he say?

**B. Which of these sentences are true? Write down the correct ones.**

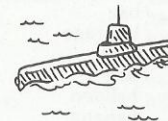
1. Dick's ship made long trips.
2. Dick never saw the land during these trips.
3. He bought a house near the sea.
4. He left his wife for two months.
5. When his ship came back, he went to a hotel in the port.
6. He woke up in a forest with trees around him.
7. He was afraid when he saw the trees.
8. He thought, "I'm on the ship, and it's hit land!"

**C. Write this story using words instead of pictures.**

Dick had a friend. His name was George, and he was a



too. He worked in a



for a long

time. Then Dick did not see him for two years.



When they met again, George was learning to fly



. Dick was



, but George said,

"Well, when things go



, they always come



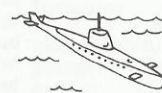
again; but sometimes things go



, and don't come



again!"



## 1000 Word Vocabulary

**Note:** This vocabulary does not contain numerals, names of the days of the week, names of the months or proper nouns and adjectives. Not all cases of nouns and pronouns are given (e.g. *boy* stands for *boy—boy's—boys—boys'*); nor are all parts of verbs given (e.g. *swim* stands for *swim—swims—swam—swum—swimming*). Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs are not given.

a(n)	asleep	belt	brown
about	at	bench	brush
above	attack	besides	bucket
absent	aunt	between	build(ing)
accept	autumn	bicycle	bunch
accident	avoid	big	burn
account	awake	bill	burst
ache	away	bird	bus (stop)
across		birthday	bush
address	baby	bite	busy
afraid	back	bitter	but
after	bad(worse/worst)	black	butter
afternoon	bag	blackboard	button
again	baggage	blanket	buy
against	bake	blood	by
ago	ball	blouse	
air(-force, -plane, -port)	balloon	blow	cabinet
all	banana	blue	cage
almost	bandage	boat	cake
alone	bank	body (and -body, e.g. in anybody)	call
along	bar	boil	camera
also	barber	bomb	camp
although	bargain	book	can
always	basket	book	canal
ambulance	bath (-room, -tub)	boot	canal
a.m.	bathe	born	candy
among	battle	borrow	cap
and	be	both	captain
angry	beach	bottle	car
animal	bean	bottom	card
answer	bear	bowl	careful
ant	beard	box	careless
any	beat	boy	carpet
apartment	beautiful	branch	carriage
apple	because	brave	carry
arm	become	break	cart
army	bed (-room)	breakfast	cat
around	bee	bridge	catch
arrive	before	bright	ceiling
artist	begin(ning)	bring	chain
as	behind	broken	chair
ask	bell	brother	chalk
	belong		change
			cheap

cheek	date
cheese	daughter
chest	day
chicken	dead
child	deep
chimney	dentist
chin	desk
chocolate	die
choose	different
church	difficult
cigarette	dining (-room, -hall)
circle	dinner
city	dirty
class (-room)	discover
clean	dish
clerk	dive
clever	climber
climb	do
clock	doctor
close	dog
cloth	dollar
clothes	donkey
cloud(y)	door
club	double
coat	down
coffee	draw
cold	dream
collar	dress
collect	drink
color	drive
comb	drop
come	dry
common	duck
continue	during
cook	dust(y)
cool	
copy	each
corner	ear
correct	early
cost	earth
cotton	east
cough	easy
count	eat
country	egg
course	either
cover(ed)	electric(ity)
cow	elephant
cross	else
crowd(ed)	empty
cry	end
cup	enemy
curtain	engine
cut	enjoy
	enough
	equal
	evening
	ever
	every(when)
	examination
	except
	excuse
dad(dy)	
damage(d)	
damp	
dance	
dangerous	
dark	

exercise	gate
expensive	gentleman
eye	get
	girl
face	give
factory	glad
fall	glass
family	glue
famous	go
far	goal
farm(er)	goat
fast	good
fat	goodbye
father	grand- (e.g. in grandfather)
faucet	grass
feel	gray
fence	green
few	grill
field	ground
fierce	group
fight	grow
fill	guest
film	gun
find	
fine	hair
finger	half
finish(ed)	hall
fire (-place)	hammer
first	hand
fish(erman)	handkerchief
fix	hang
flag	happen
flat	happy
floor	hard
flower	hat
fly	hate
follow	have
food	he
football	head
for	hear
foreign	heart
forest	heavy
forget	hello
fork	help
forward	hen
free	here
fresh	hi
friend	hide
frightened	high
from	hill
front	history
fruit	hit
fry	hobby
full	hold
funny	hole
furniture	home(work)
	honey
game	hook
garage	hooray
garden	horse
gas	



hospital	leg	model	often	pond	rub	sink	stone
host(ess)	lend	mom(my)	oh	pool (e.g. swimming-pool)	rubber	sir	stop
hot	less	money	oil	poor	rug	sister	store
hotel	lesson	monkey	old	port	ruler	sit	storm(y)
hour	let	month	on	post (-card, -man, -office)	run	size	story
house	letter	moon	once	pot	sad	skirt	stove
how	lid	more	one (and -one, e.g. in anyone)	potato	safe	sky	straight
hungry	lie	morning	only	pound	sail	sleep(y)	strange
hurry	light	most	open	pour	sailor	slice	street
hurt	like	mother	opposite	pray	salesman	slide	string
husband	line	mountain	or	prefer	salt	slip(pery)	strong
I	lion	mouse	orange	present	same	slow	student
ice(-cream)	listen	mouth	other	pretty	sand(y)	small	study
ill	little	move	out	price	sandwich	smell	stupid
important	live	movie	outside	pull	save	smile	such
in(to)	living-room	Mr(s)	oven	punctual	say	smoke	suddenly
injection	loaf	much	owe	pupil	school	smooth	sugar
ink	lock(ed)	mud(dy)	package	purse	scissors	snake	sum
inside	long	music	page	push	score	snow	summer
instead	look	mustache	pain	put	sea (-shore)	so	sun(ny)
interesting	lose	nail	paint	quarter	seat	soap	surprised
invite	lot	name	pants	question	second	sock	sweep
iron	loud	narrow	paper	quick	see	soft	sweet
island	love	near	parent	quiet	seldom	soldier	swim(mer)
it	lucky	nearly	park	quite	-self (-selves)	some	sword
jam	lump	necessary	party	face	sell	sometimes	table
jar	lunch	neck	pass	radio	send	son	tail
joke	machine	need	passenger	rain(y)	sentence	song	take
journey	madam	needle	past	eat	servant	soon	talk
jump	magazine	neighbor	path	father	serve	sorry	tall
keep	mail	neither	patient	reach	set	soup	tame
key	main	nephew	pay	read	several	sour	tank
kick	make	nest	pen	ready	sew(ing)	south	taste
kill	man	net	pencil	real	shade (shady)	speak	tea
kind	many	never	people	record player	shake (shaky)	spell	teach(er)
kitchen	map	new	perhaps	red	shallow	spend	team
kite	marble	news(paper)	person	remember	shape	spill	tear
kneel	marry	next	photograph	repeat	sharp	spoil	telegram
knife	mat	nice	pick	rest	she	spoon(ful)	telephone
knock	match	niece	picture	restaurant	shed	sport	tell
know	math	night	piece	rice	sheep	spring	temple
ladder	matter	no	pile	rich	sheet	square	tennis
lady	meal	noise (noisy)	pillow	ride	shelf	stain	tent
lake	mean	none	pink	right	shine	stairs (also -stairs, e.g. in upstairs)	terrible
lamp	measure	noon	place	ring	ship	stale	test
land	meat	north	plant	river	shirt	stamp	than
language	medicine	nose	plate	road	shoe	stand	thank
last	meet	not	play(ground)	roar	shoot	star	that/those
late	meet(ing)	now	pleasant	rock	shop	start	the
laugh	melt	number	please(d)	roll	short	station	theater
lay	middle	nurse	plough	roof	shorts	stay	then
lazy	midnight	nut	poem	room	shout	steal	there
leaf	mile	o'clock	poisonous	rope	show	steep	they
learn	milk	of	police(man)	rose	shut	step	thick
least	mind	off		rough	shy	stick	thief
leave	minute	offer		round	sick	sticky	thin
left	miss	office		row	side	still	thing (also -thing e.g. in nothing)
	Miss	officer			silver	sting	think
	mistake				since	stocking	thirsty
	mix				sing(er)	stomach	

this/these  
through  
throw  
ticket  
tie  
tiger  
till  
time  
tired  
to  
today  
together  
tomorrow  
tongue  
tonight  
too  
tooth  
top  
towards  
towel  
tower  
town  
toy  
train  
travel  
tree  
trip  
trouble  
truck  
true

try  
turn  
twice  
type  
typist  
  
ugly  
umbrella  
uncle  
under  
understand  
university  
until  
up  
useful  
useless  
usually  
  
vacation  
valley  
van  
vegetable  
very  
village  
visit(or)  
  
wait  
wake  
walk

wall  
want  
warm  
wash  
watch  
water  
wave  
way  
we  
weak  
wear  
weather  
week  
weigh  
well  
west  
wet  
what  
wheel  
when(ever)  
where (also -where  
e.g. in nowhere)  
which  
while  
white  
who  
why  
wide  
wife  
wild

will  
win  
wind(y)  
window  
wing  
winter  
wipe  
wire  
with(out)  
woman  
wood  
wool  
word  
work  
world  
write  
wrong  
  
yard  
year  
yellow  
yes  
yesterday  
yet  
you  
young  
  
zoo

## APPENDIX B

# Grammatical Structures

The grammatical structures used in this book are limited to the following:

1. **Present continuous:** *am/are/is + verb + ing* to indicate an action or state going on at the time that it is being spoken or written about. *Example:* I am reading a story.
2. **Simple present:** to indicate an action or state going on at the time it is being spoken or written about; used with certain involuntary verbs. *Example:* I feel well.
3. **Simple present:** to express habitual action. *Example:* I get up at seven every morning.
4. **Simple past:** to indicate a past action or state, when the speaker or writer is referring to the time of the completed action or state. *Example:* I finished my work at five-thirty.
5. **Present perfect:** *have/has done* to indicate an action or state completed at some unspecified past time. *Example:* I have finished my homework.
6. **Present perfect:** *have/has done* to indicate an action or state which began some time in the past and has continued to the moment of speaking. *Example:* He has worked here for six months.
7. **Past continuous:** *was/were doing* to indicate an action or state begun before, and continuing after, a particular moment in the past. *Example:* I was having my lunch (when you called).
8. **Past continuous:** *was/were doing* to indicate parallel actions or states in the past. *Example:* While I was reading, John was writing.
9. **Future be + going to:** *am/are/is going to do* to indicate future actions or states. *Example:* I'm going to drive to New York next Monday.
10. **Future with will:** to indicate future actions. *Example:* (Don't do that, or) you'll hurt yourself.
11. **Modals:** The only modal used is *can*. *Example:* I can see you.

Reported speech, conditionals, passives and relative clauses are not used at all.





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**Oxford University Press, New York**

**Oxford University Press**

ISBN 0-19-502601-2



9 780195 026016

Cover illustrations by Anna Veltfort

Cover design by Egon Lauterberg

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