

1.

Mr. Smith worked in a factory of a small town. He had been there for twenty years before one day he was sent to the capital for important business. He was quite excited because he had never been there before. Before he set off, he asked his wife and three daughters if they wanted him to buy something for them in London. Mrs. Smith began to think it over and then she said she wished her husband would be able to buy a nice umbrella for her, and so did their three daughters. As he was afraid he would forget it, he drew an umbrella on his hand. To his regret, he lost it at the station.

On the train Mr. Smith sat opposite to an old woman. The woman's umbrella was so nice that he carefully looked at it and said to himself not to forget to buy a few umbrellas like it. When the train arrived at the station in London, he said good-bye to the old woman, took his bag and her umbrella and was going to get off.

"Wait a minute, sir," shouted the old woman. "That's my umbrella!"

Now Mr. Smith noticed that he had taken her umbrella. His face turned red at once and said in a hurry, "Oh, I'm very sorry, Madam! I didn't mean it!"

Seven days later Mr. Smith left the capital. To his surprise, he met the old woman and sat opposite to her again. Looking at the four umbrellas, the old woman was satisfied with herself. "It seems that I had a better result than the other four women." She thought.

21. We can learn from the passage that Mr. Smith was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a conductor      B. a thief      C. a worker      D. an umbrella maker

22. The underlined word "it" in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his umbrella      B. his bag      C. his drawing      D. his ticket

23. When looking at Mr. Smith with four umbrellas, the woman thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mr. Smith was an umbrella maker  
B. Mr. Smith was selling his umbrellas  
C. Mr. Smith had stolen the other women's umbrellas  
D. Mr. Smith had bought four umbrellas for his family.

24. How did Mr. Brown get the four umbrellas?

- A. He picked them on the train.      B. He bought them in London.  
C. He brought them from his small town.  
D. He stole them from four women.

2.

About ten men in every hundred suffer from color blindness (盲) in some way. Women are luckier; only about one in two hundred is affected in this matter. Perhaps, after all, it is safer to be driven by a woman!

There are different forms of color blindness. In some cases a man may not be able to see deep red. He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shadows of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green — a strange world indeed.

Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called "cones". These help us to see in a bright light and to tell difference between colors. There are also millions of "rods", but these are used for seeing when it is near dark. They show us shape but no color.

Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes prefer blue to yellow. A red light will not attract insects, but a blue lamp will. In a similar way human beings also have favorite colors. Yet we are lucky. With the aid of the cones in our eyes we can see many beautiful colors by day, and with the aid of the rods we can see shapes at night. One day we may even learn more about the invisible colors around us.

25. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. color and its surprising effects.      B. women being luckier than men  
C. danger caused by color blindness      D. color blindness

26. According to the passage, with the help of the "cones", we can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tell different shapes      B. see in a weak light  
C. tell orange from yellow      D. kill mosquitoes .

27 Why do some people say it is safer to be driven by women?

- A. Women are more careful.  
B. There are fewer color-blind women  
C. Women are fonder of driving than men.  
D. Women are weaker but quicker in thinking.