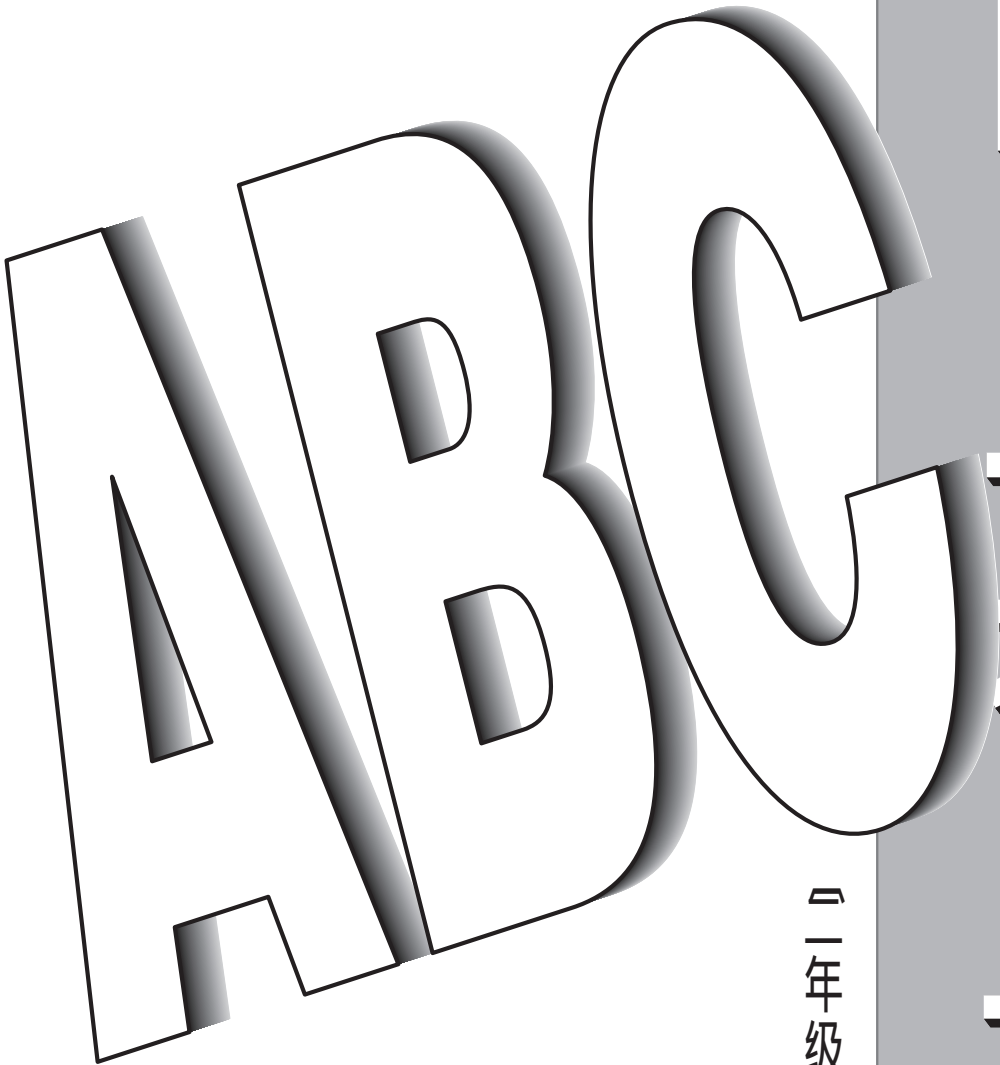


新世纪版中学学科同步训练 粤月悦丛书

主编 宋玉昆  
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「一年级用」

上海科学技术出版社

高中  
英语

## 内 容 提 要

本书根据北京人民教育出版社出版的全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验本)编写。每单元由“知识要点”和“单元自测”两部分组成。书中还插入了期中、期末测试试卷。书末附有参考答案。

新世纪版中学学科同步训练 ABC 丛书

高 中 英 语

(二年级用)

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# 出版说明

《新世纪版中学学科同步训练 ABC》丛书是以全日制普通高级中学语文、数学、英语、物理、化学教学大纲为依据分学科编写的学习辅导参考用书。它与当前的教学有一定的同步性,并符合以上五门学科的教学目的和要求,成为教师指导学生学习的极好助学手段。

本丛书的特点是用 A、B、C 三级训练方式,体现教材单元的知识坡度;体现学生学习过程的自我评价和循序渐进。

A 级——一般学生学习标准达成的自测,面向全国各地区的学生。这一级训练的水平体现教育大纲中最基本的要求。

B 级——用以提高学生综合应用知识的能力。这一级训练是体现培养能力和发展智力,体现大多数学生应达到的水平。

C 级——配有适当比例的竞赛类、趣味类、智力训练等题目,以开拓学生的知识面,提高灵活解题的技巧和能力。

整套丛书训练题的设计特色,既体现知识体系,又符合学生实际水平与认识规律,重视直观性与操作性,书末均附有答案,可供学生在练习后进行自测检查。

上海科学技术出版社  
2002 年春



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## Disneyland

## 知识要点

1. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.  
穿过大门,你就会看到另一侧到熊馆去的入口。
  - 1) 这是一个固定句型:祈使句+and/or+陈述句,其中祈使句表示条件,陈述句表示结果。如果表示否定的条件时,用连词 or。如:  
Get to the top of the hill, and you'll see the whole of the city.  
(=If you get to the top of the hill, you'll see the whole of the city.)  
爬到山顶,你就能看到整个城市。  
Keep still or you'll fall into the river.  
(=If you don't keep still, you'll fall into the river.)  
别动!否则你会掉到河里。
  - 2) go through(pass through)这里是“通过”“穿过”的意思。如:  
It took us a whole week to go through the great forest. 我们用了整整一星期才穿过这座大森林。  
go through 还有“完成”(complete)、“经历”(experience)等含义。  
如:Let's go through the exercises. 我们把这些练习做完吧。  
He seemed to have forgotten all that he had gone through. 他似乎把他受的苦全忘了。
2. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there.  
他带去自己的几幅画,指望能在那儿找到一份工作。
  - 1) take along(take with sb.) (随身)带着  
She was willing to take him along. 她愿带他一起去。
  - 2) in the hope of “怀着……的希望”,也可用 in hopes of; in the hope that  
He worked very hard in the hope of earning more money. 他工作很努力,希望能赚到更多的钱。
3. We are sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long. 我们相信不久你就会成为著名的画家。
  - 1) be well-known as (be famous as; be publicly called) 作为……而闻名;大家公认  
She was well-known as an excellent dancer. 大家都公认她是个优秀的舞蹈家。
  - 2) before long(sooner) 不久,不久以后  
The fog will lift before long. 不久雾就会消散。

He has been very ill for about a month, but he is smart and diligent, so he will catch up with his classmates before long. 他得重病约一个月,但由于他既聪明又勤奋,所以要不了多久就会赶上同学的。

这里要注意区别 long before(a long time earlier)(很早以前)

It happened before long. 事情不久就发生了。

4. Disney did not lose heart. 迪斯尼没有灰心。

lose heart(be discouraged; lose hope of success) 灰心,失去信心

Don't lose heart even if you fail again this time. 即使你这次再失败,也别丧失信心。

5. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread.

老鼠天天都回来,迪斯尼也天天给它吃面包。

day after day(day by day; daily) 日复一日,每天

We waited day after day, but still no message from him arrived.

我们等了一天又一天,而他仍然杳无音讯。

类似结构的词组还有:

week after week 每周,一周又一周

month after month 每月,月复一月

year after year 年复一年 generation after generation 一代又一代

如: Year after year I have had a letter from him on New Year's Day.

每年元旦我都收到他的来信。

6. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

就这样一连过了好几天,这位画家同他的老鼠就交上了朋友。

- 1) in this way(by this means) 用这种方法

In this way you can get rid of the dirty marks. 这样你就可以去掉污迹。

Put foods in the fridge. In this way you can keep them fresh.

把食品放入冰箱,这样就可以使食品保鲜。

- 2) over several days 中的 over 含有 during“在……时间内”之意。如:

Will you be at home over Christmas? 圣诞节期间你在家吗?

I stayed home over the holidays. 假期,我一直在家。

7. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. 最后他对其中一张米老鼠画感到满意了。

be pleased with(be satisfied with; like) 对……感到满意,喜欢

She was pleased with her new room. 她对新房间颇为满意。

Are you pleased with your new bike? 你对新自行车满意吗?

8. ... during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them.

在 20 世纪二三十年代期间,他制作了很多米老鼠和唐老鸭的卡通片。

scores of(many; large numbers of) 很多,大量

She received scores of letters recently. 她最近收到了大量的信。

score 一词的本意是“二十”(twenty),如:

There must have been a score or more. 肯定有二十多个。

9. You can see as far as the coast. 你可以一直看到海岸。

as far as(the distance travelled or covered) 远到,直到

I usually take a walk after supper,often as far as two or three miles.

我通常晚饭后要散步,往往一走就是二三英里。

as far as 还可以表示程度(to the extent that) 就……,尽……

As far as I know,they're coming. 据我所知,他们快来了。

10. ... then it is brought on along a very small railway line to your seat in front of your television so that you don't even have to stand up when you get what you need.

然后饭菜顺着一条小轨道被运送到电视机前你的座位旁,这样你不用起身就可以得到你需要的饭菜了。

- 1) bring on(serve food;cause) 端上饭菜,引起

I'll bring on the next course. 我会把下一道菜端上来的。

- 2) what you need 是 what 从句做宾语。又如:

We can learn what we did not know. 我们能够学会原来不懂的东西。

## 单元自测

### I. Spell the missing word in each of the following sentences, the first letter is given.

1. The picture was painted by a famous a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I find all the c \_\_\_\_\_ in his new play very amusing.
3. The company o \_\_\_\_\_ two factories.
4. You must not mind if your English teacher is s \_\_\_\_\_ with you.
5. Can you i \_\_\_\_\_ life without electricity?

### II. Choose the best answer for each of the situations.

1. Try to imagine \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon?  
A. be                      B. being                      C. to be                      D. to live
2. I've been there \_\_\_\_\_ times.  
A. a score                      B. a score of                      C. score of                      D. scores of
3. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the street, and you'll find the entrance \_\_\_\_\_ the park.  
A. down;to                      B. along;for                      C. to;of                      D. to;to
4. My parents are very strict \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my work.  
A. for;in                      B. in;with                      C. with;with                      D. with;in
5. We climbed higher up the mountain in hopes of getting a better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. idea                      B. look                      C. view                      D. opinion
6. The children walked \_\_\_\_\_ Disneyland that day.  
A. as long as                      B. so long as                      C. as far as                      D. so far as
7. Visitors went through the entrance, \_\_\_\_\_ their tickets.  
A. showing                      B. and showing                      C. shown                      D. to show
8. Albert Einstein is well-known \_\_\_\_\_ every one \_\_\_\_\_ a physicist.  
A. for;as                      B. to;as                      C. to;for                      D. as;for

9. He speaks English every day. \_\_\_\_\_, he has improved his spoken English a lot.  
A. By the way    B. By this way    C. In the way    D. In this way
10. Go straight \_\_\_\_\_ till you see the crossing. Turn left and you'll find the post office.  
A. towards    B. through    C. down    D. ahead
11. Can't you read that "No smoking" \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. mark    B. sign    C. words    D. board
12. I don't think there's \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.  
A. anything interested    B. something interesting  
C. anything of interest    D. something of interest
13. —Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
—It's downstairs on the ground floor.  
A. where's the men's room  
B. where's the nearest hotel  
C. where are you going  
D. can you tell me the way to the railway station
14. It's the open policy and reform that has \_\_\_\_\_ today's great changes.  
A. brought on    B. brought up    C. taken on    D. taken in
15. —Don't you think it's going to rain over the weekend ?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don't believe    B. I don't believe it  
C. I believe not so    D. I believe not
16. Can you imagine these fat men \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain ?  
A. climb    B. climbing    C. to climb    D. to be climbing
17. What a pity that you can't \_\_\_\_\_ your daughter \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
A. bring; on    B. bring; in    C. take; along    D. take; with
18. More and more parents want to send their children abroad \_\_\_\_\_ giving them a good education.  
A. for the purpose to    B. in order that  
C. so that    D. in the hope of
19. The players had won \_\_\_\_\_ games and they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no; lost heart    B. no; lost their hearts  
C. some; lost heart    D. few; lost their hearts
20. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ on the right in China, but he soon got used to \_\_\_\_\_ on the left in England.  
A. driving; drive    B. drive; driving    C. driving; driving    D. drive; drive
21. This is one of the best TV plays \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I had watched so far    B. I watched so far  
C. I've so far watched    D. I watch so far

22. Two \_\_\_\_\_ of the test papers by the teachers in our school \_\_\_\_\_ published in the past few years.
- A. score; have been                      B. score; were
- C. scores; have been                     D. scores; were
23. \_\_\_\_\_ it with me and I'll see what I can do.
- A. To leave          B. Leaving          C. If you leave          D. Leave
24. No one will be sure \_\_\_\_\_ in a million years.
- A. what will man look like                B. what man will look like
- C. man will look like what                D. what look will man like
25. The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, \_\_\_\_\_ that he had enjoyed his stay here.
- A. having added                              B. to add
- C. adding                                        D. added

### III. Change the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ some of his pictures and was \_\_\_\_\_ to get a job there.
2. Just take the street round to the right of the castle.  
Just \_\_\_\_\_ the street and then \_\_\_\_\_ the right of the castle.
3. You can see as far as the coast.  
You can see the coast which is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas...  
Before \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ in cinemas...
5. Keep away, or I'll call the police.  
\_\_\_\_\_ keep away, \_\_\_\_\_ call the police.

**IV. Complete the sentences with the Chinese given.**

1. 父亲答应给我买本新字典,然而他却没买。  
Father \_\_\_\_\_ buy me a new dictionary; he \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 我带了几本英文书,但是没有时间读。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ some English books, but I \_\_\_\_\_ time to read them.
3. 她认为她成不了著名的画家。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a famous artist.
4. 乌云密布,不久将有一场大雨。  
The dark clouds are gathering. \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 我对你的意见不感兴趣。  
Your opinions \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

**V. Find out an error in each sentence and then correct it.**

1. He looked everywhere in hope of finding the key to his room. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He walked so far as the forest near the lake. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He said he had seen the film before long. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He is well-known as his wide knowledge. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Could you tell me where is the nearest bus stop? \_\_\_\_\_
6. He told us that he saw and heard there. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Stand up, or you'll catch a good sight. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I want to know that you can spare me a few minutes. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He was used to ask his mother for help when he met with difficulties. \_\_\_\_\_
10. —Do you think he can pass the exam?  
—I believe it. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Cloze test.**

Walt Disney was born in Chicago in 1901. His dream was to become a famous artist. 1 a young man, he wanted to get a job in a newspaper office in Kansas city 2 he was living. He had some friends there. He went to see them with some of his pictures. 3, they looked at his pictures and had 4 interest in them.

Disney didn't lose heart. With the help of his friends, he 5 drawing plenty of pictures. He had a poor family and had to sit in the family garage drawing pictures there. One day he saw a mouse playing on the floor. He was very much interested in 6 it. The mouse came close to him, 7 he gave it a piece of bread. 8 the mouse came 9 and sat on his desk. Before long they became good friends.

As he 10 to get a job as an artist again and again, he 11 the mouse. He picked up his pencil and began to draw a picture of 12. Day after day he experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had 13. 14 he was satisfied with one of the pictures. He called it Mickey Mouse.

Disney became a 15 cartoon-maker. Some other cartoon characters like Donald Duck were drawn and 16 of cartoons were made during the 1920s and the 1930s. These cartoons were all short ones. They 17 to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the days of 18. Later Walt Disney made longer films. All of them were 19 very much by children. Disney died in 1966. But the studios which he 20 are still busy today, producing more and interesting films.

- |                   |                 |               |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. When    | B. As           | C. Since      | D. Although  |
| ( ) 2. A. where   | B. that         | C. there      | D. which     |
| ( ) 3. A. Angrily | B. Unpleasantly | C. Unluckily  | D. Naturally |
| ( ) 4. A. much    | B. soon         | C. a little   | D. no        |
| ( ) 5. A. stopped | B. enjoyed      | C. began      | D. went on   |
| ( ) 6. A. looking | B. seeing       | C. looking at | D. watching  |
| ( ) 7. A. or      | B. so           | C. yet        | D. but       |

- |                        |               |               |                 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 8. A. First        | B. Then       | C. But        | D. Still        |
| ( ) 9. A. later        | B. close      | C. nearer     | D. over         |
| ( ) 10. A. failed      | B. managed    | C. had        | D. was able     |
| ( ) 11. A. saw         | B. thought of | C. caught     | D. remembered   |
| ( ) 12. A. it          | B. him        | C. them       | D. her          |
| ( ) 13. A. called      | B. caught     | C. had        | D. known        |
| ( ) 14. A. Constantly  | B. Finally    | C. Luckily    | D. Frequently   |
| ( ) 15. A. important   | B. successful | C. famous     | D. hard-working |
| ( ) 16. A. some        | B. hundred    | C. score      | D. scores       |
| ( ) 17. A. used        | B. were       | C. began      | D. had          |
| ( ) 18. A. his failure | B. film       | C. television | D. his success  |
| ( ) 19. A. popular     | B. enjoyable  | C. liked      | D. helped       |
| ( ) 20. A. caused      | B. started    | C. worked     | D. began        |

## VII. Synchronous reading.

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the filmmaker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon film for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film *The Wise Little Hen*. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience (观众) liked him because he was lazy and greedy, and because he lost his temper (发脾气) very quickly. And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald Duck was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't goody-goody like Mickey.

In the 1930s, 40s and 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney Cartoons. He also made educational film about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

- Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. played the part of Donald Duck  
 B. made Donald Duck film  
 C. had Donald Duck's voice  
 D. disliked Donald Duck's voice
- Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film  
 B. his voice was right for Mickey Mouse  
 C. he looked like the duck  
 D. he had a beautiful voice
- The first Donald Duck film \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was shown in 1934  
B. appeared in 1933  
C. was popular in 1930  
D. was greatly appreciated in 1966
4. Today's children can see Donald Duck \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in new film  
B. at the cinema  
C. on television  
D. in storybooks
5. Which of the following is not true?  
A. people liked Donald Duck because he was lazy.  
B. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.  
C. Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody-goody.  
D. Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice.

**VIII. Writing.**

根据所给中文提示,用英文写出一篇 80~100 词的短文。

彼得(Peter)到北京约有一星期了。他已去过长城、颐和园、故宫、天安门广场等名胜古迹。他也去了一些大商场,买了很多东西。他认为北京是他到过的最美的城市之一。明天他将要到中国最大的城市上海。他肯定也会在那里过得很愉快。

## No smoking ,Please !

### 知识要点

- Do you mind if I smoke ? 我吸烟可以吗 ?

Do you mind if... ? 是用来表示请求对方允许的句型,其字面意思是:“如果我做某事,你介意吗?”回答时如表示许可,不介意,常用以下答语:

Of course/certainly not.                      No, not at all.

No. Do it please.                                No, go ahead. 如:

—Do you mind if I put my bag here ? 我把袋子放在这儿你不介意吧 ?

—Not at all. Please do. 不介意,请吧。

回答时如果表示不允许,习惯上常说:

I'm sorry, but...                                I'm afraid...

You'd better not.                                Please don't.
- Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door ? 我在隔壁办公室里吸烟可以吗 ?

Would you mind if... ? 也是用来表示“请求许可”的句型。但该句型的从句中用过去时态表示虚拟语气。如:

—Would you mind if I moved this table ? 我移动这张桌子你不介意吧 ?

—No, of course not. 当然不介意。
- I'm afraid all these offices are non-smoking offices. 所有这些办公室恐怕都是无烟办公室。

non-smoking offices(offices in which smoking is not allowed)

non 是否定前缀,表示“非”“不”“无”之意。如:

non-smokers 不吸烟者
- I wonder if I could use your phone ? 我能否用一下您的电话 ?

I wonder if... 是一种客气地表示“请求允许”的句型。其中动词 wonder 的意思是“想知道”“不知道”。该句型的意思是“我不知道我是否可以……”如:

1) —I wonder if I could turn off the radio. 我把收音机关上好吗 ?

—Sure, go ahead. 好的,关吧。

2) —I wonder if I could take the book out of the reading-room ?

我能不能把这本书拿出阅览室 ?

—I'm sorry, but it's not allowed. 对不起,这是不允许的。
- The bedclothes catch fire and the whole house may be burned down.

铺盖着了火,整个房子都可能被烧掉。

1) catch fire (begin to burn) 着火,燃着。如:

Dry wood catches fire easily. 干柴易燃。

The shop caught fire last night. 昨晚商店着火了。

注意类似的短语还有:

be on fire 着火

set... on fire/set fire to... 放火烧……

2) burn down (burn/be burned to the ground) 烧掉,烧毁。如:

The house(was) burned down and they had to build a new one.

他们的房子给烧掉了,得重新盖一幢。

6. Every year, tobacco companies must persuade new people to start smoking cigarettes.  
每年烟草公司都必须说服一些不吸烟的人开始吸烟。

persuade(make sb. believe or do sth. by talking to him) 劝说,说服。常用于 persuade sb. to do 结构中,意思是“说服某人做某事”。如:

I persuaded him to give up smoking. 我说服他戒烟了。

She was persuaded to do it against her wish. 她违背自己的意愿,最后同意做这件事了。

如表达劝说不一定成功时须用 try to persuade 或 advise sb. to do。如:

I tried to persuade him to give up smoking, but I failed.

(I advised him to give up smoking, but I failed.)

我试图说服他戒烟,但没有成功。

7. The chance is that one smoker in four will die from smoking. 每四个吸烟的人中可能就有一人死于吸烟。

chance(possibility; likelihood that something will happen)可能性

The chances are a hundred to one that he will win. 他获胜的可能性很大。

8. In Britain, sales of cigarettes have been reduced by 30% in the last ten years. 近十年来,英国香烟的销售额下降了30%。

1) reduce(make less, smaller etc.) 减少,降低

The shop reduced the price of these shoes by 10 percent.

这家商店把这种鞋子价格降低了百分之十。

2) by 用来表示数量增减的程度。如:

Production costs have been reduced by 20 percent. 生产成本下降了百分之二十。

9. In the 16~19 age group, 32% of women smoke, compared to 28% of men.

在16~19岁这个年龄段,吸烟的女性占32%,而男性则为28%。

句中过去分词短语 compared to... 意思是“和……相比”。也可以用 compared with。如:

Shanghai is large, compared to/with Neijing. 与南京比,上海大。

compare to 还可以表示“比作”“比喻”。如:

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage. 莎士比亚把世界比作一个大舞台。

10. Therefore, if the tobacco companies want to remain in business, they have to encourage

more young people to start smoking. 因此,烟草公司要想继续经营,他们就必须鼓励更多的年轻人吸烟。

1) remain 是连系动词,意思是 continue to be; be still“继续是”“依旧是”。如:

He remained poor all his life. 他穷了一辈子。

2) encourage 意思是 give hope to sb. “鼓励”,常用在 encourage sb. to do sth. 结构中。如:

The teacher encouraged me to study abroad. 老师鼓励我出国留学。

11. Nicotine is a drug that is very bad for one's health, but it gets one into the habit of smoking. 尼古丁是一种对人身非常有害的麻醉剂,能使人养成吸烟习惯。

get into the habit of 意思是“养成……的习惯”。如:

He got himself into the habit of staying up late. 他养成了晚睡的习惯。

常见的含有 habit 的类似短语有:

form the habit of... 养成……的习惯

fall into the habit of... 染上……的习惯

12. When smokers who are used to nicotine go without it for an hour or two, they begin to feel bad. 那些对尼古丁上了瘾的烟民,一两个小时缺少尼古丁就会感到难受。

1) be used to (doing) sth. 意思是“习惯(做)某事”。注意这里的 to 是介词,后面跟名词或动词-ing 形式。如:

She is used to air travel. 她习惯于乘飞机旅行。

2) go without (do without) 没有……也行;对付

I'm afraid there's no coffee, so we'll just have to go without it.

恐怕没有咖啡了,所以我们只好不喝了。

13. The body is calling for a new supply of the drug nicotine. 他们的体内要求补充新的尼古丁。

call for (demand, require) 要求,需要

The present situation calls for entirely new measures. 目前的形势要求采取新的措施。

14. One thing that will stop them feeling bad is the drug nicotine, which is contained in cigarettes. 使他们不再感到难受的东西就是麻醉剂尼古丁,它是含在香烟里面的。

stop sb. (from) doing sth. 意思是“阻止某人干某事”。如:

Nothing will stop us (from) going there.

什么也不能阻止我们去那里。

## 单元自测

I. Spell the missing word in each of the following sentences, the first letter is given.

1. Parents should help their children to form good h\_\_\_\_\_.

2. His uncle is a heavy smoker and every day he needs at least one pack of c\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Let's s\_\_\_\_\_ in the pleasure of your success. Now, cheers!

4. C\_\_\_\_\_ with the developed countries in the West world, China is still a develo-

ping country.

5. The c \_\_\_\_\_ is that about five graduates in ten will go to college and university.
6. I tried to p \_\_\_\_\_ him not to go to the cinema, but he didn't listen to me.
7. My father r \_\_\_\_\_ active though he's getting old.
8. China has a p \_\_\_\_\_ of more than 1.2 billion.
9. The new words in the passage should be r \_\_\_\_\_ to as few as possible.
10. There was a fire yesterday and many houses were b \_\_\_\_\_ down.

## II. Choose the best answer for each of the situations.

1. The number of the students increased \_\_\_\_\_ ten percent last year.  
A. with                      B. for                      C. by                      D. in
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ getting up at six in the morning at the age of sixteen.  
A. used to                      B. be used to                      C. is used to                      D. was used to
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the north and have bread as his main food, and now he has got used to living on rice.  
A. used to live                      B. was used to live  
C. was used to living                      D. got used to living
4. Nicotine can \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.  
A. get into habit                      B. get into the habit  
C. get into the habit of                      D. get one into the habit of
5. His carelessness \_\_\_\_\_ him his life.  
A. took                      B. cost                      C. paid                      D. killed
6. The city was \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground during the second world war.  
A. put down                      B. taken down                      C. turned down                      D. burnt down
7. —Would you mind if I open the window?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, you'd better not                      B. Yes, go ahead  
C. certainly not                      D. Yes, I don't mind
8. —I wonder if you would let me have a look at your stamp collection?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's right                      B. You're right                      C. Go ahead                      D. Please don't
9. This project will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.  
A. call at                      B. call for                      C. send out                      D. send for
10. You'd better stop him \_\_\_\_\_ the same story all the time.  
A. saying                      B. to say                      C. telling                      D. to tell
11. She looked so old. That's \_\_\_\_\_ she had worked hard for 10 years.  
A. why                      B. because                      C. how                      D. what
12. It's hard for smokers to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking in a short time.  
A. give up                      B. be used to                      C. get into                      D. stop from
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the population of China?