



浙江省现行教材配套

同步作业本

总策划 李成凯

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TONG BU ZUO YE BEN

课标同行 课堂同步
自主探究 实践创新

YING YU

英语

高中一年级上 (必修1\必修2)

浙江教育出版社

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说 明

《普通高中课程方案(实验)》的颁布,课程改革的推进,带来了教与学的新变化。为了帮助学生走进新课程,走进探究性、创造性的学习,提高学习能力,我们约请了一批教学理念新、实践经验丰富、前瞻性强的教研员、教师,精心编写了这套《同步作业本》丛书。

丛书具有以下特点:

课标同行



丛书以新课程标准为指导,以新课标教材为依据,以课程改革为方向,渗透新课程标准的教学理念,努力体现学生的主体性,综合培养学生的素养。

课堂同步



丛书的编写从各学科特点出发,正确处理各学科的关系,科学安排各科作业量,与现行的教材同步,与当前的教学同步,与学生的学习同步。

实践探究



丛书倡导自主、合作、探究性的学习,注重培养学生的探索精神、实践能力、创新意识。

发践创新



丛书涉及学科所有的知识要点,充分体现学科的知识 and 能力目标。既重基础,更重能力。练习难易结合,具有既合理又科学的梯度,有利于学生循序渐进,逐步提高。

衷心希望同学们、老师们提出宝贵的意见,使之日臻完善。

本册《同步作业本》主编:曹雅萍,编写者:曹雅萍,宋红。

《同步作业本》编写组

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必修 1

Unit 1 Friendship

A 基础知识巩固

I. 翻译下列词组或短语

1. 使某人平静下来 _____ sb. _____
2. 遛狗 _____
3. 加起来; 合计 _____
4. 记流水账 _____ down a _____ of _____
5. 故意 _____
6. 面对面地 _____
7. 碰巧干什么 _____ to do sth.
8. 努力去做 _____ an _____ to _____ sth.
9. 做……有困难 have some _____ sth.
10. 征求建议 _____
11. 对……狂热 be/ _____ about sth.
12. 关心; 挂念 be _____
13. 期末考试 final/ _____ exam
14. 与……相处很好 get _____ / _____ with sb.
15. 试验 _____
16. 许多 a _____ of
17. 推心置腹地交谈 have a _____ talk
18. 得出结论 come _____
19. 宁静地; 平静地 _____
20. 经历 _____
21. 考试作弊 _____ the exam
22. 与自然有联系的一切 everything to _____

II. 单句改错

1. Tom has a habit of writing a diary.
2. Cheating the exam should be punished.
3. Today our chemistry teacher showed us a sery of experiments in class.
4. Yesterday my grandmother told me that the earth was round.
5. Why not trying it again?
6. We were having class while a naughty boy rushed in.
7. You should pay attention to spell the English words.
8. There is too many grass in the garden.
9. I would grateful if you could give me some advice.
10. There are so many boxes laying on the ground.

III. 用所给的短语翻译下列句子

1. 一个经常抽烟的人如果没有尼古丁(nicotine)就受不了。(go without)
2. 我全然被西藏的美丽镇住了。(hold ... in one's power)



3. 昨天我把车子去维修了一下。(get ... repaired)
4. 他是故意打碎窗户的吗?(on purpose)
5. 这种药尚未经过人体试验。(try out)
6. 我现在发觉学英语有些困难。(have ... difficulty in/with ...)
7. 我们应尽一切努力去赢得比赛。(make every effort)
8. 走之前请把这里的一切整理好。(clear up)
9. 不要放弃这次绝好的机会。(throw away)
10. 我父亲最近对电脑很着迷。(grow crazy about)

IV. 单项选择(语法)

- () 1. The visitor _____ that he _____ very glad to visit our country.
A. said, was B. said, had been C. told, was D. spoke, had been
- () 2. Mr Green asked Lily whether she had passed the exam _____.
A. yesterday B. the day before C. the day ago D. before the day
- () 3. Mr Smith asked Nancy _____ it took her to fly to New York.
A. how soon B. how often C. how long D. how far
- () 4. The teacher told us that light _____ faster than sound.
A. traveled B. had traveled C. is traveling D. travels
- () 5. Tom Hanks told his teacher that he _____ born in 1956.
A. was B. had been C. is D. has been
- () 6. The tourist asked the guide what he _____ visit the next day.
A. was going to B. will C. is going to D. is to
- () 7. Linda asked Amy _____ she could tell her the general ideas of the poem.
A. that B. whether C. what D. how
- () 8. Mother asked the youngest kid _____ with his toy car.
A. what the matter was B. what was the matter
C. what the matter is D. what is the matter
- () 9. You can never know _____ when she received our nice birthday presents.
A. how she was pleased B. how excited she was
C. how happy was she D. she was how interested
- () 10. Why did you talk to the teacher after class?
—I don't understand _____ during the lecture.
A. the problem did she tell us B. how did she say
C. that she was talking about D. what she was teaching
- () 11. He said, "Your young brother broke it."
He said that _____ it.
A. your young brother had broken B. your young brother broke
C. my young brother had broken D. my young brother broke



- () 12. She said to me, "I like English very much."
She said that _____ English very much.
A. she liked B. I liked C. she likes D. I like
- () 13. The teacher asked me, "Do you like English?"
The teacher asked me _____ English.
A. that I like B. that I liked
C. whether I like D. whether I liked
- () 14. "Does the moon move round the earth, Mr Li?" asked Mike.
Mike asked Mr Li _____.
A. that the moon moved round the earth B. whether the moon moved round the earth
C. that the moon moves round the earth D. whether the moon moves round the earth
- () 15. Can you make sure _____ the gold ring?
A. where Alice has put B. where had Alice put
C. where Alice had put D. where has Alice put
- () 16. They want to know _____ do to help us.
A. what can they B. what they can
C. how that can D. how can they
- () 17. He asked me _____ to build this plant.
A. how long it was taken B. how long it had taken
C. how much time did it take D. how much time it was taken
- () 18. I can't really remember _____.
A. the lecture began when B. when the lecture began
C. when did the lecture begin D. the lecture when began

V. 完形填空

When I was in seventh grade, I was a candy striper(志愿做护士助手的小姑娘) at a local hospital in my town. Most of the 1 I spent there was with Mr Gillespie. He never had any 2, and nobody seemed to care about his 3.

I spent many days there holding his hand and talking to him, 4 anything that needed to be done. He became a close friend of mine. 5 he responded with only an occasional squeeze(捏) of my hand. Mr Gillespie was in a coma(昏迷).

I left for a week to vacation with my parents, and when I came back, Mr Gillespie was 6. I didn't have the 7 to ask any of the nurses where he was, for fear they might 8 me he had died.

Several 9 later, when I was a junior in high school, I was at the gas station when I noticed a familiar face. When I 10 who it was, my eyes filled with tears. He was 11! I got up the nerve to ask him if his name was Mr Gillespie. With a(n) 12 look on his face, he replied yes. I 13 how I knew him, and that I had spent many hours talking with him in the hospital. His eyes welled up with tears, and he gave me the warmest hug I had ever 14.

He began to tell me how, 15 he lay there comatose, he could hear me talking to him and could 16 me holding his hand the whole time, Mr Gillespie 17 believed that it was my voice and 18 that had kept him alive.

Although I haven't 19 him since, he fills my heart with 20 every day. I know that I made a difference between his life and his death.

- () 1. A. money B. energy C. time D. effort
() 2. A. visitors B. relatives C. patients D. problems
() 3. A. interest B. requirement C. condition D. thought
() 4. A. talking about B. looking for C. pointing out D. helping with



- () 5. A. so B. even though C. yet D. as if
- () 6. A. dead B. mad C. gone D. excited
- () 7. A. right B. chance C. courage D. time
- () 8. A. cheat B. tell C. remind D. warn
- () 9. A. days B. weeks C. months D. years
- () 10. A. realized B. wondered C. heard D. asked
- () 11. A. great B. alive C. successful D. lucky
- () 12. A. happy B. uncertain C. nervous D. proud
- () 13. A. apologized B. remembered C. explained D. admitted
- () 14. A. dreamed B. shown C. wanted D. received
- () 15. A. because B. if C. unless D. as
- () 16. A. notice B. feel C. imagine D. appreciate
- () 17. A. hardly B. immediately C. firmly D. wrongly
- () 18. A. humour B. anxiety C. touch D. treatment
- () 19. A. forgotten B. called C. missed D. seen
- () 20. A. joy B. regret C. respect D. sympathy

M. 阅读理解

A

Have you ever heard the saying "If you want a friend, be one"?

Here is how one new teacher made friends with the girls and boys in her class on the first day of school.

As the bell rang, the teacher smiled at each girl and boy. Then she said in a quiet voice, "Good morning. How nice it is to have all of you in my class this year. I'd like to know each of you. I am sure we will enjoy working together." Everyone felt that she meant what she said because of her sweet voice and her friendly look.

She told the girls and boys her name and wrote it on the blackboard. Then she told them some of the things she liked to do and she was hoping to do with them during the year.

Then she said to the class, "Now you know my name and the things I like and I want to know your names and the things you like. Then I will feel that I know you."

Could you make friends by doing the same as this teacher did?

One way of getting to know girls and boys in your class is to find out more about them. It is often to be friends with those people who have the same hobbies with you. You play the same games and go on journeys together.

You may find that some new comers in your class miss their old friends and feel strange and alone. You can invite them to take a walk or to ride bikes with you. You will find many things in common to talk about. Just talking together in a friendly manner(方式) is one good way to make friends.

- () 1. How do you understand the saying "If you want a friend, be one"?
- A. If you want to have a friend, try to make one be your friend.
- B. You can make friends by doing what a friend should do.
- C. You may have a friend by doing everything for him.
- D. When you need a friend, you have to be a friend of yourself.
- () 2. The teacher's sweet voice and her friendly look _____.
- A. showed that she would like to be a friend of the girls and boys
- B. made every girl and boy happy
- C. told the girls and boys everything about herself
- D. meant she wanted to tell the boys and girls something interesting
- () 3. A new comer will be our friend if _____.
- A. he always thinks of his old friend B. you ask him to do something

I. 完形填空

More than forty thousand readers told us what they looked for in close friendship, what they expected 1 friends, what they were willing to give in 2, and how satisfied they were 3 the quality of their friendships. The 4 give little comfort to social critics(评论家). Friendship 5 to be a different form of 6 relationships. Unlike marriage or the ties that 7 parents and children, it is not explained or regulated(制约)by 8. Unlike other social roles that we are expected to 9—as citizens; employees, members of professional societies and 10 organizations—it has its own rule, which is to develop 11 of warmth, trust and love 12 two people. The 13 on friendships appeared in *Psychology Today* in March. The findings 14 that topics of trust and betrayal(背叛) are 15 to friendship. They also suggest that our readers do not 16 for friends only among those who are 17 like them, but find many 18 differences in race, religion(宗教), and background. Arguably the most important 19 that appears in the article, 20, is not something that we found—but what we did not.

- () 1. A. on B. of C. to D. for
 () 2. A. addition B. pay C. turn D. return
 () 3. A. about B. of C. with D. by
 () 4. A. results B. effects C. expectations D. ends
 () 5. A. feels B. leads C. sounds D. appears
 () 6. A. human B. mankind C. their D. civil
 () 7. A. join B. relate C. control D. attract
 () 8. A. force B. law C. rule D. order
 () 9. A. deep B. do C. show D. play
 () 10. A. all B. any C. other D. those
 () 11. A. friendship B. interests C. feelings D. relations
 () 12. A. between B. on C. in D. for
 () 13. A. book B. article C. description D. wish
 () 14. A. warm B. believe C. prove D. solve
 () 15. A. true B. main C. false D. central
 () 16. A. ask B. call C. care D. look
 () 17. A. most B. who C. least D. less
 () 18. A. people B. more C. what D. friends
 () 19. A. conclusion B. summary C. decision D. demand
 () 20. A. moreover B. however C. still D. yet

II. 阅读理解

A

When a friend is sad about a tragedy(悲剧), it's hard to know how to comfort him/her. But the worst thing you can do is say nothing. It could be a signal that you don't care. You don't have to say much. A single supportive phrase doesn't require absolutely perfect words to break the ice. Here are some conversation starters for when difficult situations have your tongue tied.

A friend has a miscarriage. Don't say, "Don't worry. You're so young, you'll have another baby." Do say, "I'm so sorry. I can't begin to imagine what you are going through, but if you want to talk about it, call me anytime."

A guy deserts your friend. Don't say, "I never liked that rat bastard(坏蛋) anyway!" (If the couple winds up reconciling(和解), you could end up losing your friend.) Do say, "Breaking up is always hard to deal with, but I'm here for you, whatever you need."

A friend has a death in the family. Don't say, "It's God's will." or "I know exactly how you feel." Do say, "I'm sorry about your loss. What can I do to help?"



A friend loses a job suddenly. Don't say, "Work is always boring. Those employers didn't suit you!" Do say, "I'm sorry for the shock, but I know there's an even better job waiting out there for you. Let's think about possibilities."

Someone's pet dies. Don't say, "Gee! It was only a cat!" or "My roommate is getting rid of his/her dog. Do you want it?" Do say, "I'm sorry, she was such a great cat. How long did you have it?"

- () 1. The underlined part "have your tongue tied" probably means "_____".
- A. make your tongue tight B. tie your tongue
C. have no suitable words to say D. say what you want freely
- () 2. As a whole, what's the suitable method to comfort your friend troubled with a tragedy?
- A. To show your sorrow and offer your help.
B. To try to make the tragedy less serious.
C. To tell your friend not to think about it any more.
D. To do your best to make him/her cheerful again.
- () 3. Though your friend is deserted, you'd better not say dirty words about her/his friend because _____.
- A. they might get along well again and you might be deserted
B. your friend might not like you to say something against her/his friend
C. it may be a sign that you don't care your friend
D. your friend might hate you in the future

B

My friend, Emma Daniels, spent the summer of 1974 traveling in Israel. During her month long stay in Jerusalem she often went to a cafe called Chocolate Soup. It was run by two men, one of whom—Alex—used to live in Montreal. One morning when Emma went in for coffee. While chatting with her new friend Alex, she mentioned(提到) that she had just finished the book she was reading and had nothing else to read. Alex said he had a wonderful book she might like, and that he'd be happy to lend it to her. As he lived just above the cafe, he quickly ran up to get it. The book he handed to Emma just minutes later was *Markings*, a book by a former Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN).

Emma had never read it, nor had she ever bought a copy. But, when she opened it up, she was floored to see her own name and address inside the cover, in her own handwriting(笔迹). It turned out that the summer before, at a concert back in Montreal, Emma had met a Californian who was in town visiting friends. They decided to exchange addresses(地址), but neither of them had any paper. The man opened up a book he was carrying in his backpack(背包) and asked Emma to write her name and address inside. When he returned to California, he left the book behind in Montreal, and his friend Alex kept it. When Alex later moved to Jerusalem, he took the book along.

- () 4. Alex lent Emma the book, *Markings*, _____.
- A. to show his friendliness to her
B. to show his interest in reading
C. to tell her about the importance of the UN
D. to let her write her name and address inside
- () 5. How did Emma feel the moment she opened the book?
- A. Pleased. B. Satisfied. C. Worried. D. Surprised.
- () 6. We can learn from the text that the Californian _____.
- A. met Emma at a concert B. invited Emma to a concert
C. introduced Emma to his friend D. left Emma his backpack
- () 7. Who was supposed to be the first owner of the book?
- A. An official of the UN. B. A coffee shop owner.



C. A friend of the author's.

D. Alex's friend from California.

C

Young men often give flowers to young women when they are in love. This tradition(传统的) may have come from Turkey.

In the 1700s in Turkey, it was quite popular for people in love to send each other baskets full of strange things. The baskets were delivered(送交) secretly to the person who was receiving it. Usually, an old woman who sold flowers or fruit on the street left the basket beside the person's door.

These baskets included a variety of "gifts": flowers, stones, feathers, wax(腊), and even charcoal. Each thing in the basket had a special meaning. By figuring out the secret message contained in each item, the person who received the basket began to understand little by little the true feelings of the person who sent it.

This idea of sending gifts of love with secret meanings quickly spread to Germany, France, and England. However, as time passed, only sending flowers remained popular.

An innocent(单纯的) bunch(束) of flowers told young ladies about the feelings in the hearts of young men. Each different flower held a different meaning. For example, the flowers from an orange tree meant, "You are beautiful and pure." Pink carnations meant, "My love for you is strong and great." Yellow roses, on the other hand, meant, "I saw you with someone else."

Many flowers dictionaries were made to help young people in love understand the meaning of the flowers they received. Not all of the dictionaries agreed, however, on the meaning of each flower, so a person had to be careful about the flowers they chose to send.

By the 1800s, using flowers to send messages had fallen out of fashion, and the more direct way of sending love letters began. Today, flowers are still considered a lovely gift, but the meaning for each kind of flower has been lost.

- () 8. Lines 1 to 14 describe the tradition of _____.
- A. sending gift baskets B. sending love letters
C. selling flowers D. sending dictionaries
- () 9. What did the items in a basket explain to the receiver?
- A. The lady's looks. B. The person's door.
C. The sender's emotions. D. The person's country.
- () 10. To where did the idea of sending gifts of love spread?
- A. Asia. B. Australia. C. Europe. D. North America.
- () 11. How did people know the meaning of each kind of flower?
- A. A dictionary told them. B. A person in love told them.
C. Their parents told them. D. Their friends told them.
- () 12. When did the tradition of sending love messages through flowers slow down?
- A. In the 1700s. B. In the 1900s. C. In the 1800s. D. Never.

D

在第 13~17 题中, Mr Li, Miss Gao, Mr Zhang, Mr Feng 和 Mrs Huang 正计划参加一个国际英语教学研讨会。阅读下面六个研讨会的通知说明(A、B、C、D、E 和 F), 选出一个符合各人需求的最佳选项。注:有一个是多余选项。

_____ 13. Mr Li is a young but knowledgeable English teacher who is always trying to find better ways to cultivate his students' ability of speaking. He is especially interested in something special and new. "Learners-centered theory" is what he always keeps in mind.

_____ 14. Green hand as Miss Gao is, she teaches well and is admired by all her colleagues as well as students. She never feels content with this, though. She is looking forward to further studies, or self-improvement.

_____ 15. Mr Zhang is so absorbed in the use of teaching aids in class (especially high tech methods



like the courseware) that he will miss no chance to attend meetings to learn from others and introduce his own experience to others. He insists that everybody should learn from each other.

_____ 16. Mr Feng is not only good at teaching but expert at research. He shows great concern for the reform of English-teaching both at home and abroad.

_____ 17. "Dumb-English" is the last Mrs Huang will teach her students. What she is always considering is to improve the students' all-around ability of English-learning. But no one else pays more attention to the students' oral English and comprehension(理解) than she does.

A (Europe and Eurasia) TESOL France, Spring-day "When you speak we listen," Centre Cultural de Boulogne, Paris, France. Plenaries and workshops in themes of listening, teaching without materials and the "silent way" of teaching. Contact Tiger Hewitt Pavy, c/o TESOL, TELECOM 46 Rue Barrault, 75013, Paris, France. Website: <http://www.Tesol-france.org/>.

B (North America) Ohio TESOL, Kentucky TESOL, Indiana TESOL, and others. First Annual ESL Regular Meeting for Teachers in Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact (与……联系) Anita Lewis, Hamilton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231-1499 USA. Tel. 5136744244. Fax 5137428875.

E-mail: sdberg@fuse.net.

C (North America) CARLA/University of Minnesota. "Creating Teacher Community: Third International Conference on Language Teacher Education" Minneapolis, Minnesota. Contact ICLTE, CARLA University of Minnesota, 619 Heller Hall, 271 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, Tel. 6126268600. Fax 6126247514.

E-mail: Iteconf@tcumn.edu.

D (Asia and Oceania) Korea Association of Teachers of English (KATE). The 2005 KATE International Conference, "English Language policy and Curriculum." Daejeon, South Korea. Contact Dr Lee, Hwaja, Conference Chair. Tel. 82617503327.

E-mail: edprograms@tesol.org.

Website: [Http://www.kate.or.kr/](http://www.kate.or.kr/).

E (Asia and Oceania) Kansai Gaidai University. Second International Conference on Speech, Writing and Context. Osaka, Japan. Contact Hiromi Murakami Conference Secretariat, Kansai Gaidai University. 16-1 Nakamiyahi-gashino-cho, Osaka 537-1001, Japan.

E-mail: hiromim@kansaigaidai.ac.jp.

Website: <http://www.kansaigaidai.ac.jp/ICSWC2.htm>.

F (Asia and Oceania) English Language Center ELC of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Third international IT and Multimedia in English Language Teaching (ITMELT) Conference, "Computer-Enhanced Language Learning: secondary and tertiary environments, processes and products." Hong Kong SAR. Contact The Organizing Committee of ITMELT 2005 c/o Bruce Morrison, English Language Centre, Hong Kong. Fax 85227667576.

N. 单词拼写

1. I said hello to her, but she i_____ me completely.
2. Your composition is off the p_____.
3. G_____ Nazis were very cruel to the Jewish during World War II.
4. A_____ to what he said, he didn't cheat in the exam.
5. Recently we have made a s_____ about how many people are for the new plan.
6. Anne s_____ a lot as a Jew in World War II.
7. Q_____ refers to written or printed list of questions to be answered by a number of people, especially to collect statistics(统计数据).
8. You should learn to c_____ with people in English.
9. We must try our best to help those who are in difficult s_____.



10. Many students have a h_____ of keep a diary every day.

V. 短文改错

Friendship is important. Everyone need friendship. In all our lives we can't live without friendship just like we can't live without air and water. Friendship makes us get on well with one another to go ahead under all kinds of difficulty in the front of us. But real friendship is not easy come by. True friendship must be sincere(真诚) and be based on understand each other but not on benefits(利益) of each other. A good friend can always be a good teacher to us. By his advices we were persuaded(说服) to go the right way. Therefore more friends we have, the better we can improve ourselves.

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

VI. 书面表达

以“Friends”为题写一篇100~120词的短文。内容须包括:

1. 朋友对我们来说非常重要。
2. 一个人应广交朋友。
3. 然而,真正的朋友却不易寻觅。



Unit 2 English around the world

A 基础知识巩固

I. 翻译下列词组或短语

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 信不信由你 _____ | 2. 起重要作用 _____ |
| 3. 拐弯处 _____ | 4. 利用 _____ |
| 5. 与……交流 _____ | 6. 在顶/底部 _____ |
| 7. 开些玩笑 _____ | 8. 讲英语的国家 _____ |
| 9. 简略形式;缩写;简称 _____ | 10. 某人的生活方式 _____ |
| 11. 自学 _____ | 12. 就……提出建议 _____ |
| 13. 保密 _____ | 14. 出国 _____ |
| 15. 省时 _____ | 16. 大学升学考试 _____ |
| 17. 自己的 _____ | 18. 一套 _____ |
| 19. 以……为基础的 _____ | 20. 填写 _____ |
| 21. 做生意 _____ | 22. 不时的 _____ |

II. 单句改错

- You will find your suitcase in the second floor.
- The teacher speak louder in order to make himself hear in class.
- The teachers presenting at the meeting will have a discussion about it.
- In order to improve his spoken English, he went to an English-spoken country.
- His parents have gone to abroad and taken him with them.
- My home is not far from our school, so I can go there by bike or foot.
- Our teacher ordered us to not play outside the school.
- These soldiers had to keep this code secret.
- There are lots of English programmes in the air.
- I can't say the difference between British English and American English.

III. 用所给的短语翻译下列句子

- 联合国在国际关系中扮演着重要的角色。(play a role in)

- 老师因为他的所作所为惩罚了他。(because of)

- 午餐每人 15 元,含饮料。(include)

- 会议有多少人出席?(be present)

- 他走近我并打招呼。(come up)

- 英语同法语很相近。(close to)

- 有些欧洲语言,例如法语,意大利语和西班牙语源于拉丁语。(such as)

- 不是所有有钱人都幸福。(Not all)

- 新政府尚未被承认。(recognize)