**M1U1词汇与语法复习（1） 拓展练习**

练习一：阅读短文，从各题A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

We could all say that we have bad days as we go through life, but what does it take to have a really good day?

I remember a day recently when I had to go to the 1 for special tests because I wasn’t feeling well and my doctor sent me to a specialist to try and find the cause of my illness. As I 2 to the hospital, I was feeling sad and certainly wasn’t on top of my game. As I approached the hospital, I began my 3 for a parking lot. I finally found one not too far from the entrance to the hospital.

As I got out and brought my change out of my pocket, I noticed a man looking a little

4 standing in front of a parking meter (停车记时收费表) two cars away. He seemed to be searching his pockets for what I supposed were 5 for the meter.

Although I 6 didn’t feel that great, I thought that I should at least go over to him and find out if I could 7 him. As I approached him, he turned to me looking worried. I asked him if he had a problem I could help with. He said that he had no coins at all 8 he was only thinking about visiting his sick wife when he left his house.

I reached into my pocket and 9 out two dollars and gave it to him without saying a word. And, without waiting for a 10 , I turned on my heel and said to him as I was walking away: “Have a good day.”

The funny thing was that I felt a lot 11 , a small smile came to my face, and I seemed to walk just a little quicker. I was walking away when he called out: “Thank you so much.” You know, I didn’t even 12 him to say anything. He didn’t have to say a word to me. It was simply enough to 13 that I had helped someone else who needed a little 14 . That’s all it took to bring a smile to my face as I went on toward completing my own business.

You know, it doesn’t 15 much to help someone else.

1. A. hospital B. school C. gym D. company

2. A. walked B. ran C. rode D. drove

3. A. search B. plan C. travel D. design

4. A. tired B. worried C. puzzled D. bored

5. A. tools B. keys C. coins D. batteries

6. A. really B. suddenly C. finally D. probably

7. A. help B. understand C. follow D. join

8. A. while B. although C. unless D. because

9. A. turned B. dropped C. pulled D. sent

10. A. call B. cheer C. regret D. response

11. A. safer B. younger C. brighter D. easier

12. A. tell B. expect C. remind D. encourage

13. A. trust B. hope C. share D. know

14. A. courage B. patience C. hand D. guide

15. A. mean B. take C. make D. save

练习二：阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

It’s 2010, outside the gate of a school somewhere in the UK. Some teenagers are talking. One says to another, “I’m tired of jamming after school—it’s really vanilla. Let’s go for a za, OK?” Two adults are walking past. They hear what the teenagers are saying, but they don’t understand a word. (What the teenagers said was, “I’m tired of hanging around after school—it’s really boring. Let’s go for a pizza.”)

This is nothing new—teenagers always invent new words and phrases. They create words for everyday things—words that mean *good* or *parents* or *bad* or *good-looking*, and so on. Look at these different ways of saying *good* in recent decades:

1960s—groovy (or fab)

1970s—neat

1980s—ace

1990s—wicked

2000s—cool

But, of course, the words you use depend on your interests, your friends, the music you listen to and the part of the country you live in. Different groups of teenagers have different likes and dislikes, and so they also have different expressions.

So why do teenagers invent new words, or invent new meanings for old words? Many people think it’s because they don’t want adults to understand, but that probably isn’t true—the real reason is that teenagers like to be creative and play with language, so they have fun creating new words.

And what do parents and old people think about it all? Most of them don’t worry about it—after all, they had their own special words when they were teenagers too. But, some adults complain about “teen talk” and get quite annoyed by it. But that’s all part of the fun for the teenagers!

1. What is the way of teenagers’ saying *good* in the 2000s? (只用一个单词)

2. Why do teenagers invent new words? (不多于七个单词)

3. What is the topic of the passage? (不多于四个单词)