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阅读 剑客

《15分钟原版阅读(阶梯计划式)》

《15分钟原版阅读(热考话题式)》

《15分钟原版阅读(常考题型式)》

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(中考)

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阅读三剑客 15分钟原版阅读 编者的话

阅读能力是学生英语综合能力的核心，一名学生英语能力的高低很大程度上取决于阅读能力的强弱，因此随着国内英语测试方法的不断改革与发展，阅读占据了越来越重要的地位，已成为各类英语考试中分值最高、分量最重的题型。新课程标准也对中学生“读”的能力提出了更高的要求，即学生仅仅依靠阅读教材上的文章是远远不够的，课外还需要进行大量的长期的阅读训练。为此，我们特邀请长期工作在教学第一线，且有着丰富写作经验的知名教师和命题专家精心编写了《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书。

目前中学生学习任务多，课业负担重，本丛书编者充分考虑到这一现状，对图书内容与形式进行了科学合理的设计，由每天15分钟的限时阅读来取代题海战术，用长期渗透式的方法点拨去取代盲目训练，精心打造出这套符合各学段学生阅读能力要求，语法不超纲，词汇量及生词数适中，融趣味性、知识性与实用性于一身的英语阅读训练丛书。书中所选文章均源于英美国国家最新的报刊、书籍与权威网站等，选材原汁原味、新颖时尚、图文并茂，内容涉及热点新闻、科普科幻、人物传记、风俗习惯等各个方面，便于学生感知英语原版文章，感受外国文化。另外，本书还将阅读技能训练与语言知识积累作了有机结合，每次阅读训练之后，编者都对文中出现的重点语言知识设置专门版块作精要点拨，旨在帮助学生进一步巩固课内所学的基础知识，拓宽知识面，为进一步提高语言运用能力奠定坚实的基础。

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》由“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三大系列构成：

①《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（阶梯计划式）》系列

全书由基础闯关、提升训练和拓展升华三大部分组成，整体采用由易渐难的阶梯闯关训练方法。初始阶段轻松快乐的阅读体验可增强学生的阅读信心，逐步形成阅读兴趣，使阅读训练渐入佳境，随着难度的逐级递增，学生可在不知不觉中提高阅读能力和成绩。阶梯计划式训练共分12个关卡，每个关卡通过5天的阅读训练来完成，但每天的阅读时长仅需15分钟左右，阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等多种题型在这5天中穿插出现，使同学们能够真正体会到学习竟如游戏般快乐！

②《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（热考话题式）》系列

以新课标、各地考纲及现行主流教材作为编写依据，并在认真研读近千份考卷的基础上，归纳整理出15个初中阶段常考话题，每个话题由“话题导航”开篇导入，旨在点明该话题的考查重点和涵盖范围，接下来由与该话题相关联的三篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和一篇任务型阅读构成阅读训练，最后是话题写作部分，每个写作练习不仅给出参考范文及名师点评，还提供了必备词汇与常用句式。这种话题读写相结合的方式，使英语学习因合理输入与有效输出而彰显学习效果！

③《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（常考题型式）》系列

对于英语阅读能力的考查涉及的题型有很多，最常见的是阅读理解和完形填空。这种考查越来越突出语言的工具性和交际性，主要考查学生对文字材料的理解程度和对相关信息的捕捉、获取、提炼以及分析推断的能力，因此近年来各类英语阅读新题型如雨后春笋般涌现出来。本书立足于中考常考题型，注重理论指导与实践相结合，分为阅读理解、完形填空和任务型阅读三大部分，书中不仅对各种题型提供了详尽的题型分析与解题指导，还配以每天15分钟的精编阅读习题，目的在于真正让学生对这些常考题型进行全面的了解与训练！

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书使用方式

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》的“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三个系列既彼此独立又相互统一，学生可根据自身情况选择适合自己的其中一个或几个系列进行练习，也可依照以下使用建议循序渐进、全方位、多角度地进行阅读训练：第一阶段，使用“阶梯计划式”系列，阅读难度由易到难呈梯度上升，重在培养阅读信心与兴趣；第二阶段，使用“热考话题式”系列，熟悉中考常考话题，进行集中的话题阅读练习，并适时补充话题写作训练；第三阶段，使用“常考题型式”系列，所有阅读题目按常考题型进行分类，对阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等各类题型可获得全面指导，进行全方位训练，为日后备考打下坚实的基础。

本书尽管从策划、编写、审核到出版都不遗余力地精心设计、用心操作，恐仍难免疏漏与舛误，诚望广大师生批评指正。

——丛书编写组

附

针对不同的材料所采用的阅读方式和技巧

阅读方式	阅读材料/阅读目的	阅读技巧
寻 读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 寻找如名字、日期、数量、地点等具体信息的所有书面材料。 2. 从参考或指南中寻查信息，如：目录、索引、附录、字典、电话簿、电视节目表、招聘广告等。 	<p>先考查有关信息的结构——按字母顺序、时间顺序还是按概念排序。</p> <p>寻找迅速引导信息定位的关键词语。如要找日期和数量时，直接关注数字；要查询地名或人名时，注意大写字母。</p>
研究性的阅读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 教科书、求解问题的材料。 2. 需记忆并要通过测试的信息。 3. 文学作品。 	<p>预览；阅读，写提纲；做笔记；画概略图。</p>
泛 读	所有用来消遣的材料或内容浅显易懂的文章。	以探寻的心态积极地阅读，辨识中心思想和重要细节。
略 读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 只需了解只言片语即可的信息，如报纸和杂志上的文章、垃圾邮件等。 2. 初步了解教科书、小说、说明手册等篇幅长及难度大的读物格式和组织结构。 3. 了解散文、社论、报道的要旨或中心思想。 	<p>阅读主标题及次级标题。接着阅读引导性的段落、其他各段落的段首句以及归纳结论的段落或总结。</p>
分析性的阅读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 复杂的论文。 2. 科技报告。 3. 法律合同。 	<p>预览；阅读以鉴别所作的推论；归纳结论；评价作者的逻辑性和写作技法。</p> <p>阅读，做页边注，加下划线。</p>

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话题导航

“社会生活”主要指学校、家庭之外的社会综合实践活动，如社会热点、民风民俗、志愿者活动、抗震救灾、见义勇为、助人为乐等。

记述社会活动多用记叙文，细节理解题较多，阅读时要关注活动的时间、地点、人物、事件等相关信息；介绍某一社会现象多用说明文，说明文关注性质特征、用途意义、形状构成等信息。无论阅读或写作，涉及社会现象时，应该注意其客观性与思想性。

part 1

阅读点睛

健康的阅读心理有助于提高阅读理解能力。阅读时应树立信心，放松心情，以欣赏的态度阅读，以收获点滴为阅读目标。

阅读理解 A

体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
说明文	易中难	217	8 mins	___/5

For most of us, the purpose of holidays is to bring peace, love, and relaxation. Yet, for many, the holiday season often means, pressure and disappointment. These feelings, often known as the “holiday blues”, may be very popular.

Experts (专家) say even the work of shopping, late-night parties, doing chores, planning and family parties can be holiday pressure.

“Holidays don’t mean people are going to be happy,” says Dr Doug Jacobs. “And this will be a special hard holiday for some who are dealing with^① a lost job, money, or even a lost loved one.”

With family meetings becoming less often over the years, there is now the new pressure of getting just one chance to get it all right.^② Families are much more different now. Sometimes family members may feel disappointed because their dreams haven’t come true after the meeting.

Still, say experts, we should talk about the blues. The most important step is for people to know their feelings and the reason for their unhappiness. “If not, they will have greater pressure.”

Experts suggest people do things that are easy or simple in order to deal with the holiday pressure. “If they’re feeling a little blue, they should try to do things by themselves. Maybe this is exercise, cooking, reading a book, or massage.”

1. The underlined words “holiday blues” mean “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 蓝色假日 B. 浪漫假日 C. 假日忧伤 D. 短期假日

2. Which of the following may NOT be holiday pressure?

- A. Having a family party. B. Going shopping. C. Making dinner. D. Enjoying music.



3. People who _____ may have a happy holiday.
A. have no job B. are busy with money C. read books D. lose their love
4. Which of the following statements (观点) is true?
A. After family meetings, family members all feel good.
B. After family meetings, all family members feel bad.
C. Some family members start the meeting with joy, but end in sadness.
D. There are more family meetings than before.
5. The last paragraph mainly tells us _____.
A. to do something easy or simple B. to do much more exercise
C. to choose right books D. to do something important or serious

阅读理解

B

体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
议论文	易中难	231	8 mins	___/5

Do you know how to get on with people? Do you ever feel shy? What feeling makes you shy? Do you sometimes feel as if you don't know how to interest people^① and have conversations with them? Do people find an excuse to leave you as soon as they can?

One evening last week I was sitting with Hannah, and she said to me, "You are a wonderful mom!" And I said, "Why do you say that suddenly?" And she said, "Well, although you are busy, you always stop what you are doing to listen to me."

Try listening! Here is some advice about how to listen:

Show the other person that you are listening.

Look at them.

Smile and nod quite often.

And shake your head or raise your eyebrows (眉毛) if you don't follow what they are saying.

Don't tap (轻轻地敲) your foot because this will show impatience.

Don't look at your watch unless you really have to know the time.^② If you show impoliteness, then the other person will lose the moment of friendship which they are offering.

A good listener is helpful! A good listener can make people feel good, and is as popular at a party as a good talker. But just listening isn't enough. One should listen cleverly by trying to find out what the other person would really like to talk about.

1. The first paragraph mainly (主要地) asks about _____.

- A. how to get on well with people
- C. how to make a conversation

- B. how to stop being shy
- D. when to say excuse to others

2. Hannah thought her mother was wonderful because _____.

- A. her mother was a good listener
- C. her mother was very busy

- B. her mother made a lot of money
- D. her mother was very kind

3. According to the passage, when you listen to others, tapping your foot means _____.

- A. you are careful
- C. you enjoy them

- B. you are free
- D. you can't stand them

4. Which of the following CAN'T you do when you are listening to others?

- A. Look at your watch at times. B. Look at the speaker and nod quite often.
C. Shake your head if you don't understand. D. Let others know you are listening.

5. The best title of the passage is _____.

- A. How to Talk to People B. How to Be a Good Listener
C. How to Hear of Someone D. How to Make a Friend

知识补给站

① deal with 处理, 应付

• Firstly, let us deal with the most important matter. 首先让我们来处理最要紧的问题。

② With family meetings becoming less often over the years, there is now the new pressure of getting just one chance to get it all right.

随着近年来家庭聚会渐少, 现在又出现了新的压力: 抓住一次机会办好家庭聚会。

• with 短语在句子中做原因状语, 可改为原因状语从句: Because family meetings become...

③ how to interest a people 怎样让人产生兴趣

• interest 在这里用作动词, 意思是“使……感兴趣”。

④ Don't look at your watch unless you really have to know the time.

除非你真的要知道时间, 否则不要看表。

• unless 引导条件状语从句, 意思是“如果不, 除非”, 相当于 if not.

阅读点睛

完形填空属综合性较强的“阅读理解”题型。平时要加强听、说、读、写综合训练, 提高运用英语的能力; 要广泛涉猎多方信息, 增加自己的知识储备, 为做好完形填空题打下坚实的基础。

完形填空

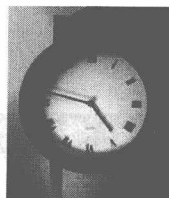
体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
通讯报道	易中难	206	12 mins	___/10

There is a saying that time is so expensive that even gold couldn't be exchanged for it. But a 26-year-old girl 1 Chen Xiao in Beijing is willing to sell her time at different prices through www.taobao.com, ^① a 2 e-business Internet in China.

3 it only opened two months ago, the online store has attracted many customers, who wanted to win her time and gave different tasks to her, 4 attending friends' birthday parties, offering coffee to guests, buying railway tickets and so on.

Until now, more than 100 people have bought her 5, providing a net income of 3,000 yuan for her.

On the recent Valentine's Day, a gentleman 6 500 yuan buying her time for a whole day. She was





then asked to come up 7 an idea for a gift and send it to his girlfriend on February 14th.

A mother buyer wanted Chen Xiao to 8 her young daughter acting as a panda, and encourage her to study harder, after becoming 9 her failure of an exam.^②

Now there are around 30 online 10 like Chen Xiao's. The owners come from across the country and even the US and Australia, most of whom say they have learnt from Chen Xiao's idea.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. name | B. named | C. names | D. naming |
| 2. A. difficult | B. beautiful | C. popular | D. expensive |
| 3. A. If | B. Though | C. Until | D. Unless |
| 4. A. for example | B. as a result | C. such as | D. at last |
| 5. A. time | B. study | C. plan | D. idea |
| 6. A. took | B. paid | C. cost | D. spent |
| 7. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. at |
| 8. A. visit | B. smile at | C. talk with | D. write |
| 9. A. interested in | B. worried about | C. excited at | D. satisfied with |
| 10. A. schools | B. stores | C. hospitals | D. restaurants |



① But a 26-year-old girl named Chen Xiao in Beijing is willing to sell her time at different prices through www.taobao.com... 但是26岁的名叫陈潇的北京女孩愿意通过淘宝网以不同的价格出售时间……

- be willing to do sth 意思是“情愿做某事”。
- through 是介词，这里表示方式，意思是“用，以”。

② after becoming worried about her failure of an exam 在担心她考试失利之后

- 介词 after 引导的短语在句子中做时间状语，可拓展为时间状语从句：After she became worried about her failure of an exam...



阅读点睛

中国人学英语，要尽可能多了解英语国家的生活习惯、文化背景、风土人情和生活方式等。平时多看多听，注意知识积累，这会让你阅读变得愉快轻松。

阅读理解 A

体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
议论文	易中难	195	9 mins	—/5

According to an Australian study, surfing the Internet for fun during office hours helps to do better in work.^①

The study showed that people who use the Internet for personal reasons at work are about 9 percent

more productive (有效率) than those who do not.

An expert called Coker said, "Short and unobtrusive rest, such as a quick surf of the Internet, makes the mind rest itself, helping people put their hearts into a days' work, and as a result, raises productivity," he said.

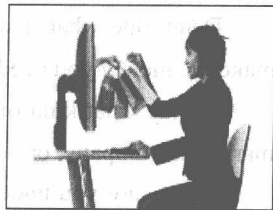
According to the study of 300 workers, 70 percent of people who use the Internet at work play on the Internet.

The most popular online activities are searching for^② information about products, reading online news, playing online games or watching movies.

"Some companies spend millions of dollars stopping their workers from watching movies, playing games or shopping online. They really spend money losing productivity," said Coker.

However, Coker said the study looked at people who were on the Internet for less than 20 percent of their whole time in the office.

"Those who spend too much time on the Internet will have a lower productivity than those without," he said.



- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Surfing the Internet at work is bad for work.
 - Surfing the Internet is good for work.
 - Everyone should surf the Internet at work.
 - We can't surf the Internet at work.
- The underlined word "unobtrusive" means _____.
 - 长时间的
 - 不过头的
 - 认真的
 - 疲劳的
- According to the survey, _____ workers play on the Internet.
 - 30
 - 210
 - 300
 - 150
- From the sixth paragraph, we mainly (主要地) know _____.
 - some companies want to stop their workers from surfing the Internet
 - some companies believe surfing the Internet is good for work
 - it is not right for companies to stop their workers from surfing the Internet
 - some companies spend too much money on the Internet
- The best title of the passage (文章) is _____.
 - Watching Movies during Office Hours
 - Shopping Online during Office Hours
 - Surfing the Internet during Office Hours
 - Don't Surf the Internet during Office Hours

任务型阅读 B

体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
议论文	易中难	195	8 mins	___/5

Parents need more income to provide for food, clothing and travel. Others simply want money to pay for things, like books, junk food, field trips and activities. Here are some steps to work at home.

Determine your goals.^③ What do you need money to pay for? How much money do you need to make?





Determine what it will take to reach your goals. How many hours will you need to work in order to make the money you need?

Decide what kind of work at home you want. Do you want to start your own business, join a network marketing company, or do a traditional job from home?

Make sure you understand the interests and responsibilities (责任) of the work that interests you. How will you be trained? Will you plan your own hours?

Put a desk or table, computer, telephone and office things in a quiet, comfortable place of your home to serve as your home office.

Ask for help. Let friends teach your children subjects they enjoy. Let your children ride to and from activities with other home school moms. Don't be afraid to pay for part-time help with housework and childcare.

根据短文内容用适当的词补全下列句子。

1. The passage mainly tells us how to _____.
2. Parents want to _____ to pay for food, clothing and travel.
3. Make sure _____ you need to work to get the money you need. You can't work too long.
4. To do well in the work at home we should _____ before we start the work.
5. If you are too busy with your work, you may _____.



知识
补给站

- ① ...surfing the Internet for fun during office hours helps to do better in work.

上班时上网娱乐有助于更好地工作。

- 这个句子里有一个 v-ing 构成的短语和一个动词不定式短语: surfing 引导的短语在句子中做主语; to do 引导的短语在句子中做宾语。

- ② search for 搜寻, 查找

- search 通常指对某处、某地进行搜查或搜索; 对人时为“搜身”; search for 作“寻找, 搜寻”解, 强调寻找的行为, 不注重结果。

The police searched him but nothing was found on him. 警方搜了他的身, 但什么也没有找到。

They are searching for the missing child. 他们在寻找失踪的孩子。

- ③ Determine your goals. 确定你的目标。

- determine “确定, 下决心, 决定”, 与 decide 同义。

Goals determine what you're going to be. 目标决定你将来成为什么样的人。



part 4

话题写作

写作要求

为了生活, 父母外出打工, 孩子留在家乡上学。留守儿童是一种新的社会现象, 他们的学习生活存在一些困难。请给校长写一封信, 指出留守儿童面临的问题, 并提出解决问题的建议。

提示: 1. 缺乏父母的关爱, 性格孤僻;

2. 缺乏安全保障, 容易犯错。

建议: 1. 老师要像父母那样关爱留守儿童;

2. 节假日应组织看望留守儿童的活动;

3. 利用多种形式帮助留守儿童。



必备词汇

基础词汇: left-behind children 留守儿童; lonely 孤独的; stressed out 紧张; make mistakes 犯错误; be short of 缺少; treat...as... 把……看成……

拔高词汇: without 不, 没有; at the same time 与此同时; in my eyes 在我看来; harmonious society 和谐社会



常用句式

基础句式:

How to solve the problems? 怎样解决这些问题?

Teachers should treat the children as their own. 老师应把这些孩子当成自己的孩子看待。

We'd better visit left-behind children on holidays. 我们应当在假日去看望留守儿童。

They are easy to make mistakes. 他们很容易犯错。

拔高句式:

It's important to help left-behind children. 帮助留守儿童很重要。

We can help them learn to get on well with others. 我们可以帮助他们学会与人相处。

If everyone gives their love, the world will be better. 只要人人都献出一点爱, 世界将变得更美好。

参考
范文

Dear headmaster:

I'm writing to tell you something about left-behind children. Their parents went away from their hometown, leaving their children at home. Without parents staying with them, left-behind children have many problems. They are always lonely and stressed out because they are short of parents' love. At the same time, they are easy to make mistakes. Sometimes, they even stay out, because they're short of their families' care.

How to solve the problems? In my eyes, teachers should treat the children as their own. We'd better visit left-behind children on holidays. We can help them learn to get on well with others and we can also raise money to help them. As the song says: "If everyone gives their love, the world will be better." It's very important for us to pay more attention to these children if we want to build a harmonious society.

Best wishes to you!

Sincerely,
Li Hua



点评

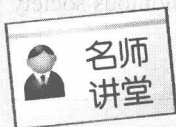
本文的具体形式为书信。作者依据写作要求,结合自己的感受写出了对留守儿童问题的看法。

全文分为两个层次写作:首先说明留守儿童的生活状态,以引起学校领导的关注,为全文的写作给出了事由;然后提出建议,并说明解决留守儿童问题的意义。

短文用词得当,如 lonely, stressed out, make mistakes, stay out, be short of 等,说明留守儿童的生活状况。句式多样,如用 How to solve the problem 简要地提出问题,用复合句 It's very important...if...强调解决留守儿童问题的意义。

作者遵循了书信写作的基本格式,开头、结束语、落款等,简洁规范。

阅读方略·精读



“精读”的“精”字是最值得推敲的,“精”换个说法就是“理解”。理解包括三个层面:一是理解单词词义,二是理解句子意义,最后是理解文章结构。

第一个层次的精读是理解文章单词词义。要读懂一篇文章在说什么,首先要知道每句话的意思。对每句话意思的理解建立在对每个单词理解的基础上,所以词汇量是阅读理解的基础。精读文章,第一步是利用词典把文章中不认识的单词都查出来,建议同学们准备一个单词本,专门记录文章中不认识的单词。在精读词汇的时候我们应有意识地重点学习某些具有普遍含义的动词、形容词,其次是副词和名词,尽量找出其同义词或反义词。对于比较难或比较偏的单词无需精读,认知即可。

第二个层次的精读是对句子的分析和理解。对句子的分析理解要尽可能结合题目进行,重点分析与题干联系紧密的句子,有些比较简单的句子不需要花太多时间。分析句子最有效的方法还是从句子的主干着手,找出句子的主语、谓语,及物动词后应找出其宾语和补足语;然后再分析其修饰成分,名词类多受定语修饰,动词、形容词多受副词修饰。分析句子结构之后,可用汉语思维模式组织句意。

第三个层次的精读是分析文章结构。应该学会分析文章结构,从结构的角度分析作者的写作意图,叙述方式或论证过程。每篇文章都有其主旨。一篇文章通常由若干段落组成,每个段落都有其大意,所有段落都是文章主旨不可缺少的组成部分。从文章的宏观结构上去分析,抓住文章主旨,了解段落功能,对于解答标题归纳题与主旨大意题有很大的帮助。

NOTES



话题导航

身边人物是阅读理解与书面表达的热门题材。身边人物主要指家庭成员、朋友以及邻居等，谈论的具体内容多为人际关系、职业爱好、社会活动等。

该话题的写作主要分为两大类：一是人物介绍类，二是人物记叙类。人物介绍类通常为说明文，介绍人物的姓名、外貌、性格、爱好、职业，以及与他人的关系等。人物记叙类多从具体事件着手，用记叙文体，以事件为线索，通过人物在事件中的活动，说明人物行为方式，刻画人物形象。文章的结尾处都应对人物的某种评价，抒发对相关人物的情感。

part 1

阅读点睛

阅读材料中生词通常会加注释，没有加注释的生词可能是考查理解能力的关键词。要注意通过语境及上下文联系判断关键词的含义并正确理解文章主旨，然后才有可能正确答题。

阅读理解 A

体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答题题数
记叙文	易中难	230	8 mins	___/5

I met a man who came to Tampa for his father's funeral (葬礼). Father and son hadn't seen each other in years. And they didn't hear from each other until about a year ago.

Because of busy business he decided to visit his father two months later. In November the son received a call from his father's neighbor. His father had been taken to the hospital with heart problems.^① The next day the father answered the phone from the son. He said tiredly in bed, "I'm fine. You don't have to make a trip out here."

He called his father every few days after that. They talked and laughed and talked about getting together "soon".

In February, the man decided to visit his father. He began to think about the joy of seeing his father, however, his boss's wife had to have an operation, and the man had to do too much work. He called his father to tell him he'd probably get to Florida in March or April.

I met the man on Friday. He had finally visited his father. He was here to bury his father. He cried. "I should have come sooner. He shouldn't have had to die alone."

That night, I asked my dad to play golf with me the next day. And before I went to bed, I told him, "I love you, Dad."

1. From the first paragraph, we mainly know _____.

- A. the author went to Tampa to meet the man B. a man went to his father's funeral
C. father and son didn't see each other for a long time D. the son didn't hear from his father