

 金点思维系列



中考



英语·完形填空

丛书主编 蔡 晔

CLOZE



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中考

英语·完形填空



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前言

在多年执教生涯中,我深深感到很多学生在学习英语的过程中苦恼不堪。成绩低的被找不到一条入门捷径所困扰,成绩中等的却为停滞不前的分数而烦闷,成绩高的又因无法突破高分关卡让自己继续攀升而感到遗憾。这种问题的根源是学生欠缺一套高效的英语学习思维。金点学习法是一种能够提高班级整体英语成绩的方法;是一种让学生掌握后能够迅速提高做题精准度的方法;是一种让父母相信自己的孩子掌握后能靠自己逐步提高学习成绩的方法。

什么是金点学习法?举例说明:She is the girl _____ I wanted.
A. when B. where C. who D. what。从这道题中不难看出加彩的词是题目的核心。将这两个词放在一起可以组成一个意群,即想要的姑娘。再来看答案,能代表人的只有 who。这就是金点提取学习法。金点学习法贯穿的思想是突出核心点的价值,掌握提炼句子、篇章核心词的技巧,以记忆少数几点的方式来进行演绎推理,获悉全篇内容的思维方式。让学生根据句子和篇章提供的信息主动出击,准确推理出各题所需内容,直线提高做题的精准度。金点学习法的要点如下:

- 金点提炼——每个句子或篇章都有其要阐述的核心,这里称之为“金点”。我们首先要以点的形式提出并体现要阐述的核心内容,即能体现文章文眼的语法点、词汇或句子。这一方法在教学过程中有助于教师引导并鼓励学生进行自主学习,另外,点化的知识面也有利于学生记忆。

- 取意总结——让学生自行根据提出的核心词组成意群,进行文意推测,也就是根据取意(词、句、或语法点)推理出本文在阐述什么内容或要表达何意。

- 论证推理——这是一个将“金点”“取意”的逻辑推理进行实体论证的过程。将金点还原于文章,以金点为核心,对文章进行字句的梳理。

前言

由于已掌握大概的、正确的文章核心内容,依此方式进行解题的准确性高、时效性强。

• 训练巩固——设一定量的模式化练习,分层次、阶梯化地让学生依此模式进行定量练习,形成一种主动的淘金取意的做题思维。

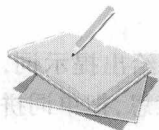
• 拓展升华——分为答案、解析、延伸三部分。该部分内容不仅仅是“金点”部分内容的简单重复,还是“金点”部分内容经过论证后的一个精简的总结和向下一部分发展的有效延伸。这部分看似是对上部分内容和即将出现的内容的重复,实则是帮助学生不经意地进行记忆和拓展。

金点学习法从金点的提炼到取意的总结再到论证的推理最后到升华部分,这一有机布排,切实做到了逐词、逐句、逐篇的步步讲究、步步深究。依据此法,我们科学地为学生创造了一套改变学习方法,更新学习理念,培养主动思考,树立学习信心的思维训练丛书,希望能帮助广大还在为学习英语而感到苦恼的学生指点迷津、取得佳绩。

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Module 1 中考完形题型点津

题型分析

完形填空在中考里是一种常见的题型,它是一种旨在考查学生对词汇和语法知识综合运用能力的典型试题。

完形填空是一种障碍性的测试题,它有多种形式,但其基本设计原则上都是一致的。即:命题者在一篇结构完整、语义连贯的文章中有目的地去掉一些单词或词组,设置成题目,让考生根据上下文填入适当的词,使文章恢复完整。为了有助于考生填入适当的词,可以提供四个或三个答案(其中包括一个正确答案),让考生从中选出正确的答案;可以是选词填空;也可以根据给出的单词首字母或提示词填空;也可以不给考生提供任何线索,让考生完全凭借对文章的理解和现有的语言能力填入适当的词,使文章恢复完整。不过,四选一是最常见的完形填空题型,命题人在一段难度适度的文章中留出 10 或 15 个空格,要求考生从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文意思通顺、结构完整。可以说它是根据一篇文章所提供的情景进行选择填空,也可以说它是在缺少个别单词情况下的阅读理解。完形填空既有对语法规则、习惯用法和词语搭配的考查,又有对文章内容的通篇理解的考查。

完形填空的阅读材料以叙事记叙文为主,一般按着事情发生的先后顺序可推测出文章大意;如果文章描写的是人物,我们可参照人物关系做题;逻辑关系则是说明文或议论文的解题关键。目前挖空设置日趋科学化,考点重在考查语言的意义,而不单纯考查词汇或语法。这一趋势降低了对单词本身的考查要求,重点考查学生对短文的整体理解、上下文之间的衔接、情理分析以及推理判断能力。完形填空题型常分为如下几类:

一、完形填空选择题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干词抽掉留下空格,对每一空格提供四个或三个选项,要求考生通读短文后,在理解短文意思的基础上,运用所学的词汇、句型、语法等语言知识,从备选项中选出最佳答案,使短文内容完整正确。

二、完形填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干个词抽出后,要求考生根据短文的意思,在每个空格中填一个词,使短文意思完整正确。根据难度的不同,该题型又分为选词填空题、限词填空题和自由填空题。

1. 选词填空题。该题型的特点是把抽出的词打乱顺序,放在短文前面或后面的方



框内,有时还增加几个原文外的词,要求考生从中选出适当的词以其正确的形式填入短文空格内。

2. 限词填空题。该题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干个词抽出后,给出提示词,用其适当形式填空,或根据首字母作为提示和限制,让考生根据短文的意思,把单词拼写完整,使句子意思正确、原文完整。

3. 自由填空题。该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干个词抽出后,不给任何提示,完全由考生根据短文的意思,在每个空格中填词,使短文意思完整。所填的词只要在词义上能使短文意思通顺,在语法上符合逻辑即可。因此,这类试题允许有多个正确的答案,考生可以自由选择,这是完形填空题中难度最大的一种。

解题技巧及实例

一、解题技巧

1. 通读全文,了解大意

做完形填空时首先应把文章通读一遍,了解文章大概内容。不能读一句填一句,因为仅从一个句子的立意出发,备选项可能都成立,但从全文看又不可取。有些考生一开始就着手填空,到最后才发现所选答案与全文意思不符,只好从头开始,费时又费力,还不易做准确,这种方法是不可取的。

2. 瞻前顾后,逐步填空

了解文章大意之后就可逐步填空了。一般来说,文章后面所给的选择答案可分三类:意义符合但语法错误、语法正确但意义不符、意义与语法都正确。在选择答案时,一定要考虑到上下文的意思,还要考虑到句子的结构、习惯用法、固定搭配和词类的功能,以使选出的答案既符合语法又符合文意。

3. 认真复查,适当调整

做完全部填空以后,应把选项内容还原到原文中,把阅读材料从头到尾读一遍,检查文章是否连贯、情节是否合理以及语法结构是否正确。如果发现个别空格前后文意不通或逻辑不顺畅,或语法结构有问题,就说明所选答案不正确。对这样的填空应该认真推敲,进行调整。

二、中考题型

★ 四选一题型

例如:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

In the past, the transportation was not as convenient (方便的) as it is today. Letters 1 sent by train or ship. And it 2 much time. At that time, few people tried the 3 because they thought it was not safe. "What will happen 4 the plane falls down?" they asked themselves.



- ...
- () 1. A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 2. A. cost B. paid C. took D. spent
- () 3. A. e-mail B. air mail C. new plane D. post office
- () 4. A. if B. when C. while D. until

答案与解析

1. D. 【解析】由 In the past 可知,信件过去是通过火车或轮船传递的,所以被动语态中的系动词 be 应用过去式,又因主语 letters 是复数形式,所以选 were。
2. C. 【解析】由 In the past, the transportation was not as convenient 可知,交通不便导致邮递工作“花费”时间多,故选 took。
3. B. 【解析】由 the plane falls down 可知,由于担心飞机会掉下来所以很少人尝试“空中邮递”,故选 air mail。
4. A. 【解析】由 what will happen 和 the plane falls down 可推断出,后句是条件状语从句,因此选表示“如果”的 if。

★ 三选一题型

例如:从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Monday is the beginning of the week. It is the day most Americans like worst. The day they 1 most is Saturday. Saturday is the 2 of the weekday. And it 3 the beginning of the weekend.

- () 1. A. like B. leave C. spend
- () 2. A. start B. middle C. end
- () 3. A. says B. thinks C. means

答案与解析

1. A. 【解析】由 the beginning of the weekend 可知,周六是周末的开始,所以美国人最“喜欢”星期六,故选 like。
2. C. 【解析】由 Saturday 和 weekday 的关系可推出,星期六是工作日的“结束”,所以 end 符合题意。
3. C. 【解析】由 beginning of the weekend 可知,星期六“意味”着周末的开始,故选 means。

★ 选词填空题型

例如:从方框内选择适当的单词,并用其正确形式填空,每词限用一次。

use on excite unless buy for send hard father what

Nowadays, mobile phones are popular with middle school students. One day, my neighbor's son asked his father 1 a mobile phone. His father said, "I will not buy you one 2 you show me you are a good boy." The son was so 3 that he studied very



hard every day.

...

答案与解析

1. for. 【解析】由 asked 和 a mobile phone 可知,“我”邻居的儿子向爸爸要手机,表达“向某人要某物”时应用 ask sb. for sth. 短语。此外,ask sb. to do sth. 表示“要求某人做某事”。部分同学在这里可能误填 to buy,可是做到后面第六空时很明显要使用 buy 这一单词,所以这里只能用 for。
2. unless. 【解析】由 will not... 和 show me... 可知,第二个空格前后表达的是条件关系,父亲的意思是:“除非”儿子表现好,否则他是不会给他买手机的,所以 unless 符合题意。
3. excited. 【解析】由 so 和 that he studied very hard 可知,儿子听到父亲的承诺很“兴奋”,才好好学习的,故选 excited。excited 和 exciting 都是由 excite 派生出的形容词,前者表示“(人)感到兴奋/激动”,后者表示“(事物)令人兴奋/激动”。

★ 限词填空题型

例如:用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

We Chinese will never forget the day of May 12, 2008. On that day, a terrible earthquake 1 (happen) in Sichuan Province. It was one of the biggest earthquakes in Chinese history. Tens of thousands of people 2 (kill) in the earthquake.

...

答案与解析

1. happened. 【解析】由 May 12, 2008 可知,这是一个过去的时间,所以应用 happen 的过去式 happened。
2. were killed. 【解析】由 people 和第 2 空所给提示词 kill 可知,人们死于地震,所以应用被动语态,又因 Tens of thousands of people 是复数形式,且事情发生在过去,故填 were killed。

★ 自由填空题型

例如:根据短文内容,在空格处填入适当的单词,使文章完整、通顺。

...

The third season is autumn. American people always call it 1. September, October and November are in fall. Winter is the 2 season of the year. The 3 is very cold in December.

...

答案与解析

1. fall. 【解析】由下文 in fall 可知,美国人常把 autumn“秋天”称作 fall。
2. last/fourth. 【解析】由常识或上文内容可知,冬季是一年中“最后的”季节,故填 last;此外,冬季还是“第四个”季节,所以 fourth 也符合题意。
3. weather. 【解析】由 very cold 可知,十二月的“天气”很冷,所以此处应填 weather。



Module 2 Personal Information

金点学习法范例

Part One Man with Locked-in Syndrome Lives and Writes

体裁 记叙文 词数 246 建议用时 6 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳答案。

Ten years ago, 26-year-old **Cival Mills** was just days away from finishing his **hospital internship** (实习期) in South Africa. He was looking forward to a bright future in 1. But on December 8th, 2000, he **met** a car 2. When he finally **woke up in the hospital**, he discovered that he was unable to move a 3.

He had locked-in syndrome (闭锁综合症)—he is completely conscious (神志清醒的), yet **unable to move any muscle** except his 4. “All I could hear was the sound of the different machines keeping me 5. And when I fell asleep I had 6 dreams,” Dr. Mills said.

In the decade years, although Dr. Mills has not completely 7 from the condition, he has **made a progress**. He first learned to 8 by **using his eye movements to “type” words** on a spelling chart. 9 first sentence was, “Love you, Mum.”

After two years of physical treatment, he regained movement in his left thumb, which he used to **finish his first book**—*This Too Shall Pass*.

Now, after many 10 of physical treatment, Dr. Mills can turn his head and move his left arm. He's recently **completed another** 11.

金点

1. Cival Mills
2. hospital internship 3. met
4. woke up in the hospital

取意

Cival Mills 在结束医院的实习期之前遭遇了……,醒来之后发现自己在医院里。

金点

5. unable to move any muscle

取意

他任何一块肌肉都不能动了。

金点

6. In the decade years
7. made a progress
8. using his eye movements to “type” words

取意

在十年里,他取得了进步,学会了用动眼睛“打”字。

金点

9. finish his first book
10. completed another

取意

他曾经写了第一本书,如今又完成了……

金点

11. tell the world 12. hope
13. a better future



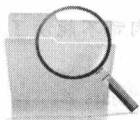
"I want to **tell the world** there is no such thing as a 12 case," Dr. Mills said. "If you lose **hope** you have lost your chance for a **better future**."

取意

他通过自身的经历告诉人们,只有拥有了希望,才能有一个美好的未来。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. music | B. art | C. medicine | D. writing |
| () 2. A. sale | B. accident | C. show | D. repair |
| () 3. A. hand | B. foot | C. leg | D. muscle |
| () 4. A. mouth | B. eyes | C. nose | D. ears |
| () 5. A. sleepy | B. alive | C. happy | D. sad |
| () 6. A. good | B. terrible | C. amazing | D. strong |
| () 7. A. recovered | B. borrowed | C. come | D. learned |
| () 8. A. see | B. communicate | C. change | D. lock |
| () 9. A. Her | B. His | C. My | D. Our |
| () 10. A. days | B. weeks | C. months | D. years |
| () 11. A. picture | B. coat | C. book | D. experiment |
| () 12. A. careful | B. hopeless | C. wonderful | D. exciting |

论证与升华



金点提取思路

Cival Mills 遭遇一场车祸,unable to move any muscle,但他 using his eye movements to "type" words,甚至还完成了一本书的编写。他通过自身的经历,想要 tell the world,人要怀揣希望,如果你失去 hope,你就会失去拥有 a better future 的机会。

1. C 题意:他期待在医学方面有美好的未来。解析:根据金点 Cival Mills 和 hospital internship 可知 Cival Mills 在医院实习,所以期待的是在医学方面的发展。延伸:look forward to 后跟名词或动名词。

2. B 题意:但是在2000年的12月8日他遭遇了车祸。解析:根据金点 met,woke up in the hospital,was unable to move 和取意可知他不能动是“车祸”的结果。与买车、车展和修车均无关。延伸:accident 指偶然发生的不幸事件,即“事故”;incident 则指普通的小事件,也指暴力性的政治事件。

3. D 题意:他发现任何一块肌肉都不能动了。解析:根据金点 unable to move any muscle 可知是肌肉不能动了,而不仅仅是手、脚或者腿。延伸:be unable to do sth. = be not able to do sth. “不能做某事”。

4. B 题意:除了眼睛任何一块肌肉都不能动。解析:根据金点 using his eye



movements to “type” words 可知通过眼睛的运动来“打”字,由此可推出只有眼睛能动。延伸:except“除……之外”(不包含),besides“除……之外”(包含在内)。

5. B 题意:我所能听到的是维持我生命的机器的声音。解析:根据下文可知他做了物理治疗,即机器在帮助他“活着”,而 sleepy“睡着”,happy“高兴”,sad“难过”与题意不符。延伸:alive, live, living 都有“活的、有生命的”意思,与 dead 意义相反。但 live 通常只作前置定语,且一般用于动物;alive, living 不仅可作定语(alive 只能置于名词后;living 一般置于名词前,也可置于名词后),也可以作表语。

6. B 题意:当我睡着时我就做恶梦。解析:根据上文可知 Cival Mills 遭遇了车祸,所以会做“恶”梦。延伸:terrible“可怕的,糟糕的”,形容词。terribly“可怕地,非常地”,副词。

7. A 题意:在十年里,尽管 Cival Mills 没有完全恢复,但是已经有很大的进步了。解析:根据金点 made a progress 可知他做物理治疗后,病情有了一定的起色,但并没有完全康复,故此处用 recovered 符合题意。

8. B 题意:Cival Mills 通过用动眼睛来交流。解析:根据金点 using his eye movements to “type” words 可知他用动眼睛来“打”字,这是他与交流的一种方式。延伸:by + doing 表示“以……方式做某事”。

9. B 题意:他的第一个句子是:我爱你,妈妈。解析:根据金点 Cival Mills 可知说的是 Cival Mills,用 his 代替。

10. D 题意:现在,经过了很多年的物理治疗,Cival Mills 能转动头、动左胳膊了。解析:根据金点 In the decade years 可知他的变化是以年为时间单位计算的。

11. C 题意:最近,Cival Mills 完成了另外一本书。解析:根据金点 using his eye movements to “type” words 和 finish his first book 可知他靠动眼睛来“打”字写另一本书。延伸:complete 与 finish 两者都可表示“完成”,但是 complete 除表示一般性的“完成”外,还强调一切完备,没有欠缺的地方,尤其指通过填补失掉或缺陷的部分来配齐或完成(此时不能用 finish 代之)。finish 在用于下列场合时,一般不用 complete 代替:后接动名词,表示“结束”或“做完某事”时;用作不及物动词,表示“结束”或“完成”时;用过去分词作表语,表示“准备好了”、“做完了”时;表示消极性的完成时。

12. B 题意:我想告诉世人,世上无难事。解析:根据金点 unable to move any muscle 可知 Cival Mills 曾经连一块肌肉都不能动,那是一种“无望”的境地。而不是 careful“小心的”,wonderful“精彩的”,exciting“激动人心的”境地。延伸:hopeless“无望的”,hopeful“有希望的”。



一级训练

Part Two Agatha Christie

体裁 记叙文 词数 237 建议用时 6 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Have you ever heard of **Agatha Christie, an excellent writer**? Agatha Christie is, without a doubt, the most famous mystery 1 in the world. Her 2 have been translated into more than 100 languages. All **77 novels and story collections** she wrote are still on the market 25 years after her 3.

Agatha Christie was born in 1890 in a southwest England seaside town. She enjoyed a very 4 childhood in a **big house** with plenty of **servants**. Agatha was known 5 an **imaginative** (富于想象力的) child. With her sister and brother away at school, she often **played alone**. She passed the time by **making up stories** which she told to 6.

Agatha Christie's **first novel** was published in 1920. In it, she 7 one of her most popular characters, Belgian detective (侦探) Hercule Poirot. He went on to 8 in 33 of her novels, and in several movies as well. Although **Poirot appears again and again** in her novels, Christie certainly could not be considered as a writer who 9 her ideas. **Her ability to surprise** continues to attract millions of 10 around the world.

Christie also wrote several 11. One of these, *The Mousetrap*, became **the longest-running play** in the history of theater. It is about a murder mystery that 12 in a country house. All these mysterious stories earned her the title "Queen of Crime".

金点

1. Agatha Christie;
an excellent writer
2. 77 novels and story collections

取意

杰出的作家 Agatha Christie 写了 77 本小说和故事集。

金点

3. big house; servants
4. imaginative
5. played alone
6. making up stories

取意

她小时候住在大房子里,有很多仆人。她是一个有想象力的小孩,她通常自己玩,自己给自己编故事听。

金点

7. first novel; 1920
8. Poirot appears again and again
9. Her ability to surprise
10. *The Mousetrap*; the longest-running play

取意

她的第一本小说于 1920 年出版,此后 Poirot 在她的作品中多次出现。她有出其不意的能力。另外,侦探剧《捕鼠器》长演不辍。



- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. actress | B. writer | C. singer | D. reporter |
| () 2. A. films | B. books | C. songs | D. news |
| () 3. A. loss | B. birth | C. death | D. arrival |
| () 4. A. poor | B. dangerous | C. comfortable | D. scary |
| () 5. A. of | B. with | C. to | D. as |
| () 6. A. themselves | B. himself | C. herself | D. ourselves |
| () 7. A. created | B. produced | C. built | D. continued |
| () 8. A. appear | B. work | C. write | D. destroy |
| () 9. A. minded | B. borrowed | C. cleaned | D. repeated |
| () 10. A. students | B. teachers | C. readers | D. waiters |
| () 11. A. stories | B. plays | C. movies | D. comedies |
| () 12. A. takes place | B. takes in | C. takes off | D. takes down |

二级训练

Part Three Tony Hawk

体裁 记叙文 词数 275 建议用时 7 分钟

从方框中选出合适的单词,并用其正确形式填空。
每词限用一次。

life, make, skateboard, world's, invent, list, kid,
building, ballgames, practice, surprise, famous

The list of American kids' idols (偶像) is a long one. Sure, there are movie actors, teen singers, and NBA stars on the 1. But you may be 2 to know that a 41-year-old skateboarder named **Tony Hawk** is among the names **at the top** of the list.

Like most 3, little Tony **loved baseball and basketball** very much. One day his older brother gave him a 4. The **9-year-old boy** put all his 5 aside and **rode the skateboard** all the time. His father built a skating ramp (坡道) in the backyard, and Tony 6 skateboarding there every day.

金点

- The list of American kids' idols
- Tony Hawk 3. at the top

取意

金点

- loved baseball and basketball
- The 9-year-old boy
- rode the skateboard

取意



At the age of 16, he became the 7 best skateboarder. He 8 the skateboard become a popular sport in the world.

Tony has a bag of his own **tricks**. He has 9 over 80 tricks, and one of the most 10 tricks is called a “900”—it means two-and-a-half spins (two 360°s and a 180°) in the air. Tony is **the only person** in the world that has done it!

Tony Hawk retired from skateboard ten years ago, at the age of 31. Then he worked for skateboarders. He also **created a popular video game series**. In 2000, Tony Hawk **wrote a book** about his 11 called “Hawk: Occupation: Skateboarder”. Two years later, he **founded his charity**, the Tony Hawk Foundation. It has **helped build** more than four hundred **skate parks** across the United States. Tony Hawk says young skateboarders take part in 12 the parks. It shows that kids can work together toward a goal.

金点

7. At the age of 16
8. the skateboarding become a popular sport in the world

取意

金点

9. tricks 10. a “900”
11. the only person

取意

金点

12. created a popular video game series
13. wrote a book
14. founded his charity
15. helped build...skate parks

取意

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

三级训练

Part Four Malcolm Dalkoff

体裁 记叙文 词数 284 建议用时 8 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Small moments sometimes last a very long time. And a few words—though they mean 1 at the time to the people who say them—can have great power.

I recently heard a story from Malcolm Dalkoff, who has been a professional 2 for the last 24 years, mostly in

金点

取意