

北京浩瀚英语研究所 主编



中考英语 词汇 黄金搭配

The Collocations of English Words for Junior



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前言

词汇是英语学习中的一个重要环节,也是令参加中考的中学生们头痛的一大难题。为了帮助学生在有限的时间内巧过词汇关,以顺利通过中考,我们组织 10 所全国重点中学高级教师编写了这本《中考英语词汇黄金搭配》。

本书包括以下主要内容:

1. **释义** 每个词汇都配有英语释义,从英语角度区分释义的差异。
2. **词形** 给出与本词汇词形相近的单词,以快速扩大词汇量。
3. **短语** 给出考试范围内的短语或常用搭配。
4. **名句** 通过名句记单词,既有趣又牢固。
5. **精彩片段** 通过阅读名著或读物片段,既有助于记单词,又能提高阅读水平。
6. **热点试题** 提供了历年中考真题或 2003 年考试模拟题,以帮助考生了解历年考试重点,增强针对性。
7. **试题点拨** 提供了试题答案与解析,以帮助考生消除疑点。
8. **黄牌警示** 提供了该词用法的禁忌点,以提醒考生防止在考试中犯类似错误。

本书所列词汇皆精选自中考考试大纲,具有很强的代表性。相信考生只要认真阅读本书,一定会有很大的收获。

本所参加本书编写人员有:郭富平,毕洪英,宋建亭,程桂侠,李子强,越修臣,弘扬,徐萍,李立前,汪颖,刘同冈,吕俊怀,邓建军,毕洪霞,王湘,刘梓红,林晓雯,钱书华,杨学民,顾颖,孙小川,李江宏,候建,姚洪举,李亮,姚青,刘玲,章承红,李红,徐光伟等。

A



a (an) [ː ; 强读 e; ei] art. 一(个, 件……); (表示同类事物中的一个; (表示非特指的任何) 一个

释 义

one; every or each

短 语

a lot of 许多 / an hour 一小时 / a piece (bag, bottle) of... 一片(包、瓶……)

名 句

Life is _ lame, not _ xistence. Life is _ nergy, not _ ubstance.
生命是火焰, 而不是一种存在; 生命是活力, 而不是一种物体。

——狄尔泰

热点试题

It takes us _____ our or more to go to my hometown by _____ rain.

(2001 年山西省)

A. an; a . a; an . an; 不填 D. a; 不填

试题点拨

答案为 C。此题考查不定冠词 a, an 的用法。不定冠词 a 用在辅音音素开头的词前面。an 用在以元音音素开头的词前面, hour 虽以 h 开头, 但并不发音, 它的第一个发音音素是 [au], 故用 an 而不用 a。另外, 表示某种交通工具时是固定搭配, 不需要冠词。



able [eɪbl] adj. 能够; 有能力的

释 义

having enough power, skill, knowledge, time or money to do sth. ; clever or skilled at doing sth.

词 形

table n. 桌子 / cable n. 绳索; 电缆 / capable adj. 有才能的; 有成效的 / vegetable n. 蔬菜 / suitable adj. 适当的; 合适的 / valuable adj. 贵重的; 有价值的

短 语

be able to do sth. 能够(有能力) 做某事

名 句

Children were not born _ ble o accept the restrictions of learning.
儿童并不是生来就能接受学习知识的约束。

——泰戈尔

Self-love is far from a shortcoming. Such definition is suitable. A man who knows how to love his life properly must be _ ble o do other things properly.

自我热爱远非缺点,这种定义是恰当的。一个懂得恰如其分热爱自己的人,一定能恰如其分地做好其他一切事情。

——哈利法克斯

精彩片段

It is surprising that though most Japanese parents are worried about their children, they do not help them in any way. Many parents feel that they are not able to help their children and that it is the teacher's work to help their children. To make matters worse, a lot of parents send their children to those schools opening in the evenings and on weekends, they only help the students to pass the exams and never teach them any real sense of the world.

黄牌! 警示

①表示经过自己的主观努力,而终于“能办成了某事”,要用 be able to, 不用 can。②able 不能作表语,只能作定语。



about [baʊt] adv. 大约;到处;四处 prep. 在各处;四处;关于

释义

in a place, often not doing very much, near to a particular amount; in a place, on a particular subject

短语

how about / what about... 怎么样 / be about to do sth. 正要做什么事

名句

I believe sages and heroes should not feel ashamed about their childhood. Self-guilt is a fault.

我以为,就是圣贤豪杰,也不必自惭他的童年。自惭,倒是一个错误。

——鲁迅

To think we are able is about to be so; to determine upon attainment is frequently attainment itself.

自信有能力,就会有能力;决心成功,往往会真正成功。

——斯迈尔斯

精彩片段

How many languages are there in the world? There are about 1,500, but many of them are not widely used, English is one of the most important languages because so many people use it, not only in England and the USA, but also in many other parts of the world. It is one of the working languages in the United Nations.

热点试题

—It looks nice. Can I try it on?

(2001年湖北省黄冈市)

A. What can I do for you? B. What would you like?

C. What about this jacket? D. Let's buy this jacket.

试题点拨 句意: 这件上衣怎么样? 它看起来很漂亮。我能试一下吗? 答案为 C。此题的关键是从语意判断对话者所要表达的意图。A、B 是表示购物时营业员主动提供帮助用语; D 项则与题意无关。

热点试题 —Tomorrow is Mothers' Day. What shall we give to mother as a present?

— _____ ome flowers?

(2002 年江西省)

A. Have you bought B. Did you buy
C. Will you buy D. What about

试题点拨 答案为 D。(参考黄牌警示)

黄牌! 警示 ①how about/what about...? 在此用于征求意见, 意为“……怎么样?”其后要接动名词(因为 about 是介词)。②be about to do sth. (即将做某事) 通常不与 soon, at once, immediately, tomorrow 等具体时间状语连用。

above [aˈbʊv] prep. 在……上面 adv. 在上面 adj. 上面的

释义 higher than something or over it; more than a particular number or amount

词形 glove n. 手套 / dove n. 鸽子 / move v. 移动 / prove v. 证明; 证实; 检验

短语 above all 最重要的

名句 The man who will live bove is present circumstances is in danger of living, in a little time, much beneath him.
如果一个人的生活水平超越其财力许可的范围, 那么, 不久的将来, 其生活将远远低于正常水平。

——斯迈尔斯

精彩片段

I've loved my mother's desk since I was just tall enough to see above the top of it as mother sat doing letters. Standing by her chair, looking at the ink bottle, pens, and white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most wonderful thing in the world.

黄牌! 警示 表示正上方用 over, 不是表示正上方的“上方”时, 不可

以用 over, 而用 above。例: The mountain is 2, 000 meters over the sea.
(×) The mountain is 2, 000 meters above the sea. (√) (此山海拔
2 000 米。)



accident [ˈæksɪdnt] n. 事故; 意外的事

释义

something unpleasant, undesirable or damaging that happens without intention or by chance

词形

accidental adj. 偶然的; 意外的 / incident n. 事故; 事件 / president n. 总统; 主席 / confident n. 信心

短语

by accident 偶然 / a little accident 小事故

名句

Most of the scientific discoveries in new fields are unpredictable, hence, the only way to discoveries depends on some clues discovered by accident
大部分新领域的科学发现, 都具有不可预见性, 因而, 做出这样一种发现的惟一途径, 往往依赖于偶然发现的某些线索。

——贝弗里奇



address [ˈædres] n. 住址; 通讯处

释义

details of where someone works or lives, including the number of the building, name of the street and town



afraid [əˈfreɪd] adj. 害怕; 担心

释义

worried or frightened about something that might

短语

be afraid of 害怕 / be afraid to do sth. 不敢做某事 / I'm afraid 恐怕
(用于感到遗憾或有礼貌地表示不同意时)

名句

Do not be afraid of life. Firmly believe that life is worth living and your belief is helpful to create such a fact.

不要害怕生活。坚信生活是有价值的, 那么你的信念就会有助于创造这样的事实。

——威廉·詹姆斯

热点试题

—Is Mr. Green really very ill?

—_____ He's in hospital.

(2001 年安徽省)

A. I don't think so

B. No, he isn't

C. I hope so

D. I'm afraid so

试题点拨

答案为 D。I'm afraid so. 表示委婉的推测, 同意某说法。对照 A、B、C 选项, 均不符合题意。

热点试题

—Would you like to go swimming with me this afternoon?
—I'd love to. But I'm afraid I _____. I have too much work to do.

(2003 年北京市)

A. can't

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. may not

试题点拨

句意: 你今天下午愿意和我一起去游泳吗? 我喜欢去, 但是我怕我不能去, 我有好多活要做。“can't”是“不可能, 不可以”的意思; “mustn't”是“不必”的意思; “needn't”是“不需要”的意思; “may not”是“不能”的意思, 但否定意思不如“can't”强。应选 A。

黄牌! 警示

①I'm not afraid. 意为“我不怕”; I'm afraid not. 意为“恐怕不行”、“恐怕不会”、“恐怕不是”等(表示委婉的否定)。例: —Can you repair it yourself? —I'm afraid not. (你自己能修吗? 恐怕不行。) ②afraid 是形容词, 只能与介词 of 组成形容词短语, 故只能与系动词 be 搭配, 不能和助动词 do 搭配。



a f t e r [ɛ f t] prep. 在……之后; 在……后面 adv. 在后; 后来 conj. 在……以后

释 义

in the time following something; later than someone or something else

短 语

after all 毕竟 / after that 接着 / day after day 日复一日 / after school 放学后 / after class 下课

名 句

After any experiences of failures are the success of inventions and creations.

一切发明创造都是经过许多失败的经历而后成功的。

——华罗庚

热点试题

Are you ready? We will go out for a picnic _____ three o'clock.

(2002 年重庆市)

A. in

B. after

C. for

D. since

试题点拨

答案为 B。从四个选项看, A、C 是和一段时间连用, 而只有 B、D 可以和时间点连用。after 可以连接某一时刻, 用于将来时; 而 since 表示的是从某一时刻开始, 一般用于完成时, 故不合题意。

热点试题

Mrs. Brown isn't here. She has to _____ her baby at home.

(2003 年北京市)

- A. look at
C. look like

- B. look for
D. look after

试题点拨

句意: 布朗太太不在这儿。她必须在家照看她的小孩。答案为 D。本题考查 look 短语的用法:“look at”是“看, 注视”的意思;“look for”是“寻找, 期待”的意思;“look like”是“看起来像”的意思;“look after”是“照看, 照顾”的意思。由题意, 此处应选 look after。



afternoon [ɑ:ft nu:n] n. 下午

释义

the period which begins at about midday and ends at about six o'clock

短语

in the afternoon 下午 / yesterday(this, that, every) afternoon 昨天(今天、那天、每天) 下午 / every morning 每天上午 / tomorrow morning 明天上午 / tomorrow afternoon 明天下午 / one afternoon 一天下午



again [ə'geɪn] adv. 再一次; 再; 又

释义

once more, another time

词形

against prep. 反对 / gain v. 获得 / main adj. 主要的 / pain 疼痛 / rain v. & n. 下雨 / train n. 火车

短语

again and again 再三地 / now and again 不时地 / once again 再次; 重新

名句

Trees, when they are lopped and cut, grow up again in a short time, but men, being once lost, cannot easily be recovered.

树木遭到摧残后, 可以在短期内再长好, 但如果人的品性败坏了, 就很不容易恢复。

——普卢塔克

精彩片段

If you do not use your arms or legs for some time, they become weak; when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows that. But many people do not know that memory works in the same way.



ago [ə'gəʊ] adv. 以前

释义

in the past

词 形

age n. 年龄; 时代

短 语

long ago 很久以前; 以前 /not long ago 前不久 /some time ago 不久前 /ten years ago 十年前

热点试题

Mr. Li is out. But he _____ ere ten minutes ago.

(2001 年北京市)

A. was

B. is

C. will be

D. would be

试题点拨

答案为 A。(参见黄牌警示)

黄牌! 警示

带有 ago 的短语指的是过去某个时间, 动词一般用过去时, 不用现在完成时。例: She phoned a few minutes ago. (几分钟以前, 她打过电话。)



agree [ri] v. 同意; 应允

释 义

to have the same opinion about something; to say yes to an idea

词 形

free adj. 空闲的; 免费的 /tree n. 树 /disagree v. 不同意 /agreement n. 合同; 契约

短 语

agree to do sth. 同意做某事 /agree with sb. on sth. 同意某人的关于某事的建议 /agree with sth. 同意某事

黄牌! 警示

表示同意做某事, agree 后要接不定式, 不能接动名词。例: Most of them agreed helping us. (×) Most of them agreed to help us. (√) (他们大多数同意帮助我们。)



air [] n. 空气; 大气

释 义

the mixture of gases which surrounds the earth and which we breath

词 形

fair adj. 公正的 /hair n. 头发 /dare v. 敢 /repair v. 修理 /pair n. 双

短 语

by air 乘飞机 /in the air 在空中 /on the air 广播中; 播音中 /in the open air 在户外; 露天

名 句

Politeness is like an air cushion: there may be nothing in it. But it carries our jolts wonderfully.

礼貌像只气垫: 里面可能什么东西也没有, 却能奇妙地减轻我们所受的颠簸。

——约翰逊



all [ɔːl] adj. (修饰单数名词) 全; 总; 整; (修饰复数名词) 全部; 所有的
adv. 全部地 pron. 全部; 全体人员

释义

the whole of something completely

词形

fall v. 落下 / hall n. 大厅 / install vt. 安装; 安置 / tall adj. 高的 / hall n. 大厅 / ball n. 球 / wall n. 墙

短语

all over 到处; 结束 / all right 行了; 好吧; (病) 好了 / not... at all (用来加强 not 的语气) 一点也不; 根本不 / all the same 即使如此 / all one's life 一生; 终生 / all but 几乎 / all the time 始终; 一直 / all day 整天

名句

At the critical moment of deciding one's fate, after losing all hopes, he becomes sharp-eyed and clear-headed.

一个人往往在失去一切希望之后, 在这决定命运的关键时刻, 突然变得心明眼亮起来。

——海泽

热点试题

Of all these subjects, I like Chinese _____

(2001 年天津市)

A. more B. better C. well D. best

试题点拨

答案为 D。此题考查了形容词(副词) 的比较级及最高级的用法。我们知道, all 是用于三者或三者以上的人或物, 它们的比较, 这里应选最高级的。

热点试题

Jack, Sue and I will _____ go to Sam's birthday party.

(2004 年北京市)

A. both B. neither C. all D. either

试题点拨

句意: 杰克、苏和我都将去参加萨姆的生日聚会。答案为 C。both 表示“两个人或事物”, neither 表示“两者都不”; all 表示“两个以上的人或事物”; either 表示“两个中的任一个”。



almost [ɔːlməʊst] adv. 几乎; 近于

释义

very nearly but not quite

名句

Almost everything that is great has been done by youth.

几乎所有的壮举都是年轻人做出的。

——迪斯累里

黄牌! 警示

①almost 可以用来修饰 no, none, nothing, 但不能修饰

not 或被 not 修饰。也就是说, almost 只能用于肯定句, 不能用于否定句。例: I almost failed to catch the train. (我差一点就搭不上火车了。) ②句中如果主要动词为系动词 be, almost 应置于 be 后; 如句中有助动词, almost 应置于第一个助动词之后。The suitcase was almost too heavy to lift. (箱子重得几乎抬不起来。)



alone [əˈləʊn] adj. 单独的

释义

without other people; only

名 句

No matter how great one's power is, if he cooperates with others, he will give fuller scope than do it alone

不管一个人的力量有多大, 如果他跟大家合作, 将比单干能发挥更大的作用。

——塞缪尔·巴特勒

Strength alone knows conflict; weakness is below even defeat, and is born vanquished. 只有强者才懂得斗争; 弱者甚至连失败都不够资格, 而且是生来就被征服的。

——斯威特切尼

精彩片段

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



along [əˈlɒŋ] prep. 沿着; 顺着 adv. 向前; 和……一起; 一同

释义

moving or positioned on a road, river and soon; forward; with somebody

短 语

come along 来吧 / walk along 向前走 / along with 和……一道 / go along 前进; 进步; 继续



黄牌! 警示

along 为介词, 不能作谓语。



already [əˈlredi] adv. 已经

释 义

before a particular time, or before expected

词 形

bread n. 面包 / dread v. 害怕 / ready adj. 准备好的 / greedy adj. 贪婪的

名 句

A man can hope for satisfaction and fulfillment only in what he does

not yet possess; he cannot find pleasure in something of which he has lready oo much.

人只有对尚未拥有的事物才期望得到满足,他不可能在已拥有的太多事物中发现乐趣。

——荣格

 黄牌! 警示

①句中如无助动词, already 置于主要动词前, 主要动词若为系动词 be, already 通常跟在 be 之后; 句中如有助动词, 则 already 置于第一个助动词之后。②already 通常放在完成时态的肯定式句子里, 在否定及疑问句中, 通常用 yet 代替 already。例: Have you read this book yet? (你已看过这本书了吗?)



also [əls u] adv. 也

释义

as well

短语

not only... but also 不但……而且……

名句

Life goal is not monotonous, nor is beauty. Beauty for its own sake is also ife goal. Loving beauty is a part of life goal. Venting life grievances, writing life darkness are beauty.

人生的目的不是单调的, 美也不是单调的, 为爱美而美, 也可以说是人生的目的。爱美本来是人生目的的一部分。诉人生苦痛, 写人生黑暗, 也不能不说是美。

——梁启超

Fate is a chain of endless causes and efforts which everything lives on. The development of the world lso ollows the principle and relation.

命运是一切无尽的因果的链条, 万事万物皆因此而赖以生存。世界本身的发展也遵循着这一准则与关系。

——芝诺

 黄牌! 警示

also 通常置于行为动词前面、助动词和 be 动词后面。如: I was at Mary's birthday party, and Tom was also there. 我们参加了玛丽的生日聚会, 汤姆也参加了。



always [əlweiz] adv. 总是; 永远

释义

all the time or every time; for ever

短语

not always 未必; 不一定

名 句

We are lways rritated when we are not respected by others, but in the recesses of our heart, no one respects himself very much.

每当人们不尊重我们时, 我们总被激怒。然而在内心深处, 没有一个人十分尊重自己。

——马克·吐温

精彩片段

Yesterday was Friday. It was always a very busy day. Peter got up at 6 o'clock in the morning to do morning exercises. At half past 6, he had breakfast in the dining hall. At around 7, he was on his way to the teaching building. When he was there, he put his school bag into the desk and turned on his radio. He listened to English news. Usually he would listen for half an hour. After that, he took out his English textbook and went out of the classroom to read aloud. Half an hour later, that was, 8 o'clock, he went back to the classroom to have class.

黄牌! 警示

与 not 构成部分否定, always 要放在否定词之后。例: He always doesn't come late. (×) He doesn't always come late. (√) (他并非总是迟到。)



American [ˈmerɪkən] adj. 美国的; 美洲的 n. 美国人; 美洲人

释 义

belonging to or connected with the United States of America



among [əˈmɒŋ] prep. 在……中间; 在(三者或三者以上)之间

释 义

in the middle of a lot of people or things

词 形

belong prep. 属于 / long adj. 长的 / song n. 歌; 歌曲

短 语

one among a thousand 千里挑一的人

名 句

Men's dignity can only be realized among those with freedom.

人的尊严只能实现于自由人之间。

——卢梭

热点试题

Wushu is becoming more and more popular _____ foreigners.

(2002 年上海市)

A. among B. for C. in D. to

试题点拨

答案为 A。among 用于三者(以上)之间, 根据题意: 武术在外国人之间越来越流行了。显而易见, 要用 A。而其他的介词均无此意。



and [ʌnd; nɪd] conj. 和; 又

释义

used to join two words or expressions

词形

band n. 乐队; brand n. 牌子 / demand v. 宣称; 要求 / sand n. 沙; 沙滩 / end n. 终点; 结尾 / grand adj. 庄严的; 伟大的 / husband n. 丈夫 / thousand n. 千; 千个

短语

and so on 等等

名句

Originality and the feeling of one's own dignity are achieved only through work and struggle.

一个人自身的高尚情操和创造力, 只有通过(不懈的)努力和工作才能获得。

——陀斯妥耶夫斯基

热点试题

Study hard, _____ you're sure to have a good result in the exam!

(2001 年河北省)

A. but . and . for . or

试题点拨

答案为 B。该题译为: 努力学习, 你一定会在考试中取得好成绩。
and 在此起到顺承的作用。

黄牌! 警示

①在否定词之后两者均被否定的成分要用 or 连接而不用 and。例: He didn't speak clearly or correctly. (他说得既不清楚也不正确。)

②and 所连接的两个并列的主语, 如果指的是一个整体概念时, 则谓语动词要用单数形式; 即使在否定句中, 也仍用 and。例: Bread and butter is usually eaten for breakfast. (早饭通常吃奶油和面包。)



angry [ˈæŋɡri] adj. 生气的; 愤怒的

释义

very annoyed

词形

angrily adv. 生气地 / anger n. 生气 / hang v. 呆; 悬挂

短语

be angry with sb. 生(某人)的气 / be angry at (about) sth. 对某事生气

精彩片段

We sometimes use the names of colors to say things. People may say that they "see red" when they are angry. Or you may say you "feel blue". This means you are sad. We use colors to tell us things, too. Red is the color of stop signs. It means stop. Green means to go.

黄牌! 警示

表示对某人生气, 一般用介词 with(有时也用 at)。表示对某事(物)生气, 通常用介词 at, about(在美国英语中也可以用 with)。如: What are you angry about? 你生什么气? He was angry at what you said. 他对你说的话很生气。

热点试题

—Will your mother _____ you if you _____ the English exam?
—Of course not. Because I am trying my best.

(2003 年湖北省黄冈市)

- A. be angry with, don't pass
- B. be angry with, won't pass
- C. be angry to, don't pass
- D. be angry to, won't pass

试题点拨

句意: 如果你不能通过英语考试, 你的母亲生气吗? 当然不, 因为我尽了我最大努力。答案为 A。“be angry with”意思是“生某人的气”, “be angry to”意思是“对某事生气”, 排除 C、D。主从复合句中主语用将来时, 从句用一般现在时, 排除 B。



animal [ˈnɪməl] n. 动物

释义

a living creature

词形

decimal adj. 十进位的; 十进制的

短语

animal kingdom 动物界

名句

The cause is an animal powerful and alive. It does no good if you are not good at taming it; it should be firmly snaffled, or it will control you.

事业是一头力大无比的活生生的猛兽, 不善于驾驭它不行, 必须给它牢牢戴上嚼环, 不然, 它就会制服你。

——高尔基



another [əˈnʌðə] adj. 再一; 另一; 别的; 不同的 pron. 另一个

释义

a different one; one more of the same kind

词形

annoy v. 生气/other adj. 其他的/mother n. 母亲/bother v. 烦扰/farther adj. 更远的; 进一步的

短语

one after another 一个接一个/another day or two 再过一两天/one another 相互

名句

One should not take risk in following two situations: one is when he has

capital to speculate, nother s when he can not do it.

每个人一生都有两种时候不应该投机冒险: 一是他有本钱投机的时候, 二是他不能承担这件事的时候。

——马克·吐温

精彩片段

Some people can 't tell one color from another. They can see yellow and blue. But they can 't tell red from green. We say these people are color blind.

热点试题

—You want _____ sandwich?

—Yes, I usually eat a lot when I 'm hungry.

(2003 年北京市)

A. other

B. another

C. others

D. the other

试题点拨

句意: 你想再要一些三明治吗? 是的, 当我饿时我常常吃很多。答案为 B。“other”是“其他的, 另外的”意思, “others”意思为“另一些(人或物)”, “the other”是单数的人和物, 意思是“其余的一个, 两者中的另一个”, “another”是“再一, 又一”的意思, 修饰不可数名词。本题只有 another 符合题意。

热点试题

Telephone is _____ ay of saying phone.

(2002 年宁夏自治区)

A. another

B. other

C. the other

D. one

试题点拨

答案为 A。表示泛指“另外一个, 再一”, 往往着重不定数目中的“另一个”; 而 the other 常常是指两个事物中的另一个, 有一定范围限制, 故用 another 而不用 the other。

黄牌! 警示

another 不和复数形式连用, 但是后面附加 two, three 等的数词或是 few, 就可与复数形式连用。



answer [ɑns] n. & v. 回答; 答复; 回信 n. 答案

释义

a reply to what someone says, asks or does

词形

answerable adj. 可答复的 / viewer n. 观看者; 观众 / flower n. 花

短语

the answer to the problem 问题的答案 / answer the telephone 接电话 / answer for... 负……责任

名句

People often ask me if I know the secret of success, and if I could tell others how to make their dreams come true. My answer s, you do it by working.