

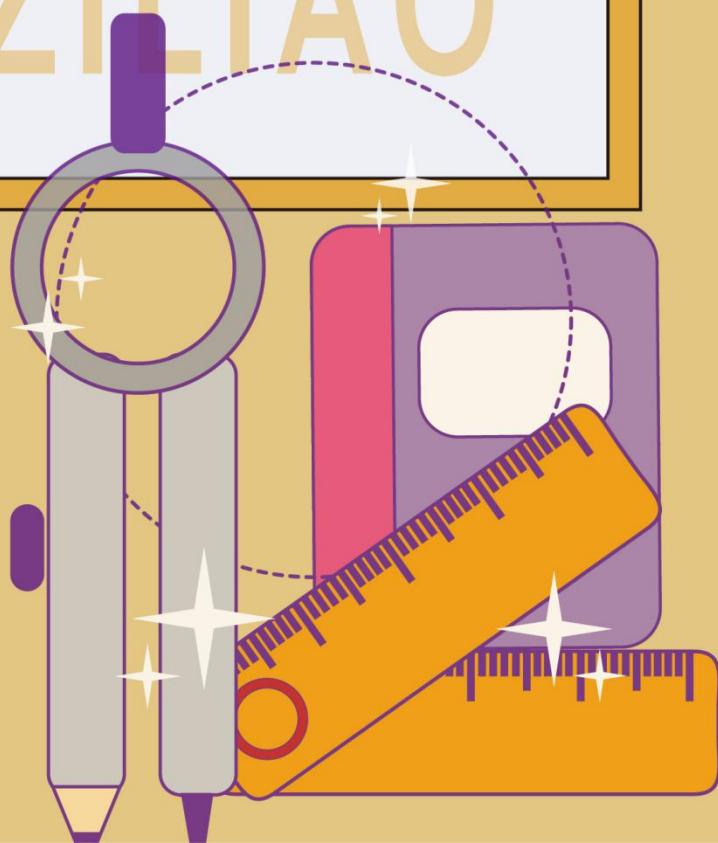
密训 资料



MIXUNZILIAO

高级英语

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第一章 单选

单选题常考的是词义在句子中的辨析，单词都来源于高级英语课本中的 32 篇课文，以下是一些高频常考的单词举例。

-ce 常见的名词后缀

existence 存在	reluctance 不愿意	persistence 坚持不懈	avoidance 逃避；不愿意
evidence 证据	experience 经历，经验	patience 耐性，耐心	arrogance 自大，傲慢的态度

-ate 表示/成为.....，处理，作用

participate 参加	negotiate 谈判	navigate 驾驶，航行	exhilarate 使高兴，使兴奋
separate 鼓励，分开	liberate 解放，释放	illiterate 不识字的	calculate 计算
fluctuate 波动	frustrate 使沮丧	contaminate 污染	accurate 精确的
extricate 使解脱，解救			

-ous 常见的形容词后缀

miraculous 奇迹般的	conscientious 认真的	ingenuous 天真的	ridiculous 可笑的
meticulous 谨小慎微的	mysterious 神秘的	monotonous 单调的	superstitious 迷信的
judicious 明智的，有见识的	vigorous 充满活力的	marvelous 极好的，非凡的	conscientious 认真的
cautious 谨慎的	conscious 意识到的	suspicious 怀疑的	

-ly 常见的副词后缀

graciously 优雅地，亲切地	genuinely 真地，真诚地	generously 慷慨地，宽大地	gorgeously 华美地，辉煌地
personally 就个人而言	separately 单独地	individually 单独地	respectively 分别，各自
regrettably 遗憾地	doubtfully 可疑地	rigidly 严格地	aggressively 侵略地

-ty 常见的名词后缀，-fy 常见的动词后缀

dignity 尊严，高贵	integrity 诚实	tranquility 安静	vanity 虚荣心
simplify 简化，使单纯	justify 证明合法，替.....辩护	ability 能力	equality 同等，相同

-tion 常见的名词后缀

transition 过渡，变迁	transmission 播送，传送	transportation 运送，运输	transformation 变化，转换
distraction 思想不集中	distinction 区别	function 功能	dimension 范围，方面

exploitation 剥削	interpretation 理解	explanation 解释	sophistication 世故
consumption 消费, 消耗	publication 出版, 发表	retraction 撤销, 收回	conviction 定罪
diversion 转移	expectation 预期, 期待	imagination 想象力, 想象	prevention 预防
precaution 预防措施	convention 大会	conclusion 结论	indication 指示
implication 含义, 牵连, 影响	proposition 命题, 提议, 主题		
-ture 常见的名词后缀			
stature 身高, 身材	texture 质地, 手感	signature 签名	mixture 混合, 混合物
expenditure 花费, 费用	premature 未成熟的, 仓促的	culture 文化	temperature 温度
-able 常见的形容词后缀			
inevitable 不可避免的	feasible 可行的	workable 可行的	invisible 看不见的, 无形的
irritable 易怒的, 暴躁的	venerable 庄严的, 值得尊敬的	vulnerable 脆弱的, 易受攻击的	predictable 可预见的
reasonable 合理的, 公道的	reliable 可靠的, 可信赖的	unavoidable 不可避免/不能废除的	unattainable 做不到的, 难到达的
-sive/tive 常见的形容词后缀			
evasive 回避提问的, 推诿的	inclusive 包含的, 包括的	elusive 逃避的, 难以捉摸的	invasive 侵入的, 开刀的
primitive 原始的	preventive 预防性的	defective 有瑕疵的	irrespective 不顾的, 不问的
un-常见的否定前缀			
undesirably 不受欢迎地	uncontrollably 无法控制地	unspeakably 难以说出口地	unconditionally 无条件地
mono-表示单个的意思			
monopoly 垄断, 垄断者	monologue 独白	monotony 单调, 千篇一律	monograph 专题著作, 专题论文
dis-常见的否定前缀			
disengage 脱离, 解开, 解除	disguise 掩饰, 假装, 隐瞒	disastrous 灾难性的, 悲伤的	dislike 不喜欢, 厌恶
disturb 打扰, 妨碍	disappoint 使失望	dissatisfy 不满足	
-cal 常见的形容词后缀			
political 政治的, 党派的	tyrannical 残暴的, 暴君的		
of 的词组搭配			
proud of	cautious of	conscious of	contemptuous of

对...骄傲	谨慎的	意识到	蔑视
with 的词组搭配			
connect with 与.....联系	unite with 混合, 联合	reconcile with 与.....和解	combine with 与.....结合
about 的词组搭配			
excited about 对.....兴奋	curious about 对...好奇	superstitious about 迷信	anxious about 为...担心

知识点名称	知识点内容
词义辨析	解题关键: 1.分析词性 2.分析词根词缀 3.选择常用搭配
	真题演练: He suggested a card game to relieve the () of the journey. A:monopoly B:monologue C:monotony D:monograph 答案: C 解析: 本题考查名词词义辨析。 mono-是常见的表示数量单一的词缀。 monopoly: 垄断, 垄断者, 专卖权; monologue: 独白; monotony: 单调, 千篇一律; monograph: 专题著作, 专题论文。由题干可知, 旅途很无聊, 用纸牌来缓解, 所以C项更符合。 句意: 他建议玩纸牌游戏以减轻旅途的单调。

第二章 阅读选择

知识点名称	知识点内容
细节题	解题关键: 以 what, who, when, how, where, which 等引导的问题。 Eg: What do we know about () ? Why do Peirce and Guppy get a second-hand suitcase () ? Which of the following is true () ? According to the text, who () ?
	解题步骤: Step 1: 浏览文章 每段中心句(段首, 段尾) , 把握文章大意 Step 2: 找出题干中 关键词 , 回归原文定位 (关键词通常有: 数字、人名、专有名词、名词、形容词或副词、动词) Step 3: 对比原文和选项 , 得出正确答案
	真题演练: Compared with traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals () . A:insist on using imported ingredients B:concentrate on making more money C:attract customers with new products

	<p>D:provide food of better taste at higher prices</p> <p>答案：D</p> <p>阅读原文：Unlike traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals emphasize fresh, natural, and often locally sourced ingredients. (Chipotle, for instance, tries to use only antibiotic-free meat.) Perhaps as a result, their food tends to taste better. It's also more expensive. The average McDonald's customer spends around five dollars a visit; the average Chipotle check is more than twice that. Fast-casual restaurants first appeared in serious numbers in the nineteen-nineties, and though the industry is just a fraction of the size of the traditional fast-food business, it has grown remarkably quickly. Today, according to the food-service consulting firm Technomic, it accounts for thirty-four billion dollars in sales. Since Chipotle went public, in 2006, its stock price has risen more than fifteen hundred per cent.</p> <p>解析：</p> <p>本题考查 fast-casuals 相较于传统快餐店的特点。</p> <p>由文章第一句话“Unlike traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals emphasize fresh, natural, and often locally sourced ingredients. Perhaps as a result, their food tends to taste better. It's also more expensive.”可知，和传统快餐店不同，fast-casuals 主张食材新鲜、自然、本地采集，所以它们的食物口感很好，价格也会高一些。故 D 选项符合题意。</p>
推断题	<p>解题关键：</p> <p>What can be inferred from the passage about () ? 推断</p> <p>The purpose of the passage is () ? 推断</p> <p>We can conclude from the passage that () ? 总结</p> <p>The writer implies that () ? 暗示</p>
	<p>解题步骤：</p> <p>Step 1:浏览文章每段中心句（段首，段尾），把握文章大意</p> <p>Step 2:找出题干中关键词，回归原文定位</p> <p>Step 3:一般答案不会在原文里直接体现，需要进一步推测内容（了解句子的基本意思，挖掘潜在内涵）</p>
	<p>真题演练：</p> <p>The fact that stables are suavely planned as the house implies that () .</p> <p>A:horses are considered important</p> <p>B:horses are vulnerable to harsh weathers</p> <p>C:horses are more useful than other farm animals</p> <p>D:horses are considered symbolic of a man's rank</p> <p>答案：A</p> <p>阅读原文：These houses, however, are certainly not little. Let us say that their size, like their loneliness, is an effect rather than a reality. Perhaps the wide, private spaces they occupy throw a distinding reflection on to their walls. And, they were planned for spacious living for hospitality above all. Unlike the low, warm, ruddy French and English manors, they have made no natural growth from the soil-the idea that begot them was a purely social one. The functional parts of them-kitchens and offices, farm-buildings, outbuildings--were sunk underground, concealed by walls or by trees; only stables (for horses ranked very highly) emerged to view, as suavely planned as the house.</p> <p>解析：本段中提到，房子中的功能区比如餐厅等都是在地下的，不露在外面，而马厩是露在外面的，因为马的排名很靠前，这就意味着马在人们的心中有着重重要的地位，故 A 选</p>

	项正确。
主旨题	<p>解题关键：</p> <p>What is the main point the author makes in the second paragraph?</p> <p>What is the main idea of the first paragraph?</p> <p>What is the main idea of the passage?</p> <p>This article mainly tells that () .</p> <p>Which of the following gives a general idea of the passage?</p>
	<p>解题步骤：</p> <p>Step 1: 阅读题干与选项，了解选项大意。</p> <p>Step 2: 浏览每段中心句，把握文章大意</p> <p>Step 3: 先排除与文章中心句描述不符的选项，再将剩余选项与文章中心句进行比较，选择最相符的选项。</p> <p>Step 4: 其次如果文中找不到主题句，则应根据文章内容自行总结，注意主题句切忌范围过大或过小。</p> <p>注意：一般，段落的中心句位于这个段落里的第一句、第二句或倒数第一句，倒数第二句。文章的中心句位于第一段的前三句，或倒数三句。</p>
	<p>真题演练：</p> <p>Which of the following might be the best title for this passage? ()</p> <p>A:The Socialization Function of the Family</p> <p>B:How Your Family Makes You Successful</p> <p>C:Families, Schools and Peer Groups</p> <p>D:Ever-Changing Families</p> <p>答案：A</p> <p>阅读原文：The family is only one of the variety of agencies of socialization. The socialization function of the family is a generalized one, and is aimed at preparing us for membership of the kinship group and the community. In the rural community emphasis will be placed upon values such as group solidarity and the belief in the natural superiority of the male. In the case of the city family educated to professional standards, the process is likely to take a different form. But the family cannot hope to socialize the child in every aspect of life and this is where the other agencies come in. The peer group also operates as an agency of socialization. In the peer group we associate with others who are approximately of our own age and social status. No matter how strong the family influence it cannot hope to provide all the necessary material for socialization into an occupational citizenship because it will not have all the technical and social knowledge necessary to cope with all situations in life. For these reasons, and many others, there are those who say that the day of the family as it has been traditionally known is now over: that the institution of the family as the only "natural" basic unit of society is in the process of breaking up because of rapidly changing economic conditions as well as the reluctance of the younger generation to accept the strict religious and social morality of the past. (文章 8 个段首句)</p> <p>解析：本题考查给文章起题目。</p> <p>由文章每一段的段首句，可知主要描述的是家庭的社会化，以及家庭与其他机构的联系，家庭在未来的发展趋势等等，所以家庭的社会化功能是文章的中心，所以 A 项符合原文。</p>

	<p>解题关键: The word “...”in the XX paragraph most probably means.... What is the possible meaning of the word “...” in line...? Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word “development”in Para.3 ?</p> <p>解题步骤: 1.根据定义或解释、说明猜测生词的词义 在 be, be called, call 等判断词出现的判断句中,或定语从句及标点符号,可以根据已知部分,猜测生词的含义。 2.根据对比关系猜测生词的词义 在 but, however, yet, otherwise, though 这些表示意义转折的连词出现的句子中 3.通过因果关系猜测词义 because, since 与 as 表原因,so, so...that 与 such...that 表结果。 4.根据同等关系猜测词义 同等关系,指的是一个词,一组词或短语在句中作同一成分,而且它们的词义都属于同一范畴。明显的标志是,这样的词组或短语中间常常用并列连词 and 或 or 来连接。 5.根据列举的事例猜测词义 6.根据构词法知识猜测词义 可以看这个词的词根词缀,或是看这个词是哪个词的变形,去猜测这个词的含义。</p>
<p>词义辨析题</p>	<p>真题演练: In Paragraph 2, the word “uncomprehending” means () . A:lacking support B:lacking understanding C:showing contempt D:showing indifference 答案: B 阅读原文: A new national poll of Americans between the ages of 18 and 29 — the millennial generation — provides strong evidence of a new generation gap, this time with the boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) playing the role of uncomprehending parents. When Millennials say they are liberal, it means something very different than it did when Barack Obama was coming of age. When Millennials say they are socialists, they're not participating in nostalgia for the old German Democratic Republic. And their strong belief in economic fairness shouldn't be confused with the attitudes of the Occupy movement. 解析:根据关键词定位到文中本段第一二句话:this time with the boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) playing the role of uncomprehending parents. When Millennials say they are liberal, it means something very different than it did when Barack Obama was coming of age. 由此可以看出,这一代人与父母那一代的人有着不同的观点,所以这里的 uncomprehending 指的是“不理解,不了解”。A: lacking support: 缺少支持; B: lacking understanding: 缺乏理解; C: 表示蔑视; showing indifference: 表示无所谓。故选 B。</p>
<p>观点态度题</p>	<p>解题关键: The author thinks () . The writer would probably agree that () . The author's attitude toward ... is () .</p>

	<p>解题步骤:</p> <p>Step 1: 阅读题干与文章相应内容, 确定作者或文中主要人物的观点。</p> <p>Step 2: 阅读时注意能够表达作者观点态度的关键词, 如动词, 动词短语, 名词, 形容词。</p> <p>Step 3: 注意某些否定结构, 特别注意反问句和正话反说等形式。</p>
	<p>真题演练:</p> <p>The author's attitude toward Millennials is () .</p> <p>A:casual</p> <p>B:negative</p> <p>C:pessimistic</p> <p>D:objective</p> <p>答案: D</p> <p>阅读原文: Everyone agrees that there are crises everywhere: Social Security and Medicare are going bust and the economy has been on life support for years. The best solutions will engage and involve Americans of all ages. The Reason-Rupe poll points to some places where generations are talking past each other and others where there is wide agreement. Giving its finding a close read might just help narrow today's generation gap so we can get on with improving all generations' prospects.</p> <p>解析: 本题考查作者对于千禧一代的态度。本篇文章介绍了千禧一代的不同, 从政治经济等各个角度介绍了千禧一代正在发挥的作用。文章最后一句也提到: Giving its finding a close read might just help narrow today's generation gap so we can get on with improving all generations' prospects.这样我们就可以继续改善各代人的前景。由此可见千禧一代有需要改进的地方, 也有很多可取之处。所以作者的态度是客观的。A 选项 casual: 随意的; B 选项 negative: 消极的; C 选项 pessimistic: 悲观的; D 选项 objective: 客观的。故选 D。</p>

第三章 选词填空

知识点名称	知识点内容
选词填空	<p>考察范围:</p> <p>本题考查高级英语的课文内容填空, 需要熟悉每篇课文以及单词和搭配。</p> <p>人生的一课 (A Lesson in Living)、使用武力 (The Use of Force)、生死由你 (Die as You Choose)、领先市场的公司怎样保持竞争优势(How Market Leaders Keep Their Edge)、美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)、我为什么写作 (Why I Write)、我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)、布里尔小姐 (Miss Brill)、论入睡 (On Getting off to Sleep)、我们的报纸问题何在? (What's Wrong with Our Press?)、论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)、美容业 (The Beauty Industry)、永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)、美国在分崩离析吗? (Is America Falling Apart?)、第十个人 (The Tenth Man)、工作面试 (A Job Interview)、伊芙林(Eveline)、扑克王 (Ace in the Hole)、年轻人的四种选择 (Four Choices for Young People)、电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)、科学毁了我的晚餐 (Science Has Spoiled My Supper)、工作 (Work)、摇滚巨星:我们和社会知多少? (Rock Superstars:What Do They Tell Us About Ourselves and Our Society?)、星期六的晚上和星期日上午(Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)、钻隧洞 (Through the Tunnel)</p> <p>解题关键:</p> <p>1.将所给单词按词性, 意思, 用法大概分类 (不确定分类的放在一组)</p>

- 2.分析空格前后的语境及所需要填空的意义与词性
- 3.在已分类的单词中进一步筛选
- 4.修饰问题：副词修饰动词和形容词，形容词修饰名词，冠词修饰名词
- 5.一致性：由 and, or 连接，前后词性，意义，数量有一致性
- 6.定语从句：定语从句一般由 that, which 引导
- 7.状语从句：时间状语从句由 when 引导，表对比 while，表让步 though, although，表条件 if
- 8.介词后一般跟 V-ing
- 9.固定搭配
- 10.It 作形式主语，形式宾语

真题演练：

“It was the best of times and the worst of time...” Her voice _____ in and curved down through and _____ the words. She was nearly singing. I wanted to look at the pages. Were they the same that I had read? Or were there notes, music lined on the pages, as in a _____ book? Her sounds began _____ gently. I knew from listening to a thousand preachers that she was nearing the end of her reading, and I hadn't really heard, heard to understand, a _____ word. ——人生的一课 (A Lesson in Living)

Watching the float so intently made him sleepy: he had been with Doreen _____ two the night before. They spoke of getting married in three months, by which time, Arthur said, they would have collected a good _____ of money, nearly a hundred and fifty pounds, not counting income-tax rebate, which will probably _____ it up to a couple of hundred. So they would be sitting pretty, Doreen replied, because Mrs. Creatton had already _____ to let them stay with her for as long as they like, _____ half the rent. ——星期六的晚上和星期日上午 (Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)

Work therefore is _____, first and foremost as a preventive of boredom, for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though _____ work is as nothing in _____ with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days. _____ this advantage of work another is associated, _____ that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. ——工作 (Work)

On the edge of a small cape that marked the side of the bay away from the promontory was a loose _____ of rocks. Above them, some boys were _____ off their clothes. They came running, naked, down to the rocks. The English boy swam _____ them, and kept his distance at a stone's _____. They were of that coast, all of them burned smooth _____ brown, and speaking a language he did not understand. To be with them, of them, was a craving that filled his whole body. ——钻隧洞 (Through the Tunnel)

I don't know what the European figures are. Much smaller _____. Europe is poor, and a face can cost as much in _____ as a Rolls-Royce. The most that the _____ of European women can do is just to wash and hope for the best. Perhaps the soap will produce its loudly advertised _____; perhaps it will transform them into the likeness of those _____ creatures who smile so rosily and creamily, so peachily and pearlily, from every hoarding. ——美容业 (The Beauty Industry)

- A. desirable B. majority C. until D. scatter E. over F. stripping
G. amount H. cascading I. undoubtedly J. uninteresting K. slid
L. namely M. effects N. bump O. dark P. comparison
Q. ravishing R. single S. throw T. offered U. paying
V. towards W. upkeep X. With Y. hymn

答案:

KEYHRCGNTUAJPXL D

解析:

将所给词汇进行分类,

名词: majority, scatter, amount, effects, bump, comparison, single, upkeep, hymn

介词: until, even, under, towards, With

形容词: desirable, uninteresting, dark, ravishing, single

动词: scatter, stripping, amount, cascading, slid, bump, throw, offered, paying

副词: undoubtedly, namely

1. 本题考查 and 前后词性, 意义, 数量有一致性。and 后面是 curved 动词的过去式, 所以 and 前应该填一个动词的过去式与 in 搭配构成动词短语。slid (slide 的过去式)。slide in: 滑入。句意: 她的声音圆润, 随着言语的起伏而抑扬顿挫。

2. 本题考查 and 前后词性, 意义, 数量有一致性。and 前是介词 through, 所以后面也应该填一个介词。与 through: 穿过意思最相近的是 over: 越过。句意: 她的声音圆润, 随着言语的起伏而抑扬顿挫。

3. 形容词修饰名词, 冠词修饰名词。空格前为不定冠词 a, 后面为名词 book, 所以这里应该填一个形容词修饰名词或者填一个名词构成名词短语。根据句意选填 hymn。hymn book: 赞美诗集。句意: 还是像赞美诗一样, 书页上满是音符?

4. 空格前为动词 began, 后面是副词 gently, begin doing sth.: 开始做某事。这里应该填一个动词的-ing 形式。根据句意选填 cascading: 瀑布般落下, 倾泻。句意: 她的声音开始慢慢低沉下来。

5. 空格前为不定冠词 a, 后面为名词 word, 所以这里应该填一个形容词修饰名词或者填一个名词构成名词短语。根据句意选填形容词 single: 单一的, 一个的。句意: 我听过很多次布道, 因此我知道她的朗诵就要结束了, 但我还没有真正听见或听懂一个词。

1. 分析句子结构可知, 空格前已经是完整的句子, 空格后的 two 是指两点钟, 后面也是时间状语。所以这里应该填一个介词表示“直到两点”。故选填介词 until: 直到……。

句意: 目不转睛地盯着浮标看使他发困: 昨天晚上他和多琳一直呆到两点。

2. 空格前为不定冠词 a 以及形容词 good, 后面是介词 of, 所以这里应该填一个名词。a good amount of: 大量的; 许多的。句意: 他们谈到要在三个月后结婚, 阿瑟说到那个时候他们将已攒足一大笔钱。

3. 空格前为情态动词 will 以及副词 probably, 后面是宾语 it 和副词 up, 所以这里应该填一个与 up 搭配的动词原形。根据句意选填 bump。bump up: 突然增加; 提升。

句意: 他们谈到要在三个月后结婚, 阿瑟说到那个时候他们将已攒足一大笔钱, 几乎有 150 英镑, 还没算上所得税的退款, 如若算上这笔返款的话, 将凑足 200 英镑。

4. 空格前是完成时的标志 had 以及副词 already, 所以这里应该填一个动词的过去分词。空格后面是不定式, 所以选填动词 offered: 提供。句意: 多琳回答说他们过得不错。因为格瑞顿太太已经表示, 他们可以只出一半租金住在那里。

5. 空格前已经是完整的句子, 空格后是名词“一半的租金”, 这里应该是表方式的伴随状语, 应该填一个动词的现在分词形式。根据句意选填 paying: 支付。句意: 多琳回答说他们过得不错。因为格瑞顿太太已经表示, 他们可以只出一半租金住在那里, 想住多长时间都行。

1. 空格前为副词 **therefore** 以及系动词 **is**, 所以这里应该填一个形容词。根据句意选填 **desirable**: 可取的, 值得拥有的, 令人向往的。句意: 因此人们愿意工作。

2. 空格前是连词 **though**, 前面是形容词 **necessary**, 这里应该选填一个意思相反的形容词。根据句意选填 **uninteresting**: 无趣味的, 乏味的; 令人厌倦的。句意: 因此人们愿意工作, 首先因为工作可防止产生无聊感。比起终日无所事事而造成的无聊来, 人们在干着虽必要但缺乏兴趣的工作时.....

3. 本题考查固定搭配 **in comparison with**: 与...比较, 同...比较起来。句意: 因此人们愿意工作, 首先因为工作可防止产生无聊感。比起终日无所事事而造成的无聊来, 人们在干着虽必要但缺乏兴趣的工作时所感到的枯燥无聊就不值一提了。

4. 句子主干是 **another is associated**, 所以前面的空格处以及后面的名词应该是做状语, 根据句意选填介词 **with** 表伴随。句意: 与工作的这一好处相关的还有一个好处。

5. 空格后是 **that** 引导的从句, 是对前一句的解释, 所以这里选填副词 **namely**: 也就是说, 换句话说。句意: 与工作的这一好处相关的还有一个好处, 那就是假日到来会令人感到更加美妙。

1. 空格前为不定冠词 **a** 以及形容词 **loose**, 后面是介词 **of**, 所以这里应该填一个名词。本题考查固定搭配 **a scatter of**: 零落的, 稀稀拉拉的。句意: 在作为海湾与岬的标志边的一个小海角的边缘零散分布着一些礁石。

2. 本句时态为过去进行时。空格前是系动词 **were**, 这里应该填动词的-ing 形式。strip off: 脱衣; 脱去。句意: 在这些礁石的上面, 有一些男孩正在脱光衣服。

3. 空格前是动词 **swam** (**swim** 的过去式), 后面是名词 **them**, 根据句意判断应该是朝着他们游过去, 故选填介词 **towards**: 朝, 向。句意: 这个英国男孩朝他们游去。

4. 本题考查固定用法 **a stone's throw** 一箭之遥; 一箭之地
句意: 这个英国男孩朝他们游去, 并与他们保持着一箭之隔的距离。

5. 空格后为颜色名词 **brown**, 前面是形容词, 这里可以填一个形容词或者名词。dark brown: 深棕色。句意: 他们是属于那个海岸的, 每个人都被太阳晒得皮肤光滑而呈深棕色。

1. 空格前是形容词 **smaller** 以及副词 **much**, 这里可以填一个副词做状语。根据句意选填 **undoubtedly**: 确实地, 毋庸置疑地。句意: 不知道欧洲的数字是多少, 毫无疑问要小得多。

2. **as much ... as**: 像.....一样多。空格前是介词 **in**, 这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填 **upkeep**: 维持; 维修费; 保养。句意: 欧洲很穷, 保养一张脸需要花费和保养一辆罗尔斯-罗伊斯牌汽车一样多的钱。

3. 空格前为定冠词 **the**, 后面是介词 **of**, 这里应该填一个名词。本题考查固定搭配 **the majority of**: ...的大多数。句意: 大多欧洲妇女最多只能洗洗脸, 听天由命。

4. 空格前为形容词 **its loudly advertised**, 这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填 **effects**: 效果。句意: 也许肥皂会产生广告中大肆宣扬的效果。

5. 空格前是指示代词 **those**, 后面是名词, 所以这里应该填一个形容词修饰名词或者填一个名词构成名词短语。根据句意选填形容词 **ravishing**: 令人陶醉的。句意: 也许能把她们变成像那些在每块广告牌上绽开令人陶醉的红润白嫩、艳如桃李、美若珠玑般笑容的女郎。