

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

综合英语（一）

（课程代码 00794）

注意事项：

- 1. 本试卷分为两部分，第一部分为选择题，第二部分为非选择题。
- 2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡（纸）指定位置上作答，答在试卷上无效。
- 3. 涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

第一部分 选择题

一、语法和词汇：本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分。阅读下面的句子，从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

- 1. Look, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there he goes                      B. there goes he  
C. he goes there                      D. he there goes
- 2. Tom has three \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brothers-in-law                      B. brother-in-laws  
C. brothers-in-laws                      D. brothers in law
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_, he can't lift the box.  
A. However strong as he is                      B. Though strong as he is  
C. Strong as he is                      D. He is as strong
- 4. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the check?  
A. to cash                      B. how to cash  
C. cashing                      D. to be cashed
- 5. He was interested in \_\_\_\_\_ I told him.  
A. whoever                      B. however  
C. whatever                      D. that

- 6. I like watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre.  
A. rather than to go                      B. more than going  
C. more than to go                      D. than going
- 7. A: I don't have any CDs at home.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Neither do I.                      B. So do I.  
C. Neither did I.                      D. So did I.
- 8. Never \_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful place before.  
A. did I see                      B. had I seeing  
C. have I seen                      D. will I see
- 9. Did you say that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident?  
A. was badly hurt                      B. badly was hurt  
C. had badly hurt                      D. was hurted badly
- 10. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ Tom about this before?  
A. to tell                      B. telling  
C. to have told                      D. tell
- 11. The hamburger \_\_\_\_\_ several weeks ago. It tasted strange.  
A. may be made                      B. can be made  
C. should have been made                      D. must have been made
- 12. It's not very far. It's only \_\_\_\_\_ walk from here.  
A. five minutes                      B. five-minute  
C. five minute's                      D. five minutes'
- 13. Where are my glasses? \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk over there.  
A. They are                      B. It is  
C. There are                      D. There is
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_, the president went from one country to another.  
A. Travelling by plane                      B. To travel by plane  
C. Having travelled by plane                      D. To have travelled by plane
- 15. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ by bus, but I hate standing in queues.  
A. to travel                      B. travelling  
C. travel                      D. having travelled
- 16. I had no time the other day. Otherwise I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit you.  
A. would have come                      B. would come  
C. must have come                      D. came

17. He borrowed the money \_\_\_\_\_ he was able to finish his education.  
A. unless B. so  
C. so that D. and
18. This play is well known all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ English is spoken.  
A. which B. that  
C. where D. what
19. I found a man following me. \_\_\_\_\_ I turned around, he was always there.  
A. However B. Whatever  
C. Whenever D. While
20. \_\_\_\_\_ we've done what you want, there's no reason for you to complain any more.  
A. Now that B. Because  
C. In case D. For fear that

二、阅读理解：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分。阅读下面两篇短文，根据短文内容从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

### Passage 1

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age. Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

"There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says New Yorker cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modern characters. "I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end."

But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. "There's part of this sickening horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second." Chast's designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat, reflect that delicateness.

Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

"There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

21. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?  
A. It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.  
B. It is their major source of protein in winter.  
C. It can easily be made into a work of art.  
D. It can bring wealth and honor to them.
22. What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia?  
A. They are shaped like jewel cases.  
B. They are cherished by the rich.  
C. They are heavily painted in red.  
D. They are favored as a form of art.
23. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?  
A. Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.  
B. Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.  
C. Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.  
D. Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.
24. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?  
A. She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.  
B. She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.  
C. She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.  
D. She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.
25. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?  
A. It originated in the eastern part of Europe.  
B. It has a history of over two thousand years.  
C. It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.  
D. It is especially favored as a church decoration.



## Passage 2

As many office workers adapt to remote work, cities may undergo fundamental change if offices remain under-utilized. Who will benefit if working from home becomes the norm?

Employers argue they make considerable savings on real estate when workers shift from office to home work. However, these savings result from passing costs on to workers.

Unless employees are fully compensated, this could become a variant of parasitic(寄生的) capitalism, whereby corporate profits increasingly rely on extracting value from the public—and now personal—realm, rather than on generating new value.

Though employers are backed by a chorus of remote work advocates, others note the loneliness, reduced productivity and inefficiencies of extended remote work.

If working from home becomes permanent, employees will have to dedicate part of their private space to work. This requires purchasing desks, chairs and office equipment.

It also means having private space dedicated to work: the space must be heated, cleaned, maintained and paid for. That depends on many things, but for purposes of illustration, I have run some estimates for Montreal. The exercise is simple but important, since it brings these costs out of the realm of speculation into the realm of meaningful discussion.

Rough calculations show that the savings made by employers when their staff works from home are of similar value to the compensation workers should receive for setting up offices at home.

What does this mean for offices in cities? One of two things may happen: Employers pass these costs onto employees. This would be a form of expropriation(侵占), with employees absorbing production costs that have traditionally been paid by the employer. This represents a considerable transfer of value from employees to employers.

When employees are properly compensated, employers' real estate savings will be modest. If savings are modest, then the many advantages of working in offices—such as lively atmosphere, rapidity of communication, team-building and acclimatization(适应环境) of new employees—will encourage employers to shelve the idea of remote work and, like Yahoo in 2013, encourage employees to work most of the time from corporate office space.

26. What does the author say about working from home?

- A. It will become the norm sooner or later.
- B. It requires employees to adapt promptly.
- C. It benefits employers at the expense of employees.
- D. It will force cities to transform their infrastructure.

27. Why do some people oppose working from home?

- A. It discourages team spirit.
- B. It invades employees' privacy.
- C. It undermines traditional values.
- D. It negatively impacts productivity.

28. Why did the author run the estimates for Montreal?

- A. To provide convincing data for serious discussion.
- B. To illustrate the ongoing change in working patterns.
- C. To show the impact of remote working on productivity.
- D. To exemplify how remote working affects the economy.

29. What can we conclude from the author's calculations?

- A. There is no point in transferring office work to working from home.
- B. Employees can benefit as much from remote working as their employers.
- C. Employers' gain from remote working should go to employees as compensation.
- D. Effective measures should be taken to motivate employees to set up offices at home.

30. What is the author's opinion on working from home?

- A. It should be avoided if possible.
- B. It is only a temporary measure.
- C. It can reduce companies' real estate costs.
- D. It may affect employees' corporate loyalty.

## 第二部分 非选择题

三、标读音：本大题共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。

注意：使用新式或老式音标均可。

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. <u>e</u> asy             | 32. s <u>i</u> p      |
| 33. p <u>r</u> etend         | 34. m <u>a</u> nkind  |
| 35. <u>th</u> ick            | 36. <u>th</u> at      |
| 37. <u>l</u> arge            | 38. <u>l</u> ost      |
| 39. <u>ca</u> ught           | 40. l <u>a</u> nguage |
| 41. w <u>oo</u> d            | 42. m <u>oo</u> n     |
| 43. <u>r</u> ush             | 44. <u>a</u> nxious   |
| 45. <u>c</u> ustom           | 46. p <u>e</u> rfect  |
| 47. <u>a</u> dvan <u>c</u> e | 48. k <u>i</u> chen   |
| 49. b <u>r</u> id <u>g</u> e | 50. s <u>o</u> ap     |

四、完形填空：本大题共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空，每个词只能用一次。

seems	music	without	tragedy
felt	play	invention	words
popular	bridge	form	spread

Karaoke(卡拉 OK) is becoming more and more 51 in certain Asian countries. It is a 52 of public entertainment(娱乐), in which people sing to a recording of the 53 of popular songs while reading the 54 on a screen.

Karaoke began in Japan around the middle of the 1970s. In Japanese, the word means “a band(乐队) 55 people.”

Karaoke machines first appeared in public houses and snack bars(快餐店), to 56 recordings of pop songs for customers to enjoy. Occasionally, a customer 57 like singing instead of just listening, and he or she then sang the words along with the music that came from the machine.

Shortly after the 58 of this entertainment, it 59 to other countries in east and southeast Asia. It is especially liked by young people because anyone can join in. It 60, however, that this entertainment is not as much favoured outside this area.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

Long-term happiness is a process of moving towards worthwhile goals and contributing towards the welfare and happiness of 61. It does not mean that you should give away all your 62. It means continuously creating values for others through your own honest, productive 63. It means doing what you love and 64 what you do. It means achieving your goals and then 65 yourself to bigger and better things. It means always striving for 66, learning and growing. Doing nothing means 67. Activity means life. Find your purpose, set some 68, do what you love, love what you do, work honestly and productively and contribute real 69 to the others. In the long term, that's 70 it's all about.

五、根据所学课文内容完成句子：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分。将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。

71. In “The Time Message”, the author thinks it is good to stop all study on \_\_\_\_\_.
72. In “How Dictionaries Are Made”, as editors read, they copy every unusual use of a common word on \_\_\_\_\_.
73. In “Happiness”, the author believes that long-term happiness is based on \_\_\_\_\_, productive work, contribution, and self-esteem.
74. In “Hobbyist”, Sandstorm came to the druggist for \_\_\_\_\_.
75. In “Unreality of TV”, the author believes that the greatest danger of television is that television gives children a \_\_\_\_\_ sense of reality.
76. In “The Story of an Hour”, when Louise saw her husband, her heart disease broke out and died. According to the doctor, the cause of her heart failure is \_\_\_\_\_.
77. In “Detective on the Trail”, Bob Sugg, a newspaper boy in the story, enjoys reading the page of personal \_\_\_\_\_ on the newspaper.
78. In “The Day I Was Fat”, the writer had an argument with a teenager in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a swimming pool.
79. In “Thank You, Ma’am”, Mrs. Jones was walking alone one dark night, when a \_\_\_\_\_ ran up behind her and snatched her purse.
80. In “I Got My B.A. by Sheer Luck”, by leaving every other line on the note paper \_\_\_\_\_, the writer solved the problem of the frightening pace of the lectures in Professor Kolb.

六、中译英：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分。将下列句子译成英文，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。

81. 她说她可以为这些孩子支付教育费用。
82. 人们可以从这个塔上饱览该城市的风光。
83. 学生们因为自己的那些可笑的错误而发笑。
84. 她经常运动是为了身体健康，而不仅仅是为了减肥。
85. 尽管有许多困难，但我们尽了力，把工作按时完成了。
86. 我是来求你帮忙的，你的笔记本电脑能借给我用一两天吗？
87. 安徒生（Anderson）出生贫寒，但最终却成为他那个时代最伟大的作家之一。
88. 尽管总经理知道他会碰到许多困难，他还是坚定不移地开始他的工作。
89. 昨天我碰巧遇到经理的秘书，他告诉我们公司需要一名 20 出头的警卫。
90. 早在大学时期，在家乡建一座造纸厂的计划，就开始在他的脑子里形成了。