

机密★启用前

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

综合英语（二）

（课程代码 00795）

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、语法与词汇：本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 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. The fire lasted for twenty days, _____ the whole forest was destroyed.
A. during that time B. during which time
C. of which time D. at which time
2. He was cold and hungry but he couldn't make a fire as his only _____ lost.
A. box of matches were B. box of match was
C. box of matches was D. boxes of matches were
3. We _____ better under more favourable conditions.
A. could do B. should do
C. must have done D. could have done
4. The old couple have three sons: _____ works here.
A. none of whom B. neither of them
C. none of them D. either of whom
5. I would _____ alone to think about these problems.
A. like to be left B. have liked to be left
C. like to leave D. have liked to leave

6. If _____, water will be harmful to human life.
A. polluting B. being polluted
C. polluted D. having polluted
7. Soon enough the time will come when you are too tired to move _____ the terrace of the best hotel.
A. farther than B. farthest in
C. far away D. more farther than
8. _____ to the dinner party, he went to a movie to kill time.
A. Not to be invited B. Not having been invited
C. Having not been invited D. Not having invited
9. We can't park the car here because we _____ if we do.
A. will be fined B. will fine
C. are fined D. shall fine
10. You _____ live for ten days without food; without water you _____ die in less than a week.
A. may, might B. would, should
C. might, would D. should, might
11. Of the three teachers who are teaching us this semester, Mrs. Wang is _____.
A. more patient B. very patient
C. patient D. the most patient
12. I bought a video camera, _____ was very high.
A. which price B. price of whose
C. its price D. the price of which
13. Since life is short and the world is wide, _____ you start exploring it _____.
A. the early, the better B. the quicklier, the better
C. the sooner, the better D. the quick, the better
14. The house the old couple live in requires _____.
A. to paint B. being painted
C. painting D. to have been painted
15. On my present salary, I just can't afford such a car _____ you drive.
A. that B. as
C. which D. what

二、完形填空：本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分。阅读下面短文，从每小题列出的备选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

When the story of the information revolution caused by the widespread (16) _____ to computer technology is written, one of the most (17) _____ people discussed will be Bill Gates. As Microsoft's largest (18) _____, he's worth nearly \$6.1 billion, (19) _____ him America's second wealthiest man and, at 38, its youngest (20) _____ billionaire. Certainly few people can talk about the future, as he does, with the riveting (21) _____ of someone who not only knows what's in (22) _____ for tomorrow but is a major force in (23) _____ that future as well. As the founder, developer, and owner of Microsoft, Gates was able to take his love for computer games and (24) _____ it into programming ideas. As a high school student, he (25) _____ to spend many hours playing computer games; and when the opportunity arose for him to develop software to run (26) _____ programs, his interest and background helped him to become the leader in the computer industry. Gates insists that Microsoft keep running (27) _____ speed just to stay in place. But that hasn't stopped his enemies from engaging in constant Bill-bashing. His competitors (28) _____ Microsoft of unfair business practices, and his allies consider themselves (29) _____ to be on his good side. Given the fluidity of partnerships and strategic alliances in the computer industries, today's friends could easily become tomorrow's foes and vice versa, (30) _____ Gates thinks it advantageous.

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|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 16. A. access | B. adoption | C. application | D. usage |
| 17. A. funny | B. interested | C. interesting | D. strange |
| 18. A. stock-agent | B. stockholder | C. stock-keeper | D. stock-sharer |
| 19. A. changing | B. making | C. shaping | D. showing |
| 20. A. self-claimed | B. self-created | C. self-established | D. self-made |
| 21. A. authority | B. recognition | C. strength | D. weight |
| 22. A. future | B. hiding | C. save | D. store |
| 23. A. altering | B. changing | C. coloring | D. shaping |
| 24. A. make | B. mix | C. produce | D. translate |
| 25. A. had | B. got | C. used | D. was used |
| 26. A. completed | B. delicate | C. mature | D. sophisticated |
| 27. A. all | B. full | C. total | D. whole |
| 28. A. accuse | B. charge | C. prove | D. tell |
| 29. A. dedicated | B. fortunate | C. motivated | D. unfortunate |
| 30. A. even if | B. even so | C. if | D. if only |

三、同义转述：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。选择与下列句子或斜体部分意义最接近的转述，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

31. "*An artist's heart is his head*," replied Trevor; "and besides, our business is to show the world as we see it, not to make it better."
- A. An artist should rely on their own emotional feelings instead of rational thinking.
B. An artist's job is to make drawings of the earth instead of other planets.
C. An artist's business is to paint anything real, not to use his imagination.
D. An artist's responsibility is to create images rather than rely on their inner feelings.
32. *And yet, we are also separate individuals. We must come to terms with our struggles alone.*
- A. We get nowhere relying on others to solve our problems.
B. We must accept and deal with difficult tasks by ourselves.
C. We ought to know that we are the masters of our own future.
D. We make our own decisions and won't allow others to interfere.
33. *But Barrett was beyond all reasoning.* His mind had already cracked with thirst.
- A. It's useless to try to reason with Barrett.
B. It's unnecessary to explain the reasons to Barrett.
C. Among all possible reasons, Barrett considered none.
D. Among all people, Barrett was the most unreasonable man.
34. If such a work is hundreds or thousands of years old and is still admired, *there is probably something to it.*
- A. there must be something strange about it.
B. there must be something significant about it.
C. there must be something funny in it.
D. there must be something mysterious in it.
35. It was the direct reward of honest, manual labor; it represented a week of very hard work — *so hard that it might have been described as slavery if it hadn't been for its aim and end.*
- A. ...the aim of this slave-driving work was hard to describe.
B. ...the extremely hard work made it unacceptable for any payment.
C. ...but for the pay, I wouldn't have been able to do such heavy work.
D. ...if it hadn't been for the high pay, I wouldn't have accepted such heavy work.

36. People in those difficult places do not forget the law of hospitality to the stranger—for their God may decree that *they too shall become strangers on the face of the earth*.
- A. ... because they believe that one day fate might take them to some foreign land.
- B. ... because they hope their kindness might help them make friends all over the world.
- C. ... because they are afraid that an unfriendly host might be an unwelcome visitor someday.
- D. ... because they are sure their friendliness could bring them the chance to travel around the world.
37. Shortly after that my mother reported that Little-John-Carrie's-other-nephew had started school on the same day *and taken to it like a duck to water*.
- A. ...and rushed to the activities there right away.
- B. ...and begun to like school immediately.
- C. ...and behaved himself naturally.
- D. ...and stayed at school all day.
38. *There was a crash that made all the most violent crashes of his past life seem like the sound of falling dust.*
- A. Compared to the most violent crashes in the past, this seemed as gentle as dust falling.
- B. Compared with this ear-splitting crash, all the other crashes in his past life seemed nothing.
- C. He had never experienced a crash of such force as to make falling dust seem violent.
- D. When this crash occurred, its deafening noise drowned all other noises; so no one could hear dust falling.
39. *This washwoman, small and thin as she was, possessed a strength that came from generations of peasant ancestors.*
- A. Unlike her peasant ancestors, this small thin washwoman was born strong.
- B. This washwoman, like her peasant ancestors, was small and thin but strong.
- C. With the strength from her peasant ancestors, the washwoman was still small and thin.
- D. The washwoman was small and thin, but she got the strength of her peasant ancestors.
40. When you stay in a new environment for a while, you move to stage two—the crisis stage—*in which the shine wears off and day-to-day realities sink in*.
- A. ... the freshness cools off and the true colors show up.
- B. ... the light is switched off and the harsh realities come along.
- C. ... the first favorable impressions give way to the tedious routine.
- D. ... the initial enjoyment fades away and nothing is special and exciting.

四、阅读理解：本大题共10小题，每小题2分，共20分。阅读下面2篇短文，请从短文后所给各题的4个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

Passage 1

Three children in every classroom have a diagnosable mental health condition. Half of these are behavioural disorders, while one third are emotional disorders such as stress, anxiety and depression, which often become outwardly apparent through self-harm. There was an astonishing 52 per cent jump in hospital admissions for children and young people who had harmed themselves between 2009 and 2015.

Schools and teachers have consistently reported the scale of the problem since 2009. Last year, over half of teachers reported that more of their pupils experienced mental health problems than in the past. But teachers also consistently report how ill-equipped they feel to meet pupils' mental health needs, and often cite a lack of training, expertise and support from the National Health Service (英国国家医疗服务体系).

Part of the reason for the increased pressure on schools is that there are now fewer "early intervention (干预)" and low-level mental health services based in the community. Cuts to local authority budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services, despite strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line.

The only way to break the pressures on both mental health services and schools is to reinvest in early intervention services inside schools.

There are strong arguments for why schools are best placed to provide mental health services. Schools see young people more than any other service, which gives them a unique ability to get to hard-to-reach children and young people and build meaningful relationships with them over time. Recent studies have shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment. Young people have reported that for low-level conditions such as stress and anxiety, a clinical setting can sometimes be daunting (令人却步的).

There are already examples of innovative schools which combine mental health and wellbeing provision with a strong academic curriculum. This will, though, require a huge **cultural shift**. Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

41. What are teachers complaining about?
- A. There are too many students requiring special attention.
 - B. They are under too much stress counselling needy students.
 - C. Schools are inadequately equipped to implement any intervention.
 - D. They lack the necessary resources to address pupils' mental problems.
42. What do we learn from the passage about community health services in Britain?
- A. They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.
 - B. They facilitate local residents' everyday lives.
 - C. They prove ineffective in helping mental patients.
 - D. They cover preventative care for the local residents.
43. Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed?
- A. At home.
 - B. At school.
 - C. In hospitals.
 - D. In communities.
44. What do we learn from the recent studies?
- A. Students prefer to rely on peers to relieve stress and anxiety.
 - B. Young people are keen on building meaningful relationships.
 - C. Students are more comfortable seeking counselling in school.
 - D. Young people benefit from various kinds of outdoor activities.
45. What does the author mean by a cultural shift (Line 3, Para. 6)?
- A. Simplification of schools' academic curriculums.
 - B. Parents' involvement in schools' policy-making.
 - C. A change in teachers' attitudes to mental health.
 - D. A change in the conception of what schools are.

Passage 2

How can one person enjoy good health, while another person looks old before her time? Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years, and recently, it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists that the differences between people's rates of aging lie in the complex interactions among genes, social relationships, environments and lifestyles. Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves. Some lifestyle factors may even turn genes on or shut them off.

Deep within the genetic heart of all our cells are telomeres, or repeating segments of noncoding DNA that live at the ends of the chromosomes (染色体). They form caps at the ends of the chromosomes and keep the genetic material together. Shortening with each cell division, they help determine how fast a cell ages. When they become too short, the cell stops dividing altogether. This isn't the only reason a cell can age—there are other stresses on cells

we don't yet understand very well—but short telomeres are one of the major reasons human cells grow old. We've devoted most of our careers to studying telomeres, and one extraordinary discovery from our labs is that telomeres can actually lengthen.

Scientists have learned that several thought patterns appear to be unhealthy for telomeres, and one of them is cynical hostility. Cynical hostility is defined by high anger and frequent thoughts that other people cannot be trusted. Someone with hostility doesn't just think, "I hate to stand in long lines"; they think, "Others deliberately sped up and beat me to my rightful position in the line!"—and then get violently agitated. People who score high on measures of cynical hostility tend to get more heart disease, metabolic disease and often die at younger ages. They also have shorter telomeres. In a study of British civil servants, men who scored high on measures of cynical hostility had shorter telomeres than men whose hostility scores were low. The most hostile men were 30% more likely to have short telomeres.

What this means: aging is a dynamic process that could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed. To an extent, it has surprised us and the rest of the scientific community that telomeres do not simply carry out the commands issued by your genetic code. Your telomeres are listening to you. The foods you eat, your response to challenges, the amount of exercise you get, and many other factors appear to influence your telomeres and can prevent premature aging at the cellular level. One of the keys to enjoying good health is simply doing your part to foster healthy cell renewal.

46. What have scientists come to know better today?
- A. Why people age at different rates.
 - B. How genes influence the aging process.
 - C. How various genes express themselves in aging.
 - D. Why people have long been concerned about aging.
47. Why are some lifestyle factors considered extremely important?
- A. They may shorten the process of cell division.
 - B. They may determine how genes function.
 - C. They may affect the lifespan of telomeres.
 - D. They may account for the stresses on cells.
48. What have the author and his colleagues discovered about telomeres?
- A. Their number affects the growth of cells.
 - B. Their length determines the quality of life.
 - C. Their shortening process can be reversed.
 - D. Their health impacts the division of cells.

49. What have scientists learned about cynical hostility?
A. It may lead to confrontational thought patterns.
B. It may produce an adverse effect on telomeres.
C. It may cause people to lose their temper frequently.
D. It may stir up agitation among those in long lines.
50. What do we learn from the last paragraph about the process of aging?
A. It may vary from individual to individual.
B. It challenges scientists to explore further.
C. It depends on one's genetic code.
D. It may be controlled to a degree.

第二部分 非选择题

五、词形变换：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。根据句意，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。把答案写在答题卡（纸）相应位置上。

51. At school, the _____ morning noise quieted as the news went down the halls! (giggle)
52. For the French, friendship is a one-to-one relationship that demands a keen _____ of the other person's intellect, temperament and particular interests. (aware)
53. He spent the day with Laura, was _____ blamed for giving away a pound, and had to walk home. (charm)
54. Her style was clear but lively, informative but not preachy, and for most readers truly _____. (exhilarate)
55. Heroes and heroines are men and women _____ for shaping our nation's consciousness and development as well as the lives of those who admire them. (recognize)
56. It was Laura's obvious pleasure that had _____ everything. (bright)
57. My mother finally concluded that I would never make something of myself by pursuing a life in business and started _____ careers that demanded less competitive zeal. (consider)
58. The thought of the German airline _____ my diaries to me safely in Portugal, beyond the reach of the last German official who could seize them, extremely pleased me. (deliver)
59. These experiments in their turn were conceivable only because of the progress of the mathematical and physical sciences in the _____ two centuries. (precede)

60. Though the geographical features of this island are _____ small, and there is astonishing variety almost everywhere, that does not mean that our mountains are not mountains, our plains not plains. (compare)

六、句子翻译：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。把下列句子翻译成英文，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）相应位置上。

61. 100 公斤的米我背不动。
62. 医生们发现每天喝点酒的人比那些从不喝酒的人健康。
63. 善于独立思考的学生不好教，但往往很有前途。
64. 你要么给他打个电话，要么给他写封信。
65. 身为主任，他的任务是组织实验室的工作，他很少亲自做实验。

七、写作：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分。根据所学课文，写一篇 150 字左右的作文，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）相应位置上。

66. What do you think is Edison's greatest contribution to human progress?