

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(一)试题

课程代码:00794

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

- I. 语法和词汇填空。阅读下面的句子，从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. Students are encouraged to develop critical thinking _____ accepting opinions without questioning them.

- A. instead of B. because of
C. regardless of D. in spite of

2. The young man has battled with his _____ over whether he should tell the truth.

- A. concession
B. conciseness
C. conscience
D. consciousness

3. _____ several plays by Shakespeare, Amanda made up her mind to become an actress.

- A. To be read B. To have read
C. Being read D. Having read

4. Jack is always complaining of his workload to his colleagues, _____ is very annoying.

- A. which B. that
C. what D. who

5. The latest technological advance has been incorporated our wine production.

- A. by
C. into
- B. for
D. with

6. Though diagnosed with lung disease, he paid no attention to the doctor's advice that he _____ smoking.
- A. quits
B. would quit
C. has quit
D. quit
7. Even when he appeared to be depressed, a pleasant sense of humor never _____ him.
- A. refused
B. deserted
C. rejected
D. ignored
8. Amy is not feeling well. She _____ too much wine at the party last night.
- A. should drink
B. could drink
C. would have drunk
D. must have drunk
9. She had _____ got to the office than the director told her to deliver the report.
- A. no more
B. no sooner
C. no longer
D. no further
10. Andrew first picked up photography _____ a hobby 30 years ago when his dad gave him a camera.
- A. as
B. by
C. in
D. of
11. Professor Tempest suggests that prior to the final analysis we should have the data _____ again.
- A. checking
B. to check
C. checked
D. to be checked
12. Funds are _____ to assist teachers who want to attend the conference.
- A. ambitious
B. accurate
C. apparent
D. available
13. Some people hold that success in life mainly _____ on how we get along with other people.
- A. keeps
B. depends
C. insists
D. spends
14. The guests came wandering into the dining room, staring _____ appreciation at the view of sea and islands through the window.
- A. with
B. at
C. over
D. in

15. Global warming _____ to affect the frequency, intensity and size of snowstorms across the world, according to a study.
- A. is expected
B. expects
C. is expecting
D. has expected
16. Nearly _____ all tourists who visit Italy pass through Rome, the country's top tourist city.
- A. half
B. a half
C. half of
D. halves of
17. The company ultimately _____ all the capital it needed—almost entirely from Norwegian investors.
- A. lifted
B. raised
C. elevated
D. improved
18. _____ remains to be seen if the opera show will find favor with young people.
- A. It
B. That
C. What
D. This
19. Hard _____ diamond is, it is quite easy to drill a hole in it with laser.
- A. unless
B. although
C. as
D. until
20. Some people take twice _____ protein as they actually need every day, which may increase the risk of overweight.
- A. much
B. as much
C. many
D. as many

Passage 1

Like your laptop or desktop, phones are under threat of hacking and viruses. Hackers (黑客) and digital thieves are becoming more cunning than ever in an attempt to steal the keys to

your identity. Your first line of defense: immediately delete any questionable emails or texts and learn how to stop junk texts altogether.

Whether it's a nosy (爱管闲事的) partner, friend, co-worker, or a hacker who is up to no good, maintaining your privacy on your device is of the greatest importance. Your smartphone and the apps you download to your phone know a lot about you, sometimes even too much. One of the quickest ways to keep your personal information private is by paying attention to your app permissions. Both Androids and iPhones have made it easier than ever to control app permissions, but you still need to do your homework in order to limit them to the ones the app truly needs.

Your phone is often your lifeline and increasingly serves as your digital wallet, which makes it a top target for thieves. According to a 2017 report, almost 30 percent of smartphone owners do not even use a screen lock or other security features; yet the easiest and most obvious way to keep your phone protected is to regularly lock your home screen and use two-factor authentication (认证). Additionally, experts recommend that you go the extra mile, so make sure you don't have a weak password and learn how to lock apps on your phone.

Apps and even your phone itself are always trying to gather information about you. Be cautious about public Wi-Fi. Sure, it can be convenient to check your email while waiting for your train or bus and you may occasionally go to the coffee shop down the street to work. But logging on to an open Wi-Fi network could potentially open your device up to hackers—if you're not careful.

21. Which of the following can protect your phones from viruses?

- A. Reading emails of virus alerts.
- B. Deleting questionable texts.
- C. Learning about hackers' latest tricks.
- D. Changing your identity key regularly.

22. What does the underlined word "them" refer to in Paragraph 3?

- A. App permissions.
- B. App downloads.
- C. Androids and iPhones.
- D. Privacy controls.

23. What is the easiest way to keep your phone secure according to a 2017 report?

- A. Keeping the phone at hand.
- B. Limiting app numbers on the phone.
- C. Locking the home screen on the phone.
- D. Avoiding installing digital wallets on the phone.

24. What does the author emphasize about public Wi-Fi network?
- A. It may help people kill time.
 - B. It may provide transportation information.
 - C. It may reveal your information to hackers.
 - D. It may assist people in keeping up with their work.
25. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To offer tips against mobile security threats.
 - B. To teach people new ways of collecting data.
 - C. To warn people of the danger of online banking.
 - D. To stop people from putting important data on the phone.

Passage 2

The desire for an encounter with a work of art took me to London's National Gallery recently. Walking through the imposing entrance, I found the once-quiet corridors brimming with tourists rushing along to get to the celebrity paintings. Is that the Jan van Eyck? Tick. The Raphael? Tick. Then, they assembled in front of Vincent van Gogh's "Sunflowers", four layers deep.

Wherever you go, a similar experience awaits. Whether it is the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam or the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, great art is hidden by crowds of people who seem indifferent to it.

During the fiscal year of 2016, 6.7 million people visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the highest number since it began tracking admission figures over 40 years ago. Official figures show 47.6 million visits were made to the top 15 museums in Britain in 2015-16.

You might think visitor numbers are a sign of success, but it is hard to believe anyone wants to look at art in these conditions, which probably explains why most do not, at least for long: the Louvre in Paris found people look at the "Mona Lisa" through its bulletproof glass case for an average of 15 seconds.

Museums and galleries have cultivated these uncomfortable conditions with their emphasis on the most popular exhibitions. The incentives have little to do with creating a culture of aesthetic or intellectual appreciation: free Wi-Fi; sleepovers for adults and their offspring; restaurants; social media gimmicks (噱头) that chase audiences but rarely demand that they engage with art respectfully.

Politicians and commentators celebrate the rising visitor numbers, claiming they show that dusty institutions are becoming democratic—often with a mock of the academic curator

(博物馆长) from the past who excluded the lower orders.

But this exaggerated description is unfair. The galleries that opened across Europe and America in the 19th century were aimed at ordinary citizens, introducing them to what the English critic Matthew Arnold referred to as “the best that has been thought and said”.

London’s National Gallery was located between the wealthy and poor areas of the city; New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art opened late into the evening to cater for the working classes. Visitors to both were treated as peers who could understand art. Today they are treated as if they are children with short attention spans.

There is a hidden elitism at play here. Like cheap airlines, museums offer the masses a trivial experience; the wealthy who afford the erudite private tours may take their time without the masses. But it would be so much better for everyone if visitor numbers were reduced, or regulated, and decent silence was expected of us all.

26. Why did the author go to London’s National Gallery recently?
- A. To see a work of art. B. To visit a famous painter.
C. To interview some tourists. D. To find out its visitor numbers.
27. According to the author, what is often wrongly thought of as a sign of success for museums?
- A. Good service. B. Admission figures.
C. The popularity of the exhibition. D. The number of great paintings.
28. What does the example of “Mona Lisa” illustrate?
- A. Famous paintings are well protected.
B. It is hard to appreciate art fully today.
C. Today’s museums are very successful.
D. Great works of art are hard to understand.
29. What do museums and galleries do to attract visitors today?
- A. Engage them with artistic creation.
B. Introduce them to less-known artists.
C. Teach them how to appreciate works of art.
D. Provide them with conveniences irrelevant to art.
30. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Gallery Crowds Are Killing the Joys of Visual Culture
B. Visual Culture Is Gaining in Popularity with the Masses
C. Visual Culture Is Receiving Little Respect from the Masses
D. Gallery Crowds Are Exploring the Secrets of Visual Culture

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

III. 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。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分)

注意:使用新式或老式音标均可。

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 31. abuse | 32. miracle |
| 33. loudly | 34. involve |
| 35. justify | 36. keen |
| 37. lay | 38. initiative |
| 39. teeth | 40. clinch |
| 41. price | 42. slide |
| 43. quote | 44. weight |
| 45. curl | 46. Egypt |
| 47. knee | 48. invent |
| 49. rehearsal | 50. yell |

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

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空,每个词只能用一次。

related	what	largest	how
announced	terms	thousands	adding
evolved	editor	health	making

Anyone grasping for the right word or phrase to describe life now has a larger vocabulary to work with. Dictionary.com has updated 51 of entries and added hundreds of words in its 52 release to date, a reflection of the ways in which society and language have 53 even in just the past few months. The digital dictionary 54 earlier this week that it updated more than 15,000 entries and added 650 brand-new 55. Many of the revised entries deal with language 56 to identity and topics like race and ethnicity, gender and sexuality, and 57 and wellness. “The work of a dictionary is more than just 58 new words. It’s an ongoing effort to ensure that 59 we define words reflects changes in language and life,” said John Kelly, senior 60 at Dictionary.com. “Our revisions are putting people, in all their rich humanity, first, and we’re extremely proud of that.”

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

To other Europeans, the best known quality of the British, and in particular of the English, is “reserved.” A reserved person is 61 who does not talk very much to strangers, does not 62 much emotion, and seldom gets excited. It is 63 to get to know a reserved person: he never tells you anything about 64, and you may work with him for years without ever knowing 65 he lives, how many children he has, and what his interests are. English people tend to be like that.

If they are making a journey by 66 they will do their best to find an empty seat; if by train, an empty compartment. If they have to 67 the compartment with a stranger, they may travel many miles 68 starting a conversation. If a conversation does start, 69 questions like “How old are you?” or even “What is your name?” are not easily asked.

This reluctance to 70 with others is an unfortunate quality in some ways since it tends to give the impression of coldness.

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

71. The author of “The Time Message” suggests that we should make a plan at the beginning of a semester in order to _____.
72. In “The Story of an Hour,” when Louise heard the news of her husband’s accident, she _____.
73. Professor Agassiz told the author of “In the Laboratory” encouragingly that a pencil is _____.
74. In “Detective on the Trail,” the burglar was recognized because he was the only one in uniform while the policemen were all wearing _____.
75. In “I Got My B.A. by Sheer Luck,” the author found the questions on the examination sheets were the same as _____.
76. The author of “Freedom in Dying” has learnt from Jim’s example how to _____.
77. The author of “This Life” felt grateful for the old Jewish man who taught him _____.
78. In “Love of Life,” the man who dragged himself along was followed by _____.
79. According to “Hans Christian Anderson’s Own Fair Tale,” the famous tale *The Little Match Girl* is based on the life experience of _____.
80. In “The Mystery of the Silver Box,” Mr. Grayson told The Thinking Machine that at his office there was _____.

VI. 汉译英。将下列句子译成英语，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

81. 项目经理认为，仍有许多困难需要克服。
82. 我在巴黎偶然遇到了一位多年未见的老朋友。
83. 没有他的耐心指导，我就不可能成为奥运冠军。
84. 正如他父母期望的那样，他考上了那所知名大学。
85. 他和妻子听到这个消息都不知道该怎么办。
86. 毫无疑问，你在科研方面已经取得了很大的成就。
87. 不管花多少钱，我们都要把这台电脑修好。
88. 你最好给她打个电话，不然她会担心。
89. 管理篮球俱乐部可能要比你想象的复杂得多。
90. 尽管任务艰巨，我们还是按时完成了。