

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(二) 试题

课程代码:00795

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. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Complete the following sentences with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

1. I regret _____ you that I can't go to the concert with you tonight, because I've caught a bad cold.
A. tell
B. telling
C. to tell
D. to be telling
2. Immigrants have to _____ language barriers first if they want to succeed in this country.
A. break up
B. break down
C. break into
D. break out
3. Flavor is an integrated experience that combines _____ happens on your tongue—that's sweet, sour, salty and bitter.
A. that
B. who
C. what
D. which
4. The current tiger population is smaller compared to the 100,000 believed _____ in Asia in 1900.
A. living
B. lived
C. having lived
D. to be living

5. In their recent report, the experts on environment study discussed _____ the issue of climate change.
A. at length
B. at liberty
C. at least
D. at leisure
6. Tracy has gone to school but her bike is still here. She _____ by bus.
A. will have gone
B. should have gone
C. must have gone
D. would have gone
7. If Richard _____ more careful in the interview, he would get a much better job now.
A. be
B. is
C. was
D. had been
8. The football player was _____; he could sing and play various musical instruments.
A. vigorous
B. productive
C. flexible
D. versatile
9. After playing with your toys, don't forget to put them away, _____?
A. do you
B. will you
C. don't you
D. won't you
10. Elizabeth talked about the city of Barcelona _____ she had been there before.
A. even though
B. even if
C. though
D. as if
11. The negotiators focused on what they could do to meet all groups' demands and how to _____ peace in the long run.
A. deserve
B. reserve
C. preserve
D. observe
12. Thanks to the warning sign, the driver narrowly escaped _____ by the stones rolling down the mountain.
A. to be hit
B. being hit
C. having been hit
D. to have been hit
13. Most employers want you to demonstrate the particular abilities which they think _____ essential to the job.
A. is
B. are
C. be
D. to be
14. As the scientist pointed out in the late 19th century, many of those arguments about the universe were _____ incorrect.
A. locally
B. legally
C. liberally
D. logically

15. A trademark protects words and design elements that _____ the source, owner, or developer of a product or service.

A. identify

B. explain

C. confirm

D. decide

II. CLOZE

Fill in each of the 15 blanks in the passage with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

People have always been fascinated by the behavior of animals. Ancient humans observed the habits of animals, partly out of 16 but primarily in order to hunt and to domesticate (驯化) some animals. Most people today have a less 17 interest in amazingly varied animal behavior. They 18 enjoy the activities of pets, of animals in zoos, and of wildlife.

In modern times, 19, the study of animal behavior has also become a(n) 20 major. The biologists and psychologists who study animal behavior try to find out why animals act in the 21 ways they do and how their behavior helps them survive. Some of them feel that the behavior of animals provides 22 to the behavior of people. A lot of fanciful “animal stories” have 23 over the years in the mistaken belief that animals behave for the same reasons as people.

Animal behavior can be studied in natural 24 or in the laboratory. The study of animal behavior from the viewpoint of observing instinctive behavior in the animal's natural habitat is called ethology (行为学). An ethologist observes the ways 25 animals solve their common problems—for example, eating, drinking and 26 themselves and their young from enemies. A contrasting approach 27 behavioral studies is to observe animals in a laboratory. This area of study has 28 mainly on learning processes, behavioral development, and the influence of behavior on an animal's 29 workings—the action of nerve impulses and hormones (荷尔蒙), for example. Often, laboratory experiments are designed to 30 notions based on outdoor observation. Both approaches are important.

16. A. curiosity

B. excitement

C. love

D. fear

17. A. useful

B. realistic

C. effective

D. practical

18. A. rarely

B. ultimately

C. simply

D. exactly

19. A. however

B. anyway

C. therefore

D. but

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 20. A. educational | B. artistic | C. medical | D. scientific |
| 21. A. strange | B. specific | C. individual | D. unusual |
| 22. A. responses | B. clues | C. details | D. signs |
| 23. A. risen | B. proceeded | C. arisen | D. evolved |
| 24. A. settings | B. positions | C. spots | D. places |
| 25. A. in that | B. in where | C. in which | D. in what |
| 26. A. removing | B. preventing | C. separating | D. protecting |
| 27. A. of | B. to | C. by | D. at |
| 28. A. concentrated | B. agreed | C. depended | D. commented |
| 29. A. instrumental | B. internal | C. psychological | D. emotional |
| 30. A. oppose | B. challenge | C. test | D. support |

III. PARAPHRASING

Choose the closest paraphrased version after each of the following sentences or the italicized part. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

31. There is another distinction: heroes inspire respect; celebrities inspire envy.
 A. Becoming heroes is more demanding than becoming celebrities.
 B. Heroes are different from celebrities in terms of their popularity.
 C. Heroes differ from celebrities regarding their achievements and contributions.
 D. Another difference between heroes and celebrities lies in the feelings they arouse.
32. The difficulties and unpleasantness of reality replace the charming and picturesque "honeymoon."
 A. The pleasant feelings give way to hardships in reality.
 B. Something unpleasant cannot be avoided in real life.
 C. There are more difficulties than happiness in reality.
 D. Honeymoon is in one's imagination, not in real life.
33. Yet she [washwoman] charged no more than the others. *She was a real find.*
 A. It was difficult to find a responsible washwoman.
 B. We were lucky to find a wonderful washwoman.
 C. She was finally found to be hard-working.
 D. She proved herself to be really helpful.

34. I resolved then that the wolf of poverty should be driven from our door some day.
- A. I could hardly make ends meet no matter how hard I worked.
 - B. I made up my mind to drive the wolf away from our home.
 - C. I was determined to get rid of poverty through my efforts.
 - D. I would find a way to keep the poor away from our door.
35. ...the student-body officers and a committee from the junior class went as a group to the church, *being politely sad*.
- A. ...they were extremely sorry to hear the death of Cliff.
 - B. ...they were quiet and behaved politely in Cliff's funeral.
 - C. ...they were sad out of courtesy rather than sincerity in Cliff's funeral.
 - D. ...they were sympathetic with rather than indifferent to the death of Cliff.
36. "We're only beginning," said Mr. Maydig, *full of the sweetness of unlimited power*.
"Think of all the good we're doing."
- A. ...feeling happy about the power that goes beyond one's control.
 - B. ...enjoying the delight of being able to do whatever one wants.
 - C. ...with the special ability to make everything satisfactory.
 - D. ...with nobody limiting his extraordinary power.
37. Nothing was too good for that child [Laura].
- A. Laura deserved whatever her parents did for her.
 - B. Laura was seldom satisfied with what her parents did for her.
 - C. Laura was very grateful for everything her parents did for her.
 - D. Laura demanded more from her parents than they could afford.
38. Consequently, *I don't put up roadblocks to what you do that enhances you as a person*, even though it may result in my discomfort at times.
- A. ...I won't allow you to set up barriers for other people...
 - B. ...I dislike you doing little to improve your ability...
 - C. ...I won't prevent you from developing your personality...
 - D. ...I disagree with your intention of enduring everything yourself...
39. Adolescents, boys and girls...walk and talk together—*not so much to polish their wits as to share their hopes and fears and dreams* to form a common front...
- A. ...to open their mind to each other and become more intelligent...
 - B. ...to enhance their ability and wisdom as well as their relationship...
 - C. ...to communicate with each other rather than improve their wisdom...
 - D. ...to learn from each other so as to improve their intelligence and talents...

40. ...; one's own past is a gradually increasing weight.
- A. ...; one's memory of the past tends to become more vivid.
 - B. ...; one's past experiences may become a mental burden.
 - C. ...; one should gradually get out of his or her trouble.
 - D. ...; one is likely to put on weight as time passes.

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the two passages and choose the most likely answer to each of the questions. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (2 points each, 20 points in all)

Passage 1

Way back in 1973, Vernon Hill came up with an idea for a new type of retail bank. Hill owned several Burger King restaurants. He understood what made a fast-food restaurant successful and noticed a sharp contrast between how a typical retail bank approached its customer and how a fast-food restaurant approached the customer. Fast-food took a retail, customer-centric approach to business. Burger King was open late at night and over the weekend. You could enter any Burger King outlet, order your food, and be seated and eat within five minutes of entering the building. You knew that the quality of food at Burger King was consistent whether you were at a store in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or in Moscow, Russia. You can enter a drive-through window at almost any hour of the day, never get out of your car, and be served a hamburger and fries within minutes. This is the essence of delighting the customer with your service.

Compare this retail, fast-food experience with what you find in a typical bank. Most banks close at 5 P.M. every day. They are closed on weekends. Some of the bank's employees are not especially friendly or particularly concerned about the customer's experience once they walk through the doors. There are frequently long lines just to get to a teller. Many transactions can't be handled at the desk, and you are referred to another line where you have to wait further for a bank manager.

As just one example, have you ever tried to deposit loose change at your local bank? Over time, we all accumulate massive amounts of coins in jars, drawers, or simply sitting on the bedroom table. We have two choices. One is to spend the time separating the quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies and roll them into bank envelopes. Alternatively, some banks offer coin deposit machines that will count change automatically and directly deposit to your bank account. But they will normally charge you a 5 to 10 percent fee of the total amount deposited for the luxury of using their automated (自动的) machines. The concept of a bank

charging *me* to deposit *my* money into it has always seemed unfair to me. As a result, I have spent many late nights with my wife and kids separating quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies into rolls of coins that the bank would allow me to deposit into its institution.

Hill wanted to build a different kind of bank. “The world,” he reasoned, “did not need another ‘me-too’ bank.” Hill’s bank would be open until 8:00 at night, or even to midnight with a drive-through window in busier locations. He instituted a ten-minute rule stating that branches should open ten minutes early and stay open ten minutes late to provide service for their customers. Hill’s strategy was simple, “I had no capital, no brand name, and I had to search for a way to be different from the other players.”

So Hill established Commerce Bank. When customers came into its branches, they were met by a personable greeter who directed them to the appropriate area based on their needs. The branches were often magnificent two-story buildings in convenient locations that customers were proud to visit. Commerce Bank guaranteed that a potential customer could enter a branch unannounced and within 20 minutes leave with a savings account, a checking account, and a debit card (借记卡) allowing immediate access to any funds deposited in the bank. Hill's goal was to recreate the satisfying customer experience one finds at a fast-food restaurant in financial services; from the time customers entered the bank to the time they left, they were treated with warm, friendly service throughout.

41. What distinguishes a retail bank from a fast-food restaurant?
A. The ultimate goal. B. Product quality.
C. The profit-making strategy. D. The customer service.
42. Which of the following is the problem with a typical bank?
A. Special service is not available.
B. It doesn't have enough employees.
C. Banks depend too much on managers.
D. It doesn't care much about customers' needs.
43. How does Hill feel about being charged for using bank's coin deposit machine?
A. Surprised. B. Annoyed.
C. Indifferent. D. Confused.
44. Which of the following did Hill avoid when establishing his new bank?
A. Busier locations. B. A big brand name.
C. Similarities to existing banks. D. Longer business hours.

45. Which of the following is considered the most important in Hill's bank?
- A. Friendly and efficient service.
 - B. Enough advanced facilities.
 - C. Self-service around the clock.
 - D. Clean and comfortable environment.

Passage 2

Throughout history, there have been many noted writers and thinkers who claimed that the key to happiness lay in living a simpler life with fewer possessions. In the ancient world, many famous figures like Buddha and Socrates embraced lives of poverty and emphasized the importance of limiting material desires. In the early days of America, writers such as Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau promoted a simple, frugal (节俭的) lifestyle. Various religious groups have made simple living a key part of their teachings.

The modern simplicity (简朴) movement arose out of the counterculture (反文化运动) of the 1960s and 1970s, which put a strong emphasis on resisting consumer culture and living in harmony with nature. A major part of this counterculture was the "back to the land" movement promoted by Helen and Scott Nearing, who lived a simple and largely off-the-grid lifestyle on their farm in rural Vermont. Their goals, as expressed in their 1954 book *Living the Good Life* were to live a green, healthy, and self-sufficient life outside of the capitalist marketplace.

In 1981, this movement gained a new name with the publication of Duane Elgin's book *Voluntary Simplicity*, which supported "a way of life that is outwardly simple, inwardly rich." The term "voluntary simplicity" began to appear with increasing frequency in printed works in the early 1970s, hitting a peak when Elgin's book came out in 1981. Earlier writers who promoted the simple life had often used the term "voluntary poverty," implying that even those who had plenty of money could gain satisfaction from choosing to live as if they had little. However, the new term "voluntary simplicity" shifted the concept away from poverty, which suggests hardship, and toward simplicity, the idea of a less complicated life.

After 1981, the popularity of the term declined for a while, but in the 1990s its use began to surge once again as several new books contributed to the movement. *Your Money or Your Life*, published in 1992 by Joe Dominguez and Vicki Robin, showed how it was possible to achieve financial independence by dramatically simplifying your lifestyle. In 1997, Cecile Andrews wrote *The Circle of Simplicity: Return to the Good Life*, which encouraged readers to form "simplicity circles" to share ideas about simple living and support each other in their

choices. And economist Juliet Schor's books *The Overworked American* (1993) and *The Overspent American* (1997) showed how many Americans were trapped in a cycle of working and spending well beyond the point of necessity, and pointed toward some possible solutions to the problem.

Today, there's yet another name for the voluntary simplicity movement: minimalism. Modern-day minimalists, such as Leo Babauta, focus on decluttering their homes and lives, stripping away everything they don't really care about so they can focus more on what matters to them.

Though many people think modern-day minimalists all live in studio apartments with no more than 100 possessions, no job, and no family, they're actually just people who have interpreted the idea of voluntary simplicity: a life without anything unnecessary. For them, cutting out unwanted belongings and activities isn't a goal in itself: it's a means to the end of making room in their lives for the things they care about.

46. What can be inferred about people's life in the 1960s and 1970s?
- A. The majority of people lived on the farm.
 - B. People liked to live a life independent of others.
 - C. People were content to live in harmony with nature.
 - D. People's lives were influenced by capitalist market.
47. Which of the following is true about "voluntary simplicity" in the 1980s?
- A. The term came into being with Elgin's book in 1981.
 - B. People sacrificed their rich living for a hard life.
 - C. People chose to live a simple but satisfying life.
 - D. The term meant a poor but happy life.
48. What is a key message from Cecile Andrews to live a simple life?
- A. Avoiding a hard-working life.
 - B. Finding support for your life choice.
 - C. Making more money but spending less.
 - D. Joining a local community.
49. Which of the following can best explain the underlined word "decluttering" in Paragraph 5?
- A. Bringing things back.
 - B. Getting things ready.
 - C. Piling things up.
 - D. Clearing things away.
50. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Voluntary Simplicity Movement
 - B. Simple Living with Little Money
 - C. Introduction to Books on Simplicity
 - D. Changing Views on Meaningful Life

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。

V. WORD DERIVATION

Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. Write your word on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

51. I had to keep the video camera readily _____ in case I saw something that needed to be filmed. (access)
52. Lucy was an artist for _____ and everything had to be exactly right. (perfect)
53. The professor spoke so rapidly that even a good _____ had difficulty understanding him. (listen)
54. A batch of young candidates assessed last week were quite _____ and were given job offers by the company. (promise)
55. Students are more likely to be _____ engaged in their learning if they are interested in it. (active)
56. The fundamental relationship between _____ and living standards is simple, but its implications are far-reaching. (productive)
57. It is _____ to know in advance which team will win the match, so let's wait and see. (possible)
58. It is generally believed that traveling can _____ one's knowledge and wisdom. (rich)
59. A _____ is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather. (green, house)
60. _____, Max would be able to spend a few days with his mother despite his heavy schedule. (hopeful)

VI. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English and write your sentences on the ANSWER SHEET. (3 points each, 15 points in all)

61. 李磊为自己是一名记者感到非常骄傲,但是他的儿子对从事新闻业毫无兴趣。
62. 全球变暖可能会给地球带来灾难性的影响,现在到了保护地球的时候了。
63. 我们坚持两国的争端应该通过和平会谈解决。
64. 尽管她正在减肥,但还是经不住诱惑买了一杯奶茶。
65. 这次事故提醒我们,有些公园里的设施存在着潜在的危险。

VII. WRITING

Write a composition on the ANSWER SHEET in about 150 words, basing yourself on one of the texts you have learned. (15 points)

66. What do you think of Mr. Fotheringay in “The Man Who Could Work Miracles”? Use the outline given below.

- His strengths;
- His weaknesses;
- Your comments.



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