

2022年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

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。

PART ONE

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. Paul is at work now, but his car is out there in his garage. He _____ by bus.
A. should have gone B. must have gone
C. ought to have gone D. would have gone
2. _____ anyone ring, ask him to leave a message.
A. Should B. Would
C. Might D. Must
3. A survey on reading habits of young people was carried out, _____ were surprising.
A. whose results B. which results
C. the results of which D. of which the results
4. Joe hasn't finished the book. Not that it is difficult to read, _____ he has no time.
A. in that B. but that
C. now that D. except that
5. _____, the boy forgot to bring his textbook.
A. Often is as the case B. The case is as often
C. As is often the case D. As often is the case

6. "When did John leave the classroom?"
"He left _____ you turned back to write on the blackboard."
A. until B. before
C. the time D. the moment
7. Paul didn't follow his teacher's advice that he _____ more attention to his pronunciation.
A. pay B. paid
C. be paid D. would pay
8. If a stranger asks _____ their salary, age, marital status or religion, Americans might feel embarrassed or uncomfortable.
A. of B. for
C. on D. about
9. This book provides a brief but _____ introduction to sociolinguistics, the study of ways in which groups of people use language.
A. complex B. compulsory
C. comprehensive D. complicated
10. _____ our generous sponsors, these innovators have an opportunity to turn their ideas into life-changing realities.
A. Thanks to B. In response to
C. In spite of D. Regardless of
11. San Francisco was officially declared a _____ area after the earthquake in 1989.
A. crisis B. disaster
C. tragedy D. chaos
12. After a break, you should feel _____ and confident enough to handle another assignment.
A. forceful B. tireless
C. energetic D. aggressive
13. If any of these _____ appears while you are taking the medicine, consult your doctor immediately.
A. signals B. signs
C. symbols D. symptoms
14. The study is to examine what happens to people when they are _____ of sleep.
A. accused B. deprived
C. cheated D. relieved

15. The board of the company has decided to _____ its operations to include all aspects of the textile business.
- A. enable
B. enhance
C. exceed
D. expand

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)

Healthy trees are important to us all. Trees 16 shade, beauty, and homes for wildlife. Trees give us products like paper and wood. Trees can give us all this 17 they are healthy. They must be well cared for to 18 health.

People spend much time and money to plant and take care of trees. Trees 19 the looks of homes, parks, businesses and public buildings. 20, people who love trees the most may be the ones who cause them injury. Of course, they do not do this 21. They may not know about the kinds of things that harm trees. We should become 22 those people-caused tree injuries and avoid them.

Trees, like people, are 23 by changes around them. Construction of buildings is a 24 cause of tree injury. Trees are often injured by changes in ground level. Roots can be damaged when heavy building equipment 25 them. Root injury, not trunk injury, during construction is most likely to kill trees. When homes are built, concrete, bricks, or too much soil is put around trees. This can change the 26 of water and air that the roots get. Trees with roots covered in this way cannot "27." They die within three to five years.

Putting a well around the trunk of a young tree may help. A young tree planted in a large well can 28 living in a well. When young trees are to be planted within large 29 areas, such as parking lots, they should be planted in large wells. Trees should not be planted 30 all construction has been completed. You can prevent damage to older trees near construction sites by putting fences around them.

16. A. provide
B. create
C. produce
D. grant
17. A. unless
B. if only
C. until
D. only if
18. A. sustain
B. maintain
C. contain
D. regain
19. A. improve
B. destroy
C. keep
D. hide
20. A. Anyway
B. Furthermore
C. However
D. Besides
21. A. by nature
B. at liberty
C. on purpose
D. in person
22. A. interested in
B. aware of
C. accustomed to
D. curious about

23. A. interrupted
B. frightened
C. disturbed
D. frustrated
24. A. major
B. powerful
C. serious
D. fierce
25. A. pulls along
B. passes along
C. pulls over
D. passes over
26. A. sum
B. amount
C. size
D. number
27. A. sweat
B. breathe
C. stretch
D. bloom
28. A. put up with
B. keep away from
C. adapt to
D. get through
29. A. ploughed
B. paved
C. water-soaked
D. mud-covered
30. A. since
B. if
C. after
D. until

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. He [George Washington] might have been first in the hearts of his countrymen, *but today he'd be dragging his bottom in the ratings.*
- A. ... but he would not enjoy a high reputation for his talk show.
B. ... but a talk show with him as the guest would not attract viewers.
C. ... but few people would admire him from the bottom of their hearts.
D. ... but he would get disappointed about his position in peoples' hearts today.
32. Unless one is wealthy there is no use being a charming fellow.
- A. Being rich is useless without charm.
B. A rich person without charm is nobody.
C. A charming person will make good use of his money.
D. Being rich is more important than being charming.
33. It seems, nowadays, *a matter of universal desire that poverty should be abolished.*
- A. ... people cannot resist the strong desire to become rich.
B. ... people everywhere tend to sympathize with the poor.
C. ... people everywhere hope sincerely to wipe out poverty.
D. ... people share the desire to unlock the secrets of the universe.
34. His voice and bearing sent the youngsters dashing for the door without a word.
- A. His serious tone and commanding manner sent the children rushing to the door.
B. Having understood his wordless order, the children ran toward the door right away.
C. His loud and angry voice so surprised the children that they silently walked to the door.
D. Misled by his instructions, the children ran toward the door without asking any questions.

35. I could see and hear the faces and voices that said over and over, "You are nothing, Cliff Evans." *A child is a believing creature.*
- Children accept what others say about them.
 - Childhood is the time to learn how to trust others.
 - Childhood is the time to build up self-confidence.
 - Children are capable of making their own judgments.
36. *What remained of the life he had made was blown to bits* though his home was more than a mile from the hypocenter.
- Everything in the city broke into pieces when the explosion took place...
 - He was so greatly affected by the explosion that he no longer wanted to live...
 - His dream of making a good living was completely shattered after the bombing...
 - The war disrupted his normal life, and the bomb completely ruined what was left...
37. There was a firm *that had been making overtures to him*, and only a sense of loyalty to his old firm had made him ignore them up to this point.
- ... that expressed the wish to employ him...
 - ... that kept making empty promises to him...
 - ... that appreciated his loyalty to his old firm...
 - ... that persuaded him to overwork for the firm...
38. Authentic love does not imply enduring happiness.
- True love does not ensure an everlasting pleasant feeling.
 - It needs more than true love for people to put up with each other.
 - Only when the two people truly love each other can they be happy.
 - Happiness derived from true love does not last as long as people think.
39. The most desirable job on earth sprang instantly to mind.
- The job I liked most would soon be available.
 - I quickly found for myself the most suitable job.
 - Immediately I knew what job I'd like to do most.
 - What I had to do was to find a job as soon as possible.
40. At any rate, he hit upon a way of making a living, with no competitors.
- He was the only person to make a living in such a competitive way.
 - He chose this particular way of living in order to avoid competition.
 - He was free to choose his own way of living without competing with others.
 - He came up with a way of supporting himself and nobody else did the same.

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

Americans have been relocating to any number of places like the countryside, Mexico, Alaska, the Ozarks, small college towns all around the nation. But before you book a one-way ticket somewhere or clean out your bank account, think again. As it turns out, studies suggest that it may be best for you just to age in place. And for most people reaching old age in 2015, that means growing old in a city. Today, more than 80% of Americans and 54% of the population worldwide live in urban areas. The U.S. number includes more than 33 million people over 65. That's a good thing, aging experts say.

"It's the full panoply that makes a city lively and great for all of its population, but particularly for older adults," says Paul Irving, who leads a group on aging at the Milken Institute, an economic think tank that recently ranked American large cities based on how suitable they are for growing old.

The standard Milken's study assessed included access to health services, crime rates, weather, housing, job opportunities, transportation and suitability in terms of supporting social factors—including living arrangements, rates of volunteerism and availability of group enrichment programs, such as a library or university. Their decision: of the 100 largest cities in the U.S., Madison, Wis., is the best in which to grow old.

The traffic, expense and difficulty of city life may not sound like the traditional vision of the golden years. But easy access to health care and cultural stimulation helps shift the balance in cities' favor. In Madison, for example, seniors can take classes at the local university and receive care at one of its two hospitals, and when they don't feel like to—or can't—walk around the city, they can make use of an on-demand transportation system designed for those who need it.

Another advantage for cities: lots of other people. Academic research supports anecdotal (传闻的) evidence that staying connected has benefits. "As we age, our worlds tend to become smaller, making our close neighborhoods all the more important," says Ruth Finkelstein, a longevity and health policy expert at Columbia University. "In addition to their social networks, people also have micro-relationships and connections—the people you're used to seeing, the sidewalks you're used to walking down, the shops you're used to going regularly. Those are relationship of reciprocity (互惠)."

The urban option may grow even more attractive in the coming years. The World Health

Organization launched an initiative in 2010 to push mayors around the globe to make their cities friendlier to older residents. And even though plans are still in the early stages, some mayors in the U.S. are working to increase affordable housing options, make transportation more accessible and find ways to engage older people in their communities. New York City, for instance, has something called Age-Friendly NYC, which works with the mayor's office to develop programs for the city's more than one million residents who are aged 65 or older.

Similar programs in communities around the world are helping to prepare for a fast-changing reality, but cities may be aging faster than public policy is evolving. Just a generation ago, swarms of retirees migrated to the warmth of Florida and the rest of the Sun Belt. Now, 71% of baby boomers say they want to grow older where they spent most of their adult lives, according to a recent survey.

Finkelstein, who led New York City's initiative for older people, says she is among them. "I am speaking to you from my little teeny-tiny three-story wooden house in Brooklyn," says Finkelstein, 60. "They will carry me out of here in a wooden box."

41. Why does the author mention the Ozarks in the first paragraph?
- A. To point out the difficulty of making life choices.
B. To demonstrate a new trend of returning to large cities.
C. To prove that more places are available for people to stay.
D. To show that people choose to stay away from large cities.
42. Which of the following can best explain the underlined word "panoply" in Paragraph 2?
- A. Rich natural resources. B. A wide range of factors.
C. Numerous places of historic interest. D. A great number of interesting events.
43. What are the most significant advantages of living in cities for old people?
- A. Volunteerism and social support. B. Health care and cultural life.
C. Security and modern conveniences. D. Educational and transportation systems.
44. What does Finkelstein mean in the last paragraph?
- A. She will stay in New York for the rest of her life.
B. She will live in New York unless she is forced to leave.
C. She will live in New York in order to do something for old people.
D. She will stay in New York because she likes her small wooden house.
45. What might be the writer's purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To entertain old residents by offering group enrichment programs.
B. To report the findings of recent studies by some aging experts.
C. To persuade old people spend more time in the countryside.
D. To inform seniors of the benefits of living in cities.

Passage 2

K. Anders Ericsson, a professor of psychology at Florida State University, conducted a study in Berlin and found that the amount of time successful musicians spent practicing each day was surprisingly low—a mere 90 minutes per day. In fact, the most successful musicians not only practiced less, but also took more naps throughout the day and indulged in breaks during practice when they grew tired or stressed. It has long been known that working too much leads to life-shortening stress. It also leads to disengagement at work, as focus simply cannot be sustained for much more than 50 hours a week. Even Henry Ford knew the problem with overwork when he cut his employees' schedules from 48-hour weeks to 40-hour weeks. He believed that working more than 40 hours a week had been causing his employees to make many errors, as he recounted in his autobiography, *My Life and Work*.

What if we viewed leisure time not as slacking, but as necessary time for reflecting? Of course, some low-income workers are forced to work long hours or multiple jobs just to make ends meet. But why do many other employees—including those who are incredibly well compensated—still overwork themselves even when they often don't have to?

Alexandra Michel, a University of Pennsylvania professor, found that at two well-known investment banks employees were working an average of 120-hour weeks (as in, 17 hours a day, every day). This led workers, as Michel writes, to not only "neglect family and health," but also to work long hours even when their bosses did not force them to—and when they knew that working that 16th and 17th hour a day wouldn't make them any more productive. Michel concluded that hardworking individuals put in long hours not for "rewards, punishments, or obligation." Rather, they do so "because they cannot conceive otherwise even when it does not make sense to do so."

It seems silly that many work long hours simply for the sake of having worked long hours. Perhaps the reason people overwork even when it is not for "reward, punishment, or obligation" is that it holds great social prestige. Busyness implies hard work, which implies good character, a strong education, and either present or future wealth. The phrase, "I can't; I'm busy," sends a signal that you're not just an *homme sérieux* (serious man), but an important one at that. There is also a belief in many countries, the United States especially, that work is an inherently noble pursuit. Many feel lost without the driving structure of work in their life—even if that structure is neither proportionally profitable nor healthy in a physical or psychological sense.

PART TWO

Everyone would likely agree with Aristotle that “we work to have leisure, on which happiness depends.” The motivation for employees to work hard is the carrot of a relaxing retirement. Yet this cause-and-effect often gets flipped (本末倒置), and we fit our lives into our work, rather than fitting our work into our lives. The widespread belief that happiness and life satisfaction can be found exclusively through hard work is at heart more a management myth meant to motivate workers than a philosophical statement. In his 1932 essay “In Praise of Idleness,” the British philosopher Bertrand Russell corrects this idea, writing, “A great deal of harm is being done in the modern world by belief in the virtuousness (德行) of work.” Rather, “the road to happiness and prosperity lies in an organized reduction of work.”

That is to say happiness is ultimately not found in late nights spent at work, but in finding a way to work less, even if that means buying fewer things or readjusting your perspective. After all, having free time doesn't necessarily suggest moral shortcomings.

46. For what reason did Henry Ford cut his employees' working hours?
- A. He was aware of the consequence of overwork.
B. He was afraid that their lifespan might be shorter.
C. He was concerned about payments to his employees.
D. He was kind-hearted and generous to his employees.
47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “well compensated” in Para. 2?
- A. Well refunded. B. Well trained.
C. Well paid. D. Well educated.
48. What does Alexandra Michel aim to illustrate by using the example of investment banks?
- A. Overworking has become some people's lifestyle.
B. People with higher income do not need to overwork.
C. Overwork damages both family relationships and health.
D. Hardworking people are motivated by a sense of responsibility.
49. Which of the following may account for the “hard work” of high-income people?
- A. The ambition they have. B. The promotion they pursue.
C. The good reputation it holds. D. The wealth it is likely to bring.
50. Which of the following may reflect the author's view of work?
- A. We should put leisure before work.
B. It works to pursue happiness via work.
C. Life satisfaction lies mainly in hard work.
D. We should work to live, but not live to work.

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. It's fine to celebrate success but it is more important to draw lessons from _____. (fail)
52. It is not _____ that children learn to read at different rates. (surprise)
53. In an unsettled situation, there is a high state of _____ about what will happen. (uncertain)
54. The poor man's clothes were so _____ that they could not be mended any more. (rag)
55. The new manager of the sales department has _____ energy and enthusiasm. (bound)
56. About a decade ago, car _____ started to produce small numbers of electric vehicles to test customer acceptance. (manufacture)
57. To avoid _____, the twins never wore the same clothes in school. (confuse)
58. There are different ways to express yourself _____. (creative)
59. Some companies are engaged in profit making, and they _____ their employees' welfare. (over, look)
60. The government put forward a new plan to _____ college graduates to start their own businesses. (courage)

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. 要使一个电视节目吸引不同年龄的观众不是件易事。
62. 批评者指责这家公司使用广告误导消费者。
63. 让我们先把细节问题放在一边，集中精力讨论主要问题。
64. 现在有许多孩子被家长逼着学乐器，因为家长认为他们的孩子是音乐天才。
65. 手机应用软件 (mobile phone apps) 对传统服务业和消费模式有着深远的影响。

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)

TOPIC: What kind of person was the lighthouse keeper in the story “The Listener”?