



2018年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

## 英语(二) 试卷

(课程代码 00015)

本试卷共8页。满分100分,考试时间150分钟。

考生答卷前必须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在答题卡上。

必须在答题卡上答题,写在试卷上的答案无效。

### 第一部分: 阅读判断(第1~10题, 每题1分, 共10分)

下面的短文后列出了10个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 选择A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 选择B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 选择C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

#### The British Summer

Britain is well known for its rainy climate. People joke that even in the summer time the country never gets any sun and that the skies stay disappointingly grey even during the months of July and August.

Last summer though, it was so hot that people could hardly believe it. British people weren't used to such high temperatures, so every day on the news there were stories about people struggling to work in such unusual weather conditions. Radio and television programmes also reminded everyone to drink more water and not to stay too long in the sun.

When the sun comes out, British people tend to spend time in their garden if they have one. It's common to invite friends and neighbours around for a barbecue, where everyone sits outside and eats food like grilled meat (烤肉) and salads. There's always a back-up plan in case of rain though, and the meal sometimes has to be cooked in the kitchen and eaten indoors.

People also spend a lot of time in parks during the summer, having picnics or playing sports. In every green area, there's always at least one ice cream van, a kind of car that plays children's music and sells ice creams.

Towns like Blackpool and Brighton are popular for their beaches and amusement arcades(游乐场). People go there to swim, sunbathe and eat fish and chips. The water can be quite cold, though, and that's why quite a lot of people prefer to go abroad for their summer



holiday instead. Popular destinations include Spain, Germany and France: all countries that promise a lot of sunshine!

1. There is little sunshine in Britain in summer.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
2. British people like to tell jokes about each other.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
3. It was unusually hot last summer in Britain.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
4. British people enjoyed the high temperatures of last summer.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
5. The media advised people to enjoy the sunshine.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
6. Most British people have a garden of their own.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
7. People having a barbecue often have a plan against the rain.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
8. Children like the music from the ice cream vans.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
9. Blackpool and Brighton are known for their beaches.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given
10. People go to Spain in summer to enjoy the cooler sea water.  
A. True                                  B. False                                  C. Not Given

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

阅读下面短文,请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出 1 个最佳选项,并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

**Horse Talk**

Do you know horses talk? You can learn to understand “horse talk” if you pay close attention to them.



When horses live in the wild, other animals try to eat them, so a lot of horse talk is about staying alive. Even now, when most horses live on farms, they watch for danger. For this reason, never walk behind a horse. If you surprise it, the horse might mistake you for a lion or wolf and give a dangerous kick.

By watching the ears, you can get clues to what the horse is hearing. A horse can turn each ear in a different direction. For a wild horse, this skill is important for survival. The horse can hear something creeping up behind it while also checking out a threatening noise in front. When a horse lets its ears down, it's feeling safe and relaxed. Though these actions may be natural responses and not deliberate communications, they help you know what the horse is thinking.

Sometimes horses can send definite messages. For example, they know they are safer when they're with other horses. If they become isolated, they “whinny (嘶鸣)”, calling for company. They're saying, “Where are you? I'm over here!” Domestic horses use the same sounds to stay in touch with other horses.

If a horse snorts(打响鼻儿),it's not communicating anything. It's just clearing dust or grass seed out of its nose. But if it snorts while holding its head high and staring at something, it's saying, “That looks dangerous. Get ready to run!” When two horses meet, they put their noses together and smell each other's breath. It's their way of asking, “Are you a friend?” Horses also “blow, ” breathing out the air loudly through the nose, when they meet something strange. They are asking, “Is this safe?”

Horses have a language of their own. Now you know a bit of what they might be saying!

11. Horses in the wild “talk” mainly to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stay alive                      B. make friends                      C. find food                      D. keep awake

12. It is dangerous to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. touch a horse's ears                      B. ride a horse on farms  
C. surprise a horse from behind                      D. stare at a horse from front

13. A horse's ears are special because they can\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. send messages                      B. turn to different directions  
C. sense temperatures                      D. clear out the dust

14. When a horse's ears are down, we know that it is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. isolated                      B. relaxed                      C. angry                      D. anxious



15. From the text, we know that horses\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are dangerous animals  
B. can hardly survive in the wild  
C. prefer to stay in groups  
D. have different language systems

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文,请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：（1）从第 16~20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第 ①~⑤ 段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；（2）从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

**Hawaii, the Aloha State**

- ① Hawaii is sometimes called "the Aloha State." Aloha is a word in the Hawaiian language meaning love and peace. It is often used as a way to say "hello" or "goodbye". Hawaii is like the word aloha, because it is a state that has two viewpoints: it remembers its history and looks toward the future.
- ② Hawaii is a U.S. state made up of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. It is made up of eight large islands and over 100 other smaller islands. It is the only state that is not in North America. The islands were formed by volcanoes that erupted (爆发) and rose above the ocean. There are still active volcanoes in Hawaii.
- ③ Because of its location, Hawaii has a tropical climate. It is warm, but usually not hot, all year long. Rarely does the temperature drop below 60 degrees Fahrenheit (华氏温度), although it may occasionally snow at the top of some of the mountains.
- ④ Once called the Sandwich Islands by Europeans, Hawaii is thought to have been settled by ancient sailors from other islands in the Pacific. The British explorer Captain Cook was thought to be the first European to find the islands in 1778. Because of its location, Hawaii became a frequent stop for European traders and ships. Hawaii was an independent country before it became part of the United States in 1893. It was governed by either a king or a queen. It is one of the only four U.S. states to have been a country before statehood. It was admitted into the Union in 1959 as the 50th state.
- ⑤ Today Hawaii is important as a vacation destination. Each year over 6 million people visit Hawaii to enjoy the beaches, the beautiful ocean, and the historical Hawaiian culture. Come and visit Hawaii. You are sure to love it!



**Task 1**

- 16. Paragraph ①:
- 17. Paragraph ②:
- 18. Paragraph ③:
- 19. Paragraph ④:
- 20. Paragraph ⑤:

- A. Mild climate
- B. Local customs
- C. Tourist attraction
- D. Long history
- E. Meaning of Aloha
- F. Geographic features

**Task 2**

- 21. Aloha is often used as\_\_\_\_\_.
- 22. Hawaii islands are formed by\_\_\_\_\_.
- 23. Visitors can see snow on\_\_\_\_\_.
- 24. Hawaii used to be ruled by\_\_\_\_\_.
- 25. People visit Hawaii for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. European explorers
- B. mountain peaks
- C. its scenery and culture
- D. volcanic eruptions
- E. a way of greeting
- F. a king or a queen

**第四部分：填句补文（第 26~30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

下面的短文有 5 处空自，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，并在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

**George Washington Carver**

George Washington Carver was born in Missouri between 1861 and 1864. He was born into slavery. It was not until the end of the Civil War that George became free. As he grew up, George loved to read and learn. Black children were not allowed to go to the same schools as



white children. 26 Every early morning, he left home to go to the school. There he studied very hard.

After he finished high school, George wanted to go to college. At that time, few black students could afford the college tuition(学费). He worked for a time until he could borrow money to go to college. In 1890 he went to Simpson College in Iowa. 27 His drawings of plants were so good that his teacher suggested he study botany, which is the science of plants. George went to an agricultural college in Iowa in 1891, where he not only graduated but also taught students.

George continued to study plants. 28 In 1896, he was invited to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He worked there as a professor for 47 years. He also became an important research scientist. He discovered new ways to use plants. 29 These include dyes, plastics, paint, and make-up. He also taught farmers how to grow crops to help the soil, and new ways to farm.

In 1943 George Washington Carver died. 30 There is a national monument to him in Missouri where he grew up. He has had a ship named after him. In 1990 he was admitted to the National Inventors Hall of Fame. The boy who wanted to learn became a great inventor and scientist.

- A. There he studied art and music.
- B. He found about 100 new ways to use peanuts.
- C. He has been honored all over the world for his achievements.
- D. He became very famous for his work.
- E. After graduation, George began working for a law firm.
- F. The schools for black children were far from where George lived.

第五部分：填词补文（第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，并在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

Warmth at Midnight





Canberra winters are extremely cold, and 2014 brought some of our coldest days. One weekday night I walked to the 31 supermarket before it closed at midnight.

As I approached, I noticed a group of six or seven people 32 by the supermarket entrance. Aware of the 33 of late-night walking, I made sure I paid attention. The scene ahead looked unusual.

And unusual it was. Expecting to see a group of 34 troublemakers, I found a weak, well-dressed old man distributing items of food to a group of homeless people. Rather than just feeding them, he was also engaging them in a 35 of warm discussion.

The homeless people were rough-looking and 36 dressed. But they listened to the man 37, not just with gratitude for the food they had been 38. With no charity vehicle in sight, this old man was only representing himself.

After I finished shopping, the group was still there, food 39, but all laughing. If a weak old man can give to others in the 40 cold at midnight, what excuse do we have?

A. dangers	E. freezing	I. poorly
B. local	F. attentively	J. given
C. happy	G. potential	K. consumed
D. reading	H. sitting	L. circle

### 第六部分：完形补文（第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### Keeping Friendship Alive

It's so easy to take good *friends* (friend) for granted. Like a 41 (**comfort**) pair of gloves, old friends wear well. But friendships that suffer from busyness and 42 (**familiar**) can't afford to be neglected too long. They need to be 43 (**renew**) If you want and need to keep true friendship alive and 44 (**health**), please consider and think over a list of the most important qualities. 45 (**Probable**) it will help you to understand why you and your best friend haven't 46 (**call**) up for ages, why you're getting embarrassed while 47 (**be**)



asked “Whom are you 48 (**go**) to have fun with this weekend?” You may neglect your intimate friends from time to time, but if you fail to cultivate these 49 (**virtue**)—loyalty, forgiveness, dedication(奉献), and 50 (**honest**)—you can't expect to keep true friends.

第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。将你的答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

某英文报社正在举办题为“Let's save Water”的征文活动。请就以下要点写一篇英文短文应征。

- 为什么要节约用水
- 我们应如何节约用水





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## 英语(二)试题答案及评分参考

(课程代码 00015)

### 第一部分: 阅读判断(第1~10题, 每题1分, 共10分)

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B  |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. C | 9. A | 10. B |

### 第二部分: 阅读选择(第11~15题, 每题2分, 共10分)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. B | 14. B | 15. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### 第三部分: 概括段落大意和补全句子(第16~25题, 每题1分, 共10分)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. E | 17. F | 18. A | 19. D | 20. C |
| 21. E | 22. D | 23. B | 24. F | 25. C |

### 第四部分: 填句补文(第26~30题, 每题2分, 共10分)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. F | 27. A | 28. D | 29. B | 30. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### 第五部分: 填词补文(第31~40题, 每题1.5分, 共15分)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. B | 32. H | 33. A | 34. G | 35. L |
| 36. I | 37. F | 38. J | 39. K | 40. E |

### 第六部分: 完形补文(第41~50题, 每题1.5分, 共15分)

- |                 |                 |             |             |              |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 41. comfortable | 42. familiarity | 43. renewed | 44. healthy | 45. Probably |
| 46. called      | 47. being       | 48. going   | 49. virtues | 50. honesty  |

【评分参考】本部分无0.5和1分的计分。语法错误或拼写错误均不给分;英、美拼写均可接受;大小写错误不扣分。

### 第七部分: 短文写作(第51题, 30分)

51. 范文(略)

#### 1) 评分原则

本题总分为30分,按5个档次评分。

阅卷人应就总体印象给分,而不是按照语言错误的数量扣分。

评分时,先根据文章的内容要点、篇章结构和语言运用初步确定其所属的档次,然后依照该档次的具体要求酌情增减分数,最后给分。



应避免分数趋中现象,即不能只给中间档次的分数。该给高分时就应给高分(包含满分),该给低分时就应给低分(包含0分)。

拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英式、美式拼写及用法均可接受。

如书写较差难以辨认,以致影响交际,或字数明显少于要求,将分数降低一个档次。

## 2) 评分标准

第一档 25~30分:圆满完成了试题规定的任务。

- 清楚地表达了全部内容要点。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务要求。
- 语言运用较为准确、恰当。

第二档 19~24分:完成了试题规定的任务。

- 清楚地表达了全部或关键内容要点。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的基本要求。
- 语言运用基本正确,虽有小错,但不影响理解。

第三档 13~18分:基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 提及了关键内容要点(可能漏掉了个别内容)。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇满足任务的最低要求。
- 存在一些语言错误,但基本不影响理解。

第四档 7~12分:完成了一部分试题规定的任务。

- 遗漏或未能清楚表达内容要点。
- 语法结构和词汇单调。
- 语言错误较多,部分错误影响理解。

第五档 1~6分:未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显遗漏内容要点。
- 语法结构和词汇极单调。
- 语言错误很多,严重影响理解。

0分:所传达的信息或所用语言太少,无法评价;所写内容与题目要求完全无关。