



2016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。

Being "Cool" in Middle School

1. A new study shows that gentle and quiet kids in middle school will grow up to rule. Or, at least, they'll live healthier and more productive lives than the "cool" kids will.
2. The study looked at 13-year-olds who acted old for their age by having "cool" behavior, such as early romantic relationships. They were seen as "cool" and popular kids. But as they grew up, things changed. The study found that these kids tended to have problems with drugs and relationships by their early 20s. Their behavior was no longer linked with popularity. Instead, they were thought to be less socially skilled by their peers. Besides, the average "cool" kids, by age 22, did more poorly than the average kids in the study. They had a 45 percent greater rate of problems due to drugs and alcohol. They also had a 22 percent greater rate of criminal behavior. The study also found that these kids failed to develop important life skills. They spent so much time trying to seem cool. They didn't develop the skills needed for meaningful friendships.
3. The study followed 86 male and 98 female middle school students for a 10-year period. It has some surprising findings. In particular, the study notes that the so-called "cool" behavior is a predictor (预示) of future problems with drugs and alcohol. In fact, it is a better predictor than drug and alcohol use in middle school. However, one conclusion of the study is welcome. Researchers said that parents shouldn't worry too much if their kids don't seem that popular. If a kid prefers to spend Saturday nights at home watching a movie or reading instead of going out



with friends, that is not a cause for concern. Many "uncool" kids, they said, do much better later on than the popular kids do.

1. Gentle kids are less healthy when they grow up.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. "Cool" kids try to imitate adult behavior.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Romantic relationships seem cool to some teenagers.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. "Uncool" kids are more likely to commit crimes.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. "Cool" kids have better life skills than "uncool" kids.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. "Uncool" kids spend most of their time studying.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. The study followed the students for a decade.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
8. "Cool" kids marry earlier than "uncool" kids.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
9. Parents needn't worry if their kids are "uncool".
A. True B. False C. Not Given
10. "Cool" kids remain popular all their lives.
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。

It is estimated that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today. So it might surprise you to learn that restaurants as we know have only existed for a few centuries. Before 1765, there were no restaurants. There was nowhere in which a server brought you food and drink that you chose from a menu. In fact, there was no menus anywhere.



There were places where travelers could eat centuries before that. The countryside was full of inns that would serve food. And there were bars where one could get a drink. The rich could also eat meals supplied by private cooks. But there was nothing that could be called a "restaurant".

A Frenchman changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups. On his sign, he used the term "restaurant" to describe what he was selling. Soups were considered "restorative", so he called them "restaurants". Finally, people started buying his soups even when not ill. And as time went on, people began to use the term "restaurant" to refer to the place where soup was sold rather than the soup itself. More "restaurants" opened up in France, and people began to buy soups more regularly.

Then, restaurants in Paris began to serve food other than soups. In the 1780s, menus started to appear. By the 1800s, there were many types of restaurants, and the restaurant concept was spread throughout the British Empire.

A slow start gave way to rapid growth. Cities and towns around the world are filled with restaurants today. It is estimated that there are 1.6 million restaurants in Europe. In America, there are nearly a half million restaurants. Today, diners have millions of choices.

11. Before 1765, travelers could have meals at a(n)_____.

- A. bar
- B. inn
- C. restaurant
- D. Centeen

12. The first "restaurant" only served_____.

- A. soups
- B. desserts
- C. drinks
- D. fruits

13. The word "restorative" (Line 3, Para.3) most probably means_____.

- A. having a special flavor
- B. making you happier
- C. having a pleasant smell
- D. making you heathier

14. The restaurant concept started in_____.

- A. America
- B. Britain
- C. Germany
- D. France

15. The best title for this text is_____.

- A. Definition of Restaurant
- B. Importance of Restaurant
- C. Origin of Restaurant
- D. Types of Restaurant



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。

How to Protect the Art of Public Speaking

If you want to become the type of speaker you've always wanted to be, read the following suggestions.

1. You can't go from a nervous speaker to a star speaker overnight. You shouldn't expect to. Give yourself time to get used to a large audience. Start with smaller groups and get as much feedback as you can. Keep on practicing and developing your skills.
2. Be familiar with your speech materials. That doesn't mean memorizing your speech, which can lack enthusiasm and naturalness. Know your key talking points, supporting details and ways to move from one point to the next.
3. Positive energy can be passed. If you're excited and enthusiastic, your audience will be, too. You'll be surprised at the positive cycle that creates: An enthusiastic audience can add even more energy to you. Use hand gestures. When appropriate, smile, smile, smile.
4. Find friendly, interested faces in the audience and speak to them. Look into their eyes. It helps prevent you from staring off into the distance or reading from notes. It also helps make you feel like you are talking in a conversation rather than speaking to a group.
5. When you look great you feel great. That makes you confident. Looking great doesn't mean wearing new clothes. It means wearing clothes and shoes you feel comfortable and appropriate to the setting. You can't go wrong with business suit. Simple is fine, but you should look clean from head to toe.

Task 1

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

- A. Be enthusiastic
- B. Know your materials
- C. Make eye contact
- D. Know your audience
- E. Improve gradually
- F. Dress appropriately



Task 2

21. Feedback helps speakers _____.
22. Memorizing materials may lead to _____.
23. Hand gestures and smiles help create _____.
24. Looking into the eyes of the audience helps _____.
25. Wearing right clothes may _____.

- A. lack of enthusiasm
- B. make you look great
- C. a positive atmosphere
- D. improve their speaking skills
- E. stop you from reading your notes
- F. become a good listener

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。

Remaining Active

Our body is an amazing object, 26 If you are inactive most of the time, your body will quickly become tired when it should be active. But if you are very active, your body will get used to the hard work, and the work will become easier for you to do.

Physical activity can help people remain active and stay healthy. 27 It also helps people sleep better. This is why active student don't complain about being tired. They have a good night's sleep and have the energy to study hard and have fun every day.

Physical activity also makes people look and feel good. Activity burns more calories(卡路里) than just sitting. 28 In addition, regular exercise can make your muscles and bones stronger.

There are many factors to look at when you select a new physical activity. The most important is to choose something you enjoy. If you like jumping rope, that is the activity you should do. 29 In fact, two days of basketball, three days of swimming, and two days of bicycling can be more fun than jogging every day.



30 Some skills will improve with practice while others may always be difficult for you. If you enjoy an activity, feel free to do it. No one cares whether you can do it well or not, and you don't need to care about it either.

Whatever activity you choose, remain active. It can make you physically fit and healthy for life.

- A. But you don't have to do the same thing every day.
- B. Different activities need different skills.
- C. You may prefer to participate in team activities.
- D. It helps the body fight off illness.
- E. The more you ask of it, the more it can do.
- F. It is very important to keep a healthy weight.

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。

Positive Attitude towards Failure

I clearly remember a period during which I felt like a failure. But what I 31 learned was that failing at one thing is not failing at all things. And, in fact, failure is a 32 part of growth. Life is filled with trial and 33. In order to walk the path to 34, you need to make some 35 turns along the way. What I learned was to "fail forward", to 36 each mistake to make myself better. One of the 37 problems people have with failure is that they are too quick to judge isolated 38 in their lives and label them as failures. 39, they need to keep the bigger picture in mind. A successful baseball player doesn't 40 at a mistake he makes and think of failure. He sees it within the context of the bigger picture.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. error | E. necessary | I. Instead |
| B. use | F. situations | J. success |
| C. eventually | G. Firstly | K. greatest |
| D. graceful | H. wrong | L. look |



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。

Self-reliance（自立）

Everyone has heard (hear) the word "self-reliance". Emerson wrote a 41 (**fame**) essay about it. He felt that people should trust in their own 42 (**able**). They should think and act for themselves. Like many such 43 (**term**), this one had no real meaning for me until it was 44 (**demonstrate**) to me in real life.

Last year I met a blind girl 45 (**name**) Gail. She was 46 (**extreme**) slender and weak, but she always insisted on 47 (**find**) her way around the school by herself. When she 48 (**sit**) in a room with several of us, there was sometimes a(n) 49 (**easy**) silence, because we thought she might resent our acting too cheerful and thoughtless in her 50 (**present**). On such occasions, she would say something casual or show us how fast she could write. She never asked for anyone's pity. She truly relied on herself.

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“Watching Movies at Home or in a Cinema”的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

- 你喜欢在家还是在电影院看电影
- 理由是什么



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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. B | 2. A | 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. B | 12. A | 13. D | 14. D | 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. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. F |
| 21. D | 22. A | 23. C | 24. E | 25. B |

第四部分: 填句补文(第26~30题, 每题2分, 共10分)

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

第五部分: 填词补文(第31~40题, 每题1.5分, 共15分)

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

第六部分: 完形补文(第41~50题, 每题1.5分, 共15分)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| 41. famous | 42. ability | 43. terms | 44. demonstrated | 45. named |
| 46. extremely | 47. finding | 48. sat | 49. uneasy | 50. presence |

【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。