



2016年04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。

Red Nose Day

Red Nose Day (RND) is a well-known event in the UK. The aim of the day is to raise money for Comic Relief. This is a charity that helps people in need in Africa and in the UK.

Comic Relief was started in 1985 by Richard Curtis. He wrote the famous films "Four Weddings and a Funeral" and "Notting Hill". Richard started Comic Relief in response to the severe famine in Ethiopia. It's called Red Nose Day as on this day many people buy a plastic red nose to wear!

The money made from selling red noses goes to the charity.

Red Nose Day takes place every two years in the spring. It is now so well established that many people consider it to be an unofficial national holiday.

The slogan for the last RND was "Do Something Funny for Money." The money that was collected was used to help fund projects in such areas as education and mental health.

Money-raising events take place on this day all over the country and many schools participate.

People also donate money by post, in banks, by phone using a credit card and online.

In the evening of Red Nose Day a telethon takes place on the BBC TV channels. This is like a television marathon (马拉松) that shows some of the events of the day and reports how the money raised will be spent. People also upload videos of local charity events onto the Internet.

So, if you are ever in the UK on Red Nose Day, you will know why you find normal people wearing red noses and doing silly things! It's all for a good cause!



According to the Cycle News, many kinds of people enjoy motorcycling. They include black people and white people, businessmen, professionals, and blue-collar workers. Among them, about 55% are businessmen, 3% are in the professions and 9% in government service.

Such information is offered by the Cycle News in the hope of improving the general public's impression of the sport. The public has tended to believe that all motorcyclists are wild and lawless young men.

There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes. A motorcyclist's appearance has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists often look dirty; in fact, they are dirty. On the road, there is little to protect them from mud. For practical reasons, they often dress in old clothing which looks much less respectable than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason, motorcyclists usually wear dark colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they are sometimes suspected of having bad natures.

Probably motorcycles themselves also produce anger and fear. They are noisy, though some trucks are even noisier. But trucks are acceptable because they perform a needed service. Motorcycles, on the other hand, make an uncomfortable noise just to give their riders pleasure. Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.

Yet, as motorcycling becomes more and more common, it will be interesting to see how people in general feel about the sport. Perhaps it will someday become as "respectable" as tennis or golf.

11. According to the text, more and more Americans like _____.

- A. playing tennis
- B. playing golf
- C. Motorcycling
- D. car racing

12. According to the Cycle News, over half of the motorcyclists are _____.

- A. black people
- B. white people
- C. Businessmen
- D. professionals

13. The Cycle News wants to _____.

- A. make motorcyclists lawful citizens
- B. improve the image of motorcycling
- C. persuade people to buy motorcycles
- D. raise the status of blue-collar workers

14. Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because _____.

- A. they want to be respectable
- B. they want to be impressive



- C. the colors look different D. the colors suit their sport
15. Some people dislike the motorcycle because it is _____.
A. Noisy B. heavy
C. Costly D. illegal

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 Forgive, Forget and Let Go

① Forgiving someone does not mean releasing them from an earlier guilt. What if the person who wronged you is not living? What if the person is someone who made you extremely embarrassed during school 20 or 30 years ago? Letting go of emotional pain does not mean that nothing happened; it means that you no longer want to be controlled by it.

② Recognize that forgiveness is not denial. Whatever caused the pain was a real incident. Denying that it happened means it is too painful to work through the emotions. There is no timeline on forgiveness. Some steps take longer to get through, and it is acceptable to set them aside for a period of time. Part of forgiveness is understanding whether or not someone takes responsibility for what happened, and may even show regret.

③ Understand, that not everyone who forgives reconciles with the person who caused the pain. There are relationships that are harmful and even physically dangerous. While it is possible to forgive the past and move beyond it, it may also mean that the person who was involved can no longer play an active role in your life. If a person or situation is not safe, it may be best not to reconcile the relationship now. Work on forgiveness at a time when you are emotionally healthy and physically safe.

④ Make a conscious decision to forgive someone. Even if they never apologize for what happened, determine within yourself that it is fine to proceed without this apology. Apologies should not be asking for forgiveness. Apologies should be offered as an effort of true regret. They should be admitting that taking personal responsibility for the situation is



important. Even without that apology, make up your mind to forgive, forget, and eventually let go.

Task 1

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

- A. Forgiving should be at safe time.
B. Forgiving is not to deny what happened.
C. Forgiving is not to free someone from blame.
D. Forgiving can happen without an apology.
E. Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.

Task 2

20. You may forgive some _____.
21. There is no fixed time _____.
22. Even if you've forgiven someone, _____.
23. Don't rush to forgive those _____.
24. Some people apologize merely _____.
25. If you expect an apology, _____.

- A. you may not become friends
B. to offer forgiveness
C. who are still dangerous to you
D. who wronged you long time ago
E. you may never get rid of emotional pain
F. who only forgive those showing regret
G. for being forgiven

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 处空白，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。

Natural Resources



Throughout history, people have often selected where they want to live based on the natural resources that are available in the area. 26 Some of these resources include water, food sources such as fruits and vegetables, and animals that can be caught or hunted.

A region's natural resources determine the way of life of its people. 27 On the other hand, poor soil will either send people looking for better places, or attract people with other purposes for the land, such as setting up businesses or factories.

28 People who wish to make a living as fishermen can do so by the ocean, but cannot do so in the desert. Desert people have many traditional and unique foods, which cannot be found in the forest. Each area attracts people based on their interests and purposes.

Areas that have rich water resources will naturally have more people. Traditionally, villages, towns and cities built near water have been the most successful. People there are able to use the water resources to meet their daily needs. 29 Places that are hard to reach, such as high mountains or dry deserts, will have fewer people living in them.

30 For too long, people have destroyed natural resources, using up those resources that cannot be easily replaced. On the earth, we are lucky to have many resources that are renewable, such as sun, wind, water, and trees. As more and more focus is placed on the use of renewable resources, it will become easier to protect our planet from further harm.

- A. It is easy to find new resources in nature.
- B. Renewable resources are those that can be replaced easily.
- C. While you may not think of oceans as natural resources, they are.
- D. For example, regions with rich soil can support farming societies.
- E. They can also use the water to help them move goods to other areas
- F. Natural resources are useful to people, and they come from the earth.

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。

Business English Helps



English play an important role in the workplace. When it is used in the correct and proper 31 , it can help to promote a career or a business. Some may 32 or want to study business English 33 they start their careers. Those who are already working have the 34 to see what they can and cannot do 35 in English in their current job.

Business English provides you with valuable skills needed for your work. For example, you will learn 36 to negotiate. Being able to deal with a 37 and knowing how to bargain and 38 an agreement can make a 39 difference to the outcome.

Business English learning encourages professional and efficient communication, and promotes service to customers and business partners, 40 is a great advantage for any business.

A. big	E. reach	I. way
B. need	F. which	J. way
C. what	G. conflict	K. small
D. before	H. effectively	L. opportunity

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。

Silent Listening

If something bad just happened (happen) to your friend, what would you do? Would you mention it to him and say you feel sorry about it? Would you offer support or advice? According to Ruth Clark, such 41 (treat) could mean well, but it might not be what he 42 (real)wants or needs.

Clark asked some college students to imagine some 43 (pleasant). situations, e.g. , a low exam grade or the dad's 44 (lose)of his job. The student were then 45 (ask) how they would like to be treated by a friend who learned of the bad situation from someone else. The results were a little 46 (surprise)Some said they would want and expect their friend to mention the 47 (annoy)situation, but most of the students in the study 48 (respond) that they would like the friend not to do it. The students made the 49 (decide) for themselves



whether to discuss their problem with a friend. So, there is value in being a silent 50 (listen),
around a troubled friend.

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。

某英文报社正在举行题为“Fight against Haze（雾霾）”的征文活动。请你就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

- 雾霾会造成哪些危害
- 我们可以采取哪些应对措施



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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. B 3. C 4. A 5. B
6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. C

第二部分: 阅读选择(第11~15题, 每题2分, 共10分)

11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A

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. C 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. D
21. B 22. A 23. C 24. G 25. E

第四部分: 填句补文(第26~30题, 每题2分, 共10分)

26. F 27. D 28. C 29. E 30. B

第五部分: 填词补文(第31~40题, 每题1.5分, 共15分)

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

第六部分: 完形补文(第41~50题, 每题1.5分, 共15分)

41. treatment 42. really 43. unpleasant 44. loss 45. asked
46. surprising 47. annoying 48. responded 49. decision 50. listener

【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。