



绝密★考试结束前

# 全国 2016 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

## 英语（二） 试题

课程代码：00015

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文列出了 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涂黑。资料来源：[www.zkydt365.com](http://www.zkydt365.com)

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!

1. Red Nose Day is a famous event in Britain.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】A



【解析】根据短文第一段第一句它是一个 **well known event**，非常著名的。

2. Comic Relief aims to help people all over the world.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】B

【解析】根据短文第一段最后一句 **help people in Africa and in UK**。

3. Richard Curtis is a well-known actor and film director.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】C

【解析】文中只讲他的作品，没有讲他特别有名。

4. Many people wear a red nose on Red Nose Day.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】A

【解析】根据短文最后一段。

5. Red Nose Day takes place every year.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】B

【解析】根据第三段 **take place every two years in spring**。每两年举行一次。

6. Red Nose Day has become an official national holiday.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】B

【解析】根据第三段最后一句 **unofficial**。

7. The funnier people look, the more money they collect.



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- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】C

【解析】文中没有提到怎样才能获得更多捐助。

8. People give money to Comic Relief in many ways.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】A

【解析】根据第四段最后一句，人们通过邮局银行，网上捐款。

9. Many schools take part in the money-raising events on Red Nose Day.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】A

【解析】根据第四段倒数第二句，**many schools participate**，很多学校参加。

10. The Red Nose Day telethon has attracted lots of film stars.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not Given

【答案】C

【解析】文中没有提到电影明星参与度。 资料来源：[www.zkydt365.com](http://www.zkydt365.com)

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。

### Those Who Ride on Two Wheels

In the United States there are six million tennis players and twelve million golfers. These figures would not surprise most people. But many would be surprised to learn that twenty million Americans ride motorcycles (摩托车), Few people realize that Motorcycling is fast becoming one of America's most popular sports. 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

【答案】C

【解析】根据短文大意，通篇都在讲 **motorcycling**。

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

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

【答案】C

【解析】根据短文第一段 **55% are businessman**。

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

【答案】B

【解析】根据短文三段第二句 **Cycle News in the hope of improving the general public's**



### impression of the sports.

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

【答案】D

【解析】根据短文第四段因为路上有很多泥，出于实际考虑，他们会穿旧衣服，出于同样的理由，他们会穿深色衣服。

15. Some people dislike the motorcycle because it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. noisy
- B. heavy
- C. costly
- D. illegal

【答案】A

【解析】根据短文倒数第二段 **make uncomfortable noise**，选 A，太吵闹了。

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 16~19 题后所给的 5 个选项中为第 1~4 段每段选择 1 个正确的段落大意；（2）从第 20~25 题后所给的 7 个选项中选择 6 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.

16. Paragraph 1\_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】C

【解析】forgiving someone doesn't not mean releasing them from earlier guilty. 原谅别人不代表他们没有过错。

17. Paragraph 2\_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】B

【解析】根据短文第一句 **forgiveness is not denial.**

18. Paragraph 3\_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】A

【解析】根据第三段 **if a person or a situation is not safe, it may be best not to reconcile the relationship now.**

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.



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- D. Forgiving can happen without an apology.
- E. Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.

【答案】D

【解析】根据第四段第二句 **even if the never apologized for what happened**, 可知, 就算他从没有道过歉, 你也可以原谅他。

20. You may forgive someone \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

【答案】D

【解析】根据短文第一段 **what if the person who wronged you is not living?** 可知你可以原谅曾经无理的对待过你的人。

21. There is no fixed time \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

【答案】B

【解析】根据文中 **there is no timeline for forgiveness** 可知没有固定的可以原谅他人的时间。

22. Even if you've forgiven someone, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

【答案】A



【解析】根据第三段第一句， **not everyone who forgives reconciles with the person who caused the pain.**

23. Don't rush to forgive those \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

【答案】C

【解析】 **if a person or situation is not safe, it may be best to reconcile with them now** 可知，如果现在情况不够安全，还是先不要和好了。

24. Some people apologize merely \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

【答案】G

【解析】道歉是为了什么，根据文中意思，就是为了取得原谅。

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

【答案】E

【解析】根据文章中心思想可知。

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.

26. \_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】F

【解析】根据文章第一段，主要讲的就是 **natural resources**，而且下文具体展开有哪些自然资源，有什么作用。

27. \_\_\_\_\_

- 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.



【答案】D

【解析】空的后面部分说了 **in the other hand, poor soil** 说明前面应该是讲 **rich soil** 的例子。

28. \_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】C

【解析】划线部分候鸟讲的是住在 **fisherman** 捕鱼的人，可知前面是在讲海洋资源。

29. \_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】E

【解析】划线前面部分一直在家人们寻找水资源丰富的地方居住，显然后面跟着的应该是它的好处。

30. \_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

【答案】B

【解析】根据文章最后一段大意可知，主要讲的是可循环资源 **renewable resources**。

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.

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

【答案】I

【解析】以一种什么方式 **in a way**。

32. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. big
  - B. need
  - C. what
  - D. before
  - E. reach
  - F. which
  - G. conflict
  - H. effectively
  - I. way
  - J. how
  - K. small



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L. opportunity

**【答案】B**

**【解析】**首先根据 **or** 可知选一个动词，根据题意，是需要或想要学商务英语。

33. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**【答案】D**

**【解析】**根据题意在什么之前。

34. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**【答案】L**

**【解析】**有机会明白。

35. \_\_\_\_\_



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

**【答案】H**

**【解析】**动词后面加副词，排除其他选项。

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

**【答案】J**

**【解析】**根据题意，意思为怎样去交谈，选 **how**。

37. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. big
  - B. need
  - C. what
  - D. before
  - E. reach



- F. which
- G. conflict
- H. effectively
- I. way
- J. how
- K. small
- L. opportunity

【答案】G

【解析】怎样去处理，后面应该加名词，**conflict** 符合。

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

【答案】E

【解析】**reach an agreement** 达成协议，固定搭配。

39. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. big
  - B. need
  - C. what
  - D. before
  - E. reach
  - F. which
  - G. conflict
  - H. effectively
  - I. way
  - J. how



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- K. small
- L. opportunity

【答案】A

【解析】make a big difference 产生巨大影响，固定搭配。

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

【答案】F

【解析】非限制性定于从句，指代前面整件事，用 which。

#### 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，并在答题卡相应位置上。

#### 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.



41. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **treatment**

【解析】 在句子中作主语，用名词形式。

42. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **really**

【解析】 放在动词前面，用副词。

43. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **unpleasant**

【解析】 根据后面所举例子看，应该是不开心的，否定形式。

44. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **loss**

【解析】 名词形式。

45. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **asked**

【解析】 整篇文章都是过去时。

46. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **surprising**

【解析】 某件事令人惊讶的，用 **ing** 形式，指人用 **surprised**。

47. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **annoying**

【解析】 指物形容词。

48. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **responded**

【解析】 时态一致，过去式。

49. \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 **decision**

【解析】 **make something**, 名词形式。

50. \_\_\_\_\_



**【答案】 listener**

**【解析】**根据题意这里应该是填人物。

第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分） 资料来源：[www.zkydt365.com](http://www.zkydt365.com)

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。

51. 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：1.雾霾会造成哪些危害 2.我们可以采取哪些应对措施

**【答案】**

用总分总格式，先概论整体情况;然后举例哪些危害，措施与危害相对应，最后一句话总结。