

2017 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。

考生答题注意事项:

1. 本卷所有试题必须在答题卡上作答。答在试卷上无效,试卷空白处和背面均可作草稿纸。
2. 在选择题区。必须对应试卷上的题号使用 2B 铅笔将“答题卡”的相应代码涂黑。
3. 在非选择题区。必须注明大、小题号,使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹签字笔作答。
4. 合理安排答题空间,超出答题区域无效。

选择题区

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。

My Writing Teacher

English writing was always easy for me, but that changed on the first day I walked into Mrs. Johnson's class. Before that, I'd heard rumors from former students. They said she was strict and her class was hard to pass. So I was very nervous.

The first time we met, Mrs. Johnson told us her class would be difficult, but she would give us new “tools” and guide us through. She explained that her grading system was different, and that we would not see high scores soon. “Everything you do in class matters,” she said. “As writing is an art, it takes a long time to perfect.”

Mrs. Johnson scared me. I was afraid of what she would say if I asked a question. So in class I kept silent most of the time and couldn't follow her. When I got my first essay back, my grade was terrible. I was annoyed with Mrs. Johnson. I disliked going to her class.

Then I realized I needed to find out what I could do to improve my grade and

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how to use the “tools” in my writing. As I still didn’t dare to talk to Mrs. Johnson in person, I e-mailed her. In this way, she and I worked together to improve my writing. By and by, I could talk to her both online and in person. She walked me through every step to understand how to write an essay. Together we saw improvement in my work.

From this I discovered that asking for help could actually work. Behind everything Mrs. Johnson was saying, she actually cared about me and where I would be in the future. She knocked me down so that I could climb back stronger.

1. I was worried when I was in Mrs. Johnson’s first class.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. Mrs. Johnson used the same grading system as other teachers.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Mrs. Johnson regards writing as an art.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. I was active in class in the beginning.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. Most students enjoyed Mrs. Johnson’s class.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. I got a high score for my first essay.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. Mrs. Johnson preferred to email students.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
8. Mrs. Johnson let me improve my writing by myself.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
9. I finally became a top student in the writing class.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
10. Mrs. Johnson cared about my future.
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。

The Kilt

Whenever people from Scotland live in foreign countries, they are always asked: "Is Scotland that place where men wear skirts?" The short answer is yes, but there is more about the myths of Scottish "skirts."

The "skirt" that Scotsmen (苏格兰男子) sometimes wear is called a kilt. It is part of the traditional dress of Scotland. The kilt is clearly very famous across the world. It seems that everybody has heard of it, and that most people have seen a picture of a man wearing one.

People's knowledge and ideas about Scotsmen wearing these funny kilts come from films and television. Every time people from other countries ask about the kilt, they mention Mel Gibson's film, *Braveheart*. In many countries, there are television programmes about Scotland. These programmes always include information or images of men in kilts.

Of course, in Scotland, you will often see the kilt. The reality is, though, that you will most commonly see it in tourist areas. The main streets and tourist areas of Scotland always have a Scotsman wearing a kilt and all tourist shops in the country sell kilts in different colours.

But kilts are not something that Scottish people see every day. Kilts are for special occasions, such as weddings, funerals and other big and important events. Scotsmen do not put on their kilt just to buy a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread at the local supermarket.

The reason for this may be that kilts are very expensive. When a man wears a kilt, he normally wears it with a special shirt, jacket, socks and shoes. This is obviously not cheap. In fact, an average kilt outfit (全套服装) costs around £500.

11. According to the text, Scotsmen _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. like foreign culture | B. sometimes wear kilts |
| C. enjoy talking about kilts | D. often visit foreign countries |



12. Mel Gibson is probably a _____.
A. painter B. musician C. movie star D. fashion designer
13. In Scotland, kilts are more often seen _____.
A. in tourist shops B. in public schools
C. on the stage D. at local markets
14. People do not wear kilts every day probably because of their _____.
A. funny designs B. dull colours
C. poor quality D. high prices
15. This text is mainly about the _____.
A. history of kilts B. production of kilts
C. myths of kilts D. styles of kilts

非选择题区

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。请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

A Fighting Lady

① Deborah Sampson was born in 1760. There were many children in her family and they were poor. When Deborah was just a young girl, her father left and went off to sea. Being in poor health, her mother could not care for her children. So she sent them to live with different relatives, hoping these people would take care of her children.

② Young Deborah, less than seven years old, had to work for a farmer. On the farm, she learned to ride and hunt. She did housework as well. Life was difficult, but Deborah worked hard and grew strong. The farmer had ten sons, and Deborah helped to take care of them. In the evening, she had the boys talk about their lessons with her. By this she learned what they learned. She also borrowed their school books to read every night. When she was 18, Deborah became a teacher.

③ Soon after she started her new career, the American Revolution began. She wanted to fight for her country, but women could not be soldiers at that time. Deborah had a plan. She was tall for a woman of that time. She made herself a man's suit and secretly practiced walking and talking like a man. Finally, she



joined the army using the name Robert.

④ “Robert” was a brave soldier. He fought with courage in every battle, and other soldiers respected him. They never suspected that their fellow soldier was a woman. Once he caught a fever and had to go to the hospital. There a doctor found out that Robert was actually a woman. Deborah then had to leave the army, but she was not punished. Some people say she even met General George Washington before she left.

⑤ Later, Deborah married a farmer and had three children. She taught in school and gave lectures about her time in the army till retirement. Deborah died at the age of 66. She was a true American hero.

Task 1

16. Paragraph ①:

17. Paragraph ②:

18. Paragraph ③:

19. Paragraph ④:

20. Paragraph ⑤:

A. Deborah's marriage

B. Deborah's life on the farm

C. Deborah's life after leaving the army

D. Deborah's military life

E. Deborah's joining the army

F. Deborah's family background

Task 2

21. Deborah was sent to others' home because _____.

22. Deborah became a teacher by _____.

23. Deborah went into the army by _____.

24. Deborah left the army after _____.

25. Deborah was a hero _____.

A. teaching herself on the farm

B. for her unusual courage

C. a doctor discovered her secret

D. her family couldn't support her

E. dressing and behaving like a man

F. for her excellent teaching



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，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

My Major Problem

Decision-making is something I struggle with. In fact, I'd rather have someone else make decisions for me.

As I sat in a crowded information session (咨询会) at a college last summer, I was again faced with the pressure of making a decision. 26 He then asked each of us to give our intended major. I looked at my mother with panic.

"A major?" I said. "I can't even decide what socks to wear to school!"

I wanted to say I was undecided. But as my turn to speak approached, my confidence decreased. 27 I watched the girl in front of me. She was searching for some obscure (鲜为人知的) major. I realized I couldn't just say undecided. So, when my turn came, I uneasily said, "I want to major in business." I could feel "liar" written all over my face.

28 I felt ashamed. "Why couldn't I have said that?" I thought. The admissions adviser even said that a lot of people are uncertain. That is why students have to decide until the end of the second year.

I have no idea what I want to do with my life. All I know is that I don't want to do anything that involves blood. 29 This isn't really narrowing it down. I've been told many people start college with one major, and graduate with a degree in something totally different.

After my experience at the information session, I've learned not to be afraid of saying I'm "undecided." I know now that I am not the only one uncertain about future studies. I'm still experiencing a "major" problem. 30

- A. Everyone before me had declared a major.
- B. So I've narrowed my list down to anything but medicine.
- C. The admissions officer asked us to introduce ourselves briefly.
- D. In the end, only one brave person said she was undecided.
- E. Admissions advisors help you to make decisions.
- F. However, I'm confident I'll find a solution.



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，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

Choosing Friends

In our daily life, it's nice to have friends. While family is 31 important, friends are a different support system of your choosing. As the 32 goes, "You can't choose your family, but you can choose your friends." Choosing them wisely can 33 your life more exciting and inspiring.

Deciding whom you choose as your friends says as much about you as it does them. You may choose your friends 34 on similar interests. You may choose them because you're opposites of each other and find this interesting. Often, friends become "friends" because they are naturally attracted towards each other due to 35 personalities. Sometimes it's just circumstances that bring two individuals together who then become friends.

Whatever prompts a friendship, developing one is a very 36 experience. This is especially true when, before you know it, a certain 37 turns into a unique lifelong close friendship. Again, it's been said that a person 38 has only a couple of very close friends in their life. Think of whom you 39 as truly close friends. These are those few individuals you can 40 and share deep thoughts and concerns with.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. saying | E. trust | I. speech |
| B. make | F. relied | J. rewarding |
| C. normally | G. consider | K. based |
| D. similar | H. relationship | L. extremely |



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。

Bats

Many people think bats look frightening (frighten). But research has 41 (show) us that bats are kind animals. The way they live 42 (provide) a great deal of help to humans and other 43 (live) things.

Bats are gentle and loving. Mother bats sleep with their wings around their 44 (baby) to protect them, and will move them to 45 (safe) if they seem to be 46 (threaten) in any way. Just like other animals, adult bats help their children find 47 (suit) food to eat.

Bats are 48 (help), too. Some bats eat insects. Just one brown bat can eat 49 (near) 600 insects in one hour! Besides, many species are even dependent on bats for their 50 (survive). Therefore, bats are really friendly animals!

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。

51.

某英文报社正在举办题为“Exercise Every Day”的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

- 坚持锻炼有哪些好处
- 你能否坚持每天锻炼



绝密★启用前

2017 年 10 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

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

第二部分：阅读选择（第 11～15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

11. B 12. C 13. A 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. F 17. B 18. E 19. D 20. C
21. D 22. A 23. E 24. C 25. B

第四部分：填句补文（第 26～30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

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

第五部分：填词补文（第 31～40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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

第六部分：完形补文（第 41～50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

41. shown/showed 42. provides 43. living 44. babies
45. safety 46. threatened 47. suitable 48. helpful
49. nearly 50. survival

【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）

英语（二）试题答案及评分参考 第 1 页（共 2 页）



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。

英语（二）试题答案及评分参考 第 2 页（共 2 页）

