

2023 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

英语(二) 试题

课程代码:00015

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

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。在答题纸相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

Why Dogs Bury Their Favorite Bones

You may find it crazy that your dog buries his favorite bone or chew toy, only to dig it up a day or two later, but there is actually a reason behind it—it is simply in their nature. For thousands of years, dogs have buried their bones. The practice itself started long before dogs were even pets when they had to bury bones to survive.

When dogs lived in the wild, sometimes food was scarce. If they were able to find food, dogs became very protective of it. Sometimes they would have more bones than they could eat for one meal. To keep other dogs and animals from stealing their bones, dogs would bury them in the ground. When it was time for the next meal, they would dig up their bones and enjoy them again. This would continue until the bones were gone.

Even though most dogs have plenty of food to eat today, their instincts still tell them to bury their bones and favorite toys. They do this to keep other dogs and animals from stealing them, just like their ancestors did. Some dogs keep at least two bones buried at once. When they want to dig up one, they will bury one more. This may leave a backyard full of holes and bones.

How do dogs decide where to bury their bones? A dog cannot bury a bone just anywhere. He must first find the perfect spot. This involves using his nose to find a spot that is free from other dogs and animals. Often it is near a tree or a large rock, but it could be anywhere in the yard. Once the dog finds the perfect spot, he uses his front paws to dig a hole, drops the bone in and covers up the hole to protect his treasure.

1. Dogs bury their favorite bones or chew toys by nature.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. Dogs started to bury their bones when they became pets.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Dogs in the wild occasionally had enough food.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. Dogs would bury their extra food for their babies.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. Animals would start a fierce fight over food in ancient times.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. Some dogs tend to store up more than one bone at the same time.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. The backyard of a dog owner may be full of holes dug by his dog.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
8. Dogs often bury their bones far away from trees.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
9. Dogs use their paws to find spots for burying bones.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
10. Dogs bury more bones than chew toys.
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，并在答题纸相应位置上将该项涂黑。

Public Wi-Fi Users Neglect Safety

A recent survey shows that 25% of Internet users have done online banking through public Wi-Fi in the last three months. It also shows that 27% have bought a product or service with a credit card this way.

Experts worry that hackers (黑客) will take advantage of these practices. Doug Shadel said that hackers usually attack in two ways. They may create Wi-Fi hotspots that have the same name of the ones you trust, such as a hotel or a coffee shop. They may also provide a stronger Wi-Fi signal to get between you and the safe hotspot. In either case, the hackers can see your email, credit card information, user names and passwords.

Sometimes hackers just set up their electronic traps near a business where people enjoy the free Wi-Fi. "In most cases they are after your personal information," Shadel said. "If you use the same user name and password for many accounts, they can get into them all. It's possible for any hacker to do it. The software to hack into a Wi-Fi network is available at little or no cost."

"It's difficult for people to know if a Wi-Fi network is safe," Shadel said. "So you should just think they are not. Any shared Internet access, free or paid, carries the same level of risk. It is safe only when you or someone you trust directly controls it."

Shadel sometimes checks email through public Wi-Fi. But he never does any banking that way. In an unfamiliar place, he uses a Virtual Private Network (VPN). "This service creates a passage between your device and a safe place on the Internet," he said.

11. A recent survey finds that 25% of Internet users use public Wi-Fi to _____.
- A. do banking B. buy things C. provide service D. play cards
12. The phrase "take advantage of" (Para. 2) can best be replaced by "_____".
- A. adjust to B. benefit from C. lead to D. result from
13. According to Shadel, any hacker can _____.
- A. create different passwords B. open an electronic account
C. steal people's information D. write software for businesses

14. For the sake of safety, Internet users are advised to _____.
- A. test shared Internet access B. rely on paid Internet access
C. look for free Internet access D. avoid shared Internet access
15. Shadel uses public Wi-Fi to _____.
- A. learn about VPN B. deal with his emails
C. keep his account safe D. handle financial matters

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 个正确的段落大意；（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。在答题纸相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

I Use Every Second Before I Go to Work

① I wake up at 6 a.m. every day. The first thing I do when I wake up is grab my smartphone and take it to the bathroom with me, where I start my day by consuming quite a lot of information. I go to some websites, but the main site that I focus on during this time is Nuzzel, a collector of headlines and links. I recommend everyone look into it if they feel they don't have time to properly focus on every website individually.

② After visiting those sites, I head to Twitter, my No.1 outlet for communication with the public. Twitter is becoming a listening platform. There is such a volume of information on the platform that you need pay attention to. So I spend a great amount of my morning responding to people and starting conversations.

③ After all this comes my workout (锻炼) with my trainer. I usually work out for about 45 minutes. The specific workout routine varies depending on the day of the week, what I ate, and how much I've been traveling.

④ After the workout, I head back home to get my children ready for school. I say bye to them and give them each a kiss before they leave. Then, I'm off to my office, often before 9 a.m.

⑤ In the car to my office, I call my mom, dad or sister. I talk to them just to learn what they're up to. I really value those small moments. By the time I step into my office, so much is going through my head. My day starts the minute I open my eyes.

Task 1

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

- A. I do some morning exercise.
B. I phone my parents or sister.
C. I prepare my kids for school.
D. I communicate with others online.
E. I help my kids with their homework.
F. I visit websites to get information.

Task 2

21. Nuzzle helps me _____.
22. On Twitter I am able _____.
23. There are several factors that _____.
24. Before my kids go to school, I _____.
25. I call my parents _____.

- A. to listen to others
B. step into my office
C. kiss them goodbye
D. affect my workout routine
E. to learn how they are doing
F. to surf the Internet efficiently

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，并在答题纸相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

Banning Mobile Phones at School

It is a question that keeps some parents awake at night. Should children be allowed to take mobile phones to school? 26 For parents who want their children to do well at school, it is no.

Banning mobile phones at school is effective. According to a UK study, after schools banned mobile phones, the test scores of students improved by 6.4%. The findings will influence the debate about children and mobile phones. In the UK, more than 90% of teenagers own a mobile phone; in the US, 75% have one. The popular mobile phone is a problem in the eye of teachers. 27 In a 2001 survey, no school banned mobiles. By 2007, this had risen to 50%. By 2012, 98% of schools had taken action. Some did not allow phones. The others required them to be handed in at the beginning of the day.

28 New York City has lifted a 10-year ban on phones at school. It says that lifting the ban will promote equality. "This view is wrong," the researchers of the UK study write. "We found that the ban led to improvements in test scores among students. Low-achieving students gained the most. 29 Allowing phones into schools will harm the lowest-achieving students the most."

The UK study was carried out at Birmingham, London, Leicester and Manchester schools before and after bans were introduced. "Technology is commonly viewed as increasing efficiency," the researchers write. "Modern technology is used in the classroom to improve student performance. 30 Some students will pay no attention to their class."

- A. They are worried about the trend.
- B. The mobile phone is a good example.
- C. However, there are potential problems.
- D. Now researchers say that they have an answer.
- E. Therefore, lifting the ban may in fact lead to the opposite.
- F. However, some schools are starting to allow limited use of mobile phones.

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，并在答题纸相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

Failing Forward

There are several key abilities that allow successful people to fail forward instead of taking each setback personally. First, successful people don't blame themselves when they fail. They take 31 for each setback, but they don't take the failure personally. Second, successful people don't 32 themselves by individual failures. They 33 that each setback is a small 34 of the whole. Third, achievers are 35 to vary their approaches to problems. That's important in every walk of life. If one 36 doesn't work for you, if it brings repeated failures, 37 try something else. To fail forward, you must do what works for you, not 38 what works for other people. Finally, successful people are 39. They don't let one error keep them down. They learn from their mistakes and 40 on.

A. lucky

B. move

C. responsibility

D. then

E. necessarily

F. part

G. tough

H. willing

I. approach

J. recognize

K. easily

L. define

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

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,并将答案写在答题纸相应的位置上。

Achieving Success in a Presentation

The success of a presentation (present) is leaving your audience with something of value. What do they get from 41 (spend) time listening to your presentation? Many people think that they need to be brilliant to present well. They think that they need to be smart, witty and 42 (charm) before they start to write a speech. Those qualities can come 43 (natural), but most often, they come as a result of the passion and knowledge of the 44 (speak).

One of the vital factors in having an 45 (effect) presentation is serving the needs of your audience. Caring for your audience's needs 46 (require) no perfection. You can make 47 (mistake) and it's going to be OK. The 48 (equip) can fail and it's still going to be OK. You don't have to use humor to be a 49 (win). With that in mind, the real point is more like being successful at 50 (reach) your audience.

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纸相应的位置上。

51.

假设你刚找到一份满意的工作。请给你的美国朋友 Tom 写一封英文电子邮件,分享你的喜悦,内容包括:

- 你找了一份什么工作
- 你为什么喜欢这份工作

请以 Li Ke 署名。

2023年4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. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. B | 9. B | 10. C |

第二部分：阅读选择（第11~15题，每题2分，共10分）

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

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

第四部分：填句补文（第26~30题，每题2分，共10分）

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

第五部分：填词补文（第31~40题，每题1.5分，共15分）

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

第六部分：完形补文（第41~50题，每题1.5分，共15分）

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. spending | 42. charming | 43. naturally | 44. speaker |
| 45. effective | 46. requires | 47. mistakes | 48. equipment |
| 49. winner | 50. reaching | | |

【评分参考】本部分无0.5分和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。