

2022年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(二)

(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。

Famous Brands

Why do we always buy certain shoes or clothes that have a famous brand? Why do we have to copy other people? The people we often admire the most are those who have their own styles. They don't want to copy someone else's.

Big companies give free products to famous people, such as sportsmen and movie stars. They intend to get people like you to buy their products. When you spend a lot of money on an expensive pair of shoes, they may not suit you. You might enjoy more if you buy something else at the same price! Besides the brand, you may want to know why they are asking that price. The brand may sometimes have nothing to do with the quality of the product.

It can be of bad quality and badly made. This makes you think why it has the designer's name on it. It's very important for designers to use their creative talent to make something beautiful. But today the making of money has become more important. So they just copy other products and their standards fall.

Creative products should be available to people at a reasonable price. In this way, big companies wouldn't be able to dominate (控制) the market and encourage people to spend too

much money on their products.

They are dominating the market by telling us what to buy. If you go into a toy shop or children's clothes shop, you'll find the whole section for girls is almost all pink. Because of the domination of big companies, the original arts and crafts are beginning to die out. It would be a real shame if these arts and crafts were to disappear.

1. We like the people with their own styles.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
2. Big companies give famous people free products to attract buyers.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
3. Expensive products often suit people better.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
4. Famous brand products are of better quality.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
5. Creativity is important in making good products.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
6. Famous designers work overtime.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
7. Young people like creative products.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
8. Big companies price their products reasonably.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
9. Mothers prefer to shop for children's clothes.  
A. True                              B. False                              C. Not Given
10. The domination of big companies does harm to creativity.  
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。

**Self-esteem (自尊) and Body Image**

Self-esteem is all about what people think of themselves. It is important because feeling good about yourself can affect how you act. People who have high self-esteem will make friends easily. They are more in control of their behavior, and will enjoy life more.

Some teenagers struggle with their self-esteem when they grow into adults because the body goes through many changes. Along with the changes comes a natural desire to feel accepted. What's more, they can't help but compare themselves with others. They may compare themselves with the people around them or with actors and other famous people they see on TV, in movies, or in magazines.

The physical changes can affect how both girls and boys feel about themselves. Some girls may feel uncomfortable about their growing bodies. Others may wish that they were developing faster. Girls may feel like being thin but boys may feel like they don't look big enough.

It's not just body development that affects self-esteem. Many other factors can affect a person's body image too. Family life, for example, can sometimes influence self-esteem. Some parents spend more time criticizing their kids and the way they look than praising them. This can reduce kids' ability to develop good self-esteem. Also their classmates and peers may *tease* them about the way they look. These sometimes can affect their self-esteem.

If there are things about yourself that you want to change and you can change, do this by making goals for yourself. If there are things that you can't change, recognize that your body is your own. It's no one's business but your own what your body is like. Actually, to be happy with yourself, all you need to do is to change the way you see your body.

11. People with high self-esteem often \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. control others' behavior                      B. think highly of others  
C. have lots of friends                              D. work very hard
12. Some teenagers struggle with their self-esteem because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their teachers don't like them                      B. their bodies have changed a lot  
C. they cannot accept famous people                      D. they need more time to watch TV

13. The word "tease" (Line 5, Para. 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. laugh at                      B. talk about                      C. argue with                      D. look at
14. To help kids develop good self-esteem, parents should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. compare them with others                      B. make goals for them  
C. criticize their peers                              D. praise them
15. To be happy with yourself, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do business                                      B. love your body  
C. find new friends                                      D. change your behavior

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。

**Helping Children Cope with Stress**

- ① To adults, childhood can seem to be happy and free from worries. But children still experience stress. Things like school and their social life can sometimes create pressures that are too difficult for them to deal with. While they may not talk about their troubles, they do want their parents to reach out and help them.
- ② Children deal with stress in both healthy and unhealthy ways. As a parent, you can't protect your children from stress, but you can help them develop healthy ways to cope with stress and solve everyday problems. By doing so, you not only help your children handle their current stresses, but also prepare them to deal with future stresses. Here are a few tips for you.
- ③ When you notice that something is upsetting your child, you need to tell your child about it. If you can, name the feeling you think your child is experiencing. This shouldn't sound like blame. It's just a casual observation, and you're interested in hearing more about your child's concern. Be sympathetic and show that you care and want to understand.
- ④ Also ask your child to tell you what's wrong. Listen attentively and calmly—with interest, patience, openness, and caring. Don't hurry to make judgements. Do not blame or criticize your child for what he or she has done. The idea is to listen to your child's concerns and feelings. Try to get the whole story by patiently asking questions. Take your time. And let your child take his or her time, too.

⑤ Remember to be patient. As a parent, it hurts to see your child unhappy or stressed. But you should not try to solve every problem for your child. Instead, try to help your child grow into a good problem-solver—a child who knows how to deal with life's ups and downs, express feelings in words, calm down when needed, and never give in to difficulties.

**Task 1**

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

- A. Help your child deal with stress
- B. Show your concern and care
- C. Be patient with your child
- D. Stories help children
- E. Listen to your child
- F. Children have stress

**Task 2**

- 21. Children can meet pressures \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22. Parents can help their children cope with stress \_\_\_\_\_.
- 23. Talk to your child when he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 24. Don't blame your child for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 25. Parents should teach their children \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in trouble
- B. in healthy ways
- C. to forget their problems
- D. what he/she has done
- E. from school and their social life
- F. to solve problems themselves

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。

**The Coyote (丛林狼)**

The coyote is a relative of the dog and the wolf. Like its relatives, it mostly feeds on other animals. It will, however, eat a wide variety of foods, including insects, fruits and vegetables.

Coyotes are found throughout most of North America, from Mexico and Central America to Canada and Alaska. The color of its coat depends on where it lives. 26

Like the wolf, coyotes live in groups, or packs. The coyote pack is usually smaller than a wolf pack. 27 The pack will often divide into pairs to hunt. Female coyotes give birth to baby coyotes once a year. Over half of the babies will die before they reach adulthood. Male babies usually leave the pack to find their own territory. 28

Wolves and coyotes compete for the same animals for food. Since the coyote is smaller than the wolf, wolves will usually drive the coyote out of any shared living areas.

The coyote adapts easily to new areas. Unlike the wolf, the coyote's living area increased when more and more people settled across North America. 29 Once the New England settlers eliminated wolves, the coyote moved in. Scientists who have studied the coyote believe it is better than the wolf at living in human areas.

30 They find enough supply of food in these areas, since coyotes are willing to eat garbage, rodents (such as rabbits and mice) and even small pets. Scientists estimate that as many as 2,000 coyotes may be living in the Chicago area.

- A. Female babies stay with the parent's pack.
- B. The coyote is not an endangered species.
- C. Coyotes are now found in most large cities.
- D. All members of the pack are usually related.
- E. Mountain coyotes are darker than those living in the desert.
- F. For example, the coyote was not native to New England.

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。

**Slavery in the United States**

In most parts of the United States in the early 1800s, blacks had no rights at all. They did not have the right to vote. It was against the 31 for them to go to school with whites. In some states, it was even 32 for them to learn to read and write. Free people had the right to come and go as they 33, but slaves had to have a pass, or paper, from their 34 in order to leave the master's land. Slaves were often 35 from their families when they were sold. They had to work very 36 hours, but were not paid. If they did not do as they were told, they could be beaten. If they tried to escape, they were hunted down with dogs, and could be tortured or even 37 when caught.

Until about 1800, there were slaves in 38 every state in the United States. But slaves were not a big part of the Northern way of 39. Northern factories hired workers and did not use slaves. By 1850, all Northern states had made slavery illegal.

In the Southern states, however, most of the field workers were slaves; one out of every four families 40 slaves. These people were often rich and had large farms.

- |              |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. seldom    | E. killed | I. long   |
| B. master    | F. life   | J. almost |
| C. separated | G. owned  | K. liked  |
| D. illegal   | H. law    | L. played |

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。

**Rubbish: Easy to Produce, but Hard to Get Rid of**

We produce a lot of rubbish. There is no question about it. The amount of rubbish we throw away is *surprising* (**surprise**). Scientists report that Americans produce about five 41 (**pound**) of rubbish per person—every day. Forty years ago, each person 42 (**produce**) only half of it each day. There are 43 (**near**) 300 million people in the US. You do the math. How much rubbish do we produce every day?

In 44 (**add**) to the amount of rubbish we produce, how we get rid of it is another problem. The plastic bags that we place outside of our homes need to be 45 (**carry**) away every week. These bags are not 46 (**friend**) to the environment at all.

Nobody is sure how long a plastic bag takes to totally break down, because we've only been 47 (**use**) plastic as a business for about 90 years. It is 48 (**believe**), however, that it may take 100 years for a plastic bag to completely break down. I am sure that you will feel 49 (**happy**) to think that a plastic bag can live longer than the 50 (**major**) of people on earth.

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.

假设你的外国朋友 John 想学习汉语，征求你的意见。请给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

- 支持他学汉语；
- 给出学习建议。

请以 Li Ke 署名。