

## 2020 上半年高等教育自学考试

### 《英语二》真题解析

(网络版)

第一部分:阅读判断(第 1-10 题,每题 1 分,共 10 分)

参考答案: CBBAA CACAC

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。

#### Bicycle Commuting

I may not be a movie star, best selling author, or millionaire when I grow up, but one thing I will be known for, at least locally, is commuting by bicycle. It's sad to see how few people do even though many could. Lots of people eagerly campaign for the reduction of greenhouse gases, but by driving cars, they're still contributing to the problem.

You might be picturing me as an extreme environmentalist (环保主义者), but I'm not one of those teenagers who wear shirts that say "Help save the world: Recycle." Actually, my interest in exercise, health, and fitness led me to cycling.

Cycling can help you lose weight, improve your health, and prevent many diseases. Cycling also carries a relatively low chance of injury.

While being good for your body, bicycle commuting is also a great way to cut greenhouse gases. Many environmentalists recycle, plant trees, and

drive hybrid cars (混合动力汽车), but bicycle commuting could be even more effective than all of those combined. You could cut down the amount of greenhouse gases just by commuting by bicycle a few times a week.

Bicycle commuting saves money too. When you buy your bicycle and the things that usually go with it. You might be shocked by the cost. But if you think about the increasingly high gas prices, you will know for sure that you can save a significant amount each year by not driving a car.

You might think that you don't have time for bicycle commuting. Actually, you probably do. You could cut back on your TV time and pick up this activity. It helps you care for the environment, save money, and most importantly get fit.

1. I will write a best-selling book on cycling. ( )

A: True    B: False    C: Not Given

2. Many local people commute by bicycle. ( )

A: True    B: False    C: Not Given

3. I am devoted to environmental protection. ( )

A: True    B: False    C: Not Given

4. I started cycling to improve my health. ( )

A: True    B: False    C: Not Given

5. People are less likely to get injured while cycling. ( )

A: True    B: False    C: Not Given

6. People drive to work for convenience. ( )

A: True    B: False    C: Not Given

7. Bicycle commuting could be more effective in reducing greenhouse

gases. ( )

A: True B: False C: NotGiven

8. People are in a good mood while cycling. ( )

A: True B: False C: NotGiven

9. Gas prices keep going up. ( )

A: True B: False C: NotGiven

10. Bikes are inexpensive to most people. ( )

A: True B: False C: NotGiven

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11—15 题，共 10 分）**

参考答案： DDCCB

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。

### Spilt (打翻的)Milk

I recently heard a story about a famous scientist who had made several very important medical achievements. He was asked why he was so much more creative than the average person.

He responded that it all came from an experience when he was about two. He had been trying to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator when he lost his grip (紧握) and it fell, spilling (打翻) the milk all over the floor.

When his mother came into the kitchen, instead of yelling at him, or punishing him, she said, "Robert, what a wonderful mess you have made! Well, the damage has already been done. Would you like to play in the milk for a few minutes before we clean it up?"

Indeed, he did. After a few minutes, his mother said, "Rober, whenever you make a mess like this, eventually you have to clean it up. So, how would you like to do that? We could use a sponge (海绵) or a towel. Which do you prefer?" He chose the sponge and together they cleaned up the spilt milk.

His mother then said, "You know, what we have here is a failed experiment in how to effectively carry a big milk bottle with two tiny hands. Let's go out in the back yard and fill the bottle with water and see if you can discover away to carry it without dropping it." The little boy learned that if he grasped the bottle at the top near the lip with both hands, he could carry it without dropping it.

The scientist remarked that it was then that he knew he didn't need to be afraid to make mistakes. Instead, mistakes were just opportunities for learning something new, which is, after all, what scientific experiments are all about. Even if the "experiment" doesn't work, we usually learn something valuable from it.

11. This story is about a scientist who \_\_\_\_\_
- A. was extraordinary when he was young
  - B. became well-known after an interview
  - C. was smarter than the average person
  - D. achieved great success in the medical field
12. He got the milk spilt all over the kitchen floor because he
- A. dropped the bottle
  - B. was naughty
  - C. slipped and fell
  - D. was weak
13. After, seeing the spilt milk, his mother \_\_\_\_\_
- A. shouted at him
  - B. cleaned the floor herself
  - C. encouraged him to play in the milk
  - D. forced him to clean the kitchen
14. The mother and the son went out in the back yard to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. fill the bottle with milk
  - B. clean the bottle
  - C. find a way to carry the bottle

D. search for a new bottle

15. According to the text, mistakes give us chances to \_\_\_\_\_

A. know the truth

B. learn something new

C. do some experiments

D. teach a child a lesson

**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）**

参考答案： ADCFE ADFBE

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。

### Volunteers

①Volunteers are people who work without being paid. They do the work because they want to. We need volunteers because there are many things that need to be done in society which the Government can't afford to pay for.

②Volunteers are motivated by a desire to help others and to make the world a better place. Statistics suggest that more than one million people do voluntary work in New Zealand. Some volunteers do the kind of work that they are particularly interested in, but perhaps haven't had the chance to do during their working lives. Others make use of their professional skills and experience.

③Volunteers contribute to society in a number of ways. For example, some give their time to help preserve the natural environment. While there are government-run projects to maintain national parks and forests, the projects would not succeed without volunteers. Some environmental organizations rely solely on voluntary labor.

④“Meals on Wheels” is a voluntary organization run by the Red Cross. It delivers meals to elderly people who are unable to cook for themselves. Every year volunteer drivers deliver a million meals. This enables elderly people to remain in their own homes.

⑤Volunteer Service Abroad was started in 1962. It sends volunteers to poor countries. To be a volunteer you should be between the ages of 25 and 77, of good health and have a skill or ability that is requested by the country. Volunteers spend two years helping the local people improve their lives. Two years is a long time, but when they return, many volunteers say: It was the best two years of my life.

### Task1

16. Paragraph ①:

17. Paragraph ②:

18. Paragraph ③:

19. Paragraph④:

20. Paragraph ⑤:

A. Definition of volunteers

B. How volunteers are organized

C. How volunteers contribute to society

D. Why people want to be volunteers

E. An organization sending volunteers abroad

F. An organization delivering meals to the elderly .



Task2

21. People do voluntary work because they want to
  22. Some volunteers help others by
  23. Some organizations rely on volunteers to help
  24. The elderly can have their meals delivered without
  25. Many volunteers returning from poor countries
- A. help others
  - B. leaving their homes
  - C. cooking for the elderly .
  - D. using their professional skills
  - E. find their experience rewarding
  - F. preserve the natural environment

第四部分：填句补文(第 26~30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

参考答案： AFD BE

下面的短文有 5 处空自，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，请将正确选项的字母写在答题卡上。

26. The average doctor's appointment lasts 15 minutes or less. \_\_\_\_\_.  
That doesn't leave much time for chatting about the weather or your mood.

答案 A: No wonder you feel rushed.

27. What you don't realize—but what I see very clearly as a doctor—is that what the patient says is more important than ever. \_\_\_\_\_. They can also make it much harder for me to figure out what's wrong with you.

答案 F: In fact, your descriptions can help me give you great care.

28. Medical schools teach a specific way to conduct an office visit. Part one is the complaint. \_\_\_\_\_. Part two is the physical exam.

答案 D: It is also called the description of your problem.

29. \_\_\_\_\_. Even though I've been a doctor for many years, I tend to be a little nervous when I'm the one sitting on the exam table.

答案 B: Of course, that's easier said than done.

30. If I haven't prepared, I lose track of the details I intended to share. \_\_\_\_\_. When the doctor asks you questions, you can be more specific, and the diagnosis and treatment will be more accurate.

答案 E: So I take a few minutes to write down some crucial details.

### 第五部分：填词补文(第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

参考答案： LCEJBKHDFI

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，请将正确选项的字母写在答题卡上。

Both require a great deal of work, **31L:especially** as they grow and as the seasons **32C:change**.

As summer days lengthen, your plants become **33E:dependent** on you, much like your children depend on you for food and drink. Like a **34J:thirsty**

child asking for drink of water, your plants do the same.

You miht also find you have to **35B:clean** the space around your plants, much like you pick up toys and clothes that have been thrown in your kid's room.

To keep children healthy, parents protect their children against disease with **36K:medicine**, and gardeners do the same with insect repellent.

To nourish them, parents **37H:give** children vitamins, and gardeners use fertilizer, as both promote healthy growth.

While plants die or become **38D:inactive** during winter, children **39F:still** maintain an important role in the family, and parents will find their **40I:responsibility** does not come to an end.

**第六部分：完形补文(第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分)**

参考答案：①planets ②finally ③jealousy ④warmth ⑤fighting  
⑥possession ⑦treated ⑧less ⑨paying ⑩friendlier

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。

The reason Earth differs (differ) from all the other **41. planets (planet)** in the universe is because of you and me. At first, we were living in caves, then came the ice age, then the meltdown, and **42. finally (final)**, what we are today. We and Earth as a whole have changed so much. The only thing

that hasn't changed is our greed and **43. jealousy(jealous)**.

While we were in caves, we fought for food. While we were living on the ice, we fought for **44. warmth(warm)**, clothing, and food. Now, we are **45. fighting(fight)** over land. Why do we fight for land that was never in our **46. possession(possess)**? Wars, big or small, take place every day. Earth is a single nation. All the land masses on it belong to the planet, not to us. Everyone is the same, regardless of race, gender, or religion. We all deserve to be **47. treated(treat)** equally. We are all also unique, but that doesn't make us any **48. less(little)** human than the next person.

If we can start by **49. paying(pay)** a compliment to a different person each day, our world will be **50. friendlier(friendly)** to live in. If we at least help one person in need and let room for love to grow in our hearts, the world will be a better place.

### 第七题：短文写作(第 51 题， 30 分)

请根据所提供的材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务，将你的答案写作答题卡相应的位置上。

某英文报社会正在举办题为“Spring Is Coming”的征文活动，请你根据下述写作提示提供一篇英文短文应征。

- 简要描写春天的景象
- 介绍人民在春天里的各种活动

参照范文：

## Spring Is Coming

There are four seasons in my hometown. I prefer spring rather than others, as there are beautiful flowers. And I do a lot of sports in spring, such as running, swimming, and cycling.

When I was little, I did not like spring because it was humid. My mum taught me to ride a bike in spring. After I grew up, I learnt to ride a bike by myself. Shortly afterwards, I am used to cycling in spring. Till now, it turns into my favorite. It is not only interesting, but also good for our health.

I hope that everyone can enjoy the fun of cycling in spring, which is really helpful for our lives.

### 参考答案及解析（仅供参考）

#### 第一部分 阅读判断

1. 答案：C

解析：通过题干中的 best-selling book、以及题目顺序是第一题，可以一瞬间定位答案就在文章开头—I may not be a movie star, best-selling author, or millionaire when I grow up... 通过定位到这句话了解到作者说“我可能不会是畅销书作者（也就是说我并不是 0%的可能性成为畅销书作者）”，题干说的是“我将会写一本关于骑车的畅销书”，这两件事完全没有关系！我未来是畅销书作者也好，不是也好，和我“写一本关于骑车的书”有任何对立或者支持的关系么？没有啊。。。

2. 答案：B

解析：通过原文 “It’s sad to see how few people do” 可以判断出没啥人骑车上下班，和题干完全相反；题干里的 local 范围小，而原文没提 local，说明原文说的是全世界范围都少！

3. 答案：B

解析：原文第二段提到我不是极端环保主义者，且，我只是对健身、锻炼、健康有兴趣罢了，所以我没有“投身于环境保护”。

4. 答案：A

解析：同样地，第二段 “my interest in exercise, health, and fitness led me to cycling” 可以得出结论，健康方面的原因导致我开始骑车，和题干一样～

5. 答案：A

解析：第二段看完，第 5 题肯定往下继续找，很容易在第三段最后找到和 injure（受伤）有关的词，low chance of injury 表达受伤的概率低，和题干意思一样～

6. 答案：C

解析：这一题，比较难，因为骑车上下班方便是我们的“常识”，且文章里很难定位到相关句子；但是文章当中并没有提到方便二字，只说了骑车对身体好、对减少温室气体好以及对钱包好；至于定位，之前教过，定位不到句子的时候先看下一题，下一题和上一题中间的部分（当然这一题特殊，压根没出现相关句子就到下一题的句子了）就是这一题的大致范围，明显这个范围内没提“方便”。

7. 答案：A

解析：第四段第二句，大长句子，中间的 but 后边提到骑车比其他减少排放的方式加起来“更有效”，和题干一样。

8. 答案：C

解析：压根没提到情绪哈，还是因为文章只提到了身体好、温室效应、钱包，

没说人的心情。

9. 答案: A

解析: 第五段中间提到了 gas prices, increasingly 叫“不断增长地”可以得出油价确实一直涨。

10. 答案: C

解析: 题干说到了“便宜”, 那么就找和前相关的内容, 还是第五段, 一开始就提到了“买一辆自行车和配件的价格可能会让你吃惊”说明这玩意“比想象中的贵”, 但是就应该选 B 了么??? 并不! 因为“比想象的贵”和“对于大部分人来说贵不贵”是两码事。。。比如你去买大米, 你以为 1 块钱一斤, 其实 2 块钱一斤, 那么对于大部分人来说大米就贵了么? 完全不是一回事啊

## 第二部分一阅读选择

11. 答案: D

解析: 容易选成 C, 理解, 因为文章上来第二句就说了“*He was asked why he was so much more creative than the average person.*”但是: 1. 答案的出处应该与题干吻合, 也就是应该从“*a scientist who...*”这样的句子中找出来; 2. *creative* 和 *smart* 不是一回事。。。所以答案应该从第一句“*I recently heard a story about a famous scientist who had made several very important medical achievements.*”这句话中找匹配选项, 而 *important*、*medical*、*achievement* 这三个词分别对应了 D 选项中的 *great*、*medical field* 和 *success*。

12. 答案: A

解析: 通过题干 *spilt* 找到文章中“*He had been trying to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator when he lost his grip and it fell, spilling the milk all over the floor.*”, 读懂这句话的意思为“他 blablablabla 手没拿稳, 它(瓶子)掉了, 奶打翻了一地”判断出就是没拿稳瓶子掉了啊。。。

哪有别的乱七八糟的，就 A。

13. 答案: C

解析: instead of yelling at him (没有嚷嚷他), or punishing him (没有惩罚他), Would you like to play in the milk for a few minutes before we clean it up (没说一个人打扫啊, 说的是 we, 俩人一块扫!), 所以你看, 只剩下“奶中玩”了吧

14. 答案: C

解析: 文章中找 back yard 很容易找到哈, Let's go out in the back yard and fill the bottle with water and see if you can discover a way to carry it without dropping it. 这句, 答案很明显, 是想找一个 way to carry it.

15. 答案: B

解析: 题干的 chances 和最后一段的 opportunities 那是一毛一样的意思, 所以后面的 for learning something new 就是答案了啊, 巨简单。注意选 D 的同志, 这篇文章讲的是孩子犯错, 孩子学习, 你选 D 的话成了“我们犯错”, “教孩子一课”了, 不是一码事哈。

第三大题:

Part 1

16. 答案: A

解析: 只要上过精讲串讲都应该知道这个 definition 这个词!!!! 带这个词的选项肯定是第一次介绍某个东西的时候用到的, 那么第一段肯定就是介绍 volunteer 是啥的啊, 就它了。

17. 答案: D

解析: 因为第二段一上来就提到了一个词“desire”, 基本上通过这个词就可以判断选项中带 want 的就是答案了, 好, 问题是为什么不选 How volunteers



contribute to society, 因为下一段得用它啊。。。记得我们做题是优先做容易看出答案的吧？后面三段纯粹福利题。

18. 答案: C

解析: 第一句 Volunteers contribute to society in a number of ways. 而 C 选项 How volunteers contribute to society. 你看看重复了多少词。

19. 答案: F

解析: 第一句“Meals on wheels” is a voluntary organization, 答案 F 说 An organization delivering meals to the elderly. 还用解析么。。。

20. 答案: E

解析: 第一句 Volunteer Service Abroad was started in 1962. 大写的是“专有名词”，那肯定是个组织名称对不？只剩一个答案 E 带“组织”了。

Part 2

21. 答案: A

解析: 做这题之前先干吗来着？给答案分组记得不？怎么分来着？根据选项的第一个单词来分啊，所以: AEF（动词原形）一组，BCD（现在分词）一组，接着就好说了不是~因为 21 题空前是 want to, 又因为 want to 后面只能用动词原形，所以 AEF 里边选呗~那必然是 A 咯，因为志愿者不是“想要发现 / 感觉他们的经历有回报”，也不仅仅是“想要保护环境”，给老人送饭不算保护环境吧。另外第二段的内容可以找到完全一样的句子哈，就是那句“Volunteers are motivated by a desire to help others and to make the world a better place.”

22. 答案: D

解析: 肯定 BCD 里选咯，因为 by + doing sth.。首先排除 B，因为“通过离开家”没法帮助别人吧？那么就是 C 和 D 了，要注意虽然文章里提到了饭，但不是做饭，而是“送餐”，免费饿了么 you know? 他们不做饭，只是饭的搬运工。

23. 答案: F

解析: 首先 help 后面用 do 啊! 这个很常见 help sb do / help do sth, 所以从 AE 里选, 那 A 里的 help 加上前边的 help, help help 那像话嘛! 所以只能是 F; 另外文章第三段讲的就是保护环境哈。第四段才是送饭, 第五段是送国外干活去。

24. 答案: B

解析: without 是个介词, 介词后面用??? 对! 用名词, 也就是只能用 doing 了, do 不行。所以只能从剩下的 BC 里选咯, without 理解为“不用”即可, “老年人可以让餐送到家里, 在不用为老年人做饭的情况下”是不是不太像话? 那只能是“在不用出门的情况下”了呗。

25. 答案: E

returning from poor countries 是修饰 volunteers 的, 换句话说, 这个题干里还没有谓语呢! 那肯定只能选剩下的带谓语的选项了呀, 也就是 E 呗。。。再说最后一句“it was the best years of my life.”也是在说这个意思。

#### 第四部分一完形补文

26. 答案 A: No wonder you feel rushed.

解析: 因为前一句提到的医生门诊只持续不到 15 分钟, 可以判断出来作者是觉得这个时间“短”的; 且后一句也是在强调没时间聊别的; 因此可以得出结论中间应该说的是“时间短”的句子, 只有 A 选项“感觉急匆匆的”符合这个逻辑。

27. 答案 F: In fact, your descriptions can help me give you great care.

解析: 前一句提到“患者说的话”; 后一句提到“They”; 可以判断出中间的句子应该也是跟“患者说话”有关, 并且必须有个复数名词供后面的 they 来指代, 故选带 descriptions 的选项 F; 问题是为什么不选 E 对吧? 因为 E 里的 crucial details 是“我”记下来的, 这里重点不是“我记下来细节”, 第 30 题才是, 所以这里肯定用唯一的剩余选项 F

28. 答案D: It is also called the description of your problem.

解析: 前一句说第一步是“听抱怨”; 后一句说第二步是“体检”; 可以判断出中间的句子还是围绕“第一步”来说, 也就是患者的抱怨, 选项里能够指代抱怨的选项只有D里的It了, C里的It不算啊! 那是个形式主语。

29. 答案B: Of course, that's easier said than done.

解析: 段首第一句就是问题, 那么只有后一句可以帮助我们判断; 后一句说“我是老医生了, 但还是做门诊桌子那发怵”, 说明这个工作难度高; 因此判断剩余选项里带“难度”的即可。

3. 答案E: So I take a few minutes to write down some crucial details.

解析: 前一句表达“我容易丢细节”; 后一句说大家看病要尽量最描述细节; 可以得出结论中间肯定在谈论“细节”, 所以选E。而F在这里不合适, 因为它不包含细节 details 这个词。

### 第五部分一填词补文

31L: especially

32C: change.

33E: dependent

34J: thirsty

35B: clean

36K: medicine

37H: give

38D: inactive

39F: still

40I: responsibility

解析

31. 主句与从句之间，且在逗号之后，只可能是副词 especially、still，especially 更符合句意

32. and 前是 as they + v.；and 后也应该是 the seasons + v.；选项中动词有 help、clean、change、give，符合 season 这个非人名词的也只有 change

33. 根据后面半句的 depend on 就可以判断出来；become 后用 n./adj.，后面的 on you 也可以帮助判断是 depend 相关单词

34. 名词前用 adj，修饰要水喝的孩子，还能是啥？

35. have to do，所以选动词原形，还剩下 help、clean、give，后面的宾语是 space，clean 更贴切，何况后面的 37 题还得用 give

36. 前边的 with 是介词哦！disease 和 medicine 更搭哦

37. parents 是主语，children 是宾语，缺谓语，只剩下 give 和 help 了，help 的词组是 help sb. with sth. 这里却是 XX sb. sth.，用 give sb sth 更对~

38. become 后面能用的形容词还有 inactive 和 strong 这两个了，可用的名词还有 help（对这个词俩词性）、responsibility，根据主语是 plants，且时间是 winter，可以排除 strong，后两个名词就更离谱了

39. 主语谓语之间可以用什么词性？只能是副词，不可能别的，所以 still 就是唯一的可能性

40. their 后面是名词，help 和 responsibility 中选一个，肯定是 responsibility，因为家长对孩子不是帮忙，而是责任啊

### 第六部分—完形补文

41. planets    42. finally    43. jealousy    44. warmth    45. fighting

46. possession    47. treated    48. less    49. paying    50. friendlier

解析：

41. 名词变复数，前面的 other 后面肯定是复数名词

42. 看见形容词没思路就加 ly 记得吧? , 逗号隔开的是副词

43. 因为 and 前是 greed (贪婪 n.) 所以后面也应该是 n. , 这个比较难, 因为大部分同学应该没背过, 错就错了没事

44. warmth 是 warmth 的名词形式, 前面的 for 是介词, 后面肯定用 n.

45. be doing, 白送分的

46. possess 的名词是 possession, 因为前面的 our 是 adj. , 后面用 n.

47. be done, 理论上是送分的, 因为教过看见动词没思路就蒙 ing / ed, 看主被动即可

48. 因为后面有个 than, 前边肯定有个 more, 而 little 的 more 的形式是 less

49. by 介词, 介词后用 n. , pay 是动词, 怎么变名词? 有两个可能, 要么 payment 要么 paying, 又因为后面还有 a compliment 这个名词, 所以 payment 无法连接这个名词, 只能用 paying

50. 错就错了吧, 但是别写 more friendly 因为只有一个空啊。。。最后一句说了 better place, 可以倒推出应该用比较级