

2026 年 10 月自考英语(二)真题及答案(考生回忆版答案)

一、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, 请将正确选项的字母写在答题卡上。

Teaching Children to Spend Pocket Money Wisely School-going children need pocket money for food, stationery and bus fares. Parents give pocket money to their children in different ways. Some give a lump sum at the beginning of a month or a week. Others prefer to give pocket money on a daily basis. 【26___】 On the other hand, the children's spending habits may affect how pocket money is given.

Pocket money given on a daily basis is sometimes termed as "food money". Children usually use the pocket money to buy food during recess and also at lunch hour if they have school activities in the afternoon. They learn how to manage small sums of money. 【27___】 Some parents choose this method of allocating pocket money in order to prevent their children from overspending, hoping that in time they can be trusted with larger sums of money.

Giving pocket money on a daily basis places responsibilities of budgeting on the parents, instead of the child. The child may spend every single cent of the daily pocket money by overindulging in junk food, as they know they will get another sum of money the next day. This results in children being shortsighted in their spending. The thought of saving money never crossed their minds. 【28___】 Others spend more than they are given. They borrow from their siblings or their classmates when they feel like indulging themselves. Then they may ask for money to pay off their debts. This habit of spending more than they can earn occurs often and in such instances the purpose of rationing is defeated.

Children need to learn how to budget their money. The key to doing this is to differentiate between needs and wants. 【29___】 This habit, when inculcated since young, stands them in good stead when they start working and earning their own money. It enables them to resist the temptation of "buy now and pay later" schemes.

Formation of any habit starts at a tender age. There is no better way to teach children to manage money than to start with their pocket money. They need to learn the importance of budgeting right from kindergarten days. 【30___】 When children learn to spend within their means, they are able to manage their finances well later in their lives.

A. It is a good idea to start with daily pocket money and move on to monthly pocket money. B. The way in which pocket money is given affects how money is spent or saved. C. Buy the necessities first, and indulge ourselves only if there is money left. D. As the money is limited, they have to control their spending. E. Parents who earn daily wages may also opt for this due to financial constraints. F. They may develop the mentality that money is meant to be spent.

答案解析: 26. B → 前句讲给钱方式的差异, 后文 On the other hand 形成并列对照, B 句 "给钱方式影响花钱、存钱方式" 正好统领前后。 27. D → 前一句说孩子学习管理小额资金, D"钱有限, 必须控制开

销" 承接前文, 说明按日发钱的作用。 28. F → 前文说孩子没有存钱观念, F"形成 ' 钱就是用来花的 ' 心态" 解释这一结果, 后文 "有些人花超" 并列讲错误消费心态。 29. C → 前一句说要区分 needs 和 wants, C"先买必需品, 有余钱再享受" 是该原则的具体做法。 30. A → 前文说从幼儿园就要学预算, A 建议先按日、再过渡到按月给零花钱, 循序渐进, 贴合主题。 干扰项 E: 全文没有提到按日领工资的父母, 故不选。

参考答案: 26. B 27. D 28. F 29. C 30. A

二、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。

The Origin of Basketball Sometime in December 1891, Dr. James Naismith was teaching gym at a college in Massachusetts. On a 41____(rain) day, Dr. Naismith was trying to keep his students active. He wanted them to play a 42____(vigor) game that would keep them 43____(move). He rejected a few ideas that were too rough. Then Naismith had his 44____(discover). He thought for a while and wrote out several 45____(rule) for a game with peach baskets 46____(fix) to ten-foot-high tracks. Naismith's students played against one another, passing the ball around and shooting it into the peach baskets. Dribbling wasn't a part of the 47____(origin) game. Also it took a while to realize that the game would run more 48____(smooth) if the bottoms of the baskets were removed. This game 49____(grow) to be one of the 50____(hot) sports in America.

答案解析: 41. rainy → 形容词 rainy 修饰名词 day, a rainy day"一个雨天"。 42. vigorous → 形容词 vigorous 修饰名词 game, 意为 "激烈的、充满活力的"。 43. moving → 固定搭配 keep sb. doing sth."让某人持续做某事"。 44. discovery → 形容词性物主代词 his 后接名词, discover 的名词形式是 discovery。 45. rules → several 后接可数名词复数。 46. fixed → 过去分词作后置定语, peach baskets 与 fix 是被动关系(篮子被固定)。 47. original → 形容词 original 修饰名词 game, original game"最初的比赛"。 48. smoothly → 副词修饰动词 run, more smoothly"更顺畅地"。 49. grew → 全文讲述过去故事, 用一般过去时, grow 的过去式是 grew。 50. hottest → 固定结构 one of the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数, 意为 "最..... 之一"。

参考答案: 41. rainy 42. vigorous 43. moving 44. discovery 45. rules 46. fixed 47. original 48. smoothly 49. grew 50. hottest