

2017 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C - Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 DBBDA

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 FTTFT 11—15 BDDAB

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 CACBD

Section D (10 marks)

21. passes through	22. world's biggest	23. Spanish explorers	24. even wider	25. on rafts
26. light pollution	27. health problems	28. confuse	29. money and energy	30. reduce

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31—35 DADBA 36—40 DCBAC 41—45 ABCDC

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. winners	47. especially	48. benefit(s)	49. promote	50. enhance
51. recovery	52. more	53. cases	54. retirement	55. conclusive

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

56. Sharing class notes.

57. Doing library research.

58. Reviewing test results.

59. the group size

60. making contributions / contributing

Section B (10 marks)

61—65 EACBF

Section C (10 marks)

66. Both parks house recreational facilities.

67. It has an abundance of diversified flora and fauna, and it is a bird-watcher's cornucopia.

68. They need to make reservations for the program.

69. The HemisFair Park.

70. The McAllister Park.

Section D (10 marks)

71. stay healthy/well 72. the brain/mind 73. relax 74. bilingual 75. mental exercise

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76. 1,400 多年前,中国人发明了雕版印刷。最初人们把字刻在木头上,然后加墨染印。雕版印刷很耗费时间、人力和材料。而且印错的字难以修正。这些缺点随着活字印刷的发明得到了克服,印刷的速度也随之大大加快,质量也得到了改善。发明活字印刷的人是北宋的毕昇。虽然他的发明对于今天的凸版印刷而言十分简单,但已经具备了现代印刷术的主要特征。因此,毕昇对于印刷术的贡献怎样说都不过分。

Section B (10 marks)

77. Nor can you attain that speed with books in science, mathematics, agriculture, business, or books whose contents are new or unfamiliar to you.
78. Books vary in length from 60,000 to 100,000 words and the average is about 75,000 words.
79. It is 3 times the number of books read by public-library borrowers in America and yet it is easily possible/can easily be achieved.
80. The only thing needed is the will to read, with which you can find the 15 minutes no matter how busy you are.
81. Now that you have started the 15 minutes, you should not waste a single second.

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

England is in north-west Europe and is the largest country in the UK.

(The UK also includes Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.) The

population of England is about 53 millions. The capital city is London

82. million

and other major cities include Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and

Manchester. The currency is ~~in~~ the pound sterling. England is only 34 km

83. in

from France and is linked ~~^~~ a tunnel under the English Channel.

84. by

Outside the metropolitan areas, England is mostly agricultural land,

85. ✓

hills and mountains. The climate is temperate with mild winter and

86. winters

warm summers.

English is an official language of England. England is a cosmopolitan,

87. the

multiculture country with a lot of immigration, particularly from Indian

88. multicultural

sub-continent. Other languages spoken in England include ~~of~~ Punjabi,

89. of

Urdu, Bengali and Poland. The national sport of England is football.

90. Polish

Other popular sports include Rugby and cricket.

England is famous for many things, include its royal family, London

91. including

landmarks such as Big Ben, and the writer William Shakespeare.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 集思广益。
93. All the keys are inside. (为什么打开钢琴很难? 因为所有的琴键/钥匙在里面。)
94. A (therapy、cure、treatment、heal 四个词是近义词,均意为“治疗”。)
95. RADIATE (按第一排单词填写规律可知,将括号后面的两个字母颠倒顺序后填入括号内前一个空格;将括号前面的两个字母颠倒顺序后填入括号内后一个空格处,即可得到答案单词。)
96. C (观察第一幅图至第三幅图,图中心的黑色依次向第二、三圈转移,至第五幅图为黑色占据最外圈;由此可知,问号处为第四幅图,应该是黑色为第四圈的 C 图。)

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Omitted.

作文评分标准:

一、评分原则:

1. 本题满分为 I 10 分;II 20 分,按四个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. I 词数少于 100 词或多于 140 的,II 词数少于 140 或多于 180 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响阅卷,将分数降低一档。

二、各档次给分范围和要求

第四档(很好):I 9-10 分;II 16-20 分

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖多个内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档(好):I 6-8 分;II 11-15 分

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档(一般):I 3-5 分;II 6-10 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档(差):I 1-2 分;II 1-5 分

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。

2017 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C - Preliminary)

听力录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a fifteen-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. W: Oh, you have to tell them about the seat-belt signs again.

M: It's your turn. I did it just now. Oh, and don't forget to switch off the intercom when you finish.

W: Ladies and gentlemen, the captain has switched on the seat-belt signs. Please return to your seats and fasten your seat belts. Please take a moment to look again at the emergency instructions in the seat pocket in front of you.

2. M: Sarah, I didn't know you were a windsurfer! Can you surf too? Normal surfing, I mean...

W: Well, I learned to windsurf when I was six. My uncle taught me. But not surfing. I tried it once, but I couldn't stand up. What about you, Ben? Do you do any water sports?

M: Not really. I mean, I can swim and everything, but I prefer mountain sports.

3. M: Do you ever feel like there's far too much information on the Net? Sometimes, I don't know how to handle it at all.

W: Yep, there's too much, but it doesn't matter. The important thing is knowing how to find what you need. Personally, I bookmark the site I visit every day. For everything else, I run a search on Google or Yahoo.

M: Right, keep it simple. That reminds me, I need to check an online auction I'm bidding on.

4. M: I can't believe what happened to Richard. After twenty years on the job, he was next in line to be promoted to vice president.

W: But instead, he was fired. I wonder how safe any of our jobs are. He was a good supervisor, too.

M: He was. Well, I think I'd better update my resume and see what the job market is like. I'm not planning to quit, but I want to be ready if things get bad around here.

5. W: I feel sorry for child stars. They have a really hard time growing up.

M: Why do you say that? They're rich and famous. And, they get to spend time with movie stars and other successful people. What could be hard about it?

W: Think about all the pressure they're under their parents. They're always filming something, traveling, or giving interviews. How can they possibly have a normal childhood?

Section B (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause, during the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to your listening.

W: Daniel, have you finished your research on the Globe Theatre?

M: Yeah, Lily. I found out lots of interesting stuff about the theatre.

W: Like what?

M: Well, as you know, in many ways performances today are just like the original ones.

W: But some things are different, aren't they?

M: Sure. For example, there're female actors now. In Shakespeare's time, people thought it was improper for women to act. But modern performances at the Globe still use very few props and only live sound effects.

W: What do you mean? All the music and sound effects are made on stage?

M: Yeah, either on stage or behind the stage. And they don't use any microphones or recordings of sounds. The clothes are authentic, too.

W: It sounds really neat. I'd love to see a performance at the Globe some time.

M: Yeah. They sound pretty cool.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, mark each question as A, B, C or D according to your listening.

W: Well, welcome to meet Robert Opie. He's dedicated his whole life to his collection, most of which is housed in the Museum of Packaging and Advertising. Robert, what exactly do you collect?

M: That's very difficult to explain. It's the whole story of an enormous social revolution that's happened over the last hundred years and the main thing I'm interested in within that is the story of shopping and products and brands. I collect everything that one puts into today's shopping basket, everything that's in today's supermarket, but looking back at it over the last hundred and fifty years and the evidence of this is now the packs that have survived, the advertisements, the promotions ...

W: How do you decide what to collect?

M: Um, it can become quite tricky when I suddenly find I'm running out of money, er, because when I'm shopping, you see, first of all I go round and think, what do I need for the collection, what new products have arrived, what new designs have come along to update the previous design and then I go around and think, what am I going to eat tonight, you know, so it's mainly made up of those things and I get very disappointed when there's a product I want but I've already got the packaging, you see, because I have to wait till the next change comes along.

W: When did you begin collecting and why?

M: About the age of three, I think it was, when I found this wonderful stone in the path at home and then my mother told me it was a fossilized sea urchin. Well, that began my stone collection and then I went, like

many other schoolchildren, onto other things like stamps and coins, but I was always trying to find things that other people hadn't collected. So then at the age of sixteen I suddenly thought, well, here's something, packaging, that everybody's literally throwing away and something is always happening and changing in it, so from that moment I've saved all the packages I've ever eaten the contents of.

W: Do you feel that your collecting is an obsession?

M: Er, I'm sure somewhat it is but I tend to find that I'm driven by this commitment that I'm saving the nation's heritage, even though a lot of people think that the rubbish aspect is not really someone's heritage. I have to put in a certain number of hours every day to save something which I think should be saved. You may have watched the Olympics and you see those people doing four or five hours' training every day and I find that, I mean, that may be called an obsession but it's really a dedication to a particular thing and I think I'm probably dedicated in that kind of way.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. Each item will be read only once. After each item, there will be a fifteen-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. The authorities in Mexico have identified 13 of the 31 people killed in a series of explosions in the country's biggest fireworks market on Tuesday. The Mexico state prosecutor said some were so badly charred that neither their age nor the gender could immediately be determined.
17. The sound of burning rain forest. This is from footage captured by researchers in the Eastern Amazon. Their two-year study found that even selective logging in protected forests opened up the canopy enough to dry out the undergrowth and make it catch fire more easily. To measure the impact of human activity on the rain forest, the team counted 2,000 species of trees, insects and birds, comparing biodiversity with the amount of forest cover.
18. The growing popularity of e-cigarettes has prompted debate about their safety, their potential to help people quit tobacco smoking and the risk. They may encourage some people to take it up. The Royal College of Physicians concludes that their impact so far has been very positive. They've helped many thousands of people to quit and the switch from tobacco smoking is a dramatic step towards better health.
19. The damaging effects of shift work on the body are well known. This study shows the impact on the mind as well. Three thousand people performed tests of memory and speed of thought. Those with more than ten years of shift work under their belts had the same results as those who didn't do shifts but were six-and-a-half years older. The good news is that when people in the study stopped shift work their brains did recover, although it took five years.
20. Ever since Mount Everest opened to commercial expeditions in the 1990s, climbers have sought to establish world records on the mountain. The youngest person to reach the summit was a 13-year-old from the United States. The oldest climber was 80. But now Nepal says it wants to limit climbers to between the ages of 18 and 75 in order to better manage the mountain, which has suffered from overcrowding. It's also considering banning anyone with disabilities.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two short passages. The passages will be read twice. After each passage, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, write the answers on the answer sheet.

Listen to the passage. For questions 21–25, fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.

The Amazon River begins in the Andes Mountains in South America. It passes through six countries before it reaches the Atlantic Ocean. It is almost 6,500 kilometers long. The Amazon is the second longest river in the world. The Nile in Africa is longer. But the Amazon has more water in it than any other river. This is why it is called the world's biggest river.

There is so much water in the Amazon that when it reaches the sea this water travels far out into the ocean. The water has a lot of mud in it, so it is brown. Five hundred years ago, Spanish explorers on a ship 300 kilometers from land saw this brown water. They followed it and found the Amazon River!

The river is very deep and very wide. In some places it is so wide that a person on one side cannot see the other side. When the river floods, it is even wider. The river floods every year. Some people who live beside the river build their houses on rafts. When the river rises, their houses rise too!

Listen to the passage. For questions 26–30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank.

At night, look up at the sky. How many stars do you see? If you live in the country, bright stars will fill the sky. If you live in a city, on the other hand, you might not see any stars. What's happening? Bright lights from the city are lighting the sky, blocking the stars. This is light pollution.

Light can also come into city homes, like an uninvited guest. Sometimes, a visitor to a big city can't sleep because of the bright, flashing sign outside his or her window. Darkness helps us sleep. Without darkness, we lie awake losing sleep. Losing sleep can lead to serious health problems because our immune systems become weak.

Nature's beings need darkness. It's part of the natural 24-hour cycle. Trees and plants that are too close to artificial light grow in strange ways and die quickly. Animals become confused when the normal patterns of light and dark are changed. For example, birds flying to their winter homes can get lost. Also, night animals might think it's day when it's actually night.

Finally, using too many lights wastes energy and money. The huge lights for all night parking lots and gas stations are too bright and unnecessary. Every city spends millions of dollars a year to light its thousands of buildings and streets. And much of this lighting is just to make the city look attractive, rather than to provide practical use.

True, we feel safer in the light. But our eyes are able to see a little in darkness. And we don't need to light the entire city just to create an attractive night view. We should try to turn the lights down to save the Earth and its creatures from this pollution.

This is the end of the listening part. Please transfer your answers to the answer sheet.