

2016 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C - Sample)

参考答案及评分标准

Part I. Listening Comprehension(30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 CBABD

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 CBADC 11—15 CDACB

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 BDBBC

Section D (10 marks)

21. second largest 22. spirals to 23. geographic location 24. cultural influences
25. dates back to 26. economic revival 27. flourished in 28. multi-faceted and diverse
29. modern and enterprising 30. a chimney

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Culture (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary & Grammar (10 marks)

31—35 CDBAA 36—40 BCACB

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41—45 BBACA

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. movement 47. included 48. contrast 49. information 50. back
51. harmony 52. others 53. individualists 54. descent 55. intellectually

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A

56. T 57. F 58. F 59. F 60. F

Section B

61—65 ACBDE

Section C (10 marks)

66. They notice the subjects that most people don't.
67. Artistry can be learned and developed through reading or taking lessons.
68. Understand the difference it makes when you remove the irrelevant and select only what really matters while taking a picture.

69. Take more exercises.

70. To learn from experience and improve marks out the photographer from others.

Section D (10 marks)

71. different 72. constructing/building 73. agree 74. similarities 75. speculation

Part V Translation (15marks)

Section A (5marks)

76. 教育是民生改善的来源, 传承文明的载体。让孩子受教育并且受到良好教育是几乎每个家庭的共同愿望。掌握知识让人们拥有更多的发展机会, 也有利于社会文明得以延续、道德规范得以遵循。持续发展经济、不断改善民生、促进社会公平是本届政府的三大任务, 教育公平具有起点公平的意义, 是社会公平的重要基础。

Section B (10 marks)

77. I have no objection to your explanation again.

78. This is a college of science and technology whose students are trained to be engineers or scientists.

79. He was unhappy when he first went to school but he soon settled down.

80. Due to a rapid increase in steel prices, construction costs have gone up.

81. Some bones were found in the park. Scientists are trying to figure out where they came from.

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

A goal is a target to shoot at. It is a result toward which effort is directed.

It is an outcome to be achieved. Usually a goal is a statement of what you want to achieve, but goals can also be unstated and explicit. Goals focus your efforts because there is \wedge target to shoot for. They tell you where to shoot and which way to go.

82. ✓

83. implicit

84. a

Suppose, for example, you want to practice archery but having no target. So you shoot into the air, at nothing in particular. With the target your learning is likely to be slow and your progress poor.

85. have

86. Without

Besides of showing you where to shoot, goals provide immediate feedback, which is important \wedge learning. Suppose again, while practicing archery you shoot at the target but cannot see where the arrow hits at. Without feedback on your shoot, your learning will probably be slow. Suppose six months after you shoot the arrow, you are telling that it hit the second ring. This delayed feedback will not be of much assistance in helping you improve your shot. Powerful goals give immediate feedback on your shot. The sooner the feedback, the more powerful because it is from information about your miss that you can correct your next shot.

87. of

88. in

89. at

90. shot

91. told

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. Because it has a spring in it.

93. A watchdog.

94. Your name.

95. Eye.

96. D

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,II 词数少于 160,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,覆盖所有内容要点,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

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(Level C - Sample)

听力原文

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 twenty-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: This one's a good deal. It costs £150 and airfares are included in that price. Once you land, you still need to get the ski slopes. It's a two-hour journey.

M: Yes, I know, I have a friend there who's going to meet me and we'll travel together.

W: Oh, that's fine, I usually organize a coach ticket for my customers, because a taxi is far too expensive. But a lift from a local is even better.

2. M: I wouldn't hesitate to say that I'm in favour of e-learning because I wouldn't have to carry several heavy books to school.

W: I'm not quite sure why, but I feel more comfortable with paper textbooks. I don't think I would enjoy reading things on laptops. If I have to choose, I will say that I'm against digital learning.

3. M: So, what topic are we going to choose for our project? It's due in three weeks.

W: I know, it's not a lot time. I was going to suggest we do one on the environment.

M: But that's so broad a topic. We should try to narrow it down, What about recycling? The other groups are concentrating on pollution. So this would be nice and different.

W: That's a good idea.

4. M: Hi, I'm interested in buying a ticket for the small business expo next week, but I'm not sure it will be useful for me.

W: Well, this year we wanted to focus on computer skills. So, as well as representatives from 400 small businesses, we've invited over 250 specialists in that area.

M: Oh, that should be interesting.

5. W: I have to go out of town on a family emergency. Can you cover my reading class tomorrow?

M: Sure, but I need to read your teaching plan first. I hope your emergency works out fluently.

W: Thanks. My mother's in hospital, and it's my turn to take care of her this week.

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 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.

Conversation One

M: Come in. Ah good morning Rachel. Have you come to talk about your extended essay?

W: That's right Dr. Jones. I wanted to ask what you thought about my decision on the subject.

M: Yes, you initially wanted to write about working conditions in 19th century factories but you were later contemplating looking at the conditions inside hospitals in 19th century northern towns.

W: That's right. I thought about it for a long time and weighed up the pros and cons and I didn't decide for ages.

M: Well, I think you were right to stick with your first idea. There're so many better sources available on the subject. There are plenty of articles in magazines and the odd TV and radio programme on the other subjects but everything is rather superficial; there's no real academic knowledge to draw on.

W: Yes, I found that out. I found lots of books but nothing really to help me; even on the internet. In the end, when I decided on my first choice topic I found lots of really good stuff in magazines, books and the internet. Particularly one book which is the major reference that you'll see quoted all over the place.

M: Well, I'm glad you came to that decision. Let's have a look at that essay now.

W: What did you think? I've spent ages on it but I'm only about 80 percent happy with it.

M: Well, I wouldn't be too down about it. I think most of it is pretty good. I liked the introduction which really set out your ideas clearly. The middle needs some attention but the end was really first rate.

Conversation Two

Faiza: Big cities are vibrant hubs for culture and industry, or dirty, congested, crime-ridden warrens. As the world population surpasses seven billion, economists, environmentalists and social scientists are rethinking the role of the city in global society. Economist Edward Glaeser believes cities are the best places to live.

Glaeser: Cities are so fascinating because they play to mankind's greatest gift, which is our ability to learn from other people.

Faiza: Since ancient times, he says, cities have attracted smart people and enabled them to work collaboratively to advance society. But it wasn't always a smooth road.

Glaeser: In the 1970s, it looked as if globalization, new technologies and the death of distance was making our older cities obsolete. After all, the garment industry was fleeing New York. It looked like history itself was telling New York City to drop dead.

Faiza: Over the past three decades many cities have been revitalized, not just despite globalization and new technologies, but, as Glaeser explains, because of them.

Glaeser: What these new forces have done is they've increased the returns to new ideas, to being smart. Because, now if you got a new idea, you can manufacture it on the other side of the planet. You can take advantage of some new market opportunity in India or Indonesia or Sub-Saharan Africa. These trends have also made cities more important because cities are at their heart today, engines of innovations, forgers of human capital.

Faiza: In a new book, "Triumph of the City," Glaeser takes readers on a world tour of urban success stories

from Boston and London, to Bangalore and Kinshasa. He explains how cities are places of pleasure and production. Restaurants, supermarkets, theaters and museums create job opportunities and vibrant economies.

Glaeser: If you look across the world, the countries where more than half of the people live in urban areas are more than four times richer, on average, than the countries where less than half of the people live in urban areas.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, there will be a twenty-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 Consumer Electronics Show held each January in Las Vegas is considered to be the most important display of everyday technologies expected to hit the market during the rest of the year. Judging by the sneak preview held recently in New York, consumers in 2016 can expect continued advances toward the 'smart everything' world.
17. Energy created by conventional three-blade wind turbines is cheap, sustainable and pollution-free. But according to current estimates, the devices' fast-moving blades kill up to 300,000 birds annually in the U. S. That could change with a bladeless wind converter called Saphonian, designed by Tunisian engineer Anis Aouni. He studied ancient sailboats and the movements of birds and fish to develop a parabolic dish that rotates in a peculiar pattern while catching the wind like a ship's sail.
18. As bicycles become an increasingly popular alternative form of transportation in big cities, the number of accidents is also on the rise, often because riders are being distracted while trying to navigate with maps and directions from their smart phones. A new technology developed in Canada may make navigation simpler - and therefore safer.
19. October means many things. It means Halloween, harvest season, or just the arrival of fall, and falling leaves. But no matter which part of October you celebrate, the pumpkin is likely to be part of the party. At Cox Farms Fall Festival in the Washington suburbs, picking out the perfect pumpkins is a big part of fun.
20. Scientists trying to predict future changes in our climate are using every possible source of data to make their calculations. Lately, they have learned that one of the most sensitive instruments could be floating right in front of them - tiny clumps of organic matter that drift in the ocean.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

Barcelona, Spain in a privileged position on the northeastern coast of the Iberian peninsula and the shores of the Mediterranean, Barcelona is the second largest city in Spain in both size and population. It is also the capital of Catalonia, an Autonomous Community within Spain. There are two official languages spoken in Barcelona: Catalan, generally spoken in all of Catalonia, and Castillian Spanish. The city of Barcelona has a

population of 1.510.000, but this number spirals to more than 4.000.000 if the outlying areas are also included. The capital of Catalonia is unequivocally a Mediterranean city, not only because of its geographic location but also and above all because of its history, tradition and cultural influences. The documented history of the city dates back to the founding of a Roman colony on its soil in the second century B.C. Modern Barcelona experienced spectacular growth and economic revival at the onset of industrialization during the second half of the 19th century. The 1888 World's Fair became a symbol of the capacity for hard work and the international outlook projected for the city. Culture and the arts flourished in Barcelona and in all of Catalonia; the splendor achieved by Catalanian modernism is one of the most patent displays.

Barcelona, more than just a single city, is really a collection of multi-faceted and diverse cities. The visitor unfamiliar with its history might be surprised by the fact that such a modern and enterprising city preserves its historic Gothic center almost intact, or by the curious contrast between the maze of narrow streets and the grid-like layout of the Eixample, the urban planning "Enlargement" project of the end of the 19th century; or that beside a modern high-rise, we can also find a quaint square where the most outstanding decorative element is a chimney, an echo of the old factories that were installed there in the past.

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