

2015 National English Competition for College Students

(Level D - Sample)

参考答案及评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks) 1—5 ADACB

Section B (5 marks)

Conversation 1 6—10 CABDB

Conversation 2 11—15 ABCDB

Section C (5 marks) 16—20 ACABD

Section D (10 marks)

21. measurement of time 22. temporary hours 23. more elaborate devices 24. geographical positioning
25. decorative pieces 26. intended for individuals 27. ticking 28. globalization 29. uniformly
30. situated in

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar and Culture (15 marks)

Section A (10 marks) 31—35 BDDBA 36—40 ADBCB

Section B (5 marks) 41—45 CDCBA

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. better 47. that 48. connected 49. basically 50. cooperativeness
51. working 52. compete 53. psychologists 54. whether 55. balance

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks) 56—60 FTFTF

Section B (10 marks) 61—65 CEGBA

Section C (10 marks)

66. The ability to understand other people.

67. They tend to read magazines that feature computers, cars, photography, sport and the outdoors.

68. A study carried out in a lab at Cambridge University shows that newborn girls look longer at a face, and newborn boys look longer at a mechanical mobile, which suggests that certain differences between male and female brains are biological.

69. A girl friend.

70. The worry that the theory suggests that one gender is better than the other and a theory like this may create gender stereotypes.

Section D (10 marks)

71. World War II 72. married / got married to 73. husband 74. environmental and social 75. charities

Part V Translation (15 marks)

I (5 marks)

76. 你在每年的 12 月 31 日是怎样来祈求好运的呢? 来看看世界各地的这些新年传统,巴西人就是这样庆祝新年的:在除夕穿上寓意和平的全白色衣服,在海滩上举办晚会,当午夜钟声敲响时,他们就冲向大海,向海洋女神奉上各种各样的供品,祈求她为他们的生活开辟新道路。

II (10 marks)

77. Believe it or not, we have gradually become able to express ourselves fluently in English.

78. Computers make it possible for us to talk face to face even if we are in different parts of the world, which has entirely changed our life.

79. My younger sister has got accustomed to getting up early every morning.

80. I would rather tell her the truth now than keep it as a secret forever.

81. It probably would rain; you'd better bring the umbrella just in case.

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

There are a great many reasons for studying what philosophers have said in the past.

One is that we cannot separate the history of philosophy from which of science.

82. what

Philosophy is largely discussion about matter on which few people are quite

83. matters

certain, and those few hold opposite opinions. As knowledge increases, philosophy

buds off the sciences. For ~~an~~ example, in the ancient world and the Middle Ages

84. an

philosophers discussed motion. Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas taught that a

moving body would slow down until a force was constantly applied to it. They

85. unless

were wrong. It goes on moving unless something slows it down. But they had

86. ✓

good arguments on their side, and if we study these, and the experiments which

proved them wrong will help us to distinguish truth from false in the

87. falsehood

scientific controversies of today. We also see how different philosopher

88. every

reflects the social life of his day. Plato and Aristotle, in the slave-owning

society of ancient Greece, thought man's highest state was contemplation

rather than activity. In the Middle Ages St. Thomas believed ^ a regular feudal

89. in

system of nine ranks of angels. Spencer, in the time of free competition

between capitalists, found the key for progress as the survival of the fittest.

90. to

Thus Marxism is seen to fit into its place as the philosophy for the workers,

91. in

the only class with a future.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

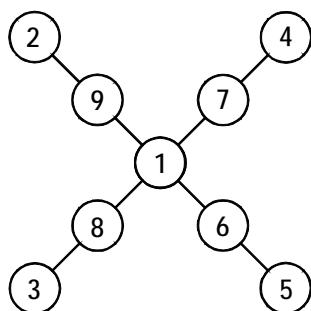
92. UHBDU.

93. 大智若愚;大巧若拙。

94. IN THE PINK.

95. HE.

96.



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

参考范文略

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 80 或多于 120 的,II 词数少于 120 或多于 160 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

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。

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(Level D - Sample)

听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

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: I've just heard that I've got to go to a conference in London this weekend.

M: How will you get to the airport? Do you want me to order a taxi or will you go by train?

W: I prefer to go by train.

2. M: Hello, Arts Centre. Peter speaking. How can I help you?

W: Listen, actually I wanted to buy five tickets for tomorrow's show, but after ten minutes' waiting, I got disconnected.

M: I'm sorry, madam. We're having problems with the line.

3. W: How's the report going, Bill?

M: The chairman of the board wants it by five, but I don't think I can finish it by ten.

W: Don't worry, Bill. Judith and I will help you.

4. M: Excuse me. How much is the ticket for Wednesday's concert?

W: The full price is 35 dollars. For students, it is 10 dollars off.

M: Thank you. Can I have two students' tickets, please? Here are our student cards.

5. M: Julia, did you hear that the Browns sold their house and were moving to Arizona?

W: Yes, and the man who bought the house is a doctor from Florida.

M: A doctor? That's great.

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 1

Finn: Hi Rob—or should I say “ni hao” Rob?

Rob: Your Chinese is very good Finn but I wonder how many more Chinese words you know? 1,000 perhaps?

Finn: In Chinese: “Not really, I just know a little ...”

Rob: Now you’re just showing off! Not being able to speak a foreign language is a bit of a British trait—or a particular British characteristic. We’re not very good at it although Finn is an exception, he can speak many foreign languages, can’t you?

Finn: Not that many—a bit of German, some French, Polish a little, Chinese of course, Hokkien, a bit of Japanese ... That’s about it.

Rob: Do you know which is the second most spoken language in England? Is it: A) Polish B) Urdu C) French?

Finn: I think I know this one, Rob. I’m going to say A) Polish.

Rob: OK, well, as always I’ll let you know the answer at the end of programme. So, as I mentioned, the British are generally considered to be lazy linguists—they just don’t bother to learn about another language.

Finn: I guess the main reason is that when British people travel around the world they find that English is spoken almost everywhere—so they get by—they survive on just using their native language.

Rob: Well, recently a campaign was launched for those of us who didn’t share your enthusiasm or have the opportunity to learn another language. The 1,000 Words campaign is encouraging everyone in the UK to learn at least 1,000 words of another language. It hopes to help Britain increase international trade.

Finn: The group says that a vocabulary of 1,000 words would allow a speaker to hold a simple conversation. It sounds like a good idea.

Rob: But Finn, I have a dilemma. There are so many languages in the world, which one should I learn first?

Finn: Maybe you could start with the UK’s second most spoken language.

Rob: Yes, that’s the question I posed earlier: what is Britain’s second most spoken language.

Finn: I said Polish.

Rob: Yes, of course you are right. According to the 2011 census, the answer is Polish. The census also found over 104 different languages are spoken in the UK.

Conversation 2

Captain: In the future, you’re kind of to remember that certain rooms in this house which are not to be disturbed.

Maria: Yes, Captain, sir.

Captain: Why do you stare at me that way?

Maria: Well, you don’t look at all like a sea Captain, sir.

Captain: I’m afraid you don’t look very much like a governess. Turn around, please.

Maria: What?

Captain: Turn. Hat off. It's the dress. You have to put on another one before you meet the children.

Maria: But I don't have another one. When we enter the abbey, our worldly clothes are given to the poor.

Captain: What about this one?

Maria: The poor didn't want this one.

Captain: Hmm.

Maria: I would have made myself a new dress but there wasn't time, I can make my own clothes.

Captain: Well, I'll see you get some material. Today, if possible. Now, Fraulein... er...

Maria: Maria.

Captain: Fraulein Maria, I don't know how much the Mother has told you.

Maria: Not much.

Captain: You're the twelfth in a long line of governesses, who have come to look after my children since their mother died. I trust that you will be an improvement on the last one. She stayed only two hours.

Maria: What's wrong with the children, sir?

Captain: There was nothing wrong with the children, only the governesses. They were completely unable to maintain discipline. Without it, the house cannot be properly run. Please remember that, Fraulein.

Maria: Yes, sir.

Captain: Every morning you will drill the children in their studies, I will not permit them to dream away their summer holidays. Each afternoon they will march about the ground, breathing deeply. Bed-time is to be strictly observed. No exceptions.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear a monologue. The monologue will be read twice. After the monologue, 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.

M: Good evening and thank you for coming to learn something about the Hillside Survival School. My name's David Johnson. I started the school and I'm the school's chief instructor. I learned my survival skills while I was in the army and since then I've used them all over the world. My real aim for this school is to help people not only to discover nature and outdoor life but also to learn and to have fun. We run a variety of courses but our basic survival course lasts a weekend. This course teaches you the basic skills that you need to survive in the wilderness, and during the course you are given a lot of opportunities to practice these skills. This course costs £139 per person. If you want an even bigger challenge, our extreme survival course takes place between November and February when conditions are more difficult. These courses also last for a weekend and cost £149 per person. The extreme survival course teaches you to survive in a cold and wet environment. The course offers you the chance to push yourself, both physically and mentally. No tents, no gas cookers, just you and the wilderness.

A few final practical details. You have to be at least 18 years old to come on the course. The full cost of the course needs to be paid at least four weeks before the course begins, and remember that there are

discounts for groups of four or more. Well, I hope that gives you some idea of what we do. And now if there are any questions ...

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.

The subject of this lecture is horology, the science of measuring time. The measurement of time has come a long way since ancient times. It began with such devices as the sundial, where the position of the sun's shadow marked the hour. Daylight was divided into 12 temporary hours, which were longer in the summer and shorter in the winter, simply because the amount of daylight changes with the seasons.

The earliest sundial we know comes from Egypt, which was made of stone. Sundials were used through the classical world, and with time, evolved into more elaborate devices that could take into account seasonal changes and geographical positioning and reflect the hours accurately. This was quite an achievement in technology. Today, sundials can be seen as decorative pieces in many gardens.

In the 11th century, the Chinese invented the first mechanical clocks. They were large and expensive, and certainly not intended for individuals. However, this is the type of clocks we are familiar with today. There have been many developments in clocks and watches since then, and they've been greatly improved. However, if your clock or watch makes a ticking sound, then it could well be based on the mechanical movements the Chinese developed a thousand years ago!

However, timekeeping has moved on from the mechanical clock. Time has become so important that there is a series of atomic clocks around the world which measure International Atomic Time. Even though many countries have their own calendars, globalization has made it essential that we measure time uniformly. This standard was set in 1958. Now these atomic clocks are situated in over 70 laboratories all over the world.

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