

2019 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C - Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1—5 BCACD

Section B

6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. F

11—15 ACCBD

Section C

16—20 DACDB

Section D

21. the world over 22. controversy and worry 23. apples of gold 24. change into 25. making a living
26. experts 27. make predictions 28. genetics 29. advanced technology 30. a worldwide currency

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31—35 CABCE 36—40 DBADC 41—45 ACDBC

Part III Cloze

46. respective 47. competitive 48. expensive 49. provide 50. industry
51. depending 52. conflict 53. dramatic 54. to 55. resulted

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

56. public health 57. methane 58. commercial outlets 59. new dawn 60. Readily available (everywhere)

Section B

61—65 CEGBA

Section C

66. The culture where characters stand in for people.
67. Because of modern technology.
68. Images of things they like and relate to.
69. It/They can quickly turn you into a 3D figure.
70. 3D characters/avatars.

Section D

71. status of women 72. impressive 73. top positions 74. education 75. support

Part V Translation

Section A

76. 笔、墨、纸、砚合称“文房四宝”，这四宝历来摆放在古代文人的书房中。“study”在汉语中称作“文房”，原指官府制作和保管文书的部门，后来专指文人的书房。历史上最先使用“文房四宝”这一术语的是北宋的苏易简，他在其所著的《文房四谱》中对四宝一一详细论述，“文房四宝”由此得名。

Section B

77. The best footballers have the ambition to play for the best teams, and the top teams in the Spanish, Italian, English and German leagues are now all made up of players from every corner of the globe.

78. So, how do players from outside Europe adapt to being in a new environment with so many new faces?

79. Therefore it is crucial that the clubs help these players to feel at home and enjoy their new lives.

80. When these players arrive in Europe, they have to learn a new language and get used to very different food.

81. In Asia, for example, players will neither complain if their teammates play badly, nor tell their coach if they don't like the tactics used.

Part VI Error Correction

Soon, people who go to the cinema will not just watch and listen to the film.

They will be able to smell the film, too. A company that distributes film 82. films

is going to show \wedge world's first fragrant films. A new computerized system, 83. the

smell-o-vision, will produce the smells during The New World, a historical

drama of the USA in the 17th century. If people enjoy this film, 84. about

cinemas nowhere may start to use the system. 85. everywhere

'Smell is a very important sense, and audiences will really feel that 86. \surd

they are in a market in India or a forest in the Amazon, while they go 87. when

to see a film,' a spokesperson for the company says.

Seven different smells will be produce during different scenes in 88. produced

The New World. There will be a smell of flowers during a love scene and

a mix of peppermint and rosemary during a very sadly scene, for example. 89. sad

The idea of smelling a film is \wedge completely new. In the 1970s, cinemas in 90. not

the USA gave each ~~other~~ of the viewers a card as they entered. They could 91. ~~other~~

scratch the cards with their fingernails during scenes in the film to produce smells.

Part VII IQ Test

92. 翻转局势/翻盘

93. ONE WORD

94. 6

95. 将罗马数字 XII(12)横向断开可成为 VII(7)。

96. B

Part VIII Writing

Section A

97. Omitted

Section B

98. Omitted

作文评分标准:

一、评分原则:

1. 本题满分为 Section A 10 分; Section B 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. Section A 词数少于 100 词或多于 140 的,Section B 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):Section A 9-10 分;Section B 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):Section A 6-8 分;Section B 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):Section A 3-5 分;Section B 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):Section A 1-2 分;Section B 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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听力录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

1. W: Scientists say rest is one of the most important things a human brain needs. Do you know you will have more creative ideas if you are well-rested?

M: To be honest I hardly have any good ideas. I drink a lot of coffee and can manage to finish my work, but I don't have any creative ideas.

W: Maybe that's because your brain is overloaded.

Q: What do scientists say about rest?

2. M: I've had it with Tim! I think I'm going to quit! He's all nice and friendly to my face. But the second I turn around he stabs me in the back!

W: You know I had a worker like that once. She was always taking credit for my ideas. After a while I learned to document my work very clearly so the boss knew 100% that this was my work.

M: Yeah! That's a good idea. I should keep a better record of my correspondence with the clients, so if necessary I can prove it was my effort.

Q: How did the woman cope with the problem she met?

3. M: Well, I started learning Chinese a long time ago. First I learned a little bit when I was in college. But I probably picked up most of it when I was overseas in Beijing.

W: Did you meet any difficulties in your learning?

M: Two of the most challenging things when you study Chinese are the tones and the characters. I think that's just extremely difficult. And it was frustrating to be teaching ... teaching kindergarten students and realizing that their reading was much better than mine.

Q: What are the most challenging things for the man in learning Chinese?

4. W: Hey, do a lot of people in America know about The Art of War?

M: Not many. They say the head coach of the Los Angeles Lakers has a copy of The Art of War and he teaches his players some of its strategies. Miss Yang, you know who the Lakers are, right?

W: Of course, I know the Lakers, it's a great team.

Q: How does the head coach of Lakers use The Art of War according to the man?

5. W: Traffic in New York can be a nightmare during rush hours. It's bumper-to-bumper everywhere in the city.

M: Doesn't the subway service get really backed up too? I've heard there're lots of delays.

W: Yeah, the subway can run late sometimes too, but it's still more dependable than the bus.

M: Yeah, the subway is probably a good idea, but I hate being squeezed into those smelly coaches with all those strangers.

Q: How is the subway service in New York according to the man?

Section B

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 what you hear.

W: Robert. I notice from your application form that you took a year off between high school and university. What did you do during this year?

M: Well, I'd say I got plenty of work experience, but what I did was mostly travel. I went over to Australia for the year and spent the time travelling and working all around the country. At the end I went to New Zealand and travelled around there for a couple of months.

W: What kind of work did you do out there?

M: It was fairly menial stuff. I delivered furniture, helped in a pub, served in a hotel and worked on a building site, and things like that.

W: Working on a building site must be some good experience for engineering?

M: I suppose so. I mean it was interesting to see the brass tacks side of things, and a good engineer has to get his hands dirty, my father says.

W: He's absolutely right. Now, why did you choose Westley University to study Civil Engineering?

M: Well, first of all I know the department has a very good reputation in this field and, before applying, I checked out the statistics and saw that the percentage of graduates going straight into industry was very good.

W: Yes, we're very proud of that.

M: I'm also very interested in mountaineering and your campus here in the Midlands is within reasonable distance of Snowdonia so I'll be able to go hiking at weekends when work allows it.

W: That's good. It's very important for students to have interests outside of their studies. It helps deal with the stress.

M: I also play football a lot, and the University runs quite a few teams in the local leagues, so I'd like to get

into that.

W: Is there anything you'd like to ask me about the course, Robert?

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear.

W: Can you tell us about what happens when geniuses relax?

M: Without doubt, great scientists don't always make their discoveries in the lab. Archimedes's famous 'Eureka' moment came while he was having a bath. Physicist Richard Feynman saw a plate flying through the air in a college cafeteria, and was inspired to calculate electron orbits. He later won the Nobel Prize. And Alexander Fleming was making mould for his hobby, microbe painting, when he accidentally developed penicillin.

W: So what does this tell us?

M: Well, we're looking into the psychology of high achievers. A recent study by Robert Root-Bernstein compared the hobbies of 134 Nobel Prize winning chemists with those of other scientists. He found that most Nobel Prize winners acquired their accomplishments outside the lab. Over half were artistic and almost all had a long-lasting hobby: chess or insect collecting. Twenty-five percent of the Nobel Prize winners played a musical instrument and 18 percent drew or painted regularly. Of the common scientists, under one percent had a hobby.

W: Fascinating. So should we conclude then, that only a creative person can be a genius?

M: Well, I think that's debatable. Perhaps it's true up to a point, but I don't think it's as clear-cut as that. What we do know is that to a certain extent, creative thinking can help people to solve problems, even scientific ones. If you're thinking about a problem all the time, often the answer eludes you. But it may come in an inspiration when you're least expecting it—perhaps when you're asleep, or thinking about other things, doing a hobby, for example. It's not 100 percent certain, but it seems that the mind has the ability to make connections from one part of your life to another, so that actually stepping back from a problem can often provide the answer. And people who're good at making these connections, people who pursue creative hobbies and interests, often excel in their particular fields.

Section C

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 British Parliament has rejected Prime Minister Theresa May's plan for Britain to leave the European Union. The House of Commons voted 432 to 202 against the plan negotiated by members of May's government. The prime minister said she is trying to carry out the "democratic decision" voters made 18

months ago to leave the EU. The vote against May's plan was widely expected, but it is not clear what comes next for the withdrawal, known as Brexit. Before the vote, May warned members of Parliament that the EU would not offer an "alternative deal."

17. It is often difficult for farmers to identify diseases quickly enough to protect their crops and those on neighboring farms. Now, some farmers are using a simple device directly in the field to find viruses before they spread. In Tanzania, several viruses are a threat to cassava crops. Farmers struggle to identify the diseases in an urgent effort to avoid severe crop damage. The disease identification process is often difficult when farmers are acting on their own. If they do not know what is attacking their crops, they cannot decide the best way to fight the disease.
18. Scientists have long known that pain's intensity is difficult to measure because people experience pain differently. In the case of 17-year-old Sarah Taylor, doctors struggled to understand her levels of pain from childhood. "It's really hard when people can't see how much pain you're in, because they have to take your word on it and sometimes, they don't quite believe you," she said. Some scientists working with Taylor are now trying to develop an objective way to measure pain.
19. The New York City train system has a new unofficial stop — for people who love grammar...or even just have questions about it. English language expert Ellen Jovin has put together an unusual "classroom." There is a foldable table, books, a smile and a deep knowledge of grammar. She calls it Grammar Table. Jovin sits at the table in the subway and on city streets. She smiles and waits for people to come by with grammar questions.
20. After falling for three years, carbon emissions in the United States rose in 2018. That information is based on early estimates from an independent research group. The Rhodium Group studies U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide, a gas linked to rising temperatures in Earth's atmosphere. Its new report estimates that the country's carbon emissions increased 3.4 percent last year. This would be the largest yearly increase since 2010.

Section D

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

Dictation

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

Tomatoes originally come from South America and have been eaten by people there for thousands of years. Today, tomatoes are popular the world over. However, when they were first introduced, there was quite a bit of controversy and worry surrounding them.

Ancient Aztec writings mention recipes for dishes of tomatoes, peppers, and salt—probably the first salsa recipe! Spanish soldiers conquered the Aztecs and brought tomato seeds back with them to Europe. In Europe, these yellowish tomatoes were first called "apples of gold." People were afraid to eat tomatoes because the plant looked similar to the nightshade plant, a deadly poison. German people even thought that if

someone ate tomatoes, they would change into a werewolf. However, by the mid-1800s, people all over the world had accepted the tomato as a good food to eat.

Nevertheless, tomatoes were due for more problems. Do you think tomatoes are a fruit or vegetable? Actually they are a fruit. However, in America, they are a vegetable by law. Why are tomatoes legally a vegetable in America? In the 1800s, there was no import tax on fruit from other countries, but there was an import tax on vegetables. At that time, many tomatoes were coming from other countries into America, and American tomato farmers became worried about making a living. The government made tomatoes a vegetable by law so that non-American tomatoes would be taxed.

Summary

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

Many businesses and governments try to plan for the future. But to make a good plan, these people must take into account how the world will change in the future. The best predictions about the future come from experts in the fields related to where the changes might occur. Therefore, eighteen large organizations in Europe and the United States worked together to make some realistic predictions about how our world will be different in the year 2025. Some of the predictions this group made are described as the following.

First, the study of genetics will make it possible for doctors to make people smarter and stronger. Genetics will be used for more than just keeping people healthy.

Second, countries with advanced technology will only use 66% of the energy they used in 2010. This energy includes energy used for production and energy used for services in the country. However, each person in countries that do not have advanced technology will use 160% of the energy they used in 2010.

Third, one kind of currency will be used for international business. This worldwide currency will be used mostly by business people and travelers.

Special identification cards will be used worldwide to show a person's home country, medical history, education and work history, religion, and bank accounts.

This is only part of the list of predictions that the group made. It can be seen from this list that even though some things in the future will be very different and people in advanced countries may be better off generally, some problems in the world today will still occur even in the year 2025.

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