

2019 National English Competition for College Students

(Level D - Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1—5 CADCB

Section B

6—10 TFTTF 11—15 CDBDC

Section C

16—20 BCDAB

Section D

Dictation

21. referred to 22. with great attention 23. well-informed 24. instant messaging 25. with access to
Summary

26. (the) Chinese 27. wealthy/rich 28. Gold Rush 29. ethnic 30. tourist attractions

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31—35 CABED 36—40 CADBB 41—45 DDCEA

Part III Cloze

46. from 47. like 48. context 49. Former 50. linguistic

51. tongue 52. pronunciation 53. written 54. by 55. accidentally

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

56. (obvious) spam 57. the message time 58. prompt attention

59. reply immediately 60. brief acknowledgement

Section B

61—65 EGCD A

Section C

66. It is located in Washington D. C.

67. In 1926.

68. Because they heard that there were agricultural jobs there.

69. Freedom and fun.

70. New signs were put up and tourists began to travel down it once again.

Section D

71. similar to 72. decline 73. cultures and ideas 74. fall (rapidly) 75. from extinction

Part V Translation

Section A

76. 筷子通常用木头或竹子制作,用来食用亚洲食物。相传,筷子是五千多年前在中国发明的。最早见到的一双铜制筷子是从河南省安阳附近的殷墟出土的,可追溯到大约公元前 1200 年。筷子在日常生活中使用频繁,以至于它已不只是一种餐具,而是一套自成体系的礼节习俗。

Section B

77. Russia's national college entrance examination will include Chinese as a foreign language.

78. It is a special language, whose methods of teaching and learning are quite different from other languages.

79. The three-year preparation work was completed in 2017.

80. The study of Chinese has constantly grown with the increasing co-operation in trade and economy between China and Russia.

81. Insiders confirmed that students with both relevant professional background and Chinese language proficiency are more competitive in job applications.

Part VI Error Correction

During an average year, about 50 people die from carbon monoxide poisoning in the UK, caused directly by fumes from home heating appliances which are subsequent discovered to be defective. Several hundreds people a year are made ill by inhaling the fumes, and have to have hospital treatment. These deaths and illnesses are unnecessary, and can easily \wedge prevented.

82. subsequently

83. hundred

84. be

Carbon monoxide has no colour, smell or taste, and it can kill. It can be given up by any equipment which burns a fossil fuel, such as coal, gas or oil. Fumes may build up in your home if the equipment is faulty, or if the chimney is blocked, or if the room don't allow circulation of fresh air. Watch out for any of the following: gas flames burned orange or yellow, and wood or coal stoves which burn slowly or go out. You yourself may feel sleep, or have headaches, chest or stomach pains, sickness or sudden giddiness.

85. off

86. ✓

87. doesn't

88. burning

89. sleepy

If you notice any of the above, stop using the appliance. See a doctor at once if you have physical symptoms. Make sure your heaters are servicing regularly and keep air vents and windows unblock.

90. serviced

91. unblocked

Part VII IQ Test

92. 绞尽脑汁

93. N. (The day is Sunday.)

94. NOW. (The new word is snowing.)

95. Arthur and Daisy.

96. C. (根据规律可知,已知每行第三个圆形,都是前两个圆形重合后,留下完全重合的黑点或白点,然后黑白颜色对调得出。)

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, 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: Rob, why don't you come and find me in the library after your history lecture? I'm going there to do my Algebra homework.

M: Oh, I need to check a few things on the reference shelves.

W: I mean, after that we can get some coffee.

M: That's good.

Question: What is the woman going to do now?

2. M: Laura said you used to be a doctor. I'm really curious why you're doing this teacher training course!

W: I worked for a doctor for three years, and I just didn't like it. So I decided to teach biology.

M: My father wanted me to be an accountant, but I've always known I wanted to be a dancer.

Question: What was the woman's first career?

3. W: We're so unlucky to be in the middle of the bus strike! We've spent the first day of our holiday waiting around.

M: There's probably no point waiting here in the station anymore. Why don't we go to see if the trains are running?

W: If they aren't, I just would like to change our tickets and fly home early.

Question: Why are the speakers trapped in the bus station?

4. M: Dr Smith, what's it actually like at the South Pole? I know you've been there several times.

W: Yes, I have, and each time I'm struck by the unusual beauty of the place. It's magnificent, but you can only visit it in the summer months.

M: You mean November to March?

W: Yes, because it's completely dark for four months of the year. And in addition, it's the coldest place on earth.

M: Colder than the North Pole? Why's that?

W: Antarctica is a land mass shaped like a dome, with the result that the winds blow down the slopes at speeds of up to 150 km an hour and that's what makes it so cold.

Question: Why is Antarctica so cold according to Dr Smith?

5. W: Mrs. Harwick always looks so severe! I could imagine her working as a manager of a museum, alone in some dark dusty room, but she seems such a strange personality to be teaching kids!

M: Have you seen her at work, though? She's actually very nice and kind! All kids behave well and like her when she speaks to them.

Question: What proverb can we infer from the conversation?

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: Philip, how long is each presentation?

M: Dr White said three presentations per hour.

W: So about twenty minutes?

M: Well, it'll be fifteen minutes for presentation, and five minutes for questions.

W: What are we going to include? Do you think we ought to give some historical background?

M: Definitely not, Julie, we don't have time.

W: But I think we ought to say something about the geographical location, because not a lot of people know where the islands are.

M: OK. That'll be helpful.

W: Then we should give an overview of the education system.

M: Shouldn't we say something about the economy? It does influence the education system.

W: Well, Dr White said we needn't go into that sort of detail. Right now we need to think about what visual aids to prepare. Dr White wanted us to use plenty of visuals and things.

M: Well, the most important thing is the overhead projector.

W: We'll get that from the Media Room. I must remember to book it.

M: OK. Then we'll need two maps, one of the islands, one of West Africa.

W: The one of West Africa is no problem. There's one in the Resources Room.

M: Tell you what, there's a very clear map of Canary Islands in that tourist brochure I showed you last week. Don't you remember it?

W: Oh yeah, that's right.

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.

M: Hello and welcome to our fifth career choices seminar! Today we have Wendy Smith here to give us some information on the teaching career in the United States.

W: Hello.

M: First of all, can you tell us what personal qualities teachers need to have?

W: In addition to being knowledgeable in their subject, teachers must have the ability to communicate, inspire trust and confidence, motivate students, as well as to understand their educational and emotional needs. It's essential for teachers to be able to recognize and respond to individual differences in students, and employ different teaching methods. They should be organized, dependable, patient and creative. They must also be able to work cooperatively and communicate effectively with other teaching staff, support staff, parents, and other members of the community.

M: How many teachers are employed in the United States?

W: I have some data here from the year 2017, and teachers and related staff held about 10.1 million jobs that year. Of those, about 4.6 million were school teachers, and 5.5 million were other teaching staff. Employment is distributed geographically, in much the same way as the population.

M: What kind of training and qualifications do teachers need to work in the United States?

W: All 50 states and the District of Columbia require public school teachers to be licensed. Licensing is not required for teachers in private schools. Teachers may be licensed to teach the early childhood grades, nursery school through grade 3, the elementary grades 1 through 8, the middle grades 5 through 8, a secondary education subject area for grades 7 through 12, or a special subject, such as reading or music for grades K through 12.

M: What are the requirements for a license?

W: Requirements for regular licenses vary by state. However, all states require a bachelor's degree and completion of an approved teacher training program as well as supervised practice teaching.

M: Finally, what challenges might teachers face in their careers?

W: Seeing students develop new skills and gain an appreciation of knowledge and learning can be very rewarding, however, this can also be a big challenge.

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 2019 China Beijing International Horticultural Exhibition will open on April 29, hosting more than 16 million people from 86 countries and 26 international organizations. Construction work on four main

pavilions for the expo has been completed. The infrastructures have been put into operation in the park, said the deputy director of the 2019 expo coordination bureau.

17. The art of building small wooden boats is being used to help young, at-risk adults in the United States. These young people are being trained and working as apprentices in a boat building program in Alexandria, Virginia. The Alexandria Seaport Foundation is providing support for the program. It aims to help those who have little hope of attending college or finding a well-paying job. The goal is to give young people the skills, state of mind and self-control to change their lives for the better.
18. People in Japan pay good money to eat the deadly pufferfish. There, the food is called fugu. Eating fugu is especially popular during the winter holiday season. But in the last few years, the fugu market has seen a change. The part of the ocean where pufferfish live is warming quickly. Consequently, pufferfish are traveling north to find cooler water. Along the way, new kinds of poisonous fish are being created. The Japanese government has ordered fishermen and fish traders to throw away any hybrids that they catch.
19. Alan Naiman was known for being careful about how he spent his money. But even those closest to him had no knowledge of the fortune he quietly gathered and the last act he had planned. Naiman died of cancer at age 63 last January. The man from the state of Washington gave most of his money to groups that help the poor, sick, disabled and abandoned children. He gave them \$11 million. The large amount of his fortune shocked the groups that received his gifts and even his best friends.
20. The debate on whether eggs are good or bad for people is never ending, but a new study conducted by researchers at the University of Eastern Finland is definitely pro-egg. According to the study, the consumption of one egg a day is associated with a lower risk for type 2 diabetes. The key components in eggs that give them their diabetes-crushing power appear to be certain lipid molecules. Mother Nature Network pointed out that this study looked strictly at egg consumption in moderation, so this doesn't mean we should start gorging on eggs.

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.

W: Every child, every generation is a product of their times. And this is certainly true for the net generation, often referred to as "Generation Y". These children were born from the late 1970s to the late 1990s. Growing up in relative affluence in many parts of the world, with great attention from family and friends, this generation is strong-minded, self-confident, and sometimes self-centered.

Many Generation Y children in more affluent societies have fewer brothers and sisters than those in previous generations or are only children, and they are often quite spoilt and protected by their parents. In general, Generation Y is better dressed, better fed and better looked after than previous generations.

Largely due of course to being the first generation to grow up with computers and the Internet, this

generation is well-informed and technologically savvy. While older generations are still getting used to sending emails, members of Generation Y are competent and constant users of mobile phones, instant messaging, music downloads and social networking sites—and are used to multitasking. They are creative, publishing their own blogs, websites, videos and music. And they are part of a global online community with access to information and other young people from all over the world.

Summary

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

M: The Chinese were the first Asian immigrants to enter the United States. They immigrated to the U.S. in the 18th century. However, there have been claims stating that they were in America at an even earlier date. The first Chinese immigrants were wealthy, successful merchants, along with skilled artisans, fishermen, and hotel and restaurant owners.

Large-scale immigration began in the mid-1800s during the California Gold Rush. By the year 1851, there were 25,000 Chinese working in California, mostly centered in and around the “Gold Rush” area and near San Francisco. During that time, more than half the Chinese in the U.S. lived in that region. These Chinese clustered into groups, working hard and living frugally. As the populations of these groups increased, they formed large ethnic enclaves called “Chinatowns” all over the country.

The first and best-known Chinatown in the U.S. was in San Francisco. The Chinatown in San Francisco has endured a century of earthquakes, fires, and urban renewal, yet has remained in the same neighborhood maintaining the same rich culture. Chinatowns have traditionally been the places where Chinese Americans lived, worked, and shopped. Although these cities were often overcrowded slum areas in the 1800s, the Chinatowns turned from crime and drug ridden areas to quiet, colorful tourist attractions by the mid-1900s.

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