

# 2014 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 CBBCA

Section B (5 marks) 6—10 DBADC 11—15 BBCAD

Section C (10 marks) 16—20 ACBBC

Section D (10 marks)

21. better weather 22. By far 23. The arrival of 24. get away from 25. was quick to 26. Nevertheless  
27. principal attractions 28. reintroduced 29. no doubt 30. disguised as

### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31—35 CBBCB 36—40 ABACA 41—45 DBABC

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. first 47. managed 48. exploring 49. layer 50. beyond  
51. besides 52. attempts 53. Travelling/Traveling 54. led 55. Despite

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

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

61. B 62. F 63. C 64. E 65. G

66. Time.

67. A form of socializing.

68. Polychronic people.

69. Time is money.

70. Because cultures accommodate a wide range of behaviors.

71. technique 72. brightness 73. threatening 74. personal 75. dignitaries

### Part V Translation (15 marks)

A) (5 marks)

76. 大众媒体对环境问题的诸多讨论给读者留下了这样一种印象：问题一直在日益恶化，污染在很大程度上是利益驱动和现代工业化的产物。今天确实存在着巨大的、亟待解决的环境问题，但是污染问题

并非始自今日。中世纪的城市就是疾病的温床，街道、河面上漂浮着垃圾，空气中散发着阵阵腐臭。18世纪初，曾有一位德国游客说，若想在圣保罗大教堂的塔楼上一览伦敦风光，就必须一大清早趁煤烟还没在空气里弥漫开来时赶到那里。

**B) (10 marks)**

77. The chief goals of the ideal college are the discovery of identity, and with it, the discovery of vocation.
78. Nature conservation is a central issue for human beings at the moment, whether it means preserving the natural resources or protecting the environment.
79. Anyone who thinks that rational knowledge need not be derived from perceptual knowledge is an idealist.
80. The growing demand for quality pre-school and daycare is creating new business opportunities.
81. The term formal learning refers to all learning which takes place in the classroom, while informal learning, on the other hand, is used to refer to learning which takes place outside the classroom.

**Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)**

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| If you're thinking of going away to study, your choice of accommodation will                | 82. <u>✓</u>            |
| be very important. You may be lucky enough to have the chance <del>∧</del> staying          | 83. <u>of</u>           |
| with relatives. <u>Whatever</u> , this can bring problems as well as advantages. Family     | 84. <u>However</u>      |
| life may well distract you <del>away</del> from your studies, and there will also be the    | 85. <u>away</u>         |
| questions of <u>that</u> you should pay your relatives. No matter how caring they           | 86. <u>what</u>         |
| may be and no matter how much they <del>will</del> want you with them, they won't           | 87. <u>will</u>         |
| expect to keep you for nothing. Paying too much or too little can <del>be</del> easily lead | 88. <u>be</u>           |
| to bad feeling but setting the right amount can be tricky and <u>embarrassed</u> .          | 89. <u>embarrassing</u> |
| You should also consider the matter of satisfying the grant authorities. They               |                         |
| may distrust <del>∧</del> arrangement between relatives and finish up paying you less than  | 90. <u>an</u>           |
| you need. Believe it or not, there's a strange idea that if you're living with              |                         |
| relatives it costs nothing either for you or <del>∧</del> them. Lodging with strangers      | 91. <u>for</u>          |
| can often be the best arrangement after all.  |                         |

**Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)**

92. A blackboard.
93. Because it's full of hot air.
94. 3.
95. It means healthy.
96. F

**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。

# 2014 National English Competition for College Students

(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. **M:** Hey Sarah, are you all right? You look upset.

**W:** As a matter of fact, I am a bit upset. I just came out of a meeting and it didn't go very well. No one would listen to any of my suggestions. Instead, they just kept arguing with each other.

2. **W:** The number of different jobs the average person has in their lifetime: Come on then... how many?

**M:** Well, it's a bit tricky to find a number that everyone agrees on, but most sources seem to say it's between 10 and 15 jobs. How many jobs have you had so far in your life?

**W:** I've only had three.

**M:** Only three – that's not many for someone as old as you!

3. **M:** So how many hours do you sleep, Sarah?

**W:** Not enough. I usually sleep about six hours on weekdays. That's why I'm always tired.

**M:** Did you know that ten per cent of the population suffer from insomnia---when you can't fall asleep. Do you ever get that?

**W:** Yeah, sometimes. When I'm worried about work.

4. **M:** You mustn't give those people any money, Diane. They aren't as poor as they look like.

**W:** Why not? I think we should help people who can't help themselves. It can't be easy living on the streets.

**M:** If they're homeless, it's because they want to be. There are plenty of hostels and places they can stay.

5. **M:** Jean, look at the time! It's 5 o'clock. Time to go home. Are you coming out for a drink after work?

**W:** Sure. Great idea, I love the bar on the ground floor. It's very handy working six floors above one of the best bars in London!

**M:** I know. Let's go.

**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**

**W:** Good morning, Hudson College. Er ... how may I help you?

**M:** Yes, my name is Raoul Martinez. I'm calling from Panama. I would like some information about your English courses.

**W:** Yes, of course. Ah, what would you like to know?

**M:** Yeah, I saw your ad in the Gazette for intensive English courses. Er, what are the dates for Advanced Business English courses please?

**W:** That course runs from June 24th until August 7th.

**M:** June 24 till August 7. Right. And how much does it cost?

**W:** Tuition is \$1200, but that doesn't include room and board.

**M:** \$1200 plus living expenses.

**W:** That's right.

**M:** And ... , how many hours a day does it meet?

**W:** Advanced Business English? Er...just a second. Er, yes. It meets 15 hours a week. That means you'll need a student visa. Ah, we will send you the forms you need for that when we get your deposit.

**M:** I see. They're morning classes I suppose?

**W:** Actually, the advanced course is in the afternoon. From 1:30 to 4:30.

**M:** Oh, 1:30 to 4:30. And five days a week, right?

**W:** Yes sir. Monday to Friday, afternoons.

**M:** I see. And is there a lot of homework?

**W:** Well, it really depends on the instructor ...

**Conversation Two**

**W:** So, Greg, this is certainly one of the most unusual hobbies I've heard of. How did it all start?

**M:** It was in 1977 that I first fire-walked. I was taught by a friend, and was so transformed by the experience, I immediately wanted to share it with as many people as possible. I wondered why no one was teaching fire-walking to the general public, and felt it was a valuable service needing to be offered. For almost seven years, I was the only person on the planet teaching fire-walking classes.

**W:** And have you had any problems teaching it?

**M:** It's not an easy thing to do, and I should mention that I made many mistakes in those early years, and several dozen people were badly burned.

**W:** What kind of mistakes?

**M:** I used to make the coal beds six to eight inches deep. I soon learned that it was not the amount of coal, or

the length of the fire-walk, that created the resulting exuberance and exhilaration people experienced, but rather, it was simply the act of taking one step – one step into an inferno! Once I realised I could create the same results using safer fire pits which were less deep and much shorter in length, my injury rate dropped to almost zero.

**W:** That's reassuring—almost zero! And why do you think people don't get injured?

**M:** In 1978, I began seriously researching fire-walking, and discovered that there really was no definitive theory about the phenomenon. Every published theory contradicted some other published theory. No one could agree on why fire-walkers were not harmed by the glowing, red-hot embers. It then seemed to me that the best way to research fire-walking was to persuade as many people as possible to do it, so as to accumulate a large group that could be observed and studied. Therefore, I took it upon myself to create such a group. It became my personal mission. No one before me had ever embarked on a crusade to convince as many people as possible to step into fire pits containing red-hot coals exceeding 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

**W:** So, you're still doing it?

**M:** Yes, all the time. Care to join my group?

**W:** I don't think so, thanks. I value my feet!

### 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. Men look set to have a one in two chance of developing cancer in their lifetime, UK experts predict. The increase to 50 out of 100, up from the current 44 in 100 chance, is largely down to people living longer – age is the biggest cancer risk factor, says Cancer Research UK.
17. The World Bank has raised its growth forecast for China, saying stimulus measures and approval of infrastructure projects will help boost growth. The bank said it now expects China's economy to grow by 8.4% in 2013, up from its earlier projection of 8.1%.
18. British holidaymakers have faced fines or worse for feeding pigeons, playing bingo or eating while sitting on a monument, the Foreign Office has said. It warned that Britons booking foreign holidays without researching their destination risk being caught out by unfamiliar laws. More than a quarter of consular assistance cases were for arrests or detentions last year, it found.
19. ITV has been awarded Channel of the Year at this year's Edinburgh television festival. The broadcaster was recognised for the success of crime thriller Broadchurch, which drew a peak audience of 8.9 million viewers. Broadchurch won the New Programme award and its writer Chris Chibnall was named Industry Standout Talent of the Year.
20. A United Nations agency estimates that 516 million of the world's women cannot read and write. The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation—UNESCO says programmes are needed to help illiterate women learn, although they are passed school age. Women make up two-thirds of all illiterate adults. The

majority of these women live in West Africa, many girls in that area never go to school.

**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.*

Many English people now go abroad for their holiday in search of better weather. However, others continue to go to the traditional English seaside resorts. By far the biggest of these resorts is Blackpool, which still welcomes some six million visitors every year.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Blackpool was a little-known fishing village on the north-west coast of England with a population of fewer than 500. The arrival of the railways in 1846 linked Blackpool with the industrial towns in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire. This gave the inhabitants of these towns the chance to get away from their smoke-filled environment and seek fresh air on the coast.

The visitors soon began to demand organized entertainment and Blackpool was quick to oblige. Theatres and dance were quickly provided for the holidaymakers, but the more striking building was Blackpool Tower, which was set up between 1891 and 1894. The tower was built in imitation of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, even though it is hardly half the height of the French original. Nevertheless, for many years it was Britain's tallest structure.

One of the principal attractions of Blackpool to many people is the trams which run along the sea front. For many years these were the only commercial trams still operating in Britain. However, in recent years several cities have reintroduced trams to their streets. Blackpool has the longest holiday season of any seaside town in Britain. Whilst summer is, no doubt, the busiest time of year, conferences and exhibitions take place in spring and autumn. From early September until the end of October, crowds come in their thousands to see the illuminations, when the seafront is changed into a glittering display of coloured lights and scenes, with trams disguised as moon rockets and American showboats.

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