

2013 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C - Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 ABCCB

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 ABBCB 11—15 CABAB

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 CACBB

Section D (10 marks)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 21. yearn for | 22. flush out | 23. tends to recommend | 24. compensate for |
| 25. lack of evidence | 26. separated into | 27. assessed | 28. medication |
| 29. contradictory | 30. wrinkles | | |

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31—35 CDCCB 36—40 BADCA 41—45 ADBCA

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 46. hiding | 47. surprising | 48. pressure | 49. presidency | 50. existence |
| 51. with | 52. place | 53. gravity | 54. Additionally | 55. afternoon |

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

56. money 57. comparing 58. unique 59. altered 60. privacy

Section B (10 marks)

61. F 62. F 63. T

64. Pansies are more hardy than busy lizzies. 65. Potentillas.

Section C (10 marks)

66. extreme lengths / great lengths 67. compatible with 68. on condition 69. C 70. B

Section D (10 marks)

71. Glaciers and forests. 72. 24 cubic miles of ice.

73. They have increased in numbers.

74. 阿拉斯加的大部分土地曾经是常年冰冻,或是一年中多数时间都保持冰冻状态,以此保持它的完整。

75. 有一种理论认为,我们正处于一个所谓的“小冰河时代”的结尾,因此冰川消退是这个周期的自然结果。无论是由于自然因素还是人类因素所致,冰川的近期未来已如我们所知——希望渺茫。

Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. The banquet is going to start but she is still in a dilemma about whether she should go or not.
77. Not only can ample sleep relax our bodies but also improve our intelligence.
78. Serious air pollution problems have aroused wide public concerns recently.
79. Youngsters who look for dreams in big cities are suffering from huge pressure of life.
80. The professor told us that the interviewers would give priority to students with practical experience.

Part VI Error correction (10 marks)

If we read English language newspapers or listen to newsreaders who use English in all different parts of the world, we will quickly develop the impression that one form of English is so widely used that ^ will soon unite all the different varieties of English which exist. Is there enough evidence to support this impression? It is in fact misled in several ways since a version of English which is exactly the same everywhere and has the same high status throughout the world do not yet exist. For one thing, people who's first language is English value their linguistic identity. Therefore, they try to preserve it from the influence of other forms of English. New Zealanders, for example, do not want to speak like Australians. In addition, there are too much regional differences in vocabulary of the language to be the same everywhere. People need specialised words in order to discuss locally politics, business, culture and natural history. Lastly, there is the fact that learners of English may be teaching in either American or British forms.

81. all
82. it
83. misleading
84. ✓
85. does
86. whose
87. many
88. for
89. local
90. taught

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. D

解释:西方谚语“沉默是金,雄辩为银”,故选 D。

92. I understand

解释:图片中单词“I”在“STAND”下面,故为 I understand。

93. Because it's full of hot air.

解释:hot air 意为“谎言、大话”,气球中充满了“hot air”,一语双关,因此不要“向气球征求建议”。

94. pepper

解释:胡椒/辣椒放在冰箱中仍然是辣的,hot 既意为“热”,也意为“辣”。

95. A

解释:三行图形中,每行都有三格,每个方格中有一条线将格一分为二,每格中亦有一个小图案在颜色上有变化,或全黑,或全白,或带斜线。若要第二行符合此规律,需在所缺图中含有一条中分线,所含小图形应为白色小方块,且该中分线平分该小方块。只有 A 符合此条件。

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 或多于 140 的,II 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):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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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, there will be a twenty-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, 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: Didn't you go to see Macbeth last week?

W: Yeah, it was brilliant. I've been to it a few times before, but I think this is the best production I've ever seen.

M: Yeah, someone I work with went and said it was wonderful. I wish I'd been able to get a ticket.

2. M: So, how well is your "Fill Me In" selling?

W: Oh, great, in fact it's only the fourth week of publication of the first issue, and we've had to reprint another 2000. We've sold about 2300. Mostly in alternative bookshops that cater for people who are... er different.

M: Congratulations!

3. W: Excuse me... I'm looking for a bag.

M: Certainly, madam. This bag is very popular. It opens at the top here... like this... and has a nice pattern around the middle... it's very easy to carry.

W: Hmm. Do you have a smaller one? I don't like it so big, actually.

4. M: I read hundreds of CVs every week. Most of them are good. A few are excellent. And about five percent of them are terrible.

W: Really? What makes a bad CV?

M: There're a number of things. A CV should be short. No more than two pages long. I recently read a CV that was twenty pages long. Unbelievable!

5. M: Cathy, are you going to continue with your Spanish?

W: Oh yes, definitely. I've got lots of ideas. I've got a Spanish friend and we write emails to each other. We used to write in English, but now we can write in Spanish.

M: That's great.

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 the three choices marked A, B and C, 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: Did you hear about that kid who was knocked down on Junction Road the other day?

W: Yes, it was awful, wasn't it? Still it's hardly surprising, is it?

M: What do you mean?

W: Well, there're always accidents down there, aren't there, especially with the speed cars go at. And, well, basically, the crossing's in the wrong place, isn't it? I don't know why they've never moved it. I mean, it'd be better if it was exactly opposite the shops, wouldn't it?

M: Yes, I know what you mean. They could do something to slow the traffic down, couldn't they? Maybe they could put sleeping policemen there or something like that.

W: Yeah, maybe—maybe one every so often would help, but what would be really great is if they had one of those speed cameras.

M: Big Brother, you mean!

W: No, they really make a difference. You should see how they've slowed the traffic down where my parents live.

M: Yeah, I suppose you're right. I'm only against them because I got caught by one last month.

W: You're kidding!

M: No. A hundred and fifty pounds it cost me! A fine and six penalty points!

Conversation Two

W: Do you have trouble remembering people's names? Do you tend to forget where you put your door key? Then fear not—help is at hand! Today we have with us well-known psychologist Gavin Bonet. Gavin, is there really a way of improving our memories and if so, what are the steps we can take?

M: The first thing to remember is that we can all help ourselves remember effectively by doing quite ordinary things like writing things down, using a diary, a calendar, a notebook, a notice-board, and checking these things regularly. You can use coloured highlighter pens to pick out really important bits of information. Rather than making your brain lazy, as some people think, scientific studies have proved that these aids encourage a very organised and methodical approach, which helps the brain to function effectively.

W: Now, I've heard people say, you know, if they want to remember to buy fish for supper they carry around a mental picture of a huge fish flapping on a line. Is there any truth in this? It all sounds a bit strange to me.

M: Centuries ago, the Ancient Greeks developed the system of mnemonics or memory aids. Isolated and fragmented bits of information are very difficult to remember. A mnemonic is a way of linking what you wish to remember with something that means something to you. It could be a mental image, a word, a

short poem, and so on. For example, imagine I want to remember the number 1843465. I could link these numbers to personal experiences. 18 is easy—that's the age I went to university, 4 is the number of children I have, 34 is the number of my house and 65 is the age at which I'm going to retire! Linking things we want to remember with rhymes or colours or visual images is helpful as well. Our lifestyle plays a part in memory too. Eating a healthy diet and taking plenty of exercise and having fresh air all help us to be more clear-headed and less absent-minded.

W: So it's mind and body together, is that it?

M: Yes, I think so. Scientists are gradually finding out more and more about how the brain works and what we can do to assist its functioning. When taking notes, for example, it has been shown that mapping out notes from a central sphere with lines radiating out in different directions is worth adopting because it reflects the way we link information in the brain. Using different coloured pens for note-taking, not just black, helps the brain too.

W: Are there any differences between men's and women's recall ability, do you think?

M: Ah, men are good at remembering directions and phone numbers; women are better at names and appointments. Why, we don't really know. You have to take into account upbringing as well as innate differences. Factors that seem to be bad for men and women equally are anxiety and worry. These definitely decrease your thinking ability.

Section C

In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. We have all witnessed the power of social media. It helped elect Barack Obama president in two thousand eight. It also helped to support popular revolutions in two thousand ten and eleven that forced several long-time rulers from office. Now, research suggests that social networks could have an even greater effect on elections, helping to increase the number of people who vote.
17. Manchester City midfielder Yaya Toure has been named the African Player of the Year for a second time. Toure beat fellow Ivory Coast star and former Chelsea striker Didier Drogba into second place. He won the 2012 poll in a vote of head coaches or technical directors of countries affiliated to the Confederation of African Football.
18. Reshma Saujani launched an organisation called "Girls Who Code". Her goal is to get more girls interested in science and technology. And she says the underrepresentation of women in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, also known as STEM, is caused by a bigger societal issue. "Girls and boys perform about the same in maths and science. So there's not an aptitude issue."
19. Tablet computers are one of the best-selling products this year. Brian Tong is Senior Editor of CNET.com. He says the Apple iPad Mini is one of the most popular tablets. One of Apple's biggest competitors is the Google Nexus 7. The hardware inside is more powerful than what's in the iPad Mini, but also it offers you

a lot of things like maps that work better than Apple's maps.

20. The United States Environmental Protection Agency says only seven percent of plastic waste in the United States is recycled each year. A new company in northern New York says it can increase that percentage. It also says it can help the United States reduce the amount of oil it imports.

Section D

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.

If you yearn for smooth skin that glows with youth, the chances are that at some point you will have heard the exhortation to drink lots of water in order to flush out those evil toxins and keep your skin healthy.

The exact amount people suggest varies. US-based advice tends to recommend eight glasses a day, while in hotter climates people are advised to drink more to compensate for higher rates of sweating. But regardless of the exact volume of water suggested, the principle behind the advice remains the same—taking extra water on board will keep your skin hydrated. In other words, water acts like a moisturiser, but from the inside out.

This is such a common idea you might be surprised at the lack of evidence to back up. You might expect there to be countless studies where people are separated into two groups, one assigned to sip water all day, the other to drink a normal amount. Then the smoothness of the skin could be assessed a month or so later to establish whether sipping more led to smoother skin.

In fact such studies are rare, partly because water can't be patented, so it is hard to find anyone to fund such research when there will be no new medication or cosmetic to sell that could repay the costs. A review by the dermatologist Ronni Wolf at the Kaplan Medical Centre in Israel found just one study looking at the effect of long-term water intake on the skin. But the results were contradictory. After four weeks, the group who drank extra mineral water showed a decrease in skin density, which some believe suggests the skin is retaining more moisture, while those who drank tap water showed an increase in skin density. But regardless of the type of water they drank, it made no difference to their wrinkles or to the smoothness of their skin.