

2013 National English Contest for College Students

(Level D - Preliminary)

参考答案及评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension(30 marks)

Section A (5 marks) 1—5 BABAB

Section B (10 marks) 6—10 CBBAC 11—15 BAABC

Section C (5 marks) 16—20 BCCAB

Section D (10 marks)

21. notably unusual 22. not necessarily 23. well known 24. set difficult goals 25. measure
26. individuals 27. believe in 28. position 29. obstacles 30. be inspired

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31—35 CCABD 36—40 BACBD 41—45 DBCAA

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. of 47. divided 48. raising 49. exceptions 50. however
51. including 52. greatly 53. as 54. century 55. what

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

56. B 57. C 58. A 59. thought/thinking 60. artificial intelligence/AI

Section B (10 marks)

61. F 62. F 63. T

64. Martial arts and acrobatics.

65. When he began playing for laughs.

Section C (10 marks)

66. Unwanted, annoying, disorganized, or meaningless.

67. Organization and complexity entwine and influence the piece in combination with each other and with other factors.

68. The ideal level is a point where the complexity of a piece and the way it is organized are matched perfectly with a listener's knowledge and experience.

69. 美肯定不仅仅局限于外表。不管你怎么定义美,美远远不止在视觉上,还带给其他的感官甚至心灵以愉悦的享受。

70. 换句话说,一首结构精良又不十分复杂的音乐的得分比一首结构同样精良但相当复杂的音乐高。

Section D (10 marks)

71. restore trust 72. speech acts 73. relationships
74. repeat the offense 75. day-to-day situations

Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. She was obsessed with the feeling that she was being watched.
77. My elder sister has gotten accustomed to looking after me who was ill.
78. When they reached the island, Robert came up with an idea: watching the sunrise early the next morning.
79. Wherever he went, he would carry a notebook with him in order to write down his ideas.
80. During his lifetime he never became famous, but he thought of himself as a qualified teacher.

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Diet and the Demand for Food

The demand for different food products depends on four factors: the number of people in the area, their standard of living, and their cultural attitudes.

81. three

The first two factors are obviously. The third, cultural attitudes, often depends in diet habits and religion.

82. ✓

83. obvious

Take attitudes toward diet in the United States, for an example.

84. on

85. an

Changes, preferences, and prices have had an interesting effect on consumption in the U.S. In 1940, Americans consume

86. consumed

19.4 pounds of butter and margarine per person, and most of it was butter. Now they eat less ^ 13 pounds, most of it margarine.

87. than

Before World War II, people in the U.S. averaged 155 pound of wheat flour a year; now they average about 135.

88. pounds

Americans are also eating much few fruit, but they're eating many more vegetables.

89. less

They are eating more chicken and turkey, either.

90. too

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. START

解释:根据单词中的字母和密码中的字符的对应情况,可知答案是 START。

92. 23rd January

解释:由题干得知 Mia 的生日比 Sharon 早一周,而 Sara 的生日比 Mia 的生日晚两周,所以 Sara 的生日比 Sharon 晚一周,即 Sara 的生日是 1 月 23 日。

93. C

解释:由图可看出,第四幅图是在第三幅图的基础上在横线下加了一个外框,第五幅图是在第四幅图的基础上在横线上加了一个外框,由此规律可推出第二幅图应是在第三幅图的基础上删除横线

上方的外框,故答案为 C.

94. C.

解释:根据题干第一句“吃糖果会损坏牙齿”和第二句“吃糖果会让你生病”,由逻辑推理可知选项 C “吃糖果会损坏牙齿或让你生病”是正确的。

95. The ash.

解释:根据第一条信息“maple 在 sycamore 的北边,但在 beech 的南边”可推断 C 是 maple,位于中间位置,而 sycamore 在它南边,beech 在它北边。根据第一条和第二条信息“ash 和 oak 在 sycamore 的西边”可推断 sycamore 位于东南角,即 E 是 sycamore;而 beech 位于东北角,即 B 是 beech. 根据第三条信息“oak 在 maple 的西北方”可推断 A 是 oak,故 D 是 ash.

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 - Preliminary)

听力原文

Part I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a twenty-second pause. During the pause, read the five questions, each with the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.

1. M: Do you like baseball, Amy?

W: Yes, but I've never played it.

M: We'll go to watch a baseball game while you're here. There's so much to do here. Can you stay in Boston all week?

W: I'll call the Greens and see if I can stay here longer.

2. M: Jenny, I'm calling you about our trip to Birmingham. We're taking the train to Birmingham next Tuesday.

Would you like to meet us there?

W: Sure! I think I can take the train from Dover to Birmingham. I don't think it's too far from here.

M: Yes. Birmingham is located northwest of Dover. My father was born there. It's really not that far.

3. M: Would you like some Coca-Cola, Linda?

W: No, thank you. I'd like some mineral water.

M: What size would you like—small, medium, or large?

W: Small, please.

M: Here you are.

4. W: Wow, you have collected so many stamps. What's this?

M: This is a stamp of Elvis Presley. He was a famous rock'n'roll singer. We call him "the king of rock'n'roll"!

W: It's a 29-cent stamp.

M: Yes, but in 1998 it cost 32 cents to mail a letter within the United States.

5. W: How do you get to school?

M: A school bus picks me up at the corner of our street. You can ride the bus with me tomorrow.

W: Great! Does Natalie take the school bus to her school, too?

M: Now that she has her driver's license and a car, she drives herself to school. There's a parking lot in the back of the school where the teachers and older students park their cars.

Section B

In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the five questions, each with the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.

Conversation 1

W: Wow, Joey, the buildings are so tall in New York. You can barely see the sky!

M: Yes, Sasha. New York is famous for its skyscrapers. But did you know that the tallest skyscraper in the world is not even located in New York City?

W: Where is it located?

M: It's in Chicago, in the Midwest of the country. It's called the Sears Tower.

W: Have you ever been inside a skyscraper?

M: Yes, many times. Tomorrow, when we go sightseeing, we'll go to the top of a skyscraper.

W: Great! Do you like living in New York?

M: Yes! There's always something interesting to do or see in New York. And there're so many interesting people living here. People from all over the world come to live in New York. New York City has 9 million residents.

W: How long have you been living in New York?

M: For 10 years. We lived in California before that.

Conversation 2

W: Where are famous Americans from?

M: They're from all over America. Some of them weren't even born in America, but came to America and became U.S. citizens.

W: Do you happen to know where Benjamin Franklin was from?

M: Boston. Benjamin Franklin was a printer, writer, philosopher, scientist, and diplomat! Is there anything else you'd like to know?

W: Yes. I would be very grateful if you could show me where to find the books about famous Americans.

M: Sure. If you follow me, I'll show you how our library is organised. Everything that we have in our library you can find is listed in our computer system.

W: Really? How does it work? How can I find the books I'm looking for?

M: Just type in the name of the author or the title of the book and the computer will tell you where the book is located in the library. It will also give you a short description of the book.

W: How convenient!

Section C

In this section, you will hear a monologue. The monologue will be read twice. After the monologue, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the five questions, each with the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

Peter Watson

My name is Peter Watson, and I am the Public Programs Manager at the Science and Technology Museum of Atlanta. Our museum has over 100 exhibits which help to show the principles of science in our everyday lives. Each exhibit is designed for you to do more than just look at. You can actually experiment with the equipment to learn more about science.

We also have a Hall of Electricity and Magnetism, a Hall of Light, Colour, and Perception, and a special area for children under the age of 7 which we call “Kidspace”. In addition to these exhibit halls, we have the “mathematics” exhibit area which is all about the different areas of mathematics. This exhibit was first made for the World’s Fair in New York in 1964. Our museum also has an electric technologies hall which we call “Power Your Future” and a large theatre where we perform our science show.

Section D

In this section, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read twice. There are ten missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

Remarkable People

What makes a person remarkable? The word remarkable means “notably unusual” or “worthy of notice.” A remarkable person, then, is someone who is unusual, who is worthy of our noticing. Of course, being “unusual” or “worthy of notice” does not necessarily mean being famous or well known. Many famous people are not remarkable, and many people who are truly remarkable are not famous.

These people are remarkable because all of them set difficult goals and then worked hard to achieve them. Perhaps that is the measure of remarkable individuals: people with the courage, strength and perseverance to work—and keep on working—toward something that they believe in. As Booker T. Washington once said, “Success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he has overcome while trying to succeed.”

We can learn a great deal from people we consider to be remarkable. We can be inspired by their work and their way of being because they enable us to see what is possible in one’s life.