2015 National English Competition for College Students

(Level A - Sample)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)
Section A (5 marks)
1—5 CACAD
Section B (10 marks)
6—8 DAB 9—10 AB 11—15 BADAB
Section C (5 marks)
16—20 DBACB
Section D (10 marks)

21. tomb	22. northern	23. largest burial site	24. major	25. east	26. 4th century BC
27. dwarfs	28. emotion	29. burial	30. secrets		

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)
Section A (10 marks)
31—35 BADCC 36—40 AADBC
Section B (5 marks)
41—45 ADCDB

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. large	47. geographical	48. fetching	49. nestled	50. precious
51. low	52. fallen	53. roasted	54. spicy	55. because

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)
Section A (5 marks)
56—60 TFTFF
Section B (10 marks)
61—65 GAFEC
Section C (10 marks)
66. Better self-esteem.
67. When people can't work for whatever reason, they show similar signs to real addicts. They become irritable and lethargic.
68. According to the author, life was not always so driven by employment. Work in the pre-industrial age was task-orientated, not time-structured, and focused not on money but on the tasks necessary for survival.
69. The Industrial Revolution radically changed how people worked. Suddenly, work was no longer structured by seasons, but by the clock. From that point on, work became separated from the rest of life, and began to provide money rather than food and goods.
70. It improves productivity, as workers are happier and waste less time commuting; but workers lose touch with the workplace and the people there.

Section D (10 marks)

71. smaller class sizes　　72. school budgets　　73. no clear link

74. local cultural factors　　75. limited investment

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76. 更令人害怕的是巨石开始从陡峭的山上滚下来的声音。在麦迪生河上游的一条支流处，一整座山开始移动，接着，它崩塌下来，填满幽深的山谷，而上百万吨的岩石和大树如同大坝一般阻挡住了那条大河。十几个、或更多沿河的露营者被深埋在大滑坡下。幸存的野营者开始爬向较安全的地方，其中一些人伤得很重，仍然不时陷入滑坡。最后这些人都获救了，其中很多人是靠直升飞机救援的。

Section B (10 marks)

77. A study found that men and women who frequently used several types of technology at the same time had less grey matter in a key part of the brain.

78. The global economic environment has remained an intricate one since the beginning of this year. The road to recovery in developed countries has remained bumpy.

79. The Castle Hotel in Dalian is open (opened) for business after extensive renovations eventually, which sits majestically on top of Wanxia Mountain, overlooking Xinghai Bay and the Yellow Sea.

80. Surprising new research suggests that it can actually be good to feel bad at work, and that feeling good in the workplace can lead to negative outcomes.

81. One of the biggest problems in the US is that recruiters and employers, seasoned MBA recruiters, find it hard to understand the value of the MIM.

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Barbara McClintock, Ph.D., an eighty-one-year-old American botanist won the 1983 Nobel Prize for Medicine. Dr. McClintock won the prize lonely because she worked and published by herself. She was honored for her discovery that genes unexpected can wander from one position on a chromosome to another, causing sudden evolutionary changes.

82. alone

83. unexpectedly

Her discovery of these wandering genetic elements known as "jumping genes" was made some thirty years ago and originally was regarded of doubt and ~~a~~ disbelief by other scientists because it went against the accepted view that genes were stationary. Only recently, with the development of molecular biology into a major scientific discipline, had the importance of her work been recognized.

84. with

85. ~~a~~

86. has

Officials of the Nobel committee in Stockholm, Sweden, called her work "the second great discovery of our time" in genetic — second to the discovery that genes are strand of chemicals arranged in a double helix that can separate and transmit hereditary traits.

87. √

88. strands

Dr. McClintock's pioneering studies involving changes in the color of corn kernels. She grew crop after crop of purplish maize and observed its changes on long years. Her work has led other scientists to an understanding of how jumping genes can allow bacteria to become resistant to antibiotic drugs, how viruses work, what normal cells may be transformed into cancer cells, and, by laboratory methods based on her work, how inherited genes can be mechanically transferred from one living organism to another.

89. involved

90. over

91. how

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 8

93. E

94. Public companies can sell their shares to the general public, whereas private companies cannot sell shares to, or raise money from, the general public.

95. 2, 5

96. B

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，II 词数少于 160，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 A - Sample)

听力录音原文

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 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.

1. W: Have you found another job yet, John?
   M: No, I haven't, but I've seen several interesting advertisements in the newspaper.
   W: What kind of job are you looking for?
   M: Either something in the hotel business or something to do with travel.
2. W: What a beautiful view!
   M: It sure is. The Grand Canyon is truly a masterpiece. No man could ever make anything like this.
   W: What is that below?
   M: It is the Colorado River. You can go down the river by boat if you want.
3. W: Hi, Larry! What do you like to do in your spare time?
   M: Well, I spend a lot of time watching movies.
   W: What a coincidence! I also watch a lot of movies.
   M: Oh, really? What kind of movies do you like?
   W: Actually, I watch whichever movie it is, be it a comedy, a sci-fi or a suspense movie. How about you?
   M: Art films are my favorite, but thrillers are cool, too.
4. M: Put on the helmet, please.
   W: Do we need to put on the jackets, too?
   M: If you want, to protect your clothes. Now, please watch your step.
   W: Thank you. Is the production line fully automated?
   M: Well, not fully automated.
5. M: This is Housekeeping. May I help you?
   W: Yes, this is room 804. I can't find my coat. I was wondering whether it's in the lost and found.
   M: I can check it for you. What does your coat look like?
   W: It's a light blue coat. It's got a hood and a big silver zipper.
   M: When was the last time you saw it?...

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

Robert: Where's your family?

Francesca: My husband took the kids to the Illinois State Fair for my daughter's Entrance Prize steer.

Robert: How old?

Francesca: Oh, a year and a half.

Robert: No, I mean kids.

Francesca: Oh, Michael is 17, and Carolyn is 16.

Robert: It's nice to have kids.

Francesca: Yea, but they are not kids any more. Things change.

Robert: They always do, one of laws of nature. Most people are afraid of change, but if you look at it like it's something that can always count on, then it can be a comfort. It doesn't have many things that you can count on.

Francesca: Ah, I guess I'm one of those people that frighten anything.

Robert: No, I doubt that.

Francesca: Why did you say that?

Robert: From Italy to Iowa, that's a big change.

Francesca: No. But Richard was in the army there. I married him when l was living in Naples, I didn't know anything about Iowa. I just cared that it was America, and of course, being with Richardson.

Robert: What's he like?

Francesca: He is very clean and...

Robert: Clean?

Francesca: Yeah, no, I mean... (laugh), he is a very hard worker, very caring, honest. He is gentle, he is a good father.

Robert: And clean...

Francesca: Yea...

Robert: And you like living in Iowa, I guess.

Francesca: Em, yea...

Robert: Go ahead. I'm not going to tell anyone.

Conversation Two

Chris Anderson: Thank you. So to understand more about Terra Power, right—I mean, first of all, can you give a sense of what scale of investment this is?

Bill Gates: To actually do the software, buy the supercomputer, hire all the great scientists, which we've done, that's only tens of millions, and even once we test our materials out in a Russian reactor to make sure that our materials work properly, then you'll only be up in the hundreds of millions. The tough thing is building the pilot reactor; finding the several billions, finding the regulator, the

location that will actually build the first one of these. Once you get the first one built, if it works as advertised, then it's just clear as day, because the economics, the energy density, are so different than nuclear as we know it.

Chris Anderson: And so, to understand it right, this involves building deep into the ground almost like a vertical kind of column of nuclear fuel, of this sort of spent uranium, and then the process starts at the top and kind of works down?

Bill Gates: That's right. Today, you're always refueling the reactor, so you have lots of people and lots of controls that can go wrong: that thing where you're opening it up and moving things in and out, that's not good. So, if you have very cheap fuel that you can put 60 years in—just think of it as a log—put it down and not have those same complexities. And it just sits there and burns for the 60 years, and then it's done.

Chris Anderson: It's a nuclear power plant. That is its own waste disposal solution.

Bill Gates: Yeah. Well, what happens with the waste, you can let it sit there—there's a lot less waste under this approach—then you can actually take that, and put it into another one and burn that. And we start off actually by taking the waste that exists today, that's sitting in these cooling pools or dry casking by reactors—that's our fuel to begin with. So, the thing that's been a problem from those reactors is actually what gets fed into ours, and you're reducing the volume of the waste quite dramatically as you're going through this process.

Chris Anderson: I mean, you're talking to different people around the world about the possibilities here. Where is there most interest in actually doing something with this?

Bill Gates: Well, we haven't picked a particular place, and there's (are) all these interesting disclosure rules about anything that's called "nuclear", so we've got a lot of interest, that people from the company have been in Russia, India, China—I've been back seeing the secretary of energy here, talking about how this fits into the energy agenda. So I'm optimistic. You know, the French and Japanese have done some work. This is a variant on something that has been done. It's an important advance, but it's like a fast reactor, and a lot of countries have built them, so anybody who's done a fast reactor is a candidate to be where the first one gets built.

Chris Anderson: So, in your mind, timescale and likelihood of actually taking something like this live?

Bill Gates: Well, we need—for one of these high-scale, electro-generation things that's very cheap, we have 20 years to invent and then 20 years to deploy. That's sort of the deadline that the environmental models have shown us that we have to meet. And, you know, Terra Power, if things go well—which is wishing for a lot—could easily meet that. And there are, fortunately now, dozens of companies—we need it to be hundreds—who, likewise, if their science goes well, if the funding for their pilot plants goes well, that they can compete for this. And it's best if multiple succeed, because then you could use a mix of these things. We certainly need one to succeed.

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 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. A doctor in rural Liberia inundated with Ebola patients says he's had good results with a treatment he tried out of sheer desperation: an HIV drug. Dr. Gobee Logan has given the drug, lamivudine, to 15 Ebola patients, and all but two survived. That's a 7% mortality rate. Across West Africa, the virus has killed 70% of its victims.
17. The White House says there are no plans to coordinate with Syria in the fight against Islamic State militants who threaten the United States and are trying to topple the Assad government. Reports say the Pentagon has already started surveillance flights over Syria to track the movements of the Islamic State ahead of possible airstrikes on the militants.
18. People in eastern Sri Lanka have asked the government for permission to shoot monkeys because they have become a nuisance. The council leader of Kattankudi said the animals were entering houses and eating food. He said more than 70 people have been bitten by monkeys this year.
19. Dutch and Australian forensic experts have recovered the remains of more victims of the downed Malaysian Airliner in eastern Ukraine. A group of more than 60 investigators managed to reach the crash site despite continuing fighting nearby between Ukrainian government forces and the rebels who were accused of shooting the plane down. The remains will be taken to the Netherlands for identification.
20. It was a triumphant moment for Turkey's most powerful politician in a generation — Recep Tayyip Erdogan sworn in as the country's first elected president, a previously ceremonial post. He's vowed to change the constitution to increase his power, but that is to come. Today the focus was on his oath of office. He swore allegiance to Turkey's sovereignty and its founding principle of secularism. But that, say his critics, is what he no longer upholds.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage. For questions 21-30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank. The passage will be read only once. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

The discovery of an enormous tomb in northern Greece, dating to the time of Alexander the Great of Macedonia, has enthused Greeks, distracting them from a dire economic crisis.

Who, they are asking, is buried within.

In early August, a team of Greek archaeologists led by Katerina Peristeri unearthed what officials say is the largest burial site ever to be discovered in the country. The mound is in ancient Amphipolis, a major city of the Macedonian kingdom, 100km (62 miles) east of Thessaloniki, Greece's second city.

The structure dates back to the late 4th Century BC and the wall surrounding it is 500m (1,600ft) in circumference, dwarfing the burial site of Alexander's father, Philip II, in Vergina, west of Thessaloniki.

"We are watching in awe and with deep emotion the excavation in Amphipolis," Greek Culture Minister Konstantinos Tasoulas said.

"This is a burial monument of unique dimensions and impressive artistic mastery. The most beautiful secrets are hidden right underneath our feet."

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