2022 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C - Sample)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 CACDB

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 CBACB

11. psychologist 12. escape 13. courage 14. elastic 15. sensation

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 BABCD

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

21. turns into 22. collapses 23. flowed more calmly 24. precise measurement 25. tightly coupled

Summary

26. plates 27. the mantle 28. a volcanic 29. fold mountains 30. block mountains

Part II Vocabulary and Structures (15 marks)

31—35 BCBCD 36—40 ABCDD 41—45 DCCBA

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. reporting 47. much 48. formed 49. believed 50. different

51. to 52. identifying 53. hearing 54. significant 55. traffic

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A

56—60 BEACF

Section B

61. In the 19th century, Sri Lanka was famous for its coffee.

62. Because Bulgaria produces 80 percent of the world's roses.

63. The cacao is flat and dark purple.

64. In the fourth century, cheese was internationally introduced and quickly became popular.

65. Meat exports

Section C

66. cycling 67. clockwise 68. neighbouring 69. consists of 70. keep track of

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

71. 数百年来,狮身人面像既作为一座宗教纪念碑,也作为一项艺术杰作引得游人如织。但后来,它再次被黄沙掩盖,只留下头部可见。直到 19 世纪,考古学家们开始清理雕像周围的黄沙,并开始探究狮身人面像的悠久历史。最终,在 20 世纪 20 年代,雕像周围的黄沙被清理一空,人们开始对雕像的修复工作,直至今日仍在进行。

Section B (10 marks)

72. We are committed to green gene technology, with which we aim to make crop breeding even more efficient and environmentally friendly. Before being brought on to the market these genetically modified plants are researched and tested for years until the questions posed regarding their safety have been answered. This is a great opportunity for us to realize our vision: the use of faster methods to breed varieties which will continue to provide us with sufficient food and raw materials in future. Our fossil reserves will soon be exhausted. Experts estimate that we only have enough oil for another 43 years and natural gas for less than 60.

Part VI IQ Test (10marks)

73. 165135

74. An armchair.

75. 34

76. Susan

77. C

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

If you're thinking of going away to study, your choice of accommodation will be very important. You may be lucky enough to have the chance ∧ staying with relatives. However, this can bring problems as well as
of
advantages. Family life may well distract you ~~away~~ from your studies, and there will also be the questions of that you should pay your relatives. No matter how caring they may be and no matter how much they ~~will~~
whether
want you with them, they won't expect to keep you for nothing. Pay too much or too little can ~~be~~ easily lead
Paying
you to bad feeling but setting the right amount can be tricky and embarrassed. You should also consider the
embarassing
matter of satisfying the grant authorities. They may distrust ∧ arrangement between relatives and finish up
an
paying you less than 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 ∧ them. Lodging with strangers can often be the best arrangement at all.
for after

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

88. Omitted.

Section B (20 marks)

89. Omitted.

作文评分标准：

一、评分原则

1. 本题满分为 A 10 分；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. A 词数少于 100 词或多于 130 词的，B 词数少于 160 词或多于 200 词的，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）：A 9-10 分；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）：A 6-8 分；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）：A 3-5 分；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）：A 1-2 分；B 1-5 分

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想混乱，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 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: Isn't it rather cold outside, David?
   M: Oh, yeah, it is a bit. But I can't stand the terrible smoke inside. I'd rather stay here if you don't mind. Fresh air makes me more comfortable actually.
   Q: Why does the man stay outside?

2. M: As you know, Sally, I'm just not too sure if the new salary will be high enough or even if the new position really is what I want. Besides, I like the work that I am doing now.
   W: It sounds as though you've already make up your mind about what you are going to do.
   Q: What is the man going to do?

3. M: I'm looking for a textbook for my biology course. It's called A Brief Introduction to the Human Source. Do you have it?
   W: Let me check. Oh, yes, we do. You'll find it in Section 36 on the top shelf.
   Q: Where are the two speakers probably?

4. W: Ah, this is a really fantastic city! I'm so glad I've brought my camera.
   M: Yes, there are lots of things to take pictures of here. But I hope you will not plan to spend all your time snapping. I have some friends who would like to meet you.
   W: Sure. That will be my honour.
   Q: Why does the man stop the woman's snapping?

5. W: How was your job interview last week? I think you'll make a good journalist. I remember you as the best writer in the class.
   M: Well, in fact, my application was turned down. They were looking for people with experience in the profession.
   Q: What happened to the man?

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.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C or D, and decide which is the bestanswer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a singleline through the centre.

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 24th till August 7th. 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

Listen to the conversation and complete the following sentences with one word according to what you hear. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

W : Why are some people prepared to risk all while others happy to sit at home watching TV? Here the morning to talk about the strange phenomenon of risk taking for the sheer excitement of it is David Viscardi, a psychologist who specializes in risk. He has recently written a book, The Risk Phenomenon. David, why is it that some people seem to crave adventures and excitement?
M : Many of us live in a world which has eliminated risk and tried to guarantee safety. This emphasis on safety at all costs starts to sensation seekers of our time. Many people still need excitement and find normal everyday life much too dull. They turn to risk sports as an escape.

W: Are you saying risk sports like bungee-jumping or white-water rafting have a beneficial side?

M: Oh yes! These sports empower people to overcome fears that inhibit them in their real lives. When you do a risk sport you force yourself to do something very scary, but at the same time you learn that being frightened does not mean you are out of control. Er, lots of people say they would like to start a business, for example, but they don't have the courage. Risk sports help them develop courage–a sense of being in control, even in the most terrifying conditions.

W: Mmm, which is the most popular risk-taking sport?

M: Oh, probably bungee-jumping. One-and-a-half million people worldwide have tried it. You can jump from a crane, a bridge or a hot-air balloon. You are attached to a length of elastic rope and experience an hour before being slowed by an increasing pull on the ankles, which becomes a firm tug as the elastic is pulled tight. Bungee jumpers say there is a moment when they think they'll die and then there's a fantastic rush of adrenalin which hits them like a blinding flash.

W: Is this what makes people take these extreme risks---the thrill of releasing adrenalin?

M: People's need to experience risk is certainly affected by their physical and psychological make-up. Erm, some individuals, such as extroverts, tend not to get anxious very easily. Other types of people are easily made anxious and tend to avoid sensation. Extroverts are more likely to seek out sensations so they can experience a level of excitement in the body which makes them feel good. They tolerate anxiety or uncertainty better and are more adventurous. Most of us enjoy risk to some extent–we enjoy riding a roller coaster at theme parks, for example. It's just the degree of risk we will take that counts.

Section C (5 marks)

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. Astronomers say they have found evidence for the first time of a planet orbiting a star outside our Milky Way galaxy. The evidence was observed by a telescope operated by the American space agency NASA. It is called the Chandra X-ray Observatory. NASA says the orbiting observatory is the world's most powerful X-ray telescope.

17. A careful study of a large area in Mexico has found hundreds of ancient ceremonial centers. The new findings include a large center at an important place for the ancient Olmec culture that is known for its large stone statues of heads. The study involved a technology called lidar. It found 478 ceremonial centers in areas that were home to the ancient Olmec and Maya cultures dating from 3400 hundred years to 1400 years ago.

18. Several world leaders have said that humanity's future depends on efforts to fight climate change. They say the risk of failure could be high for countries attending the 26th U.N. Climate Change Conference, known as COP26. Six years ago, nearly 200 countries agreed to separate plans to fight global warming in the 2015 Paris climate agreement. On Sunday, leaders will meet in Glasgow, Scotland to take the next step: Do more and do it faster.

19. British researchers say they have created an artificial intelligence model that is highly effective at predicting rainfall within the next 90 minutes. The model was built by scientists at Google-owned research company DeepMind in London. The company partnered with researchers at the University of Exeter in Britain and the Met Office, the British government's national weather service. The team says tests of the system showed it produced more accurate predictions, or forecasts, for short-term rainfall than other existing systems.
20. The latest mission of the American space agency, NASA, will explore a group of ancient objects orbiting the sun at the distance of Jupiter. Set to launch October 16, the Lucy spacecraft is designed to study Jupiter's "Trojan" asteroids. These asteroids are small bodies left over from the formation of our solar system's large planets. They share an orbit with Jupiter as the planet goes around the sun. The mission's aim is to gather new information about the solar system's formation 4.5 billion years ago.

Section D

In this section, you will hear two short passages. The passages will be read only once. After each passage, there will be a one-minute pause.

Dictation

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

Black holes are areas where the pull of gravity is so strong that not even light can escape. Usually they happen after very big, supergiant stars explode. The exploded star turns into something called a "supernova." It is very bright, but short-lived. Supernovas create the largest explosions in space. The material remaining after the supernova explosion collapses. Gravity pulls, or crushes, all the matter into a very small space. When light can no longer escape that space, it is known as a black hole. The Japanese satellite Astro-H was carrying an instrument called an X-ray spectrometer. It was able to measure the way gas flows at the center of the Perseus cluster. What it found was that the superheated gas at the center of the cluster flowed more calmly than researchers expected. And that told them something about how black holes work, and how galaxies are formed.

Brian McNamara is an astrophysicist with the University of Waterloo in Canada. "And that gives us a very precise measurement of how much energy is being pumped into this gas by supermassive black holes, and so it allows us to form a more complete picture of how galaxies evolve, how the stars and the gas that will eventually cool out like rain to form the stars, evolves over cosmic time."

The scientists are also looking at the hot plasma — another kind of matter — and gases that surround galaxies. "This is gas that has not cooled out and condensed out like rain in our atmosphere to form stars, planets, life, for example. So it's the potential for the future, and we're trying to understand what the future destiny of this galaxy and many other galaxies would be." McNamara says that supermassive black holes may change how galaxies form and change over time. "The energy released by these giant black holes is very tightly coupled to these atmospheres, which is the stuff out of which future stars will form." And what that means, he says, is that these huge black holes can affect the rate at which a galaxy grows.

Summary

Listen to the passage and complete the table using no more than three words for each blank according to what you hear. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

Look at an atlas. How are mountains shown? Where are the highest mountains? A few mountains stand alone, such as Mount Egmont in New Zealand, and Mount Kenya in Africa. Most mountains are found in long chains called mountain ranges. The Pennines, the Cambrian Mountains, the Alps, the Andes and Rockies are examples of mountain ranges. The highest mountain range on the Earth is the Himalayas in Asia.

In order to understand how mountains are formed, we need to know what the inside of the Earth is like. The Earth is made up of layers of rock. The outside layer of rock, the one we live on, is called the Earth's crust. Beneath the crust is a layer called the mantle. Near the top of the mantle, some of the rocks have melted and are a liquid, like sticky tar. Because all the rocks around it press on the mantle, the molten rock tries to force its way out. If the molten rock does find a weak spot, it bursts through the Earth's crust, forming a volcano. Some mountains were made by volcanoes.

The Earth's crust is made up of large pieces, called plates, which fit together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Some of the plates carry continents, others carry oceans. The plates move slowly, floating on the molten rocks of the mantle below. As the plates move, they push against each other, slowly pushing up the rocks in folds to form mountains.

India used to be a long way from Asia, but gradually the plate with India on it moved closer to the plate bearing Asia. The rocks in the sea between India and Asia were pushed up in folds that now form the Himalayan mountain range. That is why it is sometimes possible to find seashells near the tops of the Himalayas. Many other mountain ranges, including the Alps, Rockies and Pennines, are similar great folds of rock.

While some plates are pushing together, others are moving further apart. Europe and North America are slowly moving further apart. Each year the Atlantic Ocean is a few centimetres wider. As the rocks move, they often crack or break. These breaks are called faults. Sometimes, great blocks of rocks are pushed up between two faults. These blocks may be so large and high that they form mountains. Some of the highland areas of East Africa are block mountains, so are the Vosges mountains in France and the Sierra Nevada mountains in the western United States. Block mountains often have flat tops. A flat-topped highland is called a plateau.

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