

2022 National English Competition for College Students

(Type D - Sample)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 ADDBC

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 BAABC

11. lately 12. life-long 13. participate 14. mental 15. suggestion

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 DACAA

Section D (10 marks)

Conversation One

21. In spite of 22. form better relationships 23. Determined to 24. identify 25. try it out

Conversation Two

26. in 1958 27. the first few 28. physical and emotional 29. personal creativity 30. at certain times

Part II Vocabulary and Grammar (15 marks)

31—35 BCCCA 36—40 ADBBB 41—45 BACAA

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. speedier 47. separately 48. knowing 49. of 50. fixed

51. difference 52. related 53. traditional 54. what 55. be

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

56—60 GECDA

Section B (10 marks)

61. By copying genes from one cell and putting them into another cell.

62. To make these foods resistant to insects and viruses.

63. They're from a type of fish that lives in very cold seas.

64. The practice of feeding animals with GM crops could lead to health problems related to growth or metabolism.

65. The U.S., Canada, and Argentina.

Section C (10 marks)

66. listening behaviour 67. the poorer 68. contribute to 69. are disruptive to 70. observing

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

71. 在大学里,电子邮件已经成为一种被认可并备受期待的与教授保持联系的方式。使用正确可以有助于学生和教授之间的交流。然而,一些教授发现,它也会引起很大的误解。不拘礼节、不得体是邮件中产生许多误解的原因。一位教授说,邮件必须使用正式的标准英语,在语气上必须专业、郑重其事。邮件内容的语气一旦被误解,其他问题也会随之而来。

Section B (10 marks)

72. For most university students, financial resources are limited. To make the most of your money, you should keep track of your spending habits. Keeping a record of where your money goes is a good way to reduce unnecessary expenses. Many people are surprised to find that it is usually small things, such as snacks and cups of coffee, that take a big bite out of their budget. Once you know where your money is going, making a realistic spending plan and sticking to it is the next step.

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

73. 75 (6*41=246,7*52=364,同理,5*75=375)

74. C

75. TRUMP

76. season

77. South.

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

During an average year, about 50 people die from carbon monoxide poisoning in the UK, caused directly by fumes from home heating appliances which are subsequent discovered to be defective. Several hundreds subsequently hundred people a year are made ill by inhaling the fumes, and have to have hospital treatments. These deaths and illnesses are unnecessary, and can easily \wedge prevented.

be

Carbon monoxide has no colour, smell or taste, and it can kill. It can be given up by any equipment off

which burns a fossil fuel, such as coal, gas or oil. Fumes may build up in your home if the equipment is faulty, or if the chimney is blocked, or if the room don't allow circulation of fresh air. Watch out for any of doesn't

the following: gas flames burned orange or yellow, and wood or coal stoves which burn slowly or go out. burning

You yourself may feel sleep, or have headaches, chest or stomach pains, sickness or sudden giddiness. sleepy

If you notice any of the above, stop ~~to~~ using the appliance. See a doctor at once if you have physical symptoms. Make sure your heaters are servicing regularly and keep air vents and windows unlock. serviced unblocked

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Omitted.

Section B (20 marks)

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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(Type D - Sample)

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. M: Where were you, Annie?

W: I just went to say hello to our new neighbours. They're from Hawaii. They don't speak much English, but I invited them over for a barbecue tomorrow night.

M: Oh, that'll be interesting. I'll have to search the Internet to see what kind of food they may like.

Question: What will the man do next?

2. W: Dave, what do you want to do once you graduate?

M: Uh... I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a financial company in this area. How about you?

W: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed my major to computer science. With the right skills, finding a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.

Question: Why did the woman change her major?

3. W: What are you reading?

M: The Godfather. It's about the Mafia in America. John recommended me to read it.

W: It's a very long book.

M: I know. I've been reading it for a month, and I haven't finished it yet! Actually I don't like long books.

Question: Why did the man read The Godfather?

4. W: John, are you meeting Mr Watson at your office tomorrow morning?

M: No. I told his secretary that we would meet him at his hotel.

W: Is that Hilton Hotel, behind the office building?

M: That's right, and then we'll have lunch at Golden Duck Restaurant.

Question: Where will John meet Mr Watson tomorrow morning?

5. W: So Steven, what advice would you give to someone visiting London for the first time?

M: It's often said that London is a city of villages, for example, Hampstead, even Chelsea, were all villages in the past; so take some time to get to know the village you are staying in before you start to explore the famous sights.

W: What's the one thing you should do or see?

M: Outdoors: walk up Parliament Hill — there you get the best view over the city. Indoors: the British Museum.

Question: What are you advised to do first when you visit London?

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.

Conversation One

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

W: We are very lucky to have in our studio today John Smith, who works as a careers advisor at an international school in Manchester. Today he will give us especially students some advice on writing their first CV. Right, John?

M: Absolutely. Actually students' CVs can be quite problematic when you haven't yet had any work experience.

W: What areas should first-time CV writers include?

M: I think the key here is not to try to include too much. Prospective employers need to be able to get a quick overview, rather than a detailed biography of someone's life that can happen at the interview.

W: Hmm, I see. So what information would you say is necessary?

M: Start with personal details: name, address, contact details. You'd be surprised how many people forget to put their telephone number and address on their CV. Then education and qualifications.

W: OK, what comes next?

M: Well, this is where some students become rather worried, because usually the next section is work experience.

W: But often students don't have any work experience!

M: Exactly, so they worry about leaving it blank. But as a school-leaver, nobody is going to expect you to have an employment history. However, it is worth mentioning weekend or after-school jobs, or any charities or voluntary work.

W: And after that? What about hobbies and interests?

M: Yes, it's important to include leisure interests, but a common mistake is simply to list things, for example: reading, football, music.

W: So what should our listeners do?

M: Instead of simply giving a list, explain in what way these things interest you. For example, if you put reading, give details about what you like to read.

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: Hello, Chandler! How are you?

M: Fine. And you?

W: Just so-so. I'm too tired. My company has been holding too many training sessions lately.

M: That's good. Not every company provides employees with training opportunities. It seems that your company wants to further develop their employees and encourage life-long learning.

W: Good?! For them but not me.

M: So, what's the problem?

W: We have to participate in training after a busy day and during the weekend. You know, after work what I want to do is to throw myself into the sofa. And during the weekend, I just want to stay at home and enjoy a family dinner.

M: Yes. But one should keep learning daily to maintain our keen mental power and expand our intellectual capacity. Constant learning drives us to sharp our power of reasoning, analysis and judgment.

W: Yes, I agree with you on that point, but couldn't the training be held during the working day instead of the weekend?

M: Yes, you're right. I think weekends are the time for family gatherings and rest. Maybe you could make that suggestion to your boss.

Section C

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. According to Business Insider, "Research suggests cats mirror our behaviour and mood. If you're anxious, this could mean your cat is more fearful and overweight. People with dark personality traits are also more likely to have cats who bully others." Many have theorized that this occurs because they are surprisingly aware of humans' emotions. Cats pick up on emotional gestures.
17. A growing number of Earth's insect populations now exist only in collections in museums. A new review of over 70 studies of insect populations suggests that human pressures are causing insect populations to decrease by as much as a quarter every decade. Their collapse is being driven by human activities, everything from traffic to industrial farming and pesticides to light pollution.

18. There is good news for people who think they do not have time to exercise. A group of researchers from a university in Canada recently published a study that says short bursts of high-intensity exercise are good for you. In fact, this kind of exercise is just as good as spending up to an hour riding a bike or running steadily.
19. The World Happiness Report studied the happiness levels of 156 countries. It considered factors such as life expectancy, social support and corruption in its examination. Finland pushed last year's happiest country, Norway, to the second place. The other three Nordic countries, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland also made the top ten. They are joined by Switzerland, The Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.
20. Not many scientific studies begin like this: "Many hours of watching YouTube clips. Trying to find as many yawns as possible." But for Andrew Gallup, an evolutionary psychologist who studies yawning at the State University of New York, it was all in a day's work. Gallup says yawns have traditionally been known as a sign of sleepiness, or boredom. "But recent evidence suggests that yawning may function to promote brain cooling."

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.

Jesse was a straight-A student—a result of countless hours spent studying during college. She graduated at the top of her class and believed she would have no problem getting a job. However, after ten interviews and no job offers, she was starting to wonder what was wrong. "At first I couldn't understand it, I mean, I'm intelligent and hard-working, why couldn't I get a job?" In spite of having "academic" intelligence, Jesse was missing the intelligence that many employers are now looking for, emotional intelligence.

Emotional intelligence (EI) is the ability to understand your own emotions and the emotions of people around you. More and more companies use EI assessment tests to recruit new staff. They have found that people with high EI form better relationships with their colleagues and can manage themselves better. This benefits the company.

Jesse thinks that she spent so much of her college life studying alone that her social skills did not develop well. Determined to get straight As, she had not played any team sports or participated in any school groups, both of which would have helped develop social skills and EI. She didn't know how to work with others, a key to success in most businesses.

Although Jesse might not have high EI now, psychologists believe that she can improve it. She needs to identify people who are "natural" leaders, who work well with others and are great motivators. She should watch what they say and how they act in different situations, and try it out in her own life.

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.

The term culture shock was introduced for the first time in 1958 to describe the anxiety produced when a person moves to a completely new environment. This term expresses the feeling of not knowing what to do or how to do things in a new environment. The feeling of culture shock generally sets in after the first few weeks of coming to a new place.

We can describe culture shock as the physical and emotional discomfort a person suffers when coming to live in a place different from the place of origin. Often, the way that we lived before is not accepted or considered as normal in the new place. Everything is different, for example, not speaking the language, not knowing how to use banking machines, not knowing how to use the telephone, and so forth.

The symptoms of culture shock can appear at different times. Although a person can experience real pain from culture shock, it is also an opportunity for growing and learning new perspectives. Culture shock can help people develop a better understanding of themselves and stimulate personal creativity.

Culture shock has many stages, more precisely, five stages. Each stage can be ongoing, or appear only at certain times.

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