

# 2018 National English Competition for College Students

(Level A - Preliminary)

## 参考答案及作文评分标准

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1—5 BCACD

#### Section B

6—10 FTTFF 11—15 CDBDA

#### Section C

16—20 ADBDC

#### Section D

21. in detail 22. tents and huts 23. functional 24. occupants 25. artistic  
26. these/the (following) questions 27. familiarity 28. information 29. a manageable size  
30. the topic itself

### Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31—35 CACBD 36—40 AABCD 41—45 ACCBD

### Part III Cloze

46. wealthy 47. running 48. which 49. flight 50. holiday  
51. reminder 52. in 53. contact 54. through 55. officers

### Part IV Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

56. a cure for baldness 57. lose weight 58. C, K and A 59. crisp undamaged 60. 28 days

#### Section B

61—65 BFDGC

#### Section C

66. Because they're now guaranteed a fair price for their honey.  
67. His small house and a couple of bicycles.  
68. It's made of cylindrical sections of tree bark.  
69. The wild flowers, including orchids, the bees feast on.  
70. Within a month.

#### Section D

71. broader 72. environmental 73. climate/weather 74. less/little time 75. car use level

### Part V Translation

#### Section A

76. 从来就没有完美的幸福。人类不存在尽善尽美的状况。无论幸福可能是别的什么东西,它既不在于财富也不在于成就,而是在于追求的过程。我们要时刻牢记,我们生来并不是享受幸福而是追求幸福。幸福在于追求的本身,在于追求我们终生为之努力并从中获得启迪的有意义的事情,也就是说在于追求的过程。对于一个民族的评价不是在于看它拥有什么或是想要拥有什么,而是看它想要并正在追求什么。

#### Section B

77. Taken as a whole, human culture is the product of cultural merging and exchange between all peoples and nations.
78. We'll make use of beneficial things from other countries to build our spiritual and material civilizations.
79. This exchange will help increase understanding and friendship and promote joint development in science and culture.
80. When flying from China to the United States, the other side of the earth, you can arrive on the same day of the calendar.
81. The historical experiences of both China and other countries have proved again and again that culture needs exchanges.

#### Part VI Error Correction

- I feel it's very important for families to have regular meals together. One of my most useful childhood memories were dinner with my parents and two sisters. As a result, last year I decided that ^entire family would have dinner together three days a week, because we found that we seldom had a chance to get gather as a family. We thought it would be possible for everyone to set aside three evenings a week for a sit-down dinner. First we tried setting three fixed days for our experiment—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. After a couple of weeks of trying this plan, almost everyone was happy. Then my son had the idea of having everyone put their plan for the week on the top of the TV set every Sunday. I would choose the three best days. For a while, the kids continue to resist the idea. They said they would rather spend the time playing with their friends or take part in some activities. Gradually, though, they began to see these evenings together in a different way. We had laughed a lot and we discussed each other's problems. Now before a couple of months, we all feel that we have been able to build much strong relationships within the family than we had before.
82. was
83. the
84. together
85. ✓
86. unhappy
87. continued
88. taking
89. had
90. after
91. stronger

#### Part VII IQ Test

92. Because they have just had a long March (of 31 days). (March here has two meanings.)
93. I made a killing on the stock exchange. I shot my broker.
94. Go to nine.
95. 2 or 4. (All the numbers are multiples of 2 or 4.)
96. 1B.

#### Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

### Section A Sample:

97. The chart provides a summary of the average number of hours married men and women work every day both inside and outside of the home. In both age groups shown, the total number of hours worked by married women is greater than the total number of hours worked by married men. Men aged 25 to 44 spend only slightly more time working outside of the home than men aged 45 to 64, but this figure is significantly higher than the number of hours of paid work that women of the same age do. Women in the 25 to 44 age group work almost as many hours inside the home as outside, and there's only a slight difference in the 45 to 64 age group. However, men work on average three times longer outside of the home than inside.

### Section B Sample:

98. Personality is the distinctive character or quality of a person, and it's also believed by many people to be the decisive factor in one's destiny. Personality such as sociability, honesty, aggressiveness and stubbornness distinguishes one person from another, deciding his way of dealing with everything. A conservative person would never take the lead in any pioneering path, so we hardly find him in the list of great revolutionists.

On the other hand, some people don't think the above statement valid because they believe that the key to a person's fate is held by no one but himself. Personality isn't innate or unchangeable. A careless person could also become a great mathematician if he knows his own weak point and often reminds himself to be more careful. Where there is a will, there is a way. We're the only master of our own destiny.

Finally, I can't entirely agree with the idea that personality decides destiny; I believe personality might have some influence on destiny, but it can't decide it. All in all, we hold our destiny in our own hands.

### 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 140 的,B 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):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, 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: Do you want to go home now?

M: Yes, I think I'll take the things we bought home.

W: OK. I'll go to the office. I've got lots to do for my boss. I'll come home later, straight from the office.

M: OK. I'd better hurry. My brother's waiting at the house.

W: Good. I hope he'll still be there when I get home—I haven't seen him for ages.

Question: Who's waiting for the man?

2. W: Good evening, sir. May I help you?

M: Yes, I think I left my camera on the train from London earlier today.

W: Did you, sir? Oh, well, in that case we'd better fill in a Lost Property form. Now, you said it was the London train. What time did it arrive in Edinburgh?

M: At 4:55 this afternoon, exactly on time.

W: Right you are sir. We'll do our best

Question: Where did the train come from?

3. M: How do you like my tie?

W: Your tie? Well, uh ... I think it's nice.

M: You don't really like it, do you?

W: Well, uh ...

M: Come on! Be honest with me!

W: Well ... To be honest, I think it's a little bright.

M: Hmm. You may be right.

Question: What does the woman think of the tie?

4. M: Hi, Kathy. We're going to have a party this evening. Will you come?

W: Yes, I'd love to. What time?

M: 6:30.

W: I'm afraid I'll be a little late. My piano lesson finishes at 7:00.

M: That's OK.

Question: When will Kathy go to the party?

5. M: Ah, Tina. Is the design for the conference centre ready?

W: Er, no. I was ...

M: But you know I need it for tomorrow and I asked you to stop working on everything else until you finished it.

W: I know, I've been working on it all day, but I haven't finished it yet. I'm sorry.

Question: Why is the man angry?

## 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 make your answers on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, mark each statement as either True (T) or False (F) according to your listening.

W: Hi, Simon, how are you? How is your new car going?

M: Oh, don't ask me, Anna. It's a nightmare! I never should have bought it!

W: Why? What's wrong? I thought you'd got one of those fancy new models?

M: I did, but that's part of the problem. If I'd bought a second-hand car, I wouldn't have taken out this big bank loan I've got now.

W: Oh, so I suppose you've got big repayments to make?

M: Yes, and I can't sell the car until I've paid for it. But it's not only that. I had no idea running a car was going to be so expensive! I wish I'd thought about the other costs before I bought it.

W: It probably wouldn't be so bad if the price of petrol hadn't almost doubled last month.

M: Don't remind me—the petrol alone is costing me a fortune!

W: Lucky you've got that part-time job then!

M: That's just the thing. Nearly all of my wages are going on the car. If I'd waited a bit before buying the car, I'd have managed to save quite a bit by now. I might even have gone on that college trip last week; it sounded great.

W: Oh, dear. Can't you ask your dad to help you out?

M: No way! When my granddad left me some money, my dad didn't want me to spend it on a car. If only I'd listened to him, none of this would have happened! I wish he wasn't always right!

W: Well, maybe you should value his opinions more. You do seem to argue with him a lot. If you got on better with him, you might have listened to his suggestions.

M: The worst thing is, Dad wanted me to buy some shares with the money and now they've gone up by thirty per cent. I should have listened to him. If I'd taken his advice, I'd own a small fortune now instead of a big debt!

W: Oh, Simon, you poor thing. I wish I could help you but I have even less money than you. At least you

have a car!

M: Oh, don't say that! I wish I'd never bought the car! If it weren't for the car, I'd have no money worries now.

## Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, mark each question as A, B, C or D according to what you hear.

W: It's an absolute scandal. My friend Mrs Stanley says that at least twenty people have already written to the council to complain.

M: To complain about what?

W: Haven't you heard? The gas company is thinking of pulling down all those old houses in Salt Lane and selling the land to a property company to build office blocks. And the council is doing absolutely nothing about it.

M: Well, those old houses are in pretty bad condition.

W: That's not the point. The point is it's not fair. There's a housing shortage. There're people who have been living and working in this district for over twenty years, and still haven't got a decent place to live. It's a shame.

M: Well, I suppose the gas company is in business like everyone else. The land those houses are built on is worth a good price.

W: Worth a good price? What we want are new homes in Salt Lane, not office blocks. One of the cashiers who works in the supermarket lives in Salt Lane. And she says she and her husband have been on the housing list since ten years ago. And every time they write, the only reply they get is a printed postcard saying "the matter is receiving attention".

M: I don't see what it has to do with the gas company demolishing those old houses in Salt Lane. Particularly if they're in the condition you say they are.

W: Why don't you listen? I've just told you. The gas company has no right to sell that land for office blocks. It's all wrong. The proper thing is for them to put up some high-rise flats and move those families in Salt Lane into them as quickly as possible.

M: Aren't you getting a bit too worked up about it? I mean I'm sure the gas company knows what they're doing.

W: Know what they're doing! They don't know their right hand from their left. I must say something will have to be done about it. I'm setting up a petition for a start and everyone I've spoken to so far has promised to sign. And there's another thing ...

M: Oh, what's that, dear?

W: I want to write to the local paper and make a formal complaint on behalf of the residents of Salt Lane.

M: But we don't live in Salt Lane.

W: I know but that cashier in the supermarket does. She says it's terrible. She never knows whether she has lit her cooker properly or not, because of the smell from the gas works.

M: Uh, before you write, I've got something to tell you.

W: Oh, um, nothing bad, I hope.

M: No, I don't think so. It's just that my firm is moving offices next year.

W: Moving? Where to?

M: To one of the new office blocks in Salt Lane.

### 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. The European Union has drafted a list of US products to be hit with import taxes in retaliation for tariffs the United States has imposed on European steel. EU member governments will review the list before the EU submits it to the World Trade Organization, which arbitrates international trade disputes. EU officials won't say which American products will be hit by the EU sanctions. But diplomats monitoring the most recent transatlantic trade dispute say they include textiles and steel products.
17. Scientists in Brazil claim they've come up with a new way of treating burns. That is, with frog skin. Researchers say it's cheap and effective. The frog skin has components that diminish the growth of bacteria, making the wound heal faster and reducing the amount of time that the patient has to stay in hospital. Researchers say the method has already been successfully used in some hospitals in Brazil.
18. A United Nations' report said humans are very likely the cause of most of the temperature increases in the last fifty years. The scientists say there's a greater than a 90% chance that greenhouse gases are the main cause of rising temperatures and sea levels. The report also links global warming to other changes including increased dryness in some areas and violent storm patterns. The report makes no policy proposals, but the aim is to press governments and industries to cut the release of carbon dioxide and other gases for trapping heat.
19. Last week, we discussed a new study of injuries in physical education classes in American schools. The number of students taken to hospital increased 1.5 times from 2005 to 2017. As few injuries were serious, why do people treat them at emergency rooms? One possible reason: a shortage of school nurses. Amy Garcia agrees with this. She's the executive director of the National Association of School Nurses. She says federal guidelines call for one nurse for every 750 healthy students. In reality, she says, the number is more like one for every 1,100. Each state is different. The association says Vermont has one nurse for every 275 students. In Utah, which has a bigger population, each nurse is responsible for almost 5,000 students.
20. In less than one year, the global community has made tremendous progress in addressing the numerous issues that negatively affect our climate. Last December, nearly 200 countries concluded negotiations of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The agreement entered into force in November 2016. Around the same time, the International Civil Aviation Organization adopted an unprecedented global market-based measure that puts the international aviation industry on a path toward sustainable, carbon-neutral growth.

### Section D

In this section, you will hear two short passages. The passages will be read twice. After each passage, there

will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, write the answers on the answer sheet.

### Dictation

Listen to the passage. For questions 21–25, fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.

Good morning, everyone. Today, I'm going to talk to you about the history of building and architecture.

No story is more interesting or impressive than the story of man's progress through the ages, and in particular the activities of human beings in the art of building. Let's have a look at this in detail.

In very early times, around 50,000 years ago, primitive humans lived in trees and caves, where they found protection from wild beasts and shelter from bad weather. However, these natural shelters were pretty uncomfortable and so humans began to think of ways to construct more permanent dwellings, such as tents and huts.

From these humble beginnings a great variety of architectural style gradually developed, and we see how humans began to master constructional techniques and at the same time to achieve aesthetic desires. In other words, we see how they began to create buildings that were not only functional but beautiful as well.

Generally, architecture is concerned with the enclosing of space. Another way of saying this is that architecture is about creating a safe, healthy and pleasant space for occupants—that is, a healthy place in which to live and to work.

There're three basic principles of architecture and I'd like to run through these now. The first is the principle of function: that is, the purpose of the building in question. The second is the principle of construction: how the building is built or constructed. And the third, after construction, is artistic expression.

### Summary

Listen to the passage. For questions 26–30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank.

In this part of the lecture, I'd like to talk about how to choose a topic. Choosing a topic for a research paper is in some way like choosing a topic for an ordinary essay, but there're some differences. As you think about your topic, ask yourself these questions:

Question number one: Do you really want to know more about the topic? This is the initial question you have to ask yourself, because research on any subject will keep you busy for weeks. You certainly don't wish to waste your time on something you have little interest in or are unfamiliar with. You do it well only if you expect to learn something interesting or important in the process.

Question number two: Are you likely to find many sources of information on the topic? You can't write a research paper without consulting a variety of sources. If only one source or none at all is readily available, you should rethink your topic or choose another.

Question number three: Can you cut the topic down to a manageable size? Be reasonable and realistic about what you can do in a short period, say, two to four weeks. If your topic is "The American Revolution", you'll scarcely have time to make a list of books on your subject, let alone read and analyze them. So try to find something specific, such as "The role of Thomas Jefferson in the American Revolution" or "The Franco-American Alliance".



Question number four: What questions can you ask about the topic itself? Questions help you get the topic down to a manageable size, discover its possibilities, and find the goal of your research, that is, the specific problem you want to investigate. Suppose you want to write about the issue of financing a college education—A topic not only current, but also directly linked to the lives of most college students and their families. You could ask at least two or three pointed questions: How much does educational opportunity depend on financial status? Is financial aid going to the students who need it most? How much should universities and colleges charge their students? You can ask yourself these questions or more as you start work on your research paper.

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