

2018 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C - Final)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1—5 DBACD

Section B

6—10 FTFTF 11—15 BCDDA

Section C

16—20 CDCAB

Section D

Dictation

21. lighting tool 22. colorful paintings 23. common decorations 24. tiny wheel 25. the fast pace

Summary

26. personal information 27. benefit 28. pretending to 29. safety 30. requested/asked for

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar

31—35 CADDD 36—40 DBDAD 41—45 DACCB

Part III Cloze

46. fluently 47. session 48. responded 49. regularly 50. However

51. unnecessary 52. between 53. educational 54. experience 55. happen

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

56. be original 57. strengths and achievements 58. prominent references 59. requesting an interview

60. ask for sympathy

Section B

61—65 DGAEB

Section C

66. 23%.

67. By developing the method of livestock farming called factory farming.

68. They are raised to weigh 1,200 pounds in about 4 months and then are slaughtered.

69. Newborn calves are separated from their mothers and locked up in small compartments to prevent their muscles from developing.

70. When 1.1 billion people are suffering from diseases caused by famine and malnutrition, another 1.1 billion are simultaneously suffering from diseases caused by over-nutrition and obesity.

Section D

71. decreased 72. disconnected from 73. growth cycles 74. creation/establishment 75. individuals

Part V Translation

Section A

76. 步行唤回我们的知觉。我们看到的、听到的、闻到的世界与我们乘车时感知到的世界绝对不一样。无论乘坐什么车,运动的是车,而不是我们自己。我们被困在固定的环境里,一旦接受了它所给予我们的感觉,我们就封闭了自己的知觉,不是睡觉,就是打开一本杂志,睁着眼睛打起盹来。可是当我们步行时,周围的环境每时每刻都在变化,我们的知觉不断地为外界事物所警示。在城市街道的每一处拐角,在乡间道路的每个转弯,总有一些新东西映入我们的眼帘,窜入我们的耳朵,扑入我们的鼻子。即使我们日复一日,年复一年走着同一条路,但我们所感知的事物却没有一天是相同的。

Section B

- 77. Super skyscrapers, underwater cities and 3D-printed homes will all be a reality in 100 years' time, according to a report on life in the future.
- 78. Our lives today have changed remarkably compared with a century ago. The Internet has revolutionised the way we communicate, learn and control our lives.
- 79. The report also suggested that not only will furniture at home become 3D-printed, but entire houses could be duplicated and printed.
- 80. 3D-printing is already used in food, and it will become smarter in the future.
- 81. Our homes will become smarter and can detect the presence of all kinds of matter, like people, pets, smoke, humidity, lighting and moisture. And this is just the beginning.

Part VI Error Correction

Driverless trains are a type of train first developed in the 1960s. As the name shows, these trains operate automatically, without a driver.

It is believed that any of the earliest driverless trains were first used to transport passengers on the London Underground system from 1967. However, these early trains weren't true 'driverless' because they had no operators to open and close the doors.

82. some

83. ✓

84. truly

85. no

Modern driverless train systems such as the Dubai Metro have no operators on board. Instead, the system is run through ^ large control centre. This has hundreds of CCTV camera so that the trains can be monitored at all times.

86. a

87. cameras

Using driverless trains can save a lot of money because large numbers of train drivers are no longer need. As well as being cheaper to run, these train systems are often much less punctual and efficient. This encourages more commuters to stop use cars in order to get to work every morning.

88. needed

89. more

90. using

If more cities had efficient driverless trains for transporting commuters, there would be less traffic congestion and pollutions in the world.

91. pollution

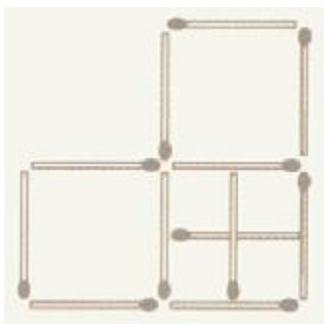
Part VII IQ Test

92. The letter U.

93. Four mistakes.

94. 27.

95.



96. E

Part VIII Writing

Section A

97. Omitted.

Section B

98. Omitted.

作文评分标准：

一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 Section A 10 分；Section 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. Section A 词数少于 100 词或多于 140 的，Section 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): Section A 9-10 分; Section 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): Section A 6-8 分; Section 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): Section A 3-5 分; Section 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): Section A 1-2 分; Section 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。

2018 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C - Final)

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, decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. W: So how did the meeting go? Did you manage to convince your customers?

M: Well, it's touch and go, I reckon. They seemed quite impressed with what we can offer. The product itself, and the production dates we gave them.

W: Well, that sounds promising. You don't sound very optimistic, though.

Question: What seemed to have impressed the man's customers?

2. W: Warwick is right, you know ... machines are going to get even more intelligent, and we're going to get left behind.

M: Oh, I'm not so sure. They say there're large parts of the brain that we don't even use. The human brain has got bigger and I think it's going to develop even more.

W: Yeah, but will it develop as fast as these machines?

M: Well, probably not, that's true.

Question: What does the woman say about artificial intelligence?

3. W: I've heard good news about your T-shirt business. People love your work. I might actually order a couple myself.

M: Really? Thanks. Business is going well, but I don't get much time for myself. It's like getting married to my job.

W: I think it's normal with new companies. Anyway, don't worry. I've been through the same thing. Things will get better.

Question: What is the man worrying about?

4. W: We've got a whole bunch of topics to go over today, but let's start with a simple one: our company's dress code.

M: What exactly does this mean?

W: I've become concerned that we're getting a bit too casual. I was walking through the office the other day and some people were wearing shorts and T-shirts! I don't think that's appropriate office wear.

Question: What does the woman think is a problem with some of her company's employees?

5. M: So Tiffany, you've been working with us here in China for a few months now. Are you still feeling culture shock?

W: Yes, a bit. But it's much better than the first few weeks. Back then I was really a fish out of water.

M: Remember the first time I took you to eat real Chinese food? You barely touched anything!

Question: What do we learn about Tiffany from the conversation?

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.

M: Hey, Shirley! Want to join me for lunch? My treat!

W: Wow! Sure!

M: I must confess I have an ulterior motive for asking you to lunch.

W: Oh ... that's OK. Jeff.

M: I really want to pick your brain about something I've been thinking a lot about.

W: I'd love to help if I can.

M: Well, as you know, I have a bachelor's degree in English literature and that's served me well so far, but I've always wanted to do some post-graduate work ... maybe even get a doctorate!

W: Wow! Just the idea of going back to school fills my head with pain.

M: But you have a master's degree ... hasn't that helped your career?

W: Yeah, I'd have to say it has. But I'm still paying for it, you know.

M: I know education is expensive, but it's been my lifelong dream. Call me crazy, but I've always wanted to have that PhD at the end of my name.

W: Well, getting a doctorate would mean close to a decade of school. Can you afford that? Can you survive that?

M: I certainly can't afford it, but I'm sure I could find some good student loans.

W: I think you need to separate the dream of having a PhD from the reality of years of more schooling. It's not as romantic as you might think.

M: Yeah ... I keep thinking about what I'll do with a master's degree or a doctorate. I love language but I don't think there're a lot of well-paying jobs out there for experts on Shakespeare.

W: Uh huh, that's for sure. You might find that your only career choice is teaching other graduate students.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, mark each question as A, B, C or D according to your listening.

W: So, Greg, this is certainly one of the most unusual hobbies I've heard of. How did it all start?

M: It was in 1977 that I first fire-walked. I was taught by a friend, and was so transformed by the experience,

I immediately wanted to share it with as many people as possible. I wondered why no one was teaching fire-walking to the general public, and felt it was a valuable service needing to be offered. For almost seven years, I was the only person on the planet teaching fire-walking classes.

W: And have you had any problems teaching it?

M: It's not an easy thing to do, and I should mention that I made many mistakes in those early years, and several dozen people were badly burned.

W: What kind of mistakes?

M: I used to make the coal beds six to eight inches deep. I soon learned that it was not the amount of coal, or the length of the fire-walk, which created the resulting exuberance and exhilaration people experienced, but rather, it was simply the act of taking one step — one step into an inferno! Once I realised I could create the same results using safer fire pits which were less deep and much shorter in length, my injury rate dropped to almost zero.

W: That's reassuring — almost zero! And why do you think people don't get injured?

M: In 1978, I began seriously researching fire-walking, and discovered that there really was no definitive theory about the phenomenon. Every published theory contradicted some other published theory. No one could agree on why fire-walkers were not harmed by the glowing, red-hot embers. It then seemed to me that the best way to research fire-walking was to persuade as many people as possible to do it, so as to accumulate a large group that could be observed and studied. Therefore, I took it upon myself to create such a group. It became my personal mission. No one before me had ever embarked on a crusade to convince as many people as possible to step into fire pits containing red-hot coals exceeding 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

W: So, you're still doing it?

M: Yes, all the time. Care to join my group?

W: I don't think so, thanks. I value my feet!

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. Researchers have found that a substance used in toothpaste could be developed to fight drug-resistant forms of the disease malaria. They say the finding came from a study involving a 'robot scientist.' They say it was programmed with artificial intelligence — the ability to copy human behaviour and make decisions. Scientists from Britain's Cambridge University reported their findings in the journal *Scientific Reports*.
17. A huge iceberg, seven times the size of New York City, broke off of Antarctica, scientists said Wednesday. The iceberg that broke away is 5,800-square-kilometers large. It is described as weighing 1 trillion tons. That is about the same volume as the great Lake Erie between Canada and the U.S. Scientists at the University of Swansea in Britain described the iceberg as one of the largest ever recorded. It broke off from the Larsen C ice shelf over the last few days.

18. British Prime Minister Teresa May has officially started the process for Britain to leave the European Union (EU). May sent a letter to European Council President Donald Tusk on Wednesday. The move put Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon into effect. The treaty is an international agreement on which the EU is based. Article 50 deals with how a member country can withdraw from the organization. May's letter noted the historic nationwide vote on EU membership last year. It said the British people had not voted to "harm the European Union or any of the remaining member states."
19. Lebanon's first Oscar-nominated movie and a Chilean picture with a transgender actor are among five finalists for best foreign language film at the 2018 Academy Awards. The winner will receive an Academy Award, also called an Oscar. The 90th Academy Awards ceremony takes place on March 4th in Los Angeles, California. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presents the best foreign language film award to a movie recorded in a language other than English. All the films under consideration were produced in a country other than the United States.
20. Four Chinese students passed a rigorous final round of face-to-face interviews in Shanghai and stood out in a group of 14 final candidates to earn prestigious Rhodes scholarships for post-graduate study at the University of Oxford. Aiming to educate promising students from around the world, Rhodes scholarships cover all expenses at Oxford, about \$ 50,000 per school year. More than 12,000 students worldwide applied for the scholarships this year.

Section D

In this section, you will hear two short passages. The passages will be read twice. After each passage, there will be a thirty-second 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 and phrases you hear.

What was the name card of Chinese homes in the ancient era? It was the lantern. Before the invention of electric lights, the lantern was the most frequently-used lighting tool for Chinese homes. A candle was placed inside a lantern that was made of paper or transparent silk or cloth. During those times, the imperial name card had been a special lantern in the shapes of hexagon or octagon. Each side featured colorful paintings with a tassel hanging on it. This would be the palace lantern.

Nevertheless, the most popular type is the large red lanterns as those being hung on the Tian'anmen Square. On the holidays of the New Year and the Lantern Festival, red lanterns were common decorations. The Lantern Festival is characterized by a sea of lanterns. The most unique lantern is Zou Ma Deng, or the galloping horse lantern.

A tiny wheel is installed in the middle of a galloping horse lantern. When the lantern revolves, the pictures on the sides of the lantern also revolve. The pictures feature ancient troops on horseback. When the lantern spins, it appears like horses are chasing each other. A high-quality galloping horse lantern reenacts a complete story. As the pictures alter swiftly from one to another, people start to use "galloping horse lanterns" to describe the fast pace of development and changes. It is used to refer to the frequent changes of dynasties or people in power.

Summary

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

Identity theft refers to crimes in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data, such as name, date of birth, or driver's license number, as well as credit card, bank account and phone numbers. It involves deception, typically with the purpose of making money. Identity thieves use a variety of means to gain access to others' personal information and steal their identity.

In recent years, the Internet has become an appealing place for criminals to obtain identifying data, such as passwords or even banking information. In their haste to explore the exciting features of the Internet, many people respond to spam mail that promises them some benefit but requests identifying data, without realizing that in many cases, the requester has no intention of keeping his promise.

Another form of identity theft on the Internet is what we call phishing. Thieves send out thousands of emails, pretending to be a bank or Internet service provider like Microsoft. In the emails, the thieves ask you for information to update their files. Others send emails offering you free gifts for filling out a survey, which includes your personal data.

You should never provide your personal information in response to a request you did not ask for over the Internet. Emails and Internet pages created by phishers may look exactly like the real thing. They may even have a fake icon that ordinarily is used to prove it is a secure site. It is always safe to go to the company's website by typing in the site address directly or using a page you have previously bookmarked, instead of a link provided in the email.

Another way of being safe from identity theft is to install safety programmes and keep your anti-virus software up-to-date. You should report any violations to the police immediately after they are detected.

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