

2023 National English Competition for College Students

(Type D – Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 ABD CD

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

6—10 BCCAB

Conversation Two

11. evidence 12. technique 13. personal 14. shorter 15. long

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 ABCDB

Section D (10 marks)

21. Footprints of animals.
22. Damage caused by visitors.
23. By observing at a distance.
24. Disrespectful to the local people.
25. Touching the engravings.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

26—30 BAABD 31—35 CADCB 36—40 ADBBC

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

41. requirements 42. rapidly 43. rather than 44. manufactured 45. run out

Section B (5 marks)

46. fulfilment / fulfillment 47. on 48. belonging 49. strongest 50. unexpected

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

51—55 GCEDA

Section B (10 marks)

56. Overfishing.
57. They use new fishing technologies. / They use modern technology.
58. Predators.
59. Most of the fish that we catch now will largely disappear.

60. We need to catch fewer fish, develop aquaculture and make good choices about what we eat.

Section C (10 marks)

61. computer programs 62. age or ability 63. safety and security
64. improperly / unproperly 65. freedom and pleasure

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

66. 如今,我们经常在学术期刊上见到“可持续的”一词被大量使用。环保人士尤其坚持,任何发展都应该是可持续的。他们认为,可持续的做法对我们有很大的好处,并对我们星球的未来有重大影响力。然而,“可持续的”一词需要明确界定。可持续发展在于开发自然资源之时避免破坏它们。

Section B (10 marks)

67. With a recorded history and culture dating back 5,000 years, China is recognized as one of the four great ancient civilizations. The history of China's food, tea traditions, poetry and art, medicine, opera, and festivals are only a few of the many aspects that contribute to the country's richest cultural diversity. It's only natural for a country with as much history as China to have tremendously diverse ethnic groups and customs that differ across regions. Everywhere you go, you will experience a unique combination of traditions, customs, and heritage.

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

68. 多此一举;画蛇添足
69. rich

70. 6 (图一中相对的两个数字相加和为7,图二中相对的两个数字相加和为8,图三中相对的两个数字相加和为9。)

71. A (所给两个图形,内外图形互换,且外面图形转到里面时旋转180°,颜色黑色和白色互换。)

72. C (每个图形中下一个要出现的线都是前面线逆时针45°。)

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

When radio took off in the 1920s, its effect was revolutionary. Yet a few years early, when Marconi was working on transmitting messages from the land to ships at sea, history recorded his sense of disappointing at the fact that the messages could be picked anywhere. He had envisioned something similar to a privately telephone conversation, only over a wireless network.

At first, there was no plan in place for broadcast radio, but its popularity booms. People no longer had to go out to hear music or wait days to hear news. Radio was both entertaining and informed and, although the advent of cinema and television brief threatened its existence, radio adapted and prospered alongside the new developments. Even today, many million of listeners remain very fond of the medium.

To a large extent, the Internet now covers our need to be informed, entertained and in a contact with one another, so the survival of radio in its present form is by any means guaranteed.

73. earlier

74. disappointment

75. private

76. boomed

77. informative

78. briefly

79. millions

80. of

81. a

82. no

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83. 参考范文略

Section B (20 marks)

84. 参考范文略

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 80 词或多于 100 词的,B 词数少于 120 词或多于 180 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. **M:** Lost property. Can I help you, madam?

W: Oh, yes. I've had my briefcase stolen.

M: OK ... I'll take some details ... Tell me what it looks like, first of all.

W: Well, it's a soft leather one, you know, not a heavy box-type like a man's. And it's got buckles at the front, two of them. They're gold-plated ones.

M: Fine. Was it locked?

W: No, I'm afraid not.

Question: What does the woman's briefcase look like?

2. **W:** John, do you know anything about parking rights on the campus? I was wondering whether students are allowed to park their cars on the campus or not?

M: Yes, I think it's possible for postgraduate students but not for undergraduate students.

W: That doesn't seem very fair.

M: No, I suppose not, but there simply isn't enough room on the campus for everyone to park.

Question: What are the parking regulations on the campus?

3. **W:** Hi, Tony. It's great that we're allowed to collaborate on this project. It'll be much better than working on it individually.

M: Absolutely. And there's going to be a lot of data to process here. It's going to take hours, even with two of us. I don't think somebody working alone could do it in the time.

W: Would it be easier to work on all of it together, or take half each?

M: Well, it would be more interesting to work on all of it together, but it would be quicker to do half each, and we don't have a lot of time.

Question: Why are the students going to work on the project together?

4. **W:** How was the field trip to the lake, Johnson?

M: It went really well. The weather wasn't fantastic, but it didn't matter too much. We all had waterproof clothing. It's a really beautiful place, with amazing rock formations.

W: Yes, it is. I've been there a few times. It's an amazing place. And did you get what you went for?

M: Yes, we did. Although it was quite windy, it was safe enough to take a boat out, and we got some good samples of the pond weed which is only known to occur in the deeper parts of that lake.

W: And did you catch any fish?

M: Well, we did see one or two, but that's not what we were after.

Question: What did Johnson bring back from the field trip?

5. **W:** David, there's been a great deal of criticism levelled at education standards in the UK recently. Is this criticism justified?

M: It is, and it's one that doesn't seem to be about to change in the near future. Unfortunately, the current system places too much emphasis on preparing primary school students for the transition to secondary school. As a result, there's an overemphasis on tests at primary school, which in turn means that the curriculum is significantly narrowed. It seems to be a case of testing rather than teaching, with those pupils who are good at passing tests coming out on top when they leave primary school.

Question: What criticism does David make of primary school education?

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** and **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: OK, everybody! It's Mark's turn to talk to us today. Now you're going to give us a quick run down to a new strategy for pricing which is now being used by many large companies known as "revenue management". After that, we'll go on to your actual tutorial paper on Sales Targets. Is that correct?

M: Yes.

W: So what exactly is revenue management?

M: Well, it's a way of managing your pricing by treating things like airline tickets and hotel rooms rather more as if they were perishable goods.

W: Yeah, I just tried to book a ticket yesterday for Thailand and would you believe there're three different prices for the flight? The travel agent said it depended on when you book and the length of the stay, like it's cheap if you stay away for a Saturday night, probably because this isn't business travel, and even cheaper if you buy a ticket where you can't get a refund if you have to cancel; in that case the ticket

costs about half the price.

M: That's basically because the airlines are now treating their seats like a commodity. You see, if you want a seat today, then you pay far more for it than if you want it in three weeks' time.

W: That seems rather unfair.

M: Well, not really, when you think about it, that's just common sense. What this means is that in the same row of seats on the same flight you could have three people who have all paid at different stages of its life.

W: Well like mangoes or apples at the market.

M: It's exactly like that. The fact is that the companies are not interested in selling you a cheap flight! They're interested in selling the seats and flying airplanes that are full.

W: Why do you think revenue management has come about?

M: Well, as far as I can see, there're two basic reasons: firstly, because the law has been changed to allow the companies to do this. You see, in the past they didn't have the right to keep changing the prices of the tickets, and secondly, we now have very powerful computer programs to do the calculations and so the prices can be changed at a moment's notice.

Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences with **one word** according to what you hear. Then write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

W: Hello, Alex. Well, I was impressed by your essay. It's certainly an improvement on the previous one.

M: Hello, Professor. That's good news. I worked it for a long time, and I remembered the things you told me to do in your last tutorial.

W: I can see that you did. You've addressed most of the problems I pointed out last time. In particular, you make points clear and support them with evidence, as we discussed. But you could still do some work on the structure. All the points are good and well supported, but I didn't sense an argument developing.

M: OK, I see. As you suggested, I read some other essays and tried to use a similar technique for the structure.

W: Well, it's an improvement on your previous work, and this is still only the first term. I'm not expecting perfection at this stage. And there are one or two other small things you could look at. You still gave your opinions in a way which is too personal. It's OK to say what you think, but it should be a supported argument, not just a sentence beginning with "In my opinion".

M: So I shouldn't do that?

W: No, not in formal academic writing. You should always write in a more impersonal style than that.

M: I see.

W: And there was one other thing ... what was it? Oh yes, the length of the paragraphs. They're too long.

M: Is there a maximum number of words for one paragraph?

W: Interesting question. Not really. But each paragraph should have one clear aim. In some academic books, paragraphs occasionally go on for several pages, but the writer will usually be making one main point. In

undergraduate essays, unless there's a very good reason, a paragraph shouldn't be longer than three or four hundred words.

M: OK, I understand.

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 emergence of new types of jobs has helped China expand its employment space. With the implementation of the innovation-driven development strategy and the optimization of the economic structure, new technologies, industries, and business forms and models have emerged, bringing new jobs. Estimates say, by 2025, China's demand for new professional talents will exceed 30 million, which will include the demand for 5 million artificial intelligence talents and 10 million digital managers.
17. Phrygian caps will be mascots of the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games as organizers look to celebrate the French revolution's spirit. Phryges' aim to show that sport can change everything, and that it deserves to have a prominent place in our society. It's a symbol of revolution and freedom, of striving. It's an icon seen over centuries, from the Notre Dame Cathedral to the Eiffel Tower. More specifically, it's the red bonnet famously worn by Marianne, the artistic personification of the free French republic.
18. A record 4.74 million students signed up for the 2023 national postgraduate entrance exam, 170,000 more than last year, the Ministry of Education said on Saturday. The annual increase of 3.7 percent was considerably lower than the 21 percent recorded previously. According to a report online, while well-known universities have seen slight increases or even drops in applicants this year, less famous ones have witnessed big jumps in test-takers, showing that more students are willing to settle for less famous universities to avoid fierce exam competition.
19. The ancient bones of a distant ancestor of the modern giraffe are offering scientists evidence about why the animal's long neck developed. Scientists say these fossils, which were discovered in China, suggest a long neck was helpful for competitions between males. The fossils included a thick skull, or bones of the head, and strong neck bones. These solidly-built skull and strong neck bones were well adapted to high-speed head-to-head crashes. They were like competitions seen among males of some mammal species for female mates.
20. Africa's Great Green Wall, first proposed in 2005, aims to build an 8,000-kilometer-long forest across 11 of the continent's countries. The project is meant to contain the growing Sahara Desert and fight climate change. The United Nations desertification agency says the Green Wall project faces many problems, which slowed down the progress of the project. They include limited political support, lack of money, weak organizational structures, and not enough consideration for the environment.

Section D

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **no more than five** words. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Good afternoon, everyone!

This is the first seminar in preparation for our archaeological fieldwork in Namibia.

We are very lucky to have received partial research funding for this trip from our institute, so I shall expect 200% attention and participation from you all. In the first part, I'm going to give a brief introduction to the contemporary research on rock art, and in the second part I'm going to give you some do's and don'ts for our fieldwork trip.

In Namibia there are both paintings and engravings—that's where the surface of the rock is cut out. Many of the engravings show footprints of animals, and most scholars used to think that the purpose of these was simple and obvious: this rock art was like a school book with pictures to teach children about tracks.

Then I'd like to make some very important points about our fieldwork. We're going to a number of sites, and we won't always be together. The single largest problem faced by people who manage the sites is damage caused by visitors, even though it's usually unintentional.

Whenever you do go to a site, don't forget you can learn many things from observing at a distance instead of walking all over it. This can really help to reduce visitor pressure. People often say, "Well, there's only two of us and just this one time", but maybe thousands of people are saying the same thing.

And then some basic rules to guide you—we'll have our own camp near a village, but remember never to camp on a site if you go on your own. It's disrespectful to the people of that culture, and certainly don't make fires. It's really dangerous in dry areas, and you can easily burn priceless and undiscovered material by doing so.

So, how are we going to enjoy the rock art on our field trip? By looking at it, drawing it and photographing it—NEVER by touching it. Rock art is fragile and precious.

Remember that climbing on rocks and in caves can destroy in a moment what has lasted for centuries. So no heroics in Namibia, please! Try to be extra careful and help others to be too.

And lastly please don't even move rocks or branches to take photographs—you should leave the site intact.

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