

2024 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C – Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 DCBAC

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 BADCC

11. health 12. sensible 13. heart 14. nutrition 15. independent

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 BDBCA

Section D (10 marks)

21. How we use the mind.

22. Wits, the intellect and wisdom.

23. It's creative rather than logical.

24. Turning the faces with her teeth.

25. The intellect mode.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

26—30 DACDB 31—35 BCCDA 36—40 BBADC

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

41. transport 42. reasonable 43. driest 44. different 45. unnecessary

Section B (5 marks)

46. tailless 47. Although 48. movement 49. changes 50. however

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

51—55 DBAGC

Section B (10 marks)

56. An app(, short for an application,) is software which is designed for a particular purpose.
57. It makes use of augmented reality to mix the digital world with the real world.
58. It is applied in publishing, entertainment and clothing.
59. You can bring whatever you are looking at to life with cartoon characters or exciting video content.
60. He expects the Zappar range to fly off the shelves / sell well.

Section C (10 marks)

61. new and unusual 62. add(ed) an element 63. on horseback
64. switch quickly 65. annual championships / championships every year

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

66. 物流是指通过高效规划与配送将产品和物资从一处运送到另一处。最初物流可能是用于军事目的。各种古代文明都需要一种有效的方式,通过贸易和战争扩大其影响力。他们需要多种方式将货物运送到世界上的偏远地区。然而,他们也在寻求各种方式来给他们的军队运送武器和补给。

Section B (10 marks)

67. One of the most important reasons to donate to charity is that you can. Many of us were born more privileged than others. It is not just about being rich; you may be more educated or in better health. Use your privileges to bring hope to the underprivileged. Charity does not have to be big or leave a huge impact. A little act of kindness at the right moment can give someone a good day. These days you can also make online donations that help keep charity alive even during a busy life.

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

68. ELEPHANT. (eleph-ant)
69. C.(A. Wilde; B. Chekhov; D. Twain 都是著名作家,而 C. Holst 是作曲家。)
70. 立刻行动;毫不犹豫。(弗雷迪特别热爱足球,只要有球赛可看就立刻奔赴。)
71. £31.(苏珊起初花费 21 镑购物,之后因找零支付 10 镑,共 31 镑。注:她想赚的 4 镑没有赚到不计为损耗。)

72. E. (原图左半边每次逆时针旋转 45 度;右半边依次水平或垂直转换。)

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

Some people assume that the Healthy Eating Society (HES) is simply about salad and seeds, and that our members are all humourous and over-serious. The truth is completely different. The HES encourage you to enjoy food — any food — and there are no meals that are ‘forbidden’. We just emphasis moderation.

Twice a week, all of us go out for a dinner together. Some restaurants we have visited serve food that ^ high in fat, but that is the whole point of eating healthy — treat yourself, but not too often. And every week a group of us get together to cook a meal to share, where can have some interesting results!

Many people believe that you can’t ^ be healthy and eat high-calorie meal. We believe that you don’t have to choose either one above the other: It is possible to do both.

And this is an idea that whole of our members would agree with. Come along to our stall at the Society’s Fair and see for yourself.

73. humourless

74. encourages

75. emphasise/emphasize

76. a

77. is

78. healthily

79. which

80. both

81. meals

82. all

Part VIII Writing

Section A (10 marks)

83. Omitted

Section B (20 marks)

84. 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:** Oh, Jim, your car is quite large. With the high price of fuel these days, won't that giant car be too expensive to run?

M: If you take a closer look, you'll see that it's fueled by the sun, so it doesn't need any gas or diesel! These solar panels provide all of its energy.

W: That's fabulous!

Q: What feature of the car is Jim praising?

2. **W:** What's the etiquette when it comes to talking about money with Westerners?

M: If the person doesn't volunteer information about how much something costs ... don't bring it up. Don't ask about personal savings or salary.

W: Oh, I see. It only gets complicated when you start talking about specific prices.

Q: What's the man's warning to the woman?

3. **W:** Do you play any sports?

M: I was on the ping-pong team in high school. Ping-pong suits my temperament. It requires high concentration and quick decision-making skills. Unfortunately, ping-pong is not a game of choice for most business executives.

W: Yeah ... I don't think CEOs like to get too sweaty. Are you interested in trying your hand at golf? It's a good chance to expand your business networks.

Q: Why isn't playing ping-pong suitable for CEOs according to the woman?

4. **W:** Frank, we just got our sales figures in and the numbers are very disappointing. What's going on here?

M: I haven't actually seen the new figures. How far have we fallen?

W: We were in the sixth place at the beginning of the year and we've now slipped to the eleventh! That's a considerable drop and really bad news.

Q: What's the bad news in the conversation?

5. **W:** We may never be able to trace the origin of this attack. But what we can do is work harder to make our systems impenetrable.

M: Yes, a lot of people are quite lazy with computer security.

W: That's true. For example, many people almost never change their passwords. Or they use ridiculously easy-to-guess passwords.

Q: What can they do to solve the problem mentioned in 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. 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: Hello, Easy Life Cleaning Services, Jessica speaking.

M: Oh, hello. I'm looking for a cleaning service for my apartment — do you do domestic cleaning?

W: Sure.

M: Well, it's just a one-bedroom flat. Do you have basic cleaning package?

W: Yes. For a one-bedroom flat we're probably looking at about two hours for a clean. So we'd do a thorough clean of all surfaces in each room, and polish them where necessary. Does your apartment have carpets?

M: No, I don't have any, but the floor would need cleaning.

W: Of course — we'd do that in every room. And we'd do a thorough clean of the kitchen and bathroom.

M: OK.

W: Then we have some additional services which you can request if you want — so for example, we can clean your oven for you every week.

M: Actually, I hardly ever use that, but can you do the fridge?

W: Sure. Would you like that done every week?

M: Yes, definitely. And would ironing clothes be an additional service you can do?

W: Yes, of course.

M: It wouldn't be much, just my shirts for work.

W: That's fine. And we could also clean your microwave if you want.

M: No, I wipe that out pretty regularly, so there's no need for that.

W: We also offer additional services that you might want a bit less often, say every month. So, for example, if the inside of your windows need cleaning, we could do that.

M: Yes, that'd be good. I'm on the fifteenth floor, so the outside gets done regularly by specialists, but the inside does get a bit dirty.

W: And we could arrange for your curtains to get cleaned if necessary.

M: No, they're OK. But would you be able to do something about the balcony? It's quite small and I don't use it much, but it could do with a wash every month or so.

W: Yes, we can get the pressure washer onto that.

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: Dr. Russel, you've come here today to tell our listeners about the importance of living a healthy life. Why do you feel so strongly about this?

M: Well, it worries me a great deal that, even though we're richer and better educated than previous generations, we don't enjoy such good health as our parents and grandparents. Every day, my surgery is full of patients suffering from illnesses which could have been prevented.

W: What exactly do you mean by this?

M: Many people have developed diseases as a result of the way they live. If they'd eaten more sensibly, these could have been prevented.

W: Can you give some examples?

M: Of course. If you eat food with a lot of fat, say fried steak or rich creamy sauces, you'll develop heart disease. Now, you don't have to eat fried food, you can grill meat instead, and substitute yoghurt for the cream. If you did, you'd find your blood pressure go down almost immediately and you'd have more energy.

W: In the news these days there is a lot of publicity about teenagers becoming obese.

M: Yes, it's incredible to see the difference from only twenty years ago. Now, teenagers eat so much junk food and prefer sugary drinks with so many calories that they're becoming fatter. They don't eat regular meals, they're always snacking on crisps or chocolate ... schools should be doing more to advise them on a healthy way of living. Why not have special cookery classes — for girls and boys — and also teach them about nutrition?

W: But don't growing kids need to eat a lot?

M: Eat a lot of the right kind of food, otherwise kids will grow in the wrong way. But you know, it's not just the diet that's the problem, but also the lack of exercise. When I was young, we walked to school and played outside all day in the summer. Now kids are couch potatoes, watching TV from morning to night or playing mindless computer games.

W: But life was much safer then. I wouldn't want my children playing in the streets with the terrible traffic we have — and I want to know where they are ... keep an eye on them.

M: True — but overprotecting our children, we are making them less independent and less able to cope with life. We give them everything they want, but we don't prepare them for real life. If only we could get schools to organise more games lessons or after-school activity clubs ... The kids would be much fitter. I do feel let down by schools these days — they have their priorities wrong.

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 goal of landing within a target area of less than 100 meters led scientists to call SLIM the “moon sniper.” It used “vision-based” guidance that JAXA says could be a powerful tool for future exploration of the moon’s mountainous areas. These areas might hold resources of fuel, water and oxygen. Japan tried to follow the United States, the former Soviet Union, China and India as a nation reaching the moon’s surface. In the past year, three lunar missions have failed, one by Russia’s space agency, one by a private Japanese company and another by a private U.S. company. However, more lunar landers will head for the moon this year.
17. Judges in Britain and Wales have been given permission to use artificial intelligence tools to help them write legal opinions. The Courts and Tribunals Judiciary is the organization that oversees court systems and judges in Britain and Wales. It provided new rules on the use of AI last month. While approving AI methods to support basic duties, the judiciary warned judges to never use such tools to carry out case research or legal examinations. The guidance said AI should not be used for those activities because the technology can produce false, misleading or biased information.
18. An ocean researcher at the University of California, San Diego, says waves are getting bigger and stronger since 1970. There are also more “big wave events” than ever before. A big wave is about four meters tall or more. Peter Bromirski at the university’s Scripps Institution of Oceanography looked at seismic records going back to 1931 in his research. Seismic information is often used to measure the power of earthquakes. But Bromirski said large waves create enough energy to be measured by seismographs, also. Those measurements permitted Bromirski to judge the strength and size of waves over a period of 90 years.
19. Brazilian officials say bird flu has killed nearly 1,000 seals and sea lions in the country’s south. As of December 11, the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul had confirmed 942 sea mammal deaths. The animals were infected with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, also known as bird flu. The first cases of the sickness were reported in Brazil in 2023. During past outbreaks in Europe and America, agriculture industries have killed hundreds of millions of farm animals to try to contain the disease.
20. A new fossil study by researchers from China and Canada suggests that ancient mammals may have attacked and eaten larger dinosaurs. The scientists looked at a fossil found by a Chinese farmer in 2012. A fossil is the mineralized remains of an animal or plant left in an ancient rock. The scientists said the fossil is from 125 million years ago. The scientists believe a mammal, similar to a badger, attacked a small, beaked dinosaur. During the attack, the animals were caught up in a lava flow from a nearby volcano. The moment was locked in time until it was found over 12 years ago. Researchers call the place where the fossil was found “China’s Pompeii.”

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 six** words. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

M: I’m going to talk about an aspect of knowing and learning that seems to me to be vital. I mean, of course, the brain itself — the mind, how it works and more importantly, how we use it.

Now there is a theory that the mind works at the three different processing speeds which we all use at one time. The fastest is actually faster than we can measure thought, the nearest word I can think of is

our wits; it's an instinctive physical reaction. For example, it's the sort of thing that comes into play if we fall off a bike and put out our hand to save ourselves.

Secondly, there's a rather slower process and this is the intellect, which is conscious thinking. This is the function of the brain that we're all most aware of, where we balance pros and cons, and this is what the schools test, and exams are used to evaluate.

Finally, there's the slowest level, which I call wisdom. Wisdom is the least understood level. It's difficult to pinpoint as it's creative rather than logical, but these thoughts do make sense in a very deep way. This way of thinking is difficult to test formally, yet it is vital to the learning process.

Let me tell you a story to show the way in which the third level actually works in practice. Some years ago I was observing one of my student teachers taking a science lesson. She'd set the class of twelve-year-olds some practical work, and she was going round answering their questions.

There are two girls sitting in front of me who had got stuck and they were chatting quietly while one of them kept her hand in the air, waiting for the teacher to notice and come across to help. At the same time the girl was playing with a puzzle that was fashionable at the time called the Rubik cube, which involved manipulating lots of squares in a cube.

Well, because she had one hand up, the girl was holding the cube in her other hand, and turning the faces with her teeth — but she was also keeping up the conversation with her friend. She seemed to be paying very little attention to what she was doing with the cube, but I could see that she was in fact making some headway; every so often she stopped to reverse the last few moves and take a different tack.

So anyway, I went over to her and asked what she was doing with the cube. She looked at me and explained that she wasn't doing anything, she was just 'messing about'. She clearly wasn't able to articulate her use of any particular thought processes, but had still been able to use this third level effectively.

Many adults, like myself, couldn't do the Rubik cube puzzle; we got frustrated with it because we couldn't understand how to do it. The trouble was that we went immediately into the intellect mode and this wasn't the right mode to be in because the cube was just too complicated. By what she called messing about the girl was actually working at a deeper level of observation and experiment — she could still learn in this way. I, as an adult user of my intellect, had lost the knack of this way of learning.

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