

2023 National English Competition for College Students

(Type B – Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 DDBDA

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 CCABD

11. theatre 12. Oscar 13. medium 14. intentions 15. time

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 DDBAC

Section D (10 marks)

21. seek his fortune 22. architectural drawing 23. challenge

24. local landmarks 25. Royal Academy

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

26—30 CABCD 31—35 ADBBA 36—40 CCDAC

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

41. itself 42. understood 43. consecutive 44. lies 45. What

Section B (5 marks)

46. which 47. provides 48. higher 49. centuries 50. by

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

51—55 CDFAB

Section B (10 marks)

56. They regarded the actor as one of them/someone belonging to their group.
57. It means something that is naturally built into the brain.
58. Through confirmation bias.
59. Getting them to engage in activities which improve their self-esteem results in a reduction in negative views towards outside groups.
60. If I am different from you, instead of treating you unfairly, I'll help you.

Section C (10 marks)

61. horse whispering 62. fashionable/innovative 63. psychological theories 64. trust 65. better way

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

66. “hearth and home (火炉与家)”是一个习语,表示传统的家庭价值观和家庭生活,直到五十年前人们常常挂在嘴边。如果这个习语现在还有人使用的话,为什么用的又这么少呢?这到底意味着什么?几乎可以毫不夸张地说,在人类的整个历史中,上自远古时期,下至近代,火炉一直是家庭最重要的中心。从洞穴到民居,到城堡,到豪宅,在每个家庭,火一直都是温暖的中心。

Section B (10 marks)

67. In schools, as the class hours for physical education continue to increase, students study academic courses in class, and engage in physical activities on the playground. More than 37 million rural students receiving compulsory education have benefited from the student nutrition improvement program, and their physical health has markedly improved. In 2018, 92 percent of students aged between 14 and 19 passed the physical fitness test, and the proportion of those rated good or excellent increased continuously. In neighbourhood communities, young people participate actively in mass sports, like running, swimming and various ball games.

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

68. if he were the last man alive.
69. LMOP 解析: All the others progress in the sequence, for example, K (+1) M(+1) OP
70. 28。解析: $\text{Lowest average score} = [21 \times 80 + (60 - 21) \times 0] \div 60 = 28$
71. 131。解析: $? = 1^2 + 7^2 + 9^2$ 之和
72. D. 解析: The first, third and fifth components turn round.

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

For most of human history, humans have had to live with the body that nature gave them. They lacked the knowledge to improve eyes that couldn't see clear, or help ears that couldn't hear. Such disabilities were more than an inconvenient for early humans; they were a threat to their existence. A person with impaired vision might not be able to hunt or work with tools, for example. Over time, the incentive to survive led people to develop devices that would fix the errors in their bodies.

During his 12th century travels through China, Marco Polo supposedly saw people using eyeglasses. Soon, eyeglasses became into common use in Italy. The object of the earliest lenses was to help people see things that were close up so they could do tasks like carving or sewing. Soon after, lenses to help people see distant objects became common. In the 18th century, the two types of lenses were ~~being~~ combined in one pair of bifocal lenses so individuals who were both farsighted and nearsighted needed just one pair of eyeglasses. Early glasses were held in the hand or clip on the nose, held there by the tension of the stiff wire they were made from. Modern framed glasses, suspended from the ears by earpieces, were uncommon to the 19th century. Nowadays, other options are available but still not wide used. Only a small proportion of people worldwide who need vision correction opt for contact lenses, where lie on the surface of the eye. Fortunately, corneal implants and laser surgery soon eliminate the need for corrective devices altogether.

73. clearly

74. inconvenience

75. to

76. came

77. objective

78. being

79. clipped

80. until

81. widely

82. which

Part VIII Writing

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 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 130 词的,Section 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):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,思想表达清楚,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,个别地方思想表达不够清楚,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,思想表达不清楚,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,思想表达混乱,有较多词汇和语法错误,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。

2023 National English Competition for College Students

(Type B – Preliminary)

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:** It's been four weeks since your accident, hasn't it? So tell me how you are feeling. How's the pain in your legs?

M: My legs were really hurting me until last week, but that's worn off now, I'm glad to say, so has the pain in my back. My shoulder's still fairly sore, though not as bad as it was, fortunately.

W: I'm pleased to hear that. Let's take a look at you, anyway.

Question: Which part of the man's body hurts him at the moment?

2. **W:** How's the weather tomorrow, Andy?

M: Oh, now for tomorrow's weather. The day will start showery and windy. Those winds should disappear by late morning, but the wet weather will continue until well into the evening. Although we might see some bright sunny periods between the showers early on, by midday it will be cloudy, with temperatures of no more than ten or twelve degrees centigrade.

Question: What will the weather be like tomorrow afternoon?

3. **M:** Can you tell me how much a ticket is for Saturday's performance of *Macbeth*?

W: The front stalls and the circle are the most expensive at £16.50. The middle seats in the stalls cost £15 and the back three rows cost £12.50, but the view isn't so good. All seats are £10 for students.

M: I'll have one in the middle, please. I'm not a student. I've got my credit card to pay for it.

Question: How much is the man's ticket?

4. **W:** Hi, Abbott. It's Maria. There's a really good programme you might like to watch on TV tonight—at nine. That presenter you like, the woman who films elephants in Africa—she's doing a special programme.

M: Is she going back to Africa?

W: Well, this time she's visiting the South Pole, to study some of the wildlife there. It looks like they had a difficult time making the programme. The weather was so bad, they couldn't fly there ... it took two

weeks just to get there by ship.

M: That'll be interesting, thanks!

Question: What's the television programme about?

5. **M:** Good morning, Amy. Any news?

W: Yes. I've persuaded our export manager to agree on a reduction of ten percent. He made this an exception with an eye to future business.

M: Good. We certainly appreciate your making these concessions for us.

W: May I repeat 15 Tunnel Drillers, specifications as shown in the technical data, at 57,000 Swiss Francs each, F.O.B. European Main Ports? Business is closed at this price.

M: Yes, that's right. Shall we go over the other terms and conditions of the transaction to see if we agree on all the particulars?

Question: What contributes to the discount on the price of Tunnel Drillers?

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.*

M: Daphne, where did your idea for the charity cycle ride originate?

W: Actually, as far as the cycling's concerned, for a short period when I was 13 I cycled to school, but since then, over the course of 30 years, I'd had no interest in bikes whatsoever. But browsing through a *Soil Association* magazine, I read about the Great Organic Bike Ride and decided to participate. Why? Well, it was a personal challenge, but above all it was a way of raising money for The Soil Association, which needs funds to help increase the amount of home-grown organic food. At present, just three percent of UK farmland is organic. I mean, seventy percent of our organic food has to be imported. I thought participating in the bike ride would give me the opportunity to tell more and more people about the importance of organic food production, and I thought cycling couldn't be that hard, could it?

M: Tell us a little bit about the ride itself.

W: Well, the ride took place in May, and the participants rode from Bilbao to Barcelona. Helen Simmons from the Soil Association who also participated brilliantly organized the UK end of the trip, but once in Spain, a specialist tour operator took over. They focus mainly on walking and biking holidays. Anyway, the participants met for the first time in the ferry departure terminal at Portsmouth. Everyone kept their thoughts to themselves, but we were all thinking the same thing: did I train enough? Can I do it?

M: Had you actually done a lot of training?

W: It certainly felt as if I had! At the time I was preoccupied with saddle soreness. I'd done one serious practice ride in the UK which resulted in a terrible backache. It had actually prevented me from climbing on—to the bike the following day. And now I was about to ride for five consecutive days!

M: So what happened when you arrived in Bilbao?

W: We arrived early in the morning, getting ready to go. And we were soon able to try our bikes for the first time. Apart from a minor panic attack, when I realized that the gears were different from the model I owned, I became quite attached to the new bike. The next morning we set out on a quiet cycle path to Vitoria, where we were greeted by the mayor, who provided us with a police escort through the town—then we were really on our way. The route was through delightful countryside with pretty villages. The scenery seduced us into thinking that this was not going to be difficult at all. So when we arrived at the first long steep hill I realized that no training had prepared me for this. It rose to a summit of 1,100 metres. After lunch the descent was steep and dangerous. But we then cycled through vineyards.

M: Presumably you were able to rest in the evenings?

W: Thankfully, yes. We spent the second night in a hostel opposite a fairy-tale castle. In the evening mist, you half expected Rapunzel to let her hair down from the one and only window at the top of the tower. But we ran into all sorts of problems after that. From backache, knee ache, sunstroke, fatigue, punctures, low spirits and wrong turnings, we all suffered in one way or another. The last day was not particularly long, but hard work. I had neither eaten well the evening before nor slept well during the night, so the morning ride was quite a struggle, but Carlos, our Spanish guide, had laid out a picnic, using local organic ingredients. The food revived me. There was one more gruelling stretch before we eventually reached our destination. A feeling of jubilation began to creep over us as we cycled along, with our goal firmly in sight.

M: And did you all make it?

W: We certainly did—and we achieved our aim. Both companies and individuals generously supported the Great Organic Bike Ride. This enabled us to raise over £20,000 for the Soil Association. The aching limbs and patches of sunburn faded, leaving only pleasant memories, and the resolve to one day get back into the saddle.

M: And is that likely to happen?

W: It may well be next year. The Soil Association is thinking about another bike ride.

Conversation Two

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

Anjali Rao: Kevin, welcome to *Talk Asia*. Great to have you on the show today.

Kevin Spacey: Thanks.

Anjali Rao: The world does know you for your movie roles, and you just sort of burst onto the scene, really,

with usual suspects, and you got a Best Supporting Actor Oscar for it. Just take me back to that time where you went from sort of relatively unknown actor to suddenly ridiculously famous.

Kevin Spacey: It was a very gradual transition for me. It may not have felt that way if you were on the outside, but on the inside of it I had been working very successfully as a theater actor for a long time and had made a name for myself in New York theater. Then I started to work in television and began to make a name for myself in television. Now, what I mean by that is that people started to recognize me. What happened after usual aspects and a number of other films I did, sort of that all came out in a span of about six months, was that I think suddenly people started to connect the dots. Oh, that was that guy from ... Oh, he was in that ... Oh ... And then people started to actually learn your name.

Anjali Rao: But winning a best supporting actor must have been, you know, a great time, but I imagine that winning a Best Actor Oscar would have been amazing. And you did that for *American Beauty* where you played a depressed suburban dad and husband. Help me revisit that time in your life.

Kevin Spacey: You know, it was a ... it's a remarkable acknowledgement from your peers. I love the industry so much, I have so much respect for so many people that both I've had a chance to work with and have yet to have a chance to work with, so that for the members of the Academy to have given me such a recognition was beyond my wildest dreams.

Anjali Rao: Not all of your movies, though, have been so well received. *Pay It Forward* and *Life of David Gale* were not, you know, hits at the box office. How do you handle it when a movie that you've worked on fails? Does it particularly affect you?

Kevin Spacey: At the end of the day, the only thing that I can really say about movies is that movies aren't an actor's medium, so if people are disappointed in a film, actors are just a color in someone else's painting. I mean, I can tell you quite honestly, and I think there's almost any actor who's been around for a while who could say this with absolute conviction, that sometimes you go and see a movie that you've made and you know in your heart you made a better movie than they cut. But you have no authority with which to make that change, no matter how much you might jump up and down and say "You just missed it! ", it's sometimes hard when movies don't turn out the way you hope, but you always go into them with the best of intentions.

Anjali Rao: What does a role have to have, theatrical or cinematic, for you to take it on?

Kevin Spacey: Nine times out of ten, I have to really like the story, and I mean the story beyond what the particular part might offer. Sometimes, and this is certainly true. I'll read a play or a screenplay that will have a fantastic part in a really, really lousy movie. And I think that I want to do movies that are gonna stand the test of time. You can't always, you know, in the end, choose right, and you can't always ... every movie you do won't necessarily ignite the public. But I also don't think that every movie that makes money is necessarily a good film, you know, the barometer of which is good, the barometer of what does last, I think only history can tell.

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. A U.S.–French satellite has been launched with a mission to map all the world’s oceans, lakes, reservoirs, rivers and other waterways. The satellite has been dubbed SWOT—Surface Water and Ocean Topography. It went into space just before dawn on Friday. Scientists hope data from the satellite will help them to monitor how climate change is adversely changing water levels. The U.S. broadcaster PBS said, “The satellite is needed more than ever, as climate change worsens droughts, flooding and coastal erosion.” A NASA spokesperson spoke of the mission’s importance. She said, “It’s a pivotal moment ... We’re going to see Earth’s water like we’ve never seen it before.”
17. Egypt is a land of eternal mystery and wonder. It is a paradise for archaeologists hoping to unearth the latest ancient marvel. Archaeologists at an extensive excavation near the northern Egyptian city of Alexandria have just made such a discovery. Kathleen Martinez, an archaeologist at the University of Santo Domingo, has dedicated most of her life to searching for the long-lost tomb of Queen Cleopatra. The queen ruled over Egypt more than 1, 000 years ago. Earlier this week, Martinez and her team stumbled upon an amazing find. They uncovered a 1,305-metre tunnel, located 13 metres underground. Architectural design experts have called it an “engineering miracle”.
18. It’s been three hours since the first casualties were brought out and we have been informed that there are many more victims still inside the compound. Looking through the chain-link fence, I can see the head of one body lying on the ground only a hundred yards or so from where I’m standing. Even the glass at my feet was badly scorched by the blast. All the bodies so far have been taken to the nearby town of Svejbo for identification. So far, no effort has been made to cap the leaking column but we have been informed that a team of German scientists are on their way ...
19. A European Championship football match between Serbia and Albania has been abandoned following a riot involving players and fans. The referees stopped the match in the 41st minute after an Albanian flag was thrown around the stadium by a remote-controlled mini helicopter prompting a fight between the players. Riot police moved in for up to a dozen Serbian fans then invaded the pitch.
20. Ian Lemmy Kilmistera, a founding member and front man of the British heavy metal rock band Motorhead has died. He was 70. Lemmy was known for his fast and furious base guitar playing and gravelly voice. The cause of death was reported as being an aggressive form of cancer. Lemmy once spoke of the possible consequences of his hard rock life style saying he had no regrets. “If I have to die and they’re my desperate great decisions. I made them; I’m not interested in that, man. I want to die that I can completely satisfy that I did the best I could. You know what I mean?”

Section D

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

W: The topic of our British artists series today is Joseph Mallord William Turner. Brian Thomas is here to talk about the artist's early years.

M: Well, Turner is quite an interesting character. He was baptized in London on 14 May, 1775 at St Paul's, Covert Garden. His father, who was a barber, had left rural Devonshire some ten years earlier to seek his fortune in the capital. He married Mary Marshall, also at St Paul's on 29 August, 1773. Both Turner's parents came from large families. Mary's elder brother, Joseph Marshall, was a butcher at Brentford, Middlesex, and the young Turner was sent to stay with him to recover from an illness around 1785. It was later reported that Marshall took care of Turner for three years. It was probably while he was staying with the Marshalls that he first went to Oxford, to visit other, more distant relatives.

Turner's general education was in the hands of a succession of teachers, one of whom was the daughter of an accomplished artist. Because of this, Turner was exposed at an early age to architectural drawing, and soon began to show an interest in this field. By the age of 12 he was already making accomplished copies of prints by reputable artists. The earliest dated copy is of a subject no doubt familiar to the boy, Folly Bridge, Oxford. The bridge straddled the Thames at the southern limit of Oxford, far outside the city wall, and had been a favourite with artists because of the eccentric octagonal structure of Friar Bacon's Study, the mediaeval gatehouse, where the scientist and philosopher, Roger Bacon, who lived in the thirteenth century, was supposed to have had an observatory. The print offered a challenge to the twelve-year-old artist, and Turner acquitted himself well. His inability to conceive of the whole is characteristic of the child, but the components are carefully drawn, and he triumphantly signed and dated his copy on the stones of the riverbank, 'W. Turner 1787'.

In the summer of 1789, Turner took a sketchbook on his first landscape sketching tour; he was only fourteen. The aims were modest: to record the appearance of the local landmarks. His efforts resulted in the most remarkable collection of sketches, some of which he worked up to a finished water-color. There is evidence of what Turner was like at this awkward age, too. Unlike many of his contemporaries he was said to be silent, and devoted to drawing. He didn't like the theatre, and had no talent whatsoever for music.

Turner applied to study at the Royal Academy Schools, and was admitted in 1789. The teaching would have concentrated on life drawing and copies of the old masters, and records show that Turner attended classes once or twice a week, and was a diligent student. The immediate result of the beginning of Turner's artistic education was that, when the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy opened in April 1790, it included a water-colour by the fourteen-year-old artist. After this, there was no stopping the young Turner. His output between 1795 and 1800 was prodigious and produced some of the most famous of his works which we can still admire today.

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