

2022 National English Competition for College Students

(Type A - Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 ABDAC

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

6—10 DBDCA

Conversation Two

11. categories 12. limited 13. Two 14. locking 15. overlooked / ignored / neglected

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 DACCB

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

21. Essentially 22. collaboration 23. pushed aside 24. insightful 25. proofread

Summary

26. standard 27. hallways 28. three fifths $\frac{3}{5}$ 29. steaming or simmering / simmering or steaming 30. Label

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31—35 CBBDA 36—40 DBADC 41—45 DACBD

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. being 47. competitive 48. amount 49. comparison 50. improve 51. why 52. popularity 53. fabulous

54. create 55. against

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

56—60 BDFEC

Section B (10 marks)

61. Because the university had no architecture school.

62. Steel and glass / Glass and steel (were the two materials that led to fundamental changes in architectural design).

63. It was built on a rock ledge (that the Kaufmanns had previously used for swimming). / On a rock ledge (that the Kaufmanns had previously used for swimming).

64. A bit puzzled. / The Kaufmanns / They felt a bit puzzled about Fallingwater after it was built.
 65. The Guggenheim Museum (in New York). / The Guggenheim Museum was the last building he designed in his lifetime.

Section C (10 marks)

66. one-directional 67. given rise to 68. impulsively 69. after 70. having a presence

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

71. 你可能偶尔会和一个熟人喝咖啡, 谈论天气或最新的体育比赛结果, 或者一些同样琐碎的事情, 但你对他的生活基本上一无所知。然而朋友是你可以与之分享你的想法的人, 是在任何情况下都会无条件支持你的人。你可以相信朋友会对你说真话, 不管真话会令你多么不快。朋友不会嫉妒你的幸福和成功, 而且朋友之间没有背后算计。真正的朋友很难找到, 值得珍惜。

Section B (10 marks)

72. The mooncake has long been popular among the Chinese communities in many western societies. Of course it first appeared in China many centuries ago, and now it's also extremely popular in countries such as Indonesia and Thailand, but I hadn't actually tasted it as a foreigner until I visited China some years ago. I enjoyed moon cakes so much that since then I've eaten them in many other places, each time being pleasantly surprised by their differences in appearance, ingredients and flavour. Of the traditional types in China, I very much like those filled with meat, yolk or dried fruit, though for me the one that really stands out has nuts inside.

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

73. 636. Each number describes consecutive square numbers, that is:
 $1^2=1$ (the first square number is 1), $2^2=4$ (the second square number is 4), and so on. The sixth square number is 36 ($6^2=36$). Therefore, the six number is 636.
 74. B. Reading left to right and up to down, symbols within the first two hexagons are repeated, except where they appear in both, then neither are repeated.
 75. Susan has twins aged 3 and triplets aged 1: $3 \times 3 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 3 + 3 + 1 + 1 + 1$; Anne has triplets aged 2 and twins aged 1: $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1$.
 76. stomach, spleen, kidney.
 77. 好事不出门, 坏事传千里。

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

Human inventiveness

Humans are a species possessing great ingenuity. From the moment someone made the first sharp-edged tool, to the development of Mars rovers and the Internet, several key advancements particularly stand out. Here is that we think is the most important invention of all time.

what

Some people may argue that other contenders are more deserved, so for us it's the light bulb that gets but / while

the prize. After all, when all you have is nature light, people's production is limited in daylight hours. Light natural to

bulbs changed the world by allowing us to be active at night. According to one of our leading histories, two dozen of people were instrumental in inventing incandescent lamps; Thomas Edison, however, receives recognitions as the primary inventor because he creates a completely functional lighting system, included a recognition including generator and the wiring as well as a carbon -filament bulb. As well as initiating the introduction of electricity in homes throughout the world, this invention also has rather a unexpected consequence of an changing people's sleep patterns. Instead of go to bed at nightfall and sleep for periods throughout the night, going we now stay up except for the 7-8 hours allotting for sleep, and, ideally, sleep all in one go. allotted

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Figures 1 and 2 show us the number of UK university graduates in STEM subjects and the different career choices of maths graduates respectively.

According to Figure 1, significantly more men complete STEM subjects overall than women. In detail, compared with male students, a much larger proportion of female students study science. However, more male students graduate from engineering and maths subjects than female students.

Based on Figure 2, for most maths graduates, 27% of them continue their further study or research. Amongst those who leave academia, the most popular career choice for them is the financial sector (21%), closely followed by those who pursue a career in teaching (20%). Around 10% of maths graduates are employed in information technology and science. The least non-maths job choice, for example, retail, is only taken up by 7% of them. The remaining 15% of maths graduates work in other fields.

Section B (20 marks)

Before mass tourism made overseas travel available to everyone, people were rather ignorant of the world beyond their homes. For many this changed when they began to travel. They learnt a lot about other cultures, and benefited from personally experiencing them. As a result, they returned home with a much greater appreciation and understanding of other cultures.

However, for others, their views remained unchanged. One reason for this was that they did not actually experience the culture of the country they were visiting. In many cases, this was because they were not interested in it. They simply wanted to go where they could relax and enjoy some nice weather. In other cases, they found the thought of experiencing the culture a frightening prospect, especially if it was very different from their own.

Unfortunately, this is still true today. In some places the main reason many people go abroad is to get a suntan and go swimming in the sea. They show little interest in the local people or their way of life. Consequently, they learn no more about the country they are in than people who stay at home. A recent survey of holidaymakers indicates that 76% did not leave their hotel or resort unless they went on a guided tour.

In my opinion, therefore, travel can help us to appreciate other cultures. However, we need to make an effort to do so, and this involves leaving the comfort of our hotel and going into the community. Unfortunately, it seems that too few people are prepared to do this.

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。