

# 2026 National English Competition for College Students

(Type A – Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

## Part I Listening Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (15 marks)

Conversation One (5 marks)

1—5 ABDAC

Conversation Two (10 marks)

6—10 CDADB

Section B (10 marks)

11—15 DACBB

Section C (10 marks)

16. One/1(child survived).

17. (He was) A composer.

18. He taught himself/learned by himself.

19. He took the boy/him on a tour across Europe.

20. Some important statesmen among his audience.

## Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

21—25 CCBDA 26—30 DABBC 31—35 BAACD

## Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

36. wirelessly 37. wandering 38. stemmed from 39. installed 40. reality

Section B (5 marks)

41. trigger 42. panic 43. which 44. essentially 45. manufacturers

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

46—50 CAGBE

Section B (10 marks)

51. Studying neuron structure, charting neuron-interacting genes, and revealing the brain's neural networks.

52. By slicing mouse brains, using an electron microscope, and assembling images with a computer.

53. Active genes are integral to brain function (and tasks).

54. Eighty-four percent/84%.

55. Discovery (not immediate medical applications).

**Section C** (10 marks)

56. experiment 57. 13 kg 58. an energy audit 59. fifty percent/50% 60. electronics

**Part V Translation** (20 marks)

**Section A** (10 marks)

61. 每个人都听说过,每晚睡七到九个小时至关重要。经过频频相传,这条建议已经成了信条。只要少于这个标准,你就极有可能出现短期或长期的健康问题。但近年来,科学家们发现了一个罕见的群体,他们一直睡得很少,而且不影响健康。这些被称为天生短睡眠者的人,因天生的基因每晚只需要睡四到六个小时。这表明,睡眠质量而非时长才是关键。科学家们希望,弄清楚这些人的与众不同之处,或许能带来关于睡眠本质的启发。但现代睡眠研究表明,睡眠是一个活跃且复杂的过程,我们没有必要将它缩短。

**Section B** (10 marks)

62. An international freight railway network connects China to cities across Europe, called the “New Silk Railroad”. Two thousand years ago, commodities would take a year to get from China to Europe along the ancient silk road. But today, Chinese consumer goods can reach London by rail in just 14 days. In Yiwu, a city in east China’s Zhejiang Province, it used to take 2 hours for Europe-bounded goods to reach the nearest seaport by road, followed by a 2-month journey across the oceans. But today, a new freight railway connects Yiwu to Europe along an ancient trade route. Yiwu railway station, which is a massive freight terminal, began transporting cargo to Europe by land in 2014. It’s part of the multi-billion-US-dollar Belt and Road Initiative for boosting international trade.

**Part VI Error Correction** (10 marks)

I had a wonderful biology teacher, Mrs Hughes. She made us excited about the subject because she was so interesting herself. I remember one lesson in particular; we were studying different types of plant, and Mrs Hughes was describing the different parts in the flower. She picked up a purple flower, I can’t remember exact what it was, and then suddenly we notice that she was crying! She apologised and said that sometimes nature was so beautiful they just made her cry! We didn’t know what to do at first, and it certainly made us think. Something similar happened while she was showing us  $\wedge$  to work the microscope. She was examining a slide of some plant tissues and she was smiling all over her face. She suddenly got all excited and said, “Isn’t it wonderful?” Some students laughed at her when she wasn’t looking but I didn’t. Somehow ~~ever~~ her enthusiasm inspired me, and I started to like biology.

63. interested

64. plants

65. of

66. exactly

67. noticed

68. it

69. but

70. how

71. tissue

72. ~~ever~~

## Part VII Writing (30 marks)

### 参考范文略

#### 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,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. Section A 词数少于 100 个词或多于 120 个词的,Section B 词数少于 140 个词或多于 180 个词的,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,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

不太符合写作格式的要求,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

未达到写作格式的要求,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。

# 2026 National English Competition for College Students

(Type A – Preliminary)

## 听力录音原文

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

*In this section, you will hear **two** conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause.*

*Listen to each 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.*

#### Conversation One

**W:** Alan! Will you help me write this advertisement for the spare room?

**M:** Sure, we've got so much space, Sara. It would be great to get some money to help with the rent.

**W:** Now, we need to make it sound inviting.

**M:** Well, the room might be on the small side but the windows are very big so the natural light is really nice.  
Few rooms have such good natural light.

**W:** Yeah, it's a great room for working in during the day, and it's also got a great view of the garden.

**M:** Exactly. What shall we say about the furniture?

**W:** Well, it's not luxurious but it's very comfortable. The room has everything you need. Oh, except they'll need to bring their own lamp; both of the lights in the ceiling are really old and not very bright.

**M:** That's true. But it's got a nice bed.

**W:** Yes, and it's got a great wardrobe, which has even got a few shelves for clothes as well. They'll need to bring their own mirror if they want one, though.

**M:** Yes—there isn't one in the room at the moment. Now, there's no room for a bedside table but there's a good study desk in there.

**W:** Yes, I wouldn't mind a desk like that myself, actually. It's better than mine. It's got three drawers—mine hasn't got any at all.

**M:** Why don't you put it in your study then?

**W:** It's too big. There isn't much room in there.

**M:** I suppose not, because the desk has got shelves on top as well. They're really handy for putting books on.  
Now, what else?

**W:** What about the location? We could say it's close to transport. We're really lucky because we've got the bus and the train nearby.

**M:** That's true. And what shall we say about the rent? Shall we ask for £50 a week or is that too little?

**W:** Well, let's say it includes electricity and any other household bills and make it £60. Our expenses are bound to go up with an extra person in the house.

**M:** Yes, you're right, I hadn't thought of that! Now, pass me the newspaper.

**W:** I thought you'd already read the news today?

**M:** Yes, I have, but there're lots of advertisements for accommodation and I want to look at them before we finish ours.

## **Conversation Two**

**M:** OK, so it's Millie's turn to give her tutorial today, isn't it?

**W:** That's right. I'm going to talk about renewable energy sources, and specifically solar towers. I'm not sure how much you already know about solar towers, so I thought I'd start with a few questions. First of all, does anyone know how solar towers work?

**M:** Don't they somehow use the sun's energy to create electricity?

**W:** Yes, in a way. They actually work by using the sun to make columns of hot air that rise upwards through the centre of the tower. Now, do you know how old this idea is?

**M:** I'd have thought it was a twentieth-century idea. That's when we've had to start thinking about how to solve energy problems, isn't it?

**W:** No, I read something about this last week. The first time solar energy was produced was in the seventeenth century, so it's not a modern idea at all. And Leonardo Da Vinci also made sketches of a solar tower, though he never actually built one. He actually sketched ideas for solar-powered machines back in the 15th century, so the concept's been around for ages! Their recent history starts really with a man called Jorg Schlaich. He's a professor from Germany and he needed a country with plenty of sunshine and land for his research so he chose Spain to build the first tower. Well, now everyone seems to know something about these towers.

**M:** Yes, but I still don't really understand how they work.

**W:** Well, I've made a flowchart to help you. Firstly, you have to realize that they're very tall towers. They're

constructed out of high-strength concrete and they can be as high as 1,000 feet; there's one being built in Australia that's one kilometer high. Now, all around the base of the tower they have a sunlight collector which is basically a large sheet of plastic. It extends out for as much as seven kilometers, and it's raised off the ground slightly so it heats up the air underneath it.

**M:** So it acts like a greenhouse then?

**W:** That's exactly right. In fact, they plan to try and grow plants underneath it as well.

**M:** So what happens to the air?

**W:** Well, the sunlight collector heats it to 65°C—that's on average 35° greater than the outside temperature—and the laws of physics mean that this hot air rises up the chimney or the tower and drives the turbines at the top. As the turbines revolve, they generate electricity. In fact, they can generate 200 megawatts of power or enough for 200,000 houses.

## **Section B**

*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.*

11. In today's news programme, I'll explain to you where you may eat. All staff members are requested to eat their lunch in the employee lounge only. Please don't take food into the conference room and please don't eat at your desk. We want to keep the office clean. A dining table and chairs are available in the break room for your comfort. We also plan to buy a small refrigerator for the break room. You will be able to store food there. Thank you for your cooperation.
12. We are expecting partly sunny weather for the area with a high of 72 degrees. The wind will be getting stronger this afternoon with gusts of up to 25 miles per hour, calming down again by early evening. Overnight temperatures will be cool, with lows in the forties. Expect cool and cloudy weather tomorrow. Tune in again at 11 A.M. for the next weather update.
13. Here's the news message for calling Financial Information Service. We take care of all your financial needs. Our regular business hours are Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. until 6:30 P.M. For directions to our main office, press 1. To hear a description of the services we offer, press 2. To leave a message for a specific person, please dial that person's extension number. To speak with one of our trained financial advisers, please stay on the line. To hear this message again, press zero.
14. Kirsty Coventry has been elected as the 10th President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Thursday, becoming the first woman and African to ever be elected to the position. Before becoming a

member of the IOC, she was a standout athlete for Zimbabwe. Coventry has won seven of the country's eight Olympic medals to date. She stressed her commitment to addressing inequality in sports, "which also means strengthening women's sports by protecting female athletes and promoting equal opportunities for women at all levels of our movement."

15. Frans de Waal, the prolific Dutch/American zoologist and author whose research revealed the depth and breadth of emotion and intelligence in animals, died from stomach cancer on March 14 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, according to the *New York Times*. He was 75. De Waal's studies of animal behaviours that were once ascribed solely to humans—fairness, empathy, reciprocity, self-recognition, conflict resolution, grief, and consolation—played a pivotal role in bringing about the acceptance of animal emotion as a valid line of scientific inquiry.

### Section C

*In this section, you will hear a passage. The passage will be read twice. After listening, answer the questions using numbers or no more than nine words. Write the answers on the answer sheet.*

Good morning and welcome to today's talk on famous composers. Today we're going to look at the remarkable career of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Mozart was born in Salzburg on January 27, 1756, the last of seven children. However, when Mozart was born, five of his siblings had already died in infancy or early childhood. His only surviving sibling was his sister, Nannerl, who was five years older. Mozart's father, Leopold, was a composer and his grandfather had also been a musician. Times were hard and the family had been struggling for some time.

When she was eight, Nannerl began keyboard lessons with her father. She was extremely gifted at the keyboard and she had been making excellent progress when her brother, then aged three, demanded to be taught as well. In just 30 minutes Mozart mastered the piece of music, which his father had copied into Nannerl's notebook. Mozart's achievement was followed in rapid succession by others. By the time he was six, he had written a composition of his own into the notebook. And by age seven, he had taught himself how to play the violin without ever having received a lesson.

When Leopold Mozart saw how extraordinary his son was, he decided not to waste the boy's unusual talents and took him on a tour across Europe with his sister. At Linz, Mozart gave his first public concert. Among the audience were some important statesmen who were astonished and hurried on to Vienna to spread sensational reports of what they had seen. By the time Mozart was 17, his reputation had already begun to spread through Europe and his family were richer than they had ever been before.

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