

复旦大学本科新生大学英语分级诊断考试大纲及样题

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附：复旦大学本科新生大学英语分级诊断考试大纲及样题

一、基本要求

为了帮助学生在大学阶段更好地学习英语，因材施教，凡需修读大学外语课程的学生原则上均需参加大学英语分级诊断考试。大学英语教学部将依据考试成绩建议学生修读相应难度的课程，包括大学英语I、大学英语II、大学英语III、高级英语和大学英语高阶课程。学生可以参考大学英语教学部的建议在规定时间内自行选课。

大学英语I

- 词汇：领会式词汇达到4200。
- 读：阅读速度达到100wpm，准确率为75%。完成总阅读量5万。
- 听：能听懂语速130wpm的一般性会话、报道和讲座。
- 说：能就一主题或图片或所学课文内容进行连续3分钟左右的陈述。
- 写：能在30分钟就各种题材写出150词的短文，内容完整，语法正确，条理清晰，句子连贯。
- 译：翻译具有一定难度的英语文章段落，速度每小时300词；翻译题材熟悉的汉语文章段落，速度为每小时250个汉字。

大学英语II

- 词汇：领会式词汇达到5500。
- 读：阅读速度达到120wpm，准确率为75%。完成总阅读量6万。
- 听：能听懂语速150wpm的一般性会话、报道和讲座。
- 说：能就一主题或图片进行连续5分钟左右的陈述。

写：能在30分钟就各种题材写出180词的短文，内容完整，语法正确，条理清晰，句子连贯。

译：翻译具有一定难度的英语文章段落，速度每小时350词；翻译题材熟悉的汉语文章段落，速度为每小时300个汉字。

大学英语III

词汇：领会式词汇达到6800。

读：阅读速度达到130wpm，准确率为75%。完成总阅读量6万。

听：能听懂语速150-170wpm的一般性会话、报道和讲座。

说：能就一主题或图片进行连续5分钟左右的较流利的陈述，对热门话题能进行一般性辩论。

写：能在30分钟就各种题材写出200词的短文，内容完整，语法正确，条理清晰，句子连贯。

译：翻译具有一定难度的英语文章段落，速度每小时400词；翻译题材熟悉的汉语文章段落，速度为每小时350个汉字。

高级英语

词汇：领会式词汇达到8400。

读：阅读速度达到140wpm，准确率为75%。完成总阅读量7万。

听：能听懂语速170-180wpm的一般性会话、报道和讲座。

说：能就一主题或图片进行连续5分钟左右的较流利的陈述，对热门话题能进行辩论。

写：能在30分钟就各种题材写出250-300词的短文，内容完整，语法正确，条理清晰，句子连贯。

译：翻译具有一定难度的英语文章段落，速度每小时400词；翻译题材熟悉的汉语文章段落，速度为每小时400个汉字。

大学英语高阶课程

大学英语高阶课程包括：

1) 英语公众演说

本课程旨在培养学生在各种公众场合下用英语进行演说和跨文化沟通的能力，帮助学生学会顺畅而自然的非语言交流方法，掌握基本的公众演讲礼仪及规范，以适应今后在工作和社会交往中各种线下及线上公众演说场合的需要。

2) 英语论辩与思辨

本课程旨在培养学生英语论辩实践能力，帮助学生系统认识论辩的类型、论证中的第一原则，识别逻辑谬误，掌握有效的英语表达和沟通技巧，掌握分辨事实与观点的研究方法，学会分析、评价和判断，掌握利益相关方分析的方法，提高英语口语表达能力、思辨能力、学术研究能力、跨文化交际能力和社会责任意识。

3) 国际学术交流、研究论文写作、学术英语（综合）、学术英语（科学技术）、学术英语（社会科学）、学术英语（文史哲）、学术英语（管理科学）、学术英语（医学）

学术英语系列课程旨在提高学生的学术英语能力，为学生顺利完成学业、继续深造学习、进行学术研究以及参加学术活动打下坚实基础。课程通过读学科主题文章、听专业相关讲座、练学术口语、写学科专业论文以及做学科相关研究等环节，训练学生对信息的获取、分析、整合、利用能力，提高学生用英语撰写学期论文及学术论文的技能，帮助学生顺利过渡到专业双语课程以及全英文课程的学习。

二、考试项目

新生英语分级诊断考试时长为95分钟，满分100分。考试内容分四个部分：

第一部分：听力理解（35%）。包括3段对话和4段报道或演讲，题型为选择题。

第二部分：看图说话（不计分，仅用于了解学生入学时的英语口语水平）。学生看图后准备2分钟，然后口头描述、分析图片2分钟。

第三部分：词汇（25%）。包括25道选择题。

第四部分：阅读理解（40%）。包括4篇文章，题型为选择题。

三、复旦大学本科生新生大学英语分级诊断考试试卷（样题）

College English Placement Test

Part I Listening Comprehension (35%)

Section A Conversations (20%)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three conversations only once. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the questions and the choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best answer for each question, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Conversation 1

1. According to the woman, how do people feel after experiencing the ideal sleep?

A) Fully energetic.

B) Wide awake.

C) Sober minded.

D) Truly peaceful.

...

Section B Reports (15%)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear four reports only once. After each report, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the questions and the choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best answer for each question, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Report 1

1. How do people shut in the bunker describe their experience down in there?

A) Inspiring.

B) Unbearable.

C) Leisurely.

D) Productive.

...

Part II Talking about a picture (unscored)

Directions: In this part, you will have 2 minutes to think about the following picture and then 2 minutes to talk about it. You should talk to the microphone when the recording signal is given.



Part III Vocabulary (25%)

Directions:*There are 25 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1.Should that worker subsequently cause harm to a co-worker, client or third party, the employer may face a claim alleging _____ hiring.
A) feeble B) loyal C) negligent D) humane

...

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

Artificial intelligence (AI) is moving so fast it sometimes seems almost “magical.” Self-driving cars have arrived, and Siri can listen to your voice and find the nearest movie theatre. A century from now, it’s likely that machines will be smarter than us before the end of the century—not just at chess or trivial questions but at just about everything, from mathematics and engineering to science and medicine. There might be a few jobs left for entertainers, writers, and other creative types, but computers will eventually be able to program themselves, absorb vast quantities of new information, and reason in ways that we carbon-based units can only dimly imagine. And they will be able to do it every second of every day, without sleep or coffee breaks.

For some people, that future is a wonderful thing. Kurzweil has written about a rapturous singularity in which we merge with machines and upload our souls for immortality; Peter Diamandis has argued that advances in A.I. will be one key to ushering in a new era of “abundance,” with enough food, water, and consumer gadgets for all. Skeptics worried about the consequences of A.I. and robotics for employment. But even if you put aside the sort of worries about what super-advanced A.I. might do to the labor market, there’s another concern, too: that powerful A.I. might threaten us more directly, by battling us for resources.

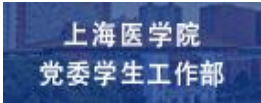
Most people see that sort of fear as silly science-fiction drivel—the stuff of “The Terminator” and “The Matrix.” To the extent that we plan for our medium-term future, we worry about asteroids, the decline of fossil fuels, and global warming, not robots. But a dark new book by James Barrat, “Our Final Invention: Artificial Intelligence and the End of the Human Era,” lays out a strong case for why we should be at least a little worried.

Barrat’s core argument is that the drive for self-preservation and resource acquisition may be inherent in all goal-driven systems of a certain degree of intelligence. “If it is smart enough, a robot that is designed to play chess might also want to build a spaceship,” in order to obtain more resources for whatever goals it might have. A purely rational

artificial intelligence, Barrat writes, might expand “its idea of self-preservation ... to include proactive attacks on future threats,” including, presumably, people who might loathe to surrender their resources to the machine.

- 1.The author refers to James Barrat’s book in order to _____.
- A)provide an example of silly science-fiction drivel
 - explain why many people overreact to the potential power of A.I.
 - C)highlight the gravity of the situation humans would be faced with
 - D)introduce a great science fiction to the readers
- ...

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