

复旦大学 2017 年本科外国留学生入学考试大纲

英 语

一. 考试目标

英语考试旨在测试考生的英语基础知识、语言的运用能力。其中，侧重语言运用能力的考核。

英语基础知识包括词汇、句型、语法和习惯用法等语法知识。

语言运用能力指考生能在语篇中正确运用词汇、语句获取并理解信息的能力；表达思想、传递信息的能力。

二. 考试内容和要求

(一) 词汇 参照上海教育考试院的《高考英语词汇手册》

(二) 语法

1. 词法

a. 名词

名词的复数构成

规则变化

eg. pupil-----pupils, box-----boxes, bus-----buses, dish-----dishes watch-----watches,
factory-----factories, wolf-----wolves piano-----pianos, tomato-----tomatoes etc.

不规则变化

eg. man-----men, child-----children, fish-----fish, foot-----feet, ox-----oxen etc.

专有名词

eg. Alan, the United Nations, the Philippines etc.

不可数名词

eg. paper, ink, cotton, cloth etc.

名词数量表达法

eg. a piece of chalk/paper/furniture

a glass of water/beer

a cup of coffee/tea

two pounds of sugar etc.

名词所有格

eg. the teachers' office, Jane's brother, a friend of mine

b. 代词

人称代词（主格和宾格）: I /you/he/she/it/we/they/me/him/her/them etc.

物主代词：形容词性的物主代词 my/your/his/her/its/our/

名词性的物主代词 mine/yours/his/hers/its/ours/theirs etc.

指示代词 this/that/these/those etc.

疑问代词 what/which/who/whose etc.

不定代词 some/any/other/another/each/all

everyone/everybody/everything

nobody, nothing, none

both/neither/either
one/ones
little/a little/few/a few
many/much/a lot etc.

反身代词 myself/yourself/himself/herself/itself
ourselves/yourselves/themselves

关系代词 who/that/which/whom/whose/as etc.

连接代词 that/what etc.

it 的用法 作代词“它”
表示时间、天气、距离
作形式主语
作形式宾语
用于强调句

c. 冠词 (a/an/the 基本用法)

d. 数词

基数词和序数词的构成及用法
分数的表达, 倍数的表达及用法
时间、年代、年龄表示法

e. 形容词和副词

形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成
几种比较结构:
as...as/not as...as/not so...as
比较级+than
the+最高级...in/of...

f. 介词

常用介词和介词短语

g. 连词

并列连词和从属连词

并列连词: and, both...and, not only...but also, as well as, either...or, neither...nor...,
but, yet, however, otherwise, nevertheless etc.

从属连词: that, whether, if, when, since, unless, after, before, until, once, as soon as,
whoever, where, wherever, why, as if etc.

h. 动词

动词的种类: 实义动词 (及物动词和不及物动词)、系动词、助动词、情态动词
时态: 一般现在时、一般将来时、一般过去时、将来进行式、将来完成式、
现在完成时、现在完成进行时、现在进行时、过去将来时、过去完成时、过去完成进行时、过去进行时

语态： 主动语态
被动语态

动词的非谓语：分词

(作定语、表语、宾语补足语、状语； 否定式、完成式、被动式)

eg. The sleeping baby is in its mum's arm. (作定语)

America is a developed country. (作定语)

The story sounds interesting. (作表语)

The boy felt excited when hearing the news. (作表语)

I heard someone singing the song in the next room.

(作宾语补足语)

I saw the cat beaten by its owner. (作宾语补足语)

Hearing the cry for help, he jumped into the water to save the drowning boy. (作状语)

Seen from a distance, the mountain looks like a tortoise. (作状语)

动名词 (作主语、宾语、表语、定语； 否定式、完成式、被动式)

eg. Seeing (作主语) is believing (作表语) .

It is no good jogging right after the meal. (作主语)

I don't like riding the bike on a rainy day. (作宾语)

No one is allowed to speak loud in the reading room. (作定语)

不定式 (作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语、状语； 否定式、完成式、被动式、与疑问词连用)

eg. To have an apple a day is good for health. (作主语)

It's good for health to have an apple a day. (作主语)

It began to snow. (作宾语)

His aim is to become a surgeon one day. (作表语)

The doctor advised him to give up smoking.

(作宾语补足语)

I want something to eat. (作定语)

She went to see the film with her boy friend yesterday evening.
(作状语)

He didn't know how to start the engine.

(与疑问词连用)

2. 句法

a. 句子种类

陈述句

疑问句----- 一般疑问句, 特殊疑问句, 反意疑问句, 选择疑问句

祈使句

感叹句

b. 句子类型

简单句

并列句
复合句
 状语从句
 定语从句
 宾语从句
 主语从句
 表语从句
 同位语从句

三. 考试题型及分值

试卷分为 4 部分：语法与词汇、填空、阅读、写作。卷面总分值 150 分。

I. Grammar and Vocabulary (40%)

Section A (30%)

题型为选择题，共 30 题。每小题包括一个不完整的英语句子和四个选项，要求考生从四个选项中选出最合适的答案。

Section B (10%)

题型为填空题，一篇短文共 10 个空格。每个空格要求填入一个词。给出词的空格处要求考生根据句子意思改变词形。

II. Cloze (40%)

本题共有 2 篇短文。

A 篇的题型为选择题，共 10 小题（20%）。短文中有 10 个词或词组被挖成空格，在下面的每小题中有四个选项，要求考生根据上下文的意思，从中选出最合适的一个词或短语，把文章填完整。

B 篇的题型为选词填空题（20%）。短文中有 10 个实义词被挖成空格，要求考生根据上下文的意思，从所给的方框词中（10 个）选择最合适的词填入，把文章填完整，每个词只能用一次。

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

本题共有 4 篇短文，题材多样，包括日常生活、文化、科普知识、人物传记等；体裁有记叙文、说明文等。要求考生既能看懂短文的字面意思、理解文章中的重要事实信息、归纳文章或段落的主旨大意、利用上下文猜测词义，又能推论出短文的隐含意思，如作者的观点、立场、态度等。

A 部分 3 篇，题型为选择题，共有 15 小题（30%）。

B 部分 1 篇，题型为简答题（完成句子或回答问题），共 5 题（10%）。

IV. Writing (30%)

题型为短文写作，形式包括命题作文、情景作文、看图作文等。考生根据所给题目和写作要求写一篇不少于 120 字的英语短文。语篇要求内容切题，语言表达意思清楚、语句连贯，符合习惯用法，基本没有严重语法错误。

英语样卷

(考试时间 150 分钟, 满分 150 分)

I. Grammar and Vocabulary (40%)

Section A (30%)

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

- Electricity flows through a wire _____ water flows through a pipe.
A. while B. just as C. much as D. whenever
- The faster the circulation of the blood is, _____ can be removed from the body.
A. the more poisonous substances B. more poisonous substances
C. the more poisonous the substances D. the more the substances poisonous
- On his birthday, his wife gave him a(n) _____ tie as a gift.
A. green silk Austrian expensive B. expensive green Austrian silk
C. silk Austrian expensive green D. Austrian expensive silk green
- He stretched his arms and legs _____ he should fall asleep.
A. unless B. so that C. if only D. in case
- Why did he write to the mayor's office?
---_____ about the poor taxi service of the city.
A. He complained B. To complain
C. Complaining D. For complaining
- With nothing left _____, the fire became weak and finally died out.
A. to burn B. burning C. burnt D. burn
- I can imagine you are satisfied with your students, _____?
A. are you B. can't I C. aren't you D. don't I
- _____ in the open air, the long table was soon covered with dust.
A. Having left B. Leave it C. Leaving it D. Left
- This is one of the most beautiful places _____ I have ever seen.
A. which B. that C. where D. of which
- The new suspension bridge _____ by the end of last month.
A. has been designed B. had been designed
C. was designed D. would be designed

11. It was last summer _____ he graduated from the college.
 A. which B. when C. that D. in that
12. A moderate decrease in house prices _____ expected in the next few years.
 A. is B. are C. is being D. had been
13. The new swimming pool is _____ the old one.
 A. the two thirds size of B. two thirds the size of
 C. two thirds as much D. as two thirds big as
14. There will be a special price for _____ buys things in large numbers here.
 A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whomever
15. The exit door _____ blocked. Fortunately, the firemen broke it by force, and saved the people in the hall.
 A. ought not to be B. could not have been
 C. mustn't have been D. should not have been
16. Are there any tickets _____ for tomorrow's performance?
 A. accessible B. possible C. considerable D. available
17. It is said that dogs will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely.
 A. safety B. company C. house D. friend
18. Finding information in today's world is easy. The _____ is how you can tell if the information you get is useful or not.
 A. ability B. competition C. challenge D. knowledge
19. Jogging increases the strength of heart and lungs, thus _____ blood pressure and the risk of heart attack.
 A. reducing B. preventing C. spreading D. curing
20. You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____.
 A. date B. shape C. order D. balance
21. For all these years I have been working for others. I'm hoping I'll _____ my own business some day.
 A. turn up B. fix up C. set up D. make up
22. Dinner will be ready _____ but we have time for a drink before that.
 A. currently B. lately C. presently D. suddenly
23. Last night I suffered a lot from sleeplessness. I was _____ awake while all my

- family were _____ asleep.
A. very; very B. wide; sound C. fast; wide D. much; much
24. When online games _____ too much with your study, it is better for you to give them up at once.
A. interfere B. distract C. interrupt D. bother
25. This disease has been very _____ among _____ aged people in this area since the 1980s.
A. common; usual B. usual; ordinary
C. common; ordinary D. ordinary; usual
26. I'd like to have your _____ as to how I can improve my essay writing.
A. experience B. suggestion C. teaching D. information
27. One of the most effective ways to attract the customers is to make a good _____ on the consumers.
A. expression B. impression C. depression D. emotion
28. The _____ voice coming from the cave somewhere attracted the rescue team.
A. terrific B. nervous C. slight D. faint
29. A sports commentator is a person who makes comments on a certain sports competition which is broadcast _____.
A. live B. alive C. lively D. living
30. The headmaster has got promoted for two weeks, but this position is still _____.
A. blank B. bare C. hollow D. vacant

Section B (10%)

Directions: *Fill in the blanks with one word to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word.*

人口的

II. Cloze (40%)

Section A (20%)

Directions: *In this part, there is a short passage with ten blanks. Choose the best answer from the choices given below.*

(A)

Florence Nightingale earned the nickname "The Lady with the Lamp" for her 41 ___ nursing of British soldiers during the Crimean War. Nightingale was born to wealthy English parents and proved to be a ___ 42 ___ and independent child. In 1837 she felt she heard a 43 ___ from God, though the nature of the calling was unclear. She became interested in nursing and, 44 ___ opposition from her parents, trained as a nurse and began work in a London clinic. When the Crimean War broke 45 ___ in 1854, she led a group of three dozen nurses to Constantinople to serve in British military hospitals there. (This was controversial: female nurses had not served in such wartime field hospitals before.) No shrinking violet, she persuaded army 46 ___ to change terrible conditions in the hospitals, thus ___ 47 ___ the gratitude of soldiers and a measure of public fame. When the war ended in 1856 she returned to London and continued her reform campaign there. Her outspoken *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army* (1857) and *Notes on Hospitals* (1859) helped create changes in hygiene and overall treatment of patients. She also founded the groundbreaking Nightingale Training School for nurses, and in ___ 48 ___ years published dozens of books and pamphlets 49 ___ public health. Nightingale was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883, and in 1907 became the first woman to ___ 50 ___ the Order of Merit.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. tiring | B. tired | C. tiresome | D. tireless |
| 42. A. quick-witted | B. quick-wit | C. quick-witting | D. quick-wittedly |
| 43. A. phone | B. call | C. voice | D. sound |
| 44. A. instead of | B. despite | C. however | D. contrary to |
| 45. A. up | B. through | C. out | D. down |
| 46. A. officials | B. soldiers | C. managers | D. executives |
| 47. A. earned | B. having earned | C. earning | D. to earn |
| 48. A. latest | B. late | C. latter | D. later |
| 49. A. on | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 50. A. deliver | B. receive | C. give | D. assemble |

Section B (20%)

Directions: *Choose from the words given in the following box to fill in the blanks. Each word can only be used once.*

(B)

Sometimes people come into your life and you know right away that they were meant to be there, to 51 some sort of purpose, teach you a lesson, or to help you figure 52 who you are or who you want to become. You never know who these people may be - a roommate, a neighbor, a professor, a friend, a lover, or even a 53 stranger - but when you lock eyes with them, you know at that very moment they will 54 your life in some profound way.

Sometimes things happen to you that may seem horrible, painful, and unfair at first, but in reflection you find that without overcoming those 55 you would have never realized your potential, strength, 56, or heart. Illness, injury, love, lost moments of true greatness, and sheer stupidity all occur to test the limits of your soul. Without these small tests, whatever they may be, life would be like a 57 paved straight flat road to nowhere. It would be safe and comfortable, but dull and utterly 58.

The people you meet who affect your life, and the success and downfalls you experience, help to 59 who you are and who you become. Even the bad experiences can be learned from. In fact, they are sometimes the most important ones. If someone loves you, give love back to them in 60 way you can, not only because they love you, but because in a way, they are teaching you to love and how to open your heart and eyes to things.

A. create	B. complete	C. pointless	D. affect	E. willpower
F. whatever	G. obstacles	H. out	I. serve	J. smoothly

III. Reading (40%)

Section A (30%)

Directions: *In this part, there are three passages followed by five questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

(A)

In a good cartoon, the artist can tell in a few lines as much as writer can tell in half a dozen paragraphs. The cartoonist not only tells a story but he also tries to persuade the reader to his way of thinking. He has great influence on public. He plays an important role in politics. Different opinions in Congress or at the meetings of the United Nations may keep the cartoonist well-supplied with current materials.

A clever cartoonist may cause laughter because he often uses humor in his drawings. If he is drawing a famous person, he takes a prominent(突出的) feature and **exaggerates** it. Cartoonists, for instance, like to lengthen an already long nose and to widen an already broad grin. This exaggeration of a person's appearance is called

caricature. The artists use such exaggeration to put his message across.

61. According to the passage, a good cartoon is like _____.
- A. a fine painting B. a picture of scenery
C. a written story D. an old drawing
62. Cartoonists influence people through _____.
- A. skills B. feelings C. lectures D. humor
63. What is the best title of this passage?
- A. The Cartoonists' Exaggeration B. The Art of the Cartoonist
C. The Cartoonist and Congress D. The Importance of the Cartoonist
64. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Different opinions in Congress or at the meetings of the United Nations may supply the cartoonist with a lot of current materials.
B. The cartoonist has a great impact on both the public and the politics.
C. A cartoonist can express his points of view as well as telling a story.
D. The cartoonist can tell in a few lines much more than the writer does in half a dozen paragraphs.
65. What does the word "exaggerate" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Add something else to create a new effect.
B. Bring humor to something.
C. Make something seem larger , better, or worse than it really is.
D. Change something completely in form, appearance, or nature

(B)

In 1990, Vivian and Jim Swiger were parents with young infant daughters. Today, they are the proud parents of high school graduates. About 17 years ago, it was predicted that the cost of college tuition, room/board, and books for their twin 2-year-olds, Carleigh and Sarah, would be \$91,000 for each girl. In order to afford sending their daughters to college, the Swigers would have to save \$200 each month per child for 16 years.

Now, those twins are preparing to start at two Virginia state colleges. Carleigh will be attending George Mason University, one of the colleges profiled 17 years ago. Sarah is going to Christopher Newport University in Newport News, Va.

The Swiger's living room has been filled with all the dorm room necessities for a college-bound kid, times two, and now with two additional children, the family of six will surely feel the impact of two college tuitions. The question is, did the parents plan properly and meet their college costs goal? "I think it was on target," said Jim Swiger, the twins' father.

Recent projections show the cost of a college education continuing to skyrocket. Fourteen years from now, it could cost over \$32,000 a year in tuition for state schools and about \$70,000 for private schools.

The Swigers said it's already too expensive, and said they consider themselves lucky that they can afford it. "It is **staggering**," Jim Swiger said. "Who would have thought educating your kids could cost so much."

66. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Future of high school graduates.
 - B. High expense of raising kids in the family.
 - C. Rising cost of high education in recent decades.
 - D. Preparation for high school graduates for college education.
67. How many children do the Swingers have?
- A. Two.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Five.
 - D. Six.
68. What does the father think about their plan of the college tuition for the twins?
- A. He is worried about the rising cost.
 - B. He still has to save more.
 - C. The plan doesn't work.
 - D. The plan can meet the goal set in advance.
69. The word "staggering" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. astonishing
 - B. skyrocketing
 - C. stumbling
 - D. declining
70. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The Swigers might not afford the children's education in the future.
 - B. The cost of high education will be expected to decline.
 - C. Nobody can tell the prospect of college tuition in the years to come.
 - D. The tuition for high education will continue to rise.

(C)

A survey ranking journalist as the fifth-worst job to have in 2012 has been getting a lot of attention for the last few days, in case you haven't noticed. The report, by Career Cast, says being a reporter at a newspaper, magazine or TV show is worse than waiting tables and only a tiny bit less lousy than working on an oil rig. Blame the

combination of high stress and scarce career opportunities.

None of that changes the core fact here. For those who are cut out for it — and that’s definitely not everyone — journalism is a uniquely rewarding, wonderful career. Here are just a few of the reasons why.

You’re always learning. Your brain got a workout. You could feel yourself getting smarter. Journalism is like that. You’re always building new mental muscles.

You get paid to read a ton. Pretty much every journalist I know starts his day the same way: with a big cup of coffee and *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Post* and a dozen or so blogs. I’m sure a lot of people with real jobs start their days the same way, but most of them have to do it before they get to work.

You get to meet celebrities. It’s nice for your mom to have something to brag about to her friends, since she probably won’t be bragging about (炫耀) how much money you make.

Maybe you even get to enjoy a little celebrity. Like meeting celebrities, going on TV can be fun and exciting, or it can be terrible.

Journalists get around. I’m not even talking about traveling, although most journalists get to do that every once in a while. On a day-to-day level, what matters more is that reporting is rife with (充满) chances to get up from your desk, get out of the office and stretch your legs. Don’t like staring at a glowing screen all day? Meet a few sources for coffee, do some man-on-the-street interviews or go cover a trade show. It’s often when you’re playing semi-hooky (半逃学) from the office that you’ll get your best stuff.

71. According to the survey by Career Cast, being a journalist is _____ .
- A. expected to be the worst job in 2012
 - B. less desirable than waiting tables
 - C. a little worse than working on an oil rig
 - D. the most stressful job
72. The word “workout” in paragraph 3 means _____ in this sentence.
- A. exercises to improve fitness
 - B. stimulation for activity
 - C. input of new ideas
 - D. burden of working
73. In terms of reading, journalists _____ .
- A. do it the same way as all the other people
 - B. are paid more than other people
 - C. do it before starting to work
 - D. can enjoy it at work
74. A journalist can have the opportunity to _____ .
- A. become somewhat well-known

- B. travel every day
- C. brag about their incomes
- D. become a TV star

75. At work, a journalist _____ .
- A. can travel on a day-to-day level
 - B. often gets the best sources by traveling
 - C. enjoys the flexibility of working sites
 - D. has to stare at the computer screen all day

Section B (10%)

Directions: *After reading the passage, answer the following questions or fill in the blanks with the fewest words possible (no more than 10 words).*

(D)

Ask someone what they have done to help the environment recently and they will almost certainly mention recycling. Recycling in the home is very important of course. However, being forced to recycle often means we already have more material than we need. We are dealing with the results of **that over-consumption** in the greenest way possible, but it would be far better if we did not bring so much material home in the first place.

The total amount of packaging has increased by 12%. It now makes up a third of a typical household's waste in the UK. In many supermarkets nowadays food items are packaged twice with plastic and cardboard.

Too much packaging is doing serious damage to the environment. The UK, for example, is running out of **it** for burying this unnecessary waste. If such package is burnt, it gives off greenhouse gases which go on to cause the greenhouse effect. Recycling helps, but the process itself uses energy. The solution is not to produce such items in the first place. Food waste is a serious problem, too. Too many supermarkets encourage customers to buy more than they need. However, few of them are coming round to the idea that this cannot continue, encouraging customers to reuse their plastic bags, for example.

But this is not just about supermarkets. It is about all of us. We have learned to associate packaging with quality. We have learned to think that something unpackaged is of poor quality. This is especially true of food. But it is also applied to a wide range of consumer products, which often have far more packaging than necessary.

There are signs of hope. As more of us recycle, we are beginning to realize just how much unnecessary materials are collected. We need to face the wastefulness of our consumer culture, but we have a mountain to climb.

76. The phrase "that over-consumption" in Paragraph 1 means _____.

77. What does the pronoun "it" in Paragraph 3 refers to?

78. According to the text, the important solution to the environment damage caused by too much packaging is _____.

79. The reason for over packaging is that _____.

80. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

IV. Writing (30%)

Directions: *For this part, you are required to write a composition in no less than 120 words on the title **College Study Overseas** based on the outline given below.*

1. My reasons to study overseas;
2. The problems I might encounter;
3. How I will overcome those problems.

英语样卷答案

I Grammar and Vocabulary 40%

Section A 30%

1-5 BABDB 6-10 BCDBB 11-15 CABCD
16-20 DBCAB 21-25 CCBAC 26-30 BBDAD

Section B 10%

31 development 32

II Cloze 40%

Section A 20%

41-45 DABBC 46-50 ACDAB

Section B 20%

51-55 IHBDG 56-60 EJCAF

III Reading 40%

Section A 30%

61-65 CDBDC 66-70 CBDAD 71-75 BADAC

Section B 10%

76. using too much packaging
77. Environment (for burying unnecessary packaging waste).
78. not to produce many packaging items
79. we associate it high quality goods
80. Fighting wastefulness is difficult.

IV Writing 30%