**南京特殊教育师范学院**

**残疾人(视障)高等教育入学单招考试大纲**

**英 语**

**Ⅰ.考试要求**

根据教育部《普通高中英语课程标准（2017版》（以下简称《标准》），考生一般应达到《标准》中规定的水平，即高中6-7级。

**Ⅱ.考试内容**

视障生招生英语考试主要考察考生应该学习和掌握的英语语言基础知识，包括词汇、语法、阅读、写作和翻译等五个方面的内容。

一、词汇

考生要基本了解和掌握2500-3000个单词及相关词组要求考生了解和掌握单词拼写、词语释义、构词法及词汇运用，掌握并能运用英语语音、词汇、语法基础知识进行功能意念交流与运用（见附录1至附录5）。

二、语法

1.考生要了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能。

2.考生要理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式。

3.考生要理解和掌握描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式。

4.考生要掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式。

5.考生要理解、掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。

三、翻译

1.考生要能够将熟悉的英语短文或英语单句翻译成汉语，英语短文不超过120个词。

2.考生要能够将简单的汉语单句或短文翻译成英语，汉语短文不超过100个词。

四、听力

要求考生能听懂所熟悉话题的简短独白和对话。考生应能：

（1）理解主旨要义；

（2）获取具体的、事实性信息；

（3）对所听内容做出推断；

（4）理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

五、阅读

要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等，并能从中获取相关信息。考生应能：

（1）理解主旨要义；

（2）理解文中具体信息；

（3）根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义；

（4）做出判断和推理；

（5）理解文章的基本结构；

（6）理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

六、写作

要求考生根据提示进行书面表达。考生应能：

（1）清楚、连贯地传递信息，表达意思；

（2）有效运用所学语言知识。

七、口语

要求考生根据提示进行口头表达。考生应能：

（1）询问或传递事实性信息，表达意思和想法；

（2）做到语音、语调自然；

（3）做到语言运用得体；

（4）使用有效的交际策略。

**Ⅲ. 考试形式与试卷结构**

本考题采取标准化考试形式。试题的70%采用客观性的选择题、30%采用主观题的形式。

一、答卷方式：闭卷、笔试。

二、考试时间：120分钟。

三、卷面赋分：试卷总分100分。

四、题型：试卷包括容易题、中等题和难题，以中等题为主。

**Ⅳ.题型示例**

**一、听力**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where will the speakers go?

A. Jean’s place. B. Their hometown. C. The hospital.

2. What is the woman asking for?

A. The man’s bill. B. The man’s keycard. C. The man’s room number.

3. How much was the original price of the camera?

A. $300. B. $280. C. $230.

4. What does the woman want to be?

A. A bank clerk. B. A nurse. C. A doctor.

5. What does the woman want to do?

A. Not go to the party. B. Slow down. C. Be quick.

**二、单项选择**

1.---- What do you think about the measures taken to prevent global warming?

---- On whole, they’re good.

A. the; a B. the; the C. ∕; a D. ∕; the

2. ---- Let’s play football together tomorrow afternoon.

---- Ok, but how I wish I it as skillfully as you.

A. played B. have played C. had played D. will play

3. Sorry, I am too busy now. If I time, I would certainly go for an outing with you.

A. have had B. had had C. have D. had

4. the president of the company, I wish all of you a good journey back home.

A. In spite of B. On behalf of

C. In return for D. In exchange for

5. If Tony what his father said seriously, he wouldn’t have got into such great trouble.

A. took B. had taken C. has taken D. would take

**三、完型填空**

Speaking of the funny stories of my childhood, the first one that comes into my 6 is the story of my first camera.

It 7 twenty years ago when I was still a second grade primary school student. I received the camera as a birthday 8 from my grandmother. With 9 , I asked my mother if I could take my camera to school so that I could take pictures of my 10 . My mother agreed and my father showed me how it 11 . It was very easy.

At school I showed the camera to all my classmates and we took lots of 12 , even though they weren’t very good. The pictures of all my group of friends was the 13 as I couldn’t take Eddie’s head. The boys were enthusiastic about my camera, 14 Daniel, who said he had a better one with a flash-night. He 15 us that the flash-light helped us to take pictures in the 16 . But I accused him of being a liar(说谎者)and we started 17 . At last, our teacher separated us. I explained to him the 18 for the fight and begged him not to confiscate(没收)it.

19 my parents found out what had happened, they were very 20 . To make them 21 about the fight, I took pictures of my parents using the rest of the 22 . In a couple of days my father 23 the film and brought the pictures home, saying I really had a great 24 for taking pictures. However, in order to avoid(避免)further 25 , my mother took the camera, telling me it was not a toy for a boy like me.

6.A. hand B. mind C. body D. back

7.A. came B. went C. happened D. exchanged

8.A. package B. plan C. party D. present

9.A. excitement B. surprise C. disappointment D. difficulty

10.A. teachers B. classmates C. parents D. partners

11.A. worked B. developed C. managed D. lived

12.A. maps B. views C. books D. pictures

13.A. happiest B. finest C. worst D. brightest

14.A. except B. besides C. beyond D. with

15.A. agreed with B. explained to C. debated with D. related to

16.A. light B. water C. air D. dark

17.A. fighting B. arguing C. competing D. running

18.A. necessity B. ability C. reason D. excuse

19.A. Unless B. Because C. Although D. When

20.A. angry B. excited C. happy D. pleased

21.A. know B. forget C. learn D. complain

22.A. cloth B. power C. film D. energy

23.A. produced B. displayed C. exposed D. developed

24.A. talent B. strengthen C. judgment D. comprehension

25.A. agreements B. problems C. details D. discussions

**四、阅读理解**

（A）

Of all the students of Grade Four， Bill is the tallest．He’s thirteen，and of course，he's the oldest，too．But he's the worst and the most foolish．He can't answer the easiest questions in class．And he never passes the exams．   
　But the boy is the strongest in his school．Even the boys in higher grades are afraid of him．So he leaves home with an empty bag．When he gets to school，his bag is full of fruit and cakes．Sometimes he brings some home．His mother，Mrs. King，is always happy when she sees them．She praises her son，for she can save some money．   
　This morning，Mrs. King went shopping in the market．She saw an old man selling eggs there．She chose twenty-four but paid only for twenty．The old man was too busy to count them． She hurried off and told her husband as soon as he came back for lunch．   
　“How clever you are！”Mr. King said happily．And Bill was busy eating the eggs，so he didn't say a word．   
　“What's your favourite food，dear？”asked Mr. King．   
　“Eggs，of course．”  
　“Well，then”，said the man，“Can you tell us what can lay eggs？”  
　The boy thought for a while and said，“Hens，ducks，geese．．．and．．． and mum ！” “Oh？But why？”   
　“I often hear they call me ‘BAD EGG’．”  
1．Bill never passes the exams because \_\_\_\_\_ ．   
　 A．He’s the tallest of the children.

B．He's thirteen.   
C．He doesn’t work hard at his lessons.

D．He is not the worst in the school.

2．Why is Bill's bag full of fruit and cakes when he gets to school？   
　A．He buys them on his way to school．

B．He makes the children give them to him ．   
C．He finds them in the shops．

D．His parents buy them for him ．

3．Bill didn't say a word at table because \_\_\_\_\_ ．   
　A．He was thinking of a problem.

B．He had to go to school on time.   
C．He was afraid of his father.

D．He wanted to eat more eggs.

4．Which of the following is true？   
　 A．Mrs. King can lay eggs．

B．People think Bill is very bad．   
C．Bill wished his mother could lay eggs．   
D．Bill likes his nickname（绰号）very much．

**五、句型转换**

1、A：Einstein was a gifted physicist.

B: Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in physics.

2、A: What he did proved his kindness.

B: What he did proved \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、A：People think highly of his picture.

B: People \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his picture.

4、A：He works as a teacher, and he is also an artist.

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_ his work as a teacher,he is also an artist.

5、A: Although he has lived in China for ages, his Chinese is still poor.

B:Although he has lived in China for ages, his Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_\_ poor.

**六、写作**

假设你是王平，李华是你的同窗好友，请根据下列要点，用英文给李华写一篇毕业留言。

要点：1. 简要表述李华在你心目中的印象；

　　　　 2. 用一到两个相关的事例进行具体描述；

　　　　 3. 对李华表示美好的祝愿。

　 注意：1. 内容积极向上，语意连贯，结构完整。词数120左右

2. 不能写成诗歌形式；不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

Dear Li hua,

　Yours,

Wangping

**附录1**

语音项目表

1. 基本读音

(1) 26个字母的读音

(2) 元音字母在重读音节中的读音

(3) 元音字母在轻读音节中的读音

(4) 元音字母组合在重读音节中的读音

(5) 常见的元音字母组合在轻读音节中的读音

(6) 辅音字母组合的读音

(7) 辅音连缀的读音

(8) 成节音的读音

2. 重音

(1) 单词重音

(2) 句子重音

3. 读音的变化

(1) 连读

(2) 失去爆破

(3) 弱读

(4) 同化

4. 语调与节奏

(1) 意群与停顿

(2) 语调

(3) 节奏

5. 语音、语调、重音、节奏等在口语交流中的运用

6. 朗诵和演讲中的语音技巧

7. 主要英语国家的英语语音差异

**附录2**

语法项目表

1. 名词

(1) 可数名词及其单复数

(2) 不可数名词

(3) 专有名词

(4) 名词所有格

2. 代词

(1) 人称代词

(2) 物主代词

(3) 反身代词

(4) 指示代词

(5) 不定代词

(6) 疑问代词

3. 数词

(1) 基数词

(2) 序数词

4. 介词和介词短语

5. 连词

6. 形容词(比较级和最高级)

7. 副词(比较级和最高级)

8. 冠词

9. 动词

(1) 动词的基本形式

(2) 系动词

(3) 及物动词和不及物动词

(4) 助动词

(5) 情态动词

10. 时态

(1) 一般现在时

(2) 一般过去时

(3) 一般将来时

(4) 现在进行时

(5) 过去进行时

(6) 过去将来时

(7) 将来进行时

(8) 现在完成时（建议减少考试题项，仅作为高难度题项出现）

(9) 过去完成时（建议减少考试题项，仅作为高难度题项出现）

(10) 现在完成进行时（建议减少考试题项，仅作为高难度题项出现）

11. 被动语态

12. 非谓语动词

(1) 动词不定式

(2) 动词的-ing形式

(3) 动词的-ed形式

13. 构词法

(1) 合成法

(2) 派生法

(3) 转化法

(4) 缩写和简写

14. 句子种类

(1) 陈述句

(2) 疑问句

(3) 祈使句

(4) 感叹句

15. 句子成分

(1) 主语

(2) 谓语

(3) 表语

(4) 宾语

(5) 定语

(6) 状语

(7) 补语

16. 简单句的基本句型

17. 主谓一致

18. 并列复合句

19. 主从复合句

(1) 宾语从句

(2) 状语从句

(3) 定语从句

(4) 主语从句

(5) 表语从句

20. 间接引语

21. 省略

22. 倒装

23. 强调

24. 虚拟语气

**附录3**

功能意念项目表

1. 社会交往 (Social Communications)

(1) 问候 (Greetings)

(2) 介绍 (Introduction)

(3) 告别 (Farewells )

(4) 感谢 (Thanks )

(5) 道歉 (Apologies)

(6) 邀请 (Invitation)

(7) 请求允许 (Asking for permission)

(8) 祝愿和祝贺 (Expressing wishes and congratulations)

(9) 提供帮助 (Offering help)

(10) 接受和拒绝 (Acceptance and refusal)

(11) 约会 (Making appointments)

(12) 打电话 (Making telephone calls)

(13) 就餐 (Having meals)

(14) 就医 (Seeing the doctor)

(15) 购物 (Shopping)

(16) 问路 (Asking the way)

(17) 谈论天气 (Talking about weather)

(18) 语言交际困难 (Language difficulties in communication)

(19) 提醒注意 (Reminding)

(20) 警告和禁止 (Warning and prohibition)

(21) 劝告 (Advice)

(22) 建议 (Suggestions)

2. 态度 (Attitudes)

(23) 同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement)

(24) 喜欢和不喜欢 (Likes and dislikes)

(25) 肯定和不肯定 (Certainty and uncertainty)

(26) 可能和不可能 (Possibility and impossibility)

(27) 能够和不能够 (Ability and inability)

(28) 偏爱和优先选择 (Preference)

(29) 意愿和打算 (Intentions and plans)

(30) 希望和愿望 (Hopes and wishes)

(31) 表扬和鼓励 (Praise and encouragement)

(32) 责备和抱怨 (Blame and complaint)

(33) 冷淡 (Indifference)

(34) 判断与评价 (Judgement and evaluation)

3. 情感 (Emotions)

(35) 高兴 (Happiness)

(36) 惊奇 (Surprise)

(37) 忧虑 (Worries)

(38) 安慰 (Reassurance)

(39) 满意 (Satisfaction)

(40) 遗憾 (Regret)

(41) 同情 (Sympathy)

(42) 恐惧 (Fear)

(43) 愤怒 (Anger)

4. 时间 (Time)

(44) 时刻 (Point of time)

(45) 时段 (Duration)

(46) 频度 (Frequency)

(47) 时序 (Sequence)

5. 空间 (Space)

(48) 位置 (Position)

(49) 方向 (Direction)

(50) 距离 (Distance)

6. 存在 (Existence)

(51) 存在与不存在 (Existence and Non-existence)

7. 特征 (Features)

(52) 形状 (Shape)

(53) 颜色 (Colour)

(54) 材料 (Material)

(55) 价格 (Price)

(56) 规格 (Size)

(57) 年龄 (Age)

8. 计量 (Measurement)

(58) 长度 (Length)

(59) 宽度 (Width)

(60) 高度 (Height)

(61) 数量 (Number)

9. 比较 (Comparison)

(62) 同级比较 (Equal comparison)

(63) 差别比较 (Comparative and superlative)

(64) 相似和差别 (Similarity and difference)

10. 逻辑关系 (Logical relations)

(65) 原因和结果 (Cause and effect)

(66) 目的 (Purpose)

11. 职业 (Occupations)

(67) 工作 (Jobs)

(68) 单位 (Employer)

**附录4**

话题项目表

1. 个人情况 (Personal information)

2. 家庭、朋友与周围的人 (Family, friends and people around)

3. 周围的环境 (Personal environments)

4. 日常活动 (Daily routines)

5. 学校生活 (School life)

6. 兴趣与爱好 (Interests and hobbies)

7. 个人感情 (Emotions)

8. 人际关系 (Interpersonal relationships)

9. 计划与愿望 (Plans and intentions)

10. 节假日活动 (Festivals, holidays and celebrations)

11. 购物 (Shopping)

12. 饮食 (Food and drink)

13. 健康 (Health)

14. 天气 (Weather)

15. 文娱与体育 (Entertainment and sports)

16. 旅游和交通 (Travel and transport)

17. 语言学习 (Language learning)

18. 自然 (Nature)

19. 世界与环境 (The world and the environment)

20. 科普知识与现代技术 (Popular science and modern technology)

21. 热点话题 (Topical issues)

22. 历史与地理 (History and geography)

23. 社会 (Society)

24. 文学与艺术 (Literature and art)

**附录5**

词汇表

参照现行高中英语第一册和第二册