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全国 2008 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

外语教学法试题

课程代码：00833

Write all your answers on the Answer Sheet!

I. Multiple Choice: (15%)

Directions: In this section, you are given 15 questions, beneath each of which are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You are to make the best choice either to complete the incomplete statement or to answer the question. One point is given to each correct choice.

- The goal of foreign language teaching is to help the student master the _____ language in the shortest possible time.
A. first
B. native
C. target
D. local
- Franz Boas, an American structuralist, worked at the native languages and cultures of _____.
A. American Indians
B. African Americans
C. European Americans
D. Asian Americans
- The major focus in a Grammar-Translation classroom is _____.
A. speaking and writing
B. listening and speaking
C. reading and speaking
D. writing and reading
- The Direct Method emerged as a result of _____ in the 19th century.

- A. classroom instruction
B. mass production
C. communicative needs
D. language teaching innovations
5. Which of the following is forbidden in a Direct Method classroom?
A. Using gestures.
B. Sketch drawing.
C. First language.
D. Writing.
6. In his book *The Scientific Study and Teaching of Languages* (1917), Palmer began with the question, “What is a _____?”
A. language
B. speech
C. sentence
D. word
7. Another name of the Audiolingual Method is _____.
A. speaking approach
B. aural approach
C. listening method
D. aural-oral method
8. The Audiolingual Method considers language ability made up of _____ skills, and these skills can be taught separately.
A. three
B. four
C. five
D. six
9. The generative-transformational school of linguistics emerged through the influence of _____.
A. J.B. Bruner
B. N. Chomsky
C. D. Ausubel
D. G. Kelly
10. The cognitive theory of learning as put forward by Ausubel is perhaps best understood by contrasting rote and _____ learning.
A. useful
B. practical
C. meaningful
D. advanced
11. In Krashen’s view, learning refers to the _____ process leading to the development of competence and is not dependent on the teaching of grammatical rules.
A. conscious
B. unconscious
C. overconscious
D. subconscious
12. The Communicative Approach to foreign language teaching stresses the communicative _____ in learning.
A. competence
B. ability
C. performance
D. skill
13. Sociolinguistic competence refers to an understanding of the _____ in which communication takes place.
A. social behavior
B. linguistic context
C. social context
D. linguistic performance
14. Who is the advocate of the Total Physical Response Method?

A. J. Asher

B.C. Gattegno

C.C.A. Curran

D. G. Lozanov

15. In the 1970s, Krashen's distinction between language acquisition and language learning and his _____ aroused widespread interest.

A. cognitive theory

B. Monitor Model theory

C. schema theory

D. whole-person learning theory

II. Filling Blanks: (20%)

Directions: In this section there are 20 statements with 20 blanks. You are to fill in each blank with ONE appropriate word. One point is given to each blank.

16. According to Gestalt psychology, people tend to perceive objects and scenes as organized _____ first and then their component parts.

17. Jean Piaget stated that as the child grows up, his capacity of _____ would become more and more developed through different stages.

18. With the development of modern languages, Latin gradually became displaced as a _____ language.

19. It was believed by traditional linguists that the _____ form of language was superior to the spoken one.

20. In a Grammar-Translation classroom, the basic unit of language teaching and learning is the _____.

21. The Direct Method believes in the natural process of language learning and in the _____ teaching of grammar.

22. F. Gouin developed an approach to teaching a foreign language on the basis of his observations of child first language learning. In his method new language items were organized and presented in "series" which included sequences of sentences related to _____ in an event.

23. Palmer worked as a teacher of English in Japan for many years, working towards two complementary _____ in English language teaching.

24. The theory of language for the Oral Approach is characteristic of a type of British "_____".

25. Charles Fries applied the principles of _____ linguistics to language teaching.

26. According to behaviorists, the learning model of a language is stimulus-_____ reinforcement.

27. The Cognitive Approach lays emphasis on the conscious acquisition of language as a meaningful _____ and it seeks a basis in cognitive psychology and in transformational grammar.

28. Chomsky maintained that language is not a form of _____. On the contrary, it is an intricate rule-based system and a large part of language acquisition is the learning of this system.

29. The Natural Approach advocates that language teaching should emphasize _____ rather than form.

30. Krashen maintains that acquisition comes about through meaningful _____ in a natural communication setting.

31. Notions are domains in which people use language to express _____ and feeling.

32. _____ is especially interested in the relationships between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used.

33. Strategic competence refers to the coping of various strategies which communicators employ to start, end, keep, repair and re-direct _____.

34. The Total Physical Response Method sees successful adult second language learning as a process paralleled to child first

language _____.

35. The Silent Way takes a _____ approach to the organization of language to be taught.

III. Matching:(15%)

Directions: This section consists of three groups of pairs listed in two columns A and B. You are to match the one marked ①,②,③,④, or ⑤ in Column A with the one marked a, b, c, d, or e in Column B. One point is given to each pair you match correctly.

36.

A:

- ① the theory of language underlying the Direct Method
- ② the theory of learning underlying the Direct Method
- ③ one of the objectives of the Direct Method
- ④ one of the techniques of the Direct Method
- ⑤ one of the main features of the Direct Method

B:

- a. The general goal of a language programme is to teach conversational skills.
- b. Every language has its own structure.
- c. Dictation is used as a means to reinforce and test what the learner has learned.
- d. Grammar is learned inductively through listening and speaking activities.
- e. A direct association between forms and meanings in the target language should be established.

37.

A: the main feature/objective of the Oral Approach

- ① New items are introduced and practised in situations.
- ② Items of grammar are graded,
- ③ The target language is the language in the classroom.
- ④ The four skills are approached through structures.
- ⑤ Accuracy in pronunciation and grammar is regarded as crucial.

B: the advantage or disadvantage associated with the feature

- a. The teaching content is graded.
- b. Appropriateness is not emphasized.
- c. It is easy for learners to apply what they have learned to real-life practice.
- d. It emphasizes the function of situations.
- e. It is still a grammar-based approach.

38.

A: techniques used in the Cognitive Approach B: the purpose**Approach**

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① discrimination | a. to activate oral and written skills |
| ② physical response | b. to give students practice in telling the difference between linguistic items |
| ③ sentence combination | c. to give students practice in listening comprehension |
| ④ describing pictures | d. to develop students' ability to use the language independent of the text |
| ⑤ prepared speech on a topic of interest | e. to give students practice in the use of the grammar rules |

IV. Questions for Brief Answers: (30%)

Direction: This section has six questions. You are to briefly answer them. Five points are given to each question.

39. What are the two factors that a foreign language teacher should take into consideration when he/she is to teach?
40. What are the teaching techniques used in the Direct Method?
41. What is the major principle of the Oral Approach?
42. What are the five theoretical principles of the Audiolingual Method?
43. In the Natural Approach, what should a teacher do when the learner is ready to start talking in the target language?
44. There are two major phases in a Suggestopaedia classroom. What are they? And what is the purpose of the second major phase?

V. Questions for Long Answers: (20%)

Directions: The two questions in this section are to be answered on the basis of your own teaching experience as well as the theoretical knowledge you've learned. Ten points are given to each question.

45. What teaching method would you like to use in a classic English literature classroom? To what extent is this method still desirable in modern language teaching in spite of many attacks on it?
46. Describe the five principles to characterize the Communicative Approach according to David Nunan. Cite one example to illustrate one of these principles.