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## 全国 2009 年 1 月高等教育自学考试 外语教学法试题 课程代码：00833

### I. Multiple Choices: (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.

1. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the book *Foreign Language Teaching Methodology (FLT)*?
  - A. the history of the English language
  - B. theories of FLT
  - C. the history of foreign language teaching
  - D. the nature of FLT
2. In Malinowski's view, "the meaning of any single word is to a very high degree dependent on its \_\_\_\_\_."
  - A. form
  - B. context
  - C. content
  - D. format
3. The primary purpose of learning Latin was to examine the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Renaissance.
  - A. classical culture
  - B. Roman history
  - C. Catholic doctrines
  - D. religions
4. Most foreign language teaching experts concluded that the Grammar-Translation Method originated from the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
  - A. 15th
  - B. 16th
  - C. 17th
  - D. 18th

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ideas on education justified the views on language teaching with the Direct Method.  
A. Hermann Paul's  
B. J.A. Comenius'  
C. F. Gouin's  
D. W.M. Wundt's
6. Harold Palmer and A.S. Hornby, two pioneers of the Oral Approach, were familiar but dissatisfied with the \_\_\_\_\_ Method.  
A. Grammar-Translation  
B. Direct  
C. Communicative  
D. Audiolingual
7. During his teaching practice, Palmer devised various types of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. oral drills and tests  
B. written drills and exercises  
C. oral drills and exercises  
D. written drills and tests
8. The Audiolingual Method largely developed in \_\_\_\_\_ during the Second World War.  
A. the United States  
B. Europe  
C. Latin America  
D. Asia
9. Chomsky and others claimed that every normal human being was born with a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. LDA  
B. ADL  
C. LAD  
D. DLA
10. In a \_\_\_\_\_ classroom, meaningful learning and meaningful practice are emphasized during the entire learning process.  
A. Cognitive Approach  
B. Direct Method  
C. Audiolingual Method  
D. Natural Approach
11. The Natural Approach believes that the teaching of \_\_\_\_\_ should be delayed until comprehension skills are established.  
A. listening  
B. speaking  
C. reading  
D. writing
12. The Communicative Approach is essentially a manifestation of the most explicit debate in pedagogy in the UK during the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1950s  
B. 1960s  
C. 1970s  
D. 1980s
13. The Communicative Approach in language teaching begins with a theory of language as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. performance  
B. communication  
C. speech  
D. competence
14. The teacher plays an active and direct role in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Community Language Learning  
B. Suggestopaedia  
C. Total Physical Response  
D. the Silent Way
15. In essence, the Global Method is a text-based, top-down approach in which \_\_\_\_\_ is a means as well as an end in itself.  
A. listening  
B. speaking  
C. reading  
D. writing

## II. Filling Blanks: (20%)

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

16. Skinner and his like hold that the linguistic habits are formed through identifying and strengthening the \_\_\_\_\_ between stimuli and responses.
17. According to the discourse theory, only through \_\_\_\_\_ discourse can the learner acquire the second language.

18. Some Grammar-Translation Method advocates thought that all languages originated from \_\_\_\_\_ so that they were governed by a common grammar.
19. In a Grammar-Translation classroom, the teaching materials are arranged according to \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The leaning of a foreign language was viewed by the Direct Methodologists as analogous to the language \_\_\_\_\_, and the learning processes involved were often interpreted in terms of an associationist psychology.
21. The syllabus used in the Direct Method is arranged semantically according to \_\_\_\_\_ or topics.
22. The Oral Approach lays emphasis on the provision of \_\_\_\_\_ in the presentation of a new structure and in dealing with the integration of vocabulary work.
23. Only at a later stage in the Oral Approach, can more active \_\_\_\_\_ on the part of the learners be encouraged.
24. In the Oral Approach, concrete objects, pictures, realia, actions and gestures can be employed to \_\_\_\_\_ the meanings of new language items.
25. According to behaviorism, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the result of stimulus, correct response and reward happening repeatedly.
26. According to the Audiolingual Method, the natural \_\_\_\_\_ of skill acquisition is listening, speaking, reading and writing.
27. Piaget considers that conceptual growth occurs because the child, while actively attempting to adapt to the environment, organizes actions into schemata through the processes of assimilation and \_\_\_\_\_.
28. In the Cognitive Approach, teachers are required to tell the learner about the language, because knowledge of language rules facilitates \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Krashen states: "The order that some rules tend to come early and others late does not appear to be determined solely by formal \_\_\_\_\_ and there is evidence that it is independent of the order in which rules are taught in language classes."
30. The input hypothesis claims that the best way to teach \_\_\_\_\_ is to focus on listening.
31. In the Natural Approach, to \_\_\_\_\_ stress, learners are not required to speak until they feel ready, but they are expected to make responses in other ways.
32. The relationship between the grammatical forms and the communicative \_\_\_\_\_ is carefully explored in a communicative perspective.
33. In a Communicative Approach classroom, students need to know both the rules of the language and the rules of language \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Whole person learning means that teachers should not only take their students' \_\_\_\_\_ and intellect into consideration, but also have some understanding of the relationship between students' physical reactions, their protective reactions and their desire to learn.
35. Suggestopaedia, the application of the study of \_\_\_\_\_ to pedagogy, has been developed to help students eliminate the feeling that they can not be successful, and thus to help them overcome the barriers to learning.

### 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 habit-formation theory
- ② the hypothesis of linguistic universals

B

- a. The theory originated in the late 1970s and was put forward by J. Schumann and R. Anderson.
- b. The theory comes from the behaviourist

- ③ the acculturation theory
- ④ the discourse theory
- ⑤ the monitor theory

- psychology and was very popular in the 1950s and 60s.
- c. The theory was established by E. Hatch in the late 1970s.
- d. The theory was put forward by Stephen Krashen in the late 1970s.
- e. The theory originates from the study of linguistic universals in natural languages.

37.

**A**

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

**B**

- a. to enable students to use the target language communicatively
- b. use of language laboratory
- c. backward build-up drill
- d. structural linguistics
- e. behavioural psychology

38.

**A: the main feature of the Cognitive Approach**

- ① It concentrates on the learner's process of knowing.
- ② Teachers are required to tell the learner about the language.
- ③ It believes that learners play a decisive role in foreign language learning.
- ④ It emphasizes meaningful leaning and practice.
- ⑤ It gives equal importance to all the four skills.

**B: the advantage or disadvantage associated with the feature**

- a. Teachers find it difficult to select and prepare meaningful presentations.
- b. The use of the four skills agrees with the nature of real communication.
- c. It involves more active use of the students' mental power.
- d. It regards language learning as a process of acquiring conscious control of the language rules.
- e. It is merely proposing a return to the deductive presentation of grammar rules.

**IV. Questions for Brief Answers: (30%)**

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

- 39. What are the five hypotheses of the monitor theory?
- 40. What kind of students are considered successful learners in a Grammar-Translation classroom?
- 41. What are the objectives of the Direct Method?
- 42. What was the ultimate objective of the army program in the Audiolingual Method on the part of the students?
- 43. What does the Cognitive Approach think about the learner in foreign language teaching and learning?
- 44. What are the four points summarized by Tang Lixing on the methodological development before the 1980s in China?

**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 does a foreign language teacher do in the Oral Approach?
46. What are the guidelines for classroom practice in the Natural Approach?



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