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## 全国 2009 年 10 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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of the book *Syntactic Structures*.  
A. Edward Sapir  
B. Noam Chomsky  
C. J. R. Firth  
D. M. A. K. Halliday
- The ultimate goal of learning a foreign language in a Grammar-Translation classroom is to enable the students to \_\_\_\_\_ its literature.  
A. translate and write  
B. read  
C. read and write  
D. read and translate

3. \_\_\_\_\_ can be introduced as a means of consolidation and evaluation in the Direct Method.
- A. Reading  
B. Listening  
C. Speaking  
D. Writing
4. The Audiolingual Method, the American approach to the teaching of English as a second language, had become Audiolingualism by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mid-1950s  
B. late 1950s  
C. mid-1940s  
D. late 1940s
5. The generative-transformational school of linguistics emerged through the influence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Noam Chomsky  
B. J. Piaget  
C. D. Ausubel  
D. J. B. Bruner
6. According to Palmer and some other linguists of his time, \_\_\_\_\_ played one of the most important roles in foreign language learning.
- A. grammar  
B. phonetics  
C. vocabulary  
D. rhetoric
7. Some linguists thought that all languages \_\_\_\_\_ and were ruled by a common grammar.
- A. originated from one language  
B. started as the same language  
C. came from many different languages  
D. borrowed words from one another
8. In Malinowski's opinion, an utterance has no \_\_\_\_\_ at all if it is out of the context of situation.
- A. form  
B. meaning  
C. content  
D. format
9. Which of the following is NOT found in the language teaching methodology Palmer and Hornby worked out?
- A. practically workable  
B. theoretically well-graded  
C. intellectually ordered  
D. structurally grammar-based
10. The Audiolingual Method separates language skills into listening, speaking, reading and writing with emphasis on the teaching of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. listening and speaking after reading and writing  
B. listening and reading before speaking and writing  
C. listening and writing after speaking and reading  
D. listening and speaking before reading and writing
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which we modify what we already know to take into account new information.
- A. Organization  
B. Accommodation  
C. Comprehension  
D. Assimilation
12. According to the Natural Approach, \_\_\_\_\_ is not absolutely essential for language acquisition.
- A. writing  
B. reading

- C. speaking  
D. listening
13. The Natural Approach believes that the teaching of \_\_\_\_\_ should be delayed until comprehension skills are established.  
A. listening  
B. speaking  
C. reading  
D. writing
14. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the interpretation of individual message elements in terms of their interconnectedness and of how meaning is represented in relationship to the text.  
A. Grammatical competence  
B. Sociolinguistic competence  
C. Discourse competence  
D. Strategic competence
15. Like Curran, Lozanov also recognized the need to involve the \_\_\_\_\_ in the learning process.  
A. mental activity  
B. code-learning  
C. physical response  
D. whole person

## 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. In the Grammar-Translation Method, the teaching materials are arranged according to \_\_\_\_\_ system.
17. In applying the Oral Approach, with the target language as the language of the classroom, translation should be \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The Total Physical Response method is a language teaching method which attempts to teach language through \_\_\_\_\_ activities.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_  $i + 1$ , put forward by Krashen, means input that contains structures slightly above the learner's present level.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is particularly interested in the relationship between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used.
21. Behaviorism believes that basic learning processes could be described in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ and responses.
22. In the Direct Method, the target language is used \_\_\_\_\_ in the language classroom as a means of instruction and communication.
23. The Audiolingual Method, known variously as the \_\_\_\_\_ Approach and the Structural Approach, influenced the way languages were taught in the US and elsewhere in the world throughout the 1950s.
24. The learning theory of Audiolingualism, an empirically based approach to the study of human behaviour, is \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
25. Hymes holds that communicative competence refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ not only to form grammatically correct sentences but also to know when, where, and to whom to use them.
26. One of the objectives of the Oral Approach was to develop principles of \_\_\_\_\_ control.
27. J. B. Bruner believes that learning is most effectively achieved when children are encouraged to engage in \_\_\_\_\_ discovery.

28. Most of the teaching activities in a Grammar-Translation classroom serve the \_\_\_\_\_ of mastering grammatical rules.
29. According to the Oral Approach, foreign language learning was basically thought of as a \_\_\_\_\_ of habit-formation.
30. Gattegno anticipates that using the Silent Way would require most teachers to change their perception of their \_\_\_\_\_.
31. Krashen maintains that acquisition comes about through meaningful \_\_\_\_\_ in a natural communication setting.
32. Although the teaching of all four language skills is advocated by most Direct Methodologists, \_\_\_\_\_ communication skills are regarded as basic.
33. In an Audiolingual classroom, a \_\_\_\_\_ is usually presented and memorized before specific grammar patterns are picked out from it and later become the focus of drill exercises.
34. In practice the Cognitive Approach involves more active use of the students' mental power, which is especially suitable for \_\_\_\_\_ language learners.
35. Jean Piaget stated that as the child grows up, his capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ would become more and more developed through different stages.

### 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: techniques used in the Audiolingual

#### B: the purpose

##### Method

- |                             |                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① mini-dialogue             | a. to give the students practice in finding and filling in the slots of a sentence |
| ② transformation drill      | b. to imitate the model accurately and quickly                                     |
| ③ question-and-answer drill | c. to help students learn to make appropriate responses                            |
| ④ simple substitution drill | d. to give students practice in transformation of patterns                         |
| ⑤ repetition drill          | e. to give students practice in asking and answering questions                     |

37.

#### A: the main feature/view of the Natural

#### B: the advantage or disadvantage associated

##### Approach

##### with the feature

- |                                                                      |                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| ① Language is best taught when it is being used to transmit message. | a. The techniques are often borrowed from other methods. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

- ② The Natural Approach claims to be able to incorporate any of the techniques of other methods.
- ③ People acquire a language from what they hear and understand.
- ④ Students' errors are not corrected unless meaning is affected.
- ⑤ Class time is devoted primarily to providing input for acquisition.
- b. It emphasizes comprehensible and meaningful input.
- c. It emphasizes the process of language acquisition rather than the product.
- d. It stresses the importance of understanding.
- e. Formal learning of language rules is of little value.

38.

**A: teaching method**

- ① the Grammar-Translation Method
- ② the Natural Approach
- ③ the Communicative Approach
- ④ the Cognitive Approach
- ⑤ the Audiolingual Method

**B: theoretical basis**

- a. the monitor theory
- b. the habit-formation theory
- c. the discourse theory
- d. traditional linguistics
- e. the cognitive theory

**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 is the other term that the Oral Approach is referred to as?
40. What form of language did the traditional linguists give priority to and what did they take as their starting point?
41. Classroom procedures in the Direct Method can be roughly divided into three phases. What are they?
42. Halliday described seven basic functions that language performs. Please write out any five of them.
43. What combination led to the Audiolingual Method widely adopted for teaching foreign languages?
44. What are the main disadvantages of the Cognitive Approach?

**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. Discuss in your own words the four principles of cognitivism formulated by Diller.
46. Discuss in your own words any five characteristics of the Audiolingual Method.