

绝密 ★ 考试结束前

浙江省 2012 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语教学论试题

课程代码：10057

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

一、单项选择题(在每小题的四个备选答案中，选出一个正确答案，并将正确答案的序号在答题纸上涂黑。本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

Section I: Basic Theories and Principles

Questions 1 - 10 are based on this part.

Directions: Choose the best answer for the following questions and blacken your answers on the answer sheet.

1. In real communication, which skill is not involved?
 - A. The ability to understand language structure and vocabulary and to compose structurally correct sentences
 - B. The knowledge of possible communicative functions of linguistic forms
 - C. The ability to take into consideration the knowledge of the situation and social factors and relate them to linguistic forms, in order to interpret or express the intended meaning
 - D. The vocabulary and grammar structures needed for the objectives
2. In a functional-notional syllabus, a notion is
 - A. what you do with the language when you interact with people, for example, give directions, buy goods, ask a price, claim ownership of something etc

- B. a situation which specifies where and when the communication takes place and with whom
 - C. an abstract concept, for example, location, number, ownership, frequency, duration, dimension, etc
 - D. a grammatical structure and vocabulary
3. Written language has the feature of
- A. a different kind of complexity from that of spoken language.
 - B. lighter lexical density.
 - C. more dependence on immediate context.
 - D. the tendency to use nouns instead of verbs.
4. Which feature distinguishes spoken text from written text?
- A. The written language is complex in the way clauses are linked together, while the spoken language is complex at the level of clause.
 - B. The heavier lexical density makes spoken text seem more complex.
 - C. The tendency to use nouns instead of verbs in written language.
 - D. Speech is often less dependent on immediate context than writing.
5. Which of the following serves as the best definition for “syllabus”?
- A. The situations that the learner might find himself in and the language activities he is most likely to take part in
 - B. The functions of language that are most useful and the topics that are most important and common
 - C. The functions of language that are most useful and the general notions which the learner might need to express
 - D. All of the above
6. An effective reader
- A. makes most use of contextual redundancy to facilitate recognition.
 - B. does not have automatic word recognition.
 - C. uses less context than poor readers do. They decode faster.
 - D. can memorize a lot of more new words in a vocabulary book than other learners.
7. When you pick up a newspaper, you read through the headlines, titles and subtitles quickly to get a general idea about what is written on the page and find out if there is anything interesting

there. This skill is called

- A. scanning
 - B. skimming
 - C. inference
 - D. reading for details
8. Pre-listening activities may serve the following purposes except
- A. to help students establish listening expectations and to activate students' prior knowledge about the topic
 - B. to solve for students potential language or knowledge problems by providing with them in advance the expectations of some new words or related background knowledge
 - C. to warm students up and arouse their interest in listening
 - D. for students to employ a certain listening skill
9. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. In a functional-notional syllabus, the language taught would be described in only grammatical forms.
 - B. Language learning refers to the way we acquire our mother tongue without consciously or formally learning it.
 - C. The Humanists taught us to consider our learners as real people with normal human feelings and to make the learning experience as enjoyable as possible for them.
 - D. When selecting listening materials, language should be taken into account and the most suitable is exactly at the level of the students.
10. Which of the following are NOT the contents of a lesson plan?
- A. the objectives of the lesson and classroom aids required
 - B. procedure and evaluation
 - C. procedure and anticipated problems
 - D. anticipated problems and sentences to be uttered in the class

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上, 不能答在试题卷上。

二、简答题(本大题共 3 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)

Section II: Problem Solving

DIRECTIONS: Situations in classroom teaching are provided here. In each situation there are some problems. Firstly, identify the problems; secondly, provide your own solutions according to the communicative language teaching principles and explain in details.

11. Try to explain the principles that characterize clear instructions with some examples.
12. In order to find out how much they have actually understood in the last few units of their textbooks, an experienced teacher always ask the students to write down the new words in the textbook from the aspects of *I can use it correctly; I know the meaning, but I can't use it yet; I think I know the meaning, but I'm not sure; and I don't know it.* Now explain the purpose of such kind of activity.
13. If you have access to record players or video recorders, they may become useful tools in giving feedback to your students' performance in speaking activities. Give some suggestions on how to use audio visual aids in evaluating students' performance.

三、案例题 (本大题共 50 分)

Section III: Mini-lesson Plan or Text Analysis

DIRECTIONS: Read the following text carefully and complete the teaching plan.

14. The text is a dialogue for teaching conversation.

Liu Ying: Excuse me. Are you Dr. Wright from New York?

Dr. Wright: Yes, I am. Are you Miss Liu Ying?

Liu Ying: Yes, I'm Liu Ying from the preparatory Committee of the World Water Resources Conference. How do you do? Dr. Wright, welcome to China.

Dr. Wright: How do you do? It's a sunny day, isn't it?

Liu Ying: Yes, it is, but it's too hot. Is the weather different in your part of the country?

Dr. Wright: Well, it's just like New York in the summer.

Liu Ying: Really? Is it very hot and very dry in New York?

Dr. Wright: No. In New York, it is very hot and humid, not very dry, how long will the hot days last here?

Liu Ying: They will last a couple of weeks. But the weatherman says it's going to rain the day after tomorrow. Then it will be cooler.

Dr. Wright: That will be nice.

Liu Ying: But it doesn't matter even it is hot, because most places are air- conditioned in Beijing now, such as hotels, restaurants, movies and even some buses and subways. Actually, many people go to visit the Great Wall during this season too, even though it's hot there. The Great Wall is beautiful in the summer.

Dr. Wright: Sightseeing is always fun.

Your lesson plan should include the following aspects:

Lesson Plan:

- (1) Name(s) of activity(ies)
- (2) Objective(s) of the activity(ies)
- (3) Type(s) of the activity(ies)
- (4) Classroom organization of the activities
- (5) Teacher' s role(s)
- (6) Students' role(s)
- (7) Teacher working time
- (8) Student working time
- (9) Teaching aid(s)
- (10) Predicated problem(s)
- (11) Solution(s)
- (12) Homework
- (13) Procedures
 - A. Pre-
 - B. While-
 - C. Post-