

2022年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

外语教学法(A)

(课程代码 00833)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为两部分, 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题。
2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡(纸)指定位置上作答, 答在试卷上无效。
3. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用2B铅笔, 书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

第一部分 选择题

I. Multiple choices: (1%×20 = 20%)

In this section, you are given 20 questions, beneath each of which are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are to make the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each correct choice.

1. _____, also called Situational Language Teaching, refers to an approach to language teaching developed by British applied linguists from the 1930s to the 1960s.
A. The Cognitive Approach B. The Oral Approach
C. The Direct Method D. The Natural Approach
2. Of the following, "_____" is NOT among the new trends and ideas in the present period.
A. communicative language teaching B. new methods of language teaching
C. new approaches to language syllabus D. context of situation
3. Cognitive theory reflects the theoretical reorientation in linguistics and psycholinguistics that was initiated by _____ in the 1960s.
A. Halliday B. Bloomfield C. Chomsky D. Palmer
4. In a CLT course, the objectives of language instruction cannot be defined until the learners' _____ has/have been identified.
A. needs B. proficiency C. motivation D. skills
5. Which of the following is the advantage of the Grammar-Translation Method?
A. Few demands on teachers. B. Inductive teaching of grammar.
C. Overemphasis on listening and reading. D. Focus on communication.

6. In Hymes's view, the study of the _____ in which the second language is embedded became a preoccupation of second language teachers.
A. discourse B. culture C. spoken language D. language function
7. In linguistics, the structural school gave way to the generative school with its beginnings in the early _____.
A. 1950s B. 1960s C. 1970s D. 1980s
8. Together with Harold Palmer, _____ published a lot of books such as simplified English readers, grammar books, and dictionaries.
A. Michael West B. C. E. Eckersley C. Lawrence Faucett D. Daniel Jones
9. _____ does NOT belong to the written work techniques in the Grammar-Translation Method.
A. Fill-in-the-blanks B. Using new words to make up sentences
C. Composition D. Graded composition
10. _____ held that a native speaker has, somewhere in his brain, a set of grammar rules which he can use to make sentences with.
A. Halliday B. Bloomfield C. Chomsky D. Palmer
11. Content activities are the ones whose purpose is for the students to learn something new other than language, such as slide shows, panels, individual reports and _____.
A. recitation B. drills C. presentations D. games
12. According to Skinner, _____ was much more effective than punishment in a teaching situation. He concluded that the students' task should be so arranged that they had a very good chance of getting the answer right.
A. encouragement B. explanation C. reward D. agreement
13. Harold Palmer tried out _____ in his English teaching and did his research on the English vocabulary.
A. the Direct Method B. the Oral Method
C. the Audiolingual Method D. the Communicative Method
14. _____ considers language ability made up of four skills and these skills can be taught separately.
A. The Communicative Approach B. The Audiolingual Method
C. The Cognitive Approach D. The Natural Approach
15. Krashen and Terrell emphasized the primacy of _____ in the Natural Approach.
A. function B. grammar C. meaning D. communication
16. Schumann thinks that good language learning environment will be created by the following social factors EXCEPT that _____.
A. both first language group and target language group desire assimilation
B. first language group is big and cohesive
C. both first language group and target language group have positive attitudes toward each other
D. first language group's culture is congruent with target language group

17. The two forerunners of American structuralism were _____.
- A. Dianysius Thrax and Apollonius Dyscolus
 B. Franz Boas and Edward Sapir
 C. Leonard Bloomfield and Noam Chomsky
 D. Bronislaw Malinowski and J. R. Firth
18. According to Krashen, besides comprehensible input, _____ factors also play an important role in acquiring a second language.
- A. cultural B. attitudinal C. environmental D. educational
19. Frequency counts showed that a knowledge of _____ words would greatly assist foreign language learning.
- A. 1500 B. 2000 C. 2500 D. 3000
20. The dominant position of behaviourism in the field of psychology was maintained in several decades until the mid-_____.
- A. 1940s B. 1950s C. 1960s D. 1970s

第二部分 非选择题

II. Filling Blanks: (1%×20 = 20%)

In this section, there are 20 statements with 20 blanks. You are to fill each blank with ONE appropriate word on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each blank.

21. According to Bruner, learners should organize knowledge for themselves, for example, by using _____ methods, rather than having materials pre-packaged by the teacher.
22. Rejecting structural linguistics and behaviorism, the Cognitive Approach seeks in _____ grammar and cognitive psychology a basis for second language teaching.
23. In terms of historical development of FLT, the emphasis on What and How continued during the transformational-generative period, when the _____ code-learning approach was much discussed.
24. The general objective of the Silent Way is to give beginning level students oral and _____ facility in basic elements of the target language.
25. The learning processes involved in the Direct Method were often interpreted in terms of an _____ psychology.
26. Chomsky holds the position that linguists should study the linguistic competence, not the _____, of the native speaker.
27. Asher shares with the school of _____ psychology a concern for the role of affective factors in language learning.
28. In a book entitled *Verbal Behavior*, Skinner applied the theory of _____ to the way humans acquire language.

29. F. Gouin developed an approach to teaching a foreign language, in which new language items were organized and presented in "_____" which includes sequences of sentences related to actions in an event.
30. The Notional-Functional Syllabus sought to focus strongly on the _____ purposes to which we put language.
31. The combination of structural linguistic theory, aural-oral procedures, and _____ psychology led to the Audiolingual Method.
32. According to F. Gouin, the _____ was regarded as a more useful unit of language instruction than the word.
33. The cognitive theory of second language acquisition claims that second language learning should be regarded as the acquisition of a complex cognitive _____.
34. In a CLT class, materials should be designed to provide learners with a balance of accuracy and _____ based work.
35. In Oral Approach Language Teaching, _____ in both pronunciation and grammar is regarded as crucial, and errors are to be avoided at all costs.
36. When processing information, according to McLaughlin, people usually use two different ways which are labelled as _____ and controlled modes of information processing.
37. Motivation, self-confidence and _____ are three kinds of affective variables related to second language acquisition identified by Krashen.
38. The term "cognition" means _____ and cognitive psychology can be defined as the study of people's ability to acquire, organize, remember, and use knowledge to guide their behavior.
39. In Gestalt psychology, the word "Gestalt" means roughly "organized _____" or "whole form" in English.
40. According to Palmer, through repetitive drilling, students can acquire _____ fluency of the target language.

III. Matching: (1%×10 = 10%)

This section consists of two 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 on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each pair you match correctly. Your answers should be written on the ANSWER SHEET.

41.

A. Applied Linguists	B. Works
① Wilhelm Viector	a. <i>The Practical Study Of Languages</i>
② Daniel Jones	b. <i>Language Teaching Must Start Afresh!</i>
③ Harold Palmer	c. <i>The Pronunciation Of English</i>
④ D. A. Wilkins	d. <i>Notional Syllabuses</i>
⑤ Henry Sweet	e. <i>The Principles Of Language Study</i>

42.

A: Concepts/Areas of Study	B: Definitions
① Notional-Functional Syllabus	a. regard language as an instrument of social interaction
② pragmatics	b. distinguish two processes—acquisition and learning—in second language development and use
③ discourse analysis	c. the study of how sentences in spoken and written language form larger meaningful units
④ functional linguistics	d. consider functions as the organizing elements of English language
⑤ Krashen's monitor model	e. the study of relationship between sentences and the situations in which they are used

IV. Questions for Brief Answers in English: (5%×6 = 30%)

In this section there are questions which you are required to answer briefly on the ANSWER SHEET. Five points are given to each question.

43. What are the disadvantages of the Grammar-Translation Method?
44. What are the three teaching procedures in a cognitive classroom?
45. What are the four issues involved in the input hypothesis?
46. What are the five theoretical principles of the Audiolingual Method?
47. How does Halliday interpret the social context of language?
48. What are the seven basic functions that language performs for children learning their first language described by Halliday in 1975?

V. Questions for Long Answers in English: (10%×2 = 20%)

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

49. What are the main distinctive characteristics of the Audiolingual Method?
50. What are the possible pedagogical risks related to CLT that people are usually concerned about?