应位号:

体 公.

2022年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

外语教学法

(课程代码 00833)

注意事项:

A. corrections

- 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: $(1\% \times 20 = 20\%)$						
	In this section, you are given 20 questions, beneath each of which are four choice						
	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.	The argued that the forms of words reflected directly the nature of objects.						
	A. analogists B. anomalists C. naturalists D. conventionalists						
2.	Which of the following factor will create good language learning environment, according						
	to Schumann?						
	A. There is social inequality between first language and target language groups.						
	B. First language group's culture is incongruent with target language group.						
	C. Both first language and target language groups have negative attitudes toward each						
	other.						
	D. Both first language and target language groups expect first language group to share						
	facilities.						
3.	The Audiolingual Method took American as its theoretical basis.						
	A. structuralism and behaviourism B. structuralism and cognitivism						
	C. formalism and behaviourism D. formalism and cognitivism						
4.	The discourse theory claims that the natural order of second language acquisition is the						
	result of the learner's learning to make discourse						

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C. production

B. interactions

D. comprehension

5.	Which of the following characterizes the Grammar-Translation Method?						
	A. Teachers use the target language as the main medium of instruction.						
	B. Sentence is the basic unit of language teaching and learning.						
	C. Teachers emphasize fluency rather than accuracy.						
	D. Grammar is taught inductively.						
6.	An ultimate purpose of learning a foreign	language in a Grammar-1	Translation classroom				
	is to enable the learners to .						
	A. read and translate its literature						
	B. memorize the grammatical rules						
	C. understand the morphology and syntax						
	D. analyze grammar						
7.	Which of the following is true of the Direct	Which of the following is true of the Direct Method?					
	A. Only the target language should be used	in class.					
	B. Meanings should not be communicated of	directly by associating sp	eech forms with				
	actions or objects.						
	C. Reading and writing should be taught on	ly before speaking.					
	D. Language learning does not follow the n	Language learning does not follow the natural process.					
8.	The theory of language underlying	_ can be characterized	as a type of British				
	"structuralism".						
	A. the Cognitive Approach	B. the Oral Approach					
	C. the Direct Method	D. the Natural Approac	h				
9.	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						
10. The emergence of the Audiolingual Method resulted from the increased attention							
	to foreign language teaching in the U.S. tov	vards the end of the					
	A. 1940s B. 1950s	C. 1960s	D. 1970s				
11.	Which of the following books is NOT com	piled under the principles	s of the Audiolingual				
	Method?						
	A. Lado English Series	B. English 900					
	C. Success With English	D. Essential English for	0				
12.	uses dialogues as the main form of	language presentation ar	nd drills as the main				
	training techniques.						
	A. The Communicative Approach	B. The Audiolingual Method					
	C. The Cognitive Approach D. The Natural Approach						
13.	emphasizes the role of expository or reception learning and is quite critical of						
	some aspects of discovery learning.						
	A. D. Ausubel B. D. Hymes	C. N. Chomsky	D. J. Bruner				

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14.	The structuralist a	and the behavioral	psychologist are inter	rested in answering ""		priority of an oral methodology in the classroom.
	questions about human behavior and in objective measurement of behavior in controlled				24.	Chomsky divides the grammar of a natural language into grammar and peripheral
	circumstances.					grammar.
	A. what	B. why	C. how	D. who	25.	Until the 16 th century, was a language of spoken and written communication in the
15.	The Natural Appro	oach was proposed	in by Tracy Terro	ell.		western world, and was the world's most widely studied foreign language.
	A. 1987	B. 1977	C. 1967	D. 1957	26.	The grammar analysis and translation as basic procedures appeared in foreign language
16.	. In the class, there is no demand for early speech production and his students'			production and his students'		learning in the century.
	errors of language form are not corrected directly.				27.	The, represented by Hermann Paul, formed the main linguistic base of the Direct
	A. TPR		B. Oral Approach			Method.
	C. Direct Method		D. Natural Approac	h	28.	association of language with objects and persons of the immediate environment is
17.	7. In a Natural Approach class for adults, at least of the course should be devoted to			e course should be devoted to		emphasized in the Direct Method.
	acquisition activiti	es.			29.	British linguists such as J. R. Firth and M. A. K. Halliday had emphasized the close
	A. 80%	B. 60%	C. 40%	D. 20%		relationship between the structure of a language and the and situation in which the
18.	By the late 1960s,	aspects of	language in use had be	en stressed by some linguists,		language was used.
				interaction to be basic to the	30.	The Oral Approach believes that foreign language teaching is basically a process of
	determination of s	yntactic functions.				formation.
	A. semantic	B. sociocultural	C. functional	D. structural	31.	The Oral Approach Language Teaching employs for presenting new sentence
19.	The Communicat	ive Approach trie	s to follow the	_ acquisition process in the		patterns and drill-based manner of practicing them.
	classroom.				32.	The Natural Approach uses three stages as a basis for beginners, in which and the
	A. natural	B. indirect	C. conscious	D. direct		use of family topics and situations are all involved.
20.	James Asher bel	ieves that most	of the grammatical	structures and hundreds of	33.	Behaviorism tried to explain how an external event caused a change in the behavior of an
	vocabulary of the target language can be learned from the skillful use of the by the			individual without using concepts like "mind" or "ideas" or any kind of behavior.		
	teacher.				34.	The generative linguist is interested not only in describing language but also in
	A. imperative	B. demonstration	C. elicitation	D. drilling		language.
					35.	The theory is an important element in Piaget's theory, which was coined to
						describe "an active organization of past action."
		第二部	分 非选择题		36.	In a Natural Approach class, examples of learning exercises are written grammar drills, drills and communicative grammar drills.
					37.	The LAD is a sort of mechanism or which contains the capacity to acquire one's
11.	Filling Blanks: (first language.
	In this section, there are 20 statements with 20 blanks. You are to fill each blank				38.	Advocates of the Communicative Approach tend to believe that language is best learned
	with ONE appropriate word on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each			One point is given to each		through use in social
	blank.				39.	The Silent Way is based on the principle that successful learning involves commitment
21.				c item is its operation in the		of the self to language acquisition through the use of silent awareness and then active
network of formal relations while the contextual meaning of an item refers to its relation				of an item refers to its relation		
	to extratextual fear				40.	In practice, Community Language Learning is most often used in the teaching of
22.	-			ree of acculturation success,		proficiency.
Schumann maintains that the social and psychological play a decisive role.						
23.	The principles of	the Reform Move	ment were the primac	y of, the centrality of		

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the connected text as the kernel of the teaching-learning process, and the absolute

III. Matching: $(1\% \times 10 = 10\%)$

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.

41.

A. Linguists or Applied Linguists	B. Works			
① Noam Chomsky	a. How to Teach a Foreign Language			
② Daniel Jones	b. The Practical Study of Language			
③ Leonard Bloomfield	c. Syntactic Structures			
4 Henry Sweet	d. Language			
⑤ Jespersen	e. Outline of English Phonetics			

42.

A. Methods/Approaches	B. Applied linguists		
① CLL	a. Georgi Lozanov		
② TPR	b. James Asher		
③ The Silent Way	c. Caleb Gattegno		
Suggestopaedia	d. Charles A. Curran		
⑤ The Natural Approach	e. Tracy Terrell		

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

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

- 43. What are the main features of traditional linguistics?
- 44. What is the theory of learning underlying the Grammar-Translation Method?
- 45. What is the attitude of the Cognitive Approach towards mistakes in the language learning process?
- 46. What are the teacher's roles in the Natural Approach?
- 47. With the introduction of CLT, how is the view of language learning different from traditional attitude to language learning?
- 48. According to Curran, what are the six elements necessary for non-defensive learning?

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

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 you answer correctly.

- 49. Discuss the teacher's roles in the classroom in terms of the Oral Approach.
- 50. What are the similarities shared by the following three methods: TPR, CLL and Suggestopaedia?

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