

2023年4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:

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. _____ conditioning means the occurrence of a response will be determined by the consequences of the response.
A. Classical B. Classic C. Operant D. Operating
2. When the mother tongue and the target language share a meaning but express it in different ways, the learner will transfer the ways of expression in the mother tongue to the target language. This is called _____ transfer.
A. positive B. negative C. active D. inactive
3. _____ was the first British scholar in the 20th century that helped to make a profession the teaching of English as a second/foreign language.
A. Henry Sweet B. Harold Plamer
C. Lawrence Faucett D. Daniel Jones
4. At the end of the _____, Chomsky's transformational generative linguistics started a revolution in the linguistics world.
A. 1940s B. 1950s C. 1960s D. 1970s

5. Which of the following is usually used by a Grammar-Translation teacher?
A. dictation B. drills
C. reading comprehension questions D. dialogues
6. Which of the following is NOT among the main features of the Grammar-Translation Method?
A. Grammar is regarded as the core of language.
B. Teaching materials are arranged according to grammar system.
C. Reading and writing are the major focus.
D. Spoken language is considered superior to literary language.
7. The Grammar-Translation Method dominated foreign language teaching from the mid-_____ to the mid-_____ century.
A. 16th; 17th B. 17th; 18th C. 18th; 19th D. 19th; 20th
8. According to the _____, oral communication skills were built up in a carefully graded progression organized around question-and-answer exchanges between teachers and students in small, intensive classes.
A. Berlitz Method B. Oral Approach
C. Audiolingual Method D. Communicative Approach
9. Which of the following is the advantage of the Direct Method?
A. The emphasis on spoken language conforms to the objectives of modern language teaching.
B. The focus on literary texts provides the situation for reading and writing training.
C. Structures are sequenced by means of contrastive analysis.
D. Vocabulary is strictly limited and learned in context.
10. The objectives of the Oral Approach are to help students to get a practical command of the four basic skills of language, but the skills are approached through _____.
A. texts B. structures C. words D. phrases
11. According to the Audiolingual Method, in the early stages, the focus is on _____ skills, with gradual links to other skills as learning develops.
A. listening B. reading C. translation D. oral
12. The theory of language underlying _____ was derived from a view proposed by American linguists in the 1930s and the 1940s.
A. the Communicative Approach B. the Audiolingual Method
C. the Cognitive Approach D. the Natural Approach
13. Cognitive theory is principally a critique of _____ in the light of changes in linguistic and psycholinguistic theory.
A. Audiolingualism B. Suggestopaedia
C. the Silent Way D. the Direct Method
14. Which of the following is the focus of the cognitive classroom teaching?
A. grammar practice B. language fluency
C. pattern drills D. rule learning

15. _____ helps students to produce longer sentences bit by bit, gradually achieving fluency.
 A. Expansion drill B. Transformation drill
 C. Question-and-answer drill D. Progressive drill
16. _____ developed as an alternative in the 1960s, in response to the criticisms leveled against audiolingualism.
 A. The Communicative Approach B. The Audiolingual Method
 C. The Cognitive Approach D. The Natural Approach
17. Chomsky believes that _____.
 A. children are not born with special language learning abilities
 B. children have to be taught language or corrected for their mistakes
 C. linguistic rules develop unconsciously
 D. language is a form of behaviour
18. Wilkins's book "_____ Syllabuses" had a significant impact on the development of Communicative Language Teaching.
 A. Notional B. Functional C. Communicative D. Structural
19. According to Krashen, language learning comes about through using target language communicatively rather than through practicing language _____.
 A. skills B. structures C. fluency D. comprehension
20. Of the following, "_____" does NOT belong to the communicative activity.
 A. game B. role play
 C. problem-solving task D. drilling
26. Although the teaching of all four language skills is advocated by most Direct Methodologists, _____ communication skills are regarded as basic.
27. The syllabus used in the Direct Method is arranged semantically according to situations or _____.
28. H. Palmer put forward nine fundamental principles of good language teaching and learning, of which _____ formation was the first and most important.
29. According to the Oral Approach, _____ can mean the use of concrete objects, pictures, and realia, which together with actions and gestures can be used to demonstrate the meaning of new language items.
30. Charles Fries, the director of the first English Language Institute in the U.S., applied the principles of _____ linguistics to language teaching.
31. In a Natural Approach class, the teacher will automatically use reformations and _____ to deal with students' mistakes just as in real-life situations.
32. The Audiolingual Method uses _____ as the main form of language presentation and drills as the main training techniques.
33. The _____ Approach advocates a variety way of integrating language skills in the classroom, among which are suggestions for developing listening and note-taking skills.
34. In a Silent Way class, the _____ is the basic unit of teaching and the teacher focuses on propositional meaning rather than communicative value.
35. In a Silent Way class, students are presented with the structural patterns of the target language and learn the grammar rules through largely _____ processes.
36. In terms of the teaching procedure in Suggestopaedia, there are two major phases, namely "the receptive phase" and "the _____ phase".
37. With the emergence of new approaches and methods during 1970s to 1980s, the focus of research has been shifted from language teaching to language _____.
38. In a Community Language Learning class, teachers play the role of "language _____", who can help students overcome their negative feelings and turn them into positive motivation for further learning.
39. Based on the discussion on learner-centered instruction, teacher preparation programs must move beyond a "training" perspective to a(n) "_____ " perspective.
40. 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.

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. One point is given to each blank.

21. Foreign Language Teaching Methodology is a science which studies the _____ and patterns of foreign language teaching, aiming at revealing the nature and laws of foreign language teaching.
22. According to M. A. K. Halliday, linguistic events should be accounted for at three levels: _____, form, and context.
23. The _____ theory was established by E. Hatch in the late 1970s.
24. The cognitive theory of second language acquisition claims that second language learning should be regarded as the acquisition of a complex cognitive _____.
25. The new world in the late _____ century made the Direct Method not only a necessity but also a possibility.

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. One point is given to each pair you match correctly.

41.

A. Psychologists	B. Fields
① Sigmund Freud	a. cognitive psychology
② John B. Watson	b. neo-behaviourism
③ Jean Piaget	c. Gestalt psychology
④ B. F. Skinner	d. classic behaviourism
⑤ Max Wertheimer	e. psychoanalysis

42.

A. Teaching Approaches/Methods	B. Influential Figures
① the Oral Approach	a. S. Krashen
② the Communicative Approach	b. N. Chomsky
③ the Natural Approach	c. H. Palmer
④ the Audiolingual Method	d. D. Hymes
⑤ the Cognitive Approach	e. B. Skinner

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

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

43. What are the principles of the Reform Movement?
44. What are the objectives of the Grammar-Translation Method?
45. How do you understand the concept of "direct" in the Direct Method?
46. What principle became a key feature of the Oral Approach in the 1960s?
47. Name five practice techniques adopted in the Oral Approach.
48. According to Terrell, what are the three principles on which language learning should be based?

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

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.

49. How does the acculturation theory explain the second language acquisition process?
50. In a Natural Approach class, how does the teacher assess students' progress in listening, speaking, reading and writing?