

2024年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

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

一、单项选择题: 本大题共20小题, 每小题1分, 共20分。从每小题列出的4个备选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

1. _____ will be the major factor influencing our choice of language teaching method.
A. Our understanding of language
B. Our social experience
C. Our understanding of language learning
D. Our language learning strategies
2. Traditional linguists believed that the written form of language _____ the spoken form.
A. was superior to
B. was inferior to
C. was older than
D. was more accurate than
3. Bloomfield thought _____ was a later development to represent speech.
A. listening
B. speaking
C. reading
D. writing
4. Linguistic competence refers to the _____ knowledge of the language that a native speaker of that language possesses.
A. extensive
B. intensive
C. internalized
D. grammatical

5. The research results of the cognitive psychology show that experimental subjects are very active in identifying the meaning of stimuli and in expecting the _____ of their responses.
A. consideration
B. consequences
C. conclusion
D. condition
6. The principles of the Reform Movement (1882-1906) involves the following EXCEPT _____.
A. the delay of using target language
B. the primacy of speech
C. the centrality of the connected text as the kernel of the teaching-learning process
D. the absolute priority of an oral methodology in the classroom
7. American structuralism and _____ constituted the theoretical basis of Audiolingual Method.
A. cognitivism
B. behaviorism
C. naturalism
D. socialism
8. _____ is NOT a major trend of the Communicative Language Teaching period.
A. New theories of second language acquisition
B. New methods of language teaching
C. New approaches to language syllabus
D. Exploration of the differences between first and second language learning
9. Generally speaking, the Grammar-Translation Method belonged to the school of _____ which gave priority to the written form.
A. traditional linguistics
B. psycholinguistics
C. modern linguistics
D. cognitive linguistics
10. In a Grammar-Translation classroom, the teacher uses the _____.
A. native language
B. target language
C. foreign language
D. second language
11. _____ is regarded as the father of American structuralism.
A. L. Bloomfield
B. W. Rivers
C. M. A. K. Halliday
D. Harold Palmer
12. In the Oral/Situational Approach, _____ in both pronunciation and grammar is regarded as crucial.
A. fluency
B. clarity
C. skillfulness
D. accuracy

13. In practice, a teaching method that involves more active use of the students' mental power is especially suitable for _____ language learners.
- A. young B. adult
C. old D. intermediate
14. A _____ is considered essential in an audiolingual classroom.
- A. blackboard B. language lab
C. rod D. game
15. _____ seeks a basis in cognitive psychology and in transformation grammar.
- A. The Direct Method B. The Oral Approach
C. The Cognitive Approach D. The Communicative Approach
16. Cognitivism holds that learning a language involves learning to _____ in that language. Meaningful practice rather than drill is the only way this can come about.
- A. think B. speak
C. write D. read
17. _____ takes its principle from the more general counseling learning approach.
- A. Total Physical Response B. The Silent Way
C. Community Language Learning D. The Natural Approach
18. The core of the Natural Approach is language acquisition which is considered a _____ process.
- A. subconscious B. conscious
C. controlled D. subsequent
19. The view of _____ on language learning is that language is best learned through use in social contact.
- A. the Grammar-Translation Method
B. the Direct Method
C. the Audiolingual Method
D. the Communicative Approach
20. Chomsky holds that sentences are not learned by imitation and repetition, but " _____ " from the learner's underlying competence.
- A. generated B. made
C. gained D. acquired

第二部分 非选择题

二、填空题：本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分。请在空白处填入适当的词，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

21. Our views of language will directly or indirectly determine the _____ of our teaching.
22. Traditional study of language was with practical purposes, such as to understand and appreciate _____ works.
23. American linguist Bloomfield maintained that linguists should describe instead of prescribe what people say and should take an _____ approach in analyzing data.
24. Chomsky assumed that children are born with a language acquisition device (LAD), which is made up of a set of general principles called _____ grammar.
25. According to Halliday, "field", "tenor" and "mode" form a conceptual framework for representing the social _____ as the semiotic environment in which people exchange meanings.
26. Early behaviorists tried to characterize learning in terms of stimuli and _____.
27. In late 1960s, the development of _____ technology helps psychologists assume that the brain works in a similar way to process information.
28. According to behaviorism, learning a second language means the formation of a new set of linguistic _____.
29. According to the cognitive theory, language learning should be regarded as the acquisition of a complex cognitive _____.
30. In the Grammar-Translation method, over-emphasis on _____ may lead to students' dependence on the first language.
31. The _____ language should be used in the Direct Method classroom.
32. The Cognitive Approach is based on the belief that language learning is a process which involves active _____ process and not simply the forming habits.
33. Palmer's view about grammar learning is that grammatical content of a language course should be based on the principle of _____: it should proceed from easy to difficult without sharp breaks.
34. The Oral/Situational Approach involves systematic principles of _____ (of content), gradation (of organization) and presentation (of language items in a course).
35. Input hypothesis states that humans acquire language in only one way, by understanding message, or by receiving a _____ input.
36. The Cognitive Approach gives _____ importance to all the four skills.
37. The monitor hypothesis holds that _____ functions as a monitor, only enabling the learner to polish up what has been acquired through communication.

38. In Krashen's view, there are three kinds of affective variables related to a second language acquisition: motivation, self-confidence, and _____.
39. One possible pedagogical risk connected with CLT is the fossilization of learner's _____.
40. The Silent Way is based on the principle that successful learning involves commitment of the self to language acquisition through the use of silent awareness and then _____ trial.

三、配对题：本大题共 2 小题，每小题 5 分，共 10 分。A 组是编号，B 组是选项，根据提示信息，请给各个编号内容找到与之对应的选项，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

41.

A. Applied Linguists	B. Works
①Daniel Jones	a. <i>The Input Hypothesis: Issues and Implications</i>
②Stephen D. Krashen	b. <i>An Introduction to Functional Grammar</i>
③L. Bloomfield	c. <i>How to Teach a Foreign Language</i>
④M. A. K. Halliday	d. <i>Outline of English Phonetics</i>
⑤Otto Jespersen	e. <i>Language</i>

42.

A: Concepts/Areas of Study	B: Definitions
①the Grammar-Translation Method	a. Learners are involved in an active process of making sense, of creating their own understanding of the world of language that surrounds them.
②affective filter	b. It exists when one person in the exchange knows something that the other person doesn't know and he wants to know.
③meaningful learning	c. Its focus on understanding literary texts provides the situation in which reading and writing abilities are well trained.
④information gap	d. It presents the language as an intellectual learning problem.
⑤the Cognitive Approach	e. Learner's emotional state or attitudes are considered as an adjustable device that freely passes or blocks input necessary to acquisition.

四、简答题：本大题共 6 小题，每小题 5 分，共 30 分。用英文简述下列问题，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

43. Why do all children acquire their first language at roughly the same speed?
44. What is the main idea of the Acculturation Theory?
45. Why is the first language forbidden in the Direct Method classroom?
46. What do the three key concepts of the behavior psychology (stimuli, response and reinforcement) respectively refer to in language learning?
47. What might be the disadvantages of over-emphasis on accurate use of language structures?
48. What is communicative competence coined by Hymes?

五、论述题：本大题共 2 小题，每小题 10 分，共 20 分。根据你的教学经验和所学的理论知识，用英文回答下列 2 个问题，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

49. In terms of learners' roles and teachers' roles, how is the Cognitive Approach different from the Audiolingual Method?
50. One characteristic of the Communicative Approach is the use of authentic materials. What is the philosophy behind this? And why?