

2025 年 10 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 directly determine the content of our teaching.
A. Our views of language B. Our views of language learning
C. Our views of language teaching D. Our views of language acquisition
2. Bloomfield maintained that linguists should describe instead of prescribe what people say and should take _____ approach in analyzing data.
A. a conductive B. a deductive
C. an inductive D. a cognitive
3. According to Chomsky, with LAD children can understand or produce sentences they have _____ heard before.
A. ever B. never
C. seldom D. often
4. The principal aim of early foreign language teaching was to help learners to acquire a _____ knowledge of the target languages.
A. listening B. speaking
C. reading D. writing

5. The birth of Chomsky's transformational generative linguistics attacked the theoretical foundation of _____, brought it down from its dominant position.
A. the Grammar-Translation Method B. the Direct Method
C. the Oral Approach D. the Audiolingual Method
6. In a Grammar-Translation classroom, most of the teaching activities serve the purpose of mastering _____.
A. listening skills B. translation skills
C. word formation rules D. grammatical rules
7. _____ was advocated to be done FIRST in the Audiolingual Method.
A. Pronunciation training B. Aural training
C. Speaking D. Reading
8. _____ uses dialogue as the chief means of presenting the language.
A. The Grammar-Translation Method B. The Direct Method
C. The Oral Approach D. The Audiolingual Method
9. Those _____ teaching approaches produced structurally competent students who were often communicatively incompetent.
A. student-centered B. teacher-centered
C. grammar-based D. activity-based
10. Brunner believes that learning is most effectively achieved, when children are encouraged to engage in guided _____.
A. discovery B. discourse
C. direction D. discussion
11. The Direct Method was developed in the late 19th century as a _____ the Grammar Translation Method.
A. development of B. supplement for
C. reaction against D. reaction for
12. The Cognitive Approach holds that students' mistakes are _____ and natural phenomenon.
A. a necessary B. an unnecessary
C. an avoidable D. an unavoidable
13. Procedures of the Oral Approach at any level aim to move from _____ to freer practice of structures and from oral use of sentence patterns to their automatic use in speech, reading and writing.
A. concrete B. concerned
C. conformed D. controlled

14. The Natural Approach pays particular attention to the _____ acquisition of language rules.
A. formal B. informal
C. conscious D. direct
15. _____ is NOT the role of a teacher in the communicative approach.
A. Silent observer B. Manager of classroom activities
C. Co-communicator D. Facilitator of students' learning
16. _____ competence is the ability to get the meaning across in spite of an inadequate overall competence in the target language.
A. Comprehension B. Grammatical
C. Strategic D. Discourse
17. In the approach of Community Language Learning, teachers help students overcome the _____ and turn them into positive energy to further their learning.
A. anxiety B. negative feelings
C. difficulties D. uncertainty
18. _____ mainly concerns these three questions: Who are our language learners? How do individuals learn? What are their personal learning strategies?
A. The grammar-translation period B. The audiolingual era
C. The transformational generative period D. Recent time
19. Functional linguistics is concerned with language as an instrument of social interaction rather than as a _____ that is viewed in isolation.
A. knowledge B. system
C. science D. competence
20. In China, English teaching did NOT enter the _____ education system UNTIL the early 20th century.
A. primary B. secondary
C. higher D. formal
22. Traditional linguistics gave priority to the _____ form of language and took words as their starting point.
23. According to behaviorism, to acquire a language was to form a _____ of verbal behavior.
24. Successful acculturation will bring about successful second language _____.
25. Linguistic performance refers to the actual _____ produced by the native speakers.
26. Early behaviorists tried to characterize learning in terms of _____ (observable events in the world that affect behavior) and responses (observable behavioral acts).
27. Some scholars believe that a careful and detailed comparison between the mother tongue and the target language is done, then all the errors in second language learning process can be predicted and _____.
28. According to the cognitive theory, second language acquisition involves the process of automaticity and _____.
29. In a Direct Method classroom, the _____ language is used exclusively as a means of instruction and communication.
30. The relations between teachers and students, and the relations among the students themselves must have some _____ on the result of learning.
31. In an Oral/Situational Approach classroom, situation can mean the use of concrete _____, pictures, which together with actions and gestures can be used to demonstrate the meanings of new language items.
32. According to behavioral psychology, you can train an animal to do anything if you follow a certain procedure which has three major stages: stimulus, response, and _____.
33. According to the Direct Method, language should be learned through direct association of form and _____.
34. The generative linguists attempt to find the what as well as the _____ in the study of language.
35. The Cognitive Approach believes that learners play a _____ role in foreign language learning.
36. In the Natural Approach classroom, the teacher will not ask the students to speak the target language until they are _____.
37. Activities that are truly communicative have three features: information gap, choice and _____.
38. With regard to syllabus design, the Communicative Approach emphasizes learner's _____.

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 understanding of language learning will directly or indirectly influence our choice of teaching _____.

39. The affective filter hypothesis states that acquirers with a _____ affective filter, seek and receive more input.
40. The teacher plays an active and _____ role in the Total Physical Response Method.

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
①A. S. Hornby	a. <i>How to Teach a Foreign Language</i>
②Otto Jespersen	b. <i>Notional Syllabuses</i>
③Harold Palmer	c. <i>English Pronouncing Dictionary</i>
④Daniel Jones	d. <i>Guide to Patterns and Usage in English</i>
⑤D. A. Wilkins	e. <i>The Scientific Study and Teaching of Language</i>

42.

A: Concepts/Areas of Study	B: Definitions
①the Natural Approach	a. When learners receive new input of the language, they need to modify what they already know about the language to “fit” the new information into their existing knowledge.
②notions of assimilation and accommodation	b. It takes its principle from the more general counseling learning approach.
③rote learning	c. It simulates in the classroom an environment that will be similar to the context in which children acquire their first language.
④discourse competence	d. the learning of material by repeating it over and over again until it is memorized, without paying attention to its meaning.
⑤Community Language Learning	e. the interpretation of individual message elements in terms of their interconnectedness and of how meaning is represented in relationship to the entire text.

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. According to Chomsky, what are the differences between linguistic competence and linguistic performance?
44. Please briefly describe roles of the learner and the teacher in a Cognitive Approach classroom.
45. How does the Audiolingual Method view errors?
46. Why is the Cognitive Approach interpreted as the “modern version of Grammar-Translation Method”?
47. What is the role of comprehension in the Natural Approach?
48. How does Krashen define “acquisition” and “learning”?

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. Please discuss and evaluate students’ roles and teachers’ roles in the Audiolingual Method.
50. Why is it said that the fossilization of learner’s errors is the most obvious risk of CLT(Communicative Language Teaching)?



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