

外语教学法试题

课程代码:00833

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. Multiple Choices: (20%)

Directions: 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. The year 1957 saw the publication of Noam Chomsky's book _____.
A. *Language* B. *Grammar* C. *Syntactic Structures* D. *Psychology*
2. The Audiolingual Method considers language ability made up of _____ skills, and these skills can be taught separately.
A. three B. four C. five D. six
3. Which of the following is NOT the common technique of the Grammar-Translation teaching?
A. Reading. B. Analysis and comparison.
C. Mini-dialogue. D. Deductive teaching of grammar.
4. _____ made "context of situation" a key concept in the technique of the London School of Linguistics.
A. J. R. Firth B. N. Chomsky
C. B. Malinowski D. M. A. K. Halliday
5. English teaching in China didn't enter into the formal educational system until the _____ century.
A. late 19th B. early 20th
C. mid-20th D. late 20th

6. In 1878, M. D. Berlitz established the first Berlitz school and it was one school of _____.
A. the Oral Approach
B. the Direct Method
C. the Audiolingual Method
D. the Cognitive Approach
7. Chomsky held that a native speaker has, somewhere in his brain, a set of _____ which he can use to make sentences with.
A. grammar rules
B. communicative rules
C. language acquisition
D. natural orders
8. Increasing attention was brought to _____ psychology in the 1960s and 1970s.
A. cognitive
B. behavioral
C. humanistic
D. functional
9. In Ausubel's view, new materials must be related to _____ in order to be "meaningful".
A. existing knowledge
B. new knowledge
C. difficult knowledge
D. important knowledge
10. The core of the Natural Approach classroom is a series of acquisition activities, with a focus on meaningful communication rather than _____.
A. language form
B. comprehensible input
C. meaningful output
D. useful discussion
11. The book "Notional Syllabus" by _____ had a significant influence on the development of the Communicative Approach.
A. Wilkins
B. Morrow and Johnson
C. Halliday
D. Widdowson
12. In order to succeed, the Natural Approach requires a _____ where students feel at home with each other and with the teacher and are willing to express themselves freely.
A. comprehensible input
B. interesting environment
C. low-anxiety situation
D. student-centered classroom
13. The Natural Approach sees the language acquirer as a _____ of comprehensible input.
A. learner
B. processor
C. organizer
D. promoter
14. _____ is the term coined by Hymes to contrast with Chomsky's theory of competence.
A. Communicative competence
B. Pragmatic competence
C. Linguistic competence
D. Strategic competence
15. The Audiolingual Method provided such materials for teaching English as all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. *English 900*
B. *Lado English Series*
C. *New World English*
D. *Success With English*
16. What can be introduced as a means of consolidation and evaluation in the Direct Method?
A. Fill-in-the-blank.
B. Dictation.
C. Writing.
D. Reading.
17. Like Curran, Lozanov also recognized the need to involve the _____ in the learning process.
A. mental activity
B. code-learning
C. physical response
D. whole person

18. According to Palmer, the spontaneous capacities of human beings to acquire language naturally were developed through the acquisition of _____.
A. grammar knowledge B. spoken language
C. literature D. literacy
19. Like the Direct Method, the Oral Approach teaches grammar _____.
A. inductively B. deductively
C. explicitly D. implicitly
20. Cognitive psychologists believe that there is constant _____ as learners simplify, unify and gain increasing control over their internal representation.
A. selecting B. remembering
C. restructuring D. classifying

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

II. Filling Blanks: (20%)

Directions: 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. According to the Faculty Psychologists, understanding and memorization of complicated grammatical _____ of languages were regarded as important means of developing mentality.
22. The Total Physical Response Method is a language teaching method which attempts to teach language through _____ activities.
23. The idea of conditioning is based on the theory that you can train an animal to do anything if you follow a certain procedure which has three major stages: stimulus, _____, reinforcement.
24. Although the teaching of all four language skills is advocated by most Direct Methodologists, _____ communication skills are regarded as basic.
25. The Cognitive Approach believes that the _____ is the centre of classroom teaching, and therefore language practice should be the main form of learning.
26. The hallmark of audiolingual teaching is emphasis on presentation of the language in its _____ form first.
27. From the beginning of a class taught according to the Natural Approach, emphasis is on presenting comprehensible input in the _____ language.
28. In a communicative class, the teacher has to possess a very high level of language competence, because he or she is the main source of _____, at least in the beginning stage.
29. One of the basic principles for the Oral Approach is that the target language is the language of the classroom. _____ should be avoided.

30. In the Oral Approach, speech ability was approached through oral practice of _____.
31. There were two famous controversies in ancient Greece. One was between the _____ and the conventionalists on relations between form and meaning.
32. By _____ J. Schumann and R. Anderson meant that individuals of one culture have to go through the process of modification in attitudes, knowledge, and behavior in order to function well in another culture.
33. As a complex cognitive skill, second language acquisition involves the processes of automaticity and _____.
34. In the Communicative Approach, the relationship between the grammatical forms and their communicative functions is not _____ correspondence, which means a single linguistic form can express a number of functions.
35. The classroom procedures in an Oral Approach class usually move from _____ to freer practice of structure.
36. The Natural Approach claims that the transition from pre-production input to a stage in which students begin to speak is simple if opportunities for production are made available gradually within the normal _____ activities.
37. The Faculty Psychologists believed that the mind of human beings had various faculties which could be trained _____.
38. Bruner emphasizes the need to learn how to learn, which he considers to be the key to _____ what is learned from one situation to another.
39. The Silent Way is based on the principle that successful learning involves commitment of the self to language acquisition through the use of silent _____ and then active trial.
40. The learning of a foreign language was viewed by the Direct Methodologists as analogous to the language _____, and the learning processes involved were often interpreted in terms of an associationist psychology.

III. Matching: (10%)

Directions: 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. the main feature/view of the Natural Approach	B. the advantage associated with the feature
① Language is best taught when it is being used to transmit message.	a. The techniques are often borrowed from other methods.
② The Natural Approach claims to be able to incorporate any of the techniques of other methods.	b. It emphasizes comprehensible and meaningful input.
③ People acquire a language from what they hear and understand.	c. It emphasizes the process of language acquisition rather than the product.
④ Students' errors are not corrected unless meaning is affected.	d. It stresses the importance of understanding.
⑤ Class time is devoted primarily to providing input for acquisition.	e. Formal learning of language rules is not emphasized.

42.

A. Linguists	B. Major contributions and arguments
① Halliday	a. relationship between linguistic system and their communicative values in discourse
② Chomsky	b. seven basic functions in his functional account of language use
③ Hymes	c. Language learning centers around negotiation involved in making choices and decisions.
④ Widdowson	d. communicative competence
⑤ Candlin	e. Human being was born with a LAD.

IV. Questions for Brief Answers: (30%)

Directions: This section has six questions. You are to answer them briefly. Five points are given to each question.

43. According to Chomsky, what is language acquisition?
44. What are the classroom procedures used in the Direct Method?
45. What are the objectives of the Grammar-Translation Method?
46. What does situation mean when it is used to present new sentence patterns in the Oral Approach?
47. According to the British linguist, Halliday, social context of language can be analyzed in terms of three factors. What are they?
48. What makes the Silent Way different from the other methods?

V. Questions for Long Answers: (20%)

Directions: 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. What are the trends brought by applied linguistic research since the 1960s?

50. What are the reasons for the fall of the Audiolingual Method?

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