

5. The Direct Method was developed as a reaction against the _____.
- A. Grammar-Translation Method B. Oral Approach
C. Audiolingual Method D. Cognitive Approach
6. The syllabus used in the Direct Method is arranged semantically according to _____.
- A. grammar B. topics C. phonetics D. vocabulary
7. The 1920s saw the emergence of a new psychology school called _____.
- A. Gestalt psychology B. psychoanalysis
C. behaviorism D. cognitive psychology
8. In 1904, Jespersen's book, _____, presented a good summary of the Reform Movement's practical implications for the language teachers.
- A. *How to Teach a Foreign Language*
B. *The Practical Study of Languages*
C. *Language Teaching Must Start Afresh!*
D. *Outline of English Phonetics*
9. Which of the following is the feature of the Oral Approach?
- A. Items of grammar are graded following the principle that simple forms should be taught before complex ones.
B. The rules of grammar should be taught while the students practice the grammar points in context.
C. Grammar should be taught deductively.
D. Reading and writing are introduced before a sufficient lexical and grammatical basis is established.
10. According to H. Palmer, word frequency counts showed that a core of _____ words occurred frequently in daily use and written texts.
- A. 1000 B. 2000 C. 3000 D. 4000
11. The general objective of the Audiolingual Method is to enable the students to use the target language _____.
- A. fluently B. communicatively
C. properly D. accurately
12. Structural linguists hold that _____ are the basis of language and the center of foreign language teaching.
- A. drills B. dialogues
C. sentence patterns D. speeches

13. Which of the following statements is true about J. Piaget?
- A. Piaget saw cognitive development as essentially a process of maturation, within which genetics and experience disconnect.
- B. Piaget referred the schemata theory to the mental framework of future expectation.
- C. Thought or thinking has its origin in actions physically performed and then internalized.
- D. In the early 1960s, the famous French psychologist Piaget established his theory of cognitive development.
14. _____ emphasizes active restructuring of knowledge through experience with the environment.
- A. J. Bruner B. J. Piaget C. A. Ausubel D. G. Kelly
15. The Total Physical Response Method holds that most of the grammatical structures of target language can be learned from the skillful use of the _____ by the teacher.
- A. paralinguage B. question C. body movement D. imperative
16. The Silent Way takes a _____ approach to the organization of the language to be taught.
- A. functional B. structural C. communicative D. lexical
17. _____ takes its principle from the more general counseling-learning approach developed by C. Curran.
- A. The Silent Way B. Suggestopaedia
- C. Community Language Learning D. The Total Physical Response
18. The Oral Approach was the accepted British approach to English language teaching by the _____.
- A. 1930's B. 1940's C. 1950's D. 1960's
19. In terms of language theory, there existed _____ difference between the Oral Approach and the Audiolingualism.
- A. absolutely no B. little C. much D. very much
20. The Cognitive Approach developed as an alternative, in response to the criticisms leveled against _____.
- A. audiolingualism B. mentalism
- C. the Communicative Approach D. the Direct Method

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: (1%×20 = 20%)

In this section, there are 20 statements with 20 blanks. You are to fill each blank with ONE appropriate word on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each blank.

21. In the fifth century B.C. the _____ argued that the forms of words reflected directly the nature of objects.
22. Linguistic competence refers to the _____ knowledge of the language that a native speaker of that language possesses.
23. In the Grammar-Translation Method classroom, the teacher seldom uses the _____ language as the main medium of instruction.
24. Viewed from the nature and purpose of education, the Grammar-Translation Method was an expression of classical _____.
25. At the end of the 1960s, _____ began to descend from its dominant position, which was to be taken by a new approach called cognitive psychology.
26. In the Direct Method, the general goal of a language programme is to teach _____ skills.
27. According to Comenius, the best method is not to make the learner learn the rules themselves, but to provide direct practice in speaking and listening through _____ and repetition.
28. In presenting the language structure, the Oral Approach emphasizes the function of _____ which can help learners to apply what they have learned into real-life practice.
29. The Situational Language Teaching's attempts to establish theoretical principles to develop a methodological framework for teaching English as a foreign language mark the beginning of the discipline of _____ linguistics.
30. Politzer summarized Skinner's view in his famous quotation "language is _____."
31. According to the behaviorist, once the habit is established, the subject will continue to respond correctly to the stimulus, even if the _____ is not present.
32. Transformational-generative linguistic theory points out that apparent similarity of surface forms of a language in different utterances may cover up important differences in _____.
33. It is this "_____ " — knowledge of grammar rules — which allows a native speaker to make sentences in his language, although he might not know all the rules of a grammar.
34. Though they claim language is a vehicle for communicating meaning, Terrell and Krashen view language learning as mastery of _____ by stages.

35. From the beginning of a class taught according to the Natural Approach, emphasis is on presenting _____ input in the target language.
36. By the late 1960s, some theoretical linguists had become conscious of the fact that in linguistic research meaning and _____ were neglected.
37. The functionalists considered the purpose language serves in normal interaction to be basic to the determination of _____ functions.
38. Van Ek and Alexander list some 70 different language functions, around which _____ are organized.
39. The Total Physical Response Method emphasizes the use of physical action to teach a foreign language at an _____ level.
40. In the Silent Way class, language is taught through artificial situations, usually represented by _____.

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. Your answers should be written on the ANSWER SHEET.

41.

A: Methods	B: Main Features
① the Situational Language Teaching	a. The students should be exposed to real language use in the classroom.
② the Audiolingual Method	b. Most of the classroom time is spent on activities which foster acquisition.
③ the Cognitive Approach	c. It concentrates on the learner's processes of knowing rather than on mechanistic procedures imposed upon him by the teacher.
④ the Natural Approach	d. The learners are required simply to listen and repeat the teacher's remarks and to respond to the teacher's questions and instructions at the initial stages of learning.
⑤ the Communicative Approach	e. It uses dialogues to present the language.

42.

A: Hypotheses	B: Main Ideas
① the acquisition-learning hypothesis	a. The steps of rule acquisition are the same whether you learn a language in the classroom or in a natural setting.
② the monitor hypothesis	b. Comprehensible input may not be utilized by second language acquirers if there is a “mental block” that prevents them from fully profiting from it.
③ the natural order hypothesis	c. The knowledge of grammar rules is thought to play a minor role in the second language learning process.
④ the input hypothesis	d. Humans acquire language in only one way by understanding messages based on the context in which they are used.
⑤ the affective filter hypothesis	e. Acquisition takes place in a natural communication setting while learning in classroom settings.

IV. Questions for Brief Answers in English: (5%×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.

43. What are the four aspects emphasized by the grammatical rules in the Grammar-Translation Method?
44. What are the guidelines for classroom practice with the application of the Natural Approach?
45. What are the procedures employed in the Direct Method?
46. What are the five distinctive characteristics formed in the Audiolingual Method?
47. What are advance organizers according to Ausubel?
48. What are the objectives of the Oral Approach?

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. Your answers should be written on the ANSWER SHEET.

49. What implications for foreign language teaching do you see in Chomsky’s work?
50. What are the four dimensions of communicative competence according to Canale and Swain (1980)?