

绝密★启用前

2021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. In the spring of 1907, _____ began to offer lectures on the phonetics of French at the University of London.
A. Henry Sweet
B. Daniel Jones
C. Harold Palmer
D. Michael West
2. The best known reformer in the _____ century is the Frenchman F. Gouin who developed an approach to teaching a foreign language on the basis of his observations of child first language learning.
A. mid-17th
B. mid-18th
C. mid-19th
D. early 20th
3. The Natural Approach believes that teaching should emphasize _____ rather than form.
A. vocabulary
B. function
C. context
D. meaning
4. Which of the following is allowed to be used in a Direct Method class?
A. Drills.
B. Mother tongue.
C. Memorization.
D. Dictation.

5. In a Grammar-Translation classroom, _____ different types of questions are designed for students to answer to check the understanding of the reading passages.
A. two
B. three
C. four
D. five
6. _____ influenced the way languages were taught in the US throughout in 1950s.
A. The Aural-Oral Approach
B. The Grammar-Translation Method
C. The Direct Method
D. The Oral Approach
7. According to structural linguistics, learning a language is learning the rules by which these elements are combined _____ to phrase to sentence.
A. from morpheme to word to phoneme
B. from phoneme to morpheme to word
C. from word to morpheme to phoneme
D. from phoneme to word to morpheme
8. Which of the following is the principle of the Audiolingual Method?
A. Language is writing, not speech.
B. Languages are not different.
C. Language is a set of habits.
D. Language is a set of rules.
9. One feature of the Audiolingual Method is the use of _____ as the chief means of presenting the language.
A. proses
B. dialogues
C. poems
D. narrations
10. Which of the following is **NOT** true with the Cognitive Approach?
A. Teachers find it difficult to select and prepare meaningful presentations.
B. Students who are slow to comprehend do not work successfully with the method.
C. There are complete and systematic practical activities and procedures for classroom use.
D. Learning depends a lot on analysis and understanding.
11. Two of the most important and influential figures of the Oral Approach were _____ and A. S. Hornby.
A. Palmer
B. Wilkins
C. Curran
D. Berlitz
12. The theory of language underlying the Oral Approach can be characterized as a type of _____ "structuralism".
A. American
B. British
C. French
D. German
13. According to _____, it is important to take account of the learner as an individual actively involved in constructing meaning.
A. Piaget
B. Chomsky
C. Halliday
D. Hornby

14. Which technique should be completely avoided in the Direct Method?
- Question and answer exercises.
 - Writing.
 - Conversation practice.
 - Translation.
15. Of the following exercises in a Natural Approach class, _____ do NOT belong to learning exercises.
- written grammar drills
 - chain drills
 - audiolingual drills
 - communicative grammar drills
16. Which of the following is the principle Terrell (1982) stressed in language learning?
- The classroom should be devoted primarily to activities which foster acquisition.
 - The teacher should correct students' speech errors directly.
 - The students should not be allowed to respond in the native language.
 - Learning is facilitated by accompanying physical objects.
17. Which of the following is the similarity shared by the three teaching methods: the Silent way, Community Language Learning, and Suggestopaedia?
- They all endeavor to involve the whole person of the students.
 - All view the learning of a second language the same as the learning of the first.
 - All three are deductive in the initial stage of language learning.
 - There should be correction of learner's errors.
18. Of the following principles, _____ is NOT the one of the Reform Movement.
- the primacy of speech
 - the centrality of the connected text as the kernel of the teaching-learning process
 - the minimizing of learner's stress
 - the absolute priority of an oral methodology in the classroom
19. M. A. K. Halliday made it clear that linguistic events should be accounted for at three primary levels: _____, form, and context.
- action
 - substance
 - meaning
 - function
20. Which of the following is a content activity according to the Natural Approach?
- Open dialogues.
 - Reference ranking.
 - Individual reports.
 - Supplying personal information.

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 on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each blank.

- One approach to the study of linguistic universals is taken by Chomsky, who is making a detailed study of a particular language in order to reveal the _____ of language.
- The theory of learning underlying Grammar-Translation Method was _____ Psychology.
- According to the Grammar-Translation Method, _____ translation should be followed by free translation.
- The term "_____ competence" was first used by Hymes in deliberate contrast to Chomsky's "linguistic competence".
- In the Grammar-Translation Method, the deductive teaching of grammar always starts with _____, followed by examples.
- One of the main features in the Audiolingual Method is discouraging the use of the _____ tongue in the classroom.
- David Nunan (1991) characterized the Communicative Approach an enhancement of the learner's own _____ contributing elements to classroom learning.
- The combination of _____ linguistic theory, aural-oral procedures, and behaviorist psychology led to the Audiolingual Method.
- The Army Specialized Training Programmes used "_____ method" to attain students conversational proficiency in a variety of foreign languages.
- Pragmatics is particularly interested in the relationships between sentences and the _____ and situations in which they are used.
- Palmer insisted that there was a basic difference between the spontaneous capacities of human beings to _____ language naturally and unconsciously and the trained or "studial" capacities of the classroom learner.
- It was from the 1960s that the term "_____ " was used increasingly in referring to the Oral Approach.
- In individual imitation, the teacher asks several individual students to repeat the _____ she has given in order to check their pronunciation.
- The Oral Approach is not concerned necessarily with _____ or with rules for use in real discourse.
- In the Oral Approach, the situations are merely the vehicle through which the _____ syllabus is conveyed.

36. In psychology, while people in the 1940s and 1950s were predominantly committed to a _____ mode of thinking, the 1960s and 1970s brought increasing attention to cognitive psychology.
37. Chomsky held that a native speaker has, somewhere in his brain, a set of grammar _____ which he can use to make sentences with.
38. Chomsky claimed that every normal human being was born with Language _____ Device.
39. According to Piaget, _____ is the process by which we modify what we already know to take into account new information.
40. _____ drills are major classroom activities in the Total Physical Response.

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 on the ANSWER SHEET. One point is given to each pair you match correctly.

41.

A. Linguists or Psychologists	B. Contributions
① Bloomfield	a. being the first psychologist that made a careful study of unconscious mind
② Chomsky	b. making the London School of Linguistics one of the most competitive linguistic theories in the world
③ Halliday	c. being regarded as the father of American structuralism
④ Freud	d. being regarded as the leader of behaviorism
⑤ Skinner	e. ushering in a new school: the transformational generative linguistics

42.

A. Methods	B. Rationales
① Natural Approach	a. Comprehension abilities precede productive skills.
② Community Language Learning	b. It views communication as the primary function of language.
③ Silent Way	c. Learning can be greatly enhanced by helping learners overcome the barriers to learning.
④ Total Physical Response	d. A way to deal with the fears of students is for teachers to become "language counselors".
⑤ Suggestopaedia	e. Learners should be encouraged to produce as much language as possible.

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 you answer correctly.

43. How does the teacher respond to students' errors in an Oral Approach class?
44. What impact did the Notional-Functional Syllabus have on the development of Communicative Language Teaching?
45. Why did Rivers claim that there is nothing new in the Cognitive Approach?
46. What techniques does a Grammar-Translation teacher usually use to help realize the course objectives?
47. What roles does the Natural Approach teacher have?
48. According to Curran, what are six elements necessary for non-defensive learning?

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. Your answers should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. Ten points are given to each question you answer correctly.

49. Discuss the main features of the Direct Method.
50. How do you understand the four principles of cognitivism formulated by Diller?