

6. In 1941, the first English Language Institute in the U.S. was established to specialize in the training of teachers of English as a/an _____ language.
 A. native B. foreign C. rural D. urban
7. In the 1970s, Krashen's distinction between language acquisition and language learning and his _____ aroused widespread interest.
 A. cognitive theory B. monitor model theory
 C. schema theory D. whole-person learning theory
8. Halliday thinks that the process of first language acquisition is the process of learning how to _____ in that language.
 A. imitate B. communicate C. mime D. think
9. In 500 B. C. the Greeks began to seriously study language in the realm of _____.
 A. philosophy B. psychology C. sociology D. linguistics
10. *English 900* and *Success with English* are typical examples of textbooks which provide materials for teaching and learning with the _____.
 A. Cognitive Approach B. Grammar-Translation Method
 C. Natural Approach D. Audiolingual Method
11. Hymes stresses the importance of _____ in deciding appropriate patterns of both linguistic and extralinguistic behavior.
 A. context B. meaning C. structure D. lexis
12. Krashen's input hypothesis relates to _____.
 A. learning B. context C. comprehension D. acquisition
13. In the Natural Approach, the only significance of _____ is to help decide how words are used to convey meaning.
 A. vocabulary B. speaking C. grammar D. writing
14. Which of the following is NOT a distinct feature of the Direct Method?
 A. Theoretically well-graded. B. Tolerable amount of L1.
 C. Intellectually ordered. D. Practically workable.
15. According to Gouin, _____ expression is intimately linked with thought about real events.
 A. linguistic B. verbal C. facial D. natural
16. The affective filter hypothesis holds that students with _____ seek and receive more input.
 A. a high motivation, self-confidence and high anxiety
 B. a high motivation, self-confidence and low anxiety
 C. a low motivation, self-confidence and high anxiety
 D. a high motivation, low self-confidence and low anxiety
17. Lessons in the Silent Way follow a sequence based on _____ complexity, and new words and language structures are broken down into elements, with one element presented at a time.
 A. lexical B. grammatical C. functional D. situational
18. According to Canale and Swain, an understanding of the social context in which communication takes place refers to _____ competence.
 A. discourse B. strategic C. communicative D. sociolinguistic

19. *Natural Syllabus*, written by _____, has a significant impact on the development of the Communicative Language Teaching.
- A. Van Ek
B. Richards
C. Yalden
D. Wilkins
20. The Grammar-Translation Method provides students with good _____ exercises that help develop their minds so as to gain a better understanding of the first language.
- A. mental
B. psychological
C. physical
D. biological

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 Krashen, _____ refers to the conscious study and knowledge of grammatical rules.
22. The course *Foreign Language Teaching Methodology* aims at _____ the nature and laws of foreign language teaching.
23. In the Grammar-Translation Method, the teaching materials are arranged according to _____ system.
24. According to the theory of behaviorism, learning a second language means to form a new set of _____ habits.
25. In a class adopting the Natural Approach, the _____ is the primary source and generator of comprehensible input in the target language.
26. The teacher in a Grammar-Translation classroom uses the _____ language of the students as the main medium of instruction.

27. F. Gouin's linguistic and psychological theories based on his observations of children's use of language were directly applied to the practice of the _____ Method.
28. In the Direct Method, the most frequently used techniques of consolidating what has been presented and practiced are _____, purposeful tasks and graded composition.
29. The core of Krashen's second language acquisition theory is the _____ model.
30. The Oral Approach strongly advocates the exclusive use of the target language in the classroom; therefore, _____ should be avoided.
31. Audiolingualism tries to explain how a stimulus (an _____ event) caused a response (a change in the behavior of an individual) without using any mental behavior.
32. Chomsky maintained that language is not a form of _____, but an intricate rule-based system; therefore, a large part of language acquisition is the learning of this system.
33. Piaget considers that conceptual growth occurs because the child, while actively attempting to adapt to the environment, organizes actions into schemata through the processes of assimilation and _____.
34. Bloomfield and Fries were known as the representatives of the _____ linguistics.
35. Researchers in favor of the Communicative Approach hold that language is used for communication and is more concerned with _____ than with structure.
36. One of the _____ followed by Harold Palmer and his fellow linguists in selecting English words for their teaching is that the words must be most frequently used by native English speakers.
37. Wilkins showed that a single linguistic form can express a number of _____.
38. According to Curran, the six elements necessary for non-defensive learning are security, _____, aggression, retention, reflection, and discrimination.
39. The emphasis on WHAT and HOW continued during the transformational generative period, when the _____ code-learning approach was much discussed.
40. Halliday's _____ account of language use is one of the communicative views of language.

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. Types of the activities	B. Examples
① affective-humanistic activity	a. charts, graphics...
② problem-solving activity	b. presentations, slide shows...
③ games	c. written grammar drills...
④ content activity	d. interviews, open-dialogues...
⑤ learning exercises	e. contests, discussions...

42.

A. Technique in the Direct Method	B. Purpose
① graded composition	a. to ensure that the students have the correct pronunciation and grammar
② dictation	b. to have the newly-introduced language items fully understood by the students
③ listening comprehension tasks	c. to establish a favorable classroom climate
④ error correction	d. to reinforce and test what the learner has learned
⑤ question and answer exercises	e. to consolidate and evaluate what the learner has learned

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. What are the procedures followed in a cognitive classroom?

44. What are the four main issues that Krashen's input hypothesis involves?

45. What are the four matters the Grammar-Translation Method emphasized in the study of a foreign language?

46. What are the two major phases in a Suggestopaedia classroom? And what is the purpose of the second major phase?

47. According to Chomsky's LAD theory, how is a child to acquire his or her mother tongue?

48. What are the four types of training activities the short-range objectives of an audiolingual program include?

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. Comment on the advantages of the Communicative Approach.

50. If you were a practitioner of the Oral Approach, what techniques would you likely employ in your classroom?