

全国 2018 年 10 月高等教育自学考试  
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: (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. The \_\_\_\_\_ saw the emergence of a new psychological school called Gestalt psychology.  
A. 1920s                      B. 1930s                      C. 1940s                      D. 1950s
2. According to \_\_\_\_\_, the conscious mind is only a very small part of the whole mind while the rest remains unconscious.  
A. Chomsky                      B. Skinner                      C. Freud                      D. Watson
3. \_\_\_\_\_ tried out the Oral Method in his teaching and did his research on the English vocabulary in his spare time.  
A. Daniel Jones                      B. Harold Palmer  
C. Michael West                      D. C. E. Eckersley
4. In the Grammar-Translation Method, the teaching materials are arranged according to a \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
A. language                      B. content                      C. logic                      D. grammar

5. In the 19th century, the strategy in language teaching usually adopted by foreign language teachers was the \_\_\_\_\_ of grammar rules with translation.
- A. introduction  
B. interpretation  
C. comprehension  
D. combination
6. Of the nine fundamental principles of good language teaching and learning proposed by Palmer, \_\_\_\_\_ was the first and most important.
- A. vocabulary buildup  
B. phonetic practice  
C. habit formation  
D. grammar acquisition
7. The best-known reformer in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century is \_\_\_\_\_ who developed an approach to teaching a foreign language on the basis of his observation of child first language learning.
- A. H. Paul  
B. W. M. Wundt  
C. J. A. Comenius  
D. F. Gouin
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ideas on education justified the views on language teaching with the Direct Method.
- A. Hermann Paul's  
B. J. A. Comenius'  
C. F. Gouin's  
D. W.M. Wundt's
9. The Oral Approach originated with the work of \_\_\_\_\_ linguists in the 1920s and 1930s.
- A. American  
B. British  
C. German  
D. French
10. Two of the most important and influential figures of the Oral Approach were Harold Palmer and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A. S. Hornby  
B. D. Jones  
C. H. Sweet  
D. M. West
11. Which of the following statements is **NOT** characteristic of the Audiolingual Method?
- A. It is also named the aural-oral method.  
B. It is also named the mim-mem method.  
C. Mother tongue is encouraged in the Audiolingual Method classroom.  
D. It emphasizes the teaching of speaking and listening before reading and writing.
12. One of the disadvantages of the Audiolingual Approach is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the theory of transformational grammar was out of date  
B. language in the drills is not close to real life  
C. aiming at meaningful learning, teachers find it difficult to select and prepare meaningful presentations  
D. there is nothing novel about the procedures and techniques within the framework of the method

13. According to the Cognitive Approach, languages are \_\_\_\_\_.
- distinct sets of arbitrary vocal symbols
  - systems of habits acquired through conditioning
  - forms of behavior
  - intricate rule-based systems
14. One of the criticisms against the Cognitive Approach is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- speech is ignored
  - language in the drills is not close to real life
  - it overemphasizes grammar and translation
  - there is nothing new in the Cognitive Approach
15. According to Stephen Krashen, the formula  $i + 1$  mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- input contains structures slightly below the learner's present level
  - output contains structures slightly above the learner's present level
  - input contains structures slightly above the learner's present level
  - output contains structures slightly below the learner's present level
16. Stephen Krashen identified three kinds of affective variables related to second language acquisition **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- motivation
  - self-confidence
  - anxiety
  - attitudes
17. D. A. Wilkins was instrumental in setting out the fundamental consideration for a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to syllabus design based on communicative criteria.
- functional-notional
  - structural
  - cognitive
  - task-based
18. \_\_\_\_\_ described seven basic functions that language performs for children learning first language.
- Candlin
  - Yalden
  - Halliday
  - Widdowson
19. Which of the following is characteristic of the communicative view of language?
- The field of discourse
  - The tenor of discourse
  - The mode of discourse
  - The function of discourse
20. In the Oral Approach, the teacher does **NOT** perform the role of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- model
  - manipulator
  - monitor
  - organizer

## 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. One point is given to each blank.**

21. Chomsky holds that linguists should study the linguistic\_\_\_\_\_, not the performance, of the native speaker.
22. M. A. K. Halliday made quite clear his point of view that linguistic events should be accounted for at three primary levels: substance,\_\_\_\_\_, and context.
23. In the Grammar-Translation Method, the teacher uses the\_\_\_\_\_ language of the students as the main medium of instruction.
24. The principal practice in a Grammar-Translation Method classroom is translation from and into the\_\_\_\_\_ language.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is by no means taken for granted by most practitioners of the Direct Method.
26. Viewed from the nature and purpose of education, the Grammar-Translation Method was an expression of classical\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Traditional linguists, in their study of language, gave priority to the written form and took \_\_\_\_\_ as their starting points.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is an exercise frequently used in the Direct Method, which is employed as a means to reinforce and test what the students have learned.
29. Rather than teaching grammar deductively, in the Direct Method, teachers encourage learners to\_\_\_\_\_ rules of grammar through active use of the target language in the classroom.
30. The syllabus used in the Direct Method is arranged semantically according to \_\_\_\_\_ or topics.
31. The theory of language underlying Audiolingualism was known as \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics with Bloomfield and Fries as its representatives.
32. In the Audiolingualism, there is little or no grammatical explanation. Grammar is taught by inductive analogy rather than \_\_\_\_\_ explanation.
33. According to the Cognitive Approach, rule learning, meaningful practice and \_\_\_\_\_ are the focus of classroom teaching.

34. The Natural Approach believes that comprehension abilities precede \_\_\_\_\_ skills in learning a language.
35. The Communicative Approach is an approach to foreign or second language teaching which emphasizes that the goal of language learning is \_\_\_\_\_ competence.
36. The Communicative Approach has a theory of language rooted in the \_\_\_\_\_ school.
37. The Total Physical Response method emphasizes comprehension and the use of \_\_\_\_\_ actions to teach a foreign language at an introductory level.
38. The general objectives of the Total Physical Response method are to teach \_\_\_\_\_ proficiency at a beginning level.
39. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ Method, learning is facilitated by accompanying physical objects.
40. C. A. Curran believed that a way to deal with the fears of students is for a teacher to become a “language \_\_\_\_\_”.

**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.**

41.

<b>A. Teaching Methods</b>	<b>B. Techniques Used in the Methods</b>
① <i>The Grammar-Translation Method</i>	a. Role play
② <i>The Direct Method</i>	b. Dialogues and drills
③ <i>The Oral Approach</i>	c. Direct association
④ <i>The Audiolingual Method</i>	d. Reading
⑤ <i>The Communicative Approach</i>	e. Guided repetition

42.

<b>A. Objectives</b>	<b>B. Approaches</b>
① To give beginning level students oral and aural facility in basic elements of the target language	a. The communicative Approach
② To achieve whole person learning	b. Total Physical Response
③ To help students overcome the barriers to learning	c. Suggestopaedia
④ To develop communicative competence	d. Community Language Learning
⑤ To teach oral proficiency at a beginning level	e. The Silent Way

**IV. Questions for Brief Answers in English: (5%×6 = 30%)**

**In this section there are questions which you are required to answer briefly. Five points are given to each question.**

43. What are five hypotheses of the monitor theory?
44. What are three phases of classroom procedures in the Direct Method?
45. What are the five practice techniques adopted in the Oral Approach?
46. What are the five types of drills used in the Audiolingual Method?
47. What is the mode of discourse? Clarify it with an example.
48. For the Cognitive Approach, what belief is it based on? And what does it lay emphasis on?

**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.**

49. What are advantages of the Direct Method?
50. Why is the Communicative Approach so attractive to many applied linguists and classroom teachers?