

全国 2019 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 or statements with blanks, 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. American structuralism was very popular and influential in the \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the world.  
A. 1920s and 1930s  
B. 1930s and 1940s  
C. 1940s and 1950s  
D. 1950s and 1960s
2. \_\_\_\_\_, a linguist in America, is regarded as the father of American structuralism.  
A. Franz Boas  
B. Edward Sapir  
C. Leonard Bloomfield  
D. Noam Chomsky
3. The Cognitive Approach gives importance to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the learner's active part in the process of using and learning a language  
B. the subconscious acquisition of language as a meaningful system  
C. the forming of habit  
D. the mechanical memory

4. What advantage does the Cognitive Approach have?
  - A. Teachers find it easy to select and prepare meaningful presentations.
  - B. Students who are slow to comprehend work successfully with the method.
  - C. There are systematic practical activities and procedures for classroom use.
  - D. It gives students opportunities to develop functional performance skills.
5. In comparison to structuralism, the generative linguist is more interested in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. observing languages
  - B. describing languages
  - C. collecting languages
  - D. explaining languages
6. According to Chomsky, language is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a form of behavior
  - B. an intricate rule-based system
  - C. a set of arbitrary vocal symbols
  - D. a system of habits
7. The Oral Approach refers to an approach to language teaching developed by \_\_\_\_\_ applied linguists from the 1930s to the 1960s.
  - A. French
  - B. German
  - C. American
  - D. British
8. The Oral Approach is a \_\_\_\_\_-based method in which principles of grammatical and lexical gradation are used and new teaching points presented and practiced through meaningful \_\_\_\_\_-based activities.
  - A. grammar; situation
  - B. situation; grammar
  - C. content; context
  - D. context; content
9. The Audiolingual Method is in origin mainly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Dutch
  - B. English
  - C. American
  - D. French
10. According to the Audiolingual Method, foreign language learning results from practice and practice could lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. automatization
  - B. presentation
  - C. perfection
  - D. organization
11. The situational Language Teaching believes in a theory of learning that is based on a type of \_\_\_\_\_ habit-formation theory.
  - A. structuralist
  - B. generative
  - C. behaviorist
  - D. cognitive
12. Which of the following does **NOT** belong to content activities in the Natural Approach?
  - A. Pair work.
  - B. Films.
  - C. Native speaker visitors.
  - D. Presentations.
13. Terrel suggested a developmental progression, from receptive to productive skill, using Asher's technique of \_\_\_\_\_ and other activities in the classroom.
  - A. Total Physical Response
  - B. error correction
  - C. comprehensive input
  - D. Suggestopaedia
14. Candlin believes that communicative language learning is a highly socialized activity where learners are engaged in a/an \_\_\_\_\_ process.
  - A. social
  - B. acceptable
  - C. advisable
  - D. negotiative

15. Bronislaw Malinowski, \_\_\_\_\_, and John Firth stressed that language needs to be studied in the broader socio-cultural context of its use.  
 A. a psycholinguist  
 B. an anthropologist  
 C. a sociolinguist  
 D. an archaeologist
16. In the Communicative Language Teaching, the learner's role is that of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ between the self, the learning process, and the subject of learning.  
 A. advisor  
 B. co-communicator  
 C. negotiator  
 D. manager
17. The Communicative Approach advocates the \_\_\_\_\_ of the four language skills: reading, writing, listening, and speaking.  
 A. integration  
 B. isolation  
 C. proficiency  
 D. appropriateness
18. One of the methodological principles for textbook writing is that materials should be presented in a \_\_\_\_\_ system so that what is learned can be reviewed, consolidated and expanded.  
 A. spiral  
 B. parallel  
 C. linear  
 D. structural
19. In China, English teaching didn't enter into the formal educational system until the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
 A. early 20<sup>th</sup>  
 B. late 20<sup>th</sup>  
 C. early 21<sup>st</sup>  
 D. late 19<sup>th</sup>
20. In a Silent Way class, before learners are expected to give an answer or create new utterances, teachers should \_\_\_\_\_ what should be learned.  
 A. model  
 B. review  
 C. test  
 D. drill

## 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 you fill correctly.**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of language and provides theories and means for the division of the language teaching task into smaller units.
22. The Language Acquisition Device is made up of a set of general principles called universal \_\_\_\_\_.
23. According to Piaget, thought or thinking has its origin in \_\_\_\_\_ physically performed and then internalized.
24. At the heart of Ausubel's ideas are the concepts of "*meaningful verbal learning and \_\_\_\_\_ organizers*".
25. The Direct Method aims at developing the students' ability to communicate in the \_\_\_\_\_ language and students are encouraged to learn to think in it.

26. The Oral Approach teaches grammar \_\_\_\_\_, that is, students are not taught grammatical rules directly but are left to discover or induce rules from their experiences of using the language.
27. According to the Oral Approach, new language points are introduced and practiced \_\_\_\_\_, i.e. words should be presented in sentences, and sentences should be practiced in meaningful contexts and not be taught as isolated, disconnected elements.
28. The structural linguists hold that since the native language and the target language are different from each other, there is usually no \_\_\_\_\_ between the two.
29. According to Moulton (1961), language is \_\_\_\_\_, not writing.
30. Terrell and Krashen emphasize the importance of vocabulary, suggesting that a language is essentially its \_\_\_\_\_.
31. The attitude of the Natural Approach towards students' errors is \_\_\_\_\_.
32. According to the Natural Approach, language acquirer is challenged by input that is slightly beyond his current level of competence and is able to assign meaning to this input through active use of \_\_\_\_\_ and extra-linguistic information.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of language in use had been particularly stressed by the functionalists, who considered the purposes language serves in normal interaction to be basic to the determination of syntactic functions.
34. D. A. Wilkins set out the fundamental considerations for a “\_\_\_\_\_” approach to syllabus design based on communicative criteria.
35. General notions are abstract \_\_\_\_\_, and they are domains in which we use language to express thought and feeling.
36. The Communicative Approach attempts to follow the natural \_\_\_\_\_ process in the classroom.
37. When using textbooks such as JEFC and SEFC, the method used is a combination of \_\_\_\_\_ and traditionalism.
38. New foreign language teaching approaches such as Community Language Learning and Total Physical Response suggest that focus of teaching methods has been shifting from language teaching to language \_\_\_\_\_.
39. According to Suggestopaedia, if students are relaxed and confident, they will not need to try hard to learn the language. Therefore, a lot of attention is given to students' \_\_\_\_\_.
40. The Community Language Learning advocates a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to language learning.

**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. Events	B. Time
① The Grammar-Translation Method became the principal method of teaching modern languages in schools.	a. In the 18th century.
② Grammar analysis and translation began to be the basic procedures in foreign language teaching.	b. In the mid-19th century.
③ The Grammar-Translation Method originated.	c. From the 18th century.
④ Students were taught using the same basic procedures that were used for teaching Latin.	d. Only in the late 18th century.
⑤ The regular combination of grammar rules with translation into the target language became popular as the principal practice technique.	e. From the 16th century.

42.

A. Activities in the Oral Approach	B. Definitions
① Choral imitation.	a. The teacher, using mime, prompt words, gestures, etc., gets students to ask questions, make statements, or give new examples of the pattern.
② Building up to a new model.	b. The teacher, using cues, gets individual students to substitute words into the patterns.
③ Elicitation.	c. The teacher gets one student to ask a question and another to answer until most students in the class have practiced asking and answering the new question form.
④ Question-answer drilling.	d. Students all together or in large groups repeat what the teacher has said.
⑤ Substitution drilling.	e. The teacher gets students to ask and answer questions using patterns they already know in order to bring about the information necessary to introduce the new model.

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

**In this section there are six questions which you are required to answer briefly on the ANSWER SHEET. Five points are given to each question you answer correctly.**

43. What is the focus of classroom teaching in the Cognitive Approach?
44. What are the three types of written work in the Grammar-Translation techniques?
45. What are the most frequently used techniques of consolidation in the Direct Method?
46. What does *situation* mean in the Situational Language Teaching?
47. What are three crucial elements in learning according to the behaviorist psychology?
48. What are the four types of acquisition activities in a Natural Approach class?

**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 on the ANSWER SHEET. Ten points are given to each question you answer correctly.**

49. What are the unsatisfactory aspects in the Direct Method?
50. How did Hymes (1972) contrast a communicative view of language with Chomsky's (1965) theory of competence?