

2022 年 10 月高等教育自学考试
外语教学法试题
课程代码:00833

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 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。

选择题部分

注意事项:

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 _____ argued that the forms of words reflected directly the nature of objects.
A. analogists B. anomalists C. naturalists D. conventionalists
2. Which of the following factor will create good language learning environment, according to Schumann?
A. There is social inequality between first language and target language groups.
B. First language group's culture is incongruent with target language group.
C. Both first language and target language groups have negative attitudes toward each other.
D. Both first language and target language groups expect first language group to share facilities.
3. The Audiolingual Method took American _____ as its theoretical basis.
A. structuralism and behaviourism B. structuralism and cognitivism
C. formalism and behaviourism D. formalism and cognitivism
4. The discourse theory claims that the natural order of second language acquisition is the result of the learner's learning to make discourse _____.
A. corrections B. interactions C. production D. comprehension

5. Which of the following characterizes the Grammar-Translation Method?
 - A. Teachers use the target language as the main medium of instruction.
 - B. Sentence is the basic unit of language teaching and learning.
 - C. Teachers emphasize fluency rather than accuracy.
 - D. Grammar is taught inductively.
6. An ultimate purpose of learning a foreign language in a Grammar-Translation classroom is to enable the learners to _____.
 - A. read and translate its literature
 - B. memorize the grammatical rules
 - C. understand the morphology and syntax
 - D. analyze grammar
7. Which of the following is true of the Direct Method?
 - A. Only the target language should be used in class.
 - B. Meanings should not be communicated directly by associating speech forms with actions or objects.
 - C. Reading and writing should be taught only before speaking.
 - D. Language learning does not follow the natural process.
8. The theory of language underlying _____ can be characterized as a type of British “structuralism”.

A. the Cognitive Approach	B. the Oral Approach
C. the Direct Method	D. the Natural Approach
9. _____ considers language ability made up of four skills and these skills can be taught separately.

A. The Communicative Approach	B. The Audiolingual Method
C. The Cognitive Approach	D. The Natural Approach
10. The emergence of the Audiolingual Method resulted from the increased attention given to foreign language teaching in the U.S. towards the end of the _____.

A. 1940s	B. 1950s	C. 1960s	D. 1970s
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11. Which of the following books is **NOT** compiled under the principles of the Audiolingual Method?

A. <i>Lado English Series</i>	B. <i>English 900</i>
C. <i>Success With English</i>	D. <i>Essential English for Foreign Students</i>
12. _____ uses dialogues as the main form of language presentation and drills as the main training techniques.

A. The Communicative Approach	B. The Audiolingual Method
C. The Cognitive Approach	D. The Natural Approach
13. _____ emphasizes the role of expository or reception learning and is quite critical of some aspects of discovery learning.

A. D. Ausubel	B. D. Hymes	C. N. Chomsky	D. J. Bruner
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14. The structuralist and the behavioral psychologist are interested in answering “_____” questions about human behavior and in objective measurement of behavior in controlled circumstances.
A. what B. why C. how D. who
15. The Natural Approach was proposed in _____ by Tracy Terrell.
A. 1987 B. 1977 C. 1967 D. 1957
16. In the _____ class, there is no demand for early speech production and his students’ errors of language form are not corrected directly.
A. TPR B. Oral Approach
C. Direct Method D. Natural Approach
17. In a Natural Approach class for adults, at least _____ of the course should be devoted to acquisition activities.
A. 80% B. 60% C. 40% D. 20%
18. By the late 1960s, _____ aspects of language in use had been stressed by some linguists, who considered the purposes language serves in normal interaction to be basic to the determination of syntactic functions.
A. semantic B. sociocultural C. functional D. structural
19. The Communicative Approach tries to follow the _____ acquisition process in the classroom.
A. natural B. indirect C. conscious D. direct
20. James Asher believes that most of the grammatical structures and hundreds of vocabulary of the target language can be learned from the skillful use of the _____ by the teacher.
A. imperative B. demonstration C. elicitation D. drilling

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. Halliday claimed that the _____ meaning of a linguistic item is its operation in the network of formal relations while the contextual meaning of an item refers to its relation to extratextual features.
22. When discussing the factors which determine the degree of acculturation success, Schumann maintains that the social and psychological _____ play a decisive role.

23. The principles of the Reform Movement were the primacy of _____, the centrality of the connected text as the kernel of the teaching-learning process, and the absolute priority of an oral methodology in the classroom.
24. Chomsky divides the grammar of a natural language into _____ grammar and peripheral grammar.
25. Until the 16th century, _____ was a language of spoken and written communication in the western world, and was the world's most widely studied foreign language.
26. The grammar analysis and translation as basic procedures appeared in foreign language learning in the _____ century.
27. The _____, represented by Hermann Paul, formed the main linguistic base of the Direct Method.
28. _____ association of language with objects and persons of the immediate environment is emphasized in the Direct Method.
29. British linguists such as J. R. Firth and M. A. K. Halliday had emphasized the close relationship between the structure of a language and the _____ and situation in which the language was used.
30. The Oral Approach believes that foreign language teaching is basically a process of _____ formation.
31. The Oral Approach Language Teaching employs _____ for presenting new sentence patterns and drill-based manner of practicing them.
32. The Natural Approach uses three stages as a basis for beginners, in which _____ and the use of family topics and situations are all involved.
33. Behaviorism tried to explain how an external event caused a change in the behavior of an individual without using concepts like "mind" or "ideas" or any kind of _____ behavior.
34. The generative linguist is interested not only in describing language but also in _____ language.
35. The _____ theory is an important element in Piaget's theory, which was coined to describe "an active organization of past action."
36. In a Natural Approach class, examples of learning exercises are written grammar drills, _____ drills and communicative grammar drills.
37. The LAD is a sort of mechanism or _____ which contains the capacity to acquire one's first language.
38. Advocates of the Communicative Approach tend to believe that language is best learned through use in social _____.
39. The Silent Way is based on the principle that successful learning involves commitment of the self to language acquisition through the use of silent awareness and then active _____.
40. In practice, Community Language Learning is most often used in the teaching of _____ proficiency.

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 Applied Linguists	B. Works
① Noam Chomsky	a. <i>How to Teach a Foreign Language</i>
② Daniel Jones	b. <i>The Practical Study of Language</i>
③ Leonard Bloomfield	c. <i>Syntactic Structures</i>
④ Henry Sweet	d. <i>Language</i>
⑤ Jespersen	e. <i>Outline of English Phonetics</i>

42.

A. Methods/Approaches	B. Applied linguists
① CLL	a. Georgi Lozanov
② TPR	b. James Asher
③ The Silent Way	c. Caleb Gattegno
④ Suggestopaedia	d. Charles A. Curran
⑤ The Natural Approach	e. Tracy Terrell

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. What are the main features of traditional linguistics?
44. What is the theory of learning underlying the Grammar-Translation Method?
45. What is the attitude of the Cognitive Approach towards mistakes in the language learning process?
46. What are the teacher's roles in the Natural Approach?
47. With the introduction of CLT, how is the view of language learning different from traditional attitude to language learning?
48. According to Curran, what are the 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 ANSWER SHEET on the basis of your own teaching experience as well as the theoretical knowledge you've learned. Ten points are given to each question you answer correctly.

49. Discuss the teacher's roles in the classroom in terms of the Oral Approach.
50. What are the similarities shared by the following three methods: TPR, CLL and Suggestopaedia?