

安徽师范大学

2018 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题

科目代码: 893

科目名称: 英语教学论

I. Fill in the blanks (40 points, 2 points each)

1. The _____ view of language sees language as a linguistic system made up of various subsystems.
2. A task usually has four main components: a purpose, a _____, a process and a product.
3. A lesson plan can be studied in the following aspects: aim, variety, flexibility, learnability and _____.
4. One classification of question types is a taxonomy proposed by Bloom: knowledge, comprehension, analysis, _____, evaluation.
5. Our realistic goal of teaching _____ should be: consistency, intelligibility, communicative efficiency.
6. In the _____ method, the teacher provides learners with authentic language data and induces the learners to realize grammar rules without any form of explicit explanation.
7. _____ refer to words which can be grouped together under the same superordinate concept.
8. Generally dictogloss has four stages: 1) preparation, 2) dictation, 3) _____, 4) analysis and correction.
9. Designing speaking activities that _____ students' opportunity to speak is one of the central tasks for language teachers.
10. Making _____ is actually the process of relating the given information to what we have known about the world.
11. Feedback for each writing should be personal and _____ so that it can help build up a trust between teachers and students.
12. Discourse features include aspects such as: the way that the text is organized, its layout, the style of the language and the _____ (the vocabulary that is commonly found in such discourse).
13. Tests designed in different formats tend to have more _____ and reliability than tests designed in a single format.
14. Dickinson and Carver identify three areas for preparing learners to become autonomous. They are psychological preparation, _____ preparation, and practice in self-direction.
15. In general, there are two types of evaluation of textbooks: on-the-page evaluation and _____ evaluation.
16. 教师要通过创设接近实际生活的各种语境, 采用循序渐进的语言实践活动, 以及各种强调过程与结果并重的教学途径和方法, 如_____语言教学途径等, 培养学生用英语做事情的能力。
17. 在英语学习的较高阶段, 要通过扩大学生接触外国文化的范围, 帮助学生拓展视野, 使他们提高对中外文化异同的敏感性和鉴别能力, 进而提高_____能力。
18. 语音教学应注重_____与语境、语调与语流相结合。

19. 高中学生应该学习和掌握的英语语言基础知识包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和_____等五个方面的内容。
20. 高中英语课程要建立旨在促进学生全面发展的_____评价体系。

II. Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D. (20 points, 2 points each)

1. The teacher asks a student a question 'Have you ever bought clothes with problems?' If the student doesn't seem to be ready, the teacher says 'for example, a shirt without ...' and points to the buttons on his own shirt or jacket. The teacher is playing the role of a _____.
- A. participant B. prompter C. manager D. consultant
2. Which of the following tasks fails to develop students' skill of recognizing discourse patterns?
- A. Analyzing the structure of difficult sentences.
B. Checking the logic of the author's arguments.
C. Getting the scrambled sentences into a paragraph.
D. Marking out common openers to stories and jokes.
3. Which of the following is a typical feature of formal writing?
- A. Archaic words are usually preferred.
B. The precision of language is a priority.
C. Short and incomplete sentences are preferred.
D. An intimate relationship with the audience is established.
4. When asking students to arrange the scrambled sentences into a logical paragraph, the teacher is focusing on _____.
- A. reading skills B. critical thinking
C. proofreading skills D. textual coherence
5. Scanning, which means to read to locate specific information, is a type of _____ activity.
- A. lead-in B. pre-reading C. while-reading D. post-reading
6. The teacher puts learners into mixed-ability groups to do a grammar exercise because
- A. she wants the learners to get to know each other better.
B. stronger learners may benefit from explaining the answers.
C. the grammar structure is new to all learners.
D. weaker learners may present the grammatical rules.
7. Following a lesson focusing on the topic of different places, the teacher brings in holiday brochures. The learners choose a place they want to visit and say why they like it. Which of the following reasons for the design is NOT appropriate?
- A. to develop scan reading skills B. to make an activity feel authentic
C. to focus on text structure D. to establish the social context
8. Following a lesson focusing on pronunciation, the teacher uses a game in which learners work in teams and match phonemic symbols with pictures. Which of the following reasons for the design is NOT appropriate?
- A. to provide practice of contrastive stress B. to include interaction in the lesson

C. to focus on specific sounds D. to use competition to activate students

9. Which of the following activities is NOT guessing meaning from context?

- A. Learners use the intonation of a speaker in a recording to work out what he is feeling.
- B. Learners use a picture in a story to identify what a new word means.
- C. Learners use the world knowledge to work out what the text means.
- D. Learners use a picture dictionary to find out what a word in the title of a story means.

10. Which of the following assumptions about reading is NOT true?

- A. Reading is a silent activity. Reading aloud does not help much with comprehension.
- B. Reading is an individual activity.
- C. Possessing a large amount of vocabulary is the key for reading comprehension.
- D. The lack of cultural knowledge may affect the rate the reading comprehension.

III. Define the following terms briefly (20 points, 5 points each)

- 1. communicative competence
- 2. meaningful practice
- 3. the Critical Period Hypothesis
- 4. visual learners

IV. Discussion (20 points, 10 points each)

- 1. Discuss using songs for English learning.
- 2. 请根据《义务教育英语课程标准：2011 版》讨论义务教育阶段的英语课程性质（本题用中文作答）。

V. Sample Analysis (10 points)

以下为《普通高中英语课程标准：实验》第四部分实施建议中提供的教学活动类型案例，请分析评价。（本题用中文作答）

在开展阅读或听力活动之前，请学生就某一主题分组讨论他们已经了解的信息，教师将这些信息板书在“*What We Know*”栏目下；然后，教师让学生讨论他们希望了解或学习哪些新的信息，并将这些内容板书在“*What We Want To Know*”栏目下；学生开始进行读或听的学习活动；活动结束后，教师引导学生完成最后一个栏目的内容，即在“*What We Have Learned*”栏目中列出所学的内容和信息。

What We Know	What We Want To Know	What We Have Learned

VI. Teaching Design (40 points)

请根据以下信息和语言素材进行教学设计（本题用英文作答）。

设计任务：阅读以下信息和语言素材。假设你将利用此语言素材提高学生的语篇阅读能力，请根据学生情况设计针对此素材的教学目标，以及实现该目标的课堂活动（如围绕主题的情境创设；概括、梳理、整合的活动设计；实践与内化的活动设计；推断、预测、表达类活动设计；分析、评价类活动设计；迁移、创新类活动设计等）。

学生概况：本班为普通学校高中一年级的学生，班级人数为 40 人。多数学生已具备一定的英语语言能力。学生能够积极参与课堂活动，合作意识较强。

教学时间：45 分钟。

教学设计需包括：

- 教学目标；教学步骤及设计意图；
- 教学活动方式、具体内容及设计意图

A Material World

“Who wants to be a Millionaire I don't,” says Charles Gray

Angus Deayton interviews ex-millionaire Charles Gray

A lot of people are determined to become a millionaire. They spend half their time dreaming up ways of getting rich, and the rest of their time thinking about all the enjoyable things they would do once they got rich. But do all millionaires find the happiness that they thought they would get when they achieve their goals? Some millionaires continue to be concerned about money when they become millionaires. They are hardworking to make sure they never lose it.

But there are people who have turned their backs on their millions and found different ways to be happy in their lives. Charles Gray is one example.

Sixteen years ago, Charles was a college professor with a huge six-bedroom house and \$2million. Today he lives in a small dormitory room where there is only second-hand furniture. There are certainly no signs that Charles was a rich man! There is a small garden outside with a few fruit trees. Charles grows some vegetables and a few flowers. He gets his clothes and a lot of other things from charity shops.

But Charles appreciates this change. He was pleased to give up the lifestyle of a rich man. He was tired of being a person who had everything in a world where many people had nothing. He made the choice to give all his money away. And this, he said, brought him happiness.

“A few years ago,” says Charles, “I was a millionaire, but was aware there were a lot of hungry people in the world.” Therefore, he gave away all his money to charities. When he had two thousand dollars left, he gave away small banknotes in the streets of local poor areas. Did he feel like Father Christmas? “It was a lot of fun,” says Charles.

Charles believes that many people want to earn a lot of money so that they will not have any worries. However, most people never make much money. Charles Gray decides to drop out and has discovered that having only a little money makes you free. Are there any things he misses? “No, I'm much happier now. I wouldn't go back to being rich for anything—no way.”
(361 words)