



外国语学院

英语专业 2008 - 2009 学年 第一学期 《英语教育学》

期末考试

试卷 B

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总分
得 分					
阅卷教师					

学生填写部分

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 级	<input type="checkbox"/> 年级	<input type="checkbox"/> 班	姓名:	学号:
考试时间: 年 月 日			任课教师:	

I. Matching language teaching methods with descriptions of them. Please choose from the following list of methods the one that best suits the description. (10 %)

A. Scanning

B. Communicative language teaching

C. Inductive approach

D. Process approach

E. Grammar translation method

() 1. The teacher induces the learners to realize grammar rules without any form of any explicit explanation. It is believed that the rules will become evident if the students are given enough appropriate examples.

() 2. It is defined as 'an approach to the teaching of writing which stresses the creativity of the individual writer, and which pays attention to the development of good writing practices rather than the imitation of models'. Thus, the focus shifts from the final product itself to the different stages the writer goes through in order to create this product. by breaking down the task as a whole into its constituent parts.

() 3. The students read to locate specific information.

() 4. Principles: emphasis on actual language use: successful, realistic, rather than simply correct communications. Emphasis on language skills. Use of techniques to make classroom simulate real foreign language environment.

Aims: to produce efficient communicators, from beginner level onward.

() 5. Principles: emphasis on written language. Memorization of grammatical rules, lists of

vocabulary followed by grammar and translation exercises.

Aims: mainly academic language as school subjects, like math or history.

II. Choose 5 of the following 7 questions to answer (30%).

1. What are the differences between spoken and written discourse?

2. More often than not, a teacher might find the materials in the textbook undesirable or failed to meet his demands. Consequently, the students may become demotivated in their English learning.

Would please suggest some alternative ways to adapt when the materials are not appropriate?

3. What are qualifications of a good language teacher?

4. Can you list some of the principles for good lesson planning?

5. What makes an effective presentation?

6. What does “knowing a word” mean?

7. What is your understanding of PPP model?

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III. Please make COMMENTS on the following classroom activities and opinions on language teaching. (35%)

1. Comment on the following understanding about reading:

We need to understand all the words in order to understand the meaning of a text.

2. Here are two oral fluency activities. Read the two activities and compare them. Which do you think is better for middle school students? Why?

Activity 1

Discuss the following opinions.

Opinion 1: Children should be taught in heterogeneous classes: setting them into ability groupings puts a ‘failure’ label onto members of the lower groups, whereas putting more and less able learners together encourage the slower ones to progress faster, without penalizing the more able.

Opinion 2: Children should be divided into ability groupings for most subjects: this enables the less able ones to be taught a pace suitable for them, while the better students do not need to wait for the slower ones to catch up.

Activity 2

A good schoolteacher should have the following qualities. Can your group agree together in what order of priority you would put them?

sense of humor	enthusiasm for teaching	honesty
pleasant appearance	love of children	fairness
knowledge of subject	ability to create interest	flexibility
ability to keep order	clear speaking voice	intelligence

3. The following is an opinion about the teaching of grammar.

The evidence seems to show beyond doubt that though it is by communicative use in real “speech acts” that the new language “sticks” in the learner’s mind, insight into pattern is an equal partner with communicative use I what language teachers now see as the dual process of acquisition/learning. Grammar, approached as a voyage of discovery into the patterns of language rather than the learning of prescriptive rules, is no longer a bogey word.

4. Comment on the following understanding about reading:

We need to understand all the words in order to understand the meaning of a text.

5. Comment on the following reading activity:

Read the text and answer the following questions.

Yesterday I saw the palgish flester gollining begrunt the bruck. He seemed very chanderbil, so I did not jorter him, just deapled to him quistly. Perhaps later he will besand cander, and I will be able to rangel to him.

1. What was the flester doing, and where?

2. What sort of a fester was he?
3. Why did the writer decide not to jorter him?
4. How did she deaple?
5. What did she hope would happen later?

IV. The following is a text from Senior English Book. Read the text and think about how you are going to teach it. You may focus on the presentation of one aspect such as vocabulary, grammar or reading comprehension etc. You should design some activities and write down the teaching procedures. (25%)

The first Olympic Games in modern times happened in 1896. They were held in Greece --- the country in which the games were born. In the 1896 games there were 311 competitors from just 13 countries. After that more and more countries joined in the games. In 1992 over 8,000 competitors from more than 150 countries went to Barcelona for the 25th Summer Olympics! There are over 250 different sports in the games. Sailing, horse riding and shooting are some of the more unusual sports.

The Olympic motto is "Swifter, Higher, and Stronger." It means that every athlete should try to run faster, jump higher, and throw further. They do their best to win medals. In the 1984 Olympic Games, Carl Lewis won four gold medals--- in the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump and 4*100- meter relay. In Barcelona the Chinese team got 16 medals, of which 12 were won by women.

One of the great competitions is not for a medal. It is the competition between countries to hold the Olympics. To hold the Olympic Games is a rich prize for a country.

