

安徽师范大学

2015 年招收硕士研究生考题

科目名称: 英语教学论 科目代码: 893

考生请注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本考题纸上的无效!

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

1. The functional view not only sees language as a _____ system but also a means for doing things.
2. Task-based language teaching has stressed the importance to combine _____ teaching with communication-focused teaching.
3. A good lesson does not only depend on a clearly structured lesson plan but on how much we can _____ learners in learning.
4. Teachers' instructions can serve as very useful models and meaning _____, as well as tools for organizing learning.
5. _____ is used by native speakers to express meanings in many subtle ways such as surprise, complaint, sarcasm, friendliness, threats, etc.
6. In meaningful practice the focus is on the production, comprehension or _____ of meaning though the students 'keep an eye on' the way newly learned structures are used in the process.
7. _____ refer to words that co-occur with high frequency and have been accepted as ways for the use of the words.
8. Teaching listening should focus on the _____ of listening rather than the result of listening.
9. One of the characteristics of speech in everyday life is that speech is _____, because in most situations people do not plan ahead of time what they are going to say.
10. Words that one is able to recognize immediately are often referred to as _____ vocabulary.
11. _____ will give students the opportunity to select from the list of those useful ideas to be included in their writing and also to see how these ideas can be put together in a coherent or logical way to present a convincing argument.
12. Integration of four skills means that we are teaching at the _____ level, not just at the level of sentences or individual words and phrases.
13. A _____ is a purposeful collection of materials assembled over a period of time by a learner to provide evidence of skills, abilities and attitudes related to their study.
14. The challenge confronting language teaching is how teaching methodology can ensure successful learning by all the learners who have more _____ than the _____.

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15. The theory of _____ implies that our teaching should be able to develop as much as possible students' different potentials in their intelligences.
16. 语言技能标准以学生在某个级别“_____”为主要内容，这不仅有利于调动学生的学习积极性，促进学生语言运用能力的提高，也有利于科学、合理地评价学生的学习结果。
17. _____ 策略是指学生为了完成具体学习任务而采取的步骤和方法；_____ 策略是指学生对学习加以计划、实施、反思、评价和调整的行动和步骤。
18. 评价应反映 _____ 的教育理念，突出学生的主体地位，发挥学生在评价过程中的积极作用。

II. Give definition to the following terms (20 points, 4 points each)

1. Socio-constructivist theory
2. Connotative meaning
3. Transition device
4. Inductive method
5. Intrapersonal Intelligence

III. Discussion (30 points, 10 points each)

1. How will you implement Task-based Language Teaching (TBLT) in a large multilevel English class in China?
2. How will you use the Internet-based resources in English teaching?
3. 《基础教育课程改革纲要（试行）》中提出了“探索提供多次机会、双向选择、综合评价的考试、选拔方式”，2013年11月《中共中央关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》明确提出“探索……外语等科目社会化考试一年多考”，2014年9月《国务院关于深化考试招生制度改革的实施意见》具体指出“保持统一高考的语文、数学、外语科目不变、分值不变，不分文理科，外语科目提供两次考试机会”。请结合近年国内关于英语教学的热点讨论，运用《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》和英语教学论知识，简要评论国内基础英语教学的现状、问题和对策（本题用中文作答）。

IV. Sample Analysis (10 points)

1. 以下片段选自某课堂实录（片段中 T 指教师，S 指学生）。请分析该教学片段并回答下列问题（本题用中文作答）：
 - (1) 学生在对话中的语言错误是什么？
 - (2) 教师采用什么方式来纠正学生的错误？效果如何？
 - (3) 教师还可以采用哪些方式纠错？请举例说明。

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教学片段：

T: *What did your mum do yesterday, Wang Lin?*

S: *My mum buyed the dress for me.*

T: *Oh, that is nice, your mum bought it for you, did she?*

S: *Yes.*

T: *Where did she buy it?*

S: *She buyed it in town.*

T: *Oh, she bought it in town for you. Well, it is very nice.*

V. Teaching Design (50 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。

学生概况：本班为中等城市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；
- 教学时间规划；
- 学习评价。

语言素材：（加粗单词为学生首次接触的词汇）

The Road to Modern English

At the end of the 16th century, above five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. Later in the next century, people from England made voyages to conquer other parts of the world and because of that, English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or a foreign language than ever before.

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. Look at this example:

British Betty: Would you like to see my flat?

American Amy: Yes, I'd like to come up to your apartment.

So why has English changed over time? Actually all languages change and develop when cultures meet and communicate with each other. At first, the English language spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. It was based more on German than the English we speak at present. Then gradually between about AD 800 and 1150, English became less

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like German because those who ruled England spoke first Danish and later French. These new settlers enriched the English language and especially its vocabulary. So by the 1600s Shakespeare was able to make use of a wider vocabulary than ever before. In 1620 some British settlers moved to America. Later in the 18th century some British people were taken to Australia too. English began to speak in both countries.

Finally by the 19th century the language was settled. At that time two big changes in English spelling happened: first Samuel Johnson wrote his dictionary and later Noah Webster wrote The American Dictionary of English Language. The latter gave a separate identity to American English Spelling.

English now is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. For example, India has a very large number of fluent English speakers because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During that time English became the language for government and education. English is also spoken in Singapore and Malaysia and countries in Africa such as South Africa. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. In fact, China may have the largest number of English learners. Will Chinese English develop its own identity? Only time will tell.