

國立屏東商業技術學院 95 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學考試試題

應用外語研究所 <一般生>

英語教學概論

注意：

1. 本試題共有三大項：第一大項為選擇題(單選題)，共 10 題，請依序作答於答案卡上；第二、三大項分別為解釋題及問答題，請依序並標明題號作答於答案卷上。
2. 選擇題每題均有四個選項(答案選項為 A、B、C、D)，請依題意選出一個適當的答案，以 2B 鉛筆依題號劃在答案卡上，答錯或未答者得零分。【每題僅四個選項時，請勿於答案卡選項 E 上填答】
3. 試題隨答案卷及答案卡一併繳回。

一、選擇題 (共 10 題，每題 3 分，共 30 分)

說明：下面有十題有關英語教學的問題，每題均有(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，請選出一個最恰當的答案。

1. In terms of grammar teaching in Grammar-Translation and Audiolingual Method, which of the following statements is correct?
(A) In Audiolingual Method, grammatical rules are taught rather than caught.
(B) Audiolingual Method gets students to learn by analysis, not analogy.
(C) Students in Grammar-Translation can work more successfully in making connection between different parts of the grammatical system.
(D) Both approaches assume that acquiring a second language is a linear process in which learners learn one item at a time.
2. Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Comprehensible input hypothesis supports the notion that skill getting is a necessary prerequisite for skill using.
(B) Knowledge of grammatical rules is a guarantee of being able to use those rules for communication.
(C) Comprehensible output hypothesis suggests that opportunities to produce language are important for language acquisition.
(D) Errors made by an L2 learner will be the same as those made by an L1 learner.

3. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Unlike the acquisition of other aspects of language, vocabulary learning does not seem to be impeded by age.
 - (B) Listing, sequencing and integrating items are the first priority activity in syllabus design.
 - (C) Traditional language approach contains lots of low-structure activities.
 - (D) An interpretation model of teaching asks students to reproduce language.
4. Which of the following statements about intrinsic motivation is correct?
- (A) Intrinsically motivated behaviors are carried out in anticipation of a reward from outside and beyond the self.
 - (B) Intrinsically motivated activities are the ones in which there is no apparent reward but the activity itself.
 - (C) Intrinsic motivation is the only determinant for successful language learning.
 - (D) Research shows that extrinsic reward cannot have an effect on intrinsic motivation.
5. Which of the following statements about bilingualism is correct?
- (A) Subtractive bilingualism emphasizes on learners' second language learning and sacrifices their first language learning.
 - (B) Simultaneous bilingualism means learners initially learn the first language and then the second language.
 - (C) Bilingualism should emphasize on language learning only and ignore cultural issues.
 - (D) Sequential bilingualism emphasizes on the first language learning only.
6. Which of the following methods uses the counseling-learning theory to teach language?
- (A) The Natural Approach
 - (B) Community Language Learning
 - (C) Total Physical Response
 - (D) The Silent Way
7. Which of the following guidelines about teaching English to children (up to the age of eleven or so) is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Language needs to be context-embedded.
 - (B) Sensory aids are used.
 - (C) Teachers should explain grammar, using terms like present progressive tense, relative clause, etc.
 - (D) Nonverbal language is important.

8. Which of the following statements about learning strategies is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Repetition (e.g. imitating a language model) is one of the metacognitive strategies.
 - (B) Self-evaluation is one of the metacognitive strategies.
 - (C) Note-taking is one of the cognitive strategies.
 - (D) Resourcing (e.g. using target language reference materials) is one of the cognitive strategies.
9. Which of the following statements about cooperative learning is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Students work on social skills.
 - (B) Students always take tests in groups.
 - (C) Teachers teach languages as well as cooperation.
 - (D) Students are trained to think in terms of “positive interdependence.”
10. Which of the following statements about teaching listening is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Both extensive and intensive listening should be emphasized.
 - (B) It is necessary for the teacher to present some critical words at the beginning of a listening lesson.
 - (C) In post-listening, the teacher can ask learners to infer the meaning of new words.
 - (D) Students should not be encouraged to take risks or make inferences.

二、解釋題 (共 6 題，每題 5 分，共 30 分)

說明：下面有六題有關英語教學名詞解釋的問題，請以英文寫出其定義，必要時並舉例說明。

- 11. Top-Down Processing
- 12. Criterion-Referenced Tests
- 13. Recast
- 14. Action Research
- 15. Task-Based Syllabus
- 16. The Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis

三、問答題 (共 2 題，每題 20 分，共 40 分)

說明：請按題目順序，依照每題之敘述及指示，以英文回答下面問題。

17. The benchmark of successful language acquisition is almost always the demonstration of an ability to accomplish pragmatic goals through interactive discourse with other speakers of the language. However, it is common to find students reluctant to speak in class, especially in the EFL context. Please
 - (1) discuss what linguistic facts inhibit EFL learners from speaking, and what principal factors account for such reluctance to speak, and
 - (2) propose ideas or plans for teachers to overcome students' reluctance to speak.

18. Recently storytelling has been popular in children's English instruction.
 - (1) Briefly discuss the teaching theories/philosophy of storytelling instruction.
 - (2) Describe the disadvantages and advantages of storytelling instruction and then discuss how to make such an instruction more effective.