國立屏東商業技術學院 96 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：第一大項爲選擇題(單選題) ，計 10 題，請依序作答於答案卡上；第二、三大項分別爲解釋題及問答題，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(**答案選項爲 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：下面有二十題有關英語教學的問題，每題均有(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個答案，請選出一個最恰當的答案。

1. The teaching method tends to focus on reading and writing, with relatively little attention paid to speaking and listening; vocabulary is typically taught in lists. A high priority is given to accuracy and the ability to construct correct sentences.

Which teaching method does the above describe?

(A) The Grammar Translation Method.

(B) The Audiolingual Method.

(C) The Direction Method.

(D) Community Language Learning.

2. Which of the following statements is correct?

(A) Children's early language can be described as an imperfect imitation of adult language.

(B) Nowadays, second language learner's speech is regarded as an incorrect version of the target language.

(C) Not all errors made by second language learners can be explained in terms of first language transfer.

(D) Error analysis gives a description of systematic aspects of learner language and clear insights into those causes.

3. When discussing the types of language and discourse patterns stimulated by different task types, which of the following statements is correct?

(A) An interpersonal task is one in which communication occurs largely for personal purposes.

(B) A transactional task is one in which communication occurs principally to convey propositional or factual information.

(C) An open task is one in which there is a single correct answer or a restricted number of correct answers.

(D) For learners at particular levels of proficiency, no particular task types are more appropriate than others.

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of metacognitive reading?

(A) Word by word reading.

(B) Have enough vocabulary.

(C) Focus on text structure.

(D) Set out the reading goals.

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of process writing?

(A) Student writers engage in their writing tasks in a crucial single-shot approach.

(B) Teachers' responding to students' errors will be the most significant point.

(C) The stages for process writing include planning, drafting, revising and editing.

(D) Teacher should not model the writing processes or teach specific writing strategies.

6. Which of the following statements about strategies is **NOT** correct?

(A) Strategies can be taught to students.

(B) There are no shortcuts for strategies application.

(C) Many strategies become routine responses after practice.

(D) Strategies instruction effects are immediate and evident.

7. Which of the following statements about reflective teaching is **NOT** correct?

(A) Teachers improve the understanding of their own teaching.

(B) Teachers collect data on their own teaching practice.

(C) Teachers criticize students' learning achievement.

(D) Teachers examine their own values about teaching.

8. Which of the following statements about cooperative learning is **NOT** correct?

(A) Two people in a group won't work out.

(B) Keep groups together for a fairly long period about 4-8 weeks.

(C) Assign frequently absent students as extra numbers of groups.

(D) Discuss with students the whys and hows of learning together.

9. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?

(A) Critical Period Hypothesis claims there is a biological timetable for language acquisition.

(B) To L2 language learners, grammatical rules that are easy to learn are the first to be acquired.

(C) The behaviorists view imitation and practice as primary processes in language development.

(D) One-to-one interaction gives the child access to language which is adjusted to his/her level of comprehension.

10. Which of the following activities does **NOT** encourage speaking development?

(A) Using fillers in order to gain time to process.

(B) Using mime and nonverbal expressions to convey meaning.

(C) Using paraphrases for structures that one can produce.

(D) Appealing for assistance from the interlocutor to get a word or phrase.

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. Case Study

12. Input Hypothesis

13. Gist Listening

14. Alternative Assessment

15. Referential Questions

16. Deductive Teaching

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. It is well known that oral language (speaking and listening) learning cannot be separated from written language (reading and writing) learning.

(1) Briefly discuss the importance of matching oral language learning with written language learning in English instruction.

(2) Describe some effective teaching and learning strategies for matching oral English learning with written English learning.

18. The question regarding why some learners learn faster and more effectively than others has captured the interest of lots of researchers and teachers for many decades. As a result, a number of learner characteristics have been identified. In your discussion, please

(1) explain the role of individual variables including psychological, cognitive, and social-cultural factors in L2 learning, and

(2) briefly list the characteristics of good language learners and describe what a classroom teacher can do to promote language learning.