

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)，計 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)四個答案，請選出一個最恰當的答案。

1. Which of the following statements about teaching method is correct?
 - (A) Much of the Direct Method was characterized by a problem-solving approach to learning.
 - (B) The Silent Way classroom is one in which students do a great deal of listening and acting.
 - (C) The Natural Approach advocates the use of TPR activities at the beginning level of language learning.
 - (D) The success of Community Language Teaching depends largely on the translation expertise of the students.
2. Which of the following statements about language learning is correct?
 - (A) "Does Mary can dance?" is an example of negative intralingual transfer.
 - (B) Interlingual transfer is a unique phenomenon for EFL learners.
 - (C) Overgeneration is a general term describing the carryover of previous performance or knowledge to subsequent learning.
 - (D) To transfer means to infer or derive a rule or conclusion usually from the observation of particular instances.

3. Which of the following statements about language strategies is correct?
- (A) Arranging things in order or making associations is one kind of social strategy.
 - (B) Delaying speech production to focus on listening is a kind of metacognitive strategy.
 - (C) Asking questions, an action from which learners gain great benefit, is a kind of affective strategy.
 - (D) Memory strategies enable learners to use the new language for either comprehension or production despite limitations in knowledge.
4. Which of the following statements about motivation is correct?
- (A) From a cognitive perspective, motivation is driven by previous experiences of reward for behavior.
 - (B) In a behavioristic term, motivation places much more emphasis on the individual decisions to what experience or goals they will approach or avoid.
 - (C) A constructivist view of motivation places emphasis on social context but not on individual personal choices.
 - (D) The “needs” concept of motivation is shared by the above-mentioned three perspectives.
5. Which of the following statements about learners of different ages is correct?
- (A) Older learners, in an informal second language learning environment, are usually allowed to be silent than to speak.
 - (B) Younger learners, in an informal second language learning environment, are seldom exposed to the second language.
 - (C) Younger learners are often forced to speak to meet the requirements of a classroom or to carry out everyday tasks.
 - (D) Older learners depend more on general learning abilities; that is, the same ones they might use to learn other kinds of skills or information.
6. Which of the following statements about listening is correct?
- (A) Features of authentic texts such as repetition, requests for clarification rarely appear in nonauthentic texts.
 - (B) Nonreciprocal listening involves dialogues in which the role of an individual alternates between listener and speaker.
 - (C) The bottom-up processing model suggests the listener actively constructs the original meaning of the speaking using incoming sounds as clues.
 - (D) Segmental tasks focus on the ways that stress, rhythm, and intonation function to signal differences of attitude or information focus.

7. Minimizing or eliminating anxiety is an important issue in the following teaching methods

EXCEPT

- (A) Suggestopedia. (B) The Silent Way.
(C) Community Language Learning. (D) The Direct Method.

8. Which of the following statements about Communicative Language Teaching is **NOT** correct?

- (A) As teachers attempt to build accuracy, a great deal of use of authentic language is implied in CLT.
(B) Students ultimately have to use the language, productively and receptively, in unrehearsed contexts.
(C) Fluency and accuracy are seen as complementary rather than competing principle underlying communicative techniques.
(D) CLT often makes it difficult for a non-native speaking teacher who is not very proficient in the second language to teach effectively.

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

- (A) Prior experience as a listener helps speakers improve their performance as a speaker.
(B) Linguistic competence is necessary and sufficient for people to communicate in another language.
(C) The interlocutor effect in speaking tasks means speakers behave differently depending on the person they are talking to.
(D) Activities requiring the description of objects are easier than those involving abstract concepts such as expressing an opinion.

10. Which of the following statements about reading is **NOT** correct?

- (A) Schema-building activities preceding the reading texts can facilitate comprehension.
(B) Reading is vital in the language classroom because it provides input for the learners to make learning possible.
(C) It is highly likely that the pieces of texts that are successfully recalled will be recorded in exactly the same words as the original message.
(D) Conceptually-driven process in reading means readers use a macro approach from intelligence or experience to understand a text.

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. Integrative Test
12. Self-Esteem
13. Content Schemata
14. Implicit Knowledge
15. Learning Style
16. Fossilization

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. Despite the history of treating different skills in separate segments of a curriculum in language teaching, there is a trend toward skill integration. In following this concept, content-based instruction and task-based instruction are in common use. In your discussion, please
 - (1) define and compare the two kinds of instruction, and
 - (2) discuss challenges they present to language teachers and the suitability how they can be applied in an EFL context.

18. In terms of teaching writing, a common attitude that prevails among educators is that one must learn to write before one can write. However, some researchers have taken the controversial position that writing is essentially an acquired, “unteachable” set of skills which is a result of interaction with reading. In you discussion, please
 - (1) explore the relationship between reading and writing in learning L1 and L2, and
 - (2) explain what activities a classroom teacher can utilize to promote writing skills.