

英语教学与实践

1、

The process of the bottom up modal expects the listener to have a very effective_____ as they have to make sense of every sound.

A、

long-term memory

B、 working memory

C、

short-term memory

D、 sensory memory

答案： C

2、

Checking prediction is a typical_____ task.

得分/总分

A、

post-listening

- B、 both while-listening and post-listening
- C、 while-listening
- D、 pre-listening

答案： C

3、

Which one of the following tasks is not a typical post-listening task?

- A、
Retelling

- B、
Role play

- C、
Discussions

- D、 Note taking

答案： D

4、

Teaching listening is _____

- A、 process oriented and teacher-centered.
- B、 process oriented and learner-centered.
- C、 product oriented teacher-centered.
- D、 process oriented and teacher-centered.

答案： B

5、

Which of the following factors is not emphasized in the top-down model?

- A、 The purpose of the talk

- B、 Listening for gist
- C、 Making sense of every sound
- D、 The setting

答案： C

6、

Which of the following statements is not the purpose of while-listening activities?

- A、 To provide learners with a purpose for listening
- B、 To extract information
- C、 To practise listening strategies
- D、 To check comprehension

答案： A

7、

最早核心素养的提出是？

- A、 美国提出“21世纪素养”
- B、 中国教育部2014年提出
- C、 OECD 1997年提出
- D、 澳大利亚2018年提出

答案： C

8、

素养的英语单词是什么呢？

- A、 Ability
- B、 Competence
- C、 Attributes
- D、 Skill

答案： B

9、

下面哪一项不属于 OECD 提出的 21 世纪学生十大核心技能的四个维度中的思维方式？

- A、 创造性与创新批判思维
- B、 团队合作能力
- C、 问题解决与决策能力
- D、 学习能力

答案： B

10、

美国提出的学生核心素养框架中 Learning and innovation skills 的 4Cs 指的是？

- A、 Critical thinking, cultural understanding, collaboration, creativity
- B、 Critical thinking, communication, creativity, cultural understanding
- C、 Critical thinking, communication, collaboration, creativity
- D、 cultural understanding, collaboration, creativity, communication

答案： C

11、

下面哪一项不属于中国学生发展核心素养的三大维度？

- A、 社会责任
- B、 身心健康
- C、 自我管理
- D、 文化修习

答案： B

12、

下面哪一项不属于英语学习核心素养？

- A、 文化意识
- B、 语言能力
- C、 学习策略
- D、 思维品质

答案： C

13、

英语学习核心素养的基础能力是？

- A、 学习能力
- B、 思维品质
- C、 语言能力
- D、 文化意识

答案： C

14、

英语学习核心素养中的思维品质是？

- A、 心智特征
- B、 学科基础
- C、 价值取向
- D、 发展条件

答案： A

15、

英语学习核心素养中的语言能力的定义是？

- A、 在社会情境中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达意义、意图和情感态度的能力
- B、 在社会情境中，以听、说、读、写等方式理解和表达意义、意图和情感态度的能力
- C、 在社会情境中，以听、说、读、写等方式理解和表达意义的能力
- D、 在社会情境中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达意义的能力

答案： A

16、

“指学生积极运用和主动调适英语学习策略，拓宽英语学习渠道，提升英语学习效率的意识和能力” 描述的是英语学习核心素养中的哪一个能力呢？

- A、 思维品质
- B、 学习能力
- C、 语言能力
- D、 文化意识

答案： B

17、

下面哪一项描述了行为主义学习理论？

- A、 理论创始人是美国心理学家斯金纳。他认为语言是一种行为，人们可以和动物那样，通过刺激——反应的训练来习得语言。它的主要观点是条件作用，包括三个阶段：刺激、反应和强化。
- B、 它认为学习者要学会思考而不是简单的重复，其典型代表人物是乔姆斯基
- C、 它认为学习是基于学生自己的经验和已有的知识建构意义的过程。
- D、 它的创始人是维果茨基，强调学习是通过学生与老师之间或学生与学生之间的动态互动实现的。

答案： A

18、

下面哪一项描述了社会建构主义学习观？

- A、 维果茨基认为学习是通过学生与老师之间或学生与学生之间的动态互动实现的。在老师通过提问与解释精心地搭脚手架，能力比较高的同学的帮助下，学习者会达到更高的理解层面，并充分挖掘自己在学习技能与知识方面的潜力。
- B、 学习是基于自己的经验和已有的知识建构意义的过程。教育是为了发展心智，而不仅仅是为了死记或回忆所学的知识。
- C、 如果语言是习得的行为，那么儿童是如何生成他从未听过的话语的？乔姆斯基认为语言学习不是习惯的养成，很大程度上是对规则系统的习得。人们可以利用有限的规则产出无限的句子。
- D、 人们可以和动物那样，通过刺激——反应的训练来习得语言。

答案： A

19、

下面哪一项描述了建构主义学习观？

- A、 语言是一种行为，人们可以和动物那样，通过刺激——反应的训练来习得语言。
- B、 学习是通过学生与老师之间或学生与学生之间的动态互动实现的。在老师通过提问与解释精心地搭脚手架，能力比较高的同学的帮助下，学习者会达到更高的理解层面，并充分挖掘自己在学习技能与知识方面的潜力。
- C、 学习者要学会思考而不是简单的重复。语言学习不是习惯的养成，很大程度上是对规则系统的习得。人们可以利用有限的规则产出无限的句子。
- D、 学习是基于自己的经验和已有的知识建构意义的过程。虽然它不是针对语言学习而提出，但是它广泛应用于学习，认为教育是为了发展心智，而不仅仅是为了死记或回忆所学的知识。

答案： D

20、

下面哪一项描述了认知主义学习观？

- A、 学习是基于自己的经验和已有的知识建构意义的过程。虽然该理论不是针对语言学习而提出，但是它广泛应用于学习，认为教育是为了发展心智，而不仅仅是为了死记或回忆所学的知识。
- B、 强调在社会环境下的目的语中的交互与参与。学习是通过学生与老师之间或学生与学生之间的动态互动实现的。

C、学习者要学会思考而不是简单的重复。乔姆斯基著名的论断是:如果语言是习得的行为,那么儿童是如何生成他从未听过的话语的?他认为语言学习不是习惯的养成,很大程度上是对规则系统的习得。人们可以利用有限的规则产出无限的句子。

D、语言是一种行为,人们可以和动物那样,通过刺激——反应的训练来习得语言。

答案: C

21、

下面哪一项描述了结构主义语言观?

A、将语言看作是由不同子系统(语音、语素、句法等系统)组成的语言系统。每种语言都是由有限的系统构成,学习语言就是学习这些系统,进而理解、生成语言。学习者学习语言需要学习语言的结构规则和词汇。

B、不仅将语言看作是语言系统,而且是一种做事的方式——实现社会功能

C、语言学习者不仅需要学习语法和词汇,并且需要通过与他人交流了解不同场合的交际规则。

D、将语言看作是一种交际工具,其主要作用是建立并维系人们之间的社会关系。

答案: A

22、

下面哪一项描述了功能主义语言观?

A、每种语言都是由有限的系统构成,学习语言就是学习这些系统,进而理解、生成语言。学习者学习语言需要学习语言的结构规则和词汇。

B、

将语言看作是一种交际工具,其主要作用是建立并维系人们之间的社会关系。

语言学习者不仅需要学习语法和词汇,并且需要通过与他人交流了解不同场合的交际规则。

C、不仅将语言看作是语言系统,而且是一种做事的方式——实现社会功能,例如:给予、建议、劝告、道歉等。

D、将语言看作是由不同子系统(语音、语素、句法等系统)组成的语言系统。

答案: C

23、

下面哪一项描述了交际互动语言观?

A、

不仅将语言看作是语言系统,而且是一种做事的方式——实现社会功能,例如:给予、建议、劝告、道歉等。

B、每种语言都是由有限的系统构成,学习语言就是学习这些系统,进而理解、生成语言。

C、学习者需要知道如何把语法规则与词汇相结合来表达概念,通过概念来实现功能。

D、将语言看作是一种交际工具,其主要作用是建立并维系人们之间的社会关系。语言学习者不仅需要学习语法和词汇,并且需要通过与他人交流了解不同场合的交际规则。

答案： D

24、

What is the right order of Bloom' s taxonomy questioning?

A、 Knowledge, Application, Comprehension, Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation

B、 Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, Analysis, Evaluation

C、 Knowledge, Analysis, Comprehension, Application, Evaluation, Synthesis

D、 Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation

答案： D

25、

When you want to check answers or give instructions, which kind of student grouping is the most efficient one?

A、 Pair work

B、 Group work

C、 Whole class work

D、 Individual work

答案： C

26、

Which of the following questions is a genuine question?

A、 “What is the opposite to ‘up’ ?”

B、 “What do you think of the writer' s idea?”

C、

“What are the facts and opinions in the article?”

D、 “Who discovered Mississippi?”

答案： B

27、

According to Bloom' s taxonomy questioning, the statement

“identifying relationships, causes or motives, and finding evidence to support main ideas” describes which level of questioning?

A、 Application

B、 Analysis

C、 Synthesis

D、 Evaluation

答案： B

28、

In group works, teachers can join a group for a while as a _____.

A、 leader

- B、 inspector
- C、 participant
- D、 evaluator

答案： C

29、

Group work is most beneficial when the activity requires contribution from more than_____ students.

- A、 one
- B、 two
- C、 three
- D、 four

答案： B

30、

Which of the following descriptions is not the nature of spoken language?

- A、 Well planned
- B、 Incomplete

- C、 Temporary
- D、 Less complex syntax

答案： A

31、

What is the purpose of meaningful speaking activities?

- A、 Improving accuracy
- B、 Using language to communicate
- C、 Learning language
- D、 Using language to deepen understanding

答案： B

32、

Which of the following components of writing belongs to the process of after writing?

- A、 mapping
- B、 drafting
- C、 free writing
- D、 conferencing

答案： D

33、

Process writing places central importance on the process of _____.

- A、 prewriting
- B、 revision
- C、 drafting
- D、 outlining

答案： B

34、

Which of the following methods is not supported by process writing?

- A、 Let students discover what they want to say as they write.
- B、 Encourage feedback from the instructor only.
- C、 Include individual conferences between teacher and student during the process of composition.
- D、 Give students feedback throughout the composing process.

答案： B

35、

Which of the following statements should not be the feature of writing tasks?

- A、 Keep a balance between accuracy and fluency.
- B、 Ideas should be given.
- C、 Be as authentic as possible.
- D、 Provide sufficient preparation before writing.

答案： B

阅读教学设计：

请根据北师大版高中英语必修 3, Unit 8 Lesson 1 “Adventure in the Himalayas” 为文本（见附件），设计一节 90 分钟的阅读课，教学设计的内容应包含文本分析（参考作业 1），学情分析，教学目标，教学重难点，教学过程，板书设计，家庭作业等，其中文本分析不计入本次作业的成绩，但要求教学设计符合文本分析的内容。中英文皆可。

[Adventure in the Himalayas.pdf](#)

答案：

37、

文本分析：

请根据北师大版高中英语必修 3, Unit 8 Lesson 1 “Adventure in the Himalayas” 这篇文本（见附件），从主题意义，主要内容，文体结构，语言修辞，作者意图等方面做文本分析，字数不限，中英文皆可。

[Adventure in the Himalayas.pdf](#)

答案：

38、

Krashen recommends that teachers concentrate on providing lots of _____ so that learners can acquire a second language naturally like children acquiring their mother language.

答案：

comprehensible input

;

39、

_____ states that students are often convinced that “learning” grammar is of value to them and, therefore, expect the teachers to teach grammar.

答案:

Rod Ellis 或 Ellis

;

40、

In deductive method of grammar presentation, practice is often _____.

答案:

mechanical

;

41、

In _____ method of grammar presentation, the teacher provides learners with authentic language data in meaningful context and induces the learners to realise grammar rules without any form of explicit explanation.

答案:

inductive

;

42、

People learn languages in _____ ways.

答案:

different

;

43、

Learning can be affected by the way _____. (单词与单词之间空一格)

答案:

it is taught

;

44、

The structural view of language sees language as _____ made up of various subsystems: p _____, m _____, and s _____.

答案:

a linguistic system

;

phonology

;

morphology

;

syntax

;

45、

The functional view not only sees language as _____ but also _____.

答案:

a linguistic system

;

a means for doing things

;

46、

The interactional view considers language to be _____ ,whose main use is to build up and maintain social _____ between people.

答案:

a communicative tool

;

relations

;

47、

Process-oriented theories emphasizes the nature of the human and physical context in which language learning takes place.

答案: 错误

48、Condition-oriented theories are concerned with how the mind organize new information such as habit formation, induction, making inference, hypothesis testing and generalization.

答案: 错误

49、

Behaviourist theory believes that language is a form of behaviour and it can be learned the same way as an animal is trained to respond to stimuli.

答案: 正确

50、

Different from constructivist theory, socio-constructivist theory emphasizes interaction and engagement with and scaffolding.

答案: 正确

51、

According to Skinner, language is not a form of behaviour, it is an intricate rule-based system and a large part of language acquisition is the learning of this system.

答案: 错误

52、

According to the functional view, each language has a finite number of structural items. To Learn a language means to learn these structural items so as to be able to understand and produce language.

答案： 错误

53、

The functional view not only regards language as a linguistic system but also a means for doing things. In order to perform functions, learners need to know how to combine the grammatical rules and the vocabulary to express notions that perform the functions.

答案： 正确

54、

According to the interactional view of language, in order to know how to do what you want to do involves knowing whether it is appropriate to do, and where, when and how it is appropriate to do it, you have to study the patterns and rules of language on the vocabulary level to learn how language is used in different speech contexts.

答案： 错误

55、

Process-oriented theories are concerned with how the mind organizes new information.

答案： 正确

56、

Condition-oriented theories believes that the nature of the human and physical context in which language learning takes place.

答案： 正确

57、

According to the behaviourist theory, language is learned by constant repetition and the reinforcement of the teacher.

答案： 正确

58、

The constructivist theory sees learning a process in which the learner constructs meaning based on his or her own experiences and what he/she already knows.

答案： 正确

59、

Whether someone can become a good foreign language teacher only depend on his /her command of the languages.

答案： 错误

60、

The most important and most difficult part of the making of a good language teacher is the development of professional competence.

答案： 正确

61、

Teachers benefits from practice even if they do not keep on reflecting on what they have been doing.

答案： 错误

62、

Communicative competence includes the knowledge about the language and the knowledge about how to use the language appropriately in _____.

答案:

communicative situations

;

63、 In real life, language is used to perform _____, while in a traditional language classroom, the teaching focus is often on _____ rather than functions.

答案:

certain communicative functions

;

forms

;

64、 Traditional pedagogy tends to focus on _____ language skills and ignore the others while in real language use _____ skills are used.

答案:

one or two

;

all

;

65、

In real life language is always used in a certain _____, but traditional pedagogy tends to isolate language from its context.

答案:

context

;

66、

According to Hedge, communicative competence consists of linguistic competence, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

答案:

pragmatic competence

;

discourse competence

;

strategic competence

;

fluency

;

67、

According to Howatt(1984), the weak version regards _____ as necessary means for helping learners to develop the ability to use them for communication whereas the strong version regards _____ as the main means for learning a language as they provide

the experience for learners to see how language is used in communication.

答案:

overt teaching of language forms and functions

;

experiences of using language 或 acquiring language as a structural system

;

68、

The three principles of communicative language teaching suggested by Richards and Rodgers(1986) are communication principle, _____ principle, and ___ ___ principle.

答案:

task

;

meaningfulness

;

69、

Given communication principle, activities designed for language teaching and learning should be involved real communication and_____.

答案:

promote learning 或 support the learning process

;

70、 In CLT, listening is viewed not only as _____ of speaking, but as an _____ with its own objectives.

答案:

the counterpart

;

independent skill

;

71、

In CLT, reading is to _____ and learning of grammar and vocabulary is to _____ .

答案:

extract meaning or information

;

facilitate such a process

;

72、

In CLT, the writing skill has been expanded to . Students should have the chance to write to express their own feeling or describe their own experiences.

答案:

focus on its communicative goals

;

73、

Littlewood (1981) introduced a classification of communicative activities: functional communicative activities and social interactional activities. Read the activities listed as follows. Match them with the right classification and write down the matching letter of each activity in the blanks following the two classifications.

Social interactional activities: .

- A、 Identifying pictures
- B、 Discovering missing information
- C、 Role-playing through debate or discussion
- D、 Communicating patterns and pictures

答案: C

74、

Littlewood (1981) introduced a classification of communicative activities: functional communicative activities and social interactional activities. Read the activities listed as follows. Match them with the right classification and write down the matching letter of each activity in the blanks following the two classifications.

- A、 Identifying pictures
- B、 Discovering missing information
- C、 Role-playing through debate or discussion
- D、 Communicating patterns and pictures

答案: ABD

75、

Given evaluating how communicative classroom activities are, the activity must involve the students in just practicing language for its own sake.

答案: 错误

76、

Communicative desire refers that the classroom activity must create a desire to communicate in the students.

答案： 正确

77、

In CLT, when the students are doing the activity, they must be concentrating on how they say it rather than what they are saying.

答案： 错误

78、

As far as no teacher intervention in CLT, the assessment should be based on whether the students have achieved their communicative purpose, not whether the language they used was correct.

答案： 正确

79、

In CLT, the activity must involve the students in using one specific language form they' ve learned before from the perspective of variety of language.

答案： 错误

80、

If an activity does not meet the six criteria of communicative purpose, communicative desire, content and not form, variety of language, no teacher intervention and no materials control, it means the activity is not good one.

答案： 错误

81、

It is an interview activity about the topic of students' English learning experience between Student A and student B. Student A uses the questionnaire to interview Student B and takes notes on the lines. Student B answers them according to his or her own situation. The activity one has a communicative purpose.

答案： 正确

82、

It is an interview activity about the topic of students' English learning experience between Student A and student B. Student A uses the questionnaire to interview Student B and takes notes on the lines. Student B answers them according to his or her own situation. The students in the activity one have a communicative desire.

答案： 正确

83、

It is an interview activity about the topic of students' English learning experience between Student A and student B. Student A uses the questionnaire to interview Student B and takes notes on the lines. Student B answers them according to his or her own situation. The activity one is focused on content, not form.

答案： 正确

84、

It is an interview activity about the topic of students' English learning experience between Student A and student B. Student A uses the questionnaire to interview Student B and takes notes on the lines. Student B answers them according to his or her own situation. The activity one requires a variety of language.

答案： 正确

85、

It is an interview activity about the topic of students' English learning experience between Student A and student B. Student A uses the questionnaire to interview Student B and takes notes on the lines. Student B answers them according to his or her own situation. There is no teacher intervention in the activity one.

答案： 正确

86、

It is an interview activity about the topic of students' English learning experience between Student A and student B. Student A uses the questionnaire to interview Student B and takes notes on the lines. Student B answers them according to his or her own situation. There is no material control in the activity one.

答案： 错误

87、

Think about the situations where we are likely to hear the question: "Why don't you close the door?" .The husband always leaves the bathroom door open after he uses it. The wife is saying this to her husband, which means_____.

答案：

a complaint

;

88、

Think about the situations where we are likely to hear the question: "Why don't you close the door?" One of the speaker's friends always leaves the door open when he comes into the room. The speaker wants to know the reason so he says this to this friend, which means_____.

答案：

a real question

;

89、

Think about the situations where we are likely to hear the question: "Why don't you close the door?" One of the speaker's friends came into the room and left the door open. It was cold so the speaker says this to his friend, which means_____.

答案:

a suggestion

;

90、

Think about the situations where we are likely to hear the question:

“Why don’ t you close the door?” A student just came into the classroom and left the door open. The teacher says this to the student, which means_____.

答案:

a command

;

91、

According to Long(1985), task refers to _____ people do in everyday life, at work, and in between.

答案:

anything 或 everything 或 the hundred and one things

;

92、

Willis(1996) regards tasks as activities where the target language is used by the learner for a _____ purpose in order to achieve an outcome.

答案:

communicative

;

93、

A task requires the _____, or pair, to achieve an objective that is usually expressed by an observable result.

答案:

group

;

94、

A task has the four main components of a purpose, a_____, a_____ and a product.

答案:

context

;

process

;

95、

A purpose means the students have a _____ for undertaking the task.

答案:

reason

;

96、

A task means there will be some form of outcome, either visible (a written plan, a letter, etc.) or _____ (enjoying a story or learning about another country).

答案:

invisible

;

97、

When students are focusing on the complete act of communication in activities, these kinds of activities are called _____.

答案:

tasks

;

98、

If the students are required to focus their attention on individual language items such as vocabulary, grammar or individual skills, we call these activities _____.

答案:

exercises

;

99、

An exercise-task could be an activity consisting of _____ practice of language items (often a particular grammar point).

答案:

contextualized 或 contextualised

;

100、

In a TBL framework, the context is already established by the teacher and the students together so that the students can produce the accurate and fluent language effectively.

答案: 错误

101、

The task supplies a genuine need to use language to communicate, and the other components, such as planning and report, follow on naturally from the task.

答案: 正确

102、

In a PPP cycle, it is the teacher pre-selects the language to be taught while during the TBL analysis stage, learners are free to choose any aspects of language they need.

答案: 正确

103、

Listening and reading, both part of the TBL framework provide more varied examples

made up to illustrate a certain item as in a PPP cycle.

答案： 错误

104、

In a PPP cycle, the exposure will include a wider range of words, collocations, lexical phrases and patterns than pre-selected language forms in TBL.

答案： 错误

105、

To design a good task for students, we should take into consideration educational value, appropriateness to the students' needs, interest and abilities, availability of suitable resources as well as time available.

答案： 正确

106、

It is suggested by Breen(1987) that when designing tasks teachers need to address only two sets of questions: the objective and the context of the task.

答案： 错误

107、

The process of consciousness raising used in the TBL language focus activities encourages students to repeat, manipulate and apply.

答案： 错误

108、

A PPP cycle leads to fluency from accuracy while a TBL cycle leads to accuracy from fluency.

答案： 正确

109、

In TBL, four skills are naturally integrated, which is different from PPP that only provides a framework for grammar and form-focused practice and needs to be supplemented by listening and reading lessons to give students more exposure to language.

答案： 正确

110、

From the perspective of CLT, language should be taught based on how it is used in _____ so that learners will develop _____ -- the ability to use language appropriately in social situations.

答案：

real life

；

communicative competence

;

111、

In practice, to develop students' communicative competence means to develop their _____ competence, _____ competence, _____ competence, _____ competence and _____ through effective classroom activities in listening, speaking, reading and writing.

答案:

linguistic

;

pragmatic

;

discourse

;

strategic

;

fluency

;

112、

A balance needs to be achieved between the development of knowledge and skills and in _____-based and _____-based activities.

答案:

accuracy

;

fluency

;

113、

Task-based Language Teaching is a developed approach in line with _____.

答案:

CLT 或 Communicative Language Teaching

;

114、

TBLT contributes to whole-_____ development not just linguistic development, focuses on the students' _____ rather than on a set of discrete language knowledge.

答案:

person

;

learning

;

115、

That a student can communicate fluently means that they can get their _____ across very effectively, and is often a _____ of their accurate use of appropriate language in turn.

答案:

messages 或 information 或 ideas 或 content

;

consequence

;

116、

As regarding TBLT, there are some potential constraints that teachers need to be aware of. The first is that it may not be effective for presenting new language items. The second constraint is time as teachers need to prepare task-based activities very carefully and find suitable materials that cater for _____ among the students. The third is the _____. Some students find it difficult to adapt to TBLT and need to be provided with training in appropriate skills. The fourth is _____. Some students find task-based learning quite difficult due to their lack of sufficient linguistic resources to handle holistic and realistic communication. So teachers should try to make sure that linguistic demands of a task are comfortable _____, the topic is within the students' experience or can reasonably extend to _____. It is important to be fully aware of the students' intellectual, emotional and _____ abilities.

答案:

individual differences

;

culture of learning

;

level of difficulty

;

for the students

;

their experience

;

physical

;

117、

The first 15 years after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 saw _____ as the predominant foreign language in both secondary schools and colleges.

答案:

Russian

;

118、

In early 1960s, thousands of secondary school and university teachers had to transfer their subject major to _____.

答案:

English

;

119、

During 1966-1976 the Cultural Revolution witnessed a much more _____ of foreign language teaching.

答案:

decentralized situation

;

120、

English replaced Russian as _____ in secondary schools in 1970s and later formally restored into the national curriculum in 1978.

答案:

the required foreign language

;

121、

Since 1978 the development of ELT can be divided into four phases: restoration, rapid development, reform and _____.

答案:

innovation

;

122、

Students' overall development is the motivation and goal of the English curriculum. Therefore, its objectives, the teaching process, the assessment procedures as well as the development of teaching resources should all reflect the principle of _____.

答案:

learner-centered approach

;

123、

The design of the new National English Curriculum unifies both primary and secondary school English into one continuum of development and divides English language teaching and learning into _____.

答案:

nine competence-based levels

;

124、

The curriculum aims to develop _____ of the students in China.

答案:

the overall language ability

;

125、

Overall performance objectives for each level are given in addition to descriptions of abilities regarding language knowledge, language skills, _____, learning strategies and cross-cultural awareness for relevant levels.

答案:

affect

;

126、

The assessment for the nine-year compulsory education should be geared to stimulating students' interests and cultivating their autonomy in learning and the system should include both _____ assessment with the former one playing a primary role.

答案:

formative and summative

;

127、

While planning a lesson, teachers need to only think about the three elements of the aims to be achieved, materials to be covered and activities to be organized in order to achieve the aims of the lesson.

答案: 错误

128、

Proper lesson planning is essential only for novice teachers not for experienced teachers because the latter are already very familiar with what they are teaching and how they teach.

答案: 错误

129、

It is believed that all experienced teachers need to plan their lessons simply because no teaching and learning situation is really static.

答案: 正确

130、

Good lesson planning gives novice teachers confidence in class and they know what they are going to do next in class rather than themselves.

答案: 正确

131、

When planning the next lesson ,teachers needn' t to change the original plan and simply have a lesson on the original plan.

答案： 错误

132、

One lesson may have a number of aims which are usually the things teacher intend his or her students to do during the lesson.

答案： 错误

133、

Teachers are suggested to plan a number of different types of activities and introduce students to a wide selection of materials so that students will always be interested, motivated and never monotonous.

答案： 正确

134、

Teachers should always have a class on the prepared plans or a methodology as the class always goes according to the plan.

答案： 错误

135、

The contents and tasks planned for the lesson should be within the learning ability of the students.

答案： 正确

136、

The stages and the steps within each stage are suggested to be planned in such a way that the teacher would organize students to do a series of language-focused activities to get them prepared linguistically before conducting a communicative task.

答案： 正确

137、

It is more important for a teacher to know what he or she is going to teach or do in a lesson than to know his or her students are able to achieve by the end of the lesson.

答案： 错误

138、

It' s a good understanding of teachers regarding teaching aims as the contents to covered, such as grammar, vocabulary or language skills.

答案： 错误

139、

The overall objectives described in the new English curriculum indicate a change in the understanding of the nature of English education from purely linguistic to an emphasis on language skills, knowledge, affects, strategies and culture awareness in order to lay

a good foundation for continuing development according to Wang Qiang (2003).

答案： 错误

140、

Among the language contents, new vocabulary and structures often receive more attention from both the teacher and the students. So all new words and structures in a lesson are equally important and they should be presented and practiced carefully and sufficiently.

答案： 错误

141、

For teaching a new structure-based lesson, the PWP model may be easily applicable to follow as it is clear and easy to conduct by the teachers and to evaluate as there are often clear goals to be obtained.

答案： 错误

142、

It is desirable to adopt the PPP model in a reading lesson in which ,the focus is on the developing reading skill.

答案： 错误

143、

The end of lesson summary is a very important stage for the teacher to take learning further and deeper by helping students to refer back to the learning objectives.

答案： 正确

144、

The optional activities should be prepared by the teacher as backups in case the lesson goes too fast and there are a few minutes left.

答案： 正确

145、

After lesson reflection is the only part to be finished after a lesson which can contribute greatly to teachers' professional development.

答案： 正确

146、

It's known that there are uniform lesson plans so that a good lesson plan has to be long or extremely detailed because it is necessary and practical for teachers to remember and follow every detail in the lesson plan while teaching.

答案： 错误

147、

_____ means the realistic goal for the lesson, which refers that the teacher needs to have a clear idea of what he/she would like to achieve for the lesson or what outcomes are expected from the lesson.

答案：

Aim

;

148、

_____ means planning a number of different types of activities and where possible, introducing students to a wide selection of materials so that learning is always interesting, motivation and never monotonous for the students.

答案:

Variety

;

149、

_____ means preparing some extra and alternative tasks and activities as the class does not always go according to the plan.

答案:

Flexibility

;

150、

_____ means the contents and tasks planned for the lesson should be within the learning capability of the students.

答案:

Learnability

;

151、

_____ means the stages and steps within each stage are planned in such a way that they are somehow linked with one another.

答案:

Linkage

;

152、

There are principles but no standard ways for planning lessons.

Lesson planning can be done at the two levels of planning. _____ planning involves obtaining knowledge about the students, the profession, the institution, the curriculum/syllabus, the textbook and the objectives.

答案:

Macro

;

153、

_____ planning involves deciding what and how to teach for a specific unit or a lesson.

答案:

Micro

;

154、

Knowing about _____ means that the teacher should acquire information about the students' age range, sex proportion, social background, motivation, attitudes, interests, learning needs and other individual factors.

答案:

the learners

;

155、

Based on the two levels of lesson planning _____ is proposed to reflect different levels of planning.

答案:

a continuum

;

156、

Though there is no uniform lesson plan and different styles of lesson plans have been written and used by different teachers, there are always some major components of a lesson plan which is composed of background information, aims, language contents and skills, stages and procedures, teaching aids, end-of-lesson summary, optional activities and assignment, and _____.

答案:

after-lesson reflection

;

157、

Teachers often do as controllers, organizers, prompters, participants and resource-providers in a language classroom. Decide what role the teacher is playing in the following activity. Put the letter a-d in the blankets.

The teacher gives students 2 minutes to skim a text, and when time is up, he asks students to stop and answer some questions.

A、 controller

B、

assessor

C、

organizer

D、
prompter

答案： A
158、

T: Do you have any hobbies?

S: Yes, I like singing and dancing.

T: Uhm, and...?

S: I also collect coins.

T: Oh, really, how many...have you already...collected?

A、 controller
B、 assessor
C、 organizer
D、 prompter

答案： D
159、

The teacher write one of five numbers(1-5) on a number of cards(the same number as the students). Each student draws one card. Those who have drawn number 1 will form group 1, and those who have drawn number 2 will form group 2. Thus students are put into five groups in a random way.

A、 controller
B、 assessor
C、 organizer
D、 prompter

答案： C
160、

When a student has made a sentence with borrow, “ I borrowed a paper to write a letter”, the teacher says, “well, we don’ t say a paper, we say a piece of paper.”

A、 controller
B、 assessor
C、 organizer
D、 prompter

答案： B
161、

The teacher asks students to take turns to make sentences with a newly learned structure. If someone makes an error, the teacher asks him or her to revise.

A、 controller

- B、 assessor
- C、 organizer
- D、 prompter

答案： A

162、

While doing a writing task either individually or in groups, the students need to use a particular word they don' t know. So they ask the teacher.

- A、 prompter
- B、 resource-provider
- C、 assessor
- D、 organizer

答案： B

163、

The teacher asks a student a question “Have you ever bought clothes with problems?” If the students doesn' t seem to be ready, the teacher says “for example, a shirt without...” and points to the buttons on his own shirt or jacket.

- A、 prompter
- B、 resource-provider
- C、 assessor
- D、 organizer

答案： A

164、

When the students have in groups decided where to go for an spring outing, the teacher asks each group to tell the others why they have made such a choice.

- A、 prompter
- B、 resource-provider
- C、 assessor
- D、 organizer

答案： C

165、

When students are doing a group-work task, the teacher joins one or two groups for a short period of time.

- A、 controller
- B、 prompter
- C、 organizer
- D、 participant

答案： D

166、

The teacher asks students to produce conversations(either orally or in writing) by using particular patterns or expressions they have just learned.

- A、 resource-provider
- B、 controller
- C、 prompter
- D、 organizer

答案： B

167、

The following are the common student groupings in classroom. Decide what way that the teacher group students in each situation. Put the right letter a-d in the brackets.

It refers to the time when students work on an exercise or a task. It could be a dialogue reading, a game or an information-gap task between the two students.

- A、 Individual study
- B、 Group work
- C、 Pair work
- D、 Whole class work

答案： C

168、

It is the time when students are expected to work on their own at their own speed. It is very important form of learning for the students with the opportunities to process information and consolidate learning in a quiet manner in their own pace.

- A、 Individual study
- B、 Group work
- C、 Pair work
- D、 Whole class work

答案： A

169、

It refers to the time when students work in small groups. Each group may have 3, 4, or 5 students, depending on the activity.

- A、 Individual study
- B、 Group work
- C、 Pair work
- D、 Whole class work

答案： B

170、

It refers to the time when all the students are under the control of the teacher. They are all doing the same activity at the same rhythm and pace. During the period, the teacher asks questions and students answer either together or one by one as indicated by the teacher.

- A、 Individual study
- B、 Group work
- C、 Pair work

D、 Whole class work

答案： A

171、

If possible, indisciplined acts should _____ so that less damage is made. The longer a discipline problem is left unchecked, the most difficult it is to take action.

答案：

be immediately stopped

；

172、 If the indiscipline is so disruptive as to hinder the progress of the whole class, the teacher should _____ and make it clear what is wrong.

答案：

stop the class

；

173、

If troublesome students are sitting together, the teacher should _____. Besides, if students are moved to the front of the class they will behave better.

答案：

separate them

；

174、

If the class seem to be getting out of the control, or if discipline occurs due to inappropriacy of the activity, _____ will often restore the class.

答案：

a change of activity

；

175、

If a student is continually making trouble the teacher should _____ after class. The students should be given a chance to explain why he/she behaves like that.

答案：

talk to that student

；

176、

The teacher and learners can work together to _____ for the class. They have to work quietly during group work. This doesn' t mean they should talk nut they should talk quietly so that their neighbouring group will not be disturbed. When other students are presenting or performing, students should be a good listener.

答案：

create some basic rules

;

177、

_____ refer to those with only one single correct answer while _____ may invite many different answers. _____ are those that the answers are already known to the teacher and they are used for checking of students know the answer, too. Conversely, _____ are questions which are used to find out new information and since they often reflect real contexts, they are more communicative(Ur,1996). _____ refer to those that simply require recalling of information or memorization of facts while _____ require more reasoning, analysis, and evaluation.

答案:

Closed questions

;

open questions

;

Display questions

;

genuine questions

;

Lower-order questions

;

higher-order questions

;

178、

Language mistakes and errors are two different pheonomena in language learning. _____ refers to a performance error that is either a random guess or a “slip” of tongue”, which is nothing to do with the language _____ but a result from temporary breakdown. And errors do not result from carelessness nor hesitation, but lack of _____, and they cannot be self _____ no matter how much attention is given.

答案:

A mistake

;

competence

;

knowledge in the target language

;

corrected

;

179、

Teachers need to learn to play new roles as facilitator, a guide, and a researcher in addition to a controller, an assessor, an organizer, a prompter, a participant and a_____ Borrowing Jarmer' s concepts of the teacher' s roles.

答案:

resource-provider

;

180、

There are rules to follow for making instructions effective. The first is to use simple instruction and make them suit the _____.

答案:

the comprehension level of the students

;

181、

The longer a discipline problem is left unchecked, the more difficult it is to take action. So if possible, indisciplined acts in class should be_____.

答案:

immediately stopped

;

182、 If some troubled students are sitting together, the teacher should _____. The students will behave better if they are moved to the front of the class.

答案:

separate them 或 rearrange the seats

;

183、

There are _____ classifications of question types according to the textbook of A Course in English language Teaching (Wang Qiang, 2008).

答案:

four

;

184、

Classification One is involved with _____ and open questions.

答案:

closed

;

185、

Classification Two involves _____ and genuine questions.

答案:

display

;

186、

Classification is made up of _____ and higher-order questions.

答案:

lower-order

;

187、

Classification Four is about _____ suggested by Bloom.

答案:

a taxonomy

;

188、

A mistake is a result from a temporary breakdown and self-corrected but _____ do not result from carelessness nor hesitation and cannot be self-corrected.

答案:

errors

;

189、

Perception practice of sounds is aimed at developing the students' ability to _____ between different sounds.

答案:

identify and distinguish

;

190、

Production practice of sounds is aimed at developing students' ability to _____ and it varies from _____ to production in _____.

答案:

produce sounds

;

mechanical imitation

;

meaningful context

;

191、

For good pronunciation, two kinds of stress should be paid attention to. The first is _____ stress which is to stress the proper

syllable in multi-syllabic words. The second kind of stress is _____ stress and each of them has one syllable that receives greater or more prominent stress than the others.

答案:

word-level

;

phrase-level 或 sentence-level

;

192、

According to Wang Qiang(2006), the realistic goal of teaching pronunciation should be consistency, intelligibility and _____.

答案:

communicative efficiency

;

193、

_____ means that the pronunciation should be smooth and natural.

答案:

Consistency

;

194、

Intelligibility means the pronunciation should understandable to _____ .

答案:

the listener

;

195、

Pronunciation is an umbrella term covering many aspects besides sounds and phonetic symbols, such as stress, _____, and rhythm.

答案:

intonation

;

196、

The sentence "I want two tickets to London. " means _____ if the stress is put on "two".

答案:

not one ticket

;

197、

The sentence "I want two tickets to London. " means _____ if the stress is put on "London".

答案:

not Manchester or other city

;

198、

In the dialogue between the speaker and the listener of “Would you please turn down the radio a little bit?” and “Sorry”. “Sorry” means _____ if it was given with a neutral tone.

答案:

a normal apology

;

199、

In the dialogue between the speaker and the listener of “Would you please turn down the radio a little bit?” and “Sorry”. “Sorry” means _____ if it was given with a falling tone.

答案:

“No, I don’ t want to.” or a rejection

;

200、

In the dialogue between the speaker and the listener of “Would you please turn down the radio a little bit?” and “Sorry”. “Sorry” means _____ if it was given with a rising tone.

答案:

“What did you say?” or a question

;

201、

The sentence “I want two tickets to London. ” means_____ if the stress is put on “tickets”.

答案:

not single tickets

;

202、

Grammar teaching “can enhance learner ____ and _____ and facilitate the_____ of its syntactic system”.

答案:

proficiency and accuracy

;

internalization

;

203、

The ultimate goal of language teaching is to develop students’ _____, which includes both the knowledge about the language and

the knowledge about how to use the language appropriately in communicative situations.

答案:

communicative competence

;

204、

Grammar is sometimes defined as ‘the ___ words are put together to make correct sentences’ or ‘___ for forming words and combining them into sentences’ .

答案:

way

;

rules

;

205、

English grammar is the _____ of English language. Without grammar English language cannot be well constructed

答案:

core

;

206、

Diane Larsen-Freeman divided grammar into three dimensions: ____, ____, and _____

答案:

form

;

meaning

;

use

;

207、

It is essential for the teacher to know how to present the ___ and ___ of a structure in a way that is clear, simple, accurate and helpful.

答案:

form

;

meaning

;

208、

The deductive method relies on _____, analyzing and _____.

答案:

reasoning

;

comparing

;

209、

In the inductive method, the teacher induces the learners to _____ grammar rules without any form of_____.

答案:

realise

;

explicit explanation

;

210、

There are different ways of presenting grammar in the classroom. Among them, three are most frequently used and discussed: they are the deductive method, the inductive method and _____.

答案:

the guided discovery method

;

211、

The guided discovery method. It is similar to the inductive method in that the students are induced to discover rules by themselves. But it is different from the inductive method in that the process of the discovery is carefully_____ and _____ by the teacher and the rules are then elicited and taught explicitly.

答案:

guided

;

assisted

;

212、

Grammar practice is usually divided into two categories: _____ and_____.

答案:

mechanical practice

;

meaningful /communicative practice

;

213、

_____ and _____ are the most frequently used in mechanical practice

答案:

Substitution drills

;

transformation drills

;

214、

In meaningful practice, the focus is on _____, _____ or _____ through the students “keep an eye on” the way newly learned structures are used in the process.

答案:

production

;

comprehension

;

exchange of meaning

;

215、

_____ has also proved to be an effective way of grammar practice

答案:

Using prompts for practice

;

216、

Mechanical practice involves activities that are aimed at_____.

答案:

form accuracy

;

217、

Grammar practice is usually divided into two categories, mechanical practice and meaningful practice.

答案: 正确

218、

In teaching reading, if the teacher teaches the background knowledge first so that the students can be equipped with such knowledge and will be able to guess meaning from the printed page, we believe that this teacher is following the bottom-up model in his teaching.

答案: 错误

219、

There are many situations in which we use more than one language skill, so it is valuable to integrate the four skills, to enhance the students' communicative competence .

答案： 正确

220、

Most research has also agreed that there is a positive role of instruction for grammar learning.

答案： 正确

221、

Grammar is sometimes defined as ‘the way words are put together to make correct sentences’ or ‘rules for forming words and combining them into sentences’ .

答案： 正确

222、

Diane Larsen-Freeman divided grammar into three dimensions: form, meaning and function.

答案： 错误

223、

The deductive method, the inductive method and the guided discovery method are three frequently used method of presenting grammar.

答案： 正确

224、

In the Inductive method, the teacher provides learners with authentic language data and induces the learners to realize grammar rules with any form of explicit explanation.

答案： 错误

225、

Grammatical competence can’ t be attained solely through exposure to the target language or meaningful input.

答案： 正确

226、

Substitution drills and Transformation drills are the most frequently used in mechanical practice.

答案： 正确

227、

What does knowing a word involve?

Knowing a word means knowing its_____ and _____;

Knowing a word means knowing its _____ and _____;

Knowing a word means knowing its _____;

答案：

pronunciation and stress

;

spelling and grammatical properties

;
meaning

;
228、Vocabulary learning “involves at least two aspects of meaning. The first aspect involves the understanding of its _____ and _____ meaning. The second aspect involves understanding the _____ among words.”

答案：
denotative

;
connotative

;
sense relations

;
229、
Denotative meaning: the primary, ___ or explicit meaning of a word, which refers to —those words that we use to ___ things as regards real objects, such as a name or a sign, etc. in the ___ world.

答案：
literal

;
label

;
physical

;
230、
Collocations help achieve _____ and _____ in language learning

答案：
fluency

;
appropriateness

;
231、
Language is made up of three main elements: _____, phonetics and vocabulary.

答案：
grammar

;

232、

_____refer to a group of words that go together to form meaning

答案:

Chunks

;

233、

For effective teaching of vocabulary, it is always useful for a teacher to have a list of techniques so that learners can choose a technique according to the type of _____and different_____ of the learners.

答案:

vocabulary

;

age level

;

234、

Providing a visual or physical _____whenever possible, using pictures, photos, video clips, mimes or gestures to show _____is one of the ways to present vocabulary.

答案:

demonstration

;

meaning

;

235、

_____ is one way to consolidate vocabulary, in which students are given a picture. They are to write the names of the objects indicated in the picture. A competitive element can be introduced by making the first student to finish the winner.

答案:

Labelling

;

236、

If the word to be presented has some _____ meaning, the teacher should translate and exemplify it.

答案:

abstract

;

237、

To improve the quality of revision, learners should do _____and review the newly learned words regularly.

答案:

spaced revision

;

238、

In order to let students create their personal dictionary, perhaps regular class time should be devoted to help students specifically work on their_____ particularly at the beginning stage.

答案:

vocabulary notebooks

;

239、

In managing a strategy use, students should first be guided constantly to self-evaluate _____of their strategy used for vocabulary learning

答案:

the effectiveness

;

240、

There are generally five strategies involved in vocabulary learning:

Reviewing regularly,___, Organizing vocabulary effectively, _____ and Managing a strategy use

答案:

Guess meaning from context

;

Use a dictionary

;

241、

In guessing meaning from context, students initially need the teacher' s help regarding what _____to look for and how these clues can contribute to the discovery of meaning.

答案:

contextual clues

;

242、

Language is made up of three main elements: grammar, phonetics and vocabulary.

答案: 正确

243、

Vocabulary is the carrier of phonetics and grammar and is also the construction material of linguistic building.

答案: 正确

244、

knowing a word involves knowing its pronunciation and stress; knowing its spelling and grammatical properties; knowing its meaning.

答案： 正确

245、

Vocabulary learning involves at least two aspects of meaning. The first aspect involves the understanding of its denotative and connotative meaning. The second aspect involves understanding the sense relations among words.

答案： 正确

246、

Connotative meaning is the primary, literal or explicit meaning of a word, which refers to “those words that we use to label things as regards real objects, such as a name or a sign, etc. in the physical world.

答案： 错误

247、

In Hedge’ s words, connotative meaning is “the attitudes or emotions of a language user in choosing a word and the influence of these on the listener or reader’ s interpretation of the world” interpretation of the world”

答案： 正确

248、

Collocations help achieve fluency and appropriateness in language learning.

答案： 正确

249、

Using lexical sets or hyponyms to show relations of words and their meanings is one of the ways to present vocabulary items.

答案： 正确

250、

Review the words regularly has proven to be one of the effective vocabulary learning strategies.

答案： 正确

251、

In the use of a dictionary, students should try to look up every word they do not know when reading.

答案： 错误

252、

Characteristics of the listening process include:_____, _____, _____ and _____.

答案：

Spontaneity

;

Context

;

Visual Clues

;

Listener' s response

;

Speaker' s adjustment

;

253、

One major reason for students' poor listening skill is that listening is often neglected in teaching due to lack of _____, lack of _____ and lack of _____ where language learners need to understand spoken English.

答案:

teaching materials and equipment

;

real-life situations

;

254、

The context of listening is usually known to both the listener and the speaker in real life . In other words, we know the _____ between the listener and the speaker.

答案:

relationship

;

255、

While listening, the speakers' facial expressions, gestures and other body language will provide us _____ which can help us understand and predict what we hear.

答案:

visual clues

;

256、

In the bottom-up model, listening comprehension is believed to start with_____ and_____. In other words, “we use information in the speech itself to try to comprehend the meaning” .

答案:

sound

;

meaning recognition

;

257、

Top-down processing refers to the use of _____ knowledge in understanding the meaning of a message.

答案:

background

;

258、

There are two major purposes in listening. The first is for social reasons, the second is to obtain and exchange _____.

答案:

information

;

259、

Another problem with many listening exercises in traditional textbooks is that they test students' memory, not their_____.

答案:

comprehension

;

260、 While designing listening tasks, it is very important to grade _____ of the tasks.

答案:

the difficulty level

;

261、

In selecting and using listening activities, the teacher try to ensure that the activity must use _____ language without significantly slower or simpler speech than would normally be used in everyday life.

答案:

authentic

;

262、

As far as classroom procedures are concerned, the teaching of listening generally follows three stages: _____, _____ and _____.

答案:

pre-listening stage

;

while-listening stage

;

post-listening stage

;

263、

.In the bottom-up model, listening comprehension is believed to start with___ and___. In other words, “we use information in the speech itself to try to comprehend the meaning”.

答案:

sound

;

meaning recognition

;

264、

Top-down processing refers to the use of _____ knowledge in understanding the meaning of a message.

答案:

background

;

265、

.Pre-listening tasks must be used to stimulate the appropriate _____ and help learners to identify the purpose of the listening activity

答案:

background knowledge

;

266、

There is a method called _____, which concentrates on learning language by listening and responding to commands or directions.

答案:

Total Physical Response

;

267、

The skills of listening and reading are often thought of as passive skills, therefore people can do nothing to process information that they are receiving.

答案: 错误

268、

It is important to develop listening skills together with other skills, especially reading, because ordinarily , listening is not an isolated skill.

答案: 正确

269、

The most typical type of post-listening task is the multiple-choice comprehension question.

答案: 正确

270、

There are many opportunities to integrate listening with the practice of other language skills, especially at the while-listening stage.

答案： 错误

271、

Listening for the gist is similar to the concept of skimming a passage in reading.

答案： 正确

272、

The while-listening stage is the most difficult for the teacher to control, because this is where students need to pay attention and process the information actively.

答案： 正确

273、

Setting the scene for the students before listening is a type of prelistening activity.

答案： 正确

274、

Generally, dictogloss has three stages: preparation, dictation and reconstruction.

答案： 错误

275、

Answering questions is a good example of how while-listening and post-listening is combined.

答案： 错误

276、

Recent research has shown that by not giving students any task the first time they listen to a passage, it can take the anxiety out of listening.

答案： 正确

277、

Spoken English is not well planned, but _____.

答案：

spontaneous

；

278、

Sentences in spoken English are often incomplete, ungrammatical, and full of _____, false starts, and redundancies.

答案：

hesitations

;

279、

If it is not recorded, spoken language can't be listened to again.
It is expected to be understood _____.

答案:

immediately

;

280、

The difficulties for English learners to speak include: _____, who
are talking to, check if the listener understands.

答案:

time pressure

;

281、

The features of natural speech include: _____, rephrases, hesitations,
incomplete sentences, fillers, pauses.

答案:

repetitions

;

282、

One can only improve speaking by speaking more.

答案: 正确

283、

Common characteristics in successful speaking tasks include: minimum
foreign talk, even participation, high motivation, right language
level.

答案: 错误

284、

The purpose of giving students a variety of speaking is to make them
be able to cope with different situations in reality.

答案: 正确

285、

Controlled activities mainly focus on meaning and communication.

答案: 错误

286、

Communicative activities allow for real information exchange.

答案: 正确

287、

If it is not recorded, spoken language can't be listened to again.
It is expected to be understood immediately.

答案: 正确

288、

Sentences in spoken English are often carefully constructed and well organized.

答案： 错误

289、

We should make the best use of classroom learning environment to provide sufficient language input and practice for the students in speaking teaching.

答案： 正确

290、

Helping students develop speaking strategies is important in speaking teaching.

答案： 正确

291、

We cannot keep balance between accuracy-based practice and fluency-based practice in speaking teaching.

答案： 错误

292、

The teacher's task is to design meaningful, motivating, linguistically appropriate and cognitively challenging tasks to give students maximum opportunities to practice speaking.

答案： 正确

293、

The purpose of giving students a variety of speaking is to help keep motivation low.

答案： 错误

294、

Semi-controlled activities focus more on meaning and communication.

答案： 正确

295、

Communicative activities include Functional communicative activities and social interaction activities.

答案： 正确

296、

Different small groups should work at the same level, then all students will continue learning and remain more motivated.

答案： 错误

297、

The purposes of silent reading are for _____ and also for pleasure.

答案：

getting information

；

298、

The form of activity in reading aloud is_____.

答案:

collective

;

299、

In silent reading, it is _____ to manage as teachers cannot see what is going on in the students' mind.

答案:

difficult

;

300、

The main obstacle in English reading is_____.

答案:

vocabulary

;

301、

Efficient reading begins with a lightening-like _____ recognition of words.

答案:

automatic

;

302、

The theory of bottom-up model is that reading comprehension is based on the mastery of the new words and new structures as well as a lot of reading aloud practice.

答案: 正确

303、

In teaching reading, tasks should not be clearly given in advance.

答案: 错误

304、

In teaching reading, the selected texts and attached tasks should be accessible to the students.

答案: 正确

305、

The purpose of transition device is be able to simplify sophisticated output.

答案: 错误

306、

The theory of top-down model is that one' s background knowledge plays a more important role than new words and new structures in reading comprehension.

答案: 正确

307、

The teacher should try to introduce an extensive reading scheme whenever possible to encourage learners to read more after class .

答案： 正确

308、

The best and easiest way to develop vocabulary is not to read a great deal.

答案： 错误

309、

Fluent reading depends on a general knowledge about the target language.

答案： 正确

310、

While reading the reader' s brain should use some resources: reasoning abilities, world knowledge, knowledge about the topic, etc. to construct meaning.

答案： 正确

311、

Possessing a large sight vocabulary is a sufficient condition for effective reading comprehension.

答案： 错误

312、

Tasks should be designed to encourage selective and intelligent reading for the main meaning rather than test the students' understanding of trivial details.

答案： 正确

313、

Tasks should help test their reading comprehension rather than develop students' reading skills.

答案： 错误

314、

The teacher should help students not merely to cope with one particular text in class but to develop their reading strategies and reading ability in general.

答案： 正确

315、

The teacher should provide enough guidance and assistance at the beginning to help students read and develop reading strategies but gradually withdraw his/her guidance as students progress.

答案： 正确

316、

The purpose of transition device is to focus attention on the main meaning of the text.

答案： 正确

317、

Writing is a real-life reality. Day to day, we write to get things done and to form and maintain_____.

答案:

social relationships

;

318、

We write for various reasons, such as to convey _____ or just to keep a record of what is in our life.

答案:

messages

;

319、

The communicative approach to writing is to motivate students by engaging them in some act of_____.

答案:

communication

;

320、

The purpose of writing in FLT is to_____ language that is recently studied

答案:

consolidate

;

321、

While writing, some never put down a word before _____ the sentence many times in their mind.

答案:

rehearsing

;

322、

The product-oriented method of teaching writing pays great attention to the accuracy of the final product but ignores the process, which the students go through to reach the final goal.

答案: 正确

323、

In order to motivate students to write, we should leave students enough room for creativity and imagination.

答案: 错误

324、

The process-oriented method of teaching writing is that the teacher provides the help to guide the students through the process that they undergo when they are writing.

答案: 正确

325、

In order to motivate students to write, we should encourage collaborative group writing.

答案： 错误

326、

Making the topic of writing as close as possible to students' life is important for motivating students to write.

答案： 正确

327、

There is a great variety of things we write in reality.

答案： 正确

328、

While writing, students should be given ideas to express rather than being invited to invent their own.

答案： 错误

329、

While writing, some never put down a word before rehearsing the sentence many times in their mind.

答案： 正确

330、

In current writing tasks, for students, there are always many opportunities for creative writing, particular for expressing unusual or original ideas.

答案： 错误

331、 While writing, someone will write down anything that comes to their mind before they start drafting and then do a lot of editing a proof-reading.

答案： 正确

332、

In order to motivate students to write, we should prepare students well before writing.

答案： 正确

333、

Teaching of writing should focus on the product rather than the process.

答案： 错误

334、

Providing constructive and positive feedback is important for motivating students to write.

答案： 正确

335、

Not all the writing tasks should have communicative purposes.

答案： 错误

336、

Give students feedback throughout the composing process (not just on the final product) to consider as they attempt to bring their expression closer and closer to intention.

答案： 正确

337、

Among the four language skills, listening and reading skills are _____ skills.

答案：

receptive

；

338、

Among the four language skills, productive skills are speaking and _____.

答案：

writing

；

339、

There are often two ways to integrating the four skills, namely simple integration and _____ integration.

答案：

complex

；

340、

In terms of simple integration, a listening text is always used as model for the students' _____ and a reading text is always used as a model for the students' writing.

答案：

speaking

；

341、

If students are able to read a story, this skill will help them _____ their own story.

答案：

write

；

342、

Integrating the four skills means that teachers work at the level of vocabulary and sentence patterns.

答案： 错误

343、

Teachers should put every detail into every lesson.

答案： 错误

344、

The textbook can never be adjusted as it is standardized.

答案： 错误

345、

As integrating the four skills can be demanding for the teacher, the teaching method should not be recommended in practical teaching.

答案： 错误

346、

Integrating the four skills into language can be motivating, because students are using the language for a real purpose.

答案： 正确

347、

There are many situations in which we use more than one language skill, so it is valuable to integrate the four skills, to _____.

A、 use body language and pictures

B、

combine pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar

C、 use mechanical practice and meaningful practice

D、 enhance the students' communicative competence

答案： D

348、

Integration of the four skills is concerned with realistic communication, the implication of which is that we must teach English at the discourse level, that we must _____, and that we must adjust the timetable.

A、 give up

B、 adjust the textbook contents

C、 combine vocabulary and grammar

D、 speak English during the whole class time

答案： B

349、

Integrating the four language skills can be _____.

A、 time-consuming

B、 less demanding

C、 labour-saving

D、 time-saving

答案： A

350、

_____ is not the discourse feature?

A、 The spelling of the word

B、 The written text' s layout

C、 The way that the text is organized

D、 The formal or informal style of the language

答案： A

351、

Integrating the four skills allow the teachers to build more variety into the lesson because the range of activities will be _____.

A、 less various

B、 narrower

C、 monotonous

D、 wider

答案： D

352、

Assessment involves the collecting of information or evidence of a learner' s learning progress and achievement over a period of time for the purposes of improving teaching and _____.

答案：

learning

；

353、

Summative assessment is done mostly done at the _____ of a learning period.

答案：

end

；

354、

Formative assessment is based on information collected in the classroom during the teaching _____.

答案：

process

；

355、

Testing often takes the _____ form and it is usually done at the end of a learning period.

答案：

pencil and paper

；

356、

Evaluation is often for _____ who would want to know whether the money they spent or the policy change has had good results.

答案：

administrators

；

357、

Criteria-referenced language assessment is based on a fixed standard or a set of criterion.

答案： 正确

358、

Individual-referenced assessment is designed to measure how the performance of a particular student or group of students compares with the performance of another student or group of students whose scores are given as the norm.

答案： 错误

359、

A test whose items are designed in different formats tends to have less validity and reliability than that is designed in a single format.

答案： 错误

360、

Test items cannot be designed in various formats.

答案： 错误

361、

In reality, it is quite difficult to follow the assessment principles.

答案： 正确

362、

All people involved in education, i. e. _____, teachers, parents, and students have some reasons to consider assessment necessary.

- A、 administrators
- B、 businessmen
- C、 friends
- D、 politicians

答案： A

363、

As far as school assessment is concerned, we have teachers' assessment, continuous assessment, _____, and portfolios.

- A、 informal assessment
- B、 students' self-assessment
- C、 formal assessment
- D、 relative' s assessment

答案： B

364、

_____ is not the test item.

- A、 Translation
- B、 Essay writing
- C、 Questions and answers

D、 Summative assessment

答案： D

365、

_____ is also termed as classroom assessment as well.

A、

Norm-referenced assessment

B、 Summative assessment

C、 Criteria-referenced assessment

D、 Formative assessment

答案： D

366、

The result of testing is often expressed by except_____.

A、 a mark

B、 a grade

C、 a ratio

D、 a report form

答案： D

367、

Research can be a very simple activity designed to provide _____ to very simple questions relating to day-to-day activities.

答案：

answers

；

368、

The difference between research and non-research activity is, in the _____ we find answers to our research questions.

答案：

way

；

369、

Research is a _____ process of inquiry.

答案：

systematic

；

370、

Be _____ means that the research procedures you follow to find answers to questions are relevant, appropriate and justified.

答案:

rigorous

;

371、

Be empirical means that any conclusions you draw are based on _____ you gather from information collected from real-life experiences or observations.

答案:

evidence

;

372、

Explanatory research attempts to explore an area where little is known or to investigate the possibilities of undertaking a particular research study.

答案: 错误

373、

Descriptive study attempts to discover or establish the existence of a relationship between two or more aspects of a situation.

答案: 错误

374、

Experimental research is the most conclusive of scientific methods.

答案: 正确

375、

Correctional research is done to determine relationships among two or more variables, and to explore their implications for cause and effect.

答案: 错误

376、

The classification of the types of a study is mutually exclusive.

答案: 错误

377、

The problem statement should be accompanied by a description of the _____ of the problem and a rationale or justification for studying it.

答案:

background

;

378、

Research problems are usually stated as _____ and often as hypotheses.

答案:

questions

;

379、

Each of the measuring _____ that will be used to collect data from the subjects should be described in detail and a rationale should be given for their use.

答案:

instruments

;

380、

Other studies related to the research problem should be located and their results briefly _____.

答案:

summarized

;

381、

All the key _____ in the problem statement and hypothesis should be defined as clearly as possible.

答案:

terms

;

382、

What do students think about quality of English teaching in your school? ()

答案:

Survey research

;

383、

What is the effect of team-based learning achievement of the students? ()

答案:

Experimental research

;

384、

What do students do to improve their English out of the class time? ()

答案:

Survey research

;

385、

What are the students' likes and dislikes in regard to online learning? ()

答案:

Survey research

;

386、

Is there a relationship between students' readiness for learner autonomy and their learning approaches? ()

答案:

Correlational research

;

387、

According to Canale and Swain, it refers to one's ability to create coherent written text or conversation and the ability to understand them.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Discourse competence
- B、 Connotative meaning
- C、 Mechanical practice
- D、 Socio-constructivist theory

答案: A

388、

It suggests that language be considered to be a communicative tool, whose main use is to build up and maintain social relations between people.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Mechanical practice
- B、 Fluency
- C、 Interactional view on language
- D、 Connotative meaning

答案: C

389、

It means one's ability to "link units of speech together with facility and without strain or inappropriate slowness or undue hesitation".

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Synonyms
- B、 Communicative competence
- C、 Learnability
- D、 Fluency

答案: D

390、

It involves activities that are aimed at form accuracy and by doing that, the students pay repeated attention to a key element in a structure.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Communicative competence
- B、 Mechanical practice
- C、 Mapping
- D、 Controlled activities

答案： B

391、

It involves a process of listening teaching in which listening for gist and making use of the contextual clues and background knowledge to construct meaning are emphasized.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Learnability
- B、 Socio-constructivist theory
- C、 Production practice
- D、 Predicting

答案： B

392、

It is similar to the inductive method in that the students are induced to discover rules by themselves but different in that the process of the discovery is carefully guided and assisted by the teacher and the rules are then elicited and taught explicitly.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Production practice
- B、 Editing
- C、 Silent reading
- D、 The guided discovery method

答案： D

393、

It is aimed at developing students' ability to produce sounds and varies from mechanical imitation to production in meaningful context.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Production practice
- B、 Synonyms
- C、 Resource-provider
- D、 The guided discovery method

答案： A

394、

It suggests that language be considered to be a communicative tool, whose main use is to build up and maintain social relations between people.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Linkage of lesson planning
- B、 Top-down model
- C、 Communicative competence
- D、 Learnability

答案： C

395、

It means the stages and the steps within each stage are planned in such a way that they are somehow linked with one another.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Transformation drills
- B、 Sight vocabulary
- C、 Editing
- D、 Linkage of lesson planning

答案： D

396、

In Hedge' s opinion, it includes both the knowledge about the language and the knowledge about how to use the language appropriately in communicative situations.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Discourse competence
- B、 The guided discovery method
- C、 Connotative meaning
- D、 Interactional view on language

答案： A

397、

It is to develop the learners' overall language ability of English, which is composed of the five objectives of language skills, language knowledge, learning strategies, cultural awareness and affect.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 The main aim of English language teaching
- B、 Participant
- C、 Controlled activities
- D、 Receptive vocabulary

答案： A

398、

They refer to items that mean the same, or nearly the same.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Sight vocabulary
- B、 Synonyms

C、 Controlled activities

D、 Connotative meaning

答案： B

399、

These activities mainly focus on form and accuracy and force students to pay attention to certain structures or functions so that these can be accurately produced.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

A、 The main aim of English language teaching

B、 Resource-provider

C、 Transformation drills

D、 Controlled activities

答案： D

400、

That one is able to recognize immediately with both sounds and meanings without special effort from your brain.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

A、 Participant

B、 Sight vocabulary

C、 Mapping

D、 Receptive vocabulary

答案： B

401、

It is an important reading skill. Reading with it can make reading more intriguing and purposeful and therefore is likely to result in better comprehension compared with the situation where the learner starts reading with a blank mind.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

A、 Socio-constructivist theory

B、 Transformation drills

C、 Top-down model

D、 Predicting

答案： D

402、

The students change a given structure in a way so that they are exposed to another similar structure. This type of exercise also helps the students have a deeper understanding of how the structures are formed and how they are used.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

A、 Listening for the gist

- B、 Receptive vocabulary
- C、 Transformation drills
- D、 Fluency

答案： C

403、

In such a case as listeners can understand better if they know something about the speaker, the setting, the topic and the purpose of the talk, which are often referred to as contextual clues.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 The guided discovery method
- B、 Socio-constructivist theory
- C、 Top-down model
- D、 Transformation drills

答案： C

404、

It is the stage when students read through their writings and check the clarity of ideas or the logical development of their arguments. Also, students check carefully the grammar, spelling and punctuation of their writings.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Editing
- B、 Predicting
- C、 Listening for the gist
- D、 Resource-provider

答案： A

405、

It is similar to the concept of skimming a passage in reading. The key is to ask students one or two questions that focus on the main idea or the tone or mood of the whole passage.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Predicting
- B、 Receptive vocabulary
- C、 Listening for the gist
- D、 Transformation drills

答案： C

406、

It is aimed at developing students' ability to produce sounds and varies from mechanical imitation to production in meaningful context.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Production practice

- B、 Listening for the gist
- C、 Receptive vocabulary
- D、 Silent reading

答案： A

407、

It refers to words that one is able to recognize and comprehend while reading or listening but unable to use automatically in speaking or writing.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Receptive vocabulary
- B、 The main aim of English language teaching
- C、 Top-down model
- D、 Socio-constructivist theory

答案： A

408、

It is an individual activity with its main purpose for getting or extracting information although sometimes we read for pleasure as well.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Silent reading
- B、 Sight vocabulary
- C、 Predicting
- D、 Mapping

答案： A

409、

It means the contents and tasks planned for the lesson should be within the learning capability of the students.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Receptive vocabulary
- B、 Communicative competence
- C、 Learnability
- D、 Predicting

答案： C

410、

Decide what role the teacher is playing in the activity: The teacher has a word in his mind and asks students to guess by asking only Yes/No questions until make the correct guess.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Silent reading
- B、 Participant

- C、 Predicting
- D、 Learnability

答案： B

411、

Decide what role the teacher is playing in the activity: While doing a writing task either individually or in groups the students need to use a particular word they don' t know. So they ask the teacher.

---- Choose the one that best suits the description above.

- A、 Resource-provider
- B、 Top-down model
- C、 Socio-constructivist theory
- D、 Learnability

答案： A

412、

Learning a language only means knowing its structural rules and vocabulary according to the functional view.

答案： 错误

413、

Knowing a word only means knowing its pronunciation and stress as well as its spelling and grammatical properties.

答案： 错误

414、

Traditional pedagogy tends to focus on one or two language skills and ignore the others .But in real language use we use all skills, including receptive skills and productive skills.

答案： 正确

415、

In the bottom-up model, listening for gist and making use of the contextual clues and background knowledge to construct meaning are emphasized.

答案： 错误

416、

The problem-solving activities tend to be productive because there is a clear objective to be reached or problem to be solved.

答案： 正确

417、

By pre-reading activities, we mean tasks/ activities that students do before they read the text in detail. Such activities could be pooling existing knowledge about the topic, predicting the contents of the text, skimming or scanning the text or parts of the text for certain purposes, learning key words and structures.

答案： 正确

418、

As a general rule, direct teacher correction of errors is encouraged rather than indirect teacher correction to avoid damaging students' self-esteem and confidence.

答案： 错误

419、

In the brainstorming session, students can list all the ideas related to the topic on a piece of paper or on the blackboard. Some ideas may be useful, while others may not. But this does not matter at all. The important thing is to get students to think freely and put down all possible ideas that come to their minds.

答案： 正确

420、

When we use a listening text as a model for the students' speaking, and a reading text as a model for the students' writing, we call the common practice simple integration.

答案： 正确

421、

Testing is only one way of collecting information about students' learning because it is formal, and often standardized. Everyone is given the exact procedures for administering and scoring, the same test materials and items, and the same norms against which the students are compared.

答案： 错误

422、

According to the functional view, each language has a finite number of structural items. To learn a language means to learn these structural items so as to be able to understand and produce language.

答案： 错误

423、

In the stage of pre-learning, practice is more effective when new language is clearly perceived and taken into short-term memory by the learners.

答案： 正确

424、

Ur(1996) suggests that a good presentation of grammar should include both oral and written and both form and meaning for ensuring understanding

答案： 正确

425、

Regarding vocabulary learning involves the understanding of sense

relations among words. Lexical items of this kind include word only collocations.

答案： 错误

426、

Spoken material is often heard many times in most cases like written material.

答案： 错误

427、

Speech is more likely to be distorted by the media which transmit sounds or background noise that can make it difficult to hear clearly.

答案： 正确

428、

The listening activity doesn't necessarily offer many environmental clues to meaning, just as in real-life listening.

答案： 错误

429、

To teach speaking, we only need to allow time for grammar and vocabulary learning so that students have sufficient linguistic competence.

答案： 错误

430、

Small group work is suggested in students' talk in the foreign language because it increases the time for each student to practise speaking in one lesson.

答案： 正确

431、

Effective readers usually have a clear purpose in reading, read silently, read word by word and concentrate on all information of the text.

答案： 错误

432、

Reading comprehension involves extracting the relevant information from the text, connecting the information from the written message with one's own knowledge to arrive at an understanding.

答案： 正确

433、

Reading tasks should be designed to encourage selective and intelligent reading for the main meaning rather than test the students' understanding of trivial details.

答案： 正确

434、

Skimming is used to get the main idea of the text and scanning is for specific information only.

答案： 错误

435、

Making inferences requires the reader to use background knowledge in order to infer the implied meaning of the author.

答案： 正确

436、

Braistorming can allow students list all the ideas related to the topic on a piece of paper or on the blackboard. These ideas may be useful or not, which is to get students to think freely and put down all possible ideas that come to their minds.

答案： 正确

437、 Task 4 on page 57.

答案：