

Autumn Semester Examination 2017
Paro College of Education
Royal University of Bhutan
Paro

Module: ENG101 (Principles and Theories of Teaching Children a Language)

Programme: B. Ed (P)

Level: 1

Writing time: Three hours

Full mark: 100

Instruction: Do not write during the first 15 minutes. Use this time for reading the questions. You will get full three hours for answering the questions. Write the answers to all the questions in the answer sheets provided by the college. Read the directions to each section and to each question carefully before answering the questions. Once the writing time begins, you are not allowed to ask questions, speak with others, or move around. Do not leave the examination hall before you are certain that all the questions, as directed in the paper, have been answered.

SECTION A

ONE question – 20 marks

Direction: Choose the correct answer and write it in the answer sheet provided.

Question 1

- a. Language is most accurately defined as a system of _____ that allow in communication with others.
- A. words
 - B. images
 - C. symbols
 - D. vocalizations
- b. The aspect of language that deals with the meaning of words and sentences is
- A. Syntax.
 - B. Semantics.
 - C. Pragmatics.
 - D. Phonology.

- c. The theory which claims that language learning is the result of operant conditioning is
- A. Innatism.
 - B. Behaviourism.
 - C. Interactionist.
 - D. Krashen's Theory.

- d. The sounds that are produced at the age of two are

- A. /l/,/r/,/ʃ/.
- B. /n/,/p/,/h/.
- C. /ð/,/ʃ/,/dʒ/.
- D. /tʃ/,/g/,/ŋ/.

- e. Texts like poetry and creative literature that evoke emotion depict the

- A. Heuristic function.
- B. Expressive function.
- C. Regulatory function.
- D. Interactional function.

- f. The statement that contradicts the 'critical period hypothesis' by other research is

- A. Young children learn language quickly.
- B. Studies of brain development suggest a critical period for language acquisition.
- C. Children can learn languages from poor examples of language used around them.
- D. Children who have not been exposed to language until late in childhood don't learn to speak normally.

- g. According to Van Driem (1998), there are

- A. 9 distinct languages in Bhutan.
- B. 19 distinct languages in Bhutan.
- C. 29 distinct languages in Bhutan.
- D. 39 distinct languages in Bhutan.

- h. The key tenet of Chomsky's theory of language development emphasized
 - A. Learning and conditioning principles.
 - B. Children's cognitive ability.
 - C. Innate structures and biological mechanisms.
 - D. The language support system provided by parents.

- i. The most appropriate monitor user teachers should aim to produce is the
 - A. Monitor over-users.
 - B. Monitor under-users.
 - C. Optimal monitor users.
 - D. All of the above.

- j. Sangay, who is three years old, asks, "What Dorji is doing?" He then modifies his question and asks again, "What is Dorji doing?" Sangay's correction in the above situation is
 - A. syntax.
 - B. semantics.
 - C. pragmatics.
 - D. morphology.

SECTION B

FOUR Questions – 20 marks

Direction: Answer any FOUR questions; each question carries equal mark.

Question 2

Write short notes on any FOUR of the following concepts. Substantiate your answer with appropriate examples and illustrations.

- a. Order of phonological acquisition
- b. Arbitrariness as a property of language
- c. Differences between L2 and FL
- d. Regulatory function of language
- e. The Affective Filter Hypothesis
- f. Heuristic function of language

SECTION C
THREE questions – 60 marks

Direction: Answer any THREE questions; each question carries equal mark.

Question 3 (20)

Write down five key differences between Behaviourism and Innatism. Explain the differences.

Question 4 (20)

Write a short essay on the semantic acquisition of English by young children.

Question 5 (3+10+7)

- a. What are the three components of the Affective Filter hypothesis?
- b. Explain three strategies to make your learners conducive to learning by lowering the affective filter.
- c. What is the difference between ‘Affective Filter hypothesis’ and ‘Monitor hypothesis’?

Question 6 (5+10+5)

- a. Explain the term ‘Direct Method’ of language teaching with examples?
- b. Discuss five key features of the Direct Method.
- c. Discuss two advantages of using the Direct Method over the Grammar Translation Method.

Question 7 (20)

Design a short English teaching activity using the Total Physical Response method. Your activity must clearly mention topic, class level, objectives and the teaching strategy.