

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination - 2014
B.Ed(P) I - Theory and Principles of Teaching Children a Language (ENG 101)

Full mark: 100

Time: 3 hours

Direction: *Do not write for the first ten minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the questions. This question paper consists of two parts, Section A and Section B. All questions in section A are compulsory, while you may answer only FIVE questions in section B.*

Section A (50 marks)

(Instruction: *This section consists of objective type questions. You do not have to copy the sentences onto your answer booklet. Instead, write the question number and beside it the answer/s.*)

Question 1 Choose the correct answer and write it in your answer script. (1X20=20)

- a. The following are the language systems **EXCEPT**
 - i. Phonology
 - ii. terminology
 - iii. syntactic
 - iv. semantics
- b. Children's language acquisition may be best explained as ALL of the following EXCEPT
 - i. One's biological pre-wiring for language
 - ii. Social cultural structuring and support
 - iii. Persistent fine motor and gross motor stimulation
 - iv. Imitation and systematic reinforcement.
- c. Children begin to utter two word phrases at 18 to 24 months of age. The linguists refer to this kind of speech as _____.
 - i. hollow phrase
 - ii. Telegraphic
 - iii. Babbling
 - iv. Motherese
- d. The fact that some learners who are exposed to large quantities of comprehensible input do not necessarily acquire a language successfully is accounted for by Krashen's ____ hypothesis.
 - i. Input

- ii. Monitor
 - iii. Affective Filter
 - iv. Natural order
- e. While Noam Chomsky believes that every human being has an inbuilt language learning device which only requires to be triggered by a language input of some kind, Eric Lenneberg believes that:
 - i. language learning can happen only when the person wills it.
 - ii. the language is learned only when teacher shows affection to encourage it.
 - iii. language must be learned in stages such as those stages in children's physical development.
 - iv. language is learned when children are placed in family that uses two to three languages.
- f. Which of Halliday's communication functions is used to get something done?
 - i. Regulatory
 - ii. Heuristic
 - iii. Informative
 - iv. Instrumental
- g. The _____ of the language component deals with the structure of the language.
 - i. Semantics
 - ii. Syntax
 - iii. Morphology
 - iv. Phonology
- h. The _____ view of language learning is that the human being cannot learn a language in isolation and that it happens only in a social environment, with real people and real situations.
 - i. Interactionist
 - ii. Behaviourist
 - iii. Innatist
 - iv. Biological
- i. With a few exceptions, the relations between the words and what it refers to cannot be guessed. For example, words like *big*, *jumbo*, *huge*, *gigantic* mean almost the same thing but the words do not give any clue of their meaning. This nature of language is called:
 - i. Displacement
 - ii. Arbitrariness

- iii. Productivity
 - iv. Duality
- j. Which of the following about teaching grammar is NOT true?
- i. Grammar must be taught in context.
 - ii. Grammar is learnt best when the learners are interested in the subject.
 - iii. Grammar should be taught before reading.
 - iv. Drills can be helpful in teaching the grammar structure.
- k. "Will you stop pulling that table?" depicts the _____ function of language according to Michael Halliday
- i. Instrumental
 - ii. Heuristic
 - iii. Imaginative
 - iv. Regulatory
- l. The theory of language acquisition and learning suggests that language teachers must:
- i. expose the children to many languages.
 - ii. use a lot of teaching learning materials.
 - iii. carefully use the curriculum documents.
 - iv. always use the target language with the learners meaningfully.
- m. Sonam is around 15 months old. She utters 'mmama, mmama' for mother 'nunuu' for milk or 'waaa' for water etc. Linguists refer to this kind of speech as:
- i. Cooing
 - ii. Babbling
 - iii. Holophrases
 - iv. Telegraphic
- n. All are factors that affect the child's speech and language development EXCEPT:
- i. Malnutrition
 - ii. Inadequate stimulation
 - iii. Reduced hearing
 - iv. Poor coordination of speech muscles
- o. Which of the following statements about semantics is **NOT** correct?
- i. Meaning of a word involves more than just the actual thing the word refers to.
 - ii. The meaning of an expression is a mental image.
 - iii. Knowing the meaning of a sentence involves knowing the conditions under which it would be true.
 - iv. Meaning is provided by a community of native speakers.

- p. The capacity for human language to generate an infinite number of efficient messages is called
- i. Displacement.
 - ii. Productivity
 - iii. Arbitrariness
 - iv. Duality
- q. Communicative competence is
- i. The ability to use language appropriately according to the social context as part of communicative competence.
 - ii. A way of using a language with non-native speakers that is simpler in structure and vocabulary.
 - iii. The general ability to use language accurately, appropriately and flexibly.
 - iv. Using activities involving information exchange and problem solving as a way of developing ability in language.
- r. Which of the following is about Syntax ?
- i. The content of the essay should carry a message.
 - ii. Articulation is important to convey accurate messages.
 - iii. In English, the word order is subject-verb-object.
 - iv. The sentences should be connected to each other.
- s. A person who has the ethics over language and can adapt according to the social scenario has _____ competency
- i. Pragmatic competency
 - ii. Strategic competency
 - iii. Sociolinguistic competency
 - iv. Discourse competency.
- t. Communicative task has realized its importance because it gives forum for learners to
- i. interact in targeted language
 - ii. play and develop
 - iii. interact and know
 - iv. Develop their social skill

Question 2

a. Match the following (10 X1= 10 marks)

A	B
a. Preproduction	i. Produces one- or two-word responses.
b. Early Production	ii. Makes few grammatical errors
c. . Speech Emergence	iii. Nods "Yes" and "No."
d. Intermediate Fluency	iv. The student has a near-native level of speech
e. Advanced Fluency	v. Can produce simple sentences
	vi. wobbles and gurgles

b. Match the language function with its example.

A	B
a. Instrumental	i. I would love you to keep quiet.
b. Regulatory	ii. How does the wind chime work?
c. Interactional	iii. Can I have some warm water?
d. Personal	iv. Tell me about yourself.
e. Heuristic	v. I love singing and dancing.

Question 3

Fill in the blanks. Write the question number and beside it the answer in your answer booklet.
(1X10 marks)

- If there is no _____ between the child and the social system, this will create a lack in language learning.
- The _____ system performs the role of the 'monitor' or the 'editor' when one is using the language.
- The _____ system is the relationship between word/s and its meaning in a language.
- The nature of communication can change depending on the situation, _____, audience, and the topic.
- The primary social context for children's language learning is the _____.
- In Brumfit's view, fluency activities focused on _____ forms gives students the opportunity to produce and understand items.
- A _____ gap activity may involve drawing inferences from a given information.
- The listener needs to understand that listening is not a _____ role but is critical to successful communication.

- i. The smallest unit of sound is called _____.
- j. In the types of errors second language learners commit, "Karma has already cut the ticket" is an example of _____ error.

Question 4

State true or false against each statement. (1X10)

- a. Theories of Language learning have not changed over the years.
- b. It is important to talk to infants as though they are equal participants in the conversation.
- c. The period during which a child will be able to learn a language called 'Maturity Hypothesis'.
- d. Communicative language activities are used to learn the accuracy and fluency of the language.
- e. "Nature versus nurture" controversy involves the role of both the individual and the culture in the development of language.
- f. A learner who can add prefixes correctly to 'perfect', 'legal', 'happy', 'pleasing', and 'audible' to make the negative equivalents, is developing discourse competence.
- g. An important point for the teacher to note is that linguistic competence is an integral part of communicative competence.
- h. Language has a range of registers and styles that help us to function appropriately in various situations.
- i. *Pragmatics* also refers to waiting for your turn to speak and not interrupting others in a group discussion and.
- j. Acquisition and learning should not mingle because when you do one might deter the other from achieving the language goal.

Section B (50 marks)

Instructions: This section has six questions, out of which you may attempt any FIVE. Your responses to the questions must be very precise and supported with examples and illustrations wherever possible.

Question 5

(10 marks)

You have studied three theories, behaviourist, Innatist and Interactionist, in this course. Describe how you implement each of the theories in your language classes. (Two ways for each theory)

Question 6

(10 marks)

What do you understand by 'communicative competence'? Critically analyze the importance of two components with examples?

Question 7

(10 marks)

In the Bhutanese context, English is learnt as a second language. How is the acquisition of the first language different from the acquisition of the second language for a Bhutanese child? Explain four differences supported with examples.

Question 8

(10 marks)

Communicative activities are effective in teaching children a language. Create two communicative activities for class four. Provide clear steps such as: what? Why? and How?

Question 9

(10 marks)

Theory assumes that cognitive development, including language development, arises as a result of social interactions. Do you agree? Justify with evidences.

Question 10

(10 marks)

The classroom is a community where learners learn through collaboration and sharing.

The statement above is one of the core assumptions that underpin the current practices in communicative language teaching. How can you make this happen in your classroom? Critically discuss four ideas.