

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination - 2013

B.Ed(P) I - Theory and Principles of Teaching Children a Language (ENG101)

Full mark: 100

Pass mark: 50

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.(2X20=40)

- a. All of the following are definitions of language **EXCEPT**
 - i. The most important aspect in the life of all beings.
 - ii. Verbal, physical, biologically innate, and a basic form of communication.
 - iii. A learned behaviour involving a stimulus and a response.
 - iv. Form of symbolic representation for thought.
- b. Who first argued that children are born with a specific innate ability to discover for themselves the underlying rules of language system on the basis of the samples of a natural language they are exposed to ?
 - i. Noam Chomsky
 - ii. Piaget
 - iii. Skinner
 - iv. Vygotsky

- c. By the age of two, most children reliably produce at least fifty different words and some produce many more. About this time, they begin to combine words into simple sentences such as 'Mommy juice' and 'baby fall down'. These sentences are sometimes called ...
- i. Telecommunication
 - ii. Telegraphic
 - iii. Babbling
 - iv. Cooing
- d. The fact that some people 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. Which of the following describes a unique aspect of human communication?
- i. the use of vocalizations
 - ii. the age at which humans begin to communicate
 - iii. the number of individuals with whom humans can communicate
 - iv. the use of language and speech
- f. Which of Halliday's communication functions is used to ask about unknown information?
- i. Regulatory
 - ii. Heuristic
 - iii. Informative
 - iv. Instrumental

- g. Every language has a relatively small number of individual sounds called
 - i. Semantics
 - ii. Syntax
 - iii. Morphemes
 - iv. Phonemes
- h. The capacity for human language to generate an infinite number of efficient messages is called
 - i. Displacement
 - ii. Arbitrariness
 - iii. Productivity
 - iv. Duality
- i. Studies have shown that babies learn the rules of word order and sentence structure long before they are able to string ideas together verbally. This statement supports _____ theory of language acquisition.
 - i. Stephen Krashen
 - ii. Michael Halliday
 - iii. Noam Chomsky
 - iv. B.F Skinner
- j. “Will you play with me” depicts the _____ function of language according to Michael Halliday
 - i. Instrumental
 - ii. Heuristic
 - iii. Imaginative
 - iv. Interactional
- k. Krashen’s Theory of Second Language Acquisition consists of _____
 - i. Four main hypotheses
 - ii. Five main hypotheses
 - iii. Three main hypotheses
 - iv. None of the above

- l. The following are some of the typical language development of a child who is barely 6 months old **EXCEPT**
- i. Can name a few objects
 - ii. Responds to his or her name
 - iii. responds to voices by turning his head and eyes
 - iv. can respond to tones (angry or friendly voices)
- m. As a language teacher we should learn the theory of language acquisition because_____
- i. It will help us become a role model
 - ii. This theory is the key attribute to perfect teaching
 - iii. This would dispel the complexity of language learning
 - iv. We understand the needs and device the approaches to teaching accordingly
- n. Krashen (1983) believes 'learned competence' acts as a_____
- i. Monitor or editor
 - ii. Power-house of knowledge
 - iii. Mentor
 - iv. Facilitator
- o. This stage can last up to another year. Students have usually developed approximately 3,000 words and can use short phrases and simple sentences to communicate. This is the stage of
- i. Pre production
 - ii. Intermediate fluency
 - iii. Early production
 - iv. Speech emergence
- p. A child's first words are produced by approximately 14 to 20 months of age. Sometimes a single word may represent an entire thought. This stage is called as
- i. Holophrase
 - ii. Telegraphic
 - iii. Vegetative
 - iv. Multi word

- q. _____, a psychologist and social constructivist laid the foundation for the Interactionist view of language acquisition.
- i. Noam Chomsky
 - ii. B.F. Skinner
 - iii. Vygotsky
 - iv. Watson
- r. Texts like poetry and creative literature that evokes emotion depicts function of the language.
- i. Information
 - ii. Expressive
 - iii. Directive
 - iv. Deductive
- s. 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.
- t. Which one of the following is not about Chomsky's Innatists perspective?
- i. Children are biologically programmed for language.
 - ii. Children are born with specific innate ability underlying rule of language.
 - iii. All children successfully acquire their native language.
 - iv. Focus on the interplay between the innate learning ability of children and the environment.

Question 2: In this question there are two columns. Column one contains the terms and column two contains the description. You are required to match the following: **(1X10= 10)**

A	B
1. Motherese	a. They are practicing the sounds, intonations and rhythms of language
2. Semantics	b. The study of word and word formation.
3. Language	c. This method is based on the principles of behavior psychology.
4. Morphology	d. The period during which a child will be able to learn a language.
5. Direct method	e. Language used by an adult with babies
6. Learning	f. The study of the meaning of words and phrases
7. Critical Age Hypothesis	g. Depends on attitude
8. Audio-lingual method	h. Simple to complex order of learning
9. Acquisition	i. Culture is considered an important aspect of learning the language.
10. Babbling	j. A systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional symbols

Section B (50 marks)

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

Question 3

(2X5=10 marks)

Write short notes on any TWO of the following topics.

- a. Comprehensible input
- b. Modified interaction
- c. Reinforcement
- d. LAD
- e. Language learning versus language acquisition

Question 4

(10 marks)

Discuss the key features of Behaviourist and Innatists theories of language acquisition that are in contradiction. Provide empirical examples or illustrations wherever possible. (10 marks)

Question 5

(10 marks)

Compare and contrast the Grammar Translation Method and the Direct Method of teaching language. Focus your discussion on the key features and the teaching techniques of the two methods.

Question 6

(10marks)

One of the assumptions of the communicative language teaching theory is that 'Second language learning is facilitated when learners are engaged in interaction and meaningful communication.'

- a. Why do you think the language activities should be communicative and interactive in nature? (5 marks)
- b. Describe step by step two activities that you might carry out to support this theory. (5 marks)

Question 7**(10 marks)**

Krashen's theory of language learning suggests that acquisition of language is more powerful than learning the language. Discuss how you can provide suitable conditions in the classroom to help the learners acquire the English language.

Question 8**(10 marks)**

Explain why it is important to use a gender sensitive language? Cite five examples of gender biased language and against each, write the gender sensitive language you suggest for our Bhutanese users.