

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

Module: ENG101 (Theories and Principles of Teaching a Language) **Programme:** DE B.Ed. (P)
Level I

Writing Time: Three hours

Full Marks: 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
TWO questions -20 marks

Direction: This section consists of objective type questions. You do not have to copy the sentences onto your answer booklet. Write the question number and beside it your answer.

Question 1 (10 x 1)

Direction: Choose the correct answer from the choices provided and write it on your answer sheet.

- a. The area of language that embraces the functional use of language in social context is called
- A. Motherese.
 - B. Pragmatic competence.
 - C. Child directed speech.
 - D. Interactional competence.
- b. 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
- A. B.F Skinner's theory.
 - B. Noam Chomsky's theory.
 - C. Michael Halliday's theory.
 - D. Stephen Krashen's theory.

- c. Krashen's Theory of Second Language Acquisition consists of
- A. Four hypotheses.
 - B. Five hypotheses.
 - C. Six hypotheses.
 - D. Seven hypotheses.
- d. As a language teacher we should learn the theory of language acquisition because it
- A. helps us become a role model.
 - B. is the key attribute to perfect teaching.
 - C. dispels the complexity of language learning.
 - D. helps us devise the approaches to teaching accordingly
- e. Krashen (1983) believes 'learned competence' acts as a
- A. Mentor.
 - B. Facilitator.
 - C. Monitor or editor.
 - D. Power-house of knowledge.
- f. About the age of two, most children begin to combine words into simple sentences such as ' Mommy juice' and 'baby fall down'. These sentences are sometimes called
- A. telegram.
 - B. holophrase.
 - C. telephonic.
 - D. telegraphic.
- g. The ability to use language to say anything at all, including lots of things we have never said or heard before is
- A. Duality.
 - B. Displacement.
 - C. Productivity.
 - D. Discreteness.
- h. Halliday's communication functions used to ask about unknown information is
- A. Heuristic.
 - B. Regulatory.
 - C. Informative.
 - D. Instrumental.

i. This stage of second language acquisition last up to six months and students develop a receptive and active vocabulary of about 1000 words. During this stage, students can usually speak in one- or two-word phrases. This is the stage of

- A. Pre-production.
- B. Speech Emergence.
- C. Early production.
- D. Intermediate fluency.

j. The arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases is called

- A. Syntax.
- B. Semantics.
- C. Pragmatics.
- D. Morphology.

Question 2

Direction: Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word or phrase.

(10X1)

- a. Knowing how to recognize and repair communication breakdowns is _____.
- b. Innatist view of language learning is advocated in the 1960s by _____.
- c. Inter-actionist theory sees language learning as a result of child's interplay with the caregivers and _____.
- d. According to Halliday, the function related to getting what one needs is _____.
- e. The device that Chomsky is associated with is called _____.
- f. Creating new words, making up stories, poems are examples of _____.
- g. The system which is the relationship between word/s and its meaning in a Language is _____.
- h. Pragmatics refers to the ways in which speakers use language in _____.
- i. Behaviorist theory claims that language learning is a result of imitation, practice, reinforcement and _____.
- j. Krashen (1983) believes 'learned competence' acts as a _____

SECTION B
FOUR questions - 20 marks

Question 3

Direction: There are five short-answer questions. You need to answer only FOUR, in not more than 100 words. (5X4=20)

- a. Chomsky argues strongly that “children have a predisposition for learning language”. What do you think he is trying to say?
- b. "Language acquisition does not require extensive use of conscious grammatical rules, and does not require tedious drill." Explain Stephen Krashen’s statement in your own words.
- c. What is ZPD? How can a teacher make use of ZPD to help students learn better?
- d. Making comprehensible input is important for second language learners. State two ways to make comprehensible input while teaching language.
- e. Language is organized at five levels. Discuss the structure of language.

SECTION C
FOUR questions - 60 marks

Direction: There are Five questions in this section. Choose any FOUR.

Question 4 (15)

Discuss the impact of some factors such as, learner’s social and economic background, learning environment, and first language, in the process of first and second language acquisition. Discuss what you can do to facilitate the acquisition process in your ESL classroom.

Question 5 (15)

List Krashen’s five hypotheses in second language acquisition. Explain each.

Question 6 (15)

Theory assumes that cognitive development, including language development, arises as a result of social interactions. Justify this statement with evidence.

Question 7 (15)

Human language is different from animal language in many ways. Discuss five properties of the human language which makes it unique.

Question 8 (15)

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