



LANGUAGE LEARNING THEORIES

QUIZ FILE – 1

(ENG505)



1. Competence is the 'mental reality' which is responsible for all those aspects of language use which can be characterized as '_____'.
 - a. Literature
 - b. Language
 - c. Performance
 - d. Linguistics**
2. Mentalist approach says that _____ is a process carried out in the first years of childhood.
 - a. Acquisition**
 - b. Learning
 - c. Motivation
 - d. Analyze
3. According to Mergel (1988) _____ is a process based on the thought process behind behavior.
 - a. Behaviorist
 - b. Cognitivism**
 - c. Generativist
 - d. Constructivist
4. "A Review of B.F Skinner's Verbal Behavior" 1959 is a critique written by _____:
 - a. Chomsky**
 - b. Skinner
 - c. Thorndike
 - d. None of the given options
5. Which of the following approaches make the foundation of contrastive analysis?
 - a. Behaviorism**
 - b. Nativism
 - c. Cognitivism
 - d. Constructivism
6. Which of the following elements got the highest position in Anthony's language teaching/learning framework?
 - a. Approach**
 - b. Method
 - c. Design
 - d. Technique
7. Explicit Learning is the _____ awareness of a learner's modification of his/her knowledge base.
 - a. Comatose
 - b. Conscious**
 - c. Insentient

- d. Unconscious
8. Which of the following theories focuses on the use of scaffolding, feedback, correcting errors and encouraging the language learners to speak?
- a. Behavioristic
 - b. Cognitive
 - c. **Conversation**
 - d. Acculturation
9. There are _____ types of responses or Operant identified by that can follow behavior.
- a. Two
 - b. **Three**
 - c. Four
 - d. Six
10. Inductive process follows learning from _____ examples to generalization.
- a. **Specific**
 - b. Vast
 - c. Objective
 - d. Subjective
11. Language Learner's classroom performance is termed as _____
- a. Design
 - b. Technique
 - c. **Activity**
 - d. Procedure
12. Robert Gagne (1916 – 2002), an educational psychologist, introduced _____ Levels of Learning events.
- a. Two
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. **Nine**
13. Sensation, perception, attention, encoding and memory are the key principles of _____
- a. Generativism
 - b. Constructivism
 - c. Behaviorism
 - d. **Cognitivism**
14. The cognitivist revolution replaced behaviorism in _____ as the dominant paradigm.
- a. **1960s**
 - b. 1970s
 - c. 1980s

d. 1990s

15. The famous philosophical statement: I think, therefore I am is by _____

- a. Chomsky
- b. Skinner
- c. Pavlov
- d. **Rene Descartes**

16. Which of the following question was not answered by the Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle?

- a. What is knowledge?
- b. **What is myth?**
- c. What is experience?
- d. How do they interact?

17. Jean Piaget, a psychologist, was known for his pioneering work on _____.

- a. **Child development**
- b. Adult language
- c. Native speakers
- d. N2 Learners

18. The Lenneberg Theory is known as _____.

- a. **Critical Period Hypotheses (CPH)**
- b. CALP
- c. CAAL
- d. None of the given options

19. It is the _____ of a human that is responsible of learning and developing a language.

- a. Practice
- b. **Innate ability**
- c. Hard work
- d. None of the given option

20. Nativist theories assert that much of the capacity for language learning in humans is _____.

- a. **Innate**
- b. Constructed
- c. Taught
- d. Borrowed

21. Reciprocal Determinism is based on Cognitive, Environmental and Behavioral factors which form the basis of Social _____ Theory.

- a. **Learning**
- b. Acquisition
- c. Teaching

d. Responses

22. Piaget's Cognitive Developmental Theory's main crux is, children actively construct their understanding of the world and go through the stages of _____ development.
- a. Physical
 - b. Cognitive**
 - c. Emotional
 - d. Motivational
23. Target language is taught or learned through imitation in _____ method of language teaching.
- a. Grammar Translation
 - b. Audio-lingual
 - c. Direct**
 - d. Oral and Situational
24. Which of the approaches rests on the idea that knowledge and understanding are constructed by the individual?
- a. Behaviorism
 - b. Cognitivism
 - c. Constructivism**
 - d. Nativism
25. Who kept 'Method' at the highest hierarchal position in language teaching/learning framework?
- a. Richards & Rogers
 - b. R. Repka
 - c. Stern
 - d. All of the them**
26. The Multi-Store model of Atkinson-Shiffrin supports substantial _____ in memory.
- a. Research**
 - b. Learning
 - c. Inquiry
 - d. Survey
27. Skinner's theory of Verbal Behavior is a/an _____ of his general theory of learning Operant Conditioning in 1938.
- a. Branch
 - b. Extension**
 - c. Way
 - d. Kind
28. Law Effect holds that behaviors are modified by their _____.
- a. Consequences**

- b. Starting Points
- c. End Points
- d. None of the given options

29. In SLA, there is a belief that children as L2 learners are _____ to adults.

- a. Superior**
- b. Inferior
- c. Equal
- d. Closer

30. Albert Bandura proposed Social Learning Theory in _____.

- a. 1977**
- b. 1978
- c. 1979
- d. 1980

31. Social learning theory by Bandura focuses on _____.

- a. Thinking
- b. Interaction**
- c. Feeling
- d. None of the given options

32. B. F Skinner published Verbal Behavior in _____.

- a. 1957**
- b. 1960
- c. 1958
- d. 1962

33. According to Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH), the optimal period for language acquisition ends at _____.

- a. Puberty**
- b. Early Childhood
- c. Late Childhood
- d. Adult State

34. Atkinson-Shiffrin model proposed that human memory could be broken down into _____ different memory stores.

- a. Two
- b. Four
- c. Three**
- d. Five

35. The focus of Universal Grammar (UG) is usually on _____.

- a. Native Language**
- b. L2

- c. Both of the given options
- d. None of the given options

36. Acquisition process in language implies some type of subconscious and effortless assimilation of _____ knowledge.

- a. Linguistic**
- b. Behavioristic
- c. Competence
- d. Performance

37. Cognitivism is the study in Psychology that focuses on _____.

- a. Competence
- b. Performance
- c. Mental processes**
- d. Language

38. Which of the following methods is based on behavioral psychology?

- a. Communicative Language Teaching
- b. Grammar Translation
- c. Audio-lingual**
- d. Silent Way

39. Cognitivism uses the metaphor of _____ for human mind; information comes in, is being processed and leads to certain outcomes.

- a. Computer**
- b. Machine
- c. Communication
- d. Telephone

40. Schollon (2004) defines language as a _____ phenomenon.

- a. Multiple
- b. Complex
- c. Kaleidoscopic
- d. All of the given options**

41. The parameters of UG usually include formal universal and _____.

- a. X-bar theory
- b. Substantive universals**
- c. Generativist approach
- d. Behaviorism

42. In Cognitivism, Chomsky _____ competence and performance.

- a. Combines
- b. Separates**
- c. Negates

d. Describes

43. According to Brown's taxonomy, which of the following techniques is a semi-controlled technique?

a. Brainstorming

- b. Dictation
- c. Role Play
- d. Games

44. According to Chomsky, UG is also known as _____.

a. Mental Grammar

- b. Functional Grammar
- c. Traditional Grammar
- d. Systematic Functional Grammar

45. Process of language acquisition is common in all languages as it involves _____ and behavior.

- a. Emotion
- b. Cognition**
- c. Information
- d. All the given options

46. Which of the following views of language perceives it as a tool to accomplish a certain function?

- a. Structural
- b. Functional**
- c. Interactive
- d. All of them

47. The principles of UG are _____ and apply to all human languages.

- a. Local
- b. Universal**
- c. In-depth
- d. To the surface

48. The basis of the Atkinson-Shiffrin model is to show that how our _____ experience different things in terms of sight, hearing, touch, feeling and taste but only a fraction of this is remembered.

a. Senses

- b. Acquisition
- c. Learning
- d. Cultural

49. Who is the active participant in 'Silent Way' of teaching?

- a. Teacher
- b. Student**
- c. Community

d. Parents

50. Acquisition has nothing to do with intelligence i.e children of different degrees of intelligence all go through the same process of acquiring their _____ language.

a. Foreign

b. Native

c. Official

d. Regional

51. Who proposed the theory of Universal Grammar?

a. Plato

b. B. F Skinner

c. Noam Chomsky

d. John Shumann

52. There are _____ meditational processes proposed by Bandura.

a. Three

b. Four

c. Five

d. Seven

53. Implicit learning is a change in the learner's knowledge base but outside his/her _____ introspection.

a. Conscious

b. Active

c. Passive

d. Unconscious

54. Cognitivism is the study in psychology that focuses on _____ processes.

a. Mental

b. Physical

c. Emotional

d. Motivational

55. The concept of _____ is equally applicable to L1 and L2 in language learning process.

a. Imitation

b. Acquisition

c. Competence

d. Performance

56. Whose idea of sensory input was taken and promoted by B. F Skinner?

a. Descartes

b. John Locke

c. Noam Chomsky

d. John Shumann

57. Bandura suggests that most of the human behavior is learned by _____.

- a. Analysis
- b. Seeking
- c. Observation**
- d. Acquisition

58. According to Edward Thorndike (1898) any behavior that is followed by pleasant consequences is likely to be _____.

- a. Repeated**
- b. Cancelled
- c. Stopped at once
- d. Slower

59. The _____ of UG are universal and they apply to all human languages.

- a. Principles**
- b. Deviant Rules
- c. Surface structures
- d. None of the given options

60. The innate knowledge according to Chomsky, was embodied in a metaphorical 'little black box' in the brain, called _____.

- a. LAD (Language acquisition device)**
- b. UG
- c. CALP
- d. BICS

61. Pavlovian conditioning is associating an unconditioned stimulus, already responded to with a new stimulus, so that the new stimulus brings about the same _____.

- a. Response**
- b. Reaction
- c. Learning
- d. Method

62. One of the threats to logical and illogical comparisons in SLA is _____.

- a. Overt manifestation
- b. Over simplification**
- c. Covert Learning
- d. Age Factor

63. Deductive process follows learning from _____ to specific examples.

- a. Objective
- b. Subjective

c. Elaborated

d. Generalization

64. Perception level is _____ level of Behaviorism.

a. First

b. Second

c. Third

d. Fourth

65. According to Chomsky, it is impossible to acquire a language merely by _____.

a. LAD

b. Repetition and reinforcement

c. ZPD

d. Practice

66. According to Chomsky, _____ is the actual use of language in concrete situations.

a. Performance

b. Competence

c. Motivation

d. Learning

67. Behaviorism is primarily concerned with observable behavior, as opposed to internal events like thinking and _____.

a. Cognition

b. Emotion

c. Learning

d. Acquisition

68. There are _____ types of Behaviorism.

a. Two

b. Three

c. Four

d. Nine

69. A _____ network is a knowledge structure that depicts how concepts are related to one another.

a. Semantic

b. Syntactic

c. Pragmatic

d. CDA

70. There are _____ basic types of reinforcements in Behaviorism.

a. Two

b. Four

c. Five

d. Seven

71. Immanuel Kant was a _____ philosopher.

a. German

b. Greek

c. French

d. None of the given options

72. Behaviorism refers to a psychological approach which emphasizes scientific and objective _____ of investigation.

a. Teachings

b. Methods

c. Analysis

d. Techniques

73. Chomsky believes that Skinner's Behaviorism _____ the assumptions that the external factors 'condition' a child to respond in a particular way.

a. Fails to Justify

b. Improves

c. Supplements

d. Neutralizes

74. According to Law of Effect, connections are _____ only when the making of the connection results in a satisfying set of affairs.

a. Strengthened

b. Weakened

c. Progressive

d. Acquired

75. According to _____, the Socio-Cultural Theory is based on the developmental analysis, the role of the language, and social relation of the child.

a. Vygotsky

b. Chomsky

c. Piaget

d. Skinner