



ENG505

Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Language Learning Theories

ENG505_Language Learning Theories
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1. In Krashen's Monitor Theory, acquisition and learning develop _____ in language learning. (competence)
2. Cognitive process concentrates on _____. (mental process)
3. What type of symbols are present in a language system? (Arbitrary)
4. B.F. Skinner is a _____. (behaviourist)
5. Universal Grammar refers to the mentalist approach that supports _____ and _____. (nativism and cognitivism)
6. proposed a 'three-level framework' (1965) based on 'Approach, Methods, and Techniques.' (Edward Anthony)
7.of language deals with the understanding of the structurally related elements in a language. (Structural principal)
8. Silent Way emphasizes problem solving by involving thematerial. (target language)
9. Total Physical Response emphasizes instant understanding of the target language by responding to thegiven in the target language. (command)
10. The term "technique" is a broader term for specific _____. (tasks)
11. What does LAD stand for? (Language Acquisition Device)
12. Learning belongs to behaviourist approach and deals with a mechanical process offormation. (habit)
13. Chomsky refers to competence as a system of rules mastered, and the ability to produce _____ number of sentences. (infinite)
14. Performance is 'the actual use of language insituations.' (concrete)
15. Inductive Learning begins withfirst and requires learners to determine rules relevant to the examples. (examples)
16. The behaviourist movement began with John Watson in _____. (1913)
17. Russian _____, Ivan Pavlov, is the founder of 'Pavlovian Conditioning'. (physiologist)
18. Temporal Congruity occurs when twoare experienced close together in time and, as a result, an association may be formed. (stimuli)
19. Classical Conditioning supports the habit formation and opposes the idea of _____ as responsible factors for learning. (consciousness)
20. Reinforcement or punishment determines the _____. (behavior)
21. He introduced the theory of Verbal Behaviour in _____. (1957)
22. Skinner identified following three types of responses that can follow behaviour: _____, _____, _____. (neutral, reinforcer, punisher)
23. The 'Mediation Theory' was introduced by _____. (Charles Osgood)
24. 'Law of Effect' was introduced by _____. (Edward Thorndike)
25. Law of Exercise: (a) the law of use and (b) the law of _____. (disuse)
26. Immanuel Kant was a _____ philosopher. (German)

ENG505_Language Learning Theories
Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

27. Rene Descartes, a French philosopher, mathematician and scientist, and father ofphilosophy. (modern)
28. Chomsky's (1965) idea of _____ has been a hallmark of language learning mechanism. (innateness)
29. The Lenneberg theory is known as _____. (Critical Period Hypothesis)
30. Competence is a native speaker's _____ of his/her language, system of rules mastered, and the ability to understand and produce infinite number of sentences. (knowledge)
31. Robert Gagne (1916 – 2002), an educational psychologist, introduced _____ levels of learning events. (events)
32. Three-Stage Information Processing Model _____, short-term memory, long-term memory. (sensory register)
33. Vygotsky believed that language is one of the most important psychological tools that effects children's _____ development. (cognitive)
34. Green (2003) states that information processing approach involves three basic steps: encoding, storage, and _____. (retrieval)
35. Vygotsky's Socio Cultural Theory (1896-1934): is based on the _____ analysis, the role of language, and the social relation. (developmental)
36. Newell and Simon (1972) proposed _____ for problem solving. (Information Processing System)
37. Connectionist models, cover a wide range of domains, are related to language processing and cognitive _____. (control)
38. Connectionism suggests that cognitive phenomena can be explained with respect to a set of general information-processing principles, known as Parallel Distributed Processing. (True)
39. The Associative-Cognitive CREED Theory in SLA was introduced by _____. (Nick Ellis)
40. PDP models are neutrally inspired information processing models to explain the ways of information processing which actually takes place in the _____. (brain)
41. Sir Frederick Bartlett proposed the theory of _____. (Reconstructive Memory and Schema)
42. Assimilation and _____ also contribute in the thinking processes. (accommodation)
43. John Dewey, father of experiential education (1930) has not been generally recognized as the most renowned and influential American philosopher of education. (False)
44. Vygotsky has been the key figure who supported Constructivism and introduced his famous theory of _____. (Zone of Proximal Development)
45. According to Jonassen and Land (2002), context, construction and collaboration are the basis of the constructivist learning. (True)
46. Jerome Bruner emphasized the concepts of involving learners in the cognitive as well as the constructive processes for meaningful learning. (True)

ENG505_Language Learning Theories
Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

47. Bruner explains that a learner must be encouraged to 'learn to make a leap,' and explore 'possibility.' Instead of being a _____ receiver. (passive)
48. Symbolic representation is the use of words and other symbols to describe _____. (experiences)
49. Piaget emphasized the stages of _____ development as foundation of acquisition of cognitive content. (intellectual)
50. According to Piaget, "What remains is construction as such, and one sees no ground why it should be unreasonable to think it is ultimate nature of reality to be in continual construction instead of consisting of an accumulation of ready-made structures". (True)
51. Metacognition takes into account; thinking of _____ order by involving processes of learning task, monitoring comprehension, and evaluating progress of task completion. (higher)
52. David Ausubel (an American Psychologist) proposed _____. (Subsumption Theory)
53. Bandura's _____ enables learners to develop the understanding of one's capabilities and the factors responsible for it. (Self efficacy theory)
54. The role of the instructor is to bridge the gap between what's already known and what is about to be learned. (True)
55. Albert Bandura did not introduce Social Cognitive Theory. (False)
56. The concept of Natural Approach was developed by one of Krashen's associates, _____. (Tracy Terrell)
57. The teachers are never expected to provide learners with comprehensible input and stimulating activities for the meaningful learning. (False)
58. The _____ of the hypothesis are: Age, Personality, Motivation (intrinsic), Experience, Cognition, and Native Language. (internal factors)
59. The _____ include: Culture and status, Motivation (extrinsic), Access to native Speaker, Curriculum and Instructions. (external factors)
60. Stephen Krashen, a linguist and professor emeritus at University of Southern California, is known for his theories of language acquisition and development. (True)
61. The natural order hypothesis refers to the notion that there is a natural order of acquisition process. (True)
62. Krashen's theory of Input Hypothesis advocates that the acquisition of second language is highly dependent on the learner's comprehension of the _____. (input)
63. Language acquisition refers to _____ learning and involves intuition. (subconscious)
64. Krashen was the first one to establish the distinction between acquisition and _____. (learning)
65. McLaughlin (1987, p. 56) argued that Krashen's term is full of precision and clarity. (True)
66. Krashen and Terrell's Natural Approach paved the way for the emergence of _____ approach. (Communicative Language Teaching (CLT))

ENG505_Language Learning Theories
Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

67. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) focuses more on developing fluency while _____ is neglected. (accuracy)
68. Dell Hymes supported CLT by proposing that for effective development of communicative (True)
69. Krashen's Monitor Hypothesis claims that the conscious language learning monitors the _____. (output)
70. Monitor hypothesis is also divided into _____ types of ways. (3)
71. Elinor Ochs and Bambi Schieffelin proposed that language acquisition and _____. (culture acquisition)
72. Inspired by the works of Vygotsky and Dewey, Jean Lave and Etienne Wenger introduced the theory of Situated Learning as an instructional approach in the early _____s (1990)
73. Acculturation Model was introduced by _____. (John Schumann)
74. M.A.K. Halliday, a British linguist, developed the concept of Systemic Functional linguistics in 1950. (False)
75. The famous concept of Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) introduced by Vygotsky forms the basis of socio-cultural _____. (theory)
76. Hulstijn explained that cognitive abilities and environmental factors can be viewed as distinguishing elements of language learners in HLC. (True)
77. Berman (2007) and Nippold (2006) did not find 'large increases in vocabulary (including metaphors, idioms and proverbs) and development at a more modest pace in syntax, pragmatics, and narrative skills during the years of primary and secondary education.' (False)
78. According to the definition, Native Speaker is the one who acquires the language as a young child and maintains it into adulthood. (True)
79. The term native speaker differs in the contexts of HLC and BLC. (True)
80. The core linguistic excludes cognition: phonetic-phonological, morphonological, morpho-syntactic, and lexical domains of linguistic knowledge. (False)
81. Generativists derive their concepts from the assumption that it was impossible for a child to acquire the rules of their grammar through behaviourism. (True)
82. In Universal Grammar approach, the role of input is not underdetermined because of 'poverty of the stimulus' with lack of negative evidence (ungrammatical sentences). In usage-based approach, all linguistic structures emerge from generalization of the input through induction. (False)
83. So, _____ is what children must do to determine the goals or intentions of mature speakers when they use linguistic conventions to achieve social ends. ('Intention-reading')
84. Generative Grammar theory of Chomsky focuses on the study of _____. (syntax)
85. 'Pattern- finding' is what children must do in order to extract _____ linguistic schemas. (abstract)
86. _____ characteristics of communicative competence proposed by Savignon. (5)

ENG505_Language Learning Theories
Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

87. John Munby's (1978, pp. 22-27) approach to Communicative Competence has the following points: a. Competence and Community; b. Contextual Appropriacy c. _____
(Communication Needs)
88. Strategic Competence is another aspect of Language Competence proposed by Bachman.
(True)
89. Lado's (1961, pp. 25 – 29) model of language proficiency focuses on the intersections among five language 'elements'. (False)
90. Dell Hymes (1972) defined communicative competence as the ability to use grammatical competence in a variety of communicative situations based on _____
competence. (grammatical)
91. Kramsch and Whiteside (2008) defined Symbolic Competence as the ability to position oneself as a _____ subject, to understand the cultural memories evoked by symbolic systems. (multilingual)
92. Celce-Murcia et al. (1995, p. 4) _____ Bachman's model of CLA and advocated that a model to deal with CLT was needed. (criticized)
93. Celce-Murcia's revised model of communicative competence proposed _____ types of competencies. (6)
94. The initial Canale and Swain's model of Communicative Competence was developed in 1980.
(True)
95. Kramsch believes that there are _____ dimensions of language. (3)

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