



ENG505

Quiz from Assessments (Final-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.

Maha Malik

Language Learning Theories

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1. Cognitive academic language proficiency (CALP) is a term proposed by Jim Cummins. **(True)**
2. BICS is not about the language skills that students need to get through the day in face-to-face situations. **(False)**
3. According to Baker (2006), 'BICS is said to occur when there are contextual supports and props for _____ delivery. **(language)**
4. Actions with eyes and hands, instant feedback, cues, and clues support _____ language. **(verbal)**
5. According to Cummins and Swain, people who are learning second language follows a framework of language structures and functions driven from a person's knowledge of one language to help him or her learn the second or additional language known as CUP. **(True)**
6. SLA gives 'focus on form' which enables learner to face the challenge regarding form-focused activities in communicative contexts. **(True)**
7. The _____ theory of language learning emphasizing accuracy and form and not allowing errors. **(behaviourist)**
8. Language teachers are required to inculcate _____ in their teaching practices to keep pace with the latest methodologies. **(research)**
9. Knowledge is constructed in the context of the environment in which it is encountered through the social and _____ process. **(collaborative)**
10. Pica (2005) mentions that 'as teachers and researchers, we cannot work in isolation to each other if we are to help our students meet their needs and accomplish their goals. **(True)**
11. English language is a global language and more than _____ billion people in total (native and non- native combined) speak English. **(1.5)**
12. Corder emphasized that language input needs to be differentiated for _____. **(intake)**
13. Allport cognitive changes and reporting of experience or metalinguistic description of rules are the factors that are responsible for creating awareness. **(False)**
14. _____ (2002, p. 10) defines applied linguistics as a 'practice-driven discipline that addresses language-based problems in real-world contexts.' **(Grabe)**
15. Grant (2010) explains that research in applied linguistics is a process of arriving at _____ to questions situated in current understanding, employing a methodologically rigorous way. **(answers)**
16. To overcome the ambiguities between conscious and unconscious learning, _____ explained that unconscious learning deals with unawareness of having learned something. **(Schmidt)**
17. Schmidt proposed the concept of _____. **(‘Noticing’)**
18. 'Noticing is the necessary and sufficient condition for converting input into _____' (Schmidt, 1990, p. 130). **(intake)**
19. McLaughlin, (1987, pp. 134-135) introduced three information processes: automatic processing, controlled processing, and _____. **(restructuring)**

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20. McLaughlin uses the twin concepts of _____ and Restructuring to describe the cognitive processes involved in SLA. **(Automaticity)**
21. Towell and _____ were the first ones to propose the concepts of 'Declarative Knowledge' and 'Procedural Knowledge.' **(Hawkins)**
22. Bilingual language development can be universally compared for different languages using the language processing hierarchy described in the Processability Theory. **(True)**
23. _____ was proposed by Manfred Pienemann, and it refers to the grammatical development of learners' interlanguage. **(Processability Theory)**
24. Long's (1981) Interaction Hypothesis refers to the participation in conversation with native speaker. **(True)**
25. 'Multiplicity of knowledge sources,' was the term used by Towell and Hawkins which according to them is the result of learner's exposure to SLA after _____ years of age. **(7)**
26. Memory is the process by which we encode, store, and _____ information. **(retrieve)**
27. Working memory is the - _____ - term memory. **(short)**
28. It has also been noted that the generativist and cognitivist theories omit the role of memory. **(False)**
29. Language learning perspectives vary as per the uniqueness of their domains and research covering. **(True)**
30. Language learning perspectives _____ as per the uniqueness of their domains and research covering **(vary)**
31. Theories application in classroom aims to address the issues of learners' needs. **(True)**
32. Teaching methodologies are evolved over the period of time, and these are practiced as per specific _____. **(requirements)**
33. Methods based on the interactionist theory give learners the opportunity for _____ where they receive meaningful input from teachers and students. **(conversation)**
34. Learning is known as an act of acquiring or modifying new knowledge. **(True)**
35. Learning is relatively permanent but subject to _____. **(forgetting)**
36. Motivation has been defined as 'a psychological _____ that refers to the desire and incentive that an individual has to engage in a specific activity' (Hall, 2011). **(construct)**
37. 'Integrative Motivation' and 'Instrumental Motivation' affect _____ learning process. **(language)**
38. The age factor is a matter of great interest to SLA researchers. **(True)**
39. Singleton (2004) who did not claim that Dutch learners, who started learning English in the classroom after the age of twelve, were able to gain native-like accent. **(False)**
40. The study of SLA covers broadly from pure linguistic units of a language to cognitive and social/interactionist models. **(True)**

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41. 'Affective Consideration' highlights that our mental _____ and our emotions influence our thinking and behaviour. **(state)**
42. 'Cognitive Consideration' refers to the understanding of cognition process and explains its _____ development in initial sixteen years of life. **(rapid)**
43. 'Linguistic Consideration' never deals with the linguistic and cognitive processes of second language learning in children. **(False)**
44. Adults have the more solid foundation, achieved from the _____ language learning, which makes them cognitively secure. **(first)**
45. Lateralization of the brain was thought to be a key to learning languages. **(True)**
46. Oxford (1990) defines 'Learning Strategies' as 'specific actions taken by the learner to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-directed, more effective, and more transferrable to new situations.' **(True)**
47. Dansereau (1985) does not consider language strategies as 'special thoughts or behaviors that learners use to help them comprehend, retain and/or use the information.' **(False)**
48. According to Stern (1992), with language learning strategies, 'learners engage in activities to achieve certain goals, ...a choice of procedures, ... some form of long-term planning.' **(True)**
49. Direct strategies involve use of language; these are sub-divided into memory (mnemonics), cognitive and compensation strategies. **(True)**
50. Indirect strategies directly involve using the language, but support language learning (Ehrman & Oxford, 1990). **(False)**
51. Oxford (1990) explained 'Indirect Strategies' as a support and management system for language learning without directly involving the target language. **(True)**
52. Communicative competence is the key contribution of indirect strategies because the activities are designed and implemented to provide learning with real-life situation for developing communication _____. **(competence)**
53. The indirect strategies consist of _____ strategies that help learners to regulate their cognition. **(metacognitive)**
54. This is a use of 'Social Learning Strategy' in which students interact with each other and work on the assigned activity, based on grouped _____. **(input)**
55. After presentations, their own groups were asked to give _____ about overall presentation skills like posture, body language, eye contact, dress code, etc. **(feedback)**
56. The Psychometric View equates intelligence with mental capacity. **(True)**
57. The Piagetian View refutes intelligence in terms of stages of development based on maturity and experiences. **(False)**
58. Howard Gardner (1983) proposed Theory of _____ Intelligence which focuses on different ways in which human beings are intelligent. **(Multiple)**
59. Carroll believed that 'Foreign language aptitude is considered as the individual's initial state of readiness and capacity for learning a foreign language' (Carroll, 1981, p. 86). **(True)**

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60. Language aptitude is specific to learning _____ which according to Cornett (1983, p. 9) is 'the overall pattern that give general direction to learning behaviour.' **(style)**
61. The Affective domain is primarily concerned with the emotional state of a person. **(True)**
62. Attribution Theory introduced by Weiner (1980, 1992) is not based on the notion that learners' motivation is subject to the pleasant outcome of being able to feel good about themselves. **(False)**
63. Another definition by Slavin (2003, p. 328) states that _____ 'is concerned with the factors that direct and energize the behaviour.' **(motivation)**
64. Spielberger (1983, p. 1) defined _____ as 'the subjective feeling of tension, apprehension, nervousness, and worry associated with an arousal of the autonomic nervous system.' **(anxiety)**
65. 'Risk Taking' has been defined by a number of linguists as the ability of being eager to try out new _____ intelligently regardless of embarrassment in linguistics. **(information)**
66. Stereotyping is the _____ component in the perceptions of group members, the positive or negative beliefs that we hold about the characteristics of social group. **(cognitive)**
67. Social Distance never deals with the cognitive and affective proximity of two cultures that come into contact within an individual. **(False)**
68. Stage 3 of Culture Acquisition is typified by what Larson and Smalley (1972) called 'culture _____. **(stress)**
69. Language represents culture; therefore, looking it as a mere code is indeed its restricted view. **(True)**
70. Linguistic Determinism means groups' experience the world based on the structure of the language which they habitually use. **(False)**
71. The distinctive characteristic of human learning is that it is a process of making meaning – a semiotic process, and the proto typical form of human _____. **(semiotic)**
72. SLA research has made relevant contributions to language _____. **(pedagogy)**
73. Classroom research is a recent trend that has been emerging due to severe need of designing lessons according to specific needs of learners. **(True)**
74. Adults and adolescents cannot 'acquire' a second language. **(False)**
75. For the facilitation process of the research, researchers propose that research forums should be provided for sharing and learning. **(True)**
76. The _____ broadly covered the issues related to the usefulness of English language learning strategies preferred in Pakistani context. **(interview)**
77. The interviewee discussed learning differences of Pakistani learners and relevant strategies to address these differences. **(True)**
78. The factors related to learner's motivation and _____ also came under discussion and the interviewee explained the parameters of teachers training in this regard. **(demotivation)**

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79. The role of language teachers in the current scenario, and the challenges that teachers face today to maximize the learning potential also came under discussion. **(True)**
80. The role of language teachers in the current scenario, and the challenges that teachers face today to _____ the learning potential also came under discussion. **(maximize)**
81. The Learning Styles reflect learning _____ of the learners. **(preferences)**
82. The Myers-Briggs Model (Briggs & Myers, 1975; or Briggs et al., 1980) classifies the individuals according to their preferences on scales derived from the theories of psychological types developed by Carl Jung who believes that Behaviour is never random and reflective of one's distinctive _____ capacities. **(mental)**
83. Judges learn best when they have short-term goals, and they are able to make a plan of action. **(True)**
84. Kolb's model is not based on a four-stage learning cycle which proposes that the learning styles contain concrete vs. abstract and active vs. reflective dimensions. **(False)**
85. Sequential learners prefer learning _____ with logical steps; whereas, global learners prefer a holistic approach. **(linearly)**
86. A discourse community utilizes and hence does not possess one or more genres in the communicative furtherance of its aims. **(False)**
87. The societal factors are influenced by large social groups based on their norms, beliefs, and customs in a given society and community, and affect the learning process. **(True)**
88. The Variation Theory was introduced by Marton with emphasis on four patterns of variation: Contrast seeks to distinguish different and unlike things **(True)**
89. Macrosocial factors draw primarily on the frameworks of the '_____ of Communication' and 'Social Psychology' for analyzing social contexts' effects on SLA. **(Ethnography)**
90. Language never represents power and status symbolically and practically at the national and international levels. **(False)**
91. Academic Competence is the ability to demonstrate the language knowledge which the learner acquires for some subjects and use it as medium for developing research. **(True)**
92. Interpersonally competent people avoid to build and nurture strong, lasting, mutually beneficial relationships. **(False)**
93. Receptive Activities are designed to develop the receptive skills. **(True)**
94. Speaking and writing are known as productive skills as they _____ language. **(produce)**
95. L2 learners do not use speaking for interpersonal as well as academic or professional purposes. **(False)**
96. ESP digital learning environment that is 'learner-centered, knowledge-centered, community centered and assessment-centered' (Bransford et al., 2000). **(True)**
97. Wants are those needs on which students put a _____ priority in the available, limited time or in other words it is what learner feels she/he needs. **(high)**

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- 98.** The assessment issues in ESP teaching are primarily concerned with the ongoing evaluation of the course's learning objectives and learners' _____.
(performance)
- 99.** The emphasis on teachers training in ESP emerged in _____s by J. R. (1970)
- 100.** 'Some ESP practitioners are not aware of the fact that they are teaching _____.'
(ESP)

BS English

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