



ENG505

Solved Mid-Term_Spring2026

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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Solved Mid-Term

Key Theories / Concepts

1. Universal Grammar (UG) Theory

- Proposed by **Noam Chomsky**.
- Children are born with an innate **Language Acquisition Device (LAD)**.
- All human languages share universal principles.
- Language learning is biologically determined.

2. Krashen's Theory (Monitor Model)

- Distinguishes **acquisition** (subconscious) from **learning** (conscious).
- Comprehensible input is necessary for acquisition.
- Includes five hypotheses: Acquisition-Learning, Natural Order, Input, Monitor, and Affective Filter.

3. Vygotsky's Mediation Theory / Sociocultural Theory

- Learning occurs through **social interaction**.
- Knowledge is first developed socially and then internalized.
- Introduced **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)**.
- Society and culture shape learning.

4. Pavlovian Conditioning

- Proposed by **Ivan Pavlov**.
- Learning occurs through stimulus-response association.
- Based on conditioned and unconditioned responses.

5. Jerome Bruner's Theory

- Introduced **Scaffolding** and **Discovery Learning**.
- Learning should focus on "learning how to learn."
- Three stages: Enactive, Iconic, and Symbolic representation.

6. Usage-Based Theory of Language Acquisition

- Language develops from actual language use.
- Learning occurs through exposure and experience.
- Focuses on patterns, frequency, and interaction.

7. Grammar Translation Method (GTM)

- Focuses on grammar rules and translation.
- Emphasizes reading and writing.

- Learning occurs through memorization of rules.

8. Language Competence Classification by Bachman

- Organizational Competence
- Pragmatic Competence
- Strategic Competence
- Psychophysiological Mechanisms

9. Strategic Competence

- Ability to use communication strategies to overcome language difficulties.
- Helps maintain effective communication.

10. Functional vs Structural Principle

Functional Principle

Language is a tool for communication and functions. Focuses on grammar and structure of language.

Emphasizes meaning and use.

Oral and situational teaching.

Structural Principle

Emphasizes form and rules.

Grammar Translation and Audio-Lingual methods.

11. Positive & Negative Reinforcement

- **Positive Reinforcement:** Adding a reward to increase desired behavior.
- **Negative Reinforcement:** Removing an unpleasant condition to increase desired behavior.

Short Questions

1. One Example Each

Positive Reinforcement: A student receives praise for answering correctly.

Negative Reinforcement: Homework is reduced when students complete classwork on time.

2. Three Key Features of Usage-Based Theory

- Language is learned through usage.
- Frequency of exposure is important.
- Learning emerges from interaction and experience.

3. Three Key Features of Grammar Translation Method

- Memorization of grammar rules.
- Translation between native and target language.
- Emphasis on reading and writing skills.

4. Classification of Language Competence by Bachman

- Organizational Competence
- Pragmatic Competence
- Strategic Competence
- Psychophysiological Mechanisms

5. Key Feature of Strategic Competence

- Ability to solve communication problems through appropriate strategies.

6. Differentiate Between Functional and Structural Principle

Functional Principle: Language is used to perform communicative functions and convey meaning.

Structural Principle: Language is viewed as a system of grammatical structures and rules.

Long Questions

1. Key Features of Pavlovian Conditioning

- Stimulus
- Response
- Unconditioned Stimulus
- Conditioned Stimulus
- Conditioned Response
- Extinction
- Spontaneous Recovery
- Generalization
- Discrimination

2. Five True/False Statements Related to Jerome Bruner's Theory

1. Bruner introduced the concept of Scaffolding. **(True)**
2. Discovery Learning was proposed by Jerome Bruner. **(True)**

3. Bruner believed learning should focus only on memorization. **(False)**
4. Enactive, Iconic, and Symbolic are Bruner's stages of representation. **(True)**
5. Bruner emphasized learning through discovery and problem-solving. **(True)**

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