

ENG 504

1. _____ SLL theorists disagree with Anderson's implied position that SL grammar is initially learnt through conscious study and application of explicit rules.

A) Non-contemporary

B) Contemporary

C) Ancient

D) New

2. According to Anderson's model of Active Control of Thought, there are ____ kinds of memory.

A) Two

B) Three

C) Four

D) Five

3. Some functional studies adopted a 'patch' approach, studying _____ of forms or development of SL within 'time' or 'space' domain

A) Evolution

B) Evocation

C) Revolution

D) Solution

4. Connectionists rely on controlled laboratory research involving experiments with ____ language or small fragments of real language.

- A) Superficial
- B) Beneficial
- C) Official
- D) Artificial

5. Processing theorists concentrate on study of processing _____ operating in SLA.

- A) Constraints
- B) Unrestraint
- C) Restraints
- D) All of the given above

6. The skill becomes more and more rapid and automatic in ____ stage.

- A) Associative
- B) Cognitive
- C) Autonomous
- D) All of the given above

7. Learning strategies facilitate learning whereas communication strategies help to _____ a specific communicative problem.

- A) Welcome
- B) Outcome
- C) Unwelcome
- D) Overcome

8. Piennemann believes that language learning is a/an _____ acquisition of computational mechanisms.

- A) Prompt
- B) Gradual**
- C) Active
- D) Collective

9. _____ principles are based on the claim that the claim that certain linguistics forms are more "accessible" or "salient" to the children than others.

- A) Chomsky
- B) Slobin**
- C) Krashen
- D) Piaget

10. Connectionists believe that our mind is _____ to look for associations between elements and create neural links between them.

- A) Pre-exposed
- B) Pre-disposed**
- C) Pre-supposed
- D) Pre-opposed

11. In the _____ stage, a method for performing the skill is worked out.

- A) Autonomous
- B) Associative**
- C) Cognitive
- D) All of the given above

12. Some cognitivists specially focus the processing _____ and how they develop in SLL.

A) Mechanism

B) Mannerism

C) Minimalism

D) Activism

13. _____ is seen as an alternative to symbolic accounts of language acquisition.

A) Connectionism

B) Computationalism

C) Cognitivism

D) Behaviorism

14. The _____ approach argues that it is perceptual saliency of linguistic information that drives the learning process forward, rather than an innate language-specific mode.

A) Perceptual salience

B) Teachability

C) Processability

D) All of the given above

15. The _____ goal of any second language acquisition model is better understanding of the overall SLA process.

A) Approximate

B) Estimate

C) Ultimate

D) Sublimate

16. Solbin (1985) suggested that one of the opening wedges for _____ is linguistic encoding of a scene in which an agent brings about change of state in an object.

A) Grammar

B) Morphology

C) Phonology

D) Stylistic

17. McLaughlin's model of information processing describes that the capacity of mind at any given moment is _____

A) Expanded

B) Vague

C) Limited

D) Unlimited

18. According to McLaughlin's model of Information Processing _____ is a symbol-processing system.

A) Eye

B) Mind

C) Soul

D) Body

19. In the _____ orientation central issue to investigate the extent to which particular linguistic devices are employed to organize stretches of discourse intrasententially.

A) Cognitive

B) Textual

C) Social

D) Multifunctional

20. _____ the SL theorists disagree with Anderson's implied position that SL grammar is initially learnt through conscious study and application of explicit rules.

A) Non-contemporary

B) Contemporary

C) Ancient

D) New

21. If learning strategies is skill, then they can be taught and become proceduralized more _____

A) Lazily

B) Frankly

C) Quickly

D) Slowly

22. At the _____ stage, learners' action would become increasingly automatic to the point that the declarative knowledge may even be lost.

A) Autonomous

B) Associative

C) Cognitive

D) All of the given above

23. _____ primarily investigates the development of processing in SL learners.

A) Connectionists

B) Cognitivists

C) Minimalists

D) Interactionists

24. _____ claims that learners are sensitive to regularities in the language input and extract probabilistic patterns on the basis of these regularities.

A) Computationalism

B) Cognitivism

C) Connectionism

D) Behaviorism

25. _____ - theorists don't say much about language itself.

A) Connectionists

B) Minimalists

C) Interactionists

D) Processing

26. Learning strategies must not be _____ with communication strategies, they don't overlap but there is difference in focus.

A) Focused

B) Confused

C) Diffused

D) Organized

27. Process-ability theory is outlined by _____. It aims to clarify how learners acquire computational mechanism.

A) Hawkins

B) Pienemann

C) Rocker

D) Chomsky

28. Which of the following linguistic developed teachability hypothesis in which he considered the pedagogical implications of the learnability or processability model?

A) Rocker

B) Chomsky

C) Krashen

D) Pienemann

29. Connectionists don't separate the development of _____ from the development of linguistic system.

A) Management

B) Assessment

C) Processing

D) Accomplishment

30. Functionalist research with _____ orientation is interested in relationship between the development of child's formal language system and aspects of their social world.

A) Cognitive

B) Textual

C) Social

D) Multifunctional

31. Learning is an active and dynamic process in which individuals make use of _____ and strategic modes of processing.

A) Information

- B) Formulae
- C) Dis-information
- D) Guesses

32. The _____ tradition claims that language development is driven by pragmatic communicative needs

A) Functional

- B) Cognitivist
- C) Connectionist
- D) Minimalist

33. Connectionists rely on controlled laboratory research involving experiments with _____ language or small fragments of real languages.

- A) Superficial
- B) Beneficial
- C) Official

D) Artificial

34. Language is a complex _____-skill in terms of how information is stored and learnt

- A) Analytical
- B) Cognitive
- C) Behavioral
- D) Technical