

NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY NAME: HUMAN SCIENCES DEPARTMENT NAME: COMMUNICATION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BAEN	LEVEL: 7
COURSE: SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	COURSE CODE: SLA721S
SESSION: JANUARY 2020	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 75

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER		
EXAMINER	Ms. A. Nghikembua	
MODERATOR	Dr. L. Namaseb	

	INSTRUCTIONS
	. Answer ALL the questions.
	. Write clearly and neatly.
3	. Number the answers clearly.

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES

(Including this front page)

Answer ALL QUESTIONS

Questi	on 1: Multiple choice	[Total Marks	10]	
For each statement/question choose the correct option given. Simply write the letter.				
1)	In the early school years, what is the essential part of vocabulary gro	owth? [1]	
	a) Gestureb) Talking on the phonec) Writingd) Reading a variety of text type			
2)	In the interaction hypothesis, the emphasis is on the individual cognitive processes in the mind of the learner. Interaction facilitates those cognitive processes by giving learners access to the input they need to activate internal processes. In () theory, greater importance is attached to the conversations themselves, with learning occurring through the (). [1]			
a) b) c) d)	Vygotsyan, cognitive development Vygotskyan, social interaction Chomsky, social interaction Skinner, cognitive development			
3)	According to the CAH (Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis), where the flanguage are similar, learners should acquillanguage easily.	re the structur		
a) b) c) d)	First language Indigenous language Third language Second language			
4)	() and () emerge very soon. () emerges around the end of ta favorite for the next year or two. Finally, when the child has a betand time () and () emerge.	ter understand		
a) b) c) d)	Where, who, why, how, when How, when, why, where, who Why, where, who, how, when Where, who, how, when, why			
5)	Piaget could not trace this by observing children.	[:	1]	
a) b) c)	Changes in their appearance The zone of proximal development Objective permanence			

d)	Logical inferencing	
6)	refers to an unconscious process.	[1]
a) b) c) d)	Theory	
7)	Who are A and B? A said that thought was internalised speech, but B saw language as a symbol system that be used to express knowledge acquired through interaction with the physical world.	t could [1]
c)	Brown-Bloom Bloom-Vygotsky Lennenberg-Piaget Vygotsky-Piaget	
8)	Which one doesn't belong to a group? The list below explains first language acquisition. the wrong connection between theory and person.	Choose [1]
a) b) c) d)	The behaviourist-BF Skinner The innatist-Piaget The interactionist-Vygotsky The cognitive-Chomsky	
9)	Michael Long agree with Krashen in terms of the importance of input. But he also argue is the necessary mechanism for making language comprehensible.	d that [1]
a) b) c) d)	Input processing Monitor model Modified interaction Cognitive development	
10)	Choose the right thing about childhood bilingualism.	[1]
a) b) c) d)	Children who learn more than one language from earliest childhood are refered to as "sequential bilinguals" rather than "simultaneous bilinguals". Many simultaneous bilinguals achieve high level of proficiency in both languages. Bilingualism can have negative effect on abilities that are related to academic success. Using first language in family can have negative consequences for children's self-esteem	ı .

Question 2		[Total Marks 18]	
2.1 Dis	stinguish between the following factors of second language acquisit	ion:	
a)	Affective and motivation	[6]	
b)	Attitude and aptitude	[6]	
c)	Internal factors and external factors of second language learning	[6]	
Question 3 [Total Marks 15]		[Total Marks 15]	
3.1 Briefly discuss in which way age affects second language acquisition amongst children and adults. What does the critical period hypothesis argue about age and acquisition? You may provide an example of Genie the feral girl to substantiate your response.			
Question 4 Total Marks [14]		Total Marks [14]	
4.1) Identify and discuss any five learning styles used by learners in learning their second language.			
Ouesti	on 5	Total marks [18]	
Question 5 Total marks [18]			
5.1 Briefly discuss Klein's dimension of second language acquisition.			
a)	Propensity	[3]	
	Language faculty	[3]	
	Access	[3]	
	The structure of the process	[3]	
e) f)	Tempo of acquisition End state	[3] [3]	
•,		[-]	

End of Examination

Total marks 75