



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY NAME: HUMAN SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT NAME: COMMUNICATION**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BAEN</b>	<b>LEVEL: 7</b>
<b>COURSE: SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION</b>	<b>COURSE CODE: SLA721S</b>
<b>SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
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<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL the questions.</li><li>2. Write clearly and neatly.</li><li>3. Number the answers clearly.</li></ol>

**THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES**  
(Including this front page)

**Question 1: Multiple choice**

**Total Marks [20]**

For each statement/question choose the correct option given. Simply write the letter.

1. Which one of the following is not about 'Behaviorist'? [1]
- a) Imitation and practice are the primary processes in language development.
  - b) It's not enough to explain for the acquisition of the more complex grammar that children acquire.
  - c) Children have a specific ability to discover for themselves the underlying rules of the language system.
  - d) Once new elements became solidly grounded in children's language system, they stop imitating.
2. Which one of the following is not about Chomsky innatist perspective? [1]
- a) Children are biologically programmed for language.
  - b) Children are born with specific innate ability underlying rule of language.
  - c) All children successfully acquire their native language.
  - d) Focus on the interplay between the innate learning ability of children and the environment.
3. Which aspect below is not a Behaviourist view of second language acquisition? [1]
- (a) Imitation
  - (b) Practice
  - (c) Innated endowment
  - (d) Reinforcement or feedback on success
4. Children who learn more than one language from earliest childhood are:
- a) Sequential bilinguals
  - b) Environmental bilinguals
  - c) Simultaneous bilinguals
  - d) Acquisitional bilinguals [1]
5. Krashen describes 'monitor model' in terms of five hypotheses. Which is not included? [1]
- a) Monitor hypothesis
  - b) Affective filter hypothesis
  - c) Natural order hypothesis
  - d) Output hypothesis

6. Who insists this theory? [1]

“After hearing language features in specific situational or linguistic contexts over and over again, learners develop a stronger and stronger network between these elements.”

- a) Cognitive psychologist
- b) Innatist
- c) Connectionist
- d) Behaviorist

7. Which statement is true about Universal Grammar? [1]

- a) All children acquire the language under their environment during the critical period of their development.
- b) It offers insight into how learners store and retrieve language.
- c) It is based on the experiments with animals learning a variety of response to laboratory stimuli.
- d) It must be available to second language learners as well as first language learners.

8. What hypothesis relates that humans are genetically programmed to acquire certain kinds of knowledge and skill at specific time in life? [1]

- a) Environment period hypothesis
- b) Critical period hypothesis
- c) Developmental period hypothesis
- d) Interaction period hypothesis

9. What hypothesis relates that first language are similar , learners should acquire target language with ease, where there are differences, learners should have difficulty? [1]

- a) Mimicry analysis
- b) Contrastive analysis
- c) Input analysis
- d) Cognitivist analysis
- e) Affective analysis

10. Who has a different view from Jean Piaget; that language can be used to represent knowledge that children have acquired through physical interaction with the environment? [1]

- a) Lev Vygotsky
- b) Stephen Krashen
- c) Noam Chomsky

11. One of the most impressive language developments in the early school years is the astonishing growth of .....

- a) cooperation
- b) understanding
- c) structure
- d) vocabulary
- e) intelligence

[1]

12. What is suggested with this?

[1]

Jacqueline Sachs and her colleagues (1981) studied the language development of child they called Jim. He was a hearing child of deaf parents, and his only contact with oral language was through television, which he watched frequently. The family was unusual in that parents didn't use sign language with Jim. Thus, although in other respects he was well cared for, Jim didn't begin his linguistic development in a normal environment in which a parent communicated with him in either oral or sign language.

- a) the innatist perspective
- b) cross-cultural research
- c) connectism
- d) the importance of interaction

13. What is correctly linked to each other?

[1]

- a) Behaviorism- where the first language and the target language are similar, learners should acquire target language easily.
- b) Innatist perspective-knowledge of UG must be available to second language learners as well as to first language learners.



- c) Chomsky-innate knowledge of the principles of universal grammar permits all children to acquire the language of their environment during a critical period of their development.
- d) Cognitive and developmental psychologists-they argue that there is no need to hypothesize that humans have a language –specific module in the brain.

14. About the age of two, most children begin to combine words into simple sentences such as 'Mommy juice' and 'baby fall down'. These sentences are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

- a) telegram
- b) telegraphic
- c) telephonic
- d) telephone

15. In pre-school years, children also develop (.....) awareness, the ability to treat language as an object separate from the meaning it conveys. [1]

- a) Structuralinguistic
- b) behaviourism
- c) socialinguistic
- d) Metalinguistic

16. "Sociocultural theory views (.....) and thinking as tightly interwoven." [1]

Which item is proper in the blank?

- a) Listening
- b) Speaking
- c) Writing
- d) Reading

17. Which one is not included for the challenge of learning complex language system? [1]

- a) Grammatical morphemes
- b) Question
- c) Negation
- d) Universal Grammar

18. What can NOT be inferred from the conversation between an adult and a kid below? [1]

Kid: Dump truck!! Fall!! Fall!! Adult: Yes, the dump truck fell down.
--

- a) It's a dialogue pattern observed all over the world.
- b) A kid is practicing or imitating language.
- c) It tells the environment is really important.
- d) Adults take an important part for developing a kid's language skills.

19. What kind of differences is NOT there between children and adults when they learn a second language? [1]

- a) Cognitive differences
- b) Attitudinal differences
- c) Cultural differences
- d) Gender differences

20) Which acronym doesn't explain the theory correctly? [1]

a) CPH

- the hypothesis that there is a specific times in life that human beings are genetically programmed to acquire certain kinds of knowledge and skill.

b) ZPD

- Learning is thought to occur when an individual interacts with an interlocutor within his or her zone of proximal development

c) SLA

- Languages that are expressed through specific hands or body movements.

d) CAH

-First language has a positive and negative influence on second language acquisition.

**Question 2**

**Total Marks [20]**

2.1 Define the following terms. Provide an example for each.

a) Internal factors [5]

b) Zone of proximal development [5]

c) Caretaker speech/ modified speech [5]

d) Intralingual errors [5]

**Question 3**

**Total Marks [20]**

3.1) Discuss the following stages of second language acquisition.

a) Early production [5]

b) Speech emergence [5]

c) Intermediate fluency [5]

d) Advanced fluency [5]

**Question 4**

**Total Marks [20]**

4.1 Briefly discuss the following theories of language acquisition. Provide relevant examples where necessary.

a) Behaviourist theory [10]

b) Interactionist theory [10]

**Question 5**

**Total marks [20]**

What are the goals of second language acquisition. In your discussion also include how this course has helped you prepare for the world of work.

**Total marks [100]**

**End of Examination**