



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY NAME: COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT NAME: COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BENL	LEVEL: 7
COURSE: SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	COURSE CODE: SLA721S
SESSION: JANUARY 2024	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 75

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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THIS EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES
(Including this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Write clearly and neatly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination paper
2. Examination script

Answer ALL QUESTIONS**Question 1: Multiple choice****[Total Marks 20]**

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 growth? [2]
 - a) Gesture
 - b) Talking on the phone
 - c) Writing
 - d) 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 (.....).[2]
 - a) Vygotsyan, cognitive development
 - b) Vygotskyan, social interaction
 - c) Chomsky, social interaction
 - d) Skinner, cognitive development

- 3) According to the CAH (Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis), where the first language and the language are similar, learners should acquire the structures of the language easily. [2]
 - a) First language
 - b) Indigenous language
 - c) Third language
 - d) Second language

- 4) (.....) and (.....) emerge very soon. (.....) emerges around the end of the second year and becomes a favorite for the next year or two. Finally, when the child has a better understanding of manner and time (.....) and (.....) emerge. [2]
 - a) Where, who, why, how, when
 - b) How, when, why, where, who
 - c) Why, where, who, how, when
 - d) Where, who, how, when, why

- 5) Piaget could not trace this by observing children. [2]
- a) Changes in their appearance
 - b) The zone of proximal development
 - c) Objective permanence
 - d) Logical inferencing
- 6) refers to an unconscious process. [2]
- a) Acquisition
 - b) Learning
 - c) Theory
 - d) Hypothesis
- 7) Who are A and B?
A said that thought was internalised speech, but B saw language as a symbol system that could be used to express knowledge acquired through interaction with the physical world. [2]
- a) Brown-Bloom
 - b) Bloom-Vygotsky
 - c) Lennenberg-Piaget
 - d) Vygotsky-Piaget
- 8) Which one doesn't belong to a group? The list below explains first language acquisition. Choose the wrong connection between theory and person. [2]
- a) The behaviourist-BF Skinner
 - b) The innatist-Piaget
 - c) The interactionist-Vygotsky
 - d) The cognitive-Chomsky
- 9) Michael Long agree with Krashen in terms of the importance of input. But he also argued that is the necessary mechanism for making language comprehensible. [2]
- a) Input processing
 - b) Monitor model
 - c) Modified interaction
 - d) Cognitive development
- 10) Choose the right thing about childhood bilingualism. [2]

- a) Children who learn more than one language from earliest childhood are referred to as “sequential bilinguals” rather than “simultaneous bilinguals”.
- b) Many simultaneous bilinguals achieve high level of proficiency in both languages.
- c) Bilingualism can have negative effect on abilities that are related to academic success.
- d) Using first language in family can have negative consequences for children’s self-esteem.

Question 2

[Total Marks 20]

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

- a) Internal factors [5]
- b) Critical Period Hypothesis [5]
- c) Caretaker speech/ modified speech [5]
- d) Intralingual errors [5]

Question 3 (stages of language acquisition)

[Total Marks [19]

The information provided below has been jumbled (mixed up), unjumble the information by completing the table given. *Re-draw the table in your answer booklet.*

Age	characteristics	stage
0-6 months	Child has near native speech	intermediate
1-3yrs	has excellent comprehension	Early production
3-5yrs	makes few errors	Preproduction
5-7yrs	makes grammar errors	Advanced fluency
6months-1 year	has good comprehension	Speech emergence
	Has limited comprehension	
	Produces one-two words	
	Nods head (yes/no), has minimal comprehension	

Stage	Characteristics	Age
1.
2.

3.
4.
5.
[5]	[9]	[5]

Question 4**[Total Marks 30]**

Second language acquisition (SLA) is not a uniform process. The variability amongst second language acquirers differs across categories. This variability is accounted for by Klein's six dimension of L2 acquisition. Briefly discuss the six dimensions of SLA.

- a) Propensity [5]
- b) Language faculty [5]
- c) Access [5]
- d) Structure of the process [5]
- e) Tempo [5]
- f) End state [5]

Question 5**[Total Marks 11]**

Discuss the behaviourists view on language learning.

Total marks 100**End of Question Paper**