ENG504

Second Language Acquisition

QUIZ-3 FILE

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1). The concept of "Zone of proximal development" links processes of ---------.

- instruction
- naturalistic development
- organized learning
- **all the given above**

2). A language socialization perspective predicts that there will be ---------- strategic relationship between language development and culturally situation of use".

- constructed
- cultural
- **structured**
- instructed

3). The communities of ---------- are an aggregate of people who are different from the traditional community.

- **practice**
- language
- justice
- apprentice

4). Early studies of private speech worked with data elicited from ---------- learners in semi-controlled settings.

- younger
- **older**
- younger and older
- middle aged

5). According to the activity theory, actions are always goal-directed.

- **True**
- False

6). The private speech in classic Piagetian theory is seen as an evidence of children's -------.

- scaffolding
- microgenesis
- **egocentrism**
- self-regulation

7). Valuable concept like 'community of practice' were introduced in field of -------.

- **sociolinguistic**
- neurolinguistics
- psycholinguistic
- ethnolinguistic

8). Researchers in ---------- believe that language and culture are not separable.

- actualization
- **socialization**
- categorization
- authorization

9). The aspect of ---------- speech has been regularly noted in naturalistic studies of child SLA.

- **private**
- public
- group
- subjective

10). According to socio-cultural theory, meanings and ----------are socio-culturally organized; linguistic knowledge is embedded in sociocultural knowledge.

- acquisition
- definition
- **functions**
- abbreviation

11). The longitudinal study of ---------- explored changes in social identity over times to achieve the right to speak in second language setting.

- Lantolf
- Chomsky
- **Norton**
- Vygotsky

12). Understanding of social organization of everyday life is acquired through ----------.

- media
- government
- people
- **language**

13). Activity is defined in terms of sociocultural settings in which --------occur/s.

- collaborative interaction
- inter-subjectivity
- assisted performance
- **all the given above**

14). The social structure of communities and the ---------- relations define the learning possibilities available to members.

- **power**
- individual
- legal
- social

15). Socio-cultural theory rejects ----------separation between social and psychological aspects of cognition and development.

- **conventional**
- emotional
- fictional
- notional

16). Social-cultural research approaches are affected by difficulties in developing casual explanations and generalization through ---------- research.

- **Naturalistic**
- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Descriptive

17). The researchers argued that the reduced need for other regulation constituted evidence for micro-genetic ---------- within the learner's ZPD.

- management
- **development**
- movement
- disillusionment

18). Socio-cultural perspective sees early language learning as a process of meaning-making in ----------activity with other members of a given culture.

- connective
- **collaborative**
- communicative
- effective

19). The perspective of ----------provides evidence about role of language in problem solving, self-regulation and appropriation.

- Ohta
- **Vygotsky**
- Lantolf
- Chomsky

20). Three main types of second language speeches: repetition, vicarious responses, and manipulation were identified by ----------.

- Vygotsky
- Lantolf
- Chomsky
- Ohta

21). Humans are ----------of learning throughout their life.

- incapable
- bound
- **capable**
- curious

22). Self-regulation is the capability of ---------- functioning that mature and skilled individual possess.

- **autonomous**
- dependent
- reliant
- contingent

23). Private speech and meta-speech are values used ---------- as instruments for self-regulation.

- actively
- neutrally
- **positively**
- negatively

24). Which of the following linguists explains that learners' motivation to succeed in SLL and the amount of effort that are willing to 'invest' are closely related to the social identities?

- Lantolf
- Pavlenko
- **Norton**
- Chomsky

25). For Vygotsky, private speech eventually becomes ----------speech, a use of language to regulate internal thought without any external articulation.

- **inner**
- outer
- middle
- circular

26). The changes in the Zone of Proximal Development ----------the learners to solve similar problems in future without help.

- **enables**
- disables
- hinder
- unable

27). Activity comprises a series of ---------for the social context within which individual learning takes place.

- **proposals**
- counter proposals
- universals
- discussions

28). Social identity is the sense of 'belonging' to a particular ---------- group, whether defined by ethnicity, by language, or any other means.

- **social**
- ethnic
- antisocial
- provincial

29). One of the obvious strengths of ----------tradition is SLA is the rich accounts offered for cross-cultural second language communication.

- psycholinguistic
- **sociolinguistic**
- neurolinguistics
- ethnolinguistic

30). According to socio-cultural perspective, language itself develops as a tool for ---------- meaning.

- complicating
- **making**
- deciphering
- describing

31). The analysis of ----------autobiographical narratives revealed that many female SL users accepted English as the language that gives them enough freedom.

- Norton's
- Vygotsky's
- **Pavlenko's**
- Lantolf's

32). Which of the following theorists of SLL are generally critical of 'transmission' models of communication, input, and interactional models of language learning?

- **Vygotsky**
- Chomsky
- Ohton
- Lantolf

33). Which of the following studies of SL learners produced complex and dynamic portraits?

- Neurological
- Anthropological
- **Ethnographic**
- Sociolinguistics

34). The process that shows that new concepts are also acquired through social or interactional means are labelled as ----------.

- proximal development
- scaffolding
- self-regulation
- **microgenesis**

35). When we speak differently in different social contexts is the basic concerns of ---------.

- **Sociolinguistics**
- Psycholinguistics
- Neurolinguistics
- Ethnolinguistics

36). According to action theory, ----------actions or strategies may be taken to achieve the same goal.

- similar
- **different**
- alike
- difficult

37). The Zone of Proximal Development is a domain where learner is yet not capable of independent functioning.

- **True**
- False