ENG522_Solved_Mid-Term



Maha Malik

1. Saussure thought of language sounds as a series of linguistic signs that are purely . **(Arbitrary)**
2. In general terms, quantitative methodology aims to uncover facts and truths in a/an **(Objective)**
3. In America, a structural approach was continued through the efforts of Franz Boas and _____. **(Edward Sapir)**
4. The earliest known attempts to describe a language in a systematic way originated in ancient northwestern_____ . **(India)**
5. A child stays at the telegraphic stage for about_____. **(Half a year)**
6. Deep structure determines_____ interpretation. **(Semantic)**
7. The rules that express the relation of deep and surface structures in sentence are called grammatical_____. **(Transformation)**
8. Who among the following said, "The term applied linguistics" raises fundamental difficulties? **(Brumfit and Rampton)**
9. Who among the following calls applied linguistics as 'an open field of interest in language'? **(Ben Rampton)**
10. Who among the following presents the 'Seven Ways of Looking at **(Ron Macaulay)**
11. Who among the following collected the very first steps of language in children in his article 'Language Growth and Maturation'? **(Lenneberg)**
12. Applied linguistics is a methodology in itself, because it is concerned with problems in which central role. **(Real-world)**

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13. The revolutionary attempt of Chomsky in linguistics starts from his concept of grammar. **(Transformational)**
14. Who among the following is known as arguably the first descriptive linguist? **(Panini)**
15. At what age children begin to imitate activities and utterances from the people around them? **(10 months)**
16. The rules that express the relation of deep and surface structures in sentences are called **(Transformation)**
17. An etic study is often known as a/an_____study. **(Comparitive)**
18. The analytic study of language began around 500 BC in Greece and _____ . **(India)**
19. Children are exposed to imperfect language from the from the adults around them and yet they learn language _____. **(Perfectly)**
20. A child enters a two-word stage of language at around _____months of age. **(Eighteen)**
21. At what age children learn their first words? **(Around ten to twelve months)**
22. What particular term Chomsky uses for 'the way in which people use language in everyday life'? **(Performance)**
23. What specific name Chomsky uses for 'the representation of language in the mind'? **(Competence)**
24. Quechua, the language of the Inca Empire, had its first grammar written in **(1547)**
25. One important source of that enrichment has been the journal Language Learning, published from the university of_____. **(Michigan)**
26. Descriptive linguistics is closely allied with the_____. **(Social sciences)**
27. In functional linguistics, the concern is with language as a means of **(Communication)**
28. Which of the following errors occurs when the learner is unaware of the existence of a particular rule in the target language? **(Pre-systematic)**
29. Choose the correct option.

A task-based syllabus is based on_____learning. **(task-based)**

30. Which of the following sources concerns the nature of the L2 knowledge system and the difficulties learners have in sing it in production? **(Psycholinguistic)**
31. Which of the following errors occurs in utterances that are syntactically and semantically well-formed but pragmatically odd? **(Covert)**

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32. Which of the following refers to a performance error that is either a random guess or a slip? **(Mistake)**

33. Which of the following provides the overall rationale for educating students? **(Curriculum)**

34. Which of the following concepts is a learner language form that deviates or violates, a target language rule? **(error)**

35. Which of the following syllabus is more compatible with intermediate students and above? **(task-based)**

36. Which of the following means that learners focus on the topic? **(Narrow listening)**

37. Which of the following errors is caused by mother tongue interference? **(interlingual)**

38. Choose the correct option

Curriculum deals with the abstract general goals of_____. **(education)**

39. Choose the correct option

The first stage of error analysis is _____ . **(collection of data)**

40. Choose the correct option

The term_____refers to the communication purpose of the speaker. **(function)**

41. Which of the following samples involves only one sample of language use produced by a single learner? **(incidental)**

42. Which of the following is defined as the presence of an item that should not appear in a well-formed utterance? **(addition)**

43. Which of the following can be defined as the words following the functional expression? **(notion)**

44. Choose the correct option

Speaking involves dynamic interaction of material, _____and social processes. **(articulatory)**

45. Which of the following syllabuses works better with elementary and pre-intermediate students? **(Procedural)**

46. Which of the following syllabuses is a synthetic syllabus and its contents are product oriented? **(Grammatical)**

47. Which of the following syllabus types is consisted of a set of pedagogic tasks? **(procedural)**

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48. Which of the following syllabuses views that the nature of learning is holistic? **(Analytic)**

49. Choose the correct option

The first step of every syllabus design should be _____analysis. **(needs)**

50. Choose the correct option

Non-systematic errors occur in one's_____ language. **(native)**

51. A child enters a two-word stage of language at around _____months of age. **(eighteen)**

52. The analytical study of language began around 500 BC in Greece and_____ . **(India)**

53. In general terms, quantitative methodology aims to uncover facts and truths in a/an____. **(objective)**

54. Choose the correct option

A test is said to be_____ if it is free from personal biases. **(objective)**

55. Children still show greater comprehension than_____at the telegraphic stage. **(production)**

56. What particular term Chomsky uses for 'the way in which people use language in everyday life'? **(performance)**

57. Which of the following errors occurs when the learner is unaware of the existence of a particular rule in the target language? **(Pre-systematic)**

58. Which of the following refers to the ease of administration and scoring of a test? **(practicability)**

59. Choose the correct option

The acronym AILA stands for _____. **(International Association of Applied Linguistics)**

60. Nahuati, the language of the Aztecs, has its first grammar written in_____. **(1547)**

61. Who among the following calls Applied linguistics as 'an amalgam of research interests'? **(David Block)**

62. Which of the following samples involves only one sample of language use produced by as ingle learner? **(incidental)**

63. Saussure thought of language sounds as a series of linguistic signs that are purely . **(arbitrary)**

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64. In America, a structural approach was continued through the efforts of Franz Boas and **(Edward Sapir)**

65. Which of the following syllabus is more compatible with intermediate students and above? **(task-based)**

66. The language learning process it too complex to be obtained through_____. (O'Grady, 2008) **(imitation)**

67. Who among the following said, "The term applied linguistics" raises fundamental difficulties? **(Brumfit and Rampton)**

68. Which of the following test types is evaluated by giving an opinion? **(subjective)**

69. Which of the following syllabus types is consisted of a set of pedagogic tasks? **(procedural)**

70. Defining the research question is a crucial _____ step. **(first)**

71. Choose the correct option

Children on the first _____ level/s of language tend to rather make a 'little rule' out of sentences. **(two)**

72. At what age children begin to imitate activities and utterances from the people around them? **(10 months)**

73. A child stays at the telegraphic stage for about_____ . **(half a year)**

74. Which of the following syllabuses views that the nature of learning is holistic? **(analytic)**

75. Which of the following is the process of making judgments based on criteria and evidence? **(evaluation)**

76. Choose the correct option

The first stage of error analysis is _____. **(collection of data)**

77. Choose the correct option

Non-systematic errors occur in one's _____language. **(native)**

78. Surface structure is the aspect of description that determine the_____form of sentences. **(phonetic)**

79. Which of the following tests is more challenging and expensive to prepare? **(subjective)**

80. Deep structure determines _____interpretation. **(semantic)**

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Subjective

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Q. AILA stands for

The International Association of Applied Linguistics

Q. Two Aspects of syllabus design

1. **Content Selection and Sequencing**: This aspect involves determining what material will be included in the syllabus and the order in which it will be presented. Content selection is guided by the course objectives, ensuring that the material is relevant and appropriate for the learners' level. Sequencing is about organizing the content logically and progressively, building on prior knowledge and gradually increasing in complexity. This systematic approach helps facilitate effective learning and retention of information.
2. **Needs Analysis**: This involves assessing the needs of the learners to ensure the syllabus meets their specific requirements and learning goals. It includes identifying the learners' current knowledge level, learning preferences, and the skills they need to acquire. Needs analysis helps tailor the syllabus to address gaps in knowledge, align with learners' interests, and meet external requirements such as industry standards or academic prerequisites. This learner-centered approach ensures that the syllabus is relevant, engaging, and beneficial to the students.

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Q. Two rules of Traditional grammar

1. **Subject-Verb Agreement:** This rule states that the verb must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject. For example, in the sentence "The cat (singular subject) runs (singular verb) fast," the singular verb "runs" agrees with the singular subject "cat." Conversely, in "The cats (plural subject) run (plural verb) fast," the plural verb "run" agrees with the plural subject "cats."
2. **Proper Use of Tenses**: Traditional grammar requires the correct use of verb tenses to indicate the time of action or state of being. This includes maintaining consistency within a sentence or related sentences. For instance, in the sentence "She was studying when he called," the past continuous tense "was studying" is used to show an ongoing action in the past, and the simple past tense "called" is used to show an action that occurred at a specific time in the past. Proper tense use ensures clarity and temporal coherence in communication.

Q. Two kinds of achievements test

- Final achievement test
- Progress achievement test

Q. Telegraphic stage

A child stays at the telegraphic stage for about half a year followed by a time when they constantly acquire more complex grammar into their speech along with a remarkable growth of vocabulary.

This happens when a child's utterances become longer and more complex, usually around the time they reach two years of age. It is called the telegraphic stage because children will not yet have acquired bound morphemes in their speech, making their utterances resemble telegrams.

The child's abilities at syntactic order are remarkably good at the telegraphic stage.

Q. 1978 researchers name (IDK what it means exactly)

Naiman, Fröhlich, Stern & Todesc

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Q. Grammar translation method

Methods and approaches may differ in their theoretical background, their focus and goals, views on teacher and learner roles, typical techniques and forms of interaction, attitude to errors and use of mother tongue, role of instructional materials, etc. Each of them has its own strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT).

Q. Validity test

Validity is also an important term related to tests and it is defined as the extent to which the instrument measures what it purports to measure. For example, in a test that is used to test students' listening ability, grammar should not be scored to preserve validity.

Q. Types of Validity

- Content validity
- Face validity
- Criterion-related validity(or predictive validity) construct validity
- Factorial validity
- Concurrent validity

Q. Chomsky

According to Chomsky, language and human cognition develop at the same time. Language is innate; its characteristics are universal among humankind. This phenomenon is same like child's normal development, in spite of a skill learned by some and not by others, such as operating a computer or riding a horse.

Q. Two benefits of situational context

1. It provides for concrete contexts within which to learn notions, functions, and structures, thus making it easier for most learners to envisage.
2. It may motivate learners to see that they are learning to meet their most pressing everyday communication needs.

Q. What you expect from child to develop big rule during initial stages of Grammar acquisition. Define big rule of Grammar acquisition?

In order to figure that out the experimenter had to learn whether children learn a 'big rule' or a 'little rule' at each stage. If a child knows the 'big rule', he or she knows

that the subject precedes the verb and that the object follows the verb. If, however, the child has only learnt the 'little rule', they make a rule out of the action verb.

Q. Strengths and weakness define karni thi direct method ki given points mai sai

In the Direct method, there is a:

1. Wide use of authentic materials.
2. Presenting language items in dialogues rather than in isolation.
3. Introducing natural order of skills presentation: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
4. Both speech and listening comprehensions are taught.
5. Correct pronunciation and grammar are emphasized.
6. Students are taught from inception to ask questions as well as to answer them.

As far as Weaknesses of the method are concerned, they include:

1. Underestimated role of reading and writing.
2. Counterproductive prohibition of using mother tongue.
3. Overestimated role of mechanical drilling where meaning is often irrelevant.
4. Lack of flexibility.

Q. What is second language learning and acquisition?

Second language learning and acquisition refer to the processes by which individuals learn a language other than their native one. Learning typically occurs in structured, formal environments like classrooms, emphasizing explicit instruction in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, with a focus on conscious effort and regular assessment. Acquisition, in contrast, happens more naturally and implicitly, often through immersion in environments where the language is used daily, prioritizing communication and intuitive understanding over formal rules. While learning involves deliberate study and practice, acquisition mirrors how children learn their first language, emphasizing fluency and natural use. Many language programs blend both methods to enhance overall proficiency.

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Q. Write two rules of traditional grammar.

- Emphasis on Grammar Rules and Syntax: The Grammar-Translation Method involves the explicit teaching of grammatical rules and the syntax of the target language. Students are taught to analyze and translate sentences and texts from their native language to the target language and vice versa. This involves a thorough understanding of grammar rules, verb conjugations, sentence structure, and parts of speech.
- Vocabulary Memorization: Vocabulary is typically taught through direct memorization of word lists. Students are expected to learn extensive vocabulary lists and their translations. This vocabulary is then used in translation exercises to reinforce both the meanings of the words and their correct grammatical usage within sentences.

Q. What are the stages of error analysis. Mention name only.

- Collection of data
- Identification of errors
- Description of errors
- Explanation of errors
- Evaluation of errors

Q. Write two examples of phrases a child utters during telegraphic stage.

- Mom, water
- MAMA, go
- I good boy
- What her name?

Q. What do you know about the early attempt to describe a language in a systematic way.

The earliest known attempts to describe a language in a systematic way originated in ancient northwestern India, where the desire for a faithful transmission of the sacred scriptures known as the Vedas brought about the need to describe Sanskrit. The best known member of that grammatical tradition, commonly dated 5th century BCE, is Pānini—arguably the first descriptive linguist. Similar grammatical traditions were later established in other civilizations and gave birth to the first grammars of Greek, Latin, Tamil, Chinese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Due to the dominance of Latin in medieval Europe, most modern languages had to wait until

the Renaissance to be described for the first time— for example, Spanish in 1492, French in 1532, and English in 1586—whether in the form of grammars or lexicons. At the same time, the languages spoken in the newly discovered Americas also became objects of description—often as a result of missionaries' religious agendas. Nahuatl, the language of the Aztecs, had its first grammar written in 1547 and Quechua, the language of the Inca Empire, in 1560.

Q. how do critical applied linguistics deal with?

Critical applied linguistics deals with critical social studies. In so doing it does not only study the problem plainly just for the sake of studying. But through description, expression, explanation and interpretation of the problems, it works on how to establish harmonious life among individuals, groups, societies and the nations. Thus, the preferred future for all was the main concern and dream of critical applied linguistics. The subject believes that humans are created equally irrespective of nothing else, and life is too short so that everyone needs to entertain life equally, peacefully, richly, abundantly and harmoniously

Q. Write two approaches of error?

There are two main approaches to study learner's errors.

- Contrastive approach
- Error analysis

Q. Direct method?

By the end of the 19th century, the GTM as a method had failed to meet the requirements of time and society and the reaction to the failure was the creation of the Direct Method, which more stressed the ability to use rather than to analyze language as the goal of language instruction.

Q. Second language learning acquisition? Define

Second language acquisition and learning is defined as learning and acquisition of a language once the mother tongue or first language acquisition is established.

Q. Weakness of GTM lies?

- Grammar–translation classes are usually conducted in the students' native language.
- Grammar rules are learned deductively.

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- Students learn grammar rules by rote.
- Then practice the rules by doing grammar drills and translating sentences to and from the target language.
- More attention is paid to the form of the sentences being translated than to their content.

BS English (Applied Linguistics)

https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u

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