



# ENG511

**Quiz for Final-Term**

## ABSTRACT

*This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.*

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Psycholinguistics

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1. Some individuals are bilingual because they live in bilingual regions; some become bilingual because colonization has imposed another language. **(correct)**
2. Bilingualism is the norm in many parts of the world and younger children are often regarded as superior language learners than older children or adults. **(correct)**
3. Bilingualism is the norm in many parts of the world and younger children are often regarded as superior language learners than older children or adults. **(correct)**
4. Some parents and educators fear that bilingual language exposure may slow children's language development and even cause them to mix or confuse their languages. **(correct)**
5. Bilingual children are in general more attentive to language than monolingual children. **(correct)**
6. A cognitive consequence of bilingualism is cognitive control, the ability to selectively attend to some stimuli and ignore others. **(correct)**
7. The use of three languages encourages development of cognitive control mechanisms, such as when one has to suppress a word in one language in favor of another language. **(Incorrect)**
8. Many early psychologists concluded that bilingualism had a detrimental effect on children's intellectual development and academic performance. **(correct)**
9. A child's second-language acquisition generally excludes individuals who are acquiring L2 beyond about 14 years. **(Incorrect)**
10. It was once commonly accepted by scholars that bilingualism led to cognitive impairment. **(correct)**
11. Most commonly, children learn three languages simultaneously when they are born into a community that is bilingual. **(Incorrect)**
12. Many children learn a second language after attaining considerable proficiency in their native language. **(correct)**
13. A necessary condition for language acquisition is one that must be present in order for language to occur in a normal way. **(correct)**
14. A sufficient condition for language acquisition is one that, if present, ensures that language will develop normally. **(correct)**
15. Feral children are those who have grown up in the wild. **(correct)**
16. What is the name of the Boy mentioned in this topic? **(Victor-The Wild Boy of Aveyron)**
17. A landmark study was reported by Johnson and Newport (1989) who examined native speakers of Korean and Chinese descent who had immigrated to the United States at various ages between 2 and 36 years of age. **(Incorrect)**
18. The advantage that younger learners lack in some studies may be due to biological changes (as assumed in the critical period hypothesis), environmental factors, cognitive changes, or some combination of factors. **(Incorrect)**
19. Language development deals with the ways adults speak to young children. **(correct)**
20. Adult-to-child language, which has been called motherese, differs in a number of ways from adult-to-adult language. **(correct)**
21. As a matter of fact, some of the properties of adult-to-child language are also seen when adults speak to non-living things. **(Incorrect)**
22. In general, speech to children learning language is shorter, more concrete, more directive, and more intonationally exaggerated than adult-directed speech. **(correct)**

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23. There is a period early in life in which we are especially prepared to acquire a language. It is called the critical period hypothesis. **(correct)**
24. Young children generally learn L2 slower than older children and adults. **(Incorrect)**
25. A structured environment is helpful only if the child has the ability to take advantage of the structure that is provided. **(correct)**
26. One problem with the notion of operating principles is that it is open to the charge of circularity. **(correct)**
27. Whose work is considered as the most productive approach on operating principles? **(correct)**
28. Another way of characterizing the child's cognitive system comes from the work of Nietzsche who expresses the belief that children undergo several qualitative shifts in their thinking throughout development. **(Incorrect)**
29. Adults present children with a simplified and orderly pattern of data that would seem to facilitate ----- development. **(vocabulary)**
30. As children are exposed to adult words for objects, many referents are possible for these words. **(correct)**
31. Several experimental studies by Markman and Piaget have supported the notion that children use mutual exclusivity in acquiring new words. **(Incorrect)**
32. Our knowledge of the relationships between language and cognition have also been advanced by studies of children and adolescents with cognitive or linguistic impairments. **(correct)**
33. Mutual Exclusivity Bias refers to the fact that a child who knows the name of a particular object will then generally reject applying a second name to that object. **(correct)**
34. The notion that a close relationship exists between language and cognition has generally been supported by studies of individuals with Stockholm syndrome. **(Incorrect)**
35. Sensorimotor schemata include banging, sucking, and throwing. **(correct)**
36. According to ----- human beings as children, have an innate grammar that is available biologically if our language input is insufficient to acquire the language of our community. It is something like a linguistic backup system. **(Brickerton)**
37. The idea of a subset is that Russian could be considered a subset of Warlpiri with somewhat more restricted word order. In the same way, with respect to word order, English may be considered a subset of Russian. **(correct)**
38. Bickerton concludes that children have an innate grammar that, in the absence of proper environmental input, serves as the child's language system. He calls this system the language bio informatics. **(Incorrect)**
39. Parameters is a framework within generative linguistics in which the syntax of a natural language is described in accordance with general principles (i.e. abstract rules or grammars) and specific parameters (i.e. markers, switches). **(correct)**
40. ----- has claimed that, on the whole, parents do not provide sufficient negative evidence to enable a child to learn a language. **(Pinker-1990)**
41. A pidgin is 'an auxiliary language that arises when speakers of several mutually unintelligible languages are in close contact' (Bickerton, 1984, p. 173). **(correct)**
42. The language bio program hypothesis has been further buttressed by studies of language development in congenitally deaf children by Goldin-Meadow and her colleagues. **(True)**

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43. Each phrase in the language has one element that is most essential, which is called the head. **(True)**
44. The head parameter specifies the position of the head within the ----- . **(phrase)**
45. Languages are subsets of one another. **(True)**
46. Children receive negative evidence when someone indicates that a particular utterance is ungrammatical or inappropriate. **(True)**
47. Researchers studying parameters have attempted to specify what the kinds of literary information that must be innately present before children can take advantage of the language they receive from their environment. **(False)**
48. A person with expressive aphasia will exhibit effortful speech. **(correct)**
49. Speech that lacks content, consists of typical intonation, and is structurally intact. **(True)**
50. Conduction aphasics will show relatively well-preserved auditory comprehension, which may even be completely functional. Spontaneous speech production will be fluent and generally grammatically and syntactically correct. **(correct)**
51. Alexia is a form of ----- . **(aphasia)**
52. Pure word deafness is a rare form of aphasia. **(correct)**
53. The Geschwind's Models of Language Processing proposes that Broca's area holds a representation for articulating words. **(True)**
54. In order to read, information concerning the written text is sent from visual areas to the angular gyrus and from there to Wernicke's area, for silent reading or, together with Broca's area, for reading out loud. **(correct)**
55. The traditional view has been that Broca's or agrammatic aphasia is a production deficit and Wernicke's a comprehension deficit. **(correct)**
56. Broca's aphasics show many problems in language comprehension, they respond correctly to commands involving midline or axial structures, such as stand up, turn around, take a bow, and look up. **(Incorrect)**
57. The omission of function words makes the person's speech agrammatic. **(True)**
58. A major distinction in the study of normal language processing is between comprehending language and producing it. **(correct)**
59. The technique initially developed by Broadbent (1954) to study attention, was first used to examine ear and hemisphere differences. by whom? **(Kimura, 1961)**
60. Which behavioral technique is applied to children with normal language development? **(Dichotic listening)**
61. Basser's study regarding speech development reports that damage to the right hemisphere in the first two years of life produces as much disruption in----- - development as damage to the left hemisphere. **(speech)**
62. Laterality is not exclusively human. **(correct)**
63. In 1990, who among the following examined the ability of individuals with right-hemisphere brain damage to interpret conversational remarks? **(All of the given options, Jacobs and Gardner, Kaplan and Brownell, Brownell and Jacobs)**
64. Basser in his 1962 study regarding speech development reported that brain damage, which is sustained after the onset of speech, produces different results. **(correct)**

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65. According to Springer & Deutsch (1998), children as young as 2 years of age show the typical right-ear advantage for speech. **(correct)**
66. Language deficits are associated with damage to the ----- of the brain more often than to the right hemisphere. **(left hemisphere)**
67. Normal individuals use the skills of both hemispheres to comprehend and produce language, as the two hemispheres interact during language use. **(correct)**
68. Nottebohm (1970)'s impressive work on birdsongs has pointed out that ----- basic developmental sequences may be observed with young birds. **(three)**
69. According to the animal studies, one hemisphere could be taught a specific task, and then the other hemisphere could be tested. **(correct)**
70. The ----- used with split-brain patients has also been used frequently with normal individuals. **(visual field task)**
71. Continuity theories are built on the idea that language exhibits so much complexity that one cannot imagine it simply appearing from nothing in its final form. **(correct)**
72. Discontinuity theories take the opposite approach than continuity theories with respect to language. **(correct)**
73. Attempts to teach language (or a language like system of communication) to other primates may be divided into----- groups. **(three)**
74. In his attempts to teach language to a non-human, who among the following used tokens with symbols on them to teach a chimpanzee named Sarah the logical concepts? **(Premack, 1971)**
75. Human language is qualitatively different than the ----- systems of nonhuman primates. **(communication)**
76. According to -----, in adult humans the passageways are shared among speech, eating, and breathing. **(Lieberman (1991))**
77. The shape and flexibility of our vocal tract is required for the range of sounds found in contemporary languages. **(correct)**
78. Dunbar claims that language evolved to meet this need by enabling one member of the species to communicate with many members of the group simultaneously. **(correct)**
79. According to Dunbar's view regarding the evolution of language, ----- pressure is the driving force behind the evolution of language. **(social)**
80. Which one of the following is a prominent proponent of discontinuity theory? **(Noam Chomsky)**
81. According to ----- theories, language as a unique trait cannot be compared to anything found among non-humans, must have appeared fairly suddenly during the course of human evolution. **(discontinuity)**
82. Darwinian Theory is based on the concept of continuity, the notion that evolutionary changes are quantitative rather than qualitative. **(correct)**
83. Noam Chomsky (1921) suggested that languages are diverse in the way that they structure reality, but he had not fully developed the thesis that these linguistic differences might facilitate certain modes of thought. **(Incorrect)**
84. Whorf hypothesis is also called the -----hypothesis to acknowledge the role of Whorf's mentor(s). **(Sapir-Whorf)**

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85. Linguistic determinism refers to the notion that a language determines certain nonlinguistic cognitive processes. That is, learning a language changes the way a person thinks. **(correct)**
86. According to Whorf, differentiation refers to the number of words in a given domain (for example, colors, birds, fruits, and so on) in a lexicon. **(correct)**
87. In English, verbs refer to long-lasting and stable events, such as horse and man, whereas nouns refer to short-lived actions, such as hit and run. **(Incorrect)**
88. According to the Linguistics, Mystic use of language is contextual, as the language of the one from a teaching career is different from the language of the one who is from a photographic printing business. **(correct)**
89. Any study that attempts to test the hypothesis that differences in language determine differences in thinking must, at the outset, define the ----- key terms. **(three)**
90. Lucy (1992) defines habitual thought as “routine ways of attending to objects and events, categorizing them, remembering them, and perhaps even reflecting upon them”. **(correct)**
91. In English, the vast majority of sentences use a subject-verb-object (SVO) order, and in most of these the first noun is the agent and the second the patient. **(correct)**
92. To validate the concepts of linguistic determinism and relativity, Whorf provided a number of examples that can be broadly organized into lexical and grammatical examples. **(correct)**
93. According to the first theory on language and culture, thought is a kind of behavior; speech, which originates from speech production (verbal or non-verbal). **(correct)**
94. How many objections are mentioned against first theory on language and culture? **(six)**
95. According to the second theory on language and culture, language is essential for thought, that is, we must learn language and how to produce or understand speech, otherwise we cannot develop thinking. **(correct)**
96. How many objections are mentioned against second theory on language and culture? **(Three)**
97. According to the third theory on language and culture, language determines or shapes our perception of nature: the learning of language will determine or influence the way we perceive the physical world, visually, auditorily, etc. **(correct)**
98. Which of the following statement is correct regarding fourth theory on language and culture? **(Language determines or shapes our cultural world view)**
99. According to the fourth theory on language and culture, speakers of the same language must have different world views. **(Incorrect)**
100. According to Chomsky (1967) all languages are of similar complexity, with each having similar basic forms and operations. **(correct)**
101. Thought and language systems are joined through meaning and----- --. **(ideas)**
102. The thought system in the mind of the child develops over time as input stimuli of the world, such as visual, auditory, and tactile stimuli representing objects, events, and situations in the environment. **(correct)**
103. According to whom, Indian languages show that with a suitable grammar we may have intelligent sentences that cannot be broken into subjects and predicates? **(Whorf)**
104. The relationship between frequency and length is captured in whose law? **(Zipf 's)**
105. In 1969 two theorists investigated color terms in various languages. Their names were ----  
----- . **(Berlin and. Kay)**

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106. Each language draws its basic color terms from the following list of 11 names: white, black, red, yellow, green, blue, brown, purple, pink, orange, and gray. **(correct)**
107. Gopnik and ----- (1990) examined the linguistic and cognitive development of Korean-speaking children. **(Choi)**
108. Gopnik and Choi (1990) examined the linguistic and cognitive development of Korean-speaking children and found that as compared to English children, Korean children were delayed in categorization tasks and the ----- . **(naming explosion)**
109. According to the Whorf hypothesis, children's early word meanings are neither simply labels for existing concepts (the cognitive view) nor constructed entirely because language requires it. **(correct)**
110. English makes a fundamental distinction between putting on and putting in. **(correct)**
111. Who defined habitual thought as "routine ways of attending to objects and events, categorizing them, remembering them, and perhaps even reflecting upon them"? **(Lucy-1992)**
112. Morphological differences in number names between Asian languages (Chinese, Korean, and Japanese) and English may influence children's conceptualization of numbers and, ultimately, their mathematical achievement. **(correct)**
113. Miura (1989) stresses that the way one thinks about numbers is fundamentally different in Chinese versus English. **(correct)**
114. Brown (1958) defined codability as the length of a -----expression. **(verbal)**
115. In 1981 who conducted studies on the differences between how Chinese and English speakers reason? **(H. Bloom)**
116. While conducting a study on the differences between how Chinese and English speakers reason, H. Bloom was particularly interested in ----- reasoning. **(counterfactual)**
117. For many foreign-language (FL) learners of Spanish, one of the most unique grammatical constructs of the Spanish language is the subjunctive. **(correct)**
118. The results of the study conducted by Carroll and Casagrande in 1958 seem to refute Whorf's view that the grammatical distinctions in a language may influence or determine certain cognitive processes. **(Incorrect)**
119. Languages differ in their grammatical distinction of objects and substances. **(correct)**
120. Carroll and Casagrande in their 1958 study compared two languages; Navaho and ----- . **(English)**
121. English marks grammatical gender only in singular personal pronouns (for example, he, she, it). In contrast, other languages have much more extensive gender systems. **(Correct)**
122. Key, grapes, and table are -----in Spanish, and plane, telephone, and bucket are --- . **(feminine, masculine)**
123. In the linguistic determinist's view, language would have to be derived from a source outside the human realm because thought is impossible without language and before language there would have been no thought. **(Correct)**
124. Nouns such as air, water, and mud are referred to as ----- nouns. **(mass)**
125. Both Sapir and Whorf disagreed that it is our culture that determines our language. **(Incorrect)**

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126. According to ----- generative approach, the human language faculty is due to a specialized, domain-specific language organ situated in the brain that is part of our biological endowment, therefore, genetically specified (**Chomsky's**)
127. Aphasia is an acquired language disorder subsequent to brain damage in the - ----- -- hemisphere. (**left**)
128. Language changes associated with normal aging are not classed as aphasia. (**correct**)
129. Surface dyslexia is a type of which of the following? (**Dyslexia and reading disorder**)
130. Dyslexia is a brain-based type of learning disability that specifically impairs a person's ability to read. (**correct**)
131. Individuals with dyslexia typically read at levels significantly ----- than expected despite having normal intelligence. (**lower**)
132. Peripheral dyslexics are unable to properly match the visual word to the word's meaning. (**Incorrect**)
133. Deep dyslexia is mainly characterized by the occurrence of semantic reading errors or semantic paralexias when reading aloud. (**correct**)
134. Which of the following is not a symptom of reading disorder? (**Problems with speech**)
135. Syntactic deficits are common in language disorders and have always been at the focus of research on language disorders. (**correct**)
136. Reading and language-based learning disabilities are commonly called dyslexia. (**correct**)
137. Which dyslexia is usually classified as an acquired reading disorder, as opposed to developmental dyslexia, in previously literate adults as a consequence of a brain injury? (**Deep**)
138. Akbar, a ----- century Mogul emperor of India, believed that language was learned by people listening to each other and a child could not develop language alone. (**16th**)
139. Skinner's theories attracted a number of critics and one of them was Noam Chomsky who penned a highly critical review of Verbal Behavior in----- ----. (**1959**)
140. Competence is the overtly observable and concrete manifestation or realization of competence. It is the actual doing of something: walking, singing, dancing, speaking. (**Incorrect**)
141. Language acquisition is universal which means that every child acquires language. (**correct**)
142. In 1981, which theorist(s) proposed that human beings are "bio-programmed" to proceed from stage to stage? (**Derek Bickerton**)
143. Piaget (1972) claimed that cognitive development is at the very center of the human organism and that language is dependent upon and springs from cognitive development. (**correct**)
144. Capacity to learn language is multifarious as it includes child's environmental and social interactions etc. (**correct**)
145. Competence refers to one's underlying knowledge of a system, event, or fact. It is the non-observable ability to do something, or to perform something. (**correct**)
146. Pharaoh during the 7th century BC believed language was inborn and that children isolated from birth from any linguistic influence would develop the language they had been born with. (**correct**)

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147. According to Schinke-Llano (1993), thought and language are two distinct cognitive operations that grow independently. **(Incorrect)**
148. Which of the following are common and important categories of acquisition to compare? **(Child first language acquisition and adult second language acquisition)**
149. Child first language acquisition and adult first language acquisition are common and important categories of acquisition to compare. **(Incorrect)**
150. According to anthropological evidence, some adults have been known to acquire an authentic accent in a second language after the age of puberty. **(correct)**
151. Which hemisphere controls functions related to emotional and social needs? **(Right)**
152. Intellectual, logical, and analytic functions appear to be largely located in the ----- hemisphere. **(left)**
153. According to Mover (2004) multitude of cognitive, social, psychological, and strategic variables affect the ultimate attainment of proficiency in a second language. **(Correct)**
154. The only way a learner can start to communicate in a second language is the time a learner begins to assume word-for-word translation equivalence or it is thought that every L1 word has one translation in L2 by the learners (Blum-Kulka & Levenston, as cited in Bhela, 1999, p. 30). **(Correct)**
155. When learners of second language want to write or speak in the target language, they tend to rely on their ----- language structures. **(first)**
156. Who believed that both body and mind exist, and the elements needed for theory-making are body, behavior, and mind? **(Chomsky)**
157. The period during which SLA learners begin their language learning process is considered as period of----- . **(language shock)**
158. Adults process language in a more active part of the brain, meaning that they think more consciously about language rather than it being intuitive. **(True)**
159. A healthy, older adult is perfectly capable of learning a second language. **(True)**
160. In stable sociolinguistic stratification, men use a higher frequency of nonstandard forms than women. **(True)**
161. ‘Not only must the learner devise the rule based on the speech that has been heard, but he or she must also figure out how those rules are to be applied in other cases.’ This is termed as: **(induction)**
162. For older people, the social pressures lessen and social networks become narrow. **(True)**
163. The social situations in which a second language is learned can be divided into three important categories: the natural, the classroom, and community context. **(True)**
164. There is no demonstrated critical age for learning syntax. **(True)**
165. The basic psychological categories of the effects on second language learning are: **(Intellectual, Memory and Motor skills)**
166. We have the common observation that a very great number of adults are unable to learn the syntax of other languages perfectly. **(False)**
167. Females outperform males in L2 learning due to the following reason: **(Negative attitude towards L2)**
168. Beliefs about language play an important role in learning a language. **(True)**

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169. Second language learning could also refer to the third, fourth, or fifth (so on and so forth) language the learner is currently learning. **(True)**
170. Focusing, planning and making evaluations are the learning abilities of people with \_\_\_\_\_. **(metacognitive strategy)**
171. Analyzing, reasoning and forming internal mental codes are features of ----- . **(cognitive strategy)**
172. In the \_\_\_\_\_ version of constructivism, emphasis is placed on the importance of learners constructing their own representation of reality. **(cognitive constructivism)**
173. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on grammatical rules, memorization of vocabulary and translation of texts. **(Classical method)**
174. CLT stands for 'communicative language teaching'. **(True)**
175. \_\_\_\_\_ is an eclectic blend of the contributions of previous methods into the best of what a teacher can provide in authentic uses of the second language in the classroom. **(Communicative language teaching)**
176. Anxiety is not an influencing characteristic for learning language. **(False)**
177. Critical time period refers to the period for learning language of an individual. **(True)**
178. Late in the nineteenth century, the Classical Method came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_. **(grammar translation method)**
179. Children who are conceptually reflective tend to make fewer errors in reading than impulsive children; however, impulsive children are usually faster readers. **(True)**
180. The "intelligent" and "successful" person is one who is ----- . **(Bi-cognitive)**
181. Which kind of learners might say words out loud or hum tones to better learn them? **(Auditory learner)**
182. A field independent (FI) style enables you to distinguish parts from a whole, to concentrate on something like reading a book in a noisy train station. **(True)**
183. ----- learners might have a preference for reading and writing, word games, and poems. **(Kinesthetic)**
184. People who are relatively open-minded in accepting ideologies and events and facts that contradict their own views are ----- . **(ambiguity tolerance)**
185. Understanding learning styles and the role of learning styles in the teaching/learning process is not considered as a key component in effective teaching. **(False)**
186. Korean students were significantly more visually oriented than native English-speaking Americans. **(True)**
187. \_\_\_\_\_ are the combination of tactile and kinesthetic learners where they learn more through sense of touch and body involvement. **(Haptic learners)**
188. A \_\_\_\_\_ learning style is an approach to learning through the five senses. It comprises of auditory learner, visual learner, tactile learner, kinesthetic learner, and haptic learner. **(perceptual)**
189. Implied in any consideration of the role of styles and strategies in learning a second language are three linked concepts: autonomy, awareness, and action. These three "As" of learner development have taken on significance in recent years. **(True)**

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190. Language learning success is associated with a range of factors including age, gender, motivation, intelligence, anxiety level, learning strategies and language learning styles (Sharp, 2004). **(True)**
191. Which strategies refer to methods used to help students understand the way they learn; in other words, it means processes designed for students to 'think' about their 'thinking'? **(Metacognitive strategies)**
192. According to ----- comprehension and production can occur almost simultaneously. **(Tarone-1983)**
193. Communication strategies are strategies that learners use to overcome these problems in order to convey their intended meaning. Strategies used may include paraphrasing, substitution, coining new words, switching to the first language, and asking for clarification. **(True)**
194. According to -----the learner may paraphrase the message, invent new words, guess words, and borrow some items from his mother tongue. **(avoidance strategies)**
195. A language learner aims to convey messages to the other people while producing a foreign or second language and in order to accomplish this task he may use \_\_\_\_\_ strategy. **(avoidance)**
196. Using L1 word with L1 pronunciation or L3 word with L3 pronunciation while speaking in L2 is? **(Code-switching)**
197. Wenden (1985) was among the first to assert that learner strategies are the key to learner autonomy, and that one of the most important goals of language teaching should be the facilitation of that autonomy. **(True)**
198. \_\_\_\_\_strategies have to do with social-mediating activity and interacting with others. **(Socioaffective strategies)**
199. As we seek to make the language classroom an effective milieu for learning, it has become increasingly apparent that "teaching learners how to learn" is crucial. **(True)**
200. Creating a non-existing L2 word based on a supposed rule (e.g., vegeta nan is vegetarian) is an example of? **(Word coinage)**
201. The most widely used instrument for learners to identify strategies is Oxford's (1990a) Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL). **(True)**
202. Studies have also shown that the most effective learners are able to adapt to the style which the learning situation requires. **(True)**
203. Through checklists, and other methods teachers can become aware of students' tendencies and then offer informal, unplanned advice on beneficial in-class and extra-class strategies. **(True)**
204. Teachers can essentially be attuned to their role as facilitators of strategic action through tips and pointers and perhaps even anecdotes about "how I learned ..., when I was in your shoes." **(True)**
205. SB1 stands for 'Strategy-Based Instruction'. **(True)**
206. Oxford's model (1983), on the other hand, focuses on four areas, namely the use of checklists and/or interviews. **(True)**
207. In \_\_\_\_\_students work through materials and activities designed to elicit the use of specific strategies, but students are not informed of the name, purpose, or value of the specific learning strategy. **(uninformed strategy instruction)**

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208. In \_\_\_\_\_ informs learners of the value and purpose of learning strategies and helps learners to use, identify, and develop learning strategies in a systematic way as they learn the target language. **(direct and integrated instruction)**
209. Learning strategies are specific combinations or patterns of learning activities used during the learning process. LSPs are significantly different in males and females **(True)**
210. A self-check questionnaire in which the learner responds to various questions, usually along a scale of points of agreement and disagreement. **(True)**
211. Teachers cannot help learners to achieve this further step toward autonomy by helping learners to look beyond the classroom and the language course they are in. **(False)**
212. Teachers can help learners to see that raising their conscious awareness of styles and strategies aids them in the authentic use of language "out diere." **(True)**
213. Affect refers to emotion or feeling. The affective domain is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may be juxtaposed to the cognitive side. **(True)**
214. Weiner and others (Slavin, 2003; Dornyei, 2001b; Williams & Burden, 1997) describe attribution theory in terms of four explanations for success and/or failure in achieving a personal objective: ability, effort, perceived difficulty of a task, and luck. **(True)**
215. Studies of WTC generally confirm its relationship to self-efficacy and self-confidence. **(True)**
216. Empathy is not synonymous with sympathy. Empathy implies more possibility of detachment; sympathy connotes an agreement or harmony between individuals. **(True)**
217. Contrary to our stereotypes, introverts can have an inner strength of character that extroverts do not have. **(True)**
218. Bernard Weiner attribution theory focuses on how people explain the causes of their own successes and failures. **(True)**
219. The construct of anxiety plays a major affective role in second language acquisition. **(True)**
220. Self-esteem is probably the most pervasive aspect of any human behavior. It could easily be claimed that no successful cognitive or affective activity can be carried out without some degree of self-esteem, self-confidence, knowledge of yourself, and self-efficacy. **(True)**
221. "An underlying continuum representing the predisposition toward or away from communicating" is feature of \_\_\_\_\_. **(Willingness to communicate (WTC))**
222. The prominent characteristics of good language learners, according to Rubin and Thompson (1982) were the ability to make intelligent guesses. **(True)**
223. "The subjective feeling of tension, nervousness, and worry associated with an arousal of the autonomic nervous system" indicates \_\_\_\_\_. **(Anxiety)**
224. Learners should have to be able to gamble a bit, to be willing to try out hunches about the language and take the risk of being wrong. **(True)**
225. Motivation is defined as a process that initiates, guides and maintains the goal oriented behaviour. **(Correct)**
226. Motivation is an anticipation of reward to acquire positive reinforcement from \_\_\_\_\_perspective **(behavioural)**
227. An emphasis on social context and individual personal choices is \_\_\_\_\_ view of motivation. **(constructivist)**

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228. The wish to integrate language learning in the target language culture is \_\_\_\_\_ motivation. **(integrative)**
229. People having \_\_\_\_\_ motivation try to achieve a high position, pay or status. **(extrinsic)**
230. Myers-Briggs test reflects the characteristics essential for the success in a second language learning. **(correct)**
231. Myers-Briggs test leads us to probe issues surrounding the measurement of \_\_\_\_\_ factors which has for many decades posed a perplexing problem. **(affective)**
232. A desire to gain social recognition or economic advantages through knowledge of a foreign language is \_\_\_\_\_ motivation. **(instrumental)**
233. The mental constructs that \_\_\_\_\_ us to survive are a way of life that we call "culture." **(enable)**
234. Culture establishes for each person a context of cognitive and affective behavior, a template for personal and social existence. **(correct)**
235. Stereotypes can be linked to a specific type of cultural membership, such as nationality, religion, gender, race, or age. **(Incorrect)**
236. Stuck in the bias of our own culture-bound worldview, we see every person in a culture as possessing \_\_\_\_\_ traits. **(stereotypical)**
237. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the new culture and self-confidence in the "new" person that has developed in this culture is known as either assimilation or adaptation. **(acceptance)**
238. A period of excitement and euphoria over the newness of the surroundings is called cultural shock. **(Incorrect)**
239. We need to be sensitive while teaching an "alien" language by using techniques that \_\_\_\_\_ cultural understanding. **(promote)**
240. Wright (2000) found that teaching German as a foreign language, using \_\_\_\_\_ tasks promoted cross-cultural adaptability in the learners. **(process-oriented)**
241. A number of recent research studies have shown the negative effects of incorporating cultural awareness in language classrooms. **(correct)**
242. When people deal with language and linguistics on political grounds, rules and legislations are made to give legal status to a language. This is the domain of Language politics. **(True)**
243. In many countries, English is taught as \_\_\_\_\_, where it has no official status, but occupies such a high profile that virtually every educated person can communicate competently with native speakers of English. **(ESL)**
244. The legal status of a language means its usage as an official language in a country, state, or other jurisdiction can be given to minority language. **(False)**
245. It has been acknowledged that the individual learners' psychology and the contextual factors are not important to interpret qualitatively. **(Incorrect)**
246. Researchers establish how intentionalities can orient language learning activity towards particular attractors or preferred states. **(correct)**
247. Which of the following system means that their components interact with, and are influenced by, agents that operate outside the systems' 'boundaries'. **(complex)**

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248. The language learning strategies are the actions chosen by \_\_\_\_\_(either deliberately or automatically) for the purpose of learning or regulating the learning of language. (**learners**)
249. The “embrained” is the neural structures responsible for communication are also interaction-oriented. (**correct**)
250. \_\_\_\_\_has come into play as an important factor that cannot be ignored in the analysis of the mental mechanisms underlying language used. (**Interactivity**)
251. Lexical development in children who learn their second language when their first language is already developed is same like that of children who grow up in a bilingual environment. (**False**)
252. Researchers revealed that the basic process is same as with monolinguals, and bilingual children tend to learn the languages as two monolinguals. (**correct**)
253. In language production, the language choice is essentially a top-down process. (**production**)
254. Language \_\_\_\_\_can be a communicative tool to highlight specific information or express an attitude towards a topic of conversation. (**switching**)
255. Grosjean has developed the idea of a language mode to explain the various ways \_\_\_\_\_ use their languages. (**multilinguals**)
256. One's awareness of one's own strategies and methods of \_\_\_\_\_is called meta-cognition. (**cognition**)
257. In the monolingual mode only one language is activated and the other are deactivated. (**correct**)
258. In phonological encoding, segmental and supra-segmental information has to be combined to develop the phonetic plan. (**True**)
259. The factors like status, self-esteem, and self-consciousness are secondary factors in all stages of the production and perception process. (**Incorrect**)
260. This interpretation means that \_\_\_\_\_processing can be defined as the intersection or shared interest across psycholinguistics and AL. (**multilingual**)
261. The acquisition and use of a second language seem to be the appropriate chunk of Applied linguistics in its connection to\_\_\_\_\_. (**Psycholinguistics**)
262. The sound-based orthographies of these languages are difficult to read than sound-based orthographies where the correspondence of the written symbol to sound is not high, as in the case of English. (**Incorrect**)
263. The writing system is based on speech sounds: phonemes or syllables in the sound-based system, each symbol represents a speech sound, either a phoneme or a syllable. (**correct**)
264. Pictograms and ideograms are \_\_\_\_\_symbols still used in many societies today, both literate and illiterate. (**iconic**)
265. For advocates of Phonics/Decoding, "reading" is conceived as a process that converts written forms of language to speech forms and then to meaning. (**correct**)
266. Which instruction claims to teach all children to read by second grade and tends to show quick progress in students? (**Phonics**)
267. The difference between word identification phase and the word familiarization is that the former requires the use of short-term memory. (**incorrect**)

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268. The stories and book reading phase consist of a sequence of two or more sentences that are related to one another. A sequence of \_\_\_\_\_ can make a story. (**paragraphs**)
269. The older children learn quickly and easily. They have a remarkable rote memory, learning ability and can easily acquire a multitude of written words. (**Incorrect**)
270. Adult learn in way than infants and toddlers. (**differently**)
271. **Intrinsic motivation** refers to L2 learners' desire to either integrate with with the L2 culture or attain their personal goals utilizing L2.
272. One version of how **innate** processes operate in child language has been called the language bio program hypothesis by Bickerton (1981, 1983, 1984, 1999).
273. The term **learning styles** refers to the understanding that every student learns differently.
274. **Language politics** is the way language and linguistic differences between peoples are dealt with in the political arena.
275. There are **two** main approaches to teaching young students how to read.
276. **Darwinian** Theory is based on the concept of continuity, the notion that evolutionary changes are quantitative rather than qualitative.
277. Research on the **neurobiology** of affect highlights the roles of the function of Amygdala in language learning and Sustained Deep learning as the key determinants.
278. Cultural learning is also called cultural **transmission**.
279. English language has the mood (**Subjunctive**)
280. Broca's aphasia is impairment of the hemisphere (**Left frontal**)
281. Every language has a number of basic color terms (**Small**)
282. Whorf hypothesis has parts. (**2**)
283. According to Lenneberg, bilingual language acquisition can only happen during the age (**2**)
284. SBI (**Strategic based Instruction**)
285. LSs (**Learning styles**)
286. Speech depends on or based on or important for (**Thought**)
287. the simultaneous presentation of different stimuli to the two ears IS KNOWN AS (**dichotic**)
288. Teaching language to other primates divided into groups (**3**)
289. language can be viewed from perspectives (**different**)
290. The method in 11 did not take well in public education? (**Direct**)
291. Thought is supposed to be and not universal (**language-specific**)
292. variables related to mind and psychology are variable (**cognitive**)
293. conduction aphasia is a disturbance caused by (**Repetition**)
294. Split-brain is a term to describe the result when the corpus callosum connect to..... (Right hemisphere; Left hemisphere; **Both**)
295. Some scholars view the emergence of language as the consequence of some kind of..... Transformation (**Social**)
296. The Cromwell's revolution occurred in..... (**1650**)
297. Whatever we say we say that to..... Something (**communicate**)
298. The Whorf hypothesis was proposed by..... And Benjamin Whorf (**Edward Sapir**)

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299. The most popular measurement of personality characteristics is the..... (**Myers-Briss type indicator**)
300. The..... System with its rules or vocabulary is necessary for thought. (**Language**)
301. Aphasia following traumatic events is .....in contrast to aphasia arising from brain tumor. (**Non-progressive**)
302. children acquire a second language quicker than adults this is known as (**Proficiency difference**)
303. ....strategies involve learning a mass unfinished because of language difficulties (**Avoidance**)
304. Larson and smallest describe culture as a .....that "guides the behavior of people in community (**Blueprint**)
305. **Neurolinguistics** and Disorders: Disorder of Syntax
306. The nature of explication is the process whereby the rules and structures of a second language are explained to a learner.
307. There are two sides of affectivity. Intrinsic and..... (**Extrinsic**)
308. The purpose of .....phase is to acquiring children with the shapes of written words. (**word familization**)
309. The whole word proponent advocates that the focus be on..... (**meaning**)
310. In language production language choice is essentially a .....process. (**Top\_ down**)
311. .... Processing can be defined as the intersection or shared interest cross linguistics and Al. (**multilingual**)
312. Intercultural..... Means the ability to effectively interact in an intercultural situation or context. (**competence**)
313. The learner desire to communicate with with a valued L2 group is called .....motivation. (**integrative**)
314. children having no.....production can comprehend and think (**Speech**)
315. Chinese were not as able as English speakers to think hypothetically about what is not true because of certain grammatical features of the Chinese language. '**counterfactuals**'
316. **UNIVERSAL** claims language is.....
317. broca's aphasia is also known as (**telegraphic speech**)
318. there is evidence in neurological research that as the human brain matures certain functions assigned to the left hemisphere is called (**lateralized**)

**BS English**

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