Mid-West University

Examinations Management Office

Surkhet, Nepal

Chance Examination-2081

B.Ed. Level /VII Semester

Sub: Introduction to SLA (ENG 473)

	Sub. Introduction to SEAT (Extention)			
	Roll No		10×1=10	
		oup 'A'	10×1=10	
	Tick (✓) the Best Answer.			
			•	
1.	Children sometimes might say something like mices instead of mice			
	is an example of error due to			
	a. Overgeneralization		b. phonological	
	c. Simplification		d. interlingual	
	v. Dampinionion		•	
2	Someone whose two languages are learned at the same time, often in			
۷.	the same context is known as		,	
	a. balanced bilingual		b. dominant bilingual	
	c. compound bilingual		d. coordinate bilingual	
	c. compound omnigues		2	
3.	Which language refers to a person's mother tongue or the language			
٥.	acquired first?		•	
	a. Fist language		b. Native language	
	c. Foreign language		d. Auxiliary language	
	c. I oreign language		at I amount of the grands	
1	Which of the following is not the c	haracteris	tics according to Saville-	
₹.	Troike (2007)?	nun uotorib	and a decoration of the second	
	a. Languages are systematic			
	b. Languages are symbolic			
	c. Languages are social			
		200		
	d. Languages are natural phenome	SIIA		
_	Track skility hymothopia alaims the	.+		
	Teach ability hypothesis claims tha			
	a. L2 features cannot be taught in s			
	b. L2 features can be learnt without)11	
	c. L2 features can be taught in sequ	епсе		
	d. L2 features are learnt randomly			

6. Which one of the following elements does not come under a m	ıode
of interaction?	

a. Feedback

b. Negotiation d. output

c. Recasts

7. The first step of the error analysis is

a. identification of error

b. collection of error

c. description of error

d. explanation of error

8 According to Selinker which one of the following is the characteristics of interlanguage?

a. Systematic

b. dynamic

c. variable

d. all of them

9. Which theorist is most famously associated with the behaviorist view of language learning?

a. Noam Chomsky

b. Jean Piaget

c. Lev Vygotsky

d. B. F. Skinner

- 10. Contrastive analysis hypotheses predict that language learners will face more difficulties when
 - a. There are significant differences between the two languages
 - b. The languages have identical phonetic structures
 - c. Both languages belong to the same language family
 - d. There are minimal differences between the languages

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Level: B.Ed. / VII Semester

FM: 60

Time: 3 hrs.

PM: 30

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Candidates are requested to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Attempt All the Questions.

Group 'B'

 $6 \times 5 = 30$

- 1. What factors in SLA make diversity in learning and learners? Explain in brief.
- 2. Discuss different stages of first language acquisition.
- 3. Differentiate between the concept of first language acquisition and heritage language acquisition.

Or

What is Krashen's definition of "Comprehensible Input", and why is it crucial for language acquisition?

- 4. How does contrastive analysis help identify potential difficulties in language learning?
- 5. How is interactional feedback an important source for learners?
- 6. What is metalinguistic awareness in SLA? Discuss briefly.

Or

How does processing instruction play an interactive role between input and intake? Explain.

Group 'C'

 $2 \times 10 = 20$

- 7. Explain the different natures of language that are presented by Gass and Selinker.
- 8. Learning takes place as the learner is able to make associations and associations come through exposure. Justify the statement in relation to the processing approach to SLA.

Or

Distinguish between Krashen's (1982) concept of learning and acquisition in second language.

THE END