Applied Linguistics

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Lecture 5

http://www.classmarker.com/online-test/start/?quiz=qcv510044231604b

1. **Krashen's Monitor Model is:**

    a. A theory evolved in the late 1960s

    b. A translation new method

    c. A linguistic rule

    d. <u>A theory evolved in the late 1970s</u>

2. **Krashen's Monitor Model is the most ambitious theory of ……………………….learning.**

    a. First language

    b. <u>Second language</u>

    c. Intralanguage

    d. All true

3. **Krashen's theory constitutes of a set of ………….basic hypotheses.**

    a. <u>Five</u>

    b. Six

    c. Seven

    d. Nine

4. **The first hypotheses of Karshen's theory is The Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis. Due to this hypotheses, second language learners have …..ways of developing competence in a second language.**

    a. <u>Two</u>

    b. Three

    c. Many

    d. All false

5. **One of the two ways of the Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis is Acquisition as a subconscious process which is identical to:**

    a. The process animals utilize.

    b. <u>The process children utilize.</u>

    c. Both true

    d. Neither

6. **Acquisition also comes about through meaningful interaction in a:**

    a. Abnormal communication setting.

    b. <u>Natural communication setting.</u>

    c. Complicated environment.

    d. All false

7. **In Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis, speakers are:**

    a. <u>Concerned with meaning.</u>

    b. Concerned with forms.

    c. Both

    d. Neither

8. **In Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis, error detection is:**

a. explicitly concerned.

b. explicitly avoided.

c. Explicitly encouraged.

d. <u>All false</u>

9. **One of the two ways of the Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis is the learning process which is:**

a. <u>A conscious process</u>

b. An unconscious process

c. Both

d. neither

10. **One of the following DOES NOT apply to Learning process:**

a. It results in (knowing about) language.

b. Formal rules and feedback provide the basis for language instruction.

c. <u>Error detection and correction are not central.</u>

d. Both A and B

11. **According to krashen, learning through the presentation of rules and explanation of grammar……turn into acquisition.**

a. May

b. will

c. <u>Does not</u>

d. All true

12. **Gregg (1984) argued that this claim:**

a. Runs counter to the intuitive belief of many second language learners.

b. At least some of the rules can be acquired.

c. <u>Both</u>

d. neither

13. **According to krashen, adults ………….acquire a language as children do.**

   a. <u>Can</u>

   b. Cannot

   c. Will definitely

   d. Will never

14. **While Krashen argued this because he believes that adults have access to the same Language Acquisition Device (LAD) that children use in acquiring their first language, Gregg criticized this by claiming:**

   a. <u>(LAD) doesn't have that wide scope of operation in linguistic theory.</u>

   b. (LAD) is only available for children.

   c. (LAD) has no consideration at all.

   d. All false

15. **Chomsky argued that the ability to use (LAD):**

   a. Increases with age.

   b. <u>Declines with age.</u>

   c. Always remains steady.

   d. All false

16. **The second hypotheses of Karshen's theory is The Monitor Hypothesis. The Monitor is:**

   a. The mental editor.

b. The part of the learner's internal system that appears to be responsible for conscious linguistic processing.

c. <u>A and B</u>

d. All false

17. **Reception and Production are the two functions of the Monitor. when a learner memorize a dialogue or a story, this is:**

a. Reception

b. <u>Production</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

18. **Conditions for Monitor use are:**

a. Time

b. Focus on form

c. Know the rule

d. <u>All true</u>

19. **The degree to which Monitor is used depends on the following EXEPT:**

a. The Learner's age.

b. <u>The amount of formal instruction the learner has not experienced.</u>

c. The nature and focus required by the verbal task being performed.

d. The individual personality of the learner (Individual Differences).

20. **There are three types of Monitor users. One of them is Monitor over-users. These users end up with:**

a. High fluency.

b. No fluency

c. Speaking hesitantly

d. <u>B and C</u>

21.One of the three types of Monitor users are Monitor under-users who ends up with:

a. <u>Not being influenced by error correction</u>

b. Sounding correct.

c. Fluency

d. A and B.

22.Those who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication are called:

a. Monitor under-users

b. <u>Optimal Monitor users</u>

c. Monitor over-users

d. Monitor middle-users

23.Due to Krashen, children are thought to be superior language learners, because they:

a. Use the monitor more than adults.

b. <u>Do not use the monitor</u>

c. Use their monitor effectively.

d. A and C

24.Due to Krashen, adults are faster language learners in:

a. <u>The initial stages</u>

b. The middle stages

c. The late stages.

d. All stages

25.On the other hand, McLaughlin (1984) argued that younger children do better only in the area of ………….development.

a. Syntactic

b. Semantic

c. <u>Phonological</u>

d. A and B