

### Attendance Questions

1) Which of the following is incorrect?

- (A) Errors may be signs of positive language development.
- (B) Intentional L1 teaching to young children is not necessary and indeed may have little effect.
- (C) Children with clearly superior intelligence begin to speak earlier, or with better results, than children of ordinary intellect.
- (D) Children's knowledge of language goes beyond what could be learned from the input they receive.

Key: C

2) Which of the following is correct? (Select all that apply)

- (A) L1 learners play a creative role in their own language development, while L2 learners merely mimic what they have heard or been taught.
- (B) Both rate and ultimate level of development in L2 can be facilitated or inhibited by many social and individual factors.
- (C) If an L2 target structure is different from its equivalent in the learner's L1, this L2 structure must be difficult for the learner to acquire.
- (D) Interlanguage is systematic and dynamic.
- (E) Cross-linguistic influence always plays a negative role in second language acquisition.

Key: B, C, D

3) Which type of error is also considered a developmental error and often represents incomplete learning of L2 rules or overgeneralization of them?

- (A) interlingual error
- (B) intralingual error

Key: B

4) Which of the following can trigger grammatical restructuring in SLA? (select all the apply)

- (A) parsing failure
- (B) negative evidence
- (C) Universal Grammar
- (D) parameters

Key: A, B

- 5) The Full Transfer Full Access Hypothesis predicts that developmental grammars can be restructured away from the L1 grammar.

(A) True

(B) False

Key: A

- 6) According to Full Transfer Full Access Hypothesis, L2ers initially adopt L1 parameter settings, followed by subsequent resetting to the appropriate L2 value (or to some other value made available by UG).

(A) True

(B) False

Key: A

- 7) According to Representational Deficit Hypothesis, the full UG feature inventory is no longer accessible, resulting in a representational deficit in interlanguage grammars whenever the L1 and L2 differ in terms of the features that are required.

(A) True

(B) False

Key: A

- 8) According to Missing Surface Inflection Hypothesis, when inflection is missing in L2 production, it is not in fact missing from the underlying grammar, and the behaviour reflects difficulties in mapping between the underlying morphosyntactic structure and the associated language specific morphological forms.

(A) True

(B) False

Key: A

- 9) There is strong evidence showing that parametric properties consistently work as a cluster in SLA.

(A) True

(B) False

Key: B

- 10) The organization of the brain for L2 is likely influenced by:

(A) age of acquisition

(B) how the L2 is learned

- (C) proficiency
- (D) all of the above

Key: D

11) Which of the following is NOT assumed by the Information Processing framework?

- (A) Language learning is entirely different from the acquisition of other complex skills
- (B) Learning of a skill initially demands learner's attention, and thus involves controlled processing
- (C) Learners go from controlled to automatic processing with practice
- (D) Along with development from controlled to automatic processing, learning also essentially involves restructuring or reorganization of mental representations

Key: A

12) According to the Information Processing framework, input is not available for processing unless learners actually notice it, turning it into intake.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Key: A

13) Prior knowledge does not play a role in implicit learning.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Key: B

14) According to usage-based approaches, which of the following is incorrect?

- (A) Constructions are the targets of language learning.
- (B) Language learning means learning the associations within and between constructions.
- (C) Language learning is bottom up and emergent.
- (D) All constructions are equally learnable by all learners.

Key: D

15) Which of the following affect learnability of constructions (Select all that apply)?

- (A) Salience
- (B) Contingency of form-function association
- (C) Learned attention

Key: A, B, C

16) According to the competition model, form-function mapping is accomplished by detecting cues and recognizing cue strength in language input.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Key: A

17) Which of the following influence linguistic variation (Select all that apply)?

- (A) Linguistic contexts
- (B) Psychological contexts
- (C) Microsocial contexts
- (D) Macrosocial factors

Key: A, B, C, D

18) According to Interaction Hypothesis, which of the following is incorrect?

- (A) Language input contributes to acquisition only if it becomes intake.
- (B) L2 is acquired in a dynamic interplay of external input and internal processes.
- (C) Social interaction is essential and absolutely necessary for SLA.
- (D) Negotiation of meaning and corrective feedback facilitate SLA.

Key: C

19) Which of the following is incorrect?

- (A) L2 learners with high aptitude may learn with greater ease and speed but that other learners may also be successful if they persevere.
- (B) Aptitude may affect second language learning success in adult learners more than in child learners.
- (C) Both instrumental motivation and integrative motivation have been found to be related to success in second language learning.
- (D) Younger learners always achieve greater L2 proficiency in the long run than older learners.

Key: D

20) Learning a second language at a young age does not guarantee achievement of (near)-native proficiency in that language. Other factors such as as education, input and use of the target language also matter in SLA.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Key: A