

Applied Linguistics

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Lecture 6

1. The third hypotheses of Krashen's theory is The Natural Order Hypothesis. In this one, Karshen argued that " we acquire the rules of language in:
 - a. An unpredictable order
 - b. A predictable order
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

2. According to The Natural Order Hypothesis, those who are taught in language classes haveacquisition order the outside learners have.
 - a. A similar
 - b. A dissimilar
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Both wrong

3. ' Morpheme studies', especially the study by Dulay & Burt (1974), proved:
 - a. The Natural Order Hypothesis
 - b. The Monitor Hypothesis
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

4. One of the critics to The National Order Hypothesis is Hakuta & Cancino (1977) which argued that the semantic complexity of the morphemes may vary depending on:
- Learner's second language
 - Learner's intralanguage
 - Learner's native language
 - A and B
5. The fourth hypotheses of Krashen's theory is The Input Hypothesis. This hypothesis claims that humans acquire language in only one way:
- By understanding messages
 - By receiving 'comprehensible input'
 - Either
 - Neither
6. There arecorollaries نتائج طبيعية of the 'Input Hypothesis'.
- Two
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six
7. One of the corollaries of The Input Hypothesis is that speaking isof acquisition.
- A cause
 - A result
 - An opposite of
 - All false
8. Due to The Input Hypothesis, speechbe taught directly.

- a. Cannot
- b. Can
- c. Must
- d. All false

9. One of the corollaries of The Input Hypothesis is that if input is understood, and there is enough of it, the necessaryis automatically provided.

- a. Vocabulary
- b. Speaking
- c. Writing
- d. Grammar

10. Due to The Input Hypothesis, the teacher.....to teach grammar deliberately, only if a sufficient amount of comprehensible is provided.

- a. Does not need
- b. Needs
- c. Must
- d. All false

11. One of the evidences for The Input Hypothesis is The Silent Period. This period applies to children who are:

- a. Native speakers
- b. New in a foreign country
- c. Having speaking disabilities.
- d. All possible

12. In the Silent Period, children are presumably building up their competence in the language by

- a. Reading
- b. Spelling
- c. Listening
- d. Watching

13. One of the following is NOT from the critics of the Silent Period:

- a. The silent period can be attributed to many factors like (anxiety, personality, individual differences).
- b. An individual come to understand language that contains structures that have not yet been acquired.
- c. How does speech become comprehensible to a person who initially knows nothing about the language?"
- d. A and C

14. One of the evidences for The Input Hypothesis is Age Differences. This evidence supposes the following except:

- a. Older acquirers progress more quickly in the early stages.
- b. Older learners are able to participate in conversations earlier than younger learners.
- c. Older learners do better initially.
- d. Younger learners are more capable of participating in conversations.

15. The Age Differences evident supposes that older learners' makes the input more meaningful than it is for children.

- a. Brain
- b. Balance
- c. knowledge of the world
- d. all false

16. One of the evidences for The Input Hypothesis is The Effect of Exposure which supposes the longer people live in a country, the more proficient their language will be. This is true they live immigrant communities.

- a. Even if
- b. Unless
- c. Regardless if
- d. All false

17. Krashen used the term, where language acquisition comes from that subset of linguistic input that helps the acquirer learn language.

- a. Intake
- b. Outtake
- c. Overtake
- d. output