

- 1. What characterizes the developmental sequences in early language acquisition?**
 - A) Children acquire complex grammatical structures first.
 - B) There is a consistent order in the acquisition of basic linguistic elements.
 - C) Language is learned only through direct teaching.
- 2. Which of the following is an example of a telegraphic sentence that a young child might produce?**
 - A) "I want to go outside."
 - B) "Mommy go."
 - C) "Can we please have ice cream?"
- 3. What is the key difference between longitudinal and cross-sectional studies in investigating language acquisition?**
 - A) Longitudinal studies observe language development over time, while cross-sectional studies look at different ages at one point in time.
 - B) Longitudinal studies involve artificial settings, while cross-sectional studies are always naturalistic.
 - C) Longitudinal studies require a larger sample size than cross-sectional studies.
- 4. According to Brown and de Villiers' studies, what do children acquire first among grammatical morphemes?**
 - A) Complex conjunctions.
 - B) The basic syntax of the language.
 - C) Simple morphemes like plural -s and past -ed.
- 5. What is the primary purpose of the 'wug test'?**
 - A) To assess children's vocabulary size.
 - B) To evaluate children's understanding of language rules and morphemes.
 - C) To observe children's natural conversation patterns.
- 6. What does metalinguistic awareness enable individuals to do with language?**
 - A) Analyze and reflect on the structure and function of language.
 - B) Memorize vocabulary words without comprehension.
 - C) Use language fluently without recognizing its rules.
- 7. Which aspect of language is particularly developed during the early school years?**
 - A) Advanced syntax and complex grammar structures.
 - B) Basic vocabulary and simple sentence structures.
 - C) Critical thinking and metalinguistic skills.
- 8. What have researchers observed about young children's patterns of imitation compared to foreign language classes?**
 - A) Children's imitation is less frequent than in foreign language classes.
 - B) Children's linguistic imitation is often spontaneous and creative.
 - C) Children's linguistic imitation only includes memorizing phrases.

- 9. What type of overgeneralization is seen in children's language development?**
- A) Only lexical errors.
 - B) Both grammatical (e.g., "goed" instead of "went") and lexical errors (e.g., "all animals are dogs").
 - C) Only correct use of morphemes.
- 10. What is referred to as the 'logical problem of language acquisition'?**
- A) The ease with which children learn languages.
 - B) The challenge of learning complex forms from limited input.
 - C) The speed at which adults learn new languages.
- 11. How do the cases of Victor and Genie support the critical period hypothesis (CPH)?**
- A) Both were found to acquire language proficiency despite their circumstances.
 - B) Both experienced significant language deprivation during early critical periods.
 - C) Both were adopted into language-rich environments successfully.
- 12. What is the similarity between Piaget's and Vygotsky's views on language acquisition?**
- A) Both dismiss the role of social interaction.
 - B) Both emphasize the active role of children in learning.
 - C) Both focus solely on biological factors.
- 13. What is a primary feature of child-directed speech?**
- A) Longer sentence structures.
 - B) Slower rate and higher pitch targeted at children.
 - C) Complex vocabulary with abstract concepts.
- 14. What aspect of Jim's language exposure was notable?**
- A) He had extensive exposure to diverse languages.
 - B) He was isolated from language until a later age, which reflects the interactionist perspective.
 - C) He learned language only through books.
- 15. What do connectionists propose as an explanation for language acquisition?**
- A) Language is innate and driven by genetics.
 - B) Language is acquired through network patterns and associations.
 - C) Language is solely learned through behaviour and reinforcement.
- 16. How might definitions of 'bilingual' vary among different people?**
- A) Some define bilingualism based on fluency; others may consider basic conversational ability sufficient.
 - B) Most people agree on a fixed definition.
 - C) Bilingualism only applies to those who speak two languages equally.

- 17. What differentiates simultaneous from sequential bilingualism?**
- A) Simultaneous bilinguals learn two languages later than sequential bilinguals.
 - B) Simultaneous bilinguals are exposed to both languages from birth, while sequential bilinguals learn one language first.
 - C) Sequential bilinguals learn two languages at the same time.
- 18. In what way does the behaviourist perspective explain language acquisition?**
- A) Through innate biological structures.
 - B) Through imitation, reinforcement, and habit formation.
 - C) Through social interaction and cultural context.
- 19. Which approach do behaviourists believe facilitates vocabulary development in children?**
- A) Direct instruction of grammar rules.
 - B) Repetition and positive reinforcement.
 - C) Innate knowledge of language principles.
- 20. According to the innatist perspective, what do children possess that allows for language acquisition?**
- A) A blank slate to be filled with language.
 - B) An innate universal grammar to understand any language.
 - C) No special abilities; they learn purely by imitation.
- 21. How did Noam Chomsky challenge behaviourist views on language acquisition?**
- A) He argued that language is learned only through social interaction.
 - B) He stated that the complex structures of language cannot be learned solely from the input children receive.
 - C) He suggested that language is acquired through simple conditioning.
- 22. What do interactionists believe about the process of language acquisition?**
- A) It is solely a biological process.
 - B) It emerges from the interaction between innate abilities and environmental input.
 - C) It is completely determined by social interactions with peers only.
- 23. What key element do interactionists argue is crucial for effective language learning?**
- A) The child's innate biological endowment.
 - B) Extensive passive exposure to language through media.
 - C) Meaningful, two-way interactions with speakers of the language.