

**Professor: Patricio Calle L.**

---

Match the *acronym* with the correct meaning.

**SLA =** \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **Second Learning in Action**
- b) **Second Language Acquired**
- c) **Second Language Acquisition**

Match the name with correct theory

**Stephen Krashen ⇒**

**Jean Piaget ⇒**

**Vygotsky ⇒**

- a) **Cognitive**
- b) **Monitor Model**
- c) **Sociocultural**

Write the letter of the correct definition

- **Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis.** \_\_\_\_
- **Monitor Hypothesis.** \_\_\_\_
- **Natural Order Hypothesis.** \_\_\_\_
- **Input Hypothesis.** \_\_\_\_
- **Affective Filter Hypothesis.** \_\_\_\_

- a) What is “learned” is available only as a monitor, for purposes of editing or making changes in what has already been produced.
- b) There is a distinction to be made between acquisition and learning. Acquisition is subconscious, and learning is conscious.
- c) It may not be processed if the affective (emotional) filter is “up”
- d) Language acquisition takes place because the input is understood.
- e) We acquire the rules of language in a predictable order.

Match the word with correct definition

**Input:**

acts as a store of conscious rules in the learner.  
It contains all the grammar rules the learner has learned from formal language instruction.  
It involves checking the correctness and appropriateness of the produced spoken output

**The filter:**

is what learners produce, in oral or written form, in the new language.

**Monitor**

It acts as a gate. If the learner is anxious, the gate closes, and the input does not get into the mind.  
It includes anxiety, motivation to learn the language, and self-confidence.

**Output:**

is the language the learner is exposed to either by reading or by listening.  
Language is used in a real situation, understandable, interesting, and including elements just slightly beyond the level of proficiency of the learner.

Complete the sentence.

**The two most important elements in this model for language trainers are: \_\_\_\_\_**