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.

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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.

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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.

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