

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (HONOURS) IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A
SECOND LANGUAGE
BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) IN APPLIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES**

COURSE	: PRINCIPLES OF SECOND LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING
COURSE CODE	: EDU2353
DURATION	: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4)** parts : PART A (20 questions)
: PART B (20 questions)
: PART C (4 questions)
: PART D (2 questions)
2. Answer ALL questions from PART A, B and C. Answer ONE (1) question from PART D.
 - i. Answer PART A in the Objective Answer Sheet.
 - ii. Answer PART B, C and D in the Answer Booklet provided.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
 - i. The Question Paper
 - ii. An Objective Answer Sheet
 - iii. An Answer Booklet
4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall.
5. Please write your answer using permanent ink.

MYKAD/ PASSPORT NO : _____
ID. NO. : _____
LECTURER : _____
SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This question paper contains 10 printed pages including the front page

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PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. According to Piaget, how many stages are there in cognitive development?
 - A. Six
 - B. Five
 - C. Four
 - D. Three

2. Which of the following **BEST** explains the concept of "assimilation" in Piaget's theory?
 - A. Ignoring new information.
 - B. Forgetting past experiences.
 - C. Changing an existing schema.
 - D. Fitting new information into an existing schema.

3. A teacher gives her students puzzles that require logical thinking but no abstract reasoning. What Piaget stage is she targeting?
 - A. Sensorimotor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Formal operational
 - D. Concrete operational

4. A teenager copies a celebrity's behaviour but not a peer's. Based on Bandura's theory, why does this happen?
 - A. Celebrities have better looks.
 - B. Celebrities have more knowledge.
 - C. Motivation is higher for celebrities.
 - D. Celebrities are more socially reinforced.

5. According to Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory, in which stage does a learner form new ideas or modify existing concepts?
 - A. Repetition
 - B. Concrete Experience
 - C. Active Experimentation
 - D. Abstract Conceptualisation

6. What is "scaffolding" in Vygotsky's Constructivist Learning Theory?
- A. Passive learning
 - B. Final assessment
 - C. Structured support
 - D. Independent discovery
7. A teacher designs a lesson where students explore, collaborate, and draw conclusions on their own. How would a Constructivist evaluate this?
- A. Weak in terms of assessment
 - B. Biased toward advanced students
 - C. Ineffective due to lack of structure
 - D. Effective as it supports learner autonomy
8. How does Vygotsky's view of learning differ from Piaget's?
- A. Piaget reject cognitive stages
 - B. Vygotsky stresses social interaction more
 - C. Vygotsky emphasises biology over society
 - D. Piaget emphasises culture, Vygotsky does not
9. According to Behaviourist theory, what is a punishment intended to do?
- A. Repeat behaviour
 - B. Reduce behaviour
 - C. Maintain behaviour
 - D. Encourage behaviour
10. Giving students a gold star for completing a task represents:
- A. Positive punishment
 - B. Negative punishment
 - C. Positive reinforcement
 - D. Negative reinforcement

11. What is the primary process involved in Classical Conditioning?
- A. Role modelling
 - B. Associating two stimuli
 - C. Observing consequences
 - D. Reinforcing voluntary behaviour
12. A teacher uses praise, detentions, and silence to manage class behaviour. This strategy is grounded in:
- A. Humanism
 - B. Behaviourism
 - C. Constructivism
 - D. Social learning theory
13. What is the focus of behaviourism as a learning theory?
- A. Mental processes
 - B. Moral development
 - C. Observable behaviour
 - D. Emotional expression
14. Which theory emphasises imitation and reinforcement in language learning?
- A. Nativist
 - B. Behaviourist
 - C. Functionalist
 - D. Constructivist
15. Why do behaviourists believe that reinforcement is crucial in language learning?
- A. It encourages reading.
 - B. It teaches syntax rules.
 - C. It helps children memorise vocabulary.
 - D. It shapes language through positive feedback.

16. If a teacher wants to apply a behaviourist approach in class, which technique should she use?
- A. The Silent Method
 - B. Recast and feedback
 - C. Task-based activities
 - D. Positive reinforcement and repetition
17. Which scenario **BEST** illustrates a child combining innate ability with social interaction for language learning?
- A. Reciting poems alone
 - B. Memorizing grammar rules
 - C. Learning phonics from a video
 - D. Participating in caregiver-child dialogue
18. What would a Nativist theorist observe in a child's spontaneous sentence creation?
- A. Repetition of adult speech
 - B. Use of internal grammar rules
 - C. Evidence of rote memorization
 - D. Application of environmental input
19. Why is the case of Genie, the feral child, often cited in discussions of the Critical Period Hypothesis?
- A. She never attempted to speak after rescue.
 - B. She became fluent in many languages later in life.
 - C. Her case proved that language can be learned at any age.
 - D. Her late exposure to language resulted in poor language acquisition.
20. What is the Language Acquisition Device (LAD) according to the Nativist theory?
- A. A tool used to teach languages.
 - B. A section of the brain that stores vocabulary.
 - C. A method of learning language through imitation.
 - D. An innate mental mechanism that helps children acquire language.

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PART B: TRUE OR FALSE

Answer ALL questions.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 1. | According to Behaviourist theory, reinforcement is unnecessary because motivation is always internal. | True / False |
| 2. | John Watson's Little Albert experiment showed that fear responses can be conditioned and generalized to similar objects. | True / False |
| 3. | Watson promoted a highly affectionate parenting style with frequent hugging and comforting. | True / False |
| 4. | Gamified learning systems often use rewards and progress tracking as forms of behavioural reinforcement. | True / False |
| 5. | Behaviourism argues that learning success cannot be measured because behaviour is too subjective. | True / False |
| 6. | Cognitivism views learning as an internal mental process involving how information is received, organized, stored, and retrieved. | True / False |
| 7. | Cognitivist theory treats the mind as a passive receiver of information from the environment. | True / False |
| 8. | Jean Piaget proposed that children think exactly like adults but have less experience. | True / False |
| 9. | According to Albert Bandura, people can learn new behaviours through observation and imitation of models. | True / False |
| 10. | In Cognitive Learning theory, rehearsal and consistent use of information help strengthen retention and recall. | True / False |

11. One principle of constructivism is that learning is an active and social process. True / False
12. Experiential learning focuses only on reading and listening activities in the classroom. True / False
13. A school field trip can be considered as a form of concrete experience in experiential learning. True / False
14. Social and contextual learning suggests that learning happens only inside an individual's mind, not in groups. True / False
15. Group projects that require collaboration support constructivist learning principles. True / False
16. Social Learning theory connects both behavioural and cognitive perspectives on learning. True / False
17. Motivation has no effect on whether a learned behaviour will be performed. True / False
18. Reinforcement in Social Learning theory can be indirect or vicarious. True / False
19. The Bobo doll experiment showed that children never imitate aggressive behaviour they observe. True / False
20. Motor reproduction means that the learner must be physically and mentally able to perform the observed behaviour. True / False

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PART C: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Answer **ALL** questions.

QUESTION 1

- a. Define the theory of Classical Conditioning by Ivan Pavlov. (2 marks)
 - b. Describe the theory of Operant Conditioning by B.F. Skinner and its application in classroom teaching. (4 marks)
 - c. Elaborate the difference between Positive Reinforcement and Negative Reinforcement and provide **ONE (1)** example for each. (4 marks)
- (Total: 10 marks)

QUESTION 2

- a. Define Nativist theory of first language acquisition. (2 marks)
 - b. Explain **FOUR (4)** characteristics of the child's language according to the Nativist theory. (4 marks)
 - c. State **FOUR (4)** properties of the Language Acquisition Device (LAD) according to the Nativist theory of first language acquisition. (4 marks)
- (Total: 10 marks)

QUESTION 3

- a. State **FOUR (4)** emotional stages by Stephen Krashen a learner will go through when they struggle to learn a second language. (4 marks)
 - b. Explain **SIX (6)** reasons why children can acquire a second language better than adults. (6 marks)
- (Total: 10 marks)

QUESTION 4

- a. Explain the difference between the Total Physical Response method and the Silent Way method to language teaching.

(6 marks)

- b. Elaborate **FOUR (4)** disadvantages of using Total Physical Response method in the language classroom.

(4 marks)

(Total: 10 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

PART D: ESSAY

Answer ONE of the following questions:

QUESTION 1

Stephen Krashen's Acquisition – Learning Hypothesis distinguishes the different processes of first language acquisition and learning the second language. According to Krashen, individuals acquire the L1 through a natural process, but learn the L2 in an artificial process.

Compare **TWO (2)** teaching methods that emphasised on bringing L2 learning process closer to the way people acquire the L1. Provide a brief description of the methods and elaborate on **FOUR (4)** differences in their approach.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 2

Elaborate **FOUR (4)** challenges of using Task-Based Approaches in a Communicative Language Teaching classroom. Provide **ONE (1)** example for each challenge.

(20 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER