

Second Term Exam in Linguistics (S6)

✓ Answer the following statements with ‘True’ (T) or ‘False’ (F). Correct the false statements, if any.
 (N.B: DO NOT USE the corrector pen.)

Statements	T	F
1.Children never make errors that would involve violating principles of Universal Grammar.	✓	
2.Children acquire language solely through genetic factors.		✓
Children acquire language through a combination of genetic predispositions and environmental influences, with both factors playing significant roles.		
3.Language development in children is a completely passive process.		✓
It is not a completely passive process. It involves active engagement with the environment and social interactions, and cognitive processes.		
4.All aspects of grammar, such as phonology, syntax and semantics, are equally difficult for children to learn.		✓
The acquisition of meaning (semantics) is more complicated than the acquisition of phonology and syntax.		
5.Children are born with a complete understanding of the grammar rules of their native language.		✓
Children gradually learn and internalize grammar rules over time through exposure and practice, they are not born with a complete understanding.		
6.Broca’s aphasia is characterized by fluent speech but impaired comprehension.		✓
Broca’s aphasia is characterized by non-fluent speech, typically with effortful and halting speech production, but relatively preserved comprehension.		
7.Alexia aphasia is the most severe form of aphasia, resulting in a complete loss of language abilities.		✓
The patient can speak and understand correctly but unable to read.		
8.The claim that the course of language acquisition is determined by an innate language faculty is known popularly as the fundamental difference hypothesis.		✓
The claim that the course of language acquisition is determined by an innate language faculty is known popularly as the Innateness Hypothesis.		
9.There is no critical period for second language acquisition; it can happen at any age with equal ease.		✓
It is more appropriate to say L2 acquisition abilities gradually decline with age and that there are sensitive periods for the native like mastery of certain aspects of the L2. The sensitive period for phonology is the shortest.		
10.Behaviorist theory posits that language acquisition is entirely innate and genetically determined		✓
Behaviorist theory emphasizes the role of environmental input in shaping language development, rather than innate factors.		
11.Very often, performance is a perfect reflection of competence.		✓
Very often, performance is an imperfect reflection of competence.		
12.Bilingual children are more likely to experience language delays compared to monolingual children.		✓
Bilingual children are not inherently more likely to experience language delay compared to monolingual children. In fact, research suggests that bilingualism can have various cognitive and linguistic benefits and does not typically cause language delays.		
13.Wernike’s aphasia typically involves non-fluent speech with hesitant pauses.		✓

Wernicke's aphasia is characterized by fluent speech that lacks meaningful content, with impaired comprehension.		
14.Children's mistakes in language acquisition are always random and unrelated to underlying linguistic principles.		✓
15. Deaf children exposed to sign language show the same stages of language acquisition (including the bubbling stage) as do hearing children exposed to spoken languages.	✓	
16.Cognitive approach suggests that language acquisition is influenced by environmental factors. The cognitive approach emphasizes the role of cognitive processes, such as memory, attention, and problem solving in language development, alongside environmental input.		✓
17.In general, the order of acquisition of classes of sounds goes by manner of articulation: nasals, labials, fricatives, glides, stops, liquids, and affricates, respectively. Nasals are acquired first, then glides, stops, liquids, fricatives, and affricates.		✓
18.In first language acquisition, the sound system is fully acquired by the age of puberty. In first language acquisition, the sound system is fully acquired by the age of (7)		✓
19. Most children go through a stage in which their utterances consist of only one word. This is called the telegraphic stage. Most children go through a stage in which their utterances consist of only one word. This is called the holophrastic stage.		✓
20.Infants respond to speech sounds a few days after their birth.	✓	

- True statement = (1pt)
- False statement (0.5) + Correction (0.5) = (1pt)
- Total: 20/20

Good Luck