

Second Term Exam Correction Model, May 2024

Task 1 (10 pts)

Part 01 (0.5 for each correct option)

- Circle the best answer

1. Noam Chomsky's theory is primarily related to
 - Language development
 - Social development
 - Emotional development
 - None of them
2. The knowledge a person has about a language to produce a word or a sentence. Knowledge of the grammar, knowledge of vocabulary, and structure of the native language.
 - Linguistics
 - Linguistic competence
 - Linguistic performance
 - Applied linguistics
3. Anthropology is
 - The study of mankind
 - The study of mental behaviour and the human mind
 - The scientific study of dialect differences
4. Noam Chomsky was much influenced by
 - Mentalism
 - Behaviourism
 - Cognitivism
5. Chomsky defined language as
 - A system of signs
 - Functional
 - Described behaviours in terms of response and stimulus.
6. Structural grammars effectively presented the relationship between active and passive sentences, positive, negative, and interrogative sentences, and the deep dissimilarities that exist between superficially identical sentences.
 - True
 - False
7. Bloomfieldian structural linguistics declined during
 - 1950s and 1960s
 - 1970s and 1980s
 - 1900s and 1910s
 - 1930s and 1940s
8. According to Chomsky, language acquisition is a result of
 - Imitation (stimulus + response)
 - The functioning of the LAD
 - Cognitive development
9. Distributionalism was introduced by
 - Noam Chomsky
 - Edward Sapir
 - Ferdinand De Saussure
 - Zellig Harris

10. For Chomsky, the study of the underlying system of rules is more important than the study of the actual sentences.

- **True**
- False

Part 2: (1.25 pt) for each definition

Give a full definition for each of the following linguistic terms

Language Acquisition Device (LAD):

The Language Acquisition Device is an inborn capacity (a genetic mechanism or apparatus) which is present in the brain right from the beginning and which enables children (by the age of 3 to 4) to extract the rules of language from speech when they are exposed to it and use them productively. Animals do not possess this capacity.

Immediate constituent:

Refers to one of the types of constituents, which can be analysable into further constituents.

Competence:

Competence refers to a person's internalised grammar (knowledge) of his language. This means a native speaker's ability to produce and understand sentences, including sentences they have never heard before. It also includes a person's knowledge of what are and what are not sentences of a particular language.

Surface Structure:

The surface structure (SS) is the syntactic structure of the sentence, which a person speaks or hears: it is the observable form of the sentence.

Task 2 (4.5 pts)/ Say true or false: correct the wrong statement.

ICA can describe the lexical and syntactic ambiguity in any sentence.....**False... (0.5 pt)**

ICA cannot handle the lexical and syntactic ambiguity in any sentence (1pt)

Linguistic competence is similar to Saussure's concept of Langue.....**True (1.5 pts)**

.....

OR

The students will get (0.5 pt) if they provide this answer.

Saussure stressed the social aspect of langue (the collective shared knowledge), whereas Chomsky stressed the individual nature of competence.

Competence can be influenced by external non-linguistic factors such as lapses of memory, lapses of attention, stress, and fatigue **False...(0.5 pt)....**

Performance can be influenced by external non-linguistic factors such as lapses of memory, lapses of attention, stress, and fatigue. **(1pts).....**

Task 3 (5.5 pts)/ Answer briefly the following questions.

1. What is the main function of the transformational rules in the TGG theory? Give one example of any transformational rule.

Transformational rules operate on the output. Such rules do not involve the division of sentences into smaller units, but the alteration or rearrangement of a structure in various ways. (2pts)

Example: Negative transformation (1.5 pt)

This rule places “not” after the tense and the first element of the auxiliary.

2. What is positive reinforcement?

It entails offering **rewards** to strengthen desired **behaviors**. It encourages students to **repeat desirable behaviors** and achieve their goals. (2pts)

Note:

Language and grammar: grammatical rules, sentence structure, and spelling should be respected as well.