

Week 4 and Week 5 Quizzes

1. L1 is a student's native language. (True or False)
2. Compound bilinguals have a perfect command of their first language before learning a second language. (True or False)
3. The abbreviation 'L2' refers to
Answer:
4. Which of the following refers to the use of two (or more) languages by an individual?
 - A. Individual Bilingualism
 - B. Societal Bilingualism
 - C. Natural Bilingualism
 - D. Elective Bilingualism
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of bilinguals?
 - A. Subordinate
 - B. Compound
 - C. Singular
 - D. Coordinate
6. What is the term for a language used for communication between individuals whose first languages differ and for whom the language they communicate is not their first language?
 - A. Native language
 - B. Dialect
 - C. Pidgin
 - D. Lingua franca
7. What is a balanced bilingual?
 - A. Someone who has near equal abilities in two languages
 - B. Someone who speaks multiple languages but doesn't use them often
 - C. Someone who knows and uses their languages in varying proportions
 - D. Someone who only knows one language
8. What are the three types of bilinguals based on their situation and how they acquired each language?
 - A. Monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual
 - B. Native, non-native, and heritage
 - C. Fluent, non-fluent, and intermediate
 - D. Compound, coordinate, and subordinate

9. What is a characteristic of subtractive bilingualism?
- A. The mother tongue is gradually lost.
 - B. Both languages are maintained equally.
 - C. The new language is learned with a focus on the mother tongue.
 - D. Language acquisition does not involve forgetting
10. What is simultaneous bilingualism?
- A. Learning a second language after mastering the first.
 - B. Using one language at home and another at school only.
 - C. Acquiring multiple languages through formal education only.
 - D. Learning two languages from birth due to parental language choices
11. Which of the following defines multilingualism?
- A. Learning languages exclusively through academic study.
 - B. Speaking more than two languages fluently.
 - C. Fluency in a single language with minimal exposure to others.
 - D. The ability to communicate in two languages fluently.
12. Mary was born in Hong Kong and spoke only Cantonese before age 3. She immigrated to the United States at age 3 with her parents. She is now studying in a college in the U.S. and is barely able to speak Cantonese. Mary is best described as a/an
- A. elite bilingual
 - B. balanced bilingual
 - C. subtractive bilingual
 - D. simultaneous bilingual
13. Compound bilingualism is a specific type ofbilingualism where both languages are acquired within the same context.
- A. Simultaneous
 - B. Sequential
 - C. Elective
 - D. Circumstantial
14. It refers to the situations in which a child acquires one of the languages in a structured setting, usually school.
- A. natural fused setting
 - B. natural bilingualism
 - C. natural separate setting
 - D. school bilingualism

15. What is defined as the "common denominator" for all bilingual speakers?
- A. The ability to speak both languages with equal perfection.
 - B. The ability to communicate in both languages and apply code-switching in adequate situations.
 - C. Having been raised in a bilingual household from birth.
 - D. Possessing a high level of literacy in at least three languages.
16. What is the core argument of the Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH) proposed by Eric Lenneberg?
- A. Language can only be learned through formal instruction after age 12.
 - B. There is a window from age 2 to puberty where neural plasticity allows for optimal language acquisition.
 - C. Adults are better at learning languages because they have better cognitive strategies.
 - D. The brain's hemispheres do not lateralize until late adulthood.
17. How does "elitist" bilingualism differ from "folk" bilingualism?
- A. Elitist bilingualism is a necessity for survival, while folk bilingualism is a choice.
 - B. There is no difference; they are two names for the same phenomenon.
 - C. Elitist bilingualism refers only to diplomats, while folk bilingualism refers only to farmers.
 - D. Elitist bilingualism involves middle-class choice, while folk bilingualism results from political or economic necessity.
18. How does "borrowing" differ from "code-switching"?
- A. Borrowing involves using single words from one language in a sentence of another, rather than switching whole phrases.
 - B. Borrowing only happens in written language, while code-switching is only oral.
 - C. Borrowing is considered a mistake, whereas code-switching is considered a skill.
 - D. There is no difference between the two terms.
19. In Japan, what is the most common public perception of what it means to be "bilingual"?
- A. Understanding a foreign language without being able to speak it.
 - B. Having native-like competence of another language (usually English) regardless of the situation.
 - C. Using two languages for different purposes in daily life.
 - D. Being able to read and write in a second language while ignoring speaking.

20. What does the term "incipient bilingualism" (Diebold, 1964) refer to?
- A. The final stage of becoming a balanced bilingual.
 - B. The loss of a first language due to the acquisition of a second.
 - C. The very initial stage of bilingualism where a speaker has minimal knowledge of a second language.
 - D. The ability to switch between languages automatically.
21. Which definition focus shifted the interest from the "description of languages" to their "users"?
- A. Definitions based on competence
 - B. Definitions based on Origin
 - C. Definitions based on Function
 - D. Definitions based on Attitude
22. What is the primary concern associated with the term "Semilingualism"?
- A. It describes a person who speaks too many languages at once.
 - B. It has a negative connotation, suggesting that a bilingual's languages are both "imperfect" or deficient.
 - C. It refers to people who can only speak and not read.
 - D. It is a legal term used to deny citizenship to immigrants.
23. What does the term "Diglossia" refer to in a societal context?
- A. The ability of an individual to speak two languages perfectly.
 - B. A situation where two varieties of a language (High and Low) or two different languages are used for different social functions.
 - C. The process of a minority language becoming a majority language.
 - D. The study of how geography affects the way people speak.
24. How does the "minimalist" definition of bilingualism view the concept?
- A. As the end point of perfect mastery of two languages.
 - B. As a broad continuum that includes even the initial stages of learning a second language.
 - C. As a state that only exists for children who learn two languages before age two.
 - D. As a skill limited only to listening and reading.
25. According to Baker (2001), why is it dangerous to use a "monolingual" as a standard to measure a bilingual's proficiency?
- A. Because monolinguals have a larger vocabulary in every subject.
 - B. Because it is not comparing the same two kinds of things; bilinguals use languages for different functions.
 - C. Because bilinguals are naturally less intelligent than monolinguals.
 - D. Because tests for monolinguals are always written in a "high" variety of language.

26. How does the text distinguish a "coursebook" from a "textbook"?
- A. A textbook is digital, while a coursebook is paper-based.
 - B. A coursebook covers all texts, tasks, and language points for a course; a textbook is a more general term.
 - C. A coursebook is for teachers, while a textbook is for students.
 - D. There is no distinction made between the two terms
27. What is the typical layout of modern coursebook pages to maximize content?
- A. A single wide column
 - B. Large, decorative borders
 - C. Division into two columns
 - D. Text printed horizontally and vertically
28. Which of these is listed as a primary component of a coursebook?
- A. A list of local schools
 - B. A syllabus, usually laid out as a table of contents
 - C. A biography of the author
 - D. A list of classroom furniture
29. What is a common discrepancy in modern coursebooks regarding their "Approach"?
- A. They claim to be digital but are actually print.
 - B. They claim to follow a communicative approach but focus largely on language "correctness" (grammar/vocabulary).
 - C. They are written for adults but used by children.
 - D. They claim to be for beginners but use advanced vocabulary.
30. Which of the following is an "optional" component a coursebook may provide?
- A. Reading texts
 - B. Writing tasks
 - C. Transcripts of listening comprehension texts
 - D. Grammar explanations
31. In the "Presentation" of a coursebook, what makes reading difficult for students with dyslexia?
- A. Full-color pictures
 - B. Large headings
 - C. Two-column layouts
 - D. Overly decorative fonts or pictures behind text
32. Why does the author feel a coursebook was "absolutely necessary" in their own teaching?
- A. They were required by law to use one.
 - B. They did not know how to teach without a book.
 - C. They lacked the time to search for, copy, and adapt their own materials.
 - D. Students refused to pay tuition without a book.

33. What "prestige" factor is associated with having a coursebook?
- A. It makes the teacher look perseverant.
 - B. Students feel their studies and themselves are taken more seriously.
 - C. It guarantees a passing grade.
 - D. It allows students to skip classes and study at home.
34. Which of these is listed as an "Advantage" of using a coursebook?
- A. It provides a clear framework and sense of structure.
 - B. It replaces the need for a teacher.
 - C. It is always cheaper than photocopies.
 - D. It caters to every individual student's needs perfectly.
35. How can a coursebook help an inexperienced teacher?
- A. By providing a script to read word-for-word.
 - B. By providing guidance on how to plan and teach lessons.
 - C. By grading the students automatically.
 - D. By providing the teacher's salary
36. What is a major "Disadvantage" of coursebooks regarding learner needs?
- A. They are too heavy to carry.
 - B. They contain too many pictures.
 - C. They are only available in English.
 - D. No single book can meet the specific learning needs of every individual class.
37. What is "Cultural inappropriateness" in a coursebook?
- A. Using the wrong font for a specific country.
 - B. Content that may cause discomfort or offense to certain communities.
 - C. A book that is too expensive for a local economy.
 - D. A book that does not include a map.
38. What is a "Possible negative effect" on teachers who use coursebooks?
- A) They may follow the book uncritically and stop using their own initiative
 - B. They might depend too much on the coursebooks.
 - C) They might lose their confidence to create activities.
 - D) They may be forced to work longer hours.
39. Which criterion is considered "Essential" because a book is useless if it cannot be bought?
- A. Clear instructions
 - B. Availability and cost
 - C. Interesting texts
 - D. Teacher's guides

40. Why might a teacher find "Reviews and tests" in a coursebook less essential?
- A) Because the reviews and tests in a coursebook are not enough to take the real test.
 - B) Because teachers often prefer to create their own to match what was actually taught.
 - C) Because students hate taking tests.
 - D) Because they are always too difficult
41. For which group are "Visual materials" (posters, flashcards) considered most essential?
- A. University students
 - B. Medical students
 - C. Younger learners
 - D. Experienced teachers
42. What should a teacher check regarding the "Approach and objectives" of a book?
- A) If the author is well-known.
 - B) If the objectives are actually implemented in the materials.
 - C) If the book has a colorful cover.
 - D) If the introduction is short.
43. What is a strategy for dealing with a text that has too much difficult vocabulary?
- A. Pre-teach only the main key words and let students discover the rest in context.
 - B. Pre-teach every single unknown word.
 - C. Skip all the difficult words.
 - D. Use a dictionary for the whole lesson.
44. Why does the author prefer sending students to bilingual dictionaries?
- A. They are cheaper.
 - B. It is quicker and often more reliable for learners.
 - C. Monolingual dictionaries are banned.
 - D. They have more pictures.
45. When are monolingual dictionaries particularly useful?
- A. For looking up a word for the first time.
 - B. For vocabulary-expansion activities to learn more about known words.
 - C. For translating sentences.
 - D. For teaching pronunciation.
46. What are "Teacher handbooks"?
- A. Collections of rules for teacher behavior.
 - B. Collections of practical suggestions for classroom activities.
 - C. Books where teachers keep their grades.
 - D. Directories of all schools in a country.

47. What is a warning regarding online teacher resources?
- A. They are of variable quality and may not be appropriate for your specific students.
 - B. They are all illegal to use.
 - C. They are only available in English.
 - D. They require a special license to view.
48. Why might a teacher prefer paper pictures over digital ones?
- A. They can be easily handled, moved, and exchanged by students.
 - B. They are higher resolution.
 - C. Digital pictures are too bright.
 - D. Paper is more modern than digital.
49. What is the "Bottom line" regarding the teacher's role with a coursebook?
- A. The teacher must follow every page.
 - B. The teacher should ignore the book completely.
 - C. The teacher should ask the students to write the book.
 - D. The teacher is the best person to decide how much material to use and how to adapt it.
50. Why is "Layout" considered vitally important?
- A. It makes the book more expensive.
 - B. Both teacher and students need to find their way around it quickly.
 - C. It allows for more pictures of celebrities.
 - D. It helps the book stay open on a desk.
51. What does "adapting material" from a coursebook essentially mean?
- A. Copying the book exactly.
 - B. Freeing ourselves from the author's intended use to make it accessible for our students.
 - C. Correcting spelling mistakes in the book.
 - D. Translating the entire book.
52. Paolo finds a grammar exercise boring and "meaningless." What is one suggestion to improve it?
- A. Tell students to skip the exercise.
 - B. Ask students to change statements to make them true for themselves.
 - C. Assign it as punishment.
 - D. Make the students memorize the page numbers
53. To add challenge to a short, easy reading text, what can a teacher ask students to do?
- A. Read it slower.
 - B. Insert as many adjectives and adverbs as possible into the passage.
 - C. Tear the page out.
 - D. Highlight all the verbs.

54. This type of technique is simply using a textbook to guide learning. Most of the time students will have a course book to follow. It's important that you argue the book with some of your own activities.

- A. Task Based
- B. Text Based
- C. Test-Teach-Test
- D. Present-Practice-Production

55. By choosing the right course book, it offers to teachers.....

- A. A framework for course planning
- B. Confidence and reassurance
- C. Appropriate context