

ENG II – UNIT 3 – READING: the QUESTIONS

Please, answer the following questions (1-14):

Questions 1–4

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage?

Write

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

This is a paraphrase of *few things are as funny* in the first paragraph of the passage.

- 1 People are extremely amused when they see a baby talk like an adult.
- 2 Behaviourists of the early 20th century argued that children learn to speak by copying adults.
- 3 Children have more conversations with adults than with other children.
- 4 Scientists have found it easy to work out why babies use one-word sentences.

These words are similar to words in the passage, so they help find the right place.

Questions 5–9

Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A–H, below.

Two theories about babytalk

According to the writer, there are two main theories related to babytalk. One states that a young child's brain needs 5 ...C... to master language, in the same way that it does to master other abilities such as 6

The second theory states that a child's 7 is the key factor. According to this theory, some key steps have to occur in a logical sequence before 8 occurs. Children's 9 develops in the same way.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A vocabulary level | E mathematical knowledge |
| B physical movement | F sentence formation |
| C time | G learning |
| D attention | H teaching |

Questions 10–14

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.

- 10 What is the writer's main purpose in the seventh paragraph?
A to give reasons why adopted children were used in the study
B to reject the view that adopted children need two languages
C to argue that culture affects the way children learn a language
D to justify a particular approach to language learning
- 11 Snedeker, Geren and Shafto based their study on children who
A were finding it difficult to learn English.
B had come from a number of language backgrounds.
C were learning English at a later age than US children.
D had taken English lessons in China.
- 12 What aspect of the adopted children's language development differed from that of US-born children?
A their first words
B the way they learnt English
C the rate at which they acquired language
D the point at which they started producing sentences
- 13 What did the Harvard finding show?
A Not all toddlers use babytalk.
B Language learning takes place in ordered steps.
C Some children need more conversation than others.
D Not all brains work in the same way.
- 14 When the writer says 'critical period', he means a period when
A studies produce useful results.
B adults need to be taught like children.
C immigrants want to learn another language.
D language learning takes place effectively.