

Suggested Answers

Important Note: **2pts** are for **good handwriting**

1. In one paragraph, define the concept of the Didactic Contract and differentiate between the implicit and explicit forms, providing examples. (5pts)

The Didactic Contract is the set of relations established between the teacher and the students that defines the roles each person has to play. The contract can be either **Implicit**, meaning it consists of understood principles that are not formally declared, such as mutual respect or coming to class on time. Alternatively, the contract can be **Explicit**, meaning the teacher formally declares the terms to the students, such as stating that the TD mark will be based on projects. A crucial pedagogical requirement is that once an explicit contract is declared, the teacher must stick to it; if the teacher changes the terms (e.g., at the end of the semester), they create a didactic problem, making the student a victim of that inconsistency.

2. In one paragraph, discuss the concept of Formulaic Speech in Second Language Acquisition (SLA), defining its two sub-forms and explaining why these expressions are crucial for L2 learners. (5pts)

Formulaic Speech is the second developmental stage observed in L2 learning in natural contexts. It involves the use of "expressions which are learnt as unanalyzable wholes and employed on particular occasions". These expressions take two forms: **routines**, which are whole utterances learned as memorized chunks (e.g., "I don't know"), and **patterns**, which are partially unanalyzed utterances that contain one or more open slots (e.g., "Can I have a ____?"). Formulaic expressions are considered crucial because they reflect the **societal knowledge shared within a speech community**, making them necessary for learners to produce appropriate language.

3. What is meant by an inductive approach to teaching grammar? (4pts)

An inductive approach to teaching grammar is a method where grammatical rules and structures are **not explicitly explained** to the learner; instead, the learner is expected to **discover or infer** the rules through practice and exposure to language examples. This approach was central to the **Direct Method**, which emphasized oral interaction and spontaneous language use with little to no formal analysis of rules. It was also a core principle of the **Audiolingual Method (ALM)**, where grammar was taught inductively because the method was influenced by behaviorism, viewing language acquisition as the development of mechanical habits rather than a problem-solving process. Therefore, under ALM, any type of explanation was consistently avoided, and if one was necessary, it was only used as a last resort after the language item had been thoroughly practiced and the correct habit was acquired.

4. Choose one of the teaching methods you like and explain it. (4pts)

.....The answer to this question depends on the choice of the student.....