

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) IN APPLIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (HONOURS) IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND
LANGUAGE (TESL)**

COURSE : PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

COURSE CODE : LNG4323

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This question paper consists of **THREE (3)** parts : PART A (30 questions)
: PART B (6 questions)
PART C (2 questions)
2. Answer ALL questions in the Answer Booklet provided.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
 - i. The Question Paper
 - ii. An Answer Booklet
4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall.
5. Please write your answer using permanent ink.

MYKAD/ PASSPORT NO. : _____
ID. NO. : _____
LECTURER : _____
SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages including the front page

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer for each questions.



Figure 1

1. Based on the dialogue above in **Figure 1**, which component of linguistics is associated with the word "*Can I borrow your ShakesPare*" ?
- A. Syntax.
 - B. Semantic.
 - C. Pragmatic.
 - D. Morphology.

A 4-year-old child hears the sentence "The cats are running" and then repeats it aloud as "The cat running." The child understands who is running but struggles to reproduce the correct plural and auxiliary.

2. From a psycholinguistic perspective, what does this example **BEST** illustrate?
- A. A difficulty in memory recall, because the child forgets the parts of the sentence while repeating it.
 - B. A limitation in language acquisition, because the child has not fully internalised morphological rules.
 - C. A breakdown in speech production, because the child cannot physically articulate the plural and auxiliary forms.
 - D. A challenge in speech comprehension, because the child fails to interpret the meaning of the plural and auxiliary.

3. When language is impaired due to Alzheimer, the speaker is experiencing _____.

- A. language death
- B. language varieties
- C. language dissolution
- D. language fossilisation

4. Which vowel sound that children acquire first in their speech?

- A. /ə/
- B. /ʊ/
- C. /ɪ/
- D. /æ/



Figure 2

5. In **Figure 2**, a baby points upward and says "Up!" while raising their arms. In psycholinguistics, this is an example of _____.

- A. expressive jargon used for testing vocal cords
- B. echolalia imitating adult speech without meaning
- C. telegraphic speech involving two-word combinations
- D. holophrastic function where one word conveys a full request

6. In child language acquisition, what is the role of "abstract words"?

- A. They replace basic vocabulary.
- B. They are avoided in early stages.
- C. They make speech more entertaining.
- D. They help develop logical and memory skills.

7. For deaf people, Morpheme by Morpheme (MnM) sign language is _____.

A. inflexible
B. simple to use
C. saving more time
D. easy to understand

Specialised communities such as stock traders, musicians, television professionals and athletes often use unique gestures unique to their fields.

8. These gestures are similar to those in Deaf communities because they _____.

A. have shared meaning
B. require formal teaching
C. are understood everywhere
D. rely on extensive written explanations

9. For Deaf communities, which system is acknowledged as a complete natural language with its own grammar and syntax?

A. Finger-spelling.
B. Signed Exact English.
C. Natural sign language.
D. Home gesture systems.

10. Where is the origin of Turkish alphabets?

A. Latin language.
B. Greek language.
C. Hebrew language.
D. Sanskrit language.

11. Why might the decoding/phonics approach create difficulties for some children learning to read?
- A. Because it encourages children to rely on pictures instead of text when reading.
 - B. Because it forces children to memorise entire texts instead of understanding word structures.
 - C. Because phonics eliminates the need for vocabulary growth, slowing the comprehension skill.
 - D. Because English spelling often has irregular sound letter correspondences, making phonics rules unreliable.
12. The Whole-Word method is based on _____.
- A. sound decoding
 - B. word memorisation
 - C. grammar instruction
 - D. syllable segmentation
13. The English alphabet that we use today mainly developed from _____.
- A. latin alphabet
 - B. roman letters
 - C. old English alphabet
 - D. medieval handwriting
14. Which of the following is a commonly held belief about second language learning?
- A. Adults learn second languages faster than children.
 - B. Language learning ability does not decline with age.
 - C. Memory is not needed for second language learning.
 - D. Children have a natural advantage due to critical age periods.

Two learners join an English programme: Amir, a 7-year-old child, and Farah, a 22-year-old adult. Despite studying together, Amir acquires near-native pronunciation within months, while Farah struggles with accent and grammar despite has to work harder.

15. This situation **BEST** illustrates _____.
- A. the comparative differences in written and spoken mode of communication
 - B. the role of motivation and persistence in shaping second-language outcomes
 - C. the structured benefits of phonics-based literacy training for younger learners
 - D. the link between neurological plasticity and the optimal age for language acquisition
16. Which factor is the **BEST** essential for sustaining success in second language learning?
- A. Age.
 - B. Effort.
 - C. Cognitive skills.
 - D. Learning environment.
17. What is the argument argued by the psycholinguistics regarding the greatest challenge for adults in second language learning?
- A. Lack of access to materials.
 - B. Too much exposure to multiple languages.
 - C. Reduced neuroplasticity after a certain age.
 - D. Preference for written language over speech.
18. Which type of learners are suitable to use Total Physical Response (TPR) in learning second language?
- A. Advance adult students.
 - B. Beginner adult students.
 - C. Students training to be teachers.
 - D. Beginner learners of primary school.

19. Which teaching method emphasises an immediate use of the target language without translation?
- A. Direct Method.
 - B. Natural Method.
 - C. Audio-Lingual Method.
 - D. Grammar Translation Method.
20. What type of classroom activity would **BEST** fit the Communicative Language Teaching?
- A. Memorise verbs.
 - B. Pair discussions on topics.
 - C. Rote Silent reading exercises.
 - D. Listening to long vocabulary lists aloud.
21. Why Suggestopedia is used in second language teaching?
- A. To enhance memorisation.
 - B. To reduce learners' anxiety and stress.
 - C. To accelerate language acquisition via relaxed and playful methods.
 - D. To improve fluency by repetitive speaking and listening exercises.
22. If a child grows up in a bilingual household but prefers one language for school tasks, this demonstrates _____.
- A. balanced bilingualism
 - B. dominant bilingualism
 - C. sequential bilingualism
 - D. simultaneous bilingualism

Amira, at the age of 4, speaks Malay at home and learns English at her preschool. She sometimes mixes the two languages in one sentence, but her teachers notice that she gradually learns to separate them depending on the situation.

23. This case **BEST** illustrates _____.
- A. a sign of incomplete language acquisition requiring correction
 - B. language confusion caused by exposure to two languages at once
 - C. evidence that bilingual children cannot achieve fluency in both languages
 - D. the natural code-switching process in simultaneous bilingual development

24. Which of the following **BEST** distinguishes a monolingual individual from a multilingual individual?
- A. Monolinguals acquire only one language, while multilinguals acquire and use more than one language in daily life.
 - B. Monolinguals process thought more efficiently, while multilinguals face constant interference from competing language.
 - C. Monolinguals rely exclusively on their home language, while multilinguals cannot maintain fluency in any single language.
 - D. Monolinguals achieve higher levels of vocabulary mastery, while multilinguals struggle with limited vocabulary in each language.

In two different communities, the same concept of "time" is understood in very different ways. In one culture, people speak about the future as something "in front" of them and the past as "behind." In another, speakers describe the past as "in front" because it's known, and the future as "behind" because it is unknown.

25. Based on the statement above, this is an evident of _____.
- A. speech is essential for thought
 - B. language is essential for thought
 - C. language determines or shapes our cultural worldview
 - D. language determines or shapes our perception of nature
26. Which of the theory suggests that culture shapes the way people think through language?
- A. Behaviourist Theory.
 - B. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis.
 - C. Critical Period Hypothesis.
 - D. Universal Grammar Theory.
27. Genie's case is significant in psycholinguistics because it illustrates _____.
- A. the critical period hypothesis in relation to first-language learning
 - B. the role of multilingual exposure in delayed first-language acquisition
 - C. the advantages of intensive speech therapy after late exposure to language
 - D. the impact of environmental deprivation on linguistic and cognitive development

28. Which of the following is **NOT** a common issue in language development for isolated children?
- A. Brain development delays.
 - B. No exposure to conversation.
 - C. Lack of interaction with others.
 - D. Difficulty caused by noisy environments.

After a car accident, Gabriella lost her sense of body balance due to brain injury.

29. Based on the statement above, which part of her brain was affected by the accident?
- A. Frontal lobe.
 - B. Parietal lobe.
 - C. Occipital lobe.
 - D. Temporal lobe.

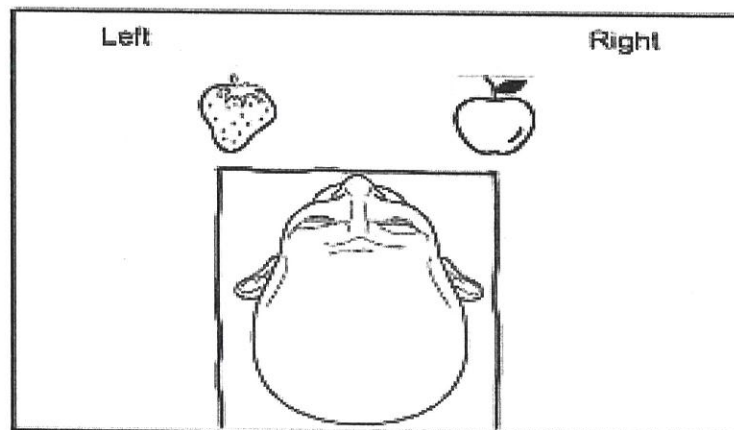


Figure 3

30. Based on **Figure 3** above, what will a person with split brain do **NOT** see?
- A. Apple.
 - B. Nothing.
 - C. Strawberry.
 - D. Strawberry and apple.

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

PART B: SHORT STRUCTURED

Answer ALL questions.

1. What are the **THREE (3)** differences between developmental and experimental psycholinguistics.

(6 marks)

Parentese is a speech style often used by adults when communicating with infants, characterised by a slower tempo, higher pitch, exaggerated intonation, clear articulation and simplified vocabulary. It aims to capture the child's attention, enhance comprehension and support language development.

2. Elaborate **TWO (2)** characteristics of immediacy and concreteness in Parentese. Provide **ONE (1)** example for each of them.

(6 marks)

Alexander Graham Bell headed Oral Approach, while Edward Miner Gallaudet advocated Total Communication. These approaches are used for deaf people to learn and communicate language.

3. Provide **FOUR (4)** reasons why Edward view Oral Approach as a disadvantage to deaf people.

(8 marks)

4. Describe **TWO (2)** reasons why some English words are not representing their sounds.

(6 marks)

5. Explain **FOUR (4)** manners how explication happens in second language acquisition.

(8 marks)

6. What are the **THREE (3)** language abilities processed in right-hemisphere.

(6 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

PART C: SHORT ESSAY

Answer ALL questions.

1. Explain the case of language deprivation experienced by Victor of Aveyron Boy and relate it to the Critical Period Hypothesis in language acquisition. Elaborate your answers.

(15 marks)

2. Explain the differences between Hocus-Pocus Grammar and God's Truth Grammar and why these concepts are significant in the study of language. Elaborate your answers.

(15 marks)

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

