

**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 PART A in the Objective Answer Sheet. Answer PART B and PART C 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
 - iii. An Objective Answer Sheet
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 question.



Figure 1

1. Which component of linguistics is related to the **Figure 1** above?
- A. Syntax
 - B. Semantic
 - C. Pragmatic
 - D. Morphology

A 65-year-old woman, once fluent in three languages, gradually begins to forget basic words and struggles to form complete sentences after suffering multiple small strokes. When she is asked to describe a picture, she pauses frequently, uses unrelated vocabulary and sometimes abandons sentences midway.

2. This situation **BEST** illustrates _____.
- A. alternating between two known languages to compensate for missing vocabulary
 - B. adaptive creation of substitute vocabulary when standard terms are inaccessible
 - C. gradual erosion of previously mastered linguistic skills due to neurological changes
 - D. acquisition of new linguistic structures under conditions of reduced mental capacity

3. Psycholinguistics primarily investigates the mental processes involved in language. Which of the following **BEST** represents this focus?
- A. The social rules that govern appropriate language are used in different contexts.
 - B. The structural patterns of syntax, morphology and phonology across languages.
 - C. The neurological pathways that activate during speech perception and articulation.
 - D. The cognitive mechanisms behind language comprehension, production and acquisition.
4. Which factor explains the relationship between thought and language in children?
- A. Parentese alone develops logic.
 - B. Correction is more important than imitation.
 - C. Abstract words delay language development.
 - D. Speech comprehension and production influence cognitive growth.
5. Which of the following is **NOT** a key element in early child language acquisition?
- A. Correction
 - B. Rule learning
 - C. Abstract rules
 - D. Grammar rules



Figure 2

6. **Figure 2** above best describes _____.
- A. naming
 - B. telegraphic speech
 - C. holophrastic function
 - D. morpheme acquisition

7. Which of the following statement about sign languages is **TRUE**?
- A. They lack of grammar and structure.
 - B. They cannot express abstract ideas.
 - C. They are full-fledged natural languages.
 - D. Learners rely only on mimicking spoken words.
8. In Total Communication, teachers typically use _____.
- A. signing, speech and visual supports
 - B. auditory input with a lot of visual aids
 - C. detailed lip-reading strategies as the tool
 - D. written texts with limited speech for literacy
9. When introducing their names, deaf people usually use _____.
- A. dependent sign language
 - B. independent sign language
 - C. finger spelling sign language
 - D. morpheme by morpheme sign language
10. Which of the following describes how English orthography poorly represents English phonemes?
- A. *grip* and *trip*
 - B. *pint* and *mint*
 - C. *cake* and *lake*
 - D. *moth* and *cloth*
11. Which of the following includes a universal four-phase reading programme?
- A. Intensive repetition of phonics drills without emphasis on comprehension.
 - B. Consistent use of dictionaries and vocabulary lists at every learning stage.
 - C. Memorisation of grammar rules with gradual introduction of sentence structures.
 - D. Structured development through listening, speaking, reading and writing phases.



Tiap-tiap pagi Aina gosok gigi. Gigi Aina putih dan bersih. Gigi bersih tidak mudah sakit. Aina mandi menggunakan sabun.

Setelah memakai pakaian, Aina menyikat rambutnya. Rambut Aina kemas dan bersih. Pakaian Aina selalu bersih. Dia menjaga pakaiannya supaya tidak kotor.

Aina juga memotong kukunya seminggu sekali. Kuku tangan dan kakinya pendek dan bersih.

Figure 3

12. Based on **Figure 3** above, when children learn first language (L1) reading using *Bacalah Sayang* book series, what is the advantage of the reading method used?
- A. It focuses on memory.
 - B. It focuses on meaning.
 - C. Learners can read unfamiliar words.
 - D. Learners can predict the sound of the unfamiliar words.
13. In early reading development, children who rely too heavily on phonics may struggle with _____.
- A. letter-sound matching
 - B. automatic word recognition
 - C. phoneme blending accuracy
 - D. syllable-by-syllable decoding
14. Which learning strategy involves consciously planning on how to produce language?
- A. Affective strategy
 - B. Cognitive strategy
 - C. Unconscious strategy
 - D. Metacognitive strategy

15. Which of the following grammatical rules is the **BEST** to be learnt inductively?
- A. Regular past tense verbs
 - B. Irregular past tense verbs
 - C. Future tense formed with "will"
 - D. Third person singular present tense

Sophia loves K-pop as she is an avid fan of Korean idol group, BTS. Because of this, she starts to put a lot of interests in Korean culture including Korean language and attire. Her interests towards Korean culture makes her eager to learn Korean language as her second language.

16. The situation above shows an example of _____.
- A. positive attitude
 - B. negative attitude
 - C. integrative motivation
 - D. instrumental motivation
17. In acquiring second language, adults are good at their _____.
- A. memory
 - B. induction
 - C. explication
 - D. motor skills
18. How do both Communicative Language Learning (CLL) and Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) promote learners' independence?
- A. By providing tasks where learners explore meaning but within teacher-selected patterns.
 - B. By letting learners memorise target forms before applying them in communicative contexts.
 - C. By giving learners freedom but still requiring constant teacher correction to avoid fossilisation.
 - D. By encouraging learners to negotiate meaning and gradually assume responsibility for learning.

19. What is the focus of the cognitive code approach?
- A. Fluency
 - B. Imitation
 - C. Repetition
 - D. Understanding
20. How does the Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) approach primarily support second language development?
- A. Real use
 - B. Skill drills
 - C. Form focus
 - D. Meaning cues
21. Which second language teaching method uses both explication and induction in grammar learning?
- A. Silent Way
 - B. Audio-Lingual
 - C. Suggestopedia
 - D. Grammar-Translation

Lina is 8 years old. She moved from Brazil to Canada with her family. At home, Lina only speaks Portuguese. At school, she has to learn and use English. Lina understands some English at school but still speaks Portuguese at home.

22. Based on the statement above, what is Lina's type of language learner?
- A. Forgets the first language.
 - B. Uses both languages equally well.
 - C. Learns two languages at the same time.
 - D. Learns a new language after the first one.

Valora is a native speaker of Russian. She wants to learn another language as her second language.

23. Based on the statement above, which of the following languages would provide the easiest transfer for her, based on linguistic similarity?
- A. Polish
 - B. Arabic
 - C. Mandarin
 - D. Japanese

24. Which of the following is **NOT** a benefit of multilingualism?
- A. Improved focus control
 - B. Enhanced mental flexibility
 - C. Increased risk of confusion
 - D. Reduced the need for translation tools

English functions as a global lingua franca, used in various sociocultural contexts across continents such as North America, South Asia, and Africa. Despite sharing the same language, speakers interpret concepts like identity, community, and time through culturally distinct lenses. Hence, it leads to diverse worldviews that articulated within a common linguistic framework.

25. Based on the statement above, this is an evidence of _____.
- A. same language yet different worldviews
 - B. different languages yet same worldviews
 - C. same language but worldview changes over time
 - D. one language can describe many different worldviews
26. What is the key idea of the "Primacy of Speech Comprehension" theory?
- A. Speech first
 - B. Listening drives learning
 - C. Comprehension before speaking
 - D. Comprehension develops through interaction

27. The case of Victor of Aveyron is significant because it demonstrates the _____.
- A. effects of isolation on language
 - B. challenges in learning sign language
 - C. importance of sign language training
 - D. influence of biology on language skills
28. Which of the cases **BEST** demonstrates how early social isolation followed by intensive rehabilitation enables an individual to fully acquire language despite an unusual upbringing?
- A. Genie
 - B. Oxana
 - C. Isabelle
 - D. Chelsea
29. What role does Broca's area play in language?
- A. Processing musical notes
 - B. Regulating emotional tone
 - C. Understanding written texts
 - D. Producing structured speech
30. Which part of the brain is removed in split-brain case?
- A. Amygdala
 - B. Lateral fissure
 - C. Corpus collasum
 - D. Medulla oblongata

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

PART B: SHORT STRUCTURED

Answer ALL questions.

1. What are the **THREE (3)** differences between language acquisition and language dissolution?

(6 marks)

Parents should not consistently correct their children's grammar, as research in psycholinguistics shows that the futility of correction lies in the fact that children's language development follows an internal, natural progression.

2. Provide **THREE (3)** ways children must do to improve their speech in acquiring second language.

(6 marks)

3. Describe **FOUR (4)** characteristics of finger spelling (letter by letter).

(8 marks)

4. Elaborate **TWO (2)** principles of writing system.

(6 marks)

5. Describe **FOUR (4)** manners how induction happens in children during second language acquisition.

(8 marks)

6. Elaborate **TWO (2)** hemispheric functions and their specialisation in auditory.

(6 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

PART C: SHORT ESSAY

Answer ALL questions.

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

(15 marks)

2. Explain the concept of Universal Grammar as proposed by Noam Chomsky and discuss its significance in understanding how humans acquire language. Elaborate your answers.

(15 marks)

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

