

**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 from PART A in the Objective Answer Sheet, 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 10 printed pages including the front page

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

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
2. Which subfield of psycholinguistics focuses on language acquisition?
 - A. Social psycholinguistics
 - B. Theoretical psycholinguistics
 - C. Educational psycholinguistics
 - D. Developmental psycholinguistics

In a psycholinguistics class, a lecturer discusses how cognitive activities influence language-related behaviour and responses in different situations.

3. According to the text, what does the term 'cognitive' primarily encompass?
 - A. The study of language acquisition
 - B. Skills related to speech production
 - C. The ability to use language to satisfy demands
 - D. Processes such as perception, memory, and thinking

4. Which of the following is the **BEST** useful term for describing the linguistics input to language learning child?
- A. Motherese
 - B. Caregiver speech
 - C. Child-directed speech
 - D. Infant-directed speech

While talking about a family outing, a young child says, "Yesterday I goed to the park with my friends and played on the swings."

5. What language phenomenon is the child demonstrating?
- A. Memorization of irregular verb forms
 - B. Overgeneralization of grammar rules
 - C. Code-switching in everyday communication
 - D. Simplification of sentence structure patterns
6. What do children who learn by imitation tend to have?
- A. Caregivers with relatively large vocabularies
 - B. Relatively large vocabularies by six years of age
 - C. A heritability estimate for imitation less than 30 per cent
 - D. A heritability estimate for imitation greater than 30 per cent

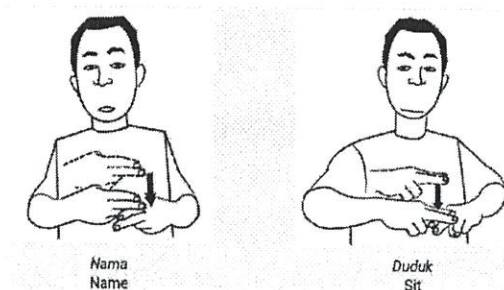


Figure 2

7. Based on **Figure 2**, what is one advantage of using this type of sign language?
- A. It supports communication without spoken language.
 - B. It limits interaction mainly to people within similar cultural backgrounds.
 - C. It reduces the importance of facial expressions during everyday communication.
 - D. It encourages communication through written messages in most social situations.

Gestures can help people communicate simple ideas and emotions, but they are not considered a complete language system on their own.

8. Based on the statement above, why are gestures unable to fully form a language?
- A. They cannot express ideas as clearly as spoken language.
 - B. They can only be understood within small groups of familiar individuals.
 - C. They do not contain complete grammatical structures like natural language.
 - D. They are limited to expressing emotions rather than meaningful information.
9. Fingerspelling is a useful skill, but is a poor substitute for a knowledge of sign language because _____.
- A. it is only used by deafblind people
 - B. it does not replace sign language grammar
 - C. it is slower than full sign language communication
 - D. it cannot fully represent spoken language words or ideas
10. Which of the following describes how English orthography **BEST** represents English phonemes?
- A. *ship* and *slip*
 - B. *pine* and *line*
 - C. *bake* and *make*
 - D. *stone* and *phone*



Figure 3

11. Based on **Figure 3** above, when children learn first language (L1) reading using *Bacalah Anakku* book series, what is the disadvantage of the reading method used?
- A. It is slow and mechanical.
 - B. It limits natural reading comprehension development.
 - C. It focuses on sound-by-sound decoding before meaning.
 - D. It does not reflect how fluent reading normally occurs in real life.

12. According to psycholinguistic reading theory, what is the primary goal of reading?
- A. The construction of meaning making
 - B. Literal translation of symbols into spoken language
 - C. Word-by-word pronunciation of printed linguistic elements
 - D. Memorization of spelling patterns and orthographic structures
13. Which of these writing system follows the phoneme principle?
- A. Kanji
 - B. Hiragana
 - C. Katakana
 - D. Turkish alphabets
14. Why is it impossible to learn a second language entirely through explication?
- A. Rules alone cannot explain real language use.
 - B. Explicit rules alone do not cover all language use.
 - C. Learners cannot learn fluency only through grammar explanation.
 - D. Second language learning also needs implicit learning from exposure.
15. Which area of language learning gives young children a distinct advantage over adult learners?
- A. Conscious vocabulary memorization
 - B. Explicit negative feedback correction
 - C. Pronunciation, accent, and intonation
 - D. Explicit negative feedback correction in interaction
16. How does an adult's brain structure typically aid in second language acquisition?
- A. It uses conscious analysis to understand language rules.
 - B. It depends more on explicit learning and rule memorisation.
 - C. It relies heavily on established first language neural pathways.
 - D. It has reduced neuroplasticity, making unconscious language absorption less efficient.

Ethan takes a German class at school. He comes to class and does his homework. In a group work, he speaks only a little. When studying, he focuses more on subjects related to his future university course and spends less time revising German.

17. The situation above shows an example of _____.
- A. Positive attitude
 - B. Negative attitude
 - C. Integrative motivation
 - D. Instrumental motivation

Exercises

i. Complete la oración con un adverbio de frecuencia.

Example: He _____ plays on the computer.
(He *always* plays on the computer)

1. He _____ listens to the radio.
2. They _____ read a book.
3. Pete _____ gets angry.
4. Tom is _____ very friendly.
5. I _____ take sugar in my coffee.
6. Ramon is _____ hungry.
7. My grandmother _____ goes for a walk in the evening.

Figure 4

18. Based on **Figure 4** above, which of the following is **NOT** the advantage of using this second language teaching method?
- A. Non-fluent teachers can teach large classrooms.
 - B. Students can improve speaking fluency in situations.
 - C. Students can study on their own outside classrooms.
 - D. Adaptability to new ideas in language learning and teaching.
19. Which of the following is the characteristic of the Silent Way approach?
- A. Complete avoidance of pronunciation practice
 - B. Use of coloured rods and visual aids for learning
 - C. Heavy dependence on repetition drills and mimicry
 - D. Frequent translation into the learners' first language
20. What is the main reason the Audiolingual Method discourages the use of the mother tongue in classrooms?
- A. To promote literary analysis in the target language
 - B. To strengthen translation accuracy between languages
 - C. To avoid interference that may disrupt target-language habit formation
 - D. To encourage grammatical rule memorisation without contextual support
21. Which principle **BEST** reflects Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)?
- A. Negotiating meaning in communication
 - B. Developing accuracy through guided practice
 - C. Building confidence through structured support
 - D. Expanding vocabulary through focused exposure

Sara moved to Malaysia from Syria with her family when she was five years old. At home, she speaks Arabic with her parents and siblings. However, at school, she communicates in English and Malay with her teachers and friends. Over time, Sara becomes comfortable using different languages in different situations.

22. What is the most likely reason Sara continues using Arabic at home despite learning English and Malay at school?
- A. To replace the need for learning English and Malay
 - B. To improve her academic writing in all school subjects
 - C. To avoid interacting with people outside her community
 - D. To strengthen communication and cultural connection with her family
23. What **BEST** describes simultaneous bilingualism?
- A. Learning three languages sequentially
 - B. Learning two languages at the same time from birth
 - C. The ability to translate perfectly between two languages
 - D. Learning a second language after the first language is well-established

Yang Yang grows up in a household where both his mother and father speak to him using Malay and English. Each parent switches between the two languages during daily conversations at home, so Yang Yang hears mixed language input from both caregivers.

24. What is the disadvantage of the One Person Two Language (1P2L) approach shown in the situation above?
- A. Language confusion
 - B. Reduced clarity in language input
 - C. Slower early language differentiation
 - D. Delayed separation of language systems
25. Which of the following is **NOT** an inadequacy of the theory 'Speech is essential to thought'?
- A. Learning three languages sequentially
 - B. Learning two languages at the same time from birth
 - C. The ability to translate perfectly between two languages
 - D. Learning a second language after the first language is well-established

A research team studies how the word 'home' is used in recorded conversations from different decades within the same speech community. In earlier recordings, 'home' is mostly linked to physical shelter and family residence. In more recent recordings, speakers use 'home' to include ideas like emotional belonging, online communities, and even workplaces.

26. Based on the statement above, this is 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
27. What is the main idea of Universal Grammar by Noam Chomsky?
- A. Certain aspect of grammar are innate.
 - B. Certain aspects of grammar are universally acquired.
 - C. All children are born with complete set of grammar knowledge.
 - D. All children need to learn Universal Grammar regardless their first language.
28. How did Helen Keller learn to understand other people's speech?
- A. She heard what other people said.
 - B. She saw how people shaped their words.
 - C. She touched other people's lips and throat.
 - D. She wore special spectacles to see and read.
29. Which part of the brain connects Broca's and Wernicke's area?
- A. Amygdala
 - B. Hippocampus
 - C. Corpus callosum
 - D. Arcuate fasciculus
30. According to the Wernicke–Geschwind model of reading, which sequence correctly describes the processing of a written word before comprehension?
- A. Area 17 → Broca's area → Motor cortex → Wernicke's area
 - B. Wernicke's area → Angular gyrus → Area 17 → Broca's area
 - C. Area 39 (Angular gyrus) → Area 17 → Area 19 → Wernicke's area
 - D. Area 17 → Area 19 → Area 39 (Angular gyrus) → Wernicke's area

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

PART B: SHORT STRUCTURED

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe **THREE (3)** characteristics of morphology studies in psycholinguistics.
(6 marks)
2. Elaborate **THREE (3)** ways how children learn abstract words. Provide **ONE (1)** example for each way to support your answer.
(8 marks)
3. Describe **FOUR (4)** differences between spoken language and sign language.
(8 marks)
4. Elaborate **THREE (3)** characteristics of the Chinese writing system.
(6 marks)

Sejeong is a 16-year-old student who regularly uses two languages in her daily life. At school, she is known as an active student who can adapt well during classroom activities and discussions. She enjoys participating in group assignments and is able to respond confidently in different situations.

5. Based on the situation above, explain **THREE (3)** ways bilingualism may influence intelligence and cognitive development.
(6 marks)
6. What are **SIX (6)** roles of the left hemisphere in language production and comprehension.
(6 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

PART C: SHORT ESSAY

Answer ALL questions.

1. Explain cases of Genie, Victor, and Isabelle that support Critical Period Hypothesis in the first language acquisition. Elaborate **FOUR (4)** details for each case.

(15 marks)

2. Explain how the concepts of Cognitive Grammar and Functional Grammar help learners understand the use of grammar in communication. Elaborate **SIX (6)** details for each of the two grammars.

(15 marks)

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER