



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION
ARTS WITH IT
3RD YEAR 1ST SEMESTER 2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
KISII CAMPUS-FULL TIME

COURSE CODE: AEN 314

COURSE TITLE: LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

EXAM VENUE: **STREAM: (Bed. Arts)**

DATE: **EXAM SESSION:**

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions:

- 1. Answer Question ONE (COMPULSORY) and ANY other 2 questions**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

1.a) For each of the following statements indicate whether the assertion is **TRUE/FALSE**. (20 marks)

- i. In forming interrogative structure, a child exposed to English generally acquires WHM before SVI _____.
- ii. Intelligence seems to play a major role in a child's ability to acquire language English _____.
- iii. It will generally take a child longer to acquire Japanese than to acquire English _____.
- iv. It is generally impossible for a parent to speed up the process of language acquisition _____.
- v. A child exposed to English typically acquires uncontracted negatives before contracted ones _____.
- vi. To support the empiricist point of view, a researcher would be more likely to cite the second language acquisition by an adult rather than language acquisition by an adult _____.
- vii. The babbling stage seems to be a necessary prerequisite for normal language acquisition _____.
- viii. Before a child is exposed to English has acquired the ability to interpret passives, he or she would be likely to interpret *John called Tom* and *Tom was called by John* as having different meanings _____.
- ix. A child exposed to English would be likely to acquire the meaning of *old* before *young* _____.
- x. Stuttering is behavioral or neurobiological fluency disorder _____.

b) Define each of the following words and expressions as used in psycholinguistics giving examples. (10 marks)

- i. Dysphonia
- ii. Universal grammar
- iii. Deep dyslexia
- iv. Malapropisms
- v. Corpus callosum

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

2. Using two theoretical approaches discussed in this course, discuss the evolution and emergence of psycholinguistics in the field of linguistics. (20 marks)

3. Discuss language comprehension under the following titles:

- i. Comprehension of sounds (5 marks)
- ii. Comprehension of words (5 marks)

- iii. Comprehension of sentences (5 marks)
iv. Comprehension of texts (5 marks)

4. a) 'Talk around psycholinguistics would be null and void without recourse to the brain.' Discuss the validity of this statement using relevant examples. (8 marks)
- b) Making reference to at least **three** research evidences discussed in this course, justify left brain hemispherical dominance in language processing over the right hemisphere. (12 marks)
5. Using valid experimental findings explain the importance of the Critical Period Hypothesis in first language acquisition and second language learning. (20 marks)
6. The following conversations take place between a doctor and patients suffering from different kinds of aphasia.

Conversation A

- Doctor: Could you tell me what you have been doing in the hospital?
Patient: Yes, sure. Me, go er, uh. PT (physical therapy) none O'cot, speech... two times...read ...r...ripe... rike... write...practice...get...ting...better.
Doctor: And have you been going home on weekends?
Patient: Why, yes... Thursday wh...uh...no...Friday...Bar...ba...ra...wife...and oh car...drive...purpike...you know...rest... and TV.

Conversation B

- Doctor: How is your health?
Patient: I felt worse because I can no longer keep in mind from the mind of the minds to keep me from mind and up to the ear which can be to find among ourselves.
Doctor: What can you say about your condition?
Patient: The only thing I can say again is madder or madder fish sudden fishing sewed into the accident to miss in purdles.

- a) Identify and explain the two kinds of aphasia illustrated in conversation A and B above. (6 marks)
- b) Draw the distinction between the two types of aphasia identified in (a) above. (14 marks)