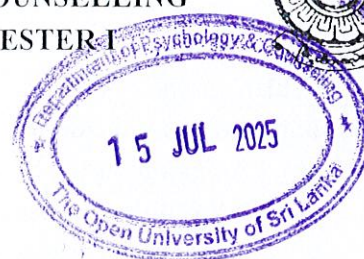


THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING
ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025– SEMESTER I

BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY
PLU4305– LANGUAGE AND COGNITION- LEVEL 4
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT I
DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS



DATE: 15.07.2025

TIME: 9.00 AM -10.30 AM

INDEX NO:

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- This question paper consists of **09 pages** with **TWO sections**

Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions - (40 Marks)

Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions - (60 Marks)

- Write your INDEX number in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided by placing a cross (X) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write the answer within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized materials, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination

SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Questions-40 Marks)

- 1.1 Which of the following statements best captures the nature and purpose of language in human communication?
- a A random group of sounds and words used mostly for fun.
 - b A fixed system that remains unchanged throughout history.
 - c A structured system of symbols and rules to share meaning.
 - d A unique way of talking that only human beings can use.
- 1.2 Which of the following answers best describes the relationship between language and cognition?
- a The speed at which people can read words aloud.
 - b The way language supports thinking and understanding.
 - c The total number of languages a person can speak.
 - d The process of memorizing grammar rules and word forms.
- 1.3 Which of the following is a sub-system of language?
- a Pragmatics
 - b Vocabulary
 - c Literacy
 - d Writing style
- 1.4 Which of the following answers best describes how bees communicate the distance of a nectar source?
- a Bees use different sounds to indicate if nectar is far or close to the hive.
 - b Bees perform different dances depending on how far the nectar source is.
 - c Bees release a specific scent that changes based on the nectar's location.
 - d Bees use wing movements to direct others toward the nectar source.
- 1.5 Which of the following answers best describes the purpose of the Skinner Box in animal learning studies?
- a It helps animals' express emotions in safe environments.
 - b It allows researchers to test animals' instincts.
 - c It trains animals to recognize human language cues.
 - d It measures how animals learn through consequences.

- 1.6 Which of the following answers best explains how chimpanzees demonstrated the theory of mind?
- a They avoided food paths visible to competitors.
 - b They used tools to get food more efficiently.
 - c They acted aggressively when humans took their food.
 - d They imitated the facial expressions of other animals.
- 1.7 Which of the following answers best explains Noam Chomsky's theory of language development?
- a Language is developed mainly through imitation and correction by adults.
 - b Language is learned when children are rewarded for using correct speech.
 - c Language learning is based on exposure to repeated verbal patterns.
 - d Language ability is innate, and humans are born with universal grammar.
- 1.8 Which of the following answers describes a similarity between Chomsky's and Skinner's theories of language development?
- a Both believed that language is entirely shaped by reinforcement and rewards.
 - b Both focused on adult learners and their ability to acquire new grammar.
 - c Both explored how children acquire grammar and develop language skills.
 - d Both argued that language learning happens without any environmental input.
- 1.9 Which of the following answers best explains the purpose of Jean Berko Gleason's WUG test?
- a To observe how parents reinforce children's correct grammar use.
 - b To determine if children can apply learned rules to unfamiliar words.
 - c To test how well children imitate nonsense words in daily speech.
 - d To measure the effect of parental vocabulary on language imitation.
- 1.10 Which of the following answers describes an advantage of observational research in language acquisition studies?
- a It requires children to complete tasks in a structured lab setting.
 - b It avoids ethical issues by not needing consent from gatekeepers.
 - c It captures natural language use without artificial interference.
 - d It guarantees metalinguistic explanations from young children.

- 1.11 Which of the following best explains the interrelationship between language development and cognitive development in infants?
- a Language develops independently but is enhanced through sensory stimulation and motor practice.
 - b Language is fully separate from cognitive development and evolves through social imitation only.
 - c Cognitive skills improve first, and language only emerges once those skills are fully mature
 - d Language and cognition grow together, with shared processes shaping both areas continuously.
- 1.12 Which of the following correctly describes a typical pattern observed during the early stages of infant language development?
- a Babbling comes before cooing and includes varied tones with random gestures.
 - b Vocal play occurs before cooing and involves structured, repeated syllables.
 - c Cooing follows vegetative sounds and includes soft vowel-like vocalizations.
 - d Full sentences appear before single-word speech as part of early expression.
- 1.13 What do studies reveal about infants' ability to learn language even before birth?
- a Infants hear sounds after birth only and respond mainly to non-speech noises first.
 - b Infants recognize only the mother's voice and ignore unfamiliar language cues.
 - c Infants fail to respond to language until brain development completes at one year.
 - d Infants detect rhythm and tone in speech heard in the womb and show preferences.
- 1.14 Which of the following is a key aspect of developing print awareness in young children?
- a Recognizing print shapes and colours found in picture books.
 - b Understanding that print carries meaning and direction.
 - c Learning to count print words and syllables in sentences.
 - d Memorizing print sentences from familiar storybooks.
- 1.15 Which of the following best describes a reading ability typical of the Multiple Viewpoints stage (15–17 years)?
- a Understanding diverse ideas and evaluating different views.
 - b Reading simple texts and repeating the main story events aloud.
 - c Identifying words quickly but struggling with text's meaning.
 - d Listening to stories and repeating them with exact phrases.

- 1.16 Which of the following best describes the role of the right hemisphere in language processing?
- a It controls speech production for most people.
 - b It mainly processes grammar and sentence structure.
 - c It manages language only in left-handed people.
 - d It interprets tone, emotion, and non-literal meanings.
- 1.17 Which of the following correctly identifies the brain region responsible for speech comprehension?
- a Frontal lobe
 - b Wernicke's area
 - c Broca's area
 - d Temporal lobe
- 1.18 Which of the following terms stands for the ability to understand a second language without being able to speak it?
- a Addictive bilingualism
 - b Late Bilingualism
 - c Passive Bilingualism
 - d Subtractive Bilingualism
- 1.19 According to Krashen's Affective Filter hypothesis, which combination of affective variables best supports second language acquisition?
- a High motivation, strong self-confidence, low anxiety, and extroverted personality traits.
 - b Low motivation, strong self-confidence, moderate anxiety, and introverted personality traits.
 - c Moderate motivation, average self-confidence, moderate anxiety, and neutral personality traits.
 - d High motivation, low self-confidence, high anxiety, and introverted personality traits.
- 1.20 Which of the following answers indicate one of "Four Cs" in teaching that facilitates second language acquisition?
- a Cooperation
 - b Consciousness
 - c Complication
 - d Confidence

BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY
 PLU4395 – LANGUAGE AND COGNITION-LEVEL 4
 CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT 1 - -2024/2025– SEMESTER II

INDEX NO:

ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION-1

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.1				
1.2				
1.3				
1.4				
1.5				
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1.11				
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1.18				
1.19				
1.20				

INDEX NO:

SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

All Questions are compulsory

- 2.1 What are the three (03) separate but overlapping components of language according to Bloom and Lahey (1978)? *(05 marks)*

1.....

2.....

3.....

- 2.2 Briefly describe what Morphology is in language and give an example. *(05 marks)*

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- 2.3 Write down two (02) non-human complex cognitive skills. *(05 marks)*

1.....

2.....

- 2.4 Write down one significant similarity between human language and animal communication systems. *(05 marks)*

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- 2.5 Briefly explain why Noam Chomsky’s concept of “Universal Grammar” is considered a significant contribution to the understanding of language acquisition. *(05 marks)*

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- 2.6 Write down an advantage and a disadvantage of using longitudinal studies for studying the field of Linguistics and Psychology. *(05 marks)*

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- 2.7 Briefly describe the concept of the Language Acquisition Device (LAD) introduced by Noam Chomsky. *(05 marks)*

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- 2.8 Write down why it is important to consider both cognitive and socio-cultural perspectives when understanding a child’s literacy development. *(05 marks)*

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2.9 Write down two (02) functions of the brain in speech production. (05 marks)

1.....

2.....

2.10 What are the three (03) main levels involved in the speech chain? (05 marks)

1.....

2.....

3.....

2.11 Briefly describe ‘Consecutive early bilingualism’ and write an example for it. (05 marks)

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2.12 Identify two (02) methods commonly used to teach a second language and briefly describe the techniques involved in each. (05 marks)

1.

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2.

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-----END OF QUESTION PAPER-----

