



MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

CODE - 2P

Approved for Quality Management System

EDUCATION & TRAINING COURSE: BACHELOR OF ARTS (ENGLISH) DEGREE

COURSE CODE: LC - 0845

YEAR III - SEMESTER II

PSYCHOLINGUISTICS - ELAN 3203

Faculty	Department / Section / Division
Humanities and Education	English

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES	Total marks = 60
This paper has FOUR (04) questions	Duration of the examination 1 1/2 hours
	Date of the examination = 2023.06.11
Answer any THREE (03) questions	Candidates are not allowed to communicate with and disturb fellow candidates during the examination.
Each question carries 20 marks.	Candidates could be disqualified if you violate examination rules.

- ❖ THERE ARE **FOUR (04) QUESTIONS** IN THIS PAPER.
- ❖ ANSWER ANY **THREE (03) QUESTIONS**.

**QUESTION 01**

**(20 marks)**

- i. Define *Psycholinguistics*. (05 marks)
- ii. Critically analyze the following statement: (15 marks)

*Broca's and Wernicke's areas are cortical areas specialized for production and comprehension, respectively, of human language.*

**QUESTION 02**

**(20 marks)**

- i. Using an illustration, discuss the transmission of neural impulses from one neuron to the other. (10 marks)
- iii. Describe the neural process that takes place in the brain when repeating a heard word. (10 marks)

**QUESTION 03****(20 marks)**

Figure 1 below illustrates the Wernicke-Geschwind model for speaking a written word. Explain the processes which take place at the brain areas marked from 1-4.

- i. Area 1: Primary Visual Cortex (05 marks)
- ii. Area 2: Angular Gyrus and Wernicke's area (05 marks)
- iii. Area 3: Arcuate Fasciculus (05 marks)
- iv. Area 4: Broca's area (05 marks)

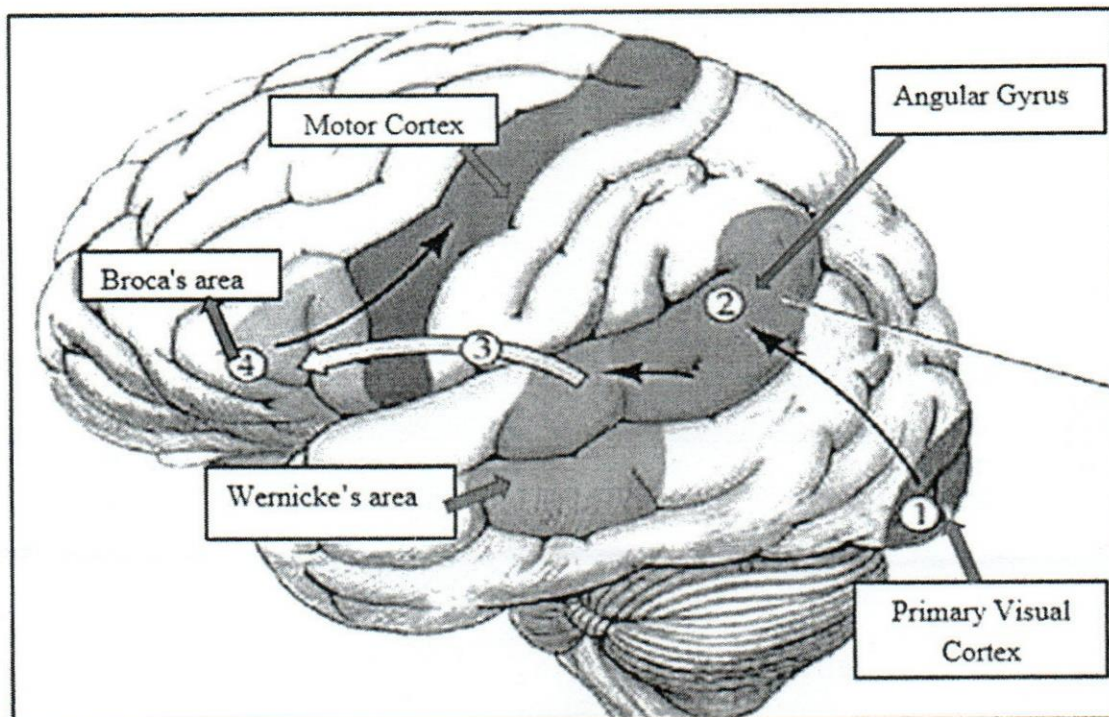


Figure 1: Wernicke-Geschwind model: Speaking a written word

**QUESTION 04****(20 marks)**

Discuss the classical approaches to Infant Speech Perception and Production under the contribution of the following scholars.

- i. Locke (1689) (05 marks)
- ii. Skinner (1938) (05 marks)
- iii. Chomsky (1968) + Krashen (1982) (05 marks)
- iv. Eimas et al. (1971) (05 marks)

..... *END OF THE QUESTION PAPER* .....



libsonny



00096

MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

CODE - QP

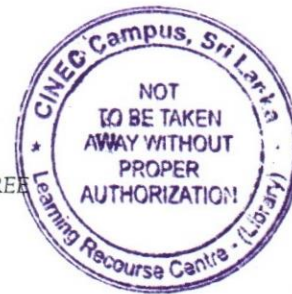
Approved for Quality Management System

EDUCATION & TRAINING COURSE: BACHELOR OF ARTS (ENGLISH) DEGREE

COURSE CODE: LC - 0845

YEAR III - SEMESTER II

ACADEMIC WRITING - ELAN 3202



Faculty	Department / Section/Division
Humanities and Education	English

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES	Total marks= 20
This paper has 2 questions.	Duration of the examination = 1 ½ hours
	Date of the examination = 2023.06.11
Answer ALL questions.	Candidates are not allowed to communicate with and disturb fellow candidates during the examination.
Answers should be written on this paper itself.	Candidates could be disqualified if you violate examination rules.

- ❖ This paper has 2 questions.
- ❖ Answer ALL questions.
- ❖ Answers should be written on this paper itself.

INDEX NUMBER : .....

For office use only

Question No	1	2	20	%	Signature
For scrutinizer's use only (marks)					
For Moderator's use only (marks)					
Agreed final marks					

Read the following passage and summarize it in about **170 words**.

Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. Police forces are using it to map when and where crime is likely to occur. Doctors can use it to predict when a patient is most likely to have a heart attack or stroke. Researchers are even trying to give AI imagination so it can plan for unexpected consequences. Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are. Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions. Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong.

If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it. To do that, we need to understand why people are so reluctant to trust AI in the first place. Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. On the one hand, if Watson provided guidance about a treatment that coincided with their own opinions, physicians did not see much point in Watson's recommendations. The supercomputer was simply telling them what they already knew, and these recommendations did not change the actual treatment. On the other hand, if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent. And the machine wouldn't be able to explain why its treatment was plausible because its machine-learning algorithms were simply too complex to be fully understood by humans.

Consequently, this has caused even more suspicion and disbelief, leading many doctors to ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise.

This is just one example of people's lack of confidence in AI and their reluctance to accept what AI has to offer. Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and having experience of their reliability. This helps create a psychological feeling of safety. AI, on the other hand, is still fairly new and unfamiliar to most people. Even if it can be technically explained (and that's not always the case), AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control. Many people are also simply not familiar with many instances of AI actually working, because it often happens in the background. Instead, they are acutely aware of instances where AI goes wrong. Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasizing the message that we cannot rely on technology. Machine learning is not foolproof, in part because the humans who design it aren't.





Paraphrase each of the following texts.

i. Text A

There are many reasons why technology is advancing so fast. One frequently cited motive is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority. Automation may help to reduce the incidence of this.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ii. Text B

Most people want to invest for the future, to cover unexpected financial difficulties and provide them with security. Different people, however, tend to have different requirements, so that a 25-year-old just leaving university would be investing for the long-term, whereas a 60-year-old who had just retired would probably invest for income. Despite these differences, certain principles apply in most cases.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

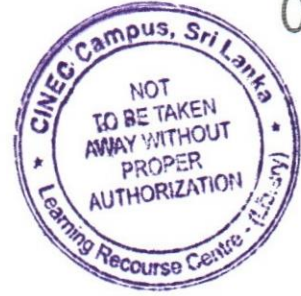
.....

.....

.....

hbrmy

00035



MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

CODE - QP

Approved for Quality Management System

EDUCATION & TRAINING COURSE: BACHELOR OF ARTS (ENGLISH) DEGREE

COURSE CODE: LC - 0845

YEAR III - SEMESTER I

LANGUAGE AND SPEECH DISABILITIES - ELAN 3201

Faculty	Department / Section/Division
Humanities and Education	English

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES	Total marks= 60
This paper has 3 questions.	Duration of the examination = 1 ½ hours
	Date of the examination = 2023.06.10
Answer ALL questions.	Candidates are not allowed to communicate with and disturb fellow candidates during the examination.
Each question carries 20 marks.	Candidates could be disqualified if you violate examination rules.

- ❖ This paper has 3 questions.
- ❖ Answer ALL questions.
- ❖ Each question carries 20 marks.

**QUESTION 1**

**(20 marks)**

- a) 'Language and speech are synonymous.' Do you agree? Explain with examples.  
(10 marks)
  
- b) How are language disorders classified? Explain with examples where relevant.  
(10 marks)



**QUESTION 2****(20 marks)**

Explain the following **using your own words**. Mention the disorder/s they are associated with, provide examples where relevant and include any other relevant details.

- a) Verbosity
- b) Acquired conditions
- c) Problems in word retrieval
- d) Shaken baby syndrome
- e) Social communication

**QUESTION 3****(20 marks)**

Explain what developmental stuttering is, and how it can be treated with the efforts of a speech language pathologist, parents and teachers.

-----*END OF THE QUESTION PAPER*-----