



# ENG511

Solved Mid-Term\_Spring2026

## ABSTRACT

*This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.*

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Solved Mid-Term

## Short Questions

### 1. What is pre-linguistic communication?

Pre-linguistic communication refers to the communication that occurs before children acquire language. It includes crying, smiling, eye contact, facial expressions, gestures, and babbling used to convey needs and emotions.

### 2. Differentiate between a friend and an acquaintance with reference to communication.

- **Friends:** Use more informal, implicit, personal, and emotionally rich communication.
- **Acquaintances:** Use more formal, explicit, and socially distant communication with less shared background knowledge.

### 3. Name five types of idioms.

1. Pure idioms
2. Binomial idioms
3. Partial idioms
4. Prepositional idioms
5. Proverbs (idiomatic expressions)

### 4. What are two principles on which each level of representation in memory of discourse is based?

1. **Meaning-based representation**
2. **Structure-based representation**

These operate across surface, propositional, and situational levels of discourse memory.

### 5. Explain in 2–3 lines Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm.

The DRM paradigm is a memory experiment in which participants study lists of related words. Later, they often falsely remember a related word that was never presented, demonstrating false memory and semantic association effects.

### 6. Semantic network model.

A semantic network model represents knowledge as interconnected nodes (concepts) linked by relationships. Meaning is stored in a network, and activation spreads from one concept to related concepts.

### 7. Two principles of memory discourse in base.

1. Surface representation is retained briefly.
2. Meaning or propositional representation is retained longer and forms the basis of discourse memory.

### **8. Syntactic knowledge and why it's beneficial.**

Syntactic knowledge is the knowledge of grammatical categories and rules governing sentence structure. It helps speakers form grammatical sentences and understand language efficiently.

### **9. Define reference in conversation between friends.**

Reference is the relationship between words and the objects, people, events, or ideas they represent in the real world. Friends often use shared references that both participants understand.

### **10. Term parapraxis.**

Parapraxis is a slip of the tongue or speech error, commonly called a Freudian slip, where an unintended word or phrase is produced.

### **11. What is meant by 'editing process intervenes between the planning of utterance and its articulation'?**

It means speakers monitor and check their planned utterances before speaking. Errors may be detected and corrected before actual articulation occurs. This internal editing process helps ensure accurate speech.

### **12. What are 3 mental processes involved in use of language?**

1. Language comprehension
2. Language production
3. Language acquisition/use of language in communication

## **Long Questions**

### **1. Explain sign language and enlist any three means of communication with reference to sign language.**

Sign language is a complete and natural language that uses visual-manual symbols instead of speech sounds. It possesses its own grammar, syntax, and rules and is primarily used by deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals. Psycholinguistic research has shown that sign languages are true languages because they exhibit the same complexity and expressive power as spoken languages.

#### **Three means of communication in sign language:**

1. **Hand gestures and hand shapes** – used to represent words and concepts.
2. **Facial expressions** – convey emotions and grammatical information.
3. **Body movements and posture** – provide additional meaning and emphasis.

These components work together to create meaningful communication.

## **2. How can Motor Theory of Speech Perception be applied in developing a speech therapy program for individuals who struggle with phonetic sound differentiation?**

The Motor Theory of Speech Perception, proposed by Liberman and colleagues, states that listeners perceive speech by relating sounds to the articulatory movements used to produce them. According to this theory, speech perception relies on knowledge of how speech sounds are produced.

### **Application in Speech Therapy:**

1. **Articulatory Training**
  - Teach clients how specific sounds are physically produced by the tongue, lips, and vocal tract.
2. **Visual and Mirror Exercises**
  - Use mirrors and visual demonstrations to show mouth movements for difficult sounds.
3. **Silent Articulation Practice**
  - Encourage silent production of target sounds before speaking them aloud, as suggested by motor theory.
4. **Perception–Production Integration**
  - Combine listening exercises with pronunciation practice so perception and production develop together.
5. **Feedback-Based Learning**
  - Use recordings and therapist feedback to strengthen correct articulatory patterns.

Thus, motor theory provides a practical framework for improving phonetic sound differentiation through articulatory awareness and speech production practice.

## **3. Explain the ways of ending a conversation by Albert and Kesker.**

Albert and Kessler identified several strategies for closing conversations:

1. **Summarizing the discussion**
  - Briefly review what has been discussed.
2. **Expressing future intentions**
  - Mention future meetings or communication.

- Example: “I’ll call you tomorrow.”
- 3. **Providing a reason for leaving**
  - Example: “I have to attend a class now.”
- 4. **Using terminal exchanges**
  - Example: “Goodbye,” “See you later,” or “Take care.”
- 5. **Gradual withdrawal**
  - Participants reduce contributions and signal that the interaction is ending.

These strategies help participants end conversations smoothly while maintaining social harmony.

#### 4. Wundt’s theory related to how bilinguals switch language.

According to **Wilhelm Wundt**, language production begins with a complete thought that is later transformed into linguistic form. He viewed the sentence, rather than the word, as the central unit of language production.

Applied to bilingualism, Wundt's theory suggests that bilingual speakers first formulate a thought at a conceptual level. They then select the language that best fits the communicative situation. Language switching occurs when cognitive processes reorganize the thought into the grammatical and lexical structure of the chosen language.

Thus, bilingual language switching is viewed as a cognitive process involving conceptual planning followed by language-specific formulation and production.

### MCQs

#### Question 1

**Friends use more \_\_\_\_ openings.**

- A. overt
- B. explicit
- C. implicit ✓
- D. surface

**Statement:** Friends share common knowledge and familiarity, so they often begin conversations indirectly or implicitly without lengthy introductions.

#### Question 2

**Which among the following indicates that the process of specifying targets is not context-free?**

- A. Performance
- B. Utterances
- C. Coarticulation ✓
- D. Articulation

**Statement:** Coarticulation shows that the pronunciation of a sound is influenced by surrounding sounds, indicating that speech production depends on context.

### Question 3

**When speakers detect their errors, they start \_\_\_\_ them.**

- A. accepting
- B. understanding
- C. editing ✓
- D. denying

**Statement:** Speakers monitor their own speech and make corrections through the editing process before or after articulation.

### Question 4

**The production of speech is a \_\_\_\_ process.**

- A. complex ✓
- B. juxtaposed
- C. medium
- D. simple

**Statement:** Speech production involves conceptualization, formulation, articulation, and self-monitoring, making it a complex cognitive process.

### Question 5

**Activation of a node at one level may trigger activation of \_\_\_\_ at other levels.**

- A. semi nodes
- B. semi poles
- C. nodes ✓
- D. poles

**Statement:** In semantic network and spreading activation models, activation spreads from one node to related nodes.

### Question 6

The acquisition of the sound system of their language by children does not occur in isolation of the \_\_\_\_.

- A. communicative processes ✓
- B. semantics
- C. pragmatics
- D. grammar

**Statement:** Children learn speech sounds while engaging in communication; phonological development is linked to communicative interaction.

### Question 7

Theories of speech production \_\_\_\_ in their claims about the representation and manipulation of features.

- A. are same
- B. differ ✓
- C. argue
- D. coincide

**Statement:** Different psycholinguistic theories propose different explanations for how speech is planned and produced.

### Question 8

\_\_\_\_ is the ability to both observe and evaluate one's behavior.

- A. peer observation
- B. cross interviews
- C. self-monitoring ✓
- D. pair analysis

**Statement:** Self-monitoring enables speakers to check, evaluate, and correct their own speech and behavior.

### Question 9

A conversation opener is an introduction used to begin a \_\_\_\_.

- A. conversation ✓
- B. move
- C. speech
- D. language

**Statement:** A conversation opener is any verbal or non-verbal expression used to initiate interaction.

### Question 10

The process which obtains a distribution of talk across two participants is called \_\_\_\_.

- A. soliloquy
- B. monologue
- C. exchange
- D. turn taking ✓

✦ **Statement:** Turn-taking is the conversational mechanism through which speakers alternate speaking roles and share participation.

BS English

<https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u>

*Compilation*