

Quiz Grade: 100.0% (A)

Quiz Submission

Language and its Modalities

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Total Questions: 10

Course Information

Course Title: Language and its Modalities
Course Code: LCLIT 454
Credit Hours: 3

Quiz Questions, Student Answers, and Correct Answers

Question 1 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What are the two primary modalities of language discussed in this course?

Available Options:

(A) Written and spoken

(B) Signed and spoken ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) Visual and auditory

(D) Gestural and written

Student's Answer: Option B: Signed and spoken

Correct Answer: Option B: Signed and spoken

Question 2 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following best describes language acquisition?

Available Options:

(A) A process of learning vocabulary

(B) The process by which individuals learn language ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) Memorizing grammar rules

(D) The ability to speak fluently

Student's Answer: Option B: The process by which individuals learn language

Correct Answer: Option B: The process by which individuals learn language

Question 3 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

In terms of neurolinguistics, which brain area is most involved in language processing?

Available Options:

- (A) The occipital lobe
- (B) The parietal lobe
- (C) The frontal lobe

(D) Broca's area ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

Student's Answer: Option D: Broca's area

Correct Answer: Option D: Broca's area

Question 4 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

How does signed language differ from spoken language in terms of modality?

Available Options:

- (A) Signed language uses auditory signals

(B) Signed language is visual and gestural ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

- (C) Signed language has no grammar
- (D) Signed language is written only

Student's Answer: Option B: Signed language is visual and gestural

Correct Answer: Option B: Signed language is visual and gestural

Question 5 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following is a characteristic of spoken language?

Available Options:

- (A) It relies on visual perception
- (B) It uses gestures

(C) It involves auditory processing ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

- (D) It is processed in the occipital lobe

Student's Answer: Option C: It involves auditory processing

Correct Answer: Option C: It involves auditory processing

Question 6 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What is the focus of psycholinguistics?

Available Options:

(A) The history of languages

(B) The psychological processes involved in language comprehension and production ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) The cultural impact of language

(D) The philosophical aspects of language

Student's Answer: Option B: The psychological processes involved in language comprehension and production

Correct Answer: Option B: The psychological processes involved in language comprehension and production

Question 7 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following statements is true about language development in children?

Available Options:

(A) It is identical regardless of modality

(B) It is influenced by both biological and environmental factors ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) It is purely a biological process

(D) It is slower in signed languages

Student's Answer: Option B: It is influenced by both biological and environmental factors

Correct Answer: Option B: It is influenced by both biological and environmental factors

Question 8 of 10

Text Answer Question

What role does the brain play in language modalities?

Student's Answer:

The brain works as a central, abstract processing hub that handles the core rules of grammar and meaning, no matter how we choose to communicate. Instead of treating speech, reading, or signing as completely different tasks, the brain runs all language through the same core network in its left hemisphere. This means areas like Broca's area (for making language) and Wernicke's area (for understanding language) fire up the exact same way whether you are speaking words out loud or using visual hand signs. While that main language engine stays the same, the brain adjusts by pulling in different sensory zones to deal with specific physical inputs. For spoken language, it brings in the auditory cortex to interpret sound waves. For reading, it retrains visual pathways to recognize written letters. For sign language, it hooks up the visual cortex and the parietal lobe to track physical hand movements and map out three-dimensional grammar in real time. To conclude, therefore, ultimately, the brain proves that language is an internal mental capability rather than a system limited to just our ears and voice.

Correct Answer:

The brain is responsible for processing and representing language in both spoken and signed modalities, with specific areas like Broca's and Wernicke's areas playing crucial roles in language comprehension and production.

Question 9 of 10

Text Answer Question

Discuss the differences in language acquisition between spoken and signed languages.

Student's Answer:

The main difference in acquisition is the physical channel used to perceive and express the language. Spoken language relies on an auditory-vocal channel, meaning infants have to track acoustic sound boundaries and learn to control hidden vocal-tract muscles. Signed language relies on a visual-gestural channel, so infants must develop visual tracking and coordinate highly visible hand and arm movements. This difference in modality completely changes how grammar and vocabulary are mapped. Children acquiring sign language have to master spatial grammar, meaning they must learn to use the three-dimensional space around their body to establish syntax, pronouns, and verb directions. Spoken language handles this linearly through time using sequential sounds. Furthermore, early sign acquisition benefits from iconicity, where many early signs physically look like the objects they represent. This visual link can make early vocabulary processing much more intuitive for a child compared to the completely arbitrary sounds of spoken words.

Correct Answer:

Language acquisition in spoken languages typically involves auditory input, while signed languages rely on visual-gestural input. Despite these differences, both modalities follow similar developmental stages and are influenced by similar cognitive and social factors.

Question 10 of 10

Text Answer Question

How do neurolinguistics and psycholinguistics contribute to our understanding of language modalities?

Student's Answer:

Neurolinguistics and psycholinguistics prove that the human brain treats language as an abstract system independent of the physical channel used to communicate. Neurolinguistics contributes the biological proof, showing that spoken, written, and signed languages all rely on the same left-hemisphere network, including Broca's and Wernicke's areas. Brain scans taken of deaf signers highlighted that these regions are abstract symbolic processors rather than auditory centres. . Additionally, brain lesion studies conducted showed that left-hemisphere damage causes sign-language aphasia but leaves general visual-spatial skills intact, proving the brain separates structured linguistic rules from everyday gestures. Psycholinguistics , on the other hand, contribute cognitive proof, demonstrating that language acquisition and real-time processing follow identical internal timelines across all modalities. For example, deaf infants manually babble with their hands at the exact same age hearing infants vocally babble, proving language development is driven by a fixed biological clock rather than sound exposure. Real-time experiments also show the mind accesses its internal dictionary at similar speeds whether decoding speech, text, or signs. In conclusion, together , these fields prove that human language is a unified cognitive faculty that strips away physical modality to process pure symbolic meaning.

Correct Answer:

Neurolinguistics helps us understand how language is represented and processed in the brain across different modalities, while psycholinguistics explores the cognitive processes involved in language comprehension and production. Together, they provide a comprehensive picture of how language functions in the mind and brain.