Psycholinguistic Studies:-1

a-how words are organized in a dictionary

b-how language affects your Psycholingical well being

c-how language is represented and processed in the mind

d-how different language can be learned

A(Intended) You have wasted the whole term -2

B(said) You have tasted the whole worm

: Sentence B is an example of

a-a parsing problem
b-a slip of atongue
c- a syntactic error
d- a priming effect

:Lexical Decision -3

a- a method used to organize words in a dictionary
b- a method used to measure how many word are in the brain
c- a method used to analyze word using a computer
d- a method used to understand how words are represented in the mind

:Event-related potentials (ERPs) is an experiment that-4

a- measures the time of a learning event
b- measures the potential to learn a language
c- measures the speed of someone's speech
d- measures electrical activity in the brain

:Bottom-up processing is -5

a-semantic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon
b-a morphological analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon
c-a syntactic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon
d- a phonetic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

: the Psycholinguistic Study of morphological processing-6

a- seeks to analyze words and phrases in the sentence with speech errors

b- seeks to create a computer programs that work as word processing

c- seeks to understand how computer word processors can be used to enhance language acquisition

d- seeks to understand how morphological principles play a role in the representation of words in the mind

:postlexical decomposition occurs when -7

a- both the whole- word form and its constituent morphemes are automatically activated

b- the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method

c- both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d-the lexical item in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

:Prelexical decomposition occurs when-8

a- morphological decomposition occurs first and whole-word access occurs second

b- the lexical item is analyze in a reverse method

c- both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d-the lexical item in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

"the horse raced past the barn fell" -9

: The sentence above is an example of

a- a Mathematical sentence

b- a Garden path sentence

c- a Sentence in the deep structure

d- an ambiguous sentence

: A preverbal message refers to -10

a- the speaker's ability to associate verbs to actions

b- the speaker's intention to express a verb in a sentence

c- the speaker's intention to communicate an idea

d- the speaker's ability use hand and body gestures while communicating

:An interlocutor is -11
a- a participant in a conversation
b- a speaker with locked up ideas
c- a person with locked lexicon
d-listener that cannot analyze a sentences

When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a unilingual-12 mode :
a- she is unifying two language
b- she is speaking alone in quiet place
c-- she is speaking in only one language
d-- she is speaking with no understanding

When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a bilingual -13 mode:
a- he is unifying two language into one
b- he is speaking alone in quiet place
c-- he is speaking in two language
d-- he is speaking with no understanding either language

: Code-switching refers to -14
a- the speaker's switch from one language to another
b- the speaker's switch to using code instead of language
c- the speaker's written form of language
d- the speaker's ability to switch computers on and off

: Word barrowing refers to-15
a- the use of a word in second language situation
b-the temporary use of a word in a conversation
c- the incorporation of a word from one language into another
d-the inclusion of all the words of the native language into the second

:Language transfer refers to-16

a- grammatical rules in the first language being used in the second language

b- words in the first language being used in the second language

c-ideas in the mind being transferred to the speech organs

d-the movement of sentences from deep structure to surface structure

:Lexical retrieval refers to-17

a-the process of formulating a word in a speaker's mind

b- the process of retrieving a lexical item from a dictionary

c- the process of understanding a word before the moment of speech

d- the process of retrieving a lexical item from the mental lexicon

Tip-of-the-tongue-phenomenon refers to the situation-18 :where

a- the speaker knows the word retrieves it using the tip of the tongue

b- the speaker knows the word and can retrieves it very quickly

c- - the speaker knows the word but cannot retrieve it

d-- the speaker knows the word and signals are sent to the tongue

: Grammatical encoding refers to-19

a- the creation of sentence structure before sentence planning

b-- the creation of sentence structure during sentence planning

c-- the creation of sentence structure after sentence planning

d-writing a sentence by using a code instead of real words

" A Said: "I left my car in my briefcase -20

" B Intended: : "I left my briefcase in my car

: Sentence A above is an example of

a-tip-of-the-tongue-phenomena

b- a word exchange error
c- a word ambiguity situation
d-a garden path sentence

: Plural attraction refers to the situation where-21
a- a speaker only retrieves nouns in the plural form
b- a speaker is attracted to the idea of making nouns plural all the time
c- a plural feature intervenes between a singular subject and its verb
d- a plural feature is added to a noun after a noun attracts it

"A said: "I can't cook worth a cam-22
"B Intended :"I can't cook worth a damn
:Sentence A above is an example of
a-syntactic persistence
b- a segment exchange error
c- an anticipation error
d- a preservation error

" A. said: "hass or grash-23
"B. Intended: "hash or grass
:Sentence A above is an example of
a- a segment exchange error
b- a preservation error
c- an anticipation error
d-syntactic persistence

"A said: "taddle tennis -24
" B Intended :"paddle tennis
:Sentence A above is an example of
a- an anticipation error
b- a preservation error
c- - a segment exchange error
d-syntactic persistence

:Post-access matching refers to -25

a-checking the phonological representation of a word after it has been retrieved

b- checking the morphological representation of a word after it has been retrieved

c- checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

d- checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

:The Orthography of a language refers to -26

a-a language's writing system

b- a language's segment system

c- a language's alphabet

d- a language's speech system

:TLAZ, ZNER, and MROCK are example of -27

a-impossible non-word

b- possible word

c- slips of tongue

d- slips of the ear

:SKERN,PLAM, and FLOOP are example of-28

a-possible non-word

b- possible word

c- slips of tongue

d- slips of the ear

:possible non-word -29

a-take all the time in the word to reject

b-take a short time to reject than impossible non-word

c- take an equal time to reject than impossible non-word

d- take a longer time to reject than impossible non-word

:A word's cohort consist of-30

a-all the similar ideas a speaker thinks about while speaking

b-all the phonetic segments in the given language

c-all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes

d-all the syllables used in a sentence

:A word neighborhood -31
a-consists of all the lexical items that are phonologically similar
b- consists of all the lexical items that are similar to that word in meaning
c- consists of all the lexical items that are of the same syntactic category
d- consists of all the places the speaker lived in

:Speech sound are usually measured in -32
a-hours
b-seconds
c-minutes
d-millisecond

if language is species specific-33
الخيارات مش واضحه لكن الاجابه الصحيحه هي فقرة d
d-the language is likely to be part of the genetic makeup of members of the species

: the term Universal Grammar in linguistic mean that-34
الخيارات مش واضحه الحل الصحيح هو فقره c
c-languages of the world are similar because all humans have the same language capacities

:When a child born-35
a- the child learn a language naturally because he in born with that capacity
b- the child must listen his/her parents in order to learn a language
c- the child must be extremely intelligent in order to learn a language
d-- the child must be given specific instruction in order to learn a language

: Childern everywhere-36
a-acquire language similarly

b-acquire language differently according to their economic status
c- acquire language differently according to the type of food they eat
d- acquire language differently according to the type of school they attend

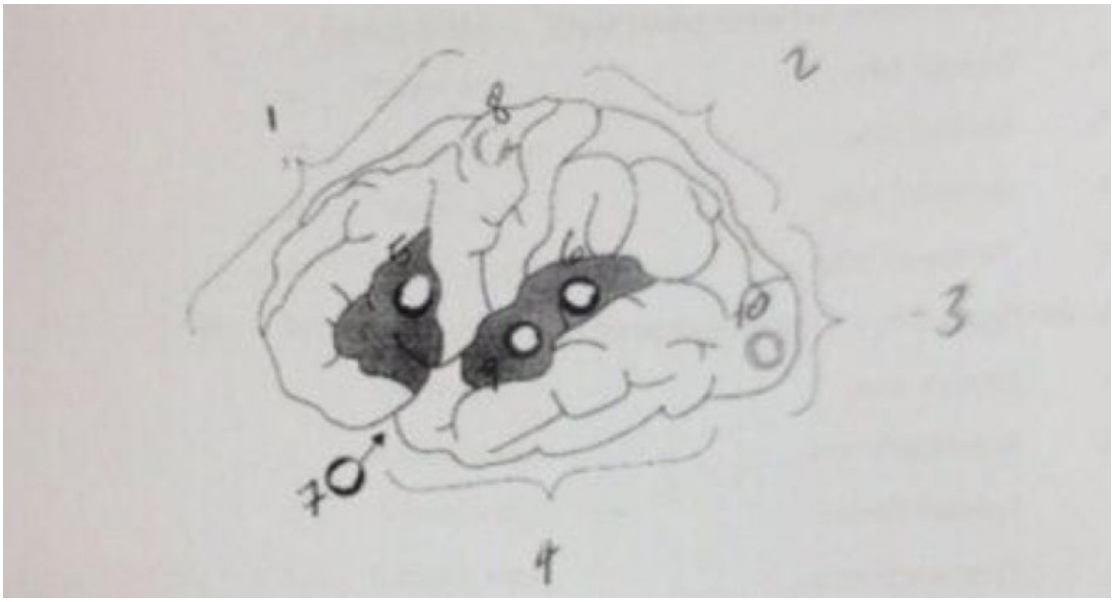
:The critical period for first language acquisition-37
a-is around the age of twenty years old
b- is around the age of ten years old
c- is around the age forty years old
d- is around the age tow years old

:Neurolinguisties is-38
a-is the study of the representation of the language in the brain
b- is the study of the intelligent people who speak many language
c- is the study of brain cells that affect language acquisition
d- is the study of the brains of people of different language

: Aphasia is-39
.a- is a language impairment linked to brain injury
b- is type of disease that affects the brain after birth
c- is a language spoken in south America
d-is a language spoken in south East Asia

:Broca's aphasia is also known as-40
a-energetic aphasia
b- fluent aphasia
c-sudden aphasia
d- non-fluent aphasia

:Wernicke's aphasia is also known as-41
a- energetic aphasia
b- non-fluent aphasia
c-sudden aphasia
d- fluent aphasia



: in the figure above ,(1) corresponds to the-42
a-Parietal lobe
b- Frontal lobe
c- Occipital lobe
d- Temporal lobe

: in the figure above ,(2) corresponds to the -43
a- Frontal lobe
b- Temporal lobe
c- Occipital lobe
d- Parietal lobe

: in the figure above ,(3) corresponds to the -44
a- Frontal lobe
b- Parietal lobe
c- Occipital lobe
d- Temporal lobe

: in the figure above ,(4) corresponds to the-45
a- Frontal lobe
b- Parietal lobe
c- Occipital lobe

d- Temporal lobe

: in the figure above ,(5) corresponds to the -46
a-Broca's area
b-Wernicke's area
c-Sylvian fissure
d- Thomoson's area

: in the figure above ,(6) corresponds to the -47
a-Broca's area
b-Wernicke's area
c-Sylvian fissure
d- Thomoson's area

: in the figure above ,(7) corresponds to the -48
a-Broca's area
b-Wernicke's area
c-Sylvian fissure
d- Thomoson's area

: in the figure above ,(8) corresponds to the -49
a- Motor area
b-Auditory area
c-Visual area
d- Running area

: in the figure above ,(9) corresponds to the --50
a- Motor area
b-Auditory area
c-Visual area
d- Running area

: in the figure above ,(10) corresponds to the --51
a- Motor area
b-Auditory area
c-Visual area
d- Running area

:To say that language is lateralized means that-52

a-language function is located in one of the two hemispheres

b-language is combined of capital and small letter

c- language is acquired later in life

d- language is found in many location in the world

When we say that control of the body is contralateral it-53 :means that

a- the left side of the brain controls the upper part of the body and the right side of the brain controls the lower part of the body

b- the brain is able to process speaking and listening at that same time

c- the upper part of the body is more functional than the lower part of the body

d- the left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body

In a dichotic listening experiment the participant-54

a-is given a chance to listen to the input twice

b- is given two different inputs to each ear one at the time

c- is given two different inputs to each ear at the same time

d- is given something to listen to while writing something

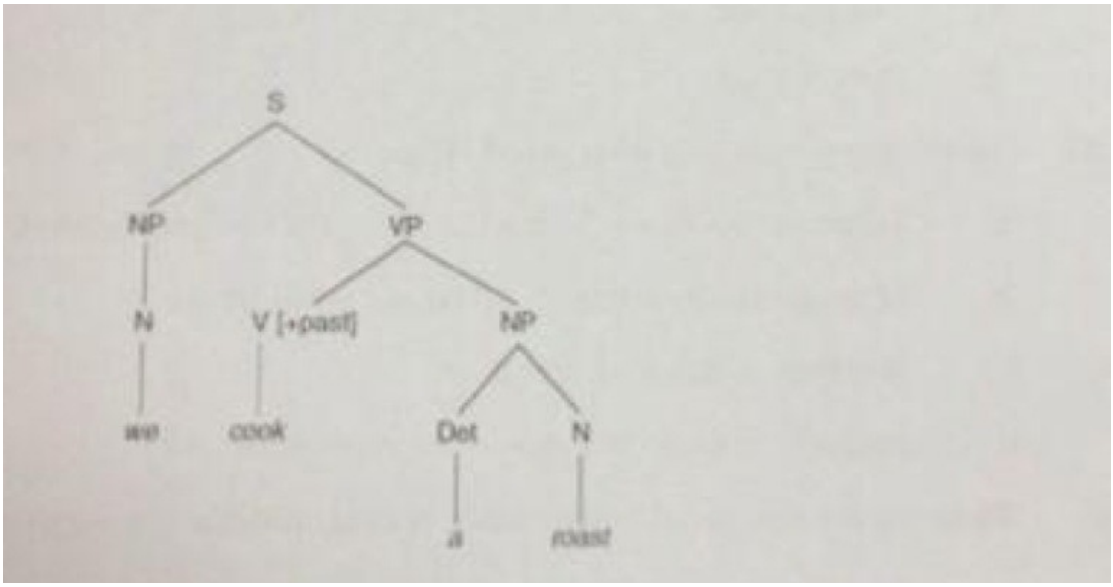
on average ,stimuli presented to the right ear are-55 reported with greater accuracy than the stimuli presented :to the left ear . that is known as

a- the right-ear advantage for language

b- the right-ear ability

c-the quick-ear language ability

d- the left-ear ability



:In tree diagram above ,**S** stands for-56
a- Subject
b-Sentence
c-Syllable
d-Sense

:In tree diagram above ,**NP** stands for -57
a-Noun Potential
b-Not Proven
c-Noun Phrase
d-Negative Point

:In tree diagram above ,**N** stands for -58
a-Noun
b-Not
c-Negative
d-Never

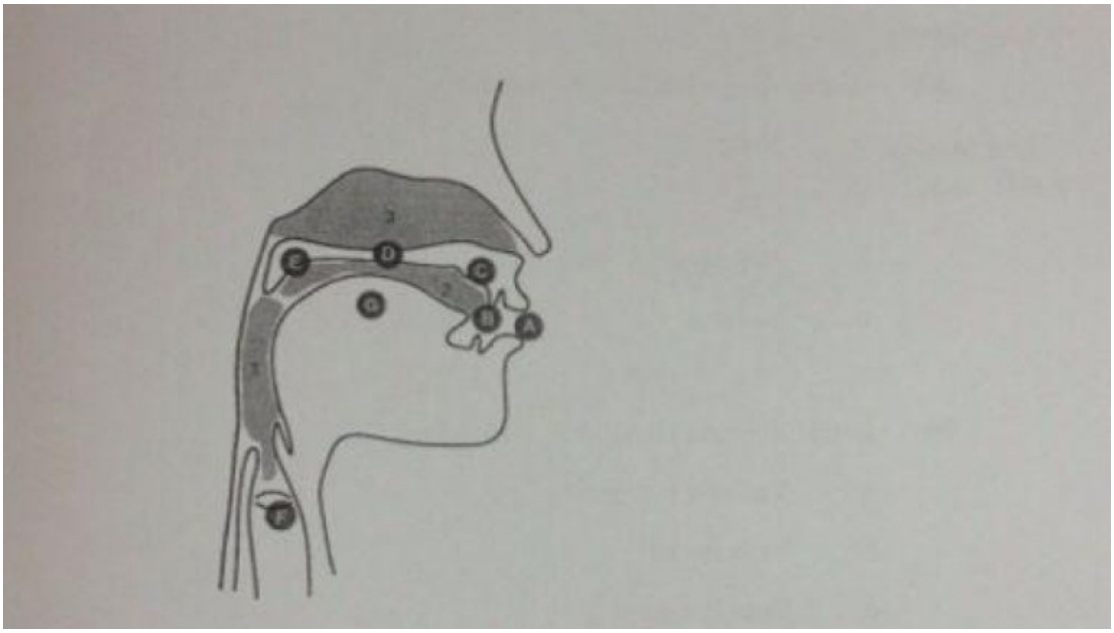
:In tree diagram above ,**VP** stands for -59
a-Variable Potential
b-Verb Portal
c-Verb Phrase
d-Variability Production

:In tree diagram above ,**V** stands for - -60
a-Verb

b- Verbal
c- Variable
d-Verbatim

:In tree diagram above **,{+past}** stands for -61
a-past tense
b-past participle
c- past progressive
d-past continuous

:In tree diagram above , **Det** stands for -62
a- Detail
b-Detention
c-Determiner
d-Detachment



:In the figure above **A** corresponds to-63
a-the lips
b-the teeth
c-the chin
d-the vocal cords

:In the figure above **B** corresponds to -64
a- the teeth
b- the lips
c-the chin

d-the vocal cords

:In the figure above **C** corresponds to --65
a-the hard palate
b-the alveolar ridge
c-the soft palate
d-the vocal cords

:In the figure above **D** corresponds to --66
a-the lips
b- the soft palate
c- the alveolar ridge
d- the hard palate

:In the figure above **E** corresponds to -67
a-the velum
b- the hard palate
c-the larynx
d- the lips

:In the figure above **F** corresponds to -68
a-the tongue
b- the velum
c-the glottis
d- the teeth

:In the figure above **G** corresponds to -69
a- the tongue
b-the nasal cavity
c- the teeth
d- the lips

:One definition of a morpheme would be-70
a-the morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language
b--the morpheme is the smallest sound unit in a language
c- the morpheme is the smallest section in a sentence
d- the morpheme is the smallest understandable unit in a language