

Psycholinguistics

Questions prepared by:

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1st Lecture

1. **The terms: language and speech are:**
 - a. Synonymous to each other.
 - b. Replaceable by each other.
 - c. Defined by each other
 - d. All false
2. **Speech, writing and signals are considered as:**
 - a. Forms of language
 - b. Alternatives for language
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
3. **There are individuals (e.g. infants) who can think but cannot produce language. This is a proof that:**
 - a. Thought is synonymous to language.
 - b. Language is a part of thought.
 - c. Thought is not synonymous to language.
 - d. A and B
4. **Are the terms language and communication synonymous?**
 - a. Always
 - b. Never
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. All false
5. **Language consists of the pair:**
 - a. (Signal, reply)
 - b. (Signal, meaning)
 - c. (Meaning, reply)
 - d. (reply, response)
6. **Limited number of phonemes, limited grammatical rules, and limited vocabulary items will leads to unlimited number of linguistics utterances. This proves that:**
 - a. Language is limited.
 - b. Limitations are rare in languages.

- c. There is a linguistic creativity.
 - d. A and B
7. **People who teach language are interested in teaching a standardized use of language, the form of a language that is accepted in academic and business circles. This is an example of:**
- a. Prescriptive grammar
 - b. Descriptive grammar
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
8. **It describes how a certain language is actually used by its native speakers. This is the:**
- a. Prescriptive grammar
 - b. Descriptive grammar
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
9. ***“Me and Nasser went to Dammam”*. This is an example of:**
- a. Prescriptive grammar
 - b. Descriptive grammar
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
10. **Linguistic competence is the linguistic knowledge that provides a system forsound and meaning (i.e. the ability of linking words with their meanings).**
- a. Differentiating between
 - b. Pairing
 - c. Recognizing
 - d. All true
11. **Linguistic Performance is the use of such knowledge (i.e. linguistic competence) in theprocessing of sentences.**
- a. Actual
 - b. Virtual
 - c. Internal
 - d. external
12. **Error and mistake are:**
- a. The same

- b. Not the same
 - c. Only found in native's language
 - d. All false
13.happens because of linguistic competence.
- a. Error
 - b. Mistake
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
14. When a person has the linguistic competence but he produces a wrong utterance, we call this:
- a. Error
 - b. Mistake
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
15. Native speakers make:
- a. Errors
 - b. Mistakes
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

2nd lecture

1. An important fact is that Language processing is subconscious. Language processing consists of:
- a. Listening
 - b. Speaking
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
2. Another important fact is that, since language processing is a mind-internal process, it is mostly.....
- a. Observable
 - b. Not physically observable
 - c. Wrong
 - d. Right
3. We can't see how the mind combines words to produce sentences. To overcome the inability of observing hidden

- linguistic processes, psycholinguistics guess the hidden mental process by analyzing.....**
- a. The observable behavior
 - b. The hidden behavior
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 4. One way to study language processing is by studying**
- a. Slips of the tongue. (morphemes & the mind).
 - b. Vocabulary experiments (e.g. lexical decision, the priming paradigm).
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 5. Slips of the tongue involve exchanging morphemes within.....**
- a. A word
 - b. A syllable
 - c. A sentence
 - d. All false
- 6. Which of the following is a slip in the tongue?**
- a. Sad ballad
 - b. I'd forgot aboutten that
 - c. Easy enoughly
 - d. All true
- 7. Slips of the tongue are....**
- a. Just random useless mistakes
 - b. Tell us about how language is processed in the brain
 - c. Proofs that a language is difficult
 - d. All true
- 8. Slips of the tongue tell us that**
- a. We plan our speech before uttering it.
 - b. Morphemes function independently from words during sentence planning.
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 9. Inside your brain, morphemes are recognized as.....entity.**

- a. Different
- b. Similar
- c. Multi
- d. All false