

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
جاء في (نفسي) , أعمل كويّز لـ علم اللغة النفسي
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم اللغة النفسي - د/ محمد المعيلي]

1) 1- Is the term language synonymous to the term speech?

- a- yes, speech is the only form of language.

- **b- No! speech is one form of language.**

2) Is the term thought synonymous to the term language?

- yes, we can think and produce language.

- **No, we can think but can't produce language.**

3) There are many forms of language such as:

- Dreaming

- Eating

- **Writing**

- Thinking

4) Language is

- The secondary communication system for human beings.

- **The primary communication system for human beings.**

- The only way communication system for human beings.

5) Descriptive grammar

- **Describes how a certain language is actually used by native speakers**

- Describes how a certain language is probably used by non-native speakers

- Describes how a certain language is probably used by native speakers

6) Linguistic competence

- is Linguistic knowledge that provides a system for pairing thoughts and gusses.

- **is Linguistic knowledge that provides a system for pairing sound and meaning.**

- is Linguistic knowledge that provides a system for pairing study and writing.

7) (The ability of linking words with their meanings)

- Linguistic performance

- Descriptive grammar

- **Linguistic competence**

8) Linguistic performance

- Provides a system for pairing sound and meaning.
- Describes how a certain language is actually used by native speakers
- **Use such knowledge in the actual of sentences.**

9) Language processing is

- **Subconscious**
- Conscious

10) Why we can't see how does the mind combine words and produce sentences?

- Because it is Conscious
- **Because it is mind-internal**
- Because it is mind-external

11) How to observe hidden linguistic processes?

- Slips of the tongue.
- vocabulary experiments.
- times-reading experiments.
- **All above.**

12) We can see the wrong in this sentence (sad ballad) because the

- **Slips of the tongue.**
- Descriptive grammar.
- Conscious.

13) Slips of the tongue tell us :

- we can't plan our speech before uttering it.
- **we can plan our speech before uttering it.**
- we don't have a control in our speech while uttering it.

14) Intended :

- words of rule formation.
- **rules of word formation**
- All above.

15) Produced :

- **words of rule formation.**
- rules of word formation

- All above.

16) You remember the meaning of a word but could not remember the word you were looking for? this situation is called?

- tip of the brain.
- tip of the heart.
- tip of the stomach.
- **tip of the tongue.**

17) Why the tip of the tongue phenomenon often happen to us?

- Lexcial entries are grouped in the brain as easy-access network.
- **Lexcial entries are grouped in the brain as complex network.**
- Lexcial entries are grouped in the brain as clear network.

18) What is the purpose of lexical decision experiments?

- Response latency.
- Response accuracy.
- **all above true.**

19) Response latency is

- **the time it takes to responed (yes or no).**
- Wether or not the participant responded is accuracy.
- all above true.

20) Response accuracy.

- the time it takes to responed (yes or no).
- **Wether or not the participant responded is accuracy.**
- all above true.

21) lexical decision test measures and

- clear and common
- known and unknown
- **speed and accuracy**

22) When the target preceded by related word the response is usually

- unknown.
- forgotten.
- **quicker.**

23) Determining whether a communication system is based on biology of species or not.

- Communication rule.
- Communication style.
- **Lennberg's criteria.**
- Lennberg's cafeteria.

24) One of Lennberg's criteria :

- the Communication system has to be universal to few members of the species.
- the Communication system has to be universal to some members of the species.
- **the Communication system has to be universal to all members of the species.**

25) Critical period:

- the Communication system has to be universal to all members of the species.
- Lennberg's criteria.
- **linguistic competence of the first language can only be achieved if the language is learnt before puberty.**
- linguistic competence of the first language can only be achieved if the language is learnt after puberty.

26) Language development by

- Dreaming.
- Talking even no one hearing.
- **Environment.**

27) Children will not ACQUIRE language if:

- If there is no accessible to environment.
- If there is no body to interact with them.
- **all above true.**
- all above wrong.

28) Language is based on biology of human, because:

- Language is species specific.
- There are universal of language.
- Tere is an age restriction for acquiring the first language.
- **all above.**

29) Neurolinguistics is :

- Accessible to environment.

- **Studing of the representation of the language in the brain.**
- Studing of the representation of the language in the book.

30) Which hemisphere controls language?

- Meddle hemisphere
- Back hemisphere
- **Left hemisphere**
- Right hemisphere

31) (Language impairment caused by the brain injury impairment)

- Asia
- Athena
- Visa
- **Aphasia**

32) Broca's Aphasia caused a damage in

- Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere.
- **Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere.**
- all above.

33) Wernicke's Aphasia caused a damage in

- **Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere.**
- Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere.
- all above.

34) The left hemisphere of the brain controls

- The left side of the body.
- **The right side of the body.**
- The both sides of the body.

35) Language Acquisition Device (LAD) can be defined as:

- **a property of the child's brain that gives it a tendency for acquiring language.**
- a property of the child's brain that doesn't give it a tendency for acquiring language.
- a property of the child's brain that gives it a bad feeling for acquiring language

36) Hearing begins to develop around

- 18 years
- 18 days

- 18 months
- **18 weeks**

37) The holophrastic stage is:

- before birth stage
- between birth and 12 months
- **between 12 and 24 months**

38) In average, the child acquires from ... to ... new words in per-school years.

- 2-4
- **4-8**
- 8-12
- 12-20

39) Infant start to babble after :

- 6 weeks
- **6 months**
- 6 years

40) People start to develop discourse ability in late childhood, this includes:

- **Talking turns in conversation.**
- crying to express feeling.
- Laughing to express joy.

41) There are between first and second language acquisition.

- Deffernt
- **similarity**

42) Bilingual speakers are

- Able to speak one language only.
- **Able to speak two languages.**

43) (switching between two languages in one conversation)

- Key-switching
- Card-switching
- **Code-switching**
- clear-switching

44) Speech production has two main stages:

- Speed and accuracy
- Happiness and anger
- **Planning and actual production**
- Conscious and Subconscious

45) lexical retrieval is :

- A stage in language perception.
- **A stage in language production.**

46) How is the "top-down information" work?

- **Using contextual information to understand speech.**
- Asking the speaker what he meant.
- using the acoustic signal to understand speech.

47) How is the "bottom-up information" work?

- Asking the speaker what he meant.
- Using contextual information to understand speech.
- **using the acoustic signal to understand speech.**

48) Orthography is

- The voicing system of language.
- **The writing system of language.**
- The comparing system of language.

49) Knowledge of the phonemic inventory of language is:

- Not necessary for perception
- necessary for perception
- necessary for production.
- **Both B+C**

50) Possible non-words are :

- **Not found in the lexicon and not violating the phonotactics of the language.**
- Found in the lexicon and violating the phonotactics of the language.
- found in the lexicon and not violating the phonotactics of the language.
- Not found in the lexicon and violating the phonotactics of the language.

51) Impossible non-words are :

- Not found in the lexicon and not violating the phonotactics of the language.
- Found in the lexicon and violating the phonotactics of the language.
- found in the lexicon and not violating the phonotactics of the language.
- **Not found in the lexicon and violating the phonotactics of the language.**

52) What the cohort model of lexical access provide?

- **An explanation for the quick recognition of words during perception.**
- An excuses for the quick recognition of words during perception.
- An explanation for the slow recognition of words during perception.
- An excuses for the slow recognition of words during perception.

53) Before lexical retrieval, bound morphemes are:

- Kept
- **Removed**

- اللي يتعب في الاسئلة مو كتابتها , اللي يتعب إني أدور اجوبة غلط أضيعكم فيها :

54) Clause boundray :

- The location where a new clause stops.
- **The location where a new clause begins.**
- The location where a old clause stops.
- The location where a old clause begins.

55) Structural ambiguity :

- **One sentence with more than one meaning**
- One sentence with one meaning.
- One sentence with no meaning at all.

56) What is the Parsing?

- Mental process of bulding home around the wolrd.
- **Mental process of bulding syntactic structure out of the linear set of words during listening to text.**
- Mental process of bulding dreaming in the mind.

57) The prosody is:

- Real and fact of sentence.
- **Intonation and phrasing of sentence.**
- wide and different of sentence.

58) The term discourse means:

- sets of sentences that have no sort of connection to each other.
- **Sets of sentences that have some sort of connection to each other.**

59) Two types of memory:

- RAM and ROM.
- **Long-term memory and short term memory.**

60) A working memory is:

- RAM
- ROM
- Long-term memory
- **short term memory.**