

- 1. Language development is triggered by the environment**
The environment stimulates language acquisitions
- 2. The brain's control of the body is contra-lateral**
The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body, and vice-versa
- 3. There is evidence that human's sensitivity can start**
Before birth to 12 months: Before birth:
- 4. Language is species specific, this means:**
-Animals cannot talk and they cannot be taught a human communication system
- 5. How language is based in the biology of humans ?**
There is an age restriction for acquiring the first language
- 6. Most children start to discriminate many phonemic contrasts at this stage**
First year of life
- 7. The holophrastic stage is**
Also known as the one –word – stage of acquisitions
- 8. During pre-school years the child acquires an average of**
4-8 new words everyday
- 9. Code-switching is :**
Switching between two languages in one discussion
- 10.the first stage in planning speech ,after the idea is made is**
Accessing the lexicon
- 11.A word can be retrieved using**
Both meaning and sound
- 12.While perception , the parser**
It breaks down complex sentences to simpler sentences
- 13.Pronominal referents is ?**
Pronouns refer to noun phrases, the job of the parser is to locate which NPs these pronouns refer to
- 14.Lexical decision?**
Help us understand how lexical entries are linked together
Know how people access lexical entries stored in their mind
How quickly and accurately do people access their ...
- 15.In lexical decision experiment participants**
Decide whether a word is a real word or not
- 16.Response latency is :**
That is the time it takes for the a participant to respond
- 17.Response accuracy**

Whether or not the participant responded accurately

18.Frequency effect means:

Less common words : less frequently used words

19.Working memory :

Short-term memory

20.When stored in long-term memory

Information about the sentence structure are lost

Meaning of many sentence are combined

inferences are added to representations of meaning

21.Decoding the acoustic signal is known as

Bottom-up processing

22.Structural ambiguity is :

One sentence that has more than one meaning

23.Which of the following is ambiguity

I was a man with binoculars

24.Usually, an ambiguous sentence can be disambiguated

Put into context

25.Aphasia is

A language impairment following an brain injury

26.Broca's aphasia is also known as :

Non-fluent aphasia

27.Wernicke's aphasia is also known as :

fluent aphasia.

28.In.....,linguists observe the language document it

Descriptive grammars

29.Lexical entries are stored in the mind as

A list of vocabulary items organized differently.

30.neurolinguistics is the study of :

The representation of language in the brain

31.The orthography of language is its :

Writing system

32.Slips of the tongue involve

Exchanging morphemes within a sentence

33.Slips of a tongue happen when there is a/an :

Similarity between what someone has planned

34.Psycholinguists :

Learn from people's spoonerisms

35..... provides instruction on how a cretin language use by its native speakers

Descriptive grammar

36.Broca's area is located in the :

in the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere

37.Wernicke's area is located in the :

In the temporal lobe of the left hemisphere

38.The parser computer relationship between words:

rapidly and efficiently

39.The parse prefers :

Simple structures

40.In Psycholinguists, fillers are

The space left after the constituents

Constituents of a sentence which were moved

41.The tip of the tongue phenomenon tells us about:

How lexical entries are organized in the mind

How the minds recognizes lexical entries.

42.Psycholinguists is an interdisciplinary field, that means ?

an established discipline in linguistic

43.Which of the following is not studied in Psycholinguists?

44.A word's neighborhood consists of

All the lexical items that, are phonologically similar.

45.Morpheme stripping

None of the above

46.The tip of the tongue phenomenon means :

Remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself

47.Lexical entries are organizedin the brain

Alphabetically in our mind

48.Grammatical encoding is

The creation of sentence structure during planning

49.Contextual information help us perceive information in what:

Top-down information

50.The direct input to the parser is

a set of words ordered linearly

51.Which of the following is an impossible non-English words

trumpet

52.Which of the following is a possible non-English words