

- (a) a decrease in linguistic abilities due to getting older
- (b) an age restriction for acquiring the first language
- (c) a period in adolescence in which people start to think critically
- (d) none of the above

(3) Language development is triggered by the environment, this means:

- (a) people born in the summer acquire their first language quickly
- (b) people born in the winter acquire their first language quicker
- (c) the environment does not have an effect on language acquisition
- (d) the environment stimulates language acquisition

(4) The brain's control of the body is contra-lateral, this means:

- (a) The right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side
- (b) The left hemisphere of the brain controls the left side
- (c) The right hemisphere of the brain controls the right side
- (d) All of the above

(5) Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is:

- (a) A computer software which helps people acquire a second language
- (b) A computer software which helps people acquire a first language
- (c) A computer software which helps people with language impairment
- (d) None of the above

(6) There is evidence that human's sensitivity to language can start

- (a) at the age of 12 months
- (b) at the age of 8 months
- (c) at the age of 6 months
- (d) even before birth

(7) Language is species specific, this means:

- (a) Animals cannot use language to communicate with humans
- (b) Humans can use language to communicate with humans
- (c) Animals can use language to communicate with humans
- (d) Humans can use language to communicate with humans

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(8) Most children start to discriminate many phon

- (a) First year of life
- (b) Second year of life
- (c) Third year of life
- (d) Fourth year of life

(9) The holophrastic stage is

- (a) a stage of early acquisition in
- (b) a stage in which the child pr

- (a) First year of life
 - (b) Second year of life
 - (c) Third year of life
 - (d) Fourth year of life
- (9) The holophrastic stage is
- (a) a stage of early acquisition in which the child produces
 - (b) a stage in which the child produces two consecutive
 - (c) also known as the one-word-stage of acquisition
 - (d) none of the above
- (10) During pre-school years, the child acquires an average of
- (a) 4 to 8 new words everyday
 - (b) 1 to 2 new words everyday
 - (c) 1 to 4 new words everyday
 - (d) 8 to 12 new words everyday
- (11) Code-switching is
- (a) The speaker's switching between two languages in
 - (b) The child's ability to acquire more than one language
 - (c) The child's transition between language acquisition
 - (d) The ability of bilingual speakers to speak more than
- (12) The first stage in planning speech, after the idea is made, is
- (a) Building simple sentence structure
 - (b) Building complex structure
 - (c) Creating agreement relations
 - (d) Accessing the lexicon
- (13) A word can be retrieved using:
- (a) Meaning
 - (b) Sound
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (14) While perception, the parser:
- (a) breaks down complex sentences to s
 - (b) plans the for the next turn in a conv
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b)

(35) In , linguists observe the language c document it.

- (a) descriptive grammars
- (b) prescriptive grammars
- (c) linguistic competence
- (d) linguistic performance

(36) Lexical entries are stored in the mind as

- (a) independent words
- (b) a complex network of lexemes
- (c) a list of vocabulary items organised alp
- (d) None of the previous

(37) Neurolinguistics is the study of:

- (a) the representation of language in the br
- (b) the study of human sound-waves
- (c) the study of language acquisition devel
- (d) None of the above

(38) The orthography of a language is its

- (a) text direction
- (b) phonetic system
- (c) grammatical system
- (d) writing system

tongue phenomenon tells us about:
are organised in the
entri

- (48) Broca's area is located in the
- (a) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (b) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (c) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - (d) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (49) Wernicke's area is located in the
- (a) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (b) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (c) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - (d) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (50) The parser computes relationships between words:
- (a) Rapidly
 - (b) Efficiently
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Not (a) nor (b)
- (51) The parser prefers:
- (a) Complex structures
 - (b) Simple structures
 - (c) Structures which have already been heard
 - (d) Newly heard structures
- (52) In psycholinguistics, fillers are:
- (a) The space left after the constituents have been moved
 - (b) Constituents of a sentence which were moved into a
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Not (a) nor (b)

- (22) *Pronominal referents are*
- (a) predicates in a discourse
 - (b) copular elements
 - (c) pronouns referring to noun phrases
 - (d) none of the above
- (23) *An anaphoric reference is someone or something that:*
- (a) is not important in discourse
 - (b) is extremely important in discourse
 - (c) that has never been mentioned earlier in a discourse
 - (d) has been mentioned earlier in a discourse
- (24) *Lexical decision experiments are used to*
- (a) help us understand how lexical entries are linked to each
 - (b) know how people access lexical entries stored in their br
 - (c) how quickly and accurately do people access their lexical
 - (d) all of the previous choices are correct
- (25) *In lexical decision experiments, participants:*
- (a) choose the best meaning for a given word
 - (b) decide whether a word is a real word or not
 - (c) decide on how a word can be put in context
 - (d) tell whether or not they have come across a given lex
- (26) *Response latency is:*
- (a) the time it takes the participant to complete the ex
 - (b) whether or not the participant has provided the r
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the previous
- (27) *Response accuracy is:*
- (a) the time it takes the participant to compl
 - (b) whether or not the participant has provi
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the previous
- (28) *Frequency effect means:*
- (a) less frequently used words are
 - (b) frequently used words are a
 - (c) frequently used words are

(d) Newly heard structures

In psycholinguistics, fillers are:

- (a) The space left after the constituents have been inserted
- (b) Constituents of a sentence which were moved into the space
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Not (a) nor (b)

Which of the following is an impossible non-English word?

- (a) Croy
- (b) Crifxer
- (c) Trumpet
- (d) Cray

Which of the following is a possible non-English word?

- (a) cat
- (b) yat
- (c) fat
- (d) hat

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- (68) A word's neighbourhood consists of:
- (a) all the lexical items that are next to each other
 - (b) all the lexical items that are phonologically similar
 - (c) all the lexical items learnt at early stages
 - (d) None of the above
- (69) Morpheme stripping is:
- (a) Adding morphemes to an adjective
 - (b) Adding morphemes to a noun
 - (c) Adding morphemes to a verb
 - (d) None of the above
- (70) The tip of the tongue phenomenon means:
- (a) being unable to remember words due to hearing
 - (b) being unable to produce words due to hearing
 - (c) remembering some details about a word, but not its meaning
 - (d) remembering the meaning of a word in spite of not remembering its form