

Please choose the best item:

(1) It is to apply Lenneberg's criteria on language as communication system.

- (a) Possible
- (b) Impossible
- (c) Impractical
- (d) Unfair

(2) Neurolinguistics is:

- (a) The study of language representation in the brain
- (b) The study of language representation in speech organs
- (c) The study of language representation in the pharynx
- (d) The study of language representation in the uvula

(3) Language impairment following an injury to the brain is referred to as:

- (a) phasia
- (b) aphasia
- (c) asia
- (d) nostalgia

(4) Broca's area is located in the:

- (a) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (b) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (c) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- (d) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain

(5) Wernicke's area is located in the:

- (a) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (b) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (c) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- (d) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain

(6) Language lateralisation refers to the fact that:

- (a) The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body
- (b) The left side of the brain controls the left side of the body
- (c) The right side of the brain controls the right side of the body
- (d) The left side of the brain controls the whole body

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- (7) Exchange of morphemes within a sentence is referred to as a:
- Slip of a tongue
 - Vocabulary syndrome
 - Wernicke's aphasia
 - parser
- (8) During sentence processing, morphemes function:
- Dependently to words
 - Independently from words
 - As meaningless units
 - As spoonerisms
- (9) Lexical items are organised in the brain according to:
- Their sound only
 - Their meaning only
 - Their alphabetical order
 - Their meaning and sound
- (10) Being able to remember some details about a certain word, but not the word, is referred to as:
- Spoonerism
 - A slip of the tongue
 - The tip of the tongue phenomenon
 - A vocabulary experiment
- (11) In lexical decision experiments, words are referred to as:
- Ant trees
 - In trees
 - Entries
 - Ontries
- 2) In lexical decision experiments, participants are asked to:
- Judge whether the word they see is a real word
 - Judge whether the word they hear is a real word
 - Provide a list of real words
 - Provide a list of unreal words

- (13) Language pairs: —
 (a) Signal and sign
 (b) Sound and signal
 (c) Signal and meaning
 (d) Signal and concept
- (14) Linguistic creativity refers to:
 (a) Children's ability to learn language
 (b) People's ability to learn a new language
 (c) The fact that languages have a limited number of words
 (d) Our ability to create an unlimited number of utterances out of a limited number of rules
- (15) Prescriptive grammars
 (a) provide instructions on how a certain language should be used.
 (b) provide information about how a certain language is actually used.
 (c) provide instructions for people with speech disorders.
 (d) provide instructions for people with aphasia.
- (16) Descriptive grammars
 (a) provide instructions on how a certain language should be used.
 (b) provide information about how a certain language is actually used.
 (c) provide instructions for people with speech disorders.
 (d) provide instructions for people with aphasia.
- (17) Language processing refers to:
 (a) Language production
 (b) Language perception
 (c) Language production and language perception
 (d) Lip movement

Language processing is:

- (a) Mind-internal
 (b) Mind-external
 (c) Mind-internal and mind-external
 (d) Mind-blowing

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- (19) Response latency is:
- (a) The time it takes for the participant in a lexical decision task to answer
 - (b) Whether the participant in a lexical decision experiment completed the task successfully
 - (c) Whether or not the participant decided to quit the task
 - (d) Whether the participant is late to their appointment
- (20) Response accuracy is:
- (a) The time it takes for the participant in a lexical decision task to answer
 - (b) Whether the participant in a lexical decision experiment completed the task successfully
 - (c) Whether or not the participant decided to quit the task
 - (d) Whether the participant is late to their appointment
- (21) The frequency effect refers to the fact that:
- (a) The words we know are faster to retrieve
 - (b) The words we do not know are faster to retrieve
 - (c) The words we know are slower to retrieve
 - (d) The words we do not know are retrieved at the same speed as the words we know
- (22) Priming is:
- (a) A lexical decision task
 - (b) A mind-external processing
 - (c) A common mistake made by native speakers
 - (d) A speech disorder
- (23) Communication systems need to be species specific, this means
- (a) They can be used by members of other species
 - (b) They are only used by the members of the species
 - (c) They are used by some members of the species
 - (d) They are triggered by the environment

Lenneberg's criteria help us determine whether a communication system is:

- (a) Based in the chemistry of species
- (b) Based in the biology of species
- (c) Based in the geology of species
- (d) Based in the philology of species

- meta-linguistic awareness
as: an object, in addition
- (b) Beta-linguistic awareness
 - (c) Communication skills
 - (d) Discourse ability

(27) Ultimate attainment is:

- (a) A limitation to first language acquisition
- (b) A limitation to second language acquisition
- (c) A limitation to people's mental capacities
- (d) A limitation to people's social behaviour

(28) The unilingual mode refers to:

- (a) Adults' failure to acquire a second language
- (b) A bilingual person using one of the two languages with in a conversation
- (c) A bilingual person using the two languages in a conversation
- (d) A monolingual person's inability to use a foreign language in conversations

(29) Code-switching is:

- (a) Adults' failure to acquire a second language
- (b) A bilingual person using one of the two languages with in a conversation
- (c) A bilingual person using the two languages in a conversation
- (d) A monolingual person's inability to use a foreign language in conversations

(30) The first stage in speech planning is:
(a) Grammatical encoding
(b) Actual production
(c) Creating agreement relation
(d) Accessing the lexicon

(31) Which of the following is not a speech organ:
(a) The tongue
(b) The vocal tract
(c) Lungs
(d) Ears

2) The perception system is constructive because:
(a) We use a limited number of rules to produce an unlimited number of utterances
(b) We only use the acoustic signal to understand speech
(c) We use information other than the signal to understand speech
(d) We do not use the acoustic signal to understand speech

Using contextual information to understand speech is referred to as:

- (a) Top-down processing
- (b) Bottom-up processing
- (c) Top-down production
- (d) Bottom-up production

Orthography is:

- (a) The phonemic system of a language
- (b) The phonetic system of a language
- (c) The writing system of a language
- (d) Another term for sign language

ible non-words

- (a) Can be found in a dictionary
- (b) Do not violate the phonotactics of a language
- (c) Violate the phonotactics of a language
- (d) Cannot be added to the lexicon

are easier to retrieve than possible non-words

a cohort consists of:

- (a) all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes
- (b) all the lexical items that share the last sequence of phonemes
- (c) all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of morphemes
- (d) all the lexical items that share the sequence of morphemes

boundary is

- (a) The location where a new clause begins
- (b) The location where a new phoneme begins
- (c) The location of a word in a sentence
- (d) The location of a word in a given discourse

atural ambiguity is:

- (a) Having more than one sentence to express the same meaning
- (b) Having one sentence which has multiple meanings
- (c) Having one sentence with one meaning only
- (d) Expressing the same meaning in more than one sentence

ement that has been moved during sentence processing is called a

- (a) Gap
- (b) Filler
- (c) Pronominal referent
- (d) Parser

ect input to the parser is a set of words ordered

- (a) According to their sound
- (b) According to their meaning
- (c) Hierarchically
- (d) Linearly

- (44) Working memory can also be referred to as:
- (a) Long-term memory
 - (b) Short-term memory
 - (c) Communication skills in the workplace
 - (d) The ability to remember events related to someone
- (45) The child's tendency for acquiring language is referred to as:
- (a) Language Creativity Device
 - (b) Language Ability Device
 - (c) Language Assistance Device
 - (d) Language Acquisition Device
- (46) Hearing starts to develop at around:
- (a) Week 5 of pregnancy
 - (b) Week 8 of pregnancy
 - (c) Week 18 of pregnancy
 - (d) Week 28 of pregnancy
- (47) Humans have access to the general prosody of language:
- (a) Before birth
 - (b) In their first 6 months
 - (c) Between 6 months and 12 months
 - (d) Between 12 months and 18 months

Babbling is:

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- (a) Producing vowels
- (b) Producing consonants
- (c) Producing consonant-vowel strings
- (d) Producing meaningful words

علم اللغة النفسي

The holophrastic stage is a phase in first language acquisition in which the child:

- (a) Starts to produce consonant-vowel strings
- (b) Produces one word to express their needs
- (c) Produces grammatically correct sentences
- (d) Produces grammatically incorrect sentences

In average, children acquire every day in their pre-school years.

- (a) One word
- (b) Two to three words
- (c) Four to eight words
- (d) Eight to twelve words