

Please choose the best item:

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

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

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