

1- document how a language is actually used by its native speakers.

- (a) Prescriptive grammars
- (b) Descriptive grammars
- (c) Psycholinguistics
- (d) Neurolinguistics

2- is the actual use of linguistic knowledge

- (a) Linguistic competence
- (b) Linguistic performance
- (c) Language creativity
- (d) None of the previous items is right

3- Language processing is subconscious, this means:

- (a) It happens without the mental capacities being fully active
- (b) The mental capacities have to fully active during language processing
- (c) Language processing is not necessary when speaking
- (d) None of the previous items is correct

4- Lexical entries are organised in the brain

- (a) according to their meaning and sound
- (b) alphabetically
- (c) according to length of the word
- (d) chronologically

5- The tip of the tongue phenomenon means:

- (a) being unable to remember words due to head injury
- (b) being unable to produce words due to head injury
- (c) remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself
- (d) remembering the meaning of a word in short-term memory

- 6- In the mind, lexical entries are organised according to:
- (a) Their meaning
 - (b) Their sound
 - (c) Their meaning and sound
 - (d) Alphabetically
- 7- The tip of the tongue phenomenon is:
- (a) Remembering words
 - (b) Organising words
 - (c) Remembering some details about a word but forgetting the word
 - (d) None of the previous
- 8- Lexical decision and priming experiments are conducted to:
- (a) Check peoples' fluency
 - (b) Check peoples' response to potential threats
 - (c) Check peoples' communication skills
 - (d) Check peoples' access to lexical entries
- 9- Which of the following is not an indication that a communication system is based in the biology of its users:
- (a) Being species specific
 - (b) Being universal to members of the species
 - (c) Being made of sounds and symbols
 - (d) Being affected by the environment
- 10- Aphasia is:
- (a) A language impairment following an injury to the brain
 - (b) Language fluency
 - (c) Language accuracy
 - (d) None of the previous
- 11- Which of the following is not one of the stages of speech production:
- (a) Lexical retrieval
 - (b) Slip of the tongue
 - (c) Building simple sentence structure
 - (d) Creating agreement relations

12- Bottom-up processing is:

- (a) Using the acoustic signal to produce speech
- (b) Using the acoustic signal to understand speech
- (c) Using the acoustic signal to create sign language
- (d) None of the above

13- Top-down processing is:

- (a) Using contextual information to produce speech
- (b) Using the acoustic signal to understand speech
- (c) Using contextual information to understand speech
- (d) Using acoustic signal to understand speech

14- Possible non-words are:

- (a) Words which exist in the language but are not found in the dictionary
- (b) Words which do not exist in the language but are found in the dictionary
- (c) Words which can be added to a language because they do not violate its phonotactic rules
- (d) Words which cannot be added to a language because they violate its phonotactic rules

15- Impossible non-words

- (a) Words which exist in the language but are not found in the dictionary
- (b) Words which do not exist in the language but are found in the dictionary
- (c) Words which can be added to a language because they do not violate its phonotactic rules
- (d) Words which cannot be added to a language because they violate its phonotactic rules

16- Clause boundary is:

- (a) The location where a new clause begins
- (b) The location where the speaker pauses
- (c) The location where the hearer loses perception
- (d) None of the above is true

17- An ambiguous sentence is a sentence which:

- (a) has one meaning
- (b) has more than one meaning
- (c) does not have any meaning
- (d) none of the above is true

18- There are information which the parser uses to build structure, these information are:

- (a) Lexical information
- (b) Prosodic information
- (c) Non-linguistic information
- (d) All of the above

19- 19-Discourse is:

- (a) Sets of sentences which are not connected to each other
- (b) Sets of sentences which are connected to each other
- (c) A long sentence
- (d) None of the above is true

20- When stored in long-term memory:

- (a) Information about the sentence structure are lost
- (b) Meanings of many sentences are combined
- (c) Inferences are added to representations of meaning
- (d) All of previous