

- 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 filed, that means ?**

an established discipline in linguistic

**43.Which of the follwing 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 organized .....in 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 in to the parser is**

a set of words ordered linearly

**51.whcih of the follwing is an impossible non-English workds**

Crlfxer

52. which of the following is a possible non-English word  
trumpet