

نموذج C

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- (43) Lexical items can be retrieved from the brain using:
- (a) Meaning only
 - (b) Sound only
 - (c) Both meaning and sound
 - (d) None of the above is true
- (44) The perception system is constructive because:
- (a) It does not use additional information to the signal
 - (b) It uses additional information to the signal
 - (c) It uses the signal only
 - (d) None of the above is true
- (45) Using the acoustic signal to understand speech is referred to as:
- (a) Bottom-up processing
 - (b) Top-down processing
 - (c) Lexical decision
 - (d) Lexical retrieval
- (46) Contextual information help us understand speech, this is referred
- (a) Lexical decision
 - (b) Lexical retrieval
 - (c) Bottom-up processing
 - (d) Top-down processing
- (47) The meaning of the term *orthography* is:
- (a) The phonetic system of a language
 - (b) The grammatical system of a language
 - (c) The direction of texts in a language
 - (d) The writing system of the language
- (48) Before lexical retrieval, bound morphemes are
- (a) Kept
 - (b) Removed from the word they are bound to
 - (c) Only kept if they are derivational morpheme
 - (d) Only kept if they are inflectional morpheme

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- (13) The meaning of the "tip of the tongue" phenomenon is:
- ➔ (a) remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself
 - (b) remembering the meaning of a word in short-term memory
 - (c) being unable to remember words due to head injury
 - (d) being unable to produce words due to head injury
- (14) The mind organises lexical entries as
- (a) independent words
 - (b) a list of vocabulary items organised alphabetically
 - ➔ (c) a complex network of lexemes
 - (d) None of the previous
- (15) Lexical decision and priming experiments are used to
- ➔ (a) help us understand how lexical entries are linked together
 - (b) help us analyse how fast are computer processors
 - (c) help us analyse how accurate are screens
 - (d) None of the above is correct
- (16) In lexical decision experiments, native speakers are asked to judge whether:
- (a) The words they see on the screen have prefixes
 - (b) The words they see on the screen have suffixes
 - (c) The words they see on the screen do not have suffixes or prefixes
 - ➔ (d) The words they see on the screen are real or not
- (17) In lexical decision experiments, response latency is:
- (a) whether or not the participant has provided a precise answer
 - ➔ (b) the time it takes for the participant to decide on a word
 - (c) whether or not the participant has completed the experiment
 - (d) the time it takes for the participant to provide a wrong answer
- (18) In lexical decision experiments, response accuracy is:
- ➔ (a) whether or not the participant has provided a precise answer
 - (b) the time it takes for the participant to decide on a word
 - (c) whether or not the participant has completed the experiment
 - (d) the time it takes for the participant to provide a wrong answer

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- (37) Language Acquisition Device (LAD) can be defined as:
(a) A gadget used to enhance hearing
(b) A gadget used to enhance vocabulary acquisition
(c) A property of the child's brain that gives it an ability to acquire language
(d) A property of the child's tongue that gives it an ability to acquire language
- (38) Hearing starts to develop in infants at around
(a) Week 8 of pregnancy
(b) Week 18 of pregnancy
(c) The time of birth
(d) Week 18 after birth
- (39) People master communication skills at
(a) the age of two years
(b) the age of three years
(c) the age of four years
(d) none of the above
- (40) Meta-linguistic awareness is
(a) being aware that language is not just a means of communication
(b) being aware that language is just a means of communication
(c) being aware that language is not an object
(d) being aware that language is processed in the brain
- (41) Unilingual mode is
(a) Consulting only one grammar
(b) Consulting two grammars
(c) Being able to speak one language only
(d) Being able to speak two languages
- (42) Bilingual mode involves
(a) Using more than one language in the same conversation
(b) Using one language only in the same conversation
(c) Being able to speak one language only
(d) None of the above

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علم اللغة النفسي

Please choose the best item:

(1) A word's cohort consists of all the lexical items that...

- (a) share an initial sequence of morphemes
- (b) share an initial sequence of allomorphs
- (c) share an initial sequence of letters
- (d) share an initial sequence of phonemes

(2) A clause boundary is:

- (a) The location where a new word begins
- (b) The location where a new paragraph begins
- (c) The location where a new phoneme begins
- (d) The location where a new clause begins

(3) The term "structural ambiguity" means:

- (a) One sentence with more than one meaning
- (b) Two sentences with one meaning only
- (c) Two words which have the same pronunciation
- (d) None of the above

(4) The parser:

- (a) Computes relations between words
- (b) Prefers simple structures
- (c) Responds to morpho-syntactic violations differently
- (d) All of the previous items are correct

(5) Some information help the parser form a mind-internal structure of the signal, which of these is not part of this information?

- (a) Lexical information
- (b) Prosodic information
- (c) Non-linguistic information
- (d) Bibliographic information

(6) The direct input to the parser is a set of words ordered linearly, the parser then:

- (a) Finds homophones for the first word
- (b) Finds heteronyms for the last word
- (c) Figures out how the input is organised hierarchically
- (d) None of the above

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(7) Prosody is:

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- a) The intonation and phrasing of a sentence.
- b) The intention of the speaker.
- c) The intended meaning of the sentence
- d) None of the above

(8) Successful engagement in a discourse requires a knowledge of

- a) The topic
- b) The participants
- c) The context
- d) All of the above

(9) Working memory is:

- a) Short-term memory
- b) Long-term memory
- c) Short-term and long-term memory
- d) None of the previous is correct

(10) Which of the following happens to sentences when stored in long-term memory?

- a) Phonemic transcription
- b) Phonetic transcription
- c) Meanings of many sentences are combined
- d) Information about the structure of the sentence are kept

(11) Slips of the tongue suggest that morphemes function during sentence planning

- a) independently
- b) frequently
- c) dependently
- d) frantically

(12) In the brain, lexical items are organised

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

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- (25) Language processing is
- ➔ (a) Subconscious
 - (b) Conscious
 - (c) Time-consuming
 - (d) None of the above
- (26) Language processing is...
- ➔ (a) mind-internal
 - (b) mind-external
 - (c) not mind-internal nor external
 - (d) operated by the vocal tract
- (27) Psycholinguists observe linguistic behaviour by analysing:
- (a) the size of someone's skull
 - (b) someone's personal traits
 - (c) the physical fitness of speakers
 - ➔ (d) slips of the tongue
- (28) Slips of the tongue and spoonerisms:
- (a) are random, useless mistakes
 - (b) are mistakes resulting from lack of linguistic competence
 - (c) are mistakes done intentionally
 - ➔ (d) tell us about how language is processed in the brain
- (29) Slips of a tongue involve:
- ➔ (a) Exchanging morphemes within a sentence
 - (b) Exchanging graphemes within a sentence
 - (c) Exchanging ambiguous utterances
 - (d) None of the above
- (30) Which of the following is not in the list of Lenneberg criteria for determining whether a communication system is species specific or not:
- (a) The communication system has to be species specific
 - (b) The communication system has to be universal to all members
 - ➔ (c) The communication system has to have words
 - (d) The communication system has to emerge during infancy

(31) Infants are genetically to acquire language:
 (a) prepared
 (b) unprepared
 (c) unstable
 (d) None of the above

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

(33) Neurolinguistics studies:
 (a) the representation of language in the society
 (b) the representation of language in libraries
 (c) the representation of language in the brain
 (d) the representation of language in the pharynx

(34) Broca's and Wernicke's aphasias are
 (a) Language impairments following an injury to the left side of the brain
 (b) Language impairments following an injury to the right side of the brain
 (c) Language improvement following an injury to the left side of the brain
 (d) Language improvement following an injury to the right side of the brain

(35) 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

(36) 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

- (19) People can retrieve known and frequently used words:
→ (a) Quicker than unknown or less frequently used words
(b) The same as unknown or less frequently used words
(c) Slower than unknown or less frequently used words
(d) But cannot retrieve less frequently used words
- (20) Speech is:
(a) Synonymous to the term *language*
→ (b) a homophone for the term *language*
→ (c) a form of language
(d) a form of sign language
- (21) Language is:
(a) the only form of communication
→ (b) a rarely used form of communication
→ (c) the primary communication system
(d) not a form of communication
- (22) Language pairs and meaning.
(a) images
(b) semantics
(c) morphemes
→ (d) signal
- (23) Prescriptive grammar provides instructions on how a certain language
(a) is actually used by its native speakers
→ (b) should be used
(c) has evolved
(d) none of the above
- (24) In descriptive grammars, linguists describe how a certain language
→ (a) is actually used by its native speakers
(b) should be used
(c) has evolved
(d) none of the above

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