

علم اللغة النفسي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٦ هـ

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 the representation of language in the brain
- B. the study of the representation of language in speech organs
- C. the study of the representation of language in the pharynx
- D. the study of the representation of language 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 left 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 left hemisphere of the brain

6- language lateralization 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

7- Exchanging 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 organized 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

12- 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- Language 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 grammar :

- A. provides instructions on how a certain language should be used
- B. provides information about how a certain language is actually used
- C. provides instructions for people with speech disorders
- D. provides instructions on for people with aphasia

16- Descriptive grammar :

- A. provides instructions on how a certain language should be used
- B. provides information about how a certain language is actually used
- C. provides instructions for people with speech disorders

D. provides instructions on for people with aphasia

17- Language processing refers to :

- A. language production
- B. language perception
- C. language production and language perception
- D. lip movement

18- Language processing is :

- A. mind-internal
- B. mind-external
- C. mind-internal and mind-external
- D. mind-blowing

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- 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 retrieve 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 system need to be species specific, this means :

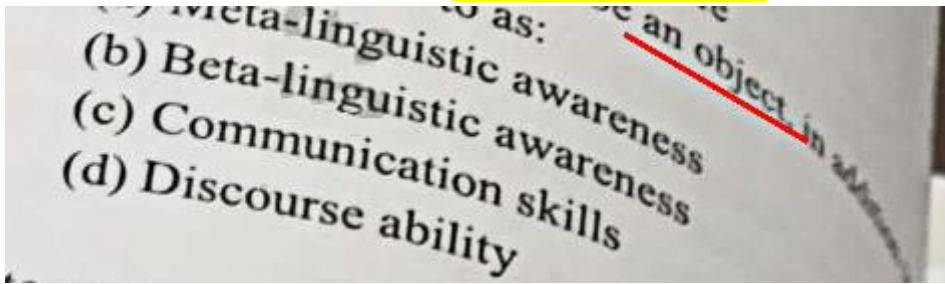
- A. They can be used by members of other species
- B. They are only used by members of other species
- C. They are used by some members of other species
- D. They are triggered by the environment

24- Lenneberg's criteria help us determining whether a communication system is :

- A. based in the chemistry of a species
- B. based in the biology of a species
- C. based in the geology of a species
- D. based in the philology of a species

25- **Not clear**

26- Lecture 8 Slide 5 - The Answer is (**Meta-linguistic awareness**)



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 behavior

28- **The unilingual mode refers to :**

- A. Adults' failure to acquire a second language
- B. A bilingual person using one of the two languages ... (not clear) with in a conversation**
- C. A bilingual person using the two languages ... (not clear) a conversation
- D. A monolingual person's inability to use ... (not clear) conversation

29- **Code-switching is :**

- A. Adults' failure to acquire a second language
- B. A bilingual person using one of the two languages ... (not clear) with in a conversation
- C. A bilingual person using the two languages ... (not clear) a conversation**
- D. A monolingual person's inability to use ... (not clear) conversation

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**

32- **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

33- 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

34- 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

35- Impossible 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

احتمال آخر للسؤال لأنه غير واضح

35- possible 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

36- Not clear

37- A word's 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

38- Clause 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 sentence
- D. the location of a word in a given discourse

39- Structural 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

40- An element that has been moved during sentence processing is called a :

- A. Gap
- B. Filler
- C. Pronominal referent
- D. Parser

41- The direct input to the parser is a set of words ordered :

- A. According to their sound
- B. According to their meaning

- C. Hierarchically
- D. Linearly

42- **Not clear**

43- **Not clear**

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

48- **Babbling is :**

- A. produce vowels
- B. produce consonants
- C. produce consonant-vowel strings
- D. produce meaningful words

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

- A. Start to produce consonant-vowel strings
- B. Produce one word to express their need
- C. Produce grammatically correct sentences
- D. Produce grammatically incorrect sentences

50- **In average, children acquires everyday in their pre-school years.**

- A. One word
- B. Two to three words
- C. Four to eight words
- D. Eight to twelve words

(توزيع الاسئلة حسب المحاضرات)

Lecture 1	13 - 14 - 15 - 16
Lecture 2	7 - 8 - 17 - 18
Lecture 3	9 - 10 - 11
Lecture 4	12 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22
Lecture 5	1 - 23 - 24
Lecture 6	2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Lecture 7	45 - 46 - 47 - 48 - 49 - 50
Lecture 8	26 - 27
Lecture 9	28 - 29 - 30 - 31
Lecture 10	32 - 33 - 34
Lecture 11	35 - 37
Lecture 12	38 - 39 - 40
Lecture 13	41
Lecture 14	44