

1) semantic priming is type of :

- **priming**
- form priming
- motivation

2) semantic priming is when there is a meaning relationship between the prime (the first word) and the target word .

- **true**
- false

3) form priming is : the prime and the target are not related semantically (in meaning) but are related in their phonological form .

- **true**
- false

4) is an example of semantic priming :

- cake - lacke
- gap - map
- **student - teacher**

5) is an example of form priming :

- cake - lake
- gap - map
- bell - sell
- **all above**

6) masked priming method is :

- semantic priming is when there is a meaning relationship between the prime (the first word) and the target word .
- **the prime word may be presented so briefly that is not consciously processed ,but will still result in the priming effect**

7) will non-words give a priming effect

- **yes**

- no

8) Age , personality , motivation , cognition , native language is

- **what makes some people better language learners**

- what makes some people bad language learners

9) Extroverted learners are more successful in language acquisition

- **true**

- false

10) cognition student with good cognitive abilities outperform (do better than) those with less cognitive abilities .

- **true**

- false

11) Transfer is

- **applying knowledge (grammar , vocabulary , phonology , etc) of one language in another language .**

- generally speaking if the first and second language are similar , language acquisition is facilitated .

12) native language is

- **generally speaking if the first and second language are similar , language acquisition is facilitated .**

- applying knowledge (grammar , vocabulary , phonology , etc) of one language in another language .

13) positive transfer and negative transfer, is two types of

- **transfer**

- gammer

- all the above

14) knowledge types

- **Declarative knowledge , procedural knowledge**

- positive transfer and negative transfer

- semantics

15) Alexia :

- **loss or impairment of the ability to comprehend language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction**

- generally speaking if the first and second language are similar , language acquisition is facilitated .

16) loss or impairment of the ability to express language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction is :

- Alxia
- **Agraphia**
- pragmatics

17) voice:

- **abnormal spoken language production , characterized , by unusual pitch , loudness or quality of sounds**
- loss or impairment of the ability to express language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction is :
- generally speaking if the first and second language are similar , language acquisition is facilitated .

18) Aphasia language impairment that is linked to brain lesion , and it a caused by :

- injury
- stroke
- **all above**

19) Transient aphasia

- **Epilepsy**
- aphasia
- stroke

20) Dysarthria is

- **speech production deficit that result from impairment of the neuromuscular and /or motor control system .**
- fluent aphasia
- Broca's aphasia