

1) is the primary communication system for human beings, but it is not the only way to communicate

- Prescriptive grammar
- Linguistic Creativity
- Descriptive grammar
- **Language**

2) Unlimited number of linguistic utterances

- **Linguistic Creativity**
- Prescriptive grammar
- Descriptive grammar
- Language

3) how language should be used

- Linguistic Creativity
- Language
- **Prescriptive grammar**
- Descriptive grammar

4) how a certain language is actually used by its native speakers

- **Descriptive grammar**
- Linguistic Creativity
- Language
- Prescriptive grammar

5) is the linguistic knowledge that provides a system for pairing sound and meaning

- **Linguistic competence**
- Linguistic Performance

6) is the use of such knowledge in the actual processing of sentences

- Linguistic competence
- **Linguistic Performance**

7) exchanging morphemes within a sentence

- Tip of the tongue
- **Slips of the tongue**

8) Remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself

- **Tip of the tongue**
- Slips of the tongue

9) is the time it takes for the a participant to respond “yes or no”

- Response accuracy
- **Response latency**
- Priming

10) is whether or not the participant responded accurately

- **Response accuracy**
- Priming
- Response latency

11) an extension of lexical decision task

- **Priming**
- Response latency
- Response accuracy

12) is the study of the representation of language in the brain

- Wernicke's aphasia (fluent aphasia)
- **Neurolinguistics**
- Broca's aphasia (non-fluent aphasia)
- Aphasia

13) language impairment caused by brain injury

- Wernicke's aphasia (fluent aphasia)
- Broca's aphasia (non-fluent aphasia)
- Neurolinguistics
- **Aphasia**

14) Is characterized by halting, effortful speech; it is associated with damage involving Broca’s area in the frontal 'front' lobe of the left hemisphere

- Neurolinguistics
- Wernicke's aphasia (fluent aphasia)

- **Broca's aphasia (non-fluent aphasia)**

- Aphasia

15) Is characterized by fluent meaningless strings; it is caused by damage involving Wernicke's area in the temporal 'back' lobe of the left hemisphere

- Neurolinguistics

- Broca's aphasia (non-fluent aphasia)

- **Wernicke's aphasia (fluent aphasia)**

- Aphasia

16) The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body, and vice-versa

- Wernicke's aphasia (fluent aphasia)

- **Contra-lateral control**

- Neurolinguistics

- Broca's aphasia (non-fluent aphasia)

17) a property of the child's brain that gives it a tendency for acquiring language

- Babbling

- **Language Acquisition Device (LAD)**

18) produce consonant-vowel strings

- Language Acquisition Device (LAD)

- **Babbling**

19) consulting only one of the grammars leads to production in one of the two languages

- Grammatical encoding

- **Unilingual mode**

- Code-switching

- Bilingual mode

20) When the bilingual's two languages are being used in the same conversation, the speaker has access to both grammars and lexical items from both languages

- **Bilingual mode**

- Unilingual mode

- Code-switching

- Grammatical encoding

21) switching between two languages in one conversation

- Unilingual mode
- **Code-switching**
- Grammatical encoding
- Bilingual mode

## 22) Building a linguistic structure for the intended meaning

- **Grammatical encoding**
- Unilingual mode
- Code-switching
- Bilingual mode

## 23) Using the acoustic signal to understand speech

- **Bottom-up processing**
- Top-down information
- Orthography

## 24) Using contextual information to understand speech

- **Top-down information**
- Bottom-up processing
- Orthography

## 25) is the writing system of a language

- Bottom-up processing
- Top-down information
- **Orthography**

## 26) consists of all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes

- **Word's cohort**
- Clause boundary
- Structural ambiguity
- Filler

## 27) the location where a new clause begins

- **Clause boundary**
- Structural ambiguity
- Word's cohort
- Filler

28) one sentence with more than one meaning

- Clause boundary
- **Structural ambiguity**
- Word's cohort
- Filler

29) An element that has been moved, and it has left a gap at its original position

- Clause boundary
- Word's cohort
- Structural ambiguity
- **Filler**

30) is the intonation and phrasing of a sentence

- Anaphor
- **Prosody**

31) is a linguistic device that refers to someone or something that has been mentioned in the previous context

- **Anaphor**
- Prosody