

أسئلة اختبار علم اللغة النفسي الفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٧/١٤٣٨

للدكتور : عبدالعزيز التركي

تجميع : جنات @Jannat_KFU

كتابة وتصحيح : الخزامى @al_khozammaa

1-Universal Grammar and acquisition strategies are components of :

- a- Psycholinguistics
- b- Chomsky
- c- Language acquisition device
- d- Grammar and lexicon

2-when is the incorrect input the child receives, Choose the right option.

- a- Negative evidence
- b- Universal grammar
- c- Positive evidence
- d- Positive output

3-A possible provider of positive evidence for children is:

- a- The mother
- b- High school teacher
- c- The brain
- d- The heart

4-choose the correct statement from the following:

- a- Children's caregivers must change the way they speak to children
- b- Children's caregivers should reward children for imitation
- c- Children's caregivers should interact with the child using language
- d- Children's caregivers should correct the children's mistakes

5-Which of the following utterances (words) is a possible example of babbling?

- a- Ministry
- b- Street
- c- /b b b /
- d- / ba ba/

6-children's start 6-12 months after birth. Choose the correct option:

- a- Cooing
- b- Babbling
- c- Simple syntactic structures
- d- Complex syntactic structures

7-The utterance (word) /ma ma/ is a possible example of:

- a- Babbling
- b- Mental lexicon
- c- Cooing
- d- Crying

8-Which of the following stages is called a holophrastic period:

- a- Cooing
- b- The one word stage
- c- Preschool years
- d- Phonological

9-A baby knows the word " flower " in connection with roses , but when we ask the child to name " tulips" or any other types of flowers he says he doesn't know. This is an example of:

- a- Over learning
- b- Over generalisation
- c- Over extension
- d- Under extension

10-What happens when the child's vocabulary reaches 50 words?

a- He starts learning vocabulary items very quickly
(vocabulary spurt)

b- He stop leaning more vocabulary items for a while

c- He starts producing his first word

d- He doesn't know their meaning

11-we useto measure the length of learner's utterances

a- Language

b- Mean length of utterance (MLU)

c- Verbs

d- Nouns

12-Which of the following is a possible sentence produced by a 23 months old child :

a- I am planning to pursue a PhD

b- Mommy talk phone

c- /ba da/

d- My mother is talking on the phone

13-In which task do we show participants a prime , a mask,
And a target word:

a- Dichotic listening tasks

b- Masked priming tasks

c- McGurk effect

d- Phoneme restoration

14-Which of the following factors effect language acquisition:

a- Hair colour

b- The number of languages learned by brothers

c- The location of the school

d- Personality

15-In speech production, the idea in a person 's mind that he wants to communicate is called:

- a- Preverbal communication
- b- Preverbal message**
- c- Syntactic representation
- d- Phonological representation

16-In speech production, the phonological representation stage follows (comes after) :

- a- Semantic representation
- b- Phonological representation
- c- The syntactic representation stage**
- d- Lexical access

17-When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a bilingual mode:

- a- Access to both grammars and lexicons must be possible**
- b- Access to one grammar is possible
- c- Access to neither grammars is possible
- d- Access to the lexicon only is possible

18-Knowledge of two languages has two consequences for Language education. One of them is :

- a- Intentional switching from a language to another**
- b- Speaking one language only
- c- Unintentional use of grammar active in the conversation
- d- Unintentional use of phonology

19-Lexical access (lexical retrieval) , we use two kinds of Information are they?

- a- Phonological and allomorphs
- b- Lexical decision tasks
- c- Allophones
- d- Meaning and sound**

20- one wants to say " ... to break up monotony" but says " to break up the mahogany " instead. That lexical items are organized by either:

- a- Sounds
- b- Meaning
- c- Syllables
- d- Morphemes

21- one wants to say " paddle tennis " but says " talddle tennish " that is a

- a- Error at the lexical access stage
- b- Error at the syntactic representation stage
- c- Error at the phonological representation stage
- d- Error at the morphological stage

22- What kind of phonological error is the following " saying I can't cook " instead of " I can't cook worth a damn"

- a- Exchange error
- b- Perseveration error
- c- Anticipation error
- d- Exchange error

23- IN speech perception (hearing) , the syntactic representation stage comes after:

- a- Lexical access
- b- Syntactic representation
- c- Phonological representation
- d- Morphological representation

24- Choose the correct statement:

(Second language acquisition representation stage becomes Easier if) :

- a- The two languages are similar
- b- The first language is English
- c- The two languages are different
- d- The two languages come from different roots

25-If someone watches a video of a person mouthing (ga ga) With the audio track of a person saying (ba ba) , he will perceive it as (da).

This is called:

- a- Dichotic listening
- b- Lexical decision
- c- McGurk effect
- d- Semantic ambiguity

26-Choose the right sentence. In top-down information processing:

- a- We use context to help us get the meaning
- b- We don't use context
- c- We don't use context
- d- There's no information processing

27-IN bottom-up information processing.....

(Choose the right option)

- a- We don't use the acoustic signal to get the meaning
- b- We use the acoustic signal (speech) to get the meaning
- c- No information processing
- d- We use top-down information processing

28- We use lexical decision tasks to

(Choose the right option)

- a- Examine dichotic listening tasks
- b- Examine listening
- c- Examine lexical access in perception

d- Language production tasks

29- Which of the following is a possible cause of aphasia:

- a- A stroke in the brain
- b- Speaking two languages
- c- Speaking one language only
- d- Cold and flue



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