

1. **Language is a system that allows people immense**
 - A. communication
 - B. **creativity**
 - C. consecutive
 - D. speech
2. **The form of language that people who study language interested in and system that underlies ordinary use :**
 - A. Prescriptive lexicon
 - B. Prescriptive
 - C. prescriptive grammar
 - D. **descriptive grammar**
3. **The type of language knowledge in the actual processing of sentences, by which we mean their production and comprehension. it is called**
 - A. linguistic variation
 - B. **linguistic performance**
 - C. linguistic mapping
 - D. linguistic competence
4. **Language is species specific .That means :**
 - A. **language is likely to be part of the genetic make up of members of the species**
 - B. language not part of the genetic make up of members of the species
 - C. language is not specific
 - D. language is universal
5. **Human language communication system has a unique species? choose the correct sentence**
 - A. **yes it has**
 - B. not all has
 - C. sometimes it has
 - D. no, it doesn't have
6. **Language is universal in humans. That means :**
 - A. All humans are does not have universal properties
 - B. All humans are born not knowing language
 - C. **All human languages have universal properties**
 - D. All humans are born with a ability to change the brain of information
7. **language does not need to be taught, and acquisition cannot be suppressed. That means :**
 - A. Language acquisition in the child is a complicated process
 - B. **Language acquisition in the child is a natural process like walking**
 - C. Language thought from child's parent started from the childhood
 - D. Language acquisition in the child strat from childhood

8. For language acquisition , the report called “wild children,” approve the
- A. a person acquired the full morphological and syntactic system of English after critical period
 - B. a person can't acquired words and the ability to communicate verbally after critical period
 - C. critical period can be the optimal period for first language acquisition
 - D. the optimal period for first language acquisition is before the early teen years
9. A language impairment that is linked to a brain lesion is called
- A. Neurolinguistics
 - B. Aphasia
 - C. Language lateralization
 - D. dichotic listening.
10. The study of the representation of language in the brain is called
- A. Neurolinguistics
 - B. Aphasia
 - C. Language lateralization
 - D. Broca's aphasia
11. Wernicke's aphasia is :
- A. a fluent aphasia
 - B. non-fluent aphasia,
 - C. not caused by a brain lesion
 - D. a result of the lack of communication
12. Patients with Broca's aphasia speak :
- A. fluently but their speech is meaningless
 - B. non-fluently and halting, effortful speech
 - C. they didn't speak at all
 - D. fluently and their speech is meaningful
13. agrammatic is a characteristic of the speech associated with
- A. Neurolinguistics
 - B. Wernicke's aphasia
 - C. Language lateralization
 - D. Broca's aphasia
14. Language function is located in one of the two hemispheres of the cerebral cortex. That mean
- A. language is lateralized
 - B. language is motorized
 - C. language is memorized
 - D. language is localized
15. The term contra- lateral indicate that :
- A. the left-handed people have left- dominant motor areas
 - B. the right-handed people have right-dominant motor areas
 - C. the right-handed people have left-dominant motor areas
 - D. the left-handed people have rleft and right- dominant motor areas

16. the left side of the body is controlled by the right motor and sensory areas. that mean control body is
- A. bi- lateral
 - B. contra- lateral
 - C. central - lateral
 - D. dual- hemisphere
17. The right-ear advantage for language , the task is called
- A. aphasia
 - B. contra- lateral
 - C. acquisition strategies
 - D. dichotic listening
18. Language acquisition is not be possible without two crucial ingredients one of them is:
- A. experience with language in the environment
 - B. a biologically language
 - C. being taught language at an early age
 - D. None of the above
19. in language acquisition , a human infant will acquire that system as its brain develops. This is called
- A. biological model
 - B. predisposition model
 - C. nativist model
 - D. agrammatic model
20. Choose the correct statement from the following :
- A. language acquisition will happen in a vacuum.
 - B. child must not be exposed to external input to acquire human language
 - C. predisposition to acquire language is claimed by the nativist
 - D. the developing brain will not provides the infant aquring human language
21. universal grammar and acquisition strategies are
- A. Language Acquisition Device (LAD)
 - B. input process
 - C. external process
 - D. output process
22. we call ungrammatical language that the child hears
- A. LAD
 - B. positive evidence
 - C. output
 - D. negative evidence

23. In the first half of the first year the sound of infants

- A. soft coos and gurgles
- B. start bubbling
- C. like actual language
- D. one word stage

24. in the second half of the first year

- A. start coos and gurgles
- B. start bubbling
- C. like actual language
- D. one word stage

25. The sound / бага бага / are possible examples of :

- A. cooing
- B. gargling
- C. babbling
- D. crying

26. the other name of holophrastic period is

- A. overextension
- B. a circital period for language acquisition
- C. underextension
- D. one word stage

27. A baby knows the word 'flower' for the roses ;however , tulip, he calls it 'I don't know'. This is an example of :

- A. overlearning
- B. underlearning
- C. overextension
- D. underextension

28. What happens when child's vocabulary reaches 50 words :

- A. words are learned more rapidly than before
- B. he starts to create complex sentences
- C. overextension starts
- D. underextension starts

29. to measure the length of learners' utterance we use index

- A. Measure Main of Utterance (MMU)
- B. Utterance Language Measure (ULM)
- C. Mean Language of Utterance (MLU)
- D. Measure Length Learner Utterance (MLLU)

30. Who is more likely to produce the following sentence ' Mommy like it ' :

- A. a 12-month-old child
- B. a 23-month-old child
- C. a 5-year-old child
- D. an adult

31. Choose the correct statement from the following :

- A. once a child starts using a morpheme , they continue using it
- B. Around the age of 3 , the child will begin to produce complex sentences.**
- C. child first uses a past tense correctly
- D. child will not use morphemes variably first then they will not used later on

32. Children after 7, 8, and 9 years of age will start using

- A. one word stage
- B. short sentences
- C. complex words
- D. derivational morphemes**

33. In speech production, the idea of a person's minds to communicate is called :

- A. preverbal communication
- B. preverbal message**
- C. syntactic representation
- D. phonological representation

34. In speech production, preverbal message means

- A. the speaker's intention to communicate minds
- B. the speaker's idea to communicate an minds
- C. the speaker's intention to communicate an idea**
- D. the speaker's minds to communicate itself

35. In speech production, which of the following is operation performed at the end :

- A. syntactic representation
- B. phonological representation**
- C. lexical selection
- D. morphological representation

36. When a bilingual is speaking in a bilingual mode is :

- A. access to both grammars must be possible**
- B. access to one grammar is possible
- C. no access to either grammar
- D. only one access to lexicon is possible

37. knowledge of two languages has at least two important consequences for language production.

One of them is :

- A. ntentional slips into a language active in the conversation
- B. it permits intentional switching from one language to the other**
- C. it doesnt permit intentional switching from one language to the other
- D. it permits unintentional switching from one language to the other

38. sound and meaning are two different kinds of information that retrieve words in

- A. lexical retrieval**
- B. morphology retrieval
- C. syntax retrieval
- D. word retrieval

39. If someone wants to say "All I want is something for my shoulders " but he said “ elbows ” instead of shoulders . that gives evidence that lexical items are organized by their :
- sound
 - meaning**
 - labels
 - morphemes
40. If someone wants to say "Put the oven on at low temperature " but he said “ speed ” instead of temperature. that gives evidence that lexical items are organized by their :
- sound
 - meaning**
 - structure
 - morphemes
41. If someone wants to say "I left the cigar in my breifcase " but he said “I left the beirfcase in my cigar” instead of it. that gives evidence that lexical items are organized by their :
- sound
 - meaning
 - structure**
 - morphemes
42. If you wants to say 'paddle tennis ' and says ' taddle tennis' . This is an :
- error at the lexical access stage
 - error at the syntactic representation
 - error at the phonological representation**
 - error at the syntactic representation
43. What kind of phonological errors is the following saying 'taddle tennis' instead of 'paddle tennis'?
- segment exchange error
 - perseveration error
 - anticipation error**
 - word exchange error
44. What kind of phonological errors is the following saying 'I can't cook worth a damn' instead of 'I can't cook worth a cam'?
- segment exchange error
 - perseveration error**
 - anticipation error
 - word exchange error
45. In speech Perception(hearing), which of the following operations take place at the end :
- lexical access
 - syntactic representation**
 - phonological representation
 - morphological representation

46. the speech perception system takes information anywhere it can this is called

- A. consecutive speech perception
- B. creative speech perception
- C. general speech perception
- D. constructive speech perception

47. McGurk effect is

- A. If someone watches a video of a person mounting [ga ga] together with the audio track of a person saying [ba ba] , he will hear neither [ba] nor [ga] – but [da].
- B. If someone watches a video of a person mounting [ga ga] together with the audio track of a person saying [ba ba] , he will hear both [ba] and [ga]
- C. If someone watches a video of a person mounting [ga ga] together with the audio track of a person saying [ba ba] , he will hear [ba] only
- D. If someone watches a video of a person mounting [ga ga] together with the audio track of a person saying [ba ba] , he will hear [ga] only

48. if you use context or prior knowledge in trying to understand what the other person said you will be using :(Complete the right option)

- A. top-down processing
- B. bottom-up processing
- C. no information processing
- D. top-top processing

49. If someone says ‘I will see you after the class’ and you think he just wants to see you after the class that mean you using

- A. top-down processing
- B. bottom-up processing
- C. no information processing
- D. top-top processing

50. The orthography is

- A. language writing system, including the characters (graphemes)
- B. language reading system, including the characters (graphemes)
- C. language lisening system, including the characters (graphemes)
- D. language morpholgy system, including the characters (graphemes)

51. The two types of priming are

- A. semantic and form
- B. words and language
- C. morpheme and semantic
- D. syntax and form

52. Choose the correct statement from the following :

- A. we learn procedural knowledge first then declarative knowledge
- B. we learn declarative knowledge as the same time with procedural knowledge
- C. we learn declarative knowledge first then procedural knowledge
- D. we learn declarative knowledge only

53. knowledge knows as What and often Eexplicit and conscious.It is called

- A. real knowledge
- B. procedural knowledge
- C. declarative and procedural knowledge
- D. declarative knowledge**

54. knowledge knows as How and often unconscious and implicit .It is called

- A. real knowledge
- B. procedural knowledge**
- C. declarative and procedural knowledge
- D. declarative knowledge

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق