

1) <b>1-Universal Grammar and acquisition strategies are components of :</b>

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

2) <b>2-when is the incorrect input the child receives, Choose the right option.</b>

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

3) <b>3-A possible provider of positive evidence for children is :</b>

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

4) <b>4-choose the correct statement from the following:</b>

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

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

6) <b>6-children's start ..... 6-12 months after birth. Choose the correct option</b>

- a- Cooing
- **b- Babbling**

- c- Simple syntactic structures
- d- Complex syntactic structures

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

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

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

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

9) **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) **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) **11-we use .....to measure the length of learner's utterances**

- a- Language
- **b- Mean length of utterance (MLU)**
- c- Verbs
- d- Nouns

12) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **23-IN speech perception ( hearing) , the syntactic representation stage comes after:**

- **a- Lexical access**
- b- Syntactic representation
- c- Phonological representation

- d- Morphological representation

24) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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) **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