

1 -one of the goals of psycholinguistic is to:

a- understand how the language is structured in society

**b- I understand how people acquire language**

c- I understand how sociolinguistic change

d- Understand how hearing works

2- one example of the creativity of the human language is that:

a- There are many language speakers

**b- People can produce and understand new sentence**

c- People can repeat anything they can hear

d- There are several components of language

3- We can use.....our thoughts. Fill in the gap by choosing the correct answer:

**a- language to verbalize**

b- Syntax to verbalize

c- Grammar

d- Mental lexicon

4- "The set of rules that govern the creation of sentence in language The definition of:

a- Lexicon

b- Universal grammar

**c- Grammar**

d- Mental lexicon

5- If someone tells a native speaker that he shouldn't say "me and Mary went to cinema ", but should say "Mary and I went to the cinema ". This will be an example of:

a- English grammar

b- Italian grammar

**c- prescriptive grammar**

d- Descriptive grammar

6-Linguistic performance is:

a- Linguistic variation

b- Language learning

c- Babbling

**d- The actual use of language by speaking or listening**

7- Language is species of specific . That means:

**a- Language is likely to be part of the genetic make up of species**

b- Language is not part of the genetic makeup of members

c- Language is not specific

d- Language is universal

8- choose the correct sentence :

a- Only chimpanzee can learn human language

b- chimps and parrots can learn human language

c- Animals can learn human language

**d- Animals can't learn human language**

9-Language is universal in humans. That means:

a- All human are born knowing language

b- All human aren't born knowing language

**c- All human born with brains that are prepared to organize language**

d- All human are born with the ability to change the brain of localization

10-To ensure that children acquire language.....Choose incorrect opinion from the following statements:

a- We must use language interactively with them

b- We don't have to reward them imitation

**c- We must alter the way we speak to make is easier**

d- We should use language with them

11 -According to the critical period hypothesis.....  
Choose the correct option to fill in the gap.

a- human can learn their first language after the age of 15

**b- The optimal period for language acquisition is before the early ten years**

c- Human can learn syntax after the early teen years

d- The worst period for language acquisition is before the early ten years

12- ..... is the study of the representation of language in the brain:

**a- Neurolinguistics**

b- Psycholinguistic

c- Aphasia

d- Localization

13 Aphasia is..... ( Fill in the gap with the correct option)

a- Brain localization

b- Language representation in the brain

**c- Language impairment that is linked to a brain lesion**

d- An area of the brain that is responsible for language process

14- The speech of patients with Broca's aphasia is characterized:

a- fluent

**b- Non-fluent**

c- Werneck's aphasia

d- Meaningless

15- the speech of patients with Werneck's aphasia is characterized as.....

(Choose the correct option)

**a- fluent but incomprehensible**

b- Fluent and comprehensible

c- Comprehensible and meaningful

d- Comprehensible and meaningless

16- "Language function is located is one of the two hemisphere of the brain " .

This is the meaning of:

a- Psychoanalysis

b- Location

c- Hemispheres

**d- Lateralization**

17-choose the correct statement:

- a- The left hemisphere controls the left side of the body
- b- The left hemisphere is controlled by the right side of the
- c- The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body**
- d- The left hemisphere controls the right hemisphere body

18-In dichotic listening task, there is a ..... ( Fill in the gap with the correct answer)

- a- Right-ear priming
- b- Right -ear advantage**
- c- Left-ear advantage
- d- Left-ear processing

19-Language acquisition is not possible without two main ingredients , one of them is :

- a- A biological predisposition to aquire language**
- b- A phonological predisposition to acquire language
- c- Being spoken to slowly as a child
- d- Having the two hemispheres controlling language

20-Our brains provide us with:

- a- Positive evidence
- b-The biological predisposition to a quire language
- c- Negative evidence
- d-the output**

21-The language acquisition device contains:

a- Universal grammar and acquisition strategies

- b- Universal grammar only
- c- Universal grammar and processing
- d- Input and output

22-.....is the linguistic input the child receives from people around him.

Choose the correct option

- a- Negative evidence
- b- Output

c- Positive evidence

- d- Preverbal message

23-Example of possible providers of positive evidence for children are:

- a- University professors
- b- People with no linguistic contact with the child

c- Parents, siblings.and care-takers

- d- School employees

24-Choose the correct statement from the following:

- a- Children's caregivers much encourage them to imitate the language to guarantee language acquisition
- b- Children's caregivers should correct their mistakes to guarantee language acquisition

c- Children's caregivers should provide opportunities for linguistic interaction

- d- Children's caregivers should reward them tor imitation

25- Negative evidence is the (Choose the correct option)

- a- Incomprehensible input in the child's input
- b- Meaningful input in the linguistic environment
- c- Grammatical language in the child's input

**d- Ungrammatical language in the child's input**

26- Children start to babble ..... ( Choose the correct option)

**a- In the first six months of the first year**

- b- In the second six months of the first year
- c- In the first six months of the second year
- d- In the second first months of the second year

27-The sounds / da da da / are possible example of:

- a- Cooing
- b- Gargling
- c- Babbling**
- d- Crying

28-One of the characteristics of the one-word stage is ..

( Choose the correct option)

a- A child may use incorrect sentence

**b- A child may use a word instead of sentence**

c- A child may produce correct sentences

d- A child may produce sentences instead of words

29-A child knows the word " dog", other day he sees another breed of dogs and fails to know that it's a dog . This example of:

a- Overlying

**b- Overextension**

c- Underextension

d- Underlying

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

**a- He starts putting words together ( created sentences)**

b- He starts to produce infinitive clauses

c- He produces his first morpheme

d- He starts to understand complex sentences

31-1 how do we use the mean length of utterance?

a- The total number of words divided by 50

**b- Add the number of free and bound morphemes and divide by the number of utterance in a language sample**

c- The number of free morphemes multiplied by the number of

d- Add the number of words and then divide by the number of utterance

32- Who is more likely to understand pragmatic references in discourse:

a- A one year old a boy

**b- A 17 years old boy**

c- A five year old girl

d- A 23 month old child



33-Choose the correct statement from the following:

- a- Once a child starts using a morpheme, they continue using it correctly
- b. children will use morphemes variably first then they used later on .**
- c- Children will start using morphemes at age of 12
- d- Children will not use morphemes correctly even at later stage

34-Derivational morphemes are expected to be acquired. (Choose the correct answer)

- a- In the child's second year
- b- In the child's 32th month
- c- In the child's 5,h and 6,h years
- d- In the child's 7lh. 8th ,9th years**

35- The idea in a person's mind before s/he produces it is called:

- a- Preverbal phonology
- b- Preverbal message**
- c- Post verbal message
- d- Preverbal

36- In speech production, which of the following operations takes place after the phonological representation:

- a- Syntactic representation
- b- Lexical access
- c- Articulation**
- d- Morphological representation

37- When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a monolingual mode:

a- Access to two grammar is possible

**b- Access to one grammar is possible**

c- No access to other grammar

d- Access to lexicon is possible without access to grammar

38- Knowledge of two languages has two consequences for language production.

One of them is :

**a- Unintentional use of a language that is not active in the conversation**

b- Intentional use of a language that has not been acquired

c- Unintentional use of grammar that is active in the conversation

d- Producing a word's phonemes

39- Lexical retrieval in Lexical access means:

a- Processing the word after remembering it

b- Forgetting word

c- Making a word ready for processing ( recalling it)

**d- Producing a word's phonemes**

40- if someone wants to say ' please give me the hose 'But says 'nose' instead of 'hose'. That gives evidence that lexical items ( words) are organized by their:

**a- Sound**

b- Meaning

c- Syllables

d- Morphemes

41- if someone wants to say " speak " but says 'sneak" instead. That is:

a- An error at the phonological representation stage

- b- An error at the syntactic representation stage
- c- An error at the lexical access stage
- d- An error the morphological stage

42- What kind of phonological error is the following saying Steak and sake" instead of" steak and shake "

a- Perseveration error

- b- Segment exchange error
- c- Anticipation error
- d- Word exchange error

43- In speech perception ( hearing), which of the following operations takes place after the lexical access a stage:

- a- Phonological representation
- b- Articulation stage
- c- Syntactic representation
- d- Morphological representation

44- Which of the following options of related to constructive speech perception:

a- McGurk effect

- b- Chomsky's effect
- c- Phonological anticipation
- d- Phoneme analysis

45- McGurk effect is :

- a- Only experienced when people are tried
- b- Is a result of inattentiveness
- c- Truly illusory (true illusion)**
- d- Semantically ambiguous

46- You tell your friend ' bring food for the cat" but he hears the words "food " and ” cat ".He understand that you want him to buy food for the cat. This is an example of:

- a- Top-down processing**
- b- Bottom-up processing
- c- No information processing
- d- Top-top processing

47- people use bottom-up information processing when  
( choose the right option)

- a- They think in English
- b- They use the acoustic signal to understand a sentence**
- c- They have no information processing
- d- Top-top processing

48- Which of the following are used to study lexical access in language perception:

- a- Dichotic listening
- b- Lexical ambiguity tasks
- c- Lexical decision tasks**
- d- Lexical production

49- which of the following will be retrieved (remembered) slower in lexical decision tasks:

**a- Infrequent words**

b-Frequent words

c-Clear words

d- Frequency lists

50- In lexical decision tasks, there is a..

a- Segment exchange error

b- McGurk effect

**c- Priming effect**

d- Right-ear advantage