

The type of language knowledge that is in a person's mind is called

- A. linguistic variation
- B. linguistic performance
- C. linguistic mapping
- D. linguistic competence

2- Can animals be taught (learn) human language ? choose the correct sentence

- A. yes they can learn human language
- B. they can learn some languages
- C. they learn some languages with difficulty
- D. no, they can't learn human language

3- The form of language that is accepted in academic and business circles to:

- A. Prescriptive lexicon
- B. Prescriptive
- C. prescriptive grammar
- D. descriptive grammar

4- According to the critical period hypothesis(Choose the correct option to fill in the gap).

- A. around the early teen years
- B. before the age 5
- C. before the age 8
- D. around the late teen years

5- Neurolinguistics is the study of the of language in the brain

A. representation

B. process

C. produce

6- Broca'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

7- Wrincke's aphasia is :

A. a fluent aphasia,

B. meaningful

C. not caused by a brain lesion

D. a result of the lack of communication

8- "Language function is located in one of the two hemispheres of the brain " . This is the meaning of:

A. Psychoanalysis

B. Location

C. lateralization

D. Lateralization

9- In dichotic listening tasks, there is a

A. left-ear advantage for language

B. right-ear advantage for language

C. no language advantage

D. both left and right ear advantage for language

10- What do we call the input the child receives?

- A. negative evidence
- B. universal grammar
- C. positive evidence
- D. positive output

11- What is the negative evidence in the child's input ?

- A. insulating language
- B. encouraging language
- C. correct language
- D. ungrammatical language

12-Universal Grammar and acquisition strategies are components

- A. Psycholinguistics
- B. Chomsky
- C. Language acquisition device
- D. Grammar and lexicon

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

- A. Negative evidence
- B. Universal grammar
- C. Positive evidence
- D. Positive output

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

- A. The mother
- B. High school teacher
- C. The brain
- D. The heart

15- 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

16-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

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

- A. Ministry
- B. Street
- C. /b bb/
- D. / baba/

18- Babbling starts :

- A. in the first half of the first year
- B. in the second half of the first year
- C. in the first half of the second year
- D. in the second half of the second year

19- The one-word stage is also called :

- A. a holo stage
- B. holophrastic period
- C. a critical period for language acquisition
- D. under extension

20- A baby knows the word 'dog' for the animal ;however , horse, he calls it 'dog'. This is an example of :

- A. overlearning
- B. under learning
- C. over extension
- D. under extension

21- What happens when child's vocabulary reaches 50 words :

- A. he starts putting words together
- B. he starts to create complex sentences
- C. overextension starts
- D. under extension starts

22- What do we use the ' mean length of utterance ' for ?

- A. to measure the length of small words
- B. to measure the length of learners' utterance
- C. to count the number of words produced by parents
- D. to count the number of words produced by children

23- Who is more likely to produce the following sentence ' Mom talk phone ' :

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

24- Choose the correct statement from the following :

- A. once a child starts using a morpheme , they continue using it
- B. children will use morphemes variably first then they used later on
- C. children will start using morphemes at the age of 7 years
- D. children will not use morphemes correctly even at the age of 7 .

25- Children will start using derivational morphemes

- A. after 24 months of birth
- B. after 30 months of birth
- C. 4 years after birth
- D. after 7, 8, and 9 years of birth

26- 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

27- . In speech perception, which of the following is operation performed first :

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

28- When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a unilingual 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

29- knowledge of two languages has at least two important consequences for language production. One of them is :

- A. unintentional slips into a language not active in the conversation
- B. unintentional use of the words not active in the conversation
- C. unintentional use of grammar active in the conversation
- D. intentional use of morphemes

30- People can retrieve words , in lexical access , using two different kinds of information:

- A. syntax or morphology
- B. meaning or form
- C. sound or meaning
- D. sound or form

31- 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

32- If someone wants to say "if you can find a garlic" but he said " gargle " instead of garlic . that gives evidence that lexical items are organized by their :

A. sound

B. meaning

C. labels

D. morphemes

33- What kind of phonological errors is the following ' saying **hass** **grash** instead of **hash** or **grass** ' .

A. segment exchange error

B. perseveration error

C. anticipation error

D. word exchange error

34- . 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

35- (Choose the correct statement) In constructive speech perception:

A.the speech perception system takes information anywhere it can find

B. the speech perception system mishears the input

C. the speech perception system focuses only on the visual input

D. the speech perception system focuses only on the verbal input

36- If someone watches a video of a person mouthing (gaga) With the audio track of a person saying (baba) , he will perceive it as (dada). This is called:

- A. Dichotic listening
- B. Lexical decision
- C. McGurk effect
- D. Semantic ambiguity

37- If you use context to guess the meaning of a sentence your friends said you will be using to understand that sentence (e.g. you saw your mate says cats food as you were leaving to supermarket). Fill the blank using the right option .

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

38- If you use the acoustic signal (i.e. what the other person understand a sentence) , you will be using :
(Complete the right option)

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

39- 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

40- 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

41- .which of the following will be retrieved (remembered) **faster** in lexical decision tasks:

- A. Infrequent words
- B. Frequent words
- C. Clear words
- D. Frequency lists

42- 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

43- The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body, means

- A- contra-lateral

44- What is The concept that related to the psycholinguistics ??

- A- Priming
- B- Artificial intelligence
- C- Discourse analysis
- D- Corpus linguistic

45- The relation between thought and language is

A- Same things

B- Different cognitive process in the mind

C- No process between them

46- The biological is to acquire language

A- Predisposition

B- Preposition

C- Process