| 1 | document how a language is actually used by its native |
|----|---|
| | eakers. |
| | (a) Prescriptive grammars |
| | (b) <u>Descriptive grammars</u> |
| | (c) Psycholinguistics |
| | (d) Neurolinguistics |
| 2- | is the actual use of linguistic knowledge |
| | (a) Linguistic competence |
| | (b) <u>Linguistic performance</u> |
| | (c) Language creativity |
| | (d) None of the previous items is right |
| 3- | Language processing is subconscious, this means: |
| | (a) It happens without the mental capacities being fully active |
| | (b) The mental capacities have to fully active during language processing |
| | (c) Language processing is not necessary when speaking |
| | (d) None of the previous items is correct |
| 4- | Lexical entries are organised in the brain |
| | (a) according to their meaning and sound |
| | (b) alphabetically |
| | (c)according to length of the word |
| | (d) chronologically |
| 5- | The tip of the tongue phenomenon means: |
| | (a)being unable to remember words due to head injury |
| | (b) being unable to produce words due to head injury |
| | (c)remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself |
| | (d) remembering the meaning of a word in short-term memory |

- 6- In the mind, lexical entries are organised according to:
 - (a) Their meaning
 - (b) Their sound
 - (c)Their meaning and sound
 - (d) Alphabetically
- 7- The tip of the tongue phenomenon is:
 - (a) Remembering words
 - (b) Organising words
 - (c) Remembering some details about a word but forgetting the word
 - (d) None of the previous
- 8- Lexical decision and priming experiments are conducted to:
 - (a) Check peoples' fluency
 - (b) Check peoples' response to potential threats
 - (c) Check peoples' communication skills
 - (d) Check peoples' access to lexical entries
- 9- Which of the following is not an indication that a communication system is based in the biology of its users:
 - (a) Being species specific
 - (b) Being universal to members of the species
 - (c) Being made of sounds and symbols
 - (d) Being affected by the environment
- 10- Aphasia is:
 - (a) A language impairment following an injury to the brain
 - (b) Language fluency
 - (c) Language accuracy
 - (d) None of the previous
- 11- Which of the following is not one of the stages of speech production:
 - (a) Lexical retrieval
 - (b) Slip of the tongue
 - (c) Building simple sentence structure
 - (d) Creating agreement relations

12-Bottom-up processing is:

- (a) Using the acoustic signal to produce speech
- (b) <u>Using the acoustic signal to understand speech</u>
- (c) Using the acoustic signal to create sign language
- (d) None of the above

13- Top-down processing is:

- (a) Using contextual information to produce speech
- (b) Using the acoustic signal to understand speech
- (c) <u>Using contextual information to understand speech</u>
- (d) Using acoustic signal to understand speech

14-Possible non-words are:

- (a) Words which exist in the language but are not found in the dictionary
- (b) Words which do not exist in the language but are found in the dictionary
- (c) Words which can be added to a language because they do not violate its phonotactic rules
- (d) Words which cannot be added to a language because they violate its phonotactic rules

15- Impossible non-words

- (a) Words which exist in the language but are not found in the dictionary
- (b) Words which do not exist in the language but are found in the dictionary
- (c) Words which can be added to a language because they do not violate its phonotactic rules
- (d) Words which cannot be added to a language because they violate its phonotactic rules

16- Clause boundary is:

- (a) The location where a new clause begins
- (b) The location where the speaker pauses
- (c) The location where the hearer loses perception
- (d) None of the above is true

17- An ambiguous sentence is a sentence which:

- (a) has one meaning
- (b) has more than one meaning
- (c) does not have any meaning
- (d) none of the above is true

- 18- There are information which the parser uses to build structure, these information are:
 - (a) Lexical information
 - (b) Prosodic information
 - (c) Non-linguistic information
 - (d) All of the above

19-19-Discourse is:

- (a) Sets of sentences which are not connected to each other
- (b) Sets of sentences which are connected to each other
- (c) A long sentence
- (d) None of the above is true

20- When stored in long-term memory:

- (a) Information about the sentence structure are lost
- (b) Meanings of many sentences are combined
- (c) Inferences are added to representations of meaning
- (d) All of previous