

1- is the use of linguistic knowledge in the actual processing of sentences.

- a- Linguistic competence
- b- Linguistic performance**
- c- Language creativity
- d- None of the previous items is right

2- Native speaker make in their language because they are competent in their language.

- a- Error
- b- Mistake**
- c- Chance
- d- Willful

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- language processing is

- a- Process mobility visible interior
- b- a process externally of the mind
- c- a mind-internal process**
- d- Dynamic process of language

5- Slips of the tongue involve

- a- Exchanging morphemes within a sentence**
- b- Exchanging morphemes outside the sentence .
- c- Change the language centers
- d- Exchange the a sentence center

6- Psycholinguistic Researcher analyze linguistic by using.....

- a- effectiveness
- b- behavior**
- c- initiative
- d- action

7- 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

8- 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

9- Lexical entries are grouped in the brain as

a- a complex network

b- Simple Network

c- Triple Network

d- Spider's net

10- Response latency is:

a- The time it takes the respondent to complete a lexical decision task

b- The Accuracy of the respondent's answer

c- Deciding that the stimulus is an English word

d- Deciding that the stimulus is not an English word

11- Response accuracy is:

a- The time it takes the respondent to complete a lexical decision task

b- The Accuracy of the respondent's answer

c- Deciding that the stimulus is an English word

d- Deciding that the stimulus is not an English word

12- Language development is triggered by the environment. This means

a- the environment stimulates Language acquisition

b- people born in the summer acquire their first language quicker

c- people born in the winter acquire their first language quicker

d- the environment does not have any effect on Language acquisition

13- Critical period is.....

a- an age unlimited for acquiring the first language

b- an age restriction for acquiring the first language

c- an age restriction for acquiring the second language

d- an age striation for acquiring the first language

14- Language is universal, because

- a- Human babies are genetically prepared to acquire language
- b- all Human languages have universal
- c- Both a and b
- d- None of the above

15- Neurolinguistics is the study of

- a- the representation of language in the brain
- b- the study of human sound –waves
- c- the study of language acquisition development
- d- none of the above .

16- aphasia is.....

- a- language impairment following an injury in brain.
- b- language impairment following an injury in head.
- c- language impairment following an injury in eyes.
- d- language impairment following an injury in ears.

17- Broca's aphasia is also known as.....

- a- fluent aphasia
- b- non-fluent aphasia
- c- front lobe
- d- temporal

18- Wernicke's aphasia is also known as.....

- a- fluent aphasia
- b- non-fluent aphasia
- c- front lobe
- d- temporal

19- Broca's aphasia is located in the

- a- temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- b- frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- c- temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- d- frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain

20- Wernicke's aphasia is located in the

- a- temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- b- frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- c- temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- d- frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain

21- the brain's control of the body is Contra-lateral. This means

- a- The right hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body
- b- The left hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body
- c- The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body
- d- The left side of the body controls the right hemisphere of the brain

22- Language Acquisition Device (LAD). It is

- a- Device that gives the brain a tendency for acquiring language
- b- a Device for the child's brain that gives it a tendency for acquiring language
- c- a property of the child's brain that gives it a tendency for acquiring language
- d- a property of the child's body that gives it a tendency for acquiring language

23- there is evidence that humans' sensitivity to language start

.....

- a- even before birth
- b- Immediately after birth
- c- from 12 months to 24 months
- d- in the pre-school years

24- Most children start to discriminate many phonemic contrasts in their

.....

- a- First year of life
- b- Second year of life
- c- Third year of life
- d- Fourth year of life

25- the holophrastic stage is

- a- also known as the one-word stage of acquisition
- b- recognize their mother's voice
- c- the rhythm and intonation
- d- produce consonant-vowel strings

26- During Pre-school years, the child acquires an average of

.....

- a- 1 to 2 new words every day .
- b- 1 to 4 new words every day
- c- 4 to 8 new words every day
- d- 8 to 12 new words every day

27- code-switching is

- a- the speaker's switching between one languages in two conversation.
- b- the speaker's switching between two languages in one conversation**
- c- the speaker's switching between two languages in two conversation.
- D- the speaker's do not switch between two languages in one conversation

28- A word can be retrieved using.....

- a- meaning
- b- sound
- c- both**
- d- none of the above

29- Grammatical encoding is

- a- Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)
- b- Building simple sentence structure**
- c- Creating agreement relations
- d- Building complex structure

30- the first stage in planning speech is :

- a- Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)**
- b- Building simple sentence structure
- c- Creating agreement relations
- d- Building complex structure

31- Contextual information help us to perceive information in what is known as ..

- a- Bottom-up processing
- b- top-down information**
- c- Constructive speech perception
- d- phonemic inventory of a language

32- Which of the following is an Impossible non- English words?

- a- Croy
- b- Crlfxer**
- c- Trumpet
- d- Cray

33- Which of the following is a possible non- English words?

- a- Cat
- b- Yat**
- c- Fat

34- morpheme stripping is

- a- adding morphemes to an adjective
- b- adding morphemes to a noun
- c- adding morphemes to a verb
- d- none of the above

35- cohort is

- a- all other words that share an initial sequence of phonemes
- b- all other words that share an initial sequence of morphemes
- c- all other words that share an initial sequence of graphemes
- d- none of the previse

36- word's neighborhood consists of.....

- a- all the lexical items that are next to each other in a sentence.
- b- all the lexical items learnt at early stage of childhood.
- c- all the lexical items that are phonologically similar.
- d- None of the above

37- Structural ambiguity is

- a- two sentence with the same meaning
- b- two sentence with different meaning
- c- ~~one sentence that has one meaning~~
- d- one sentence with more than one meaning.

38- Which of the following is ambiguous ?

- a- I saw a mam . he was tall.
- b- I saw a tall man .
- c- I saw a man with a binocular
- d- None of all

39- Usually, an ambiguous sentence can be disambiguated when it is

.....

- a- Red more than one
- b- put into context
- c- in the beginning
- d- in the end

40- While perception, the parser prefers

- a- complex structures rather than simple structures
- b- complex structures and simple structures .
- c- simple structures rather than complex structures
- d- none of all

41- The brain responds to morpho-syntactic violations.

a- Differently

b- The same as correctly formulated utterances

c- Quickly

d- None of all

42- The direct input to the parser is

a- A set of sentence

b- A set of morphemes

c- A set of words ordered linearly

d- Hierarchical set of words