1-Psycholinguistic Studies:

a-how words are organized in a dictionary

b-how language affects your Psycholingical well being

c-how language is represented and processed in the mind

d-how different language can be learned

2- A(Intended) You have wasted the whole term

B(said) You have tasted the whole worm

Sentence B is an example of :

a-a parsing problem
b-a slip of atongue
c- a syntactic error
d- a priming effect

3- Lexical Decision:
a- a method used to organize words in a dictionary
b- a method used to measure how many word are in the brain
c- a method used to analyze word using a computer
d- a method used to understand how words are represented in the mind

4-Event-related potentials (ERPs) is an experiment that:
a- measures the time of a learning event
b- measures the potential to learn a language
c- measures the speed of someone's speech
d- measures electrical activity in the brain

5- Bottom-up processing is:
a-semantic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon
b-a morphological analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

c-a syntactic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

d- a phonetic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

6-the Psycholinguistic Study of morphological processing :

a- seeks to analyze words and phrases in the sentence with speech errors

b- seeks to create a computer programs that work as word processing

c- seeks to understand how computer word processors can be used to enhance language acquisition

d- seeks to understand how morphological principles play a role in the representation of words in the mind

7- postlexical decomposition occurs when:

a- both the whole- word form and its constituent morphemes are automatically activated

b- the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method

c- both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d-the lexical item in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

8-Prelexical decomposition occurs when:

a- morphological decomposition occurs first and whole-word access occurs second

b- the lexical item is analyze in a reverse method

c- both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d-the lexical item in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

9- "the horse raced past the barn fell"
The sentence above is an example of :

a- a Mathematical sentence

b- a Garden path sentence

c- a Sentence in the deep structure

d- an ambiguous sentence

10- A preverbal message refers to :

a- the speaker's ability to associate verbs to actions

b- the speaker's intention to express a verb in a sentence

c- the speaker's intention to communicate an idea

d- the speaker's ability use hand and body gestures while communicating

11- An interlocutor is:

a- a participant in a conversation

b- a speaker with locked up ideas

c- a person with locked lexicon

d-listener that cannot analyze a sentences

12-When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a unilingual mode :

a- she is unifying two language

b- she is speaking alone in quiet place

c-- she is speaking in only one language

d-- she is speaking with no understanding

13- When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a bilingual mode:

a- he is unifying two language into one

b- he is speaking alone in quiet place

c-- he is speaking in two language

d-- he is speaking with no understanding either language

14- Code-switching refers to :

a- the speaker's switch from one language to another

b- the speaker's switch to using code instead of language

c- the speaker's written form of language

d- the speaker's ability to switch computers on and off

15-Word barrowing refers to :
a- the use of a word in second language situation
b-the temporary use of a word in a conversation
c- the incorporation of a word from one language into another
d-the inclusion of all the words of the native language into the second

16-Language transfer refers to:
a- grammatical rules in the first language being used in the second language
b- words in the first language being used in the second language
c-ideas in the mind being transferred to the speech organs
d-the movement of sentences from deep structure to surface structure

17-Lexical retrieval refers to:
a-the process of formulating a word in a speaker's mind
b- the process of retrieving a lexical item from a dictionary
c- the process of understanding a word before the moment of speech
d- the process of retrieving a lexical item from the mental lexicon

18-Tip-of-the-tongue-phenomenon refers to the situation where:
a- the speaker knows the word retrieves it using the tip of the tongue
b- the speaker knows the word and can retrieves it very quickly
c- - the speaker knows the word but cannot retrieve it
d-- the speaker knows the word and signals are sent to the tongue

19-Grammatical encoding refers to :
a- the creation of sentence structure before sentence planning

b-- the creation of sentence structure during sentence planning

c-- the creation of sentence structure after sentence planning

d-writing a sentence by using a code instead of real words

20- A Said: "I left my car in my briefcase "

B Intended: : "I left my briefcase in my car "

Sentence A above is an example of :

a-tip-of-the-tongue-phenomena

b- a word exchange error

c- a word ambiguity situation

d-a garden path sentence

21-Plural attraction refers to the situation where :

a- a speaker only retrieves nouns in the plural form

b- a speaker is attracted to the idea of making nouns plural all the time

c- a plural feature intervenes between a singular subject and its verb

d- a plural feature is added to a noun after a noun attracts it

22-A said: "I can't cook worth a cam"

 B Intended :"I can't cook worth a damn"

Sentence A above is an example of:

a-syntactic persistence

b- a segment exchange error

c- an anticipation error

d- a preservation error

23-A. said: "hass or grash "

B. Intended: "hash or grass"

Sentence A above is an example of:

a- a segment exchange error

b- a preservation error

c- an anticipation error

d-syntactic persistence

24- A said: "taddle tennis"

 B Intended :"paddle tennis "

Sentence A above is an example of:

a- an anticipation error

b- a preservation error

c- - a segment exchange error

d-syntactic persistence

25- Post-access matching refers to:

a-checking the phonological representation of a word after it has been retrieved

b- checking the morphological representation of a word after it has been retrieved

c- checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

d- checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

26- The Orthography of a language refers to:

a-a language's writing system

b- a language's segment system

c- a language's alphabet

d- a language's speech system

27- TLAZ, ZNER, and MROCK are example of:

a-impossible non-word

b- possible word

c- slips of tongue

d- slips of the ear

28-SKERN,PLAM, and FLOOP are example of:

a-possible non-word

b- possible word

c- slips of tongue

d- slips of the ear

29- possible non-word:

a-take all the time in the word to reject

b-take a short time to reject than impossible non-word

c- take an equal time to reject than impossible non-word

d- take a longer time to reject than impossible non-word

30-A word's cohort consist of:

a-all the similar ideas a speaker thinks about while speaking

b-all the phonetic segments in the given language

c-all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes

d-all the syllables used in a sentence

31- A word neighborhood:

a-consists of all the lexical items that are phonologically similar

b- consists of all the lexical items that are similar to that word in meaning

c- consists of all the lexical items that are of the same syntactic category

d- consists of all the places the speaker lived in

32- Speech sound are usually measured in:

a-hours

b-seconds

c-minutes

d-millisecond

33-if language is species specific

الخيارات مش واضحه لكن الاجابه الصحيحه هي فقرة d

d-the language is likely to be part of the genetic makeup of members of the species

34-the term Universal Grammar in linguistic mean that :

الخيارات مش واضحه الحل الصحيح هو فقره c

c-languages of the world are similar because all humans have the same language capacities

35-When a child born:

a- the child learn a language naturally because he in born with that capacity

b- the child must listen his/her parents in order to learn a language

c- the child must be extremely intelligent in order to learn a language

d-- the child must be given specific instruction in order to learn a language

36-Childern everywhere :

a-acquire language similarly

b-acquire language differently according to their economic status

c- acquire language differently according to the type of food they eat

d- acquire language differently according to the type of school they attend

37-The critical period for first language acquisition:

a-is around the age of twenty years old

b- is around the age of ten years old

c- is around the age forty years old

d- is around the age tow years old

38-Neurolinguisties is:

a-is the study of the representation of the language in the brain

b- is the study of the intelligent people who speak many language

c- is the study of brain cells that affect language acquisition

d- is the study of the brains of people of different language

39-Aphasia is :

a- is a language impairment linked to brain injury.

b- is type of disease that affects the brain after birth

c- is a language spoken in south America

d-is a language spoken in south East Asia

40-Broca's aphasia is also known as:

a-energetic aphasia

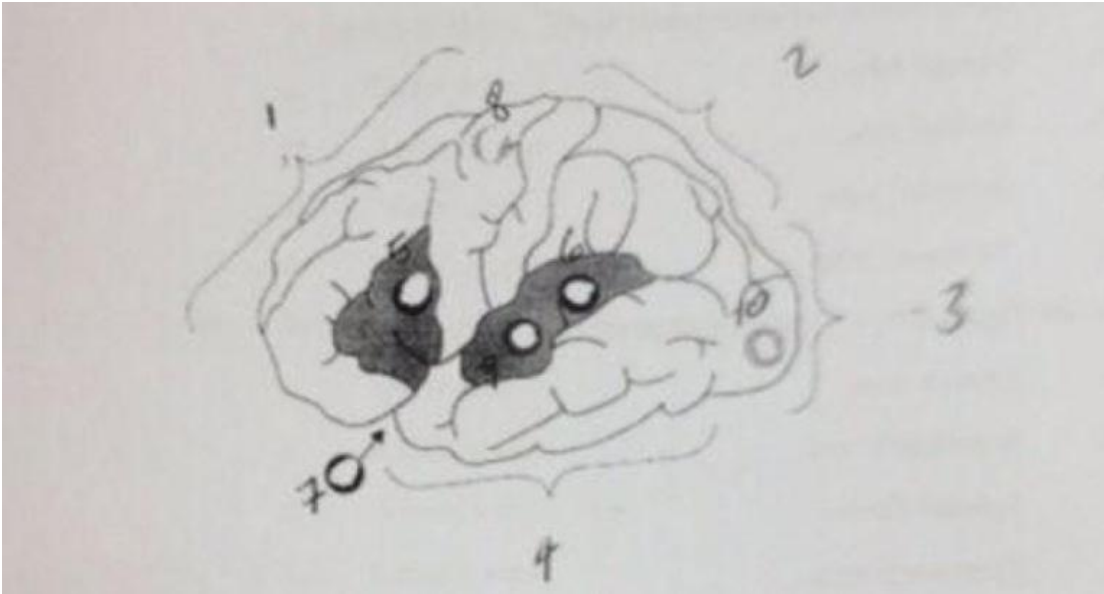b- fluent aphasia

c-sudden aphasia

d- non-fluent aphasia

41-Wernicke's aphasia is also known as:

a- energetic aphasia

b- non-fluent aphasia

c-sudden aphasia

d- fluent aphasia

42-in the figure above ,(1) corresponds to the :

a-Parietal lobe

b- Frontal lobe

c- Occipital lobe

d- Temporal lobe

43- in the figure above ,(2) corresponds to the :

a- Frontal lobe

b- Temporal lobe

c- Occipital lobe

d- Parietal lobe

44- in the figure above ,(3) corresponds to the :

a- Frontal lobe

b- Parietal lobe

c- Occipital lobe

d- Temporal lobe

45-in the figure above ,(4) corresponds to the :

a- Frontal lobe

b- Parietal lobe

c- Occipital lobe

d- Temporal lobe

46- in the figure above ,(5) corresponds to the :

a-Broca's area

b-Wernicke's area

c-Sylvian   fissure

d- Thomoson's area

47- in the figure above ,(6) corresponds to the :

a-Broca's area

b-Wernicke's area

c-Sylvian   fissure

d- Thomoson's area

48- in the figure above ,(7) corresponds to the :

a-Broca's area

b-Wernicke's area

c-Sylvian   fissure

d- Thomoson's area

49- in the figure above ,(8) corresponds to the :

a- Motor area

b-Auditory area

c-Visual area

d- Running area

50-- in the figure above ,(9) corresponds to the :

a- Motor area

b-Auditory area

c-Visual area

d- Running area

in the figure above ,(10) corresponds to the :

a- Motor area

b-Auditory area

c-Visual area

d- Running area

52-To say that language is lateralized means that:

a-language function is located in one of the two hemispheres

b-language is combined of capital and small letter

c- language is acquired later in life

d- language is found in many location in the world

53-When we say that control of the body is contralateral it means that:

a- the left side of the brain controls the upper part of the body and the right side of the brain controls the lower part of the body

b- the brain is able to process speaking and listening at that same time

c- the upper part of the body is more functional than the lower part of the body

d- *the left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body*

54-In a dichotic listening experiment the participant

a-is given a chance to listen to the input twice

b- is given two different inputs to each ear one at the time

c- is given two different inputs to each ear at the same time

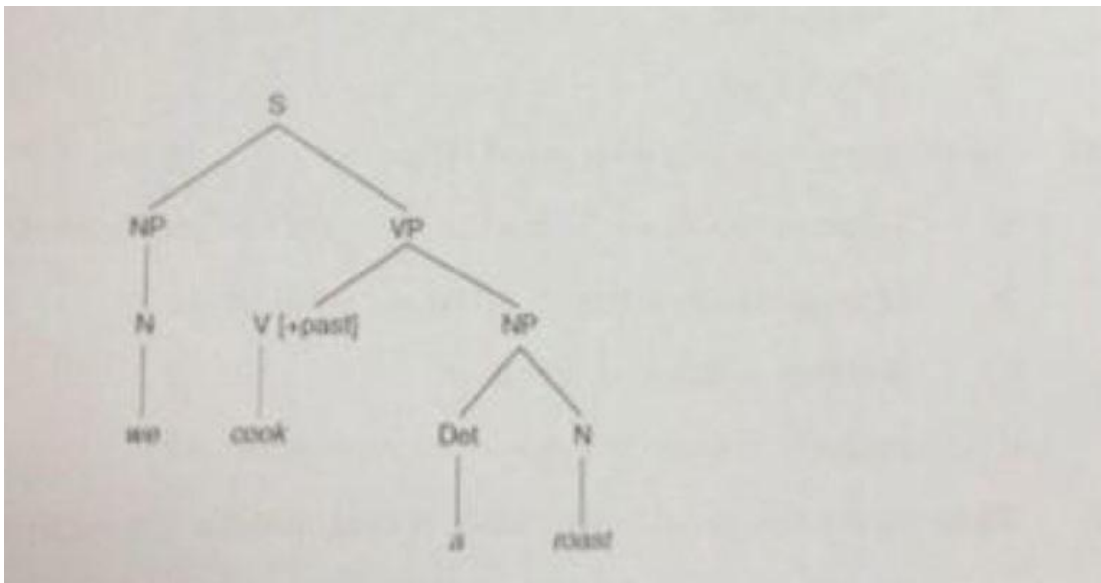d- is given something to listen to while writing something

55-on average ,stimuli presented to the right ear are reported with greater accuracy than the stimuli presented to the left ear . that is known as:

a- the right-ear advantage for language

b- the right-ear ability

c-the quick-ear language ability

d- the left-ear ability

56-In tree diagram above ,**S** stands for:

a- Subject

b-Sentence

c-Syllable

d-Sense

57- In tree diagram above ,**NP** stands for:

a-Noun Potential

b-Not Proven

c-Noun Phrase

d-Negative Point

58- In tree diagram above ,**N** stands for:

a-Noun

b-Not

c-Negative

d-Never

59- In tree diagram above ,**VP** stands for:

a-Variable Potential

b-Verb Portal

c-Verb Phrase

d-Variability Production

60- - In tree diagram above ,**V** stands for:

a-Verb

b- Verbal

c- Variable

d-Verbatim

61- In tree diagram above ,**{+past}** stands for:

a-past tense

b-past participle

c- past progressive
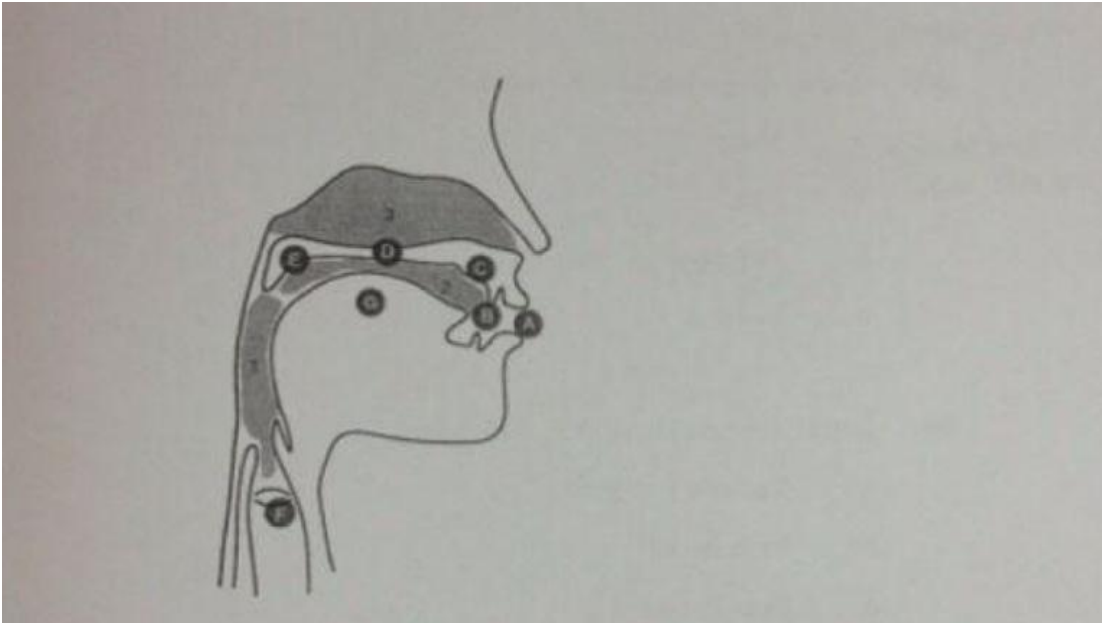
d-past continuous

62- In tree diagram above , **Det** stands for:

a- Detail

b-Detention

c-Determiner

d-Detachment

63-In the figure above **A** corresponds to:

a-the lips

b-the teeth

c-the chin

d-the vocal cords

64- In the figure above **B** corresponds to:

a- the teeth

b- the lips

c-the chin

d-the vocal cords

65-- In the figure above **C** corresponds to:

a-the hard palate

b-the alveolar ridge

c-the soft palate

d-the vocal cords

66-- In the figure above **D** corresponds to:

a-the lips

b- the soft palate

c- the alveolar ridge

d- the hard palate

67- In the figure above **E** corresponds to:

a-the velum

b- the hard palate

c-the larynx

d- the lips

68- In the figure above **F** corresponds to:

a-the tongue

b- the velum

c-the glottis

d- the teeth

69- In the figure above **G** corresponds to:

a- the tongue

b-the nasal cavity

c- the teeth

d- the lips

70-One definition of a morpheme would be:

a-the morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language

b--the morpheme is the smallest sound unit in a language

c- the morpheme is the smallest section in a sentence

d- the morpheme is the smallest understandable unit in a language