

- (a) a decrease in linguistic abilities due to getting older
- (b) an age restriction for acquiring the first language
- (c) a period in adolescence in which people start to think critically
- (d) none of the above

(3) Language development is triggered by the environment, this means:

- (a) people born in the summer acquire their first language quickly
- (b) people born in the winter acquire their first language quicker
- (c) the environment does not have an effect on language acquisition
- (d) the environment stimulates language acquisition

(4) The brain's control of the body is contra-lateral, this means:

- (a) The right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side
- (b) The left hemisphere of the brain controls the left side
- (c) The right hemisphere of the brain controls the right side
- (d) All of the above

(5) Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is:

- (a) A computer software which helps people acquire a second language
- (b) A computer software which helps people acquire a first language
- (c) A computer software which helps people with language impairment
- (d) None of the above

(6) There is evidence that human's sensitivity to language can start

- (a) at the age of 12 months
- (b) at the age of 8 months
- (c) at the age of 6 months
- (d) even before birth

(7) Language is species specific, this means:

- (a) Animals cannot use language to communicate with humans
- (b) Humans can use language to communicate with humans
- (c) Animals can use language to communicate with humans

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(8) Most children start to discriminate many phon

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

(9) The holophrastic stage is

- (a) a stage of early acquisition in

(b) a stage in which the child pr

- (8) First year of life
(b) Second year of life
(c) Third year of life
(d) Fourth year of life
- (9) The holophrastic stage is
(a) a stage of early acquisition in which the child produces
(b) a stage in which the child produces two consecutive
(c) also known as the one-word-stage of acquisition
(d) none of the above
- (10) During pre-school years, the child acquires an average of
(a) 4 to 8 new words everyday
(b) 1 to 2 new words everyday
(c) 1 to 4 new words everyday
X (d) 8 to 12 new words everyday
- (11) Code-switching is
(a) The speaker's switching between two languages in
(b) The child's ability to acquire more than one language
(c) The child's transition between language acquisition
(d) The ability of bilingual speakers to speak more than
- (12) The first stage in planning speech, after the idea is made, is
(a) Building simple sentence structure
(b) Building complex structure
(c) Creating agreement relations
(d) Accessing the lexicon
- (13) A word can be retrieved using:
(a) Meaning
(b) Sound
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
- (14) While perception, the parser:
(a) breaks down complex sentences to
(b) plans the for the next turn in a conv
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) neither (a) nor (b)

(35) In , linguists observe the language c document it.

- (a) descriptive grammars
- (b) prescriptive grammars
- (c) linguistic competence
- (d) linguistic performance

(36) Lexical entries are stored in the mind as

- (a) independent words
- (b) a complex network of lexemes
- (c) a list of vocabulary items organised alp
- (d) None of the previous

(37) Neurolinguistics is the study of:

- (a) the representation of language in the b
- (b) the study of human sound-waves
- (c) the study of language acquisition devel
- (d) None of the above

(38) The orthography of a language is its

- (a) text direction
- (b) phonetic system
- (c) grammatical system
- (d) writing system

tongue phenomenon tells us about:
are organised in the
entri

- (48) Broca's area is located in the
- Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (49) Wernicke's area is located in the
- Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (50) The parser computes relationships between words
- Rapidly
 - Efficiently
 - Both (a) and (b).
 - Not (a) nor (b)
- (51) The parser prefers:
- Complex structures
 - Simple structures
 - Structures which have already been heard
 - Newly heard structures
- (52) In psycholinguistics, fillers are:
- The space left after the constituents have been moved
 - Constituents of a sentence which were moved into a
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Not (a) nor (b)

(21) Pronominal referents are

- (a) predicates in a discourse
- (b) copular elements
- (c) pronouns referring to noun phrases
- (d) none of the above

(22) An anaphoric reference is someone or something that:

- (a) is not important in discourse
- (b) is extremely important in discourse
- (c) that has never been mentioned earlier in a discourse
- (d) has been mentioned earlier in a discourse

(23) Lexical decision experiments are used to

- (a) help us understand how lexical entries are linked to each
- (b) know how people access lexical entries stored in their br
- (c) how quickly and accurately do people access their lexica
- (d) all of the previous choices are correct

(24) In lexical decision experiments, participants:

- (a) choose the best meaning for a given word
- (b) decide whether a word is a real word or not
- (c) decide on how a word can be put in context
- (d) tell whether or not they have come across a given lex

(25) Response latency is:

- (a) the time it takes the participant to complete the ex
- (b) whether or not the participant has provided the r
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the previous

(26) Response accuracy is:

- (a) the time it takes the participant to compl
- (b) whether or not the participant has provi
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the previous

(27) Frequency effect means:

- (a) less frequently used words are
- (b) frequently used words are a
- (c) frequently used words are

(d) Newly heard structures

In psycholinguistics, fillers are:

- (a) The space left after the constituents have been inserted
- (b) Constituents of a sentence which were moved into the space
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Not (a) nor (b)

Which of the following is an impossible non-English word?

- (a) Croy
- (b) Crlfxer
- (c) Trumpet
- (d) Cray

Which of the following is a possible non-English word?

- (a) cat
- (b) yat
- (c) fat
- (d) hat

نموذج D

(68) A word's neighbourhood consists of:

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

(69) 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

(70) The tip of the tongue phenomenon means:

- (a) being unable to remember words due to hearing
- (b) being unable to produce words due to hearing
- (c) remembering some details about a word, but not the meaning
- (d) remembering the meaning of a word in spite of not remembering its form