

1) people can retrieve known and frequently used words

- **quicker than unknown or less frequently used words**
- the same as unknown or less frequently used words
- slower than unknown or less frequently used words
- but cannot retrieve less frequently used words

2) speech is

- synonymous to the term language
- homophone for the term language
- **a form of language**
- not a form of communication

3) language is

- the only form of communication
- a rarely used form of communication
- **the primary communication system**
- not a form of communication

4) language pairs and meaning

- images
- semantics
- morphemes
- **signal**

5) prescriptive grammar provides instructions on how a certain language

- is actually used by its native speakers
- **should be used**
- has evolved
- none of the above

6) in descriptive grammars linguists describe how a certain language

- **is actually used by its native speakers**
- should be used

- has evolved
- none of the above

7) infant are genetically to acquire language

- **prepared**
- unprepared
- unstable
- none of the above

8) the critical period is

- **an age restriction for acquiring the first language**
- the period in which people start to think critically
- a decrease in linguistic abilities due to getting older
- none of the above

9) neurolinguistics studies

- the representation of language in the society
- the representation of language in the libraries
- **the representation of language in the brain**
- the representation of language in the pharynx

10) broca's and wernicke's aphasia are

- **language impairments following an injury to the left side of the brain**
- language impairments following an injury to the right side of the brain
- language improvement following an injury to the left side of the brain
- language improvement following an injury to the right side of the brain

11) 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**

12) 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

13) lexical items can be retrieved from the brain using

- meaning only
- sounds only
- **both meaning and sounds**
- none of the above

14) the perception system is constructive because

- it does not use additional information to the signal
- **it uses additional information to the signal**
- it uses the signal only
- none of the above

15) using the acoustic signal to understand speech is referred to as

- **bottom up processing**
- top down processing
- lexical decision
- lexical retrieval

16) contextual information help us understand speech this is referred

- lexical decision
- lexical retrieval
- bottom up processing
- **top down processing**

17) the meaning of the term orthography is

- the phonetic system of a language
- the grammatical system of a language
- the direction of texts in a language
- **the writing system of the language**

18) before lexical retrieval bound morphemes are

- kept
- **removed from the word they are bond to**
- only kept if they are derivational morphemes
- only kept if they are inflectional morphemes

19) the meaning of the tip of the tongue phenomenon is

- **remembering some details about a word but not the word itself**
- remembering the meaning of a word in short term memory
- being unable to remember words due to head injury
- being unable to produce words due to head injury

20) the mind organised lexical entries as

- independent words
- a list of vocabulary items organised alphabetically
- **complex network of lexemes**
- none of the previous

21) lexical decision and priming experiments are used to

- **help us understand how lexical entries are linked together**
- help us analyse how fast are computer processors
- help us analyse how accurate are screens
- none of the above is correct

22) in lexical decision experiments native speakers are asked to judge whether

- the words they see on the screen have prefixes
- the words they see on the screen have suffixes
- the words they see on the screen don't have prefixes or suffixes
- **the words they see on the screen are real or not**

23) in lexical decision experiments response latency is

- whether or not the participant has provided a precise answer
- **the time it takes for the participant to decide on a word**
- whether or not the participant has completed the experiment
- the time it takes for the participant to provide a wrong answer

24) in lexical decision experiments response accuracy is

- **whether or not the participant has provided a precise answer**
- the time it takes for the participant to decide on a word
- whether or not the participant has completed the experiment
- the time it takes for the participant to provide a wrong answer

25) language acquisition device can be defined as

- a gadget used to enhance hearing
- a gadget used to enhance vocabulary acquisition
- **property of the child's brain that gives it an ability to acquire language**
- property of the child's tongue that gives it an ability to acquire language

26) hearing start to develop in infants at around

- week 8 of pregnancy
- **week 18 of pregnancy**
- the time of birth
- week 18 after birth

27) meta linguistic awareness is

- **being aware that language is not just a means of communication**
- being aware that language is just a means of communication
- being aware that language is not an object
- being aware that language is processed in the brain

28) uni-lingual mode is

- **consulting only one grammar**
- consulting two grammars
- being able to speak one language only
- being able to speak two languages

29) bilingual mode involves

- **using more than one language in the same conversation**
- using one language only in the same conversation
- being able to speak one language only
- none of the above

30) people master communication skills at

- the age of two years
- the age of three years
- the age of four years
- **none of the above**

31) a word's cohort consists of all the lexical items that

- share an initial sequence of morphemes

- share an initial sequence of allomorphs
- share an initial sequence of letters
- **share an initial sequence of phonemes**

32) a clause boundary is

- the location where a new word begins
- the location where a new paragraph begins
- the location where a new phoneme begins
- **the location where a new clause begins**

33) the term " structural ambiguity " means

- **one sentence with more than one meaning**
- two sentences with one meaning only
- two wrds which have the same pronunciation
- none of the above

34) the parser

- computes relations between words
- prefers simple structures
- responds to morpho-syntactic violations differently
- **all of the previous items are correct**

35) some information help the parser form a mind- internal structure of the signal.
which of these is not part of this information ?

- lexical information
- prosodic information
- non-linguistic information
- **bibliographic information**

36) the direct input to the parser is a set of words ordered linearly . the parser then

- finds homophones for the first word
- **finds heteronyms for the last word**
- figures out how the input is organised hierarchically
- none of the above

37) language processing is

- **subconscious**
- conscious

- time consuming
- none of the above

38) language processing is

- **mind internal**
- mind external
- not mind internal nor external
- operated by the vocal tract

39) psychologists observe linguistic behavior by analyzing

- the size of someone's skull
- someone's personal traits
- the physical fitness of speakers
- **slips of the tongue**

40) slips of the tongue and spoonerisms

- are random useless mistakes
- are mistakes resulting from lack of linguistic competence
- are mistakes done intentionally
- **tell us about how language is processed in the brain**

41) slips of a tongue involve

- **exchanging morphemes within sentence**
- exchanging graphemes within sentence
- exchanging ambiguous utterances
- none of the above

42) which of the following is not in the list of lenneberg criteria for determine whether a communication system is species specific or not

- the communication system has to be species specific
- the communication system has to be universal to all members
- **the communication system has to be have words**
- the communication system has to emerge during infancy

43) prosody is

- **the intonation and phrasing of sentence**
- the intention of the speaker
- the intended meaning of the sentence

- none of the above

44) successful engagement in a discourse requires a knowledge of

- **the topic**
- the participants
- the context
- all of the above

45) working memory is

- **short term memory**
- long term memory
- short term and long term memory
- none of the previous is correct

46) which of the following happens to sentences when stored in long term memory

- phonemic transcription
- phonetic transcription
- **meaning of many sentences are combined**
- information about the structure of the sentence are kept

47) slips of the tongue suggest that morphemes functionduring sentence planning.

- **independently**
- frequently
- dependently
- frantically

48) in the brain lexical items are organised

- alphabetically
- according to length of the word
- chronologically
- **according to their meaning and sound**

49) language is creative because

- it spoken only by humans
- sign language does not have phonemes
- **we can produce unlimited number of utterances with a limited number of language components**
- children need some time to be linguistically competent

50) language processing means.....

- language production only
- language perception only
- speaking only
- **language production and language perception**