

نموذج A

الفصل الأول ١٤٣٤/١٤٣٥ هـ

(7) is the use of linguistic knowledge in the production of language

- (a) reading
- (b) listening
- (c) linguistic competence
- ☒ (d) linguistic performance

(8) Mistakes result from lack of linguistic

- ☒ (a) competence
- (b) meaning
- (c) signals
- (d) None of the above is true

(9) Language processing is subconscious because

- (a) animals cannot speak
- ☒ (b) it operates without the mental faculties fully active
- (c) language is spoken by children
- (d) the eye moves smoothly as someone is reading a text

(10) Language processing is...

- ☒ (a) mind-internal
- ☒ (b) mind-external
- (c) not mind-internal nor external
- (d) operated by the tongue

(11) Psycholinguists anticipate unseen language processing by analysing:

- (a) the speech of children
- (b) sign language
- (c) the speech of elderly people
- ☒ (d) the observable linguistic behaviour

(12) To show where are words and phrases stored in the brain, psycholinguists

- (a) use MRI scans
- (b) conduct open-skull surgeries
- ☒ (c) have no option but to observe peoples' linguistic behaviour
- (d) use mind-maps

(13) One way to observe linguistic behaviour is by analysing:

- (a) the size of someone's head
- (b) the physical fitness of speakers
- ☒ (c) Slips of the tongue
- (d) The colour of someone's tongue

Slips of the tongue involve

- (a) Making fun of someone's mistakes
- (b) Lack of linguistic competence
- (c) Exchanging morphemes within a sentence
- (d) Not understanding someone's intended meaning

Slips of a tongue happen when there is a/an:

- (a) difference between someone's intended and produced utterance
- (b) similarity between what someone has planned to say and what is said
- (c) misunderstanding of a sentence
- (d) accurate perception of utterances

Psycholinguists:

- (a) do not pay much attention to spoonerisms
- (b) make fun of people's spoonerisms
- (c) learn from people's spoonerisms
- (d) teach people to produce spoonerisms

(17) 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

(18) 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

(19) The tip of the tongue phenomenon tells us about:

- (a) how lexical entries are organised in the mind
- (b) how the mind recognises lexical entries
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the information found in (a) and (b) above.

(20) Lexical entries are stored in the mind as

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

- (21) Lexical decision experiments are used to
- (a) help us understand how lexical entries are linked to each other
 - (b) know how people access lexical entries stored in their brains
 - (c) how quickly and accurately do people access their lexical entries
 - ☒ (d) all of the previous choices are correct
- (22) 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 lexical entry
- (23) Response latency is:
- ☒ (a) the time it takes the participant to complete the experiment
 - (b) whether or not the participant has provided the right answer
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the previous
- (24) Response accuracy is:
- ☒ (a) the time it takes the participant to complete the experiment
 - (b) whether or not the participant has provided the right answer
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the previous
- (25) Frequency effect means:
- (a) frequently used words are accessed faster than less common ones
 - (b) frequently used words are accessed the same as less common ones
 - (c) less frequently used words are accessed faster than common ones
 - (d) None of the previous
- (26) Priming is a lexical decision experiment in which participants are:
- (a) given more time to complete the experiment
 - (b) given less time to complete the experiment
 - (c) given a related word before the stimulus
 - (d) between the age of 10 and 15.
- (27) 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
 - ☒ (d) Both (a) and (b).

Language is universal, because

- (a) human babies are genetically prepared to acquire language
- (b) all human languages have universal properties
- (c) both (a) and (b).
- (d) None of the above

The critical period is

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

Language development is triggered by the environment, this means:

- (a) people born in the summer acquire their first language quicker
- (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

(31) 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

(32) Aphasia is

- (a) a language impairment following an injury in the ear
- (b) a language impairment following an injury in the brain
- (c) a language impairment following an injury in the tongue
- (d) a language impairment following an injury in the uvula

(33) Broca's aphasia is also known as

- (a) Non-fluent aphasia
- (b) Fluent aphasia
- (c) Temporal lobe
- (d) Frontal lobe

(34) Wernicke's aphasia is also known as

- (a) Non-fluent aphasia
- (b) Fluent aphasia
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- (35) Broca's area 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
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- (36) Wernicke's area is located in the
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- (37) The brain's control of the body is contra-lateral, this means:
(a) The right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body
(b) The left hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body
(c) The right hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body
(d) All of the above
- (38) 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 language impairments
(d) None of the above
- (39) There is evidence that human's sensitivity to language can start
(a) even before birth
(b) at the age of 6 months
(c) at the age of 8 months
(d) at the age of 12 months
- (40) 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

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- (41) The holophrastic stage is
- (a) a stage of early acquisition in which the child produces random sounds
 - (b) also known as the one-word-stage of acquisition
 - (c) a stage in which the child produces two consecutive words
 - (d) none of the above
- (42) During pre-school years, the child acquires an average of
- (a) 1 to 2 new words everyday
 - (b) 1 to 4 new words everyday
 - (c) 4 to 8 new words everyday
 - (d) 8 to 12 new words everyday
- (43) Code-switching is
- (a) The child's ability to acquire more than one language simultaneously
 - (b) The child's transition between language acquisition stages
 - (c) The speaker's switching between two languages in one discourse
 - (d) The ability of bilingual speakers to speak more than one language
- (44) 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
- (45) A word can be retrieved using:
- (a) Meaning
 - (b) Sound
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None of the above
- (46) Grammatical encoding is:
- (a) The creation of sentence structure during planning
 - (b) The production of a sentence
 - (c) The perception of vocabulary items
 - (d) The perception of sentences
- (47) Contextual information help us perceive information in what is known as:
- (a) Bottom-up information
 - (b) Surface structure
 - (c) Deep information
 - (d) Top-down information
- الصفحة ٧١

(56) Morpheme stripping is:

- (a) Adding morphemes to a noun
- (b) Adding morphemes to a verb
- (c) Adding morphemes to an adjective
- (d) None of the above

(57) Cohesion 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 previous

(58) Proceeding the acoustic signal is known as

- (a) Bottom-up information
- (b) Top-down information
- (c) Deep information
- (d) Surface structure

(59) The orthography of a language is its

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

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

- (a) Croy
- (b) Trumper
- (c) Cng
- (d) Crlfuer

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

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

(62) Pronominal referents are

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

نموذج A

(55) The direct input to the parser is:

- (a) A set of sentences
- ☒ (b) A set of morphemes
- (c) A set of words organised linearly
- (d) A hierarchal set of words

(56) A word's neighbourhood consists of:

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

(57) While perception, the parser:

- (a) plans the for the next turn in a conversation
- (b) breaks down complex sentences to simpler sentences
- ☒ (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) Not (a) nor (b)

(58) The brain responds to morpho-syntactic violations:

- ☒ (a) differently
- (b) the same as correctly formulated utterances
- (c) quickly
- (d) None of the above

(59) Structural ambiguity is:

- (a) Two sentences with the same meaning
- (b) Two sentences with different meanings
- (c) One sentence that has one meaning
- ☒ (d) One sentence that has more than one meaning

(60) Which of the following is ambiguous:

- (a) I saw a man. He was tall.
- (b) I saw a tall man.
- ☒ (c) I saw a man with a binocular
- (d) None of the above

(61) Usually, an ambiguous sentence can be disambiguated when it is:

- ☒ (a) put into context
- (b) read more than once

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- Question 20:
- ☒ (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 previous

- (20) Which of the following is an impossible non-English word?
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 - (b) Trumper
 - (c) Croy
 - ☒ (d) Crtfner

- (21) Which of the following is a possible non-English word?
- (a) xat
 - (b) fax
 - (c) hat
 - ☒ (d) xat

Contextual information help us perceive information in what is known as:

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