

Please choose the best item:

(1) It is ..... to apply Lennegerg's criteria on language as communication system.

- (a) Possible
- (b) Impossible
- (c) Impractical
- (d) Unfair

(2) Neurolinguistics is:

- ☒ (a) The study of language representation in the brain
- (b) The study of language representation in speech organs
- (c) The study of language representation in the pharynx
- (d) The study of language representation in the uvula

(3) Language impairment following an injury to the brain is referred to as:

- (a) phasia
- ☒ (b) aphasia
- (c) asia
- (d) nostalgia

(4) Broca's area is located in the:

- (a) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- ☒ (b) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (c) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- (d) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain

(5) Wernicke's area is located in the:

- ☒ (a) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (b) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
- (c) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
- (d) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain

(6) Language lateralisation refers to the fact that:

- (a) The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body
- (b) The left side of the brain controls the left side of the body
- (c) The right side of the brain controls the right side of the body
- (d) The left side of the brain controls the whole body

- (7) Exchange of morphemes within a sentence is referred to as a:
- ~~(a) Slip of a tongue~~
  - (b) Vocabulary syndrome
  - (c) Wernicke's aphasia
  - (d) parser
- (8) During sentence processing, morphemes function:
- (a) Dependently to words
  - ~~(b) Independently from words~~
  - (c) As meaningless units
  - (d) As spoonerisms
- (9) Lexical items are organised in the brain according to:
- (a) Their sound only
  - (b) Their meaning only
  - (c) Their alphabetical order
  - ~~(d) Their meaning and sound~~
- (10) Being able to remember some details about a certain word, but not the word, is referred to as:
- (a) Spoonerism
  - (b) A slip of the tongue
  - ~~(c) The tip of the tongue phenomenon~~
  - (d) A vocabulary experiment
- (11) In lexical decision experiments, words are referred to as:
- (a) Ant trees
  - (b) In trees
  - ~~(c) Entries~~
  - (d) Ontries
- 2) In lexical decision experiments, participants are asked to:
- ~~(a) Judge whether the word they see is a real word~~
  - (b) Judge whether the word they hear is a real word
  - (c) Provide a list of real words
  - (d) Provide a list of unreal words

- (13) Language pairs:
- (a) Signal and sign
  - (b) Sound and signal
  - ☒ (c) Signal and meaning
  - (d) Signal and concept

- (14) Linguistic creativity refers to:
- (a) Children's ability to learn language
  - (b) People's ability to learn a new language
  - (c) The fact that languages have a limited number of words
  - (d) Our ability to create an unlimited number of utterances out of a limited number of rules

- (15) Prescriptive grammars
- ☒ (a) provide instructions on how a certain language should be used.
  - (b) provide information about how a certain language is actually used.
  - (c) provide instructions for people with speech disorders.
  - (d) provide instructions for people with aphasia.

- (16) Descriptive grammars
- ☒ (a) provide instructions on how a certain language should be used.
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  - (c) provide instructions for people with speech disorders.
  - (d) provide instructions for people with aphasia.

- (17) Language processing refers to:
- (a) Language production
  - (b) Language perception
  - ☒ (c) Language production and language perception
  - (d) Lip movement

Language processing is:

- ☒ (a) Mind-internal
- (b) Mind-external
- (c) Mind-internal and mind-external
- (d) Mind-blowing



(19) Response latency is:

- ☒ (a) The time it takes for the participant in a lexical decision task to answer
- (b) Whether the participant in a lexical decision experiment completed the task successfully
- (c) Whether or not the participant decided to quit the task
- (d) Whether the participant is late to their appointment

(20) Response accuracy is:

- (a) The time it takes for the participant in a lexical decision task to answer
- (b) Whether the participant in a lexical decision experiment completed the task successfully
- ☒ (c) Whether or not the participant decided to quit the task
- (d) Whether the participant is late to their appointment

(21) The frequency effect refers to the fact that:

- ☒ (a) The words we know are faster to retrieve
- (b) The words we do not know are faster to retrieve
- (c) The words we know are slower to retrieve
- (d) The words we do not know are retrieved at the same speed as the words we know

(22) Priming is:

- ☒ (a) A lexical decision task
- (b) A mind-external processing
- (c) A common mistake made by native speakers
- (d) A speech disorder

(23) Communication systems need to be species specific, this means

- (a) They can be used by members of other species
- ☒ (b) They are only used by the members of the species
- (c) They are used by some members of the species
- (d) They are triggered by the environment

Lenneberg's criteria help us determine whether a communication system is:

- (a) Based in the chemistry of species
- ☒ (b) Based in the biology of species
- (c) Based in the geology of species
- (d) Based in the philology of species

- meta-linguistic awareness  
(b) Beta-linguistic awareness  
(c) Communication skills  
(d) Discourse ability

(27) Ultimate attainment is:

- (a) A limitation to first language acquisition  
~~(b) A limitation to second language acquisition~~  
(c) A limitation to people's mental capacities  
(d) A limitation to people's social behaviour

(28) The unilingual mode refers to:

- (a) Adults' failure to acquire a second language  
~~(b) A bilingual person using one of the two languages with in a conversation~~  
(c) A bilingual person using the two languages in a conversation  
(d) A monolingual person's inability to use a foreign language in conversations

(29) Code-switching is:

- (a) Adults' failure to acquire a second language  
(b) A bilingual person using one of the two languages with in a conversation  
~~(c) A bilingual person using the two languages in a conversation~~  
(d) A monolingual person's inability to use a foreign language in conversations

- (30) The first stage in speech planning is:
- (a) Grammatical encoding
  - (b) Actual production
  - (c) Creating agreement relation
  - ~~(d) Accessing the lexicon~~

- (31) Which of the following is not a speech organ:
- (a) The tongue
  - (b) The vocal tract
  - (c) Lungs
  - ~~(d) Ears~~

- 2) The perception system is constructive because:
- (a) We use a limited number of rules to produce an unlimited number of utterances
  - (b) We only use the acoustic signal to understand speech
  - ~~(c) We use information other than the signal to understand speech~~
  - (d) We do not use the acoustic signal to understand speech

Using contextual information to understand speech is referred to as:

- ~~(a) Top-down processing~~
- (b) Bottom-up processing
- (c) Top-down production
- (d) Bottom-up production

Orthography is:

- (a) The phonemic system of a language
- (b) The phonetic system of a language
- ~~(c) The writing system of a language~~
- (d) Another term for sign language

ible non-words

- (a) Can be found in a dictionary
- (b) Do not violate the phonotactics of a language
- (c) Violate the phonotactics of a language
- (d) Cannot be added to the lexicon



are easier to retrieve than possible non-words

a cohort consists of:

- ~~(a)~~ all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes
- (b) all the lexical items that share the last sequence of phonemes
- (c) all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of morphemes
- (d) all the lexical items that share the sequence of morphemes

boundary is

- (a) The location where a new clause begins
- ~~(b)~~ The location where a new phoneme begins
- (c) The location of a word in a sentence
- (d) The location of a word in a given discourse

ambiguity is:

- (a) Having more than one sentence to express the same meaning
- (b) Having one sentence which has multiple meanings ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- (c) Having one sentence with one meaning only
- (d) Expressing the same meaning in more than one sentence

element that has been moved during sentence processing is called a

- (a) Gap
- (b) Filler
- (c) Pronominal referent
- (d) Parser

input to the parser is a set of words ordered

- (a) According to their sound
- (b) According to their meaning
- ~~(c) Hierarchically~~ ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- (d) Linearly

(44) Working memory can also be referred to as:  
(a) Long-term memory  
(b) Short-term memory  
(c) Communication skills in the workplace  
(d) The ability to remember events related to someone

(45) The child's tendency for acquiring language is referred to as:  
(a) Language Creativity Device  
(b) Language Ability Device  
(c) Language Assistance Device  
(d) Language Acquisition Device

(46) Hearing starts to develop at around:  
(a) Week 5 of pregnancy  
(b) Week 8 of pregnancy  
(c) Week 18 of pregnancy  
(d) Week 28 of pregnancy

(47) Humans have access to the general prosody of language:  
(a) Before birth  
(b) In their first 6 months  
(c) Between 6 months and 12 months  
(d) Between 12 months and 18 months



Babbling is:

١٤٣٦/١٤٣٥ هـ الفصل الثاني

علم اللغة النفسي

- (a) Producing vowels
- (b) Producing consonants
- ~~(c) Producing consonant-vowel strings~~
- (d) Producing meaningful words

The holophrastic stage is a phase in first language acquisition in which the child:

- (a) Starts to produce consonant-vowel strings
- ~~(b) Produces one word to express their needs~~
- (c) Produces grammatically correct sentences
- (d) Produces grammatically incorrect sentences

In average, children acquire ..... every day in their pre-school years.

- (a) One word
- (b) Two to three words
- ~~(c) Four to eight words~~
- (d) Eight to twelve words