

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اسئلة المراجعة 20 سؤال لعلم اللغة النفسي
[أسئلة مراجعة - علم اللغة النفسي -]

1) 1- document how a language is actually used by its native speakers

- (a) Prescriptive grammars
- **(b) Descriptive grammars**
- (c) Psycholinguistics
- (d) Neurolinguistics

2) 2- is the actual use of linguistic knowledge

- (a) Linguistic competence
- **(b) Linguistic performance**
- (c) Language creativity
- (d) None of the previous items is right

3) 3- Language processing is subconscious, this means:

- **(a) It happens without the mental capacities being fully active**
- (b) The mental capacities have to fully active during language processing
- (c) Language processing is not necessary when speaking
- (d) None of the previous items is correct

4) 4- 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

5) 5- 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

6) 6- In the mind, lexical entries are organised according to:

- (a) Their meaning
- **(b) Their sound**

- (c) **Their meaning and sound**

- (d) Alphabetically

7) 7- The tip of the tongue phenomenon is:

- (a) Remembering words

- (b) Organising words

- (c) **Remembering some details about a word but forgetting the word**

- (d) None of the previous

8) 8- Lexical decision and priming experiments are conducted to:

- (a) Check peoples' fluency

- (b) Check peoples' response to potential threats

- (c) Check peoples' communication skills

- (d) **Check peoples' access to lexical entries**

9) Which of the following is not an indication that a communication system is based in the biology of its users:

- (a) Being species specific

- (b) Being universal to members of the species

- (c) **Being made of sounds and symbols**

- (d) Being affected by the environment

10) 10- Aphasia is:

- (a) **A language impairment following an injury to the brain**

- (b) Language fluency

- (c) Language accuracy

- (d) None of the previous

11) 11- Which of the following is not one of the stages of speech production:

- (a) Lexical retrieval

- (b) **Slip of the tongue**

- (c) Building simple sentence structure

- (d) Creating agreement relations

12) 12- Bottom-up processing is:

- (a) Using the acoustic signal to produce speech

- (b) **Using the acoustic signal to understand speech**

- (c) Using the acoustic signal to create sign language

- (d) None of the above

13) 13- Top-down processing is:

- (a) Using contextual information to produce speech
- (b) Using the acoustic signal to understand speech
- **(c) Using contextual information to understand speech**
- (d) Using acoustic signal to understand speech

14) 14- Possible non-words are:

- (a) Words which exist in the language but are not found in the dictionary
- (b) Words which do not exist in the language but are found in the dictionary
- **(c) Words which can be added to a language because they do not violate its phonotactic rules**
- (d) Words which cannot be added to a language because they violate its phonotactic rules

15) 15- Impossible non-words

- (a) Words which exist in the language but are not found in the dictionary
- (b) Words which do not exist in the language but are found in the dictionary
- (c) Words which can be added to a language because they do not violate its phonotactic rules
- **(d) Words which cannot be added to a language because they violate its phonotactic rules**

16) 16- Clause boundary is:

- **(a) The location where a new clause begins**
- (b) The location where the speaker pauses
- (c) The location where the hearer loses perception
- (d) None of the above is true

17) 17- An ambiguous sentence is a sentence which:

- (a) has one meaning
- **(b) has more than one meaning**
- (c) does not have any meaning
- (d) none of the above is true

18) 18- There are information which the parser uses to build structure, these information are:

- (a) Lexical information
- (b) Prosodic information
- (c) Non-linguistic information
- **(d) All of the above**

19) 19- Discourse is:

- (a) Sets of sentences which are not connected to each other
- **(b) Sets of sentences which are connected to each other**
- (c) A long sentence
- (d) None of the above is true

20) 20- When stored in long-term memory:

- (a) Information about the sentence structure are lost
- (b) Meanings of many sentences are combined
- (c) Inferences are added to representations of meaning
- **(d) All of previous**