

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
❀ تعاريف علم اللغة النفسي (الجزء الأول) ❀
[أسئلة مراجعة - علم اللغة النفسي - عبد العزيز التركي]

1) _____ is an interdisciplinary field of study in which the goals are to understand how people acquire language, how people use language to speak and understand one another, and how language is represented and processed in the brain.

- a-linguistics
- **b-psycholinguistics**

2) _____ is the primary communication system for the human species. In ordinary circumstances it is used to convey thoughts through speech.

- a-communication
- **b-language**

3) _____ It is a special system, however, that functions independently of speech, thought, and communication.

- **a-language**
- b-system

4) _____ is a mode for transmitting linguistic information.

- a-meaning
- **b-speech**

5) _____ is the primary communication system for human beings, but it is not the only way to communicate, so language can be distinguished from communication in general.

- a-special
- **b-language**

6) _____ is a system that allows people immense creativity.

- **a-language**
- b-circumstances

7) _____ is indeed the most frequent mode for transmitting linguistic information.

- a-special
- **b-speech**

8) _____ is not a rare disorder in children without any neurological or motor pathology.

- **a-Specific language impairment**

- b-Specific language

9) _____ is language development lags far behind that of their peers.

- a-SIL

- **b- SLI**

10) _____, is a genetically based disorder causing severe retardation.

- a-Wams Syndrome

- **b-Williams Syndrome**

11) _____ is a formal system for pairing signals with meanings.

- a-system

- **b-language**

12) _____ Rules govern the creation of sentences .

- a-language

- **b-grammar**

13) The words of a language are its _____

- **a-lexicon**

- b-specific

14) _____ refers to knowledge of language (grammar and lexicon) that is in a person's mind.

- a-Linguistic performance

- **b-Linguistic competence**

15) Linguistic performance is _____

- **a-the use of linguistic knowledge in actual processing of sentences (production & comprehension).**

- b-refers to knowledge of language (grammar and lexicon) that is in a person's mind.

16) The set of rules that creates sentences in a language

- **a-language's grammar**

- language's specific

17) Knowing a language involves knowing its grammar and lexicon. This special kind of

knowledge is called_____

- a-explicit knowledge
- **b-tacit (or implicit) knowledge**

18) _____ is represented in the brain and is put to use, in this case, in the production and comprehension of sentences, but is not consciously available to the individual who possesses it

- **a-tacit knowledge**
- b-explicit knowledge

19) _____Knowing how to adapt to the standard (prescribed) way of speaking or writing is very useful for people conducting a job interview or producing a formal piece of writing.

- a-descriptive grammar
- **b-prescriptive grammar**

20) _____the language system that underlies ordinary use.

- **a-descriptive grammar**
- b-prescriptive grammar

21) _____the form of a language that is accepted in academic and business circles.

- a-descriptive grammar
- **b-prescriptive grammar**

22) _____ describe the sound patterns of the language; they are used to create individual words and are responsible for the rhythm and intonation of speech.

- a-syntactic rules
- **b-phonological rules**

23) _____ are involved in creating the structural organization of words and sentences, that is, the relationships between words and phrases in sentences.

- a-morphological rules and phonological rules
- **b-morphological rules and syntactic rules**

24) the system is likely to be part of the genetic makeup of members of the species.

- a-patterns specific
- **b-species specific**

25) ____ is a naturally unfolding process, much like other biologically based behaviors such as walking.

- a-phonological rules

- **b-language acquisition in the child**

26) ____ for first language acquisition is before the early teen years

- a-the period

- **b-the optimal period**

27) ____ is a language impairment linked to a brain lesion.

- a-Apsia

- **b-Aphasia**

28) ____ is the study of the representation of language in the brain and the discovery of aphasia led to the birth of this interdisciplinary field.

- a-Aphasia

- **b-neurolinguistics**

29) ____ means that the language function is located in one of the two hemispheres of the cerebral cortex.

- a-later

- **b-lateralized**

30) ____ the right side of the body is controlled by the left motor and sensory areas, while the left side of the body is controlled by the right motor and sensory areas.

- **a-contralateral**

- b-contralateral

31) ____ cutting the corpus callosum

- a- epilepsy patients

- **b-epilepsy patients**

32) ____ non-fluent aphasia, is characterized by halting, effortful speech; it is associated with damage involving Broca's area in the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere.

- **a-Broca's aphasia**

- b-Wernicke's aphasia

33) ____ fluent aphasia, is characterized by fluent meaningless strings; it is caused by

damage involving Wernicke's area in the temporal lobe of the left hemisphere.

- a-Broca's aphasia
- **b-Wernicke's aphasia**

34) ____ has been characterized as agrammatic; it consists of primarily content words, lacking syntactic and morphological structure.

- **a-Broca's aphasia**
- b-Wernicke's aphasia

35) ____ has stretches of grammatically organized clauses and phrases, but it tends to be incoherent and meaningless.

- a-Broca's aphasia
- **b-Wernicke's aphasia**

36) ____ The participant's task is to report what was heard. On average, stimuli presented to the right ear are reported with greater accuracy than the stimuli presented to the left ear. This is known as the right-ear advantage for language.

- **a-dichotic listening**
- b-dotic listening

37) ____ It occurs because a linguistic signal presented to the right ear arrives in the left hemisphere for decoding by a more direct route than does a signal presented to the left ear.

- **a-the right-ear advantage**
- b-the right-left advantage

38) ____ In this kind of experiment, participants are presented auditory stimuli over headphones, with different inputs to each ear.

- a-dotic listening experiment
- **b-dichotic listening experiment**

39) represented and processed in the human brain, then it follows that a human infant will acquire that system as its brain develops. This is called

- **a-the nativist model of language acquisition**
- b-dichotic listening experiment

40) ____ universal grammar (principles ,parameters) and acquisition strategies

- a-LDA

- **b-LAD**

41) ____determine what will be the most salient and easily acquired aspects of language.
For instance, children are highly sensitive to the regularities of language

- **a-acquisition strategies, or operating principles**

- b-the optimal period

42) The primary purpose of the child's linguistic environment is to provide information about the language the child is acquiring

- a-negative evidence

- **b-positive evidence**

43) ____is ungrammatical language that the child hears.

- **a-negative evidence**

- b-positive evidence