

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
❀.تعريف علم اللغة النفسي (الجزء الثاني).❀
[أسئلة مراجعة - علم اللغة النفسي - عبد العزيز التركي]

- 1) _____ consists of single syllables at first, always consisting of a consonant and a vowel.
 - a-coos
 - **b-babbling**

- 2) _____ each word conveys as much meaning as an entire phrase.
 - a-the phrase period
 - **b-the holophrastic period**

- 3) _____ is a case in which the child will acquire a word for a particular thing and fail to extend it to other objects in the same category.
 - a-overextension
 - **b-underextension**

- 4) Overextension is____
 - **a- when the child will extend a word incorrectly to other similar things.**
 - b-a case in which the child will acquire a word for a particular thing and fail to extend it to other objects in the same category.

- 5) ____vocabulary development speeds up and children begin to combine words to form small sentences.
 - a-the school years
 - **b-the preschool years**

- 6) ____for a child is computed by adding the bound and free morphemes in a language sample and dividing by the number of utterances.
 - **a-the MLU**
 - b-the MUL

- 7) ____we call the idea before it is verbalised
 - a-verbal message
 - **b-Preverbal message**

- 8) _____ when a bilingual is speaking in a unilingual mode, only one of the grammars is

consulted to build structural representations.

- a-bilingual mode
- **b-unilingual mode**

9) bilingual mode is _____

- **a-when in bilingual mode (when the bilingual's two languages are being used in the same conversation), access to both grammars and lexical items from both languages must be possible.**

- b-when a bilingual is speaking in a unilingual mode, only one of the grammars is consulted to build structural representations.

10) _____ is switching between two codes (two languages, or two distinct dialects of the same language) within the same discourse.

- a-code
- **b-code-switching**

11) _____, involves the insertion of frequently used discourse markers, like so, you know, I mean, etc.

- a-code-switching
- **b-tag-switching**

12) _____ involves a series of distinct operations and representations: lexical, syntactic, morphological, and phonological.

- **a-producing a sentence**
- b-evidence

13) _____ switching from one language to another.

- a-occasional unintentional slips
- **b-Intentional switching**

14) Occasional unintentional slips _____

- **a-into a language not active in the conversation**
- b- from one language to another.

15) _____ A lexical entry carries information about the meaning of the word , its grammatical class, the syntactic structure into which it can enter, and the sounds it contains.

- a-Intentional switching
- **b-lexical retrieval**

16) ____ consulting the internalised grammar to construct structures

- a-producing

- **b-grammatical encoding**

17) ____ the exchange is between two phonological elements

- **a- segment exchange error**

- b-perseveration error

18) ____ perseveres and intrudes in a later word

- a- segment exchange error

- **b-perseveration error**

19) ____ a speech sound that has not yet been produced intrudes in an earlier word.

- **a- anticipation error**

- b-segment exchange error

20) ____ takes information anywhere it can find it to construct a linguistic percept of the acoustic signal.

- a- grammatical system

- **b-speech perception system**

21) ____ illustrates how visual and auditory information together affect the construction of a phonological percept.

- a-mc effect

- **b-mcgurk effect**

22) ____ demonstrates the perceptual system's ability to "fill in" missing information, while actively trying to recover meaning from an acoustic signal:

- **a-the phenomenon of phoneme restoration**

- b-slips of the ear

23) ____ are often the result of inattentiveness to the signal

- a-the phenomenon of phoneme restoration

- **b-slips of the ear**

24) ____ If you use the acoustic signal to understand what the person said

- a-top-down

- **b-bottom up**

25) Top-down is_____

- **a-if you use context or prior knowledge in trying to understand what the other person said.**
- b-If you use the acoustic signal to understand what the person said

26) _____ of a language is its writing system

- **a-the orthography**
- b-the graphy

27) Participants are briefly shown a string of letters and asked to push one button if the letters constitute a word in their language, and a different button if they do not -within 400-600 ms.

- a-the cision task
- **b-the lexical decision task**

28) _____having more than one possible meaning.

- a-orthography
- **b-ambiguous**

29) _____ word has more than one meaning.

- **a-Polysemous**
- b-monyms

30) Semantic priming is_____

- a-the prime and the target are not related semantically (in meaning), but are related in their phonological form.
- **b-When there is a meaning relationship between the prime (the first word) and the target word.**

31) _____the prime and the target are not related semantically (in meaning), but are related in their phonological form.

- a-semantic priming
- **b-form priming**

32) _____the internal desire to do or achieve something.

- **a-motivation**
- b-personality

33) When the two languages (first - second) share the same linguistic feature

- a-negative transfer
- **b-positive transfer**

34) negative transfer ____

- a-when the two languages (first - second) share the same linguistic feature
- **b-is the incorrect use of knowledge of one language in the other (when the two languages work differently).**

35) Declarative knowledge

- **a-It is knowing WHAT. It is often Explicit and conscious.**
- b-knowledge of HOW something is done. Often it is unconscious and implicit.

36) knowledge of HOW something is done. Often it is unconscious and implicit.

- a-declarative knowledge
- **b-procedural knowledge**

37) ____ loss or impairment of the ability to comprehend language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction.

- a-agraphia
- **b-alexia**

38) Agraphia is

- **a- loss or impairment of the ability to express language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction.**
- b-loss or impairment of the ability to comprehend language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction.

39) _____ the abnormal production of speech sounds.

- a-voice
- **b-articulation**

40) Voice (Forms of speech impairments) is____

- **a-abnormal spoken language production, characterized by unusual pitch, loudness, or quality of sounds.**
- b-hesitations or repetitions of sounds or words that interrupt a person's flow of speech.

41) hesitations or repetitions of sounds or words that interrupt a person's flow of speech.

- a-articulation
- **b-fluency**

42) Speech production deficit that results from impairment of the neuromuscular and/or motor control system.

- a-epilepsy

- **b-dysarthria**

43) _____ when a child's language does not develop normally and the difficulties cannot be accounted for by generally slow development, physical abnormality of the speech apparatus, autistic disorder, acquired brain damage or hearing loss.

- **a-specific language impairment**

- b-specific language

44) Applying knowledge (grammar, vocabulary, phonology..etc) of one language in another language.

- a-semantic

- **b-transfer**