

Quiz

1

A 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- Aphasia
- b- Psycholinguistics
- c- Speech perception
- d- Creativity

2

it is used to convey thoughts through speech.

- a- Creativity
- b- Speech perception
- c- Communication
- d- Language

3

It is transmitting linguistic information.

- a- Thoughts
- b- Language
- c- Speech
- d- Communication

4

Verbalizing our thoughts make us confuse between :

- a- Thoughts and language
- b- Communication and language
- c- Speech and language
- d- Creativity of language

5

What is the biological part of the language?

- a- Speech
- b- Brain
- c- Hands
- d- Stomach

6

A standard way of speaking, is called :

- a- Prescriptive grammar
- b- Descriptive grammar
- c- Knowledge
- d- Speaking

7

One of the following is **not** a language rule system for making up grammar:

- a- phonological rules
- b- morphological rules
- c- syntactic rules
- d- perception rules

8

Refers to knowledge of language that is in a person's mind?

- a- Species-specific
- b- Linguistic competence
- c- Biological basis
- d- Linguistic performance

9

A language impairment linked to a brain lesion.

- a- Aphasia
- b- Brocca
- c- Wirnicke
- d- Strok

10

Is the study of the representation of language in the brain

- a- Psycholinguistics
- b- Psychology
- c- Neurolinguistics
- d- Linguistics

11

Impairment that cause incoherent and meaningless :

- a- Expressive aphasia
- b- Transient aphasia
- c- Broca's aphasia
- d- **Wernicke's aphasia**

12

Where most people language lateralized?

- a- **Left hemisphere**
- b- Right hemisphere
- c- Out of cerebral cortex
- d- Contra-lateral

13

contra-lateral is related to :

- a- Control of the right hand
- b- Control of the left hand
- c- Control of the hemispheres
- d- **Control of the body**

14

Kind of experiment, participants are presented auditory stimuli over headphones, with different inputs to each ear.

- a- Positive evidence
- b- Nativist
- c- Decoding
- d- **Dichotic**

15

What of the following is an INPUT in LAD "Language Acquisition Device":

- a- Grammar
- b- **Signals**
- c- Acquisition strategies
- d- Lexicon

16

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

- a- Positive evidence
- b- Negative evidence
- c- Normal evidence
- d- Environment evidence

17

The child Coos and gurgles at age :

- a- 1st six months
- b- 2nd six months
- c- 1st year
- d- 2nd year

18

What do we call the idea before it is verbalised?

- a- Postverbal message
- b- Nonverbal message
- c- Preverbal message
- d- Triverbal message

19

What is the first step in the language when you producing speech?

- a- Syntactic representation
- b- Phonological representation
- c- Preverbal message
- d- Lexical selection

20

Only one of the grammars is consulted to build structural representations.

- a- Unilingual mode
- b- Bilingual mode
- c- Trilingual mode
- d- Hexalingual mode

21

Intentional switching from one language to another. is called :

- a- Transferring
- b- Code-switching
- c- Occasional-switching
- d- Tag-switching

22

The insertion of frequently used discourse markers. Called :

- a- Tranferring
- b- Code-switching
- c- Occasinal-switching
- d- Tag-switching

23

We can retrieve a word from the lexicon by :

- a- Sound
- b- Grammar
- c- Morphology
- d- Auditory

24

How many words do adults with high school education know?

- a- 10.000
- b- 30.000
- c- 50.000
- d- 80.000

25

What kind of linguistic error is when someone says: {Put the oven on at a very low speed}. but he means {Put the oven on at a very low temperature.}:

- a- Tongue error
- b- Ear error
- c- Lexical error
- d- Phonological error

26

Occurs when the speaker knows the word needed but cannot quite retrieve it.

- a- Tip of the tongue.
- b- Tip of the ear.
- c- Tip of the eye.
- d- Tip of the brain.

27

What kind of linguistic error is when someone says: . {I left the **briefcase** in my **cigar**}. But he means: {I left the **cigar** in my **briefcase**.}

- a- Lexical error
- b- Exchange error
- c- Syntactic error
- d- Phonological error

28

What kind of linguistic error is when someone says: { . I can't cook worth a **cam**} but he means {I can't cook worth a **damn**.}

- a- Exchange error
- b- Segment exchange error
- c- perseveration error
- d- Anticipation error

29

What kind of errors may this sentence cause : { **she sells seashells on the seashore** }:

- a- Exchange error
- b- Segment exchange error
- c- perseveration error
- d- Anticipation error

30

What is the last step in the language during the speech perception?

- a- Auditory system
- b- Syntactic representation
- c- Lexical selection
- d- Phonological representation

31

If we add silence between the /s/ and /l/ in SLICE (30-40 ms) (English native speakers will perceive it as "SPLICE."

- a- Word restoration
- b- Letter restoration
- c- Sound restoration
- d- Phoneme restoration

32

Mondegreens is :

- a- Slips of the tongue
- b- Slips of the ear
- c- Tips of the tongue
- d- Tips of the ear

33

It triggered automatically based only on the acoustic signal.

- a- Top-down
- b- Bottom-top
- c- Bottom-up
- d- Top-bottom

34

It aided by contextual information (either in the communication situation or within the sentence being processed).

- a- Top-down
- b- Bottom-top
- c- Bottom-up
- d- Top-bottom

35

The lexical frequency of a word can be measured by:

- a- Large corpus
- b- Small corpus
- c- Word dictionary
- d- Encyclopedia

36

word has more than one meaning. Like (the mouth of a river - the mouth of a person). Is called:

- a- Homonyms
- b- Polysemous
- c- Synonymous
- d- Anonymous

37

In LDT, Responses to the target will be when it is preceded by a related prime.

- a- Slower
- b- Faster

38

Words (student, teacher) what kind of priming relation they have?

- a- Semantic priming
- b- Form priming

39

Words (cake, lake) what kind of priming relation they have?

- a- Semantic priming
- b- Form priming

40

Knowledge that something is X (e.g. rules, information.etc.) ... It is knowing WHAT. It is often Explicit and conscious.

- a- Declarative knowledge
- b- Procedural knowledge

41

Knowledge of HOW something is done. Often it is unconscious and implicit.

- a- Declarative knowledge
- b- Procedural knowledge

