

1-Psycholinguistic Studies:

a-how words are organized in a dictionary

b-how language affects your Psychological well being

c-how language is represented and processed in the mind

d-how different language can be learned

2- A(Intended) You have wasted the whole term

B(said) You have tasted the whole worm

Sentence B is an example of :

a-a parsing problem

b-a slip of atongue

c- a syntactic error

d- a priming effect

3- Lexical Decision:

a- a method used to organize words in a dictionary

b- a method used to measure how many word are in the brain

c- a method used to analyze word using a computer

d- a method used to understand how words are represented in the mind

4-Event-related potentials (ERPs) is an experiment that:

a- measures the time of a learning event

b- measures the potential to learn a language

c- measures the speed of someone's speech

d- measures electrical activity in the brain

5- Bottom-up processing is:

a-semantic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

b-a morphological analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

c-a syntactic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

d- a phonetic analyze used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

6-the Psycholinguistic Study of morphological processing :

a- seeks to analyze words and phrases in the sentence with speech errors

b- seeks to create a computer programs that work as word processing

c- seeks to understand how computer word processors can be used to enhance language acquisition

d- seeks to understand how morphological principles play a role in the representation of words in the mind

7- postlexical decomposition occurs when:

a- both the whole- word form and its constituent morphemes are automatically activated

b- the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method

c- both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d- the lexical item in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

8-Prelexical decomposition occurs when:

a- morphological decomposition occurs first and whole-word access occurs second

b- the lexical item is analyze in a reverse method

c- both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d- the lexical item in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

9- "the horse raced past the barn fell"

The sentence above is an example of :

a- a Mathematical sentence

b- a Garden path sentence

c- a Sentence in the deep structure

d- an ambiguous sentence

10- A preverbal message refers to :

a- the speaker's ability to associate verbs to actions

b- the speaker's intention to express a verb in a sentence

c- the speaker's intention to communicate an idea

d- the speaker's ability use hand and body gestures while communicating

11- An interlocutor is:

a- a participant in a conversation

b- a speaker with locked up ideas

c- a person with locked lexicon

d- listener that cannot analyze a sentence

12- When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a unilingual mode :

a- she is unifying two languages

b- she is speaking alone in a quiet place

c-- she is speaking in only one language

d-- she is speaking with no understanding

13- When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a bilingual mode:

a- he is unifying two languages into one

b- he is speaking alone in a quiet place

c-- he is speaking in two languages

d-- he is speaking with no understanding of either language

14- Code-switching refers to :

a- the speaker's switch from one language to another

b- the speaker's switch to using code instead of language

c- the speaker's written form of language

d- the speaker's ability to switch computers on and off

15- Word borrowing refers to :

a- the use of a word in a second language situation

b- the temporary use of a word in a conversation

c- the incorporation of a word from one language into another

d- the inclusion of all the words of the native language into the second

16- Language transfer refers to:

a- grammatical rules in the first language being used in the second language

b- words in the first language being used in the second language

c- ideas in the mind being transferred to the speech organs

d- the movement of sentences from deep structure to surface structure

17-Lexical retrieval refers to:

- a-the process of formulating a word in a speaker's mind
- b- the process of retrieving a lexical item from a dictionary
- c- the process of understanding a word before the moment of speech

d- the process of retrieving a lexical item from the mental lexicon

18-Tip-of-the-tongue-phenomenon refers to the situation where:

- a- the speaker knows the word retrieves it using the tip of the tongue
- b- the speaker knows the word and can retrieve it very quickly

c- the speaker knows the word but cannot retrieve it

- d-- the speaker knows the word and signals are sent to the tongue

19-Grammatical encoding refers to :

- a- the creation of sentence structure before sentence planning

b-- the creation of sentence structure during sentence planning

- c-- the creation of sentence structure after sentence planning
- d-writing a sentence by using a code instead of real words

20- A Said: "I left my car in my briefcase "

B Intended: : "I left my briefcase in my car "

Sentence A above is an example of :

- a-tip-of-the-tongue-phenomena

b- a word exchange error

- c- a word ambiguity situation
- d-a garden path sentence

21-Plural attraction refers to the situation where :

- a- a speaker only retrieves nouns in the plural form
- b- a speaker is attracted to the idea of making nouns plural all the time

c- a plural feature intervenes between a singular subject and its verb

- d- a plural feature is added to a noun after a noun attracts it

22-A said: "I can't cook worth a cam"

B Intended : "I can't cook worth a damn"

Sentence A above is an example of:

a-syntactic persistence

b- a segment exchange error

c- an anticipation error

d- a preservation error

23-A. said: "hass or grash "

B. Intended: "hash or grass"

Sentence A above is an example of:

a- a segment exchange error

b- a preservation error

c- an anticipation error

d-syntactic persistence

24- A said: "taddle tennis"

B Intended : "paddle tennis "

Sentence A above is an example of:

a- an anticipation error

b- a preservation error

c- - a segment exchange error

d-syntactic persistence

25- Post-access matching refers to:

a-checking the phonological representation of a word after it has been retrieved

b- checking the morphological representation of a word after it has been retrieved

c- checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

d- checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

26- The Orthography of a language refers to:

a-a language's writing system

b- a language's segment system

c- a language's alphabet

d- a language's speech system

27- TLAZ, ZNER, and MROCK are example of:

a-impossible non-word

- b- possible word
- c- slips of tongue
- d- slips of the ear

28-SKERN, PLAM, and FLOOP are example of:

a-possible non-word

- b- possible word
- c- slips of tongue
- d- slips of the ear

29- possible non-word:

- a-take all the time in the word to reject
- b-take a short time to reject than impossible non-word
- c- take an equal time to reject than impossible non-word
- d- take a longer time to reject than impossible non-word**

30-A word's cohort consist of:

- a-all the similar ideas a speaker thinks about while speaking
- b-all the phonetic segments in the given language
- c-all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes**
- d-all the syllables used in a sentence

31- A word neighborhood:

a-consists of all the lexical items that are phonologically similar

- b- consists of all the lexical items that are similar to that word in meaning
- c- consists of all the lexical items that are of the same syntactic category
- d- consists of all the places the speaker lived in

32- Speech sound are usually measured in:

- a-hours
- b-seconds
- c-minutes
- d-millisecond**

33-if language is species specific

الخيارات مش واضحة لكن الاجابه الصحيحه هي فقرة d

d-the language is likely to be part of the genetic makeup of members of the species

34-the term Universal Grammar in linguistic mean that :

الخيارات مش واضحة الحل الصحيح هو فقرة c

c-languages of the world are similar because all humans have the same language capacities

35-When a child born:

a- the child learn a language naturally because he in born with that capacity

b- the child must listen his/her parents in order to learn a language

c- the child must be extremely intelligent in order to learn a language

d-- the child must be given specific instruction in order to learn a language

36-Childern everywhere :

a-acquire language similarly

b-acquire language differently according to their economic status

c- acquire language differently according to the type of food they eat

d- acquire language differently according to the type of school they attend

37-The critical period for first language acquisition:

a-is around the age of twenty years old

b- is around the age of ten years old

c- is around the age forty years old

d- is around the age tow years old

38-Neurolinguistics is:

a-is the study of the representation of the language in the brain

b- is the study of the intelligent people who speak many language

c- is the study of brain cells that affect language acquisition

d- is the study of the brains of people of different language

39-Aphasia is :

a- is a language impairment linked to brain injury.

b- is type of disease that affects the brain after birth

c- is a language spoken in south America

d-is a language spoken in south East Asia

40-Broca's aphasia is also known as:

a-energetic aphasia

b- fluent aphasia

c-sudden aphasia

d- non-fluent aphasia

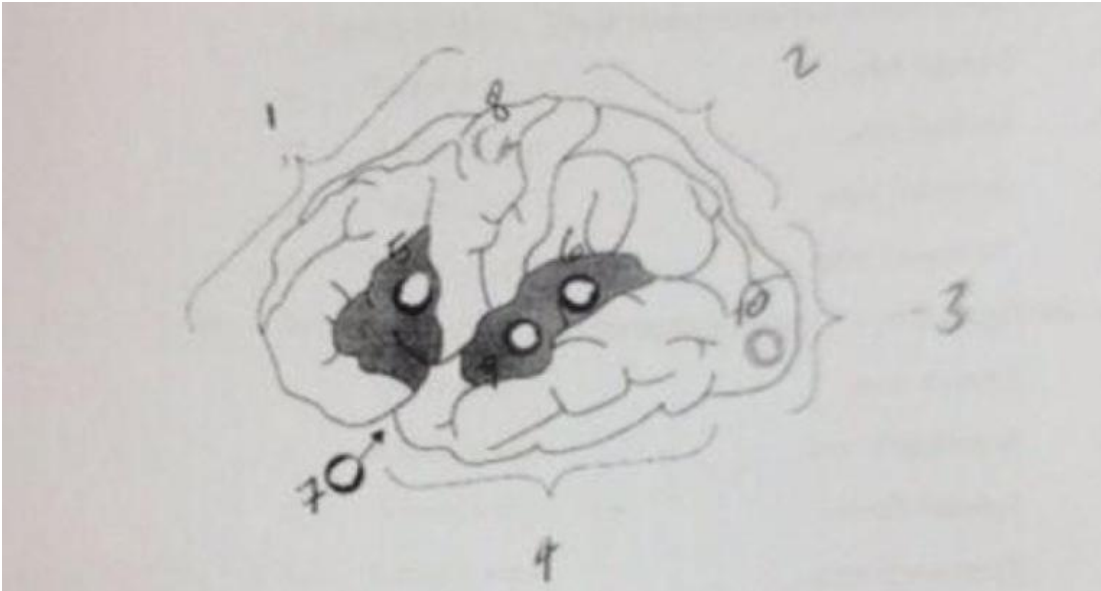
41-Wernicke's aphasia is also known as:

a- energetic aphasia

b- non-fluent aphasia

c-sudden aphasia

d- fluent aphasia



42-in the figure above ,(1) corresponds to the :

- a- Parietal lobe
- b- Frontal lobe**
- c- Occipital lobe
- d- Temporal lobe

43- in the figure above ,(2) corresponds to the :

- a- Frontal lobe
- b- Temporal lobe
- c- Occipital lobe
- d- Parietal lobe**

44- in the figure above ,(3) corresponds to the :

- a- Frontal lobe
- b- Parietal lobe
- c- Occipital lobe**
- d- Temporal lobe

45-in the figure above ,(4) corresponds to the :

- a- Frontal lobe
- b- Parietal lobe
- c- Occipital lobe
- d- Temporal lobe**

46- in the figure above ,(5) corresponds to the :

a-Broca's area

b-Wernicke's area

c-Sylvian fissure

d- Thomoson's area

47- in the figure above ,(6) corresponds to the :

a-Broca's area

b-Wernicke's area

c-Sylvian fissure

d- Thomoson's area

48- in the figure above ,(7) corresponds to the :

a-Broca's area

b-Wernicke's area

c-Sylvian fissure

d- Thomoson's area

49- in the figure above ,(8) corresponds to the :

a- Motor area

b-Auditory area

c-Visual area

d- Running area

50-- in the figure above ,(9) corresponds to the :

a- Motor area

b-Auditory area

c-Visual area

d- Running area

51-- in the figure above ,(10) corresponds to the :

a- Motor area

b-Auditory area

c-Visual area

d- Running area

52-To say that language is lateralized means that:

a-language function is located in one of the two hemispheres

b-language is combined of capital and small letter

c- language is acquired later in life

d- language is found in many location in the world

53-When we say that control of the body is contralateral it means that:

a- the left side of the brain controls the upper part of the body and the right side of the brain controls the lower part of the body

b- the brain is able to process speaking and listening at that same time

c- the upper part of the body is more functional than the lower part of the body

d- the left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body

54-In a dichotic listening experiment the participant

a-is given a chance to listen to the input twice

b- is given two different inputs to each ear one at the time

c- is given two different inputs to each ear at the same time

d- is given something to listen to while writing something

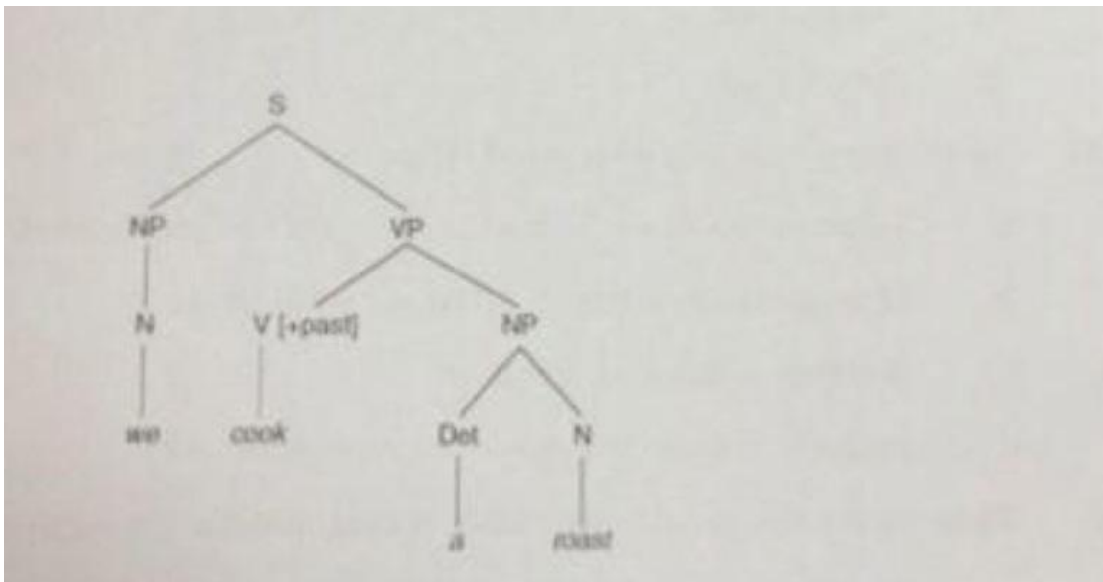
55-on average ,stimuli presented to the right ear are reported with greater accuracy than the stimuli presented to the left ear . that is known as:

a- the right-ear advantage for language

b- the right-ear ability

c-the quick-ear language ability

d- the left-ear ability



56-In tree diagram above ,**S** stands for:

a- Subject

b-Sentence

c-Syllable

d-Sense

57- In tree diagram above ,**NP** stands for:

a-Noun Potential

b-Not Proven

c-Noun Phrase

d-Negative Point

58- In tree diagram above ,**N** stands for:

a-Noun

b-Not

c-Negative

d-Never

59- In tree diagram above ,**VP** stands for:

a-Variable Potential

b-Verb Portal

c-Verb Phrase

d-Variability Production

60- - In tree diagram above ,**V** stands for:

a-Verb

b- Verbal

c- Variable

d-Verbatim

61- In tree diagram above ,**{+past}** stands for:

a-past tense

b-past participle

c- past progressive

d-past continuous

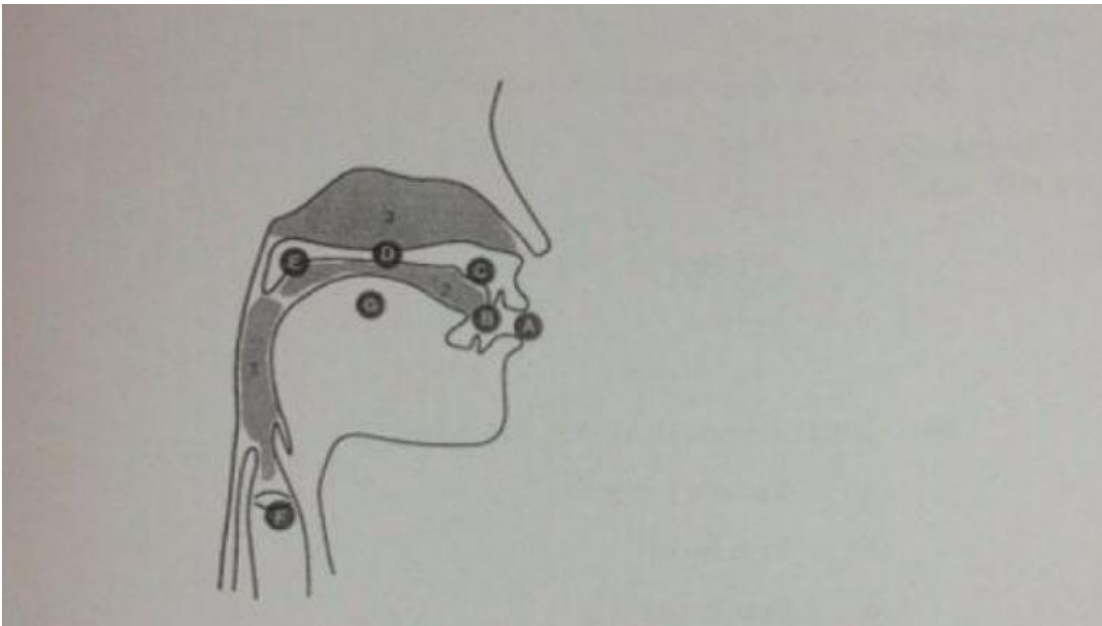
62- In tree diagram above , **Det** stands for:

a- Detail

b-Detention

c-Determiner

d-Detachment



63-In the figure above **A** corresponds to:

a-the lips

b-the teeth

c-the chin

d-the vocal cords

64- In the figure above **B** corresponds to:

a- the teeth

b- the lips

c-the chin

d-the vocal cords

65-- In the figure above **C** corresponds to:

a-the hard palate

b-the alveolar ridge

c-the soft palate

d-the vocal cords

66-- In the figure above **D** corresponds to:

a-the lips

b- the soft palate

c- the alveolar ridge

d- the hard palate

67- In the figure above **E** corresponds to:

a-the velum

b- the hard palate

c-the larynx

d- the lips

68- In the figure above **F** corresponds to:

a-the tongue

b- the velum

c-the glottis

d- the teeth

69- In the figure above **G** corresponds to:

a- the tongue

b-the nasal cavity

c- the teeth

d- the lips

70-One definition of a morpheme would be:

a-the morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language

b--the morpheme is the smallest sound unit in a language

c- the morpheme is the smallest section in a sentence

d- the morpheme is the smallest understandable unit in a language

الواجب الأول :

1\ Psycholinguistics studies

A. how language is represented and processed in the mind

- B. how language affects your psychological well being
- C. how different languages can be learned
- D. how words are organized in a dictionary

2\ A (intended) You have wasted the whole term.

B (said) You have tasted the whole worm.

Sentence B is an example of:

A. a slip of a tongue

- B. a syntactic error
- C. a parsing problem
- D. a priming effect

3\ Lexical Decision is

A. a method used to understand how words are represented in the mind

- B. a method used to organize words in a dictionary
- C. a method used to analyze words using a computer
- D. a method used to measure how many word are in the brain

الواجب الثاني :

1\ Event-related potentials (ERPs) is an experiment that:

A. measures electrical activity in the brain

- B. measures the potential to learn a language
- C. measures the speed of someone's speech
- D. measures the time of a learning event

2\ Bottom-up processing is:

A. a phonetic analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

- B. a morphological analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon
- C. a syntactic analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon
- D. a semantic analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

3\ The psycholinguistic study of morphological processing:

A. seeks to understand how morphological principles play a role in the representation of words in the mind

- B. seeks to create a computer programs that work as word processors
- C. seeks to analyze words and phrases in the sentences with speech errors
- D. seeks to understand how computer word processors can be used to enhance language acquisition

آلواجب الثالث :

Postlexical decomposition occurs when

- ☒ both the whole-word form and its constituent morpheme are automatically activated
- ☐ the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method
- ☐ both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously
- ☐ the lexical item in the in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

Prelexical decomposition occurs when

- ☒ morphological decomposition occurs first and whole-word access occurs second
- ☐ the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method
- ☐ both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously
- ☐ the lexical item in the in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

"The horse raced past the barn fell" The sentence above is an example of

- ☒ a Garden Path sentence
- ☐ an ambiguous sentence
- ☐ a sentence in the deep structure
- ☐ a Mathematical sentence

A preverbal message refers to

- ☒ the speaker's intention to communicate an idea
- ☐ the speaker's intention to express a verb in a sentence
- ☐ the speaker's ability to associate verbs to actions
- ☐ the speaker's ability use hand and body gestures while communicating

ب التوفيق لكم .. Susan