



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

Part 2: Read the following examples of slips of the tongue (speech errors) and decide which type of speech error it is from the choices below. Note that the speech error is on the left side and the intended or target phrase is the between square brackets on the right side. Highlight your answer for each speech error in the answer sheet. (20 marks).

31- left hemisphere

- a- Anticipation
- c- Preservation

[TARGET: left hemisphere]

- b- Exchange
- d- Shifts

32- make the table

- a- Blends
- c- Deletion

[TARGET: make the bed]

- b- Exchange
- d- Substitution

33- steak knives

- a- Anticipation
- c- Preservation

[TARGET: steak knives]

- b- Exchange
- d- Shifts

34- flimsy

- a- Blends
- b- Addition

[TARGET: flimsy/chimsy]

- b- Exchange
- d- Shifts

35- cuff of coffee

- a- Anticipation
- c- Preservation

[TARGET: cup of coffee]

- b- Exchange
- d- Shifts

36- top a dromb

- a- Deletion
- b- Exchange

[TARGET: drop a bomb]

- b- Blends
- d- Anticipation



37- same safe

- a- Deletion
- c- Exchange

[TARGET: same state]

- b- Blends
- d- Anticipation

38- language lacquisition

[TARGET: language acquisition]

- b- Exchange
- d- Shifts

تغير صوت الكلام

shifts

15- The final stage of speech perception in adults is the auditory stage where the acoustic signal is analyzed in terms of frequency, intensity and temporal attributes.

- a. True
- b. False

16- The term VOI in speech perception stands for (Vehicle On Tires)

- a. True
- b. False

17- The phonological stage in adult speech perception is the first stage of speech perception where syntactic rules are applied.

- a. True
- b. False

18- The (mental lexicon) is the collection of words that exists in the mind of the speaker of a language.

- a. True
- b. False

19- Words and their meanings in the mental lexicon are the same thing and cannot be separated.

- a. True
- b. False

20- The decompositional approach to the mental lexicon access suggests that units are stored in the mental lexicon as morphemes not words.

- a. True
- b. False

21- The experimental technique called lexical decision task can allow researchers to check if certain words are stored in the mental lexicon or not and how long it takes to process some words.

- a. True
- b. False

22- Speech perception in human language is the process of turning ideas and thoughts in the mind into articulated words using the brain and vocal instruments.

- a. True
- b. False



Production انتاج

dohn
 45-dohn /dɒn/

- a- Prevocalic voicing
- c- Gliding

gak
 46-gak /gæk/

- a- Gliding
- c- Stopping

47-wabbit /wæbɪt/

- a- Prevocalic voicing
- ③ Gliding

gak gAK
 48-gak gAK

ساجع صوت الحلق

- ③ Prevocalic voicing
- c- Gliding

doo
 49-doo /duː/

- a- Prevocalic voicing
- c- Gliding

Pity
 50-pity /pɪti/

- a- Gliding
- c- Stopping

[TARGET: John /dʒɒn/] ^{ن ج ر} fri Cative
 ج ر

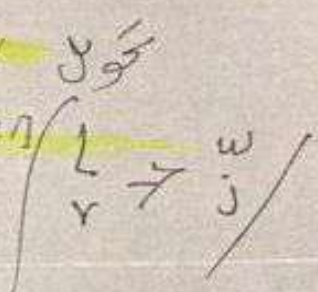
- b- Consonant harmony
- ④ Stopping

[TARGET: dark /dɑ:k/]

- b- Coalescence
- ④ Consonant harmony

[TARGET: rabbit /ræbɪt/]

- b- Consonant harmony
- d- Stopping



[TARGET: duck /dʌk/]

- b- Consonant harmony
- d- Stopping

[TARGET: zoo /zuː/] fri Cative → stop

- b- Consonant harmony
- ④ Stopping

[TARGET: pretty /prɪti/]

- b- Coalescence
- ④ Consonant cluster simplification



Course instructor: Loay Balkhair

Form (A)

23- The lexemes (*walk, walked, walking* and *walks*) all share the same lemma (*walk*) in the mental lexicon.

- a. True
- b. False

24- The lexemes (*impossible, immediate* and *immature*) all share the same lemma (*imp*) in the mental lexicon.

- a. True
- b. False

25- Speech errors and slips of the tongue are completely random and do not show any systematic patterns.

- a. True
- b. False

26- In the babbling stage in child language acquisition the child starts producing fricative sounds (*f, s* and *z*) followed by a vowel.

- a. True
- b. False

27- Chomsky's innateness theory on child language acquisition suggests that children have a built-in ability that allows them to fully acquire a language.

- a. True
- b. False

28- Bilingualism is the ability to use both feet in kicking a ball in football.

- a. True
- b. False

29- Early and late bilinguals acquire/learn the second language in a similar way with similar results.

- a. True
- b. False

30- The terms language learning and language acquisition are identical in meaning in the context of language acquisition in general.

- a. True
- b. False



39. leaky spoor

- a. Blends
- c. Substitution

[TARGET: squeaky floor]

- b. Exchange
- d. Anticipation

بدل بلفظ سقايا
وسقايا

40. beef noodle

- a. Anticipation
- b. Preservation

[TARGET: beef noodle]

- b. Exchange
- d. Shifts

الكلمة التي ولي
تسقى وتوسر على الطايب

Part 3: Read the following examples of words produced by a child who is around 1 year old. The child has simplified his/her speech as appropriate to his/her age. Decide which simplification process was applied to each of these utterances from the choices below. Note that the child utterance is on the left side and the target phrase in adult speech is between square brackets on the right side. The utterances are also written in phonetic forms for clarification. Highlight your answer for each utterance in the answer sheet (20 marks).

41. bo: bu:

- b. Gliding
- c. Stopping

[TARGET: blue /blu:/]

- b. Coalescence
- d. Consonant cluster simplification

42. ba: ba: t

- a. Prevocalic voicing
- c. Gliding

[TARGET: bath /ba:θ/]

ت — t
fricative → stop

- b. Consonant harmony
- d. Stopping

43. gien: gin:

- a. Gliding
- c. Stopping

[TARGET: green /gri:n/]

- b. Coalescence
- d. Consonant cluster simplification

تبيط الاصوات الصائمه

44. goggie /gogi/

- a. Prevocalic voicing
- c. Gliding

[TARGET: doggy /dɒgi:/]

- b. Consonant harmony
- d. Stopping

تتأخر الاصوات الصائمه

