

Babbling is:

- (a) Producing vowels
- (b) Producing consonants
- (c) Producing consonant-vowel strings
- (d) Producing meaningful words

The holophrastic stage is a phase in first language acquisition in which the child:

- (a) Starts to produce consonant-vowel strings
- (b) Produces one word to express their needs
- (c) Produces grammatically correct sentences
- (d) Produces grammatically incorrect sentences

In average, children acquire every day in their pre-school years.

- (a) One word
- (b) Two to three words
- (c) Four to eight words
- (d) Eight to twelve words

possible words
are easier to retrieve than possible non-words

s cohort consists of:

- (a) all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes
- (b) all the lexical items that share the last sequence of phonemes
- (c) all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of morphemes
- (d) all the lexical items that share the sequence of morphemes

boundary is

- (a) The location where a new clause begins
- (b) The location where a new phoneme begins
- (c) The location of a word in a sentence
- (d) The location of a word in a given discourse

atural ambiguity is:

- (a) Having more than one sentence to express the same meaning
- (b) Having one sentence which has multiple meanings
- (c) Having one sentence with one meaning only
- (d) Expressing the same meaning in more than one sentence

ement that has been moved during sentence processing is called a

- (a) Gap
- (b) Filler
- (c) Pronominal referent
- (d) Parser

ect input to the parser is a set of words ordered

- (a) According to their sound
- (b) According to their meaning
- (c) Hierarchically
- (d) Linearly

(44) Working memory can also be referred to as:
(a) Long-term memory
(b) Short-term memory
(c) Communication skills in the workplace
(d) The ability to remember events related to something

(45) The child's tendency for acquiring language is referred to as:
(a) Language Creativity Device
(b) Language Ability Device
(c) Language Assistance Device
(d) Language Acquisition Device

(46) Hearing starts to develop at around:
(a) Week 5 of pregnancy
(b) Week 8 of pregnancy
(c) Week 18 of pregnancy
(d) Week 28 of pregnancy

(47) Humans have access to the general prosody of language:
(a) Before birth
(b) In their first 6 months
(c) Between 6 months and 12 months
(d) Between 12 months and 18 months

- (a) Meta-linguistic awareness
- (b) Beta-linguistic awareness
- (c) Communication skills
- (d) Discourse ability

(27) Ultimate attainment is:

- (a) A limitation to first language acquisition
- (b) A limitation to second language acquisition
- (c) A limitation to people's mental capacities
- (d) A limitation to people's social behaviour

(28) The unilingual mode refers to:

- (a) Adults' failure to acquire a second language
- (b) A bilingual person using one of the two languages with in a conversation
- (c) A bilingual person using the two languages in a conversation
- (d) A monolingual person's inability to use a foreign language in conversations

(29) Code-switching is:

- (a) Adults' failure to acquire a second language
- (b) A bilingual person using one of the two languages with in a conversation
- (c) A bilingual person using the two languages in a conversation
- (d) A monolingual person's inability to use a foreign language in conversations

- (30) The first stage in speech planning is:
- (a) Grammatical encoding
 - (b) Actual production
 - (c) Creating agreement relation
 - (d) Accessing the lexicon

- (31) Which of the following is not a speech organ:
- (a) The tongue
 - (b) The vocal tract
 - (c) Lungs
 - (d) Ears

2) The perception system is constructive because:

- (a) We use a limited number of rules to produce an unlimited number of utterances
- (b) We only use the acoustic signal to understand speech
- (c) We use information other than the signal to understand speech
- (d) We do not use the acoustic signal to understand speech

Using contextual information to understand speech is referred to as:

- (a) Top-down processing
- (b) Bottom-up processing
- (c) Top-down production
- (d) Bottom-up production

Orthography is:

- (a) The phonemic system of a language
- (b) The phonetic system of a language
- (c) The writing system of a language
- (d) Another term for sign language

Improbable non-words

- (a) Can be found in a dictionary
- (b) Do not violate the phonotactics of a language
- (c) Violate the phonotactics of a language
- (d) Cannot be added to the lexicon

- (19) Response latency is:
- The time it takes for the participant in a lexical decision task to answer
 - Whether the participant in a lexical decision experiment completed the task successfully
 - Whether or not the participant decided to quit the task
 - Whether the participant is late to their appointment
- (20) Response accuracy is:
- The time it takes for the participant in a lexical decision task to answer
 - Whether the participant in a lexical decision experiment completed the task successfully
 - Whether or not the participant decided to quit the task
 - Whether the participant is late to their appointment
- (21) The frequency effect refers to the fact that:
- The words we know are faster to retrieve
 - The words we do not know are faster to retrieve
 - The words we know are slower to retrieve
 - The words we do not know are retrieved at the same speed as the words we know
- (22) Priming is:
- A lexical decision task
 - A mind-external processing
 - A common mistake made by native speakers
 - A speech disorder
- (23) Communication systems need to be species specific, this means
- They can be used by members of other species
 - They are only used by the members of the species
 - They are used by some members of the species
 - They are triggered by the environment
- Lenneberg's criteria help us determine whether a communication system is:
- Based in the chemistry of species
 - Based in the biology of species
 - Based in the geology of species
 - Based in the philology of species

- (13) Language pairs: —
 (a) Signal and sign
 (b) Sound and signal
 (c) Signal and meaning
 (d) Signal and concept
- (14) Linguistic creativity refers to:
 (a) Children's ability to learn language
 (b) People's ability to learn a new language
 (c) The fact that languages have a limited number of words
 (d) Our ability to create an unlimited number of utterances out of a limited number of rules
- (15) Prescriptive grammars
 (a) provide instructions on how a certain language should be used.
 (b) provide information about how a certain language is actually used.
 (c) provide instructions for people with speech disorders.
 (d) provide instructions for people with aphasia.
- (16) Descriptive grammars
 (a) provide instructions on how a certain language should be used.
 (b) provide information about how a certain language is actually used.
 (c) provide instructions for people with speech disorders.
 (d) provide instructions for people with aphasia.
- (17) Language processing refers to:
 (a) Language production
 (b) Language perception
 (c) Language production and language perception
 (d) Lip movement

Language processing is:

- (a) Mind-internal
 (b) Mind-external
 (c) Mind-internal and mind-external
 (d) Mind-blowing

- (7) Exchange of morphemes within a sentence is referred to as a:
- (a) Slip of a tongue
 - (b) Vocabulary syndrome
 - (c) Wernicke's aphasia
 - (d) parser
- (8) During sentence processing, morphemes function:
- (a) Dependently to words
 - (b) Independently from words
 - (c) As meaningless units
 - (d) As spoonerisms
- (9) Lexical items are organised in the brain according to:
- (a) Their sound only
 - (b) Their meaning only
 - (c) Their alphabetical order
 - (d) Their meaning and sound
- (10) Being able to remember some details about a certain word, but not the word, is referred to as:
- (a) Spoonerism
 - (b) A slip of the tongue
 - (c) The tip of the tongue phenomenon
 - (d) A vocabulary experiment
- (11) In lexical decision experiments, words are referred to as:
- (a) Ant trees
 - (b) In trees
 - (c) Entries
 - (d) Ontries
- 2) In lexical decision experiments, participants are asked to:
- (a) Judge whether the word they see is a real word
 - (b) Judge whether the word they hear is a real word
 - (c) Provide a list of real words
 - (d) Provide a list of unreal words

Please choose the best item:
(1) It is to apply Lennegerg's criteria on language as communication system.

- (a) Possible
 - (b) Impossible
 - (c) Impractical
 - (d) Unfair
- (2) Neurolinguistics is:
- (a) The study of language representation in the brain
 - (b) The study of language representation in speech organs
 - (c) The study of language representation in the pharynx
 - (d) The study of language representation in the uvula

- (3) Language impairment following an injury to the brain is referred to as:
- (a) phasia
 - (b) aphasia
 - (c) asia
 - (d) nostalgia

- (4) Broca's area is located in the:
- (a) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - (b) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - (c) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (d) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain

- (5) Wernicke's area is located in the:
- (a) Temporal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - (b) Frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - (c) Temporal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (d) Frontal lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain

- (6) Language lateralisation refers to the fact that:
- (a) The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body
 - (b) The left side of the brain controls the left side of the body
 - (c) The right side of the brain controls the right side of the body
 - (d) The left side of the brain controls the whole body