

**Psycholinguistics**  
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**Lecture 7**

1. **LAD can be defined as: a property of the .....’s brain that gives it a tendency for acquiring language.**
  - a. Human
  - b. Child
  - c. Adult
  - d. Teenager
  
2. **LAD is....**
  - a. External
  - b. Internal
  - c. Both
  - d. All false
  
3. **Hearing begins to develop at around .....weeks of pregnancy.**
  - a. 8
  - b. 16
  - c. 18
  - d. 20
  
4. **The fetus starts to respond to auditory stimulation .....**
  - a. Before the development of hearing
  - b. Soon after the development of hearing
  - c. During the development of hearing
  - d. All possible
  
5. **Human’s sensitivity to language start even before birth. This statement.....**
  - a. Can be argued
  - b. Cannot be argued
  - c. I disagree
  - d. All false
  
6. **Infants (From birth to 12 months) have had access to the general prosody (the rhythm and intonation)....**

- a. Before they were born
- b. After they were born
- c. Soon after they were born
- d. All false

**7. Infants are able to recognize their mother's voice because....**

- a. They can feel the special relation to their mothers
- b. They are innocent and smart
- c. They have had access to the general prosody
- d. All false

**8. Most children start to discriminate many phonemic contrasts at this stage. This stage is .....**

- a. Before birth
- b. Before birth and till 6 months of age
- c. From birth to 12 months
- d. All false

**9. Infants start to babble after the .....month.**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup>
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup>
- c. 4<sup>th</sup>
- d. 6<sup>th</sup>

**10. Children spend a few months in the holophrastic stage. Holophrastic stage means....**

- a. The stage of babbling
- b. The stage of walking
- c. One-word stage
- d. Two-words stage

**11. Holophrastic stage is .....**

- a. From birth to 12 months
- b. Before birth and up to 6 months
- c. From 12 up to 24 months
- d. All false

**12. In the (one-word stage), a one word, such as milk, can be used to convey the meaning of .....**

- a. Two words
- b. One word
- c. An entire phrase
- d. All false

13. **Soon after the child leaves the holophrastic stage, .....acquisition speeds up rapidly.**
- a. Grammar
  - b. Phonetics
  - c. Vocabulary
  - d. Articulation
14. **In average, the child acquires from 4 to 8 new words .....in his/her pre-school years.**
- a. Everyday
  - b. Every week
  - c. Every month
  - d. Every three days

### Lecture 8

1. **At the age of .....years, children can take turns in conversations and maintain a topic over a limited number of conversational turns.**
- a. 2-3
  - b. 3-4
  - c. 8-9
  - d. All false
2. **People acquire a mature ability to converse for the exchange of information in ....**
- a. Early childhood
  - b. Late childhood
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
3. **Communication skills are mastered at....**
- a. The age of 5
  - b. The age of 6
  - c. The age of 10
  - d. At different ages
4. **Difference in communication skills can also be found across adult speakers of a language.**
- a. I agree

- b. I disagree
  - c. I don't know
  - d. All false
5. In a later stage of language acquisition, people become aware that language is not just a means of communication, but also an object (e.g. the ability to perceive speech as a string of phonological units). This is called.....
- a. Meta-linguistic awareness
  - b. Meta-linguistic recognition
  - c. Linguistic competence
  - d. All false
6. There are .....between first and second language acquisition.
- a. Similarities
  - b. No similarities
  - c. Absolutely no differences
  - d. All false
7. Yet, there are limitations to SLA such as:
- a. Slower pace of acquisition, as compared to first language acquisition.
  - b. Ultimate attainment
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
8. Ultimate attainment means....
- a. The ability to acquire the second language as natives
  - b. The learning of the second language stops in some stages
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
9. People start to develop discourse ability in their late childhood, this includes:
- a. Taking turns in conversations
  - b. Crying to express anger
  - c. Laughing to express joy
  - d. None of the previous is correct

## Lecture 9

1. If you are a bilingual speakers but you are consulting only one of the grammars of the two languages, then you are in .....mode.
  - a. Unilingual
  - b. Bilingual
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
2. Unilingual mode leads to production in.....
  - a. One of the two languages
  - b. Two languages
  - c. A third language
  - d. All true
3. When the bilingual's two languages are being used in the same conversation, the speaker has access to both grammars and lexical items from both languages. In this case, the speaker is in .....mode
  - a. Unilingual
  - b. Bilingual
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
4. Bilingual mode may lead to.....
  - a. Confusion
  - b. Code-switching
  - c. Coding-encoding
  - d. All false
5. Code-switching is switching between two languages in ..... conversation.
  - a. One
  - b. Two
  - c. Three
  - d. Four
6. Speech production has two main stages. The first one is Planning, and the other one is called....
  - a. Over-planning
  - b. Back planning
  - c. Actual production
  - d. Virtual production
7. Planning has stages. When a word can be retrieved using two kinds of information: meaning or sound and the

- speaker selects the appropriate word to the conversation, this stage is called.....**
- Building simple sentence structure
  - Creating agreement relations
  - Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)
  - A and C
- 8. Grammatical encoding: Building a linguistic structure for the intended meaning. This stage of planning is called.....**
- Building simple sentence structure
  - Creating agreement relations
  - Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)
  - Preparing a phonological representation
- 9. Subject-verb agreement is an example of a stage of planning called.....**
- Building simple sentence structure
  - Creating agreement relations
  - Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)
  - A and C
- 10. Creating complex, multi-clausal sentences is a stage of planning called....**
- Building simple sentence structure
  - Creating agreement relations
  - Building complex sentence structure
  - Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)
- 11. The mental representation of a sentence that serves as input to the systems responsible for articulation (speech, writing, or gestures) is phonological. This stage of planning is called....**
- Preparing a phonological representation
  - Building simple sentence structure
  - Creating agreement relations
  - Accessing the lexicon (lexical retrieval)
- 12. After the speech is planned, the brain gives instructions to ( , ) to produce speech**
- Vocal tract
  - Lungs
  - Tongue
  - All the mentioned speech organs

- 13. Lexical retrieval is**
- a. A stage in language perception
  - b. A stage in language production
  - c. A vocabulary experiment
  - d. None of the previous is correct

**Lecture 10**

- 1. Knowledge of the phonemic inventory of a language is necessary for.....**
- a. Teaching
  - b. Learning
  - c. Thought
  - d. Perception
- 2. It is easier for beginning language learners to understand material with subtitles than listening to them. This happens because.....**
- a. Native speakers talk is difficult to understand
  - b. Our ears are not ready yet to get it
  - c. Beginners are familiar with the phonemic inventory
  - d. A and C
- 3. The perception system is .....because it uses additional information to the signal, such as lip movement, in the perception of speech.**
- a. Complicated
  - b. Vertical
  - c. Horizontal
  - d. Constructive
- 4. The process of using the acoustic signal (i.e. phonemes) to understand speech is called.....**
- a. Top-down processing
  - b. Bottom-up processing
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
- 5. The process of using contextual information to understand speech.(e.g. sandstorm.. “ .... .... ... windows”) is called....**
- a. Top-down processing
  - b. Bottom-up processing
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither

6. A language is not just phonemes. There are also .....information in the signal.
- Vague
  - Clear
  - Super-natural
  - Suprasegmental
7. Examples of supersegmental information is...
- Stress
  - Variations in duration
  - Amplitude (loudness)
  - All of the above mentioned
8. Super segmental information can affect.....
- Speech perception
  - Speech production
  - Acquisition
  - All false
9. The writing system of a language is called....
- Wrihography
  - Orthography
  - Percepography
  - All false
10. Researchers have found that .....play an important role in the perception of written texts.
- Phonology
  - Orthography
  - Both
  - Neither
11. Knowledge of the phonemic inventory of a language is
- Not necessary for perception
  - Necessary for perception
  - Necessary for production
  - Both B and C