Badji Mokhtar - Annaba University



Faculty of Letters and Languages

Departement ofENGLISH......



Level: MASTER 2 Responsible for the Module: Pr hamlaoui

Semester: 3 Academic Year: 2021/2022

Exam Correction of:

Psychology of Language

To answer a question, put a cross (X) in front of your choice. Please do not cross out repeatedly when you make changes to avoid confusion (each question/01).

- 1. Reading is
- a. an artificial activity that requires explicit teaching
- b. a receptive passive skill
- c. an innate skill that all humans can act upon at any time
- **d.** a skill that requires the other language skills

(Correct Answer: a)

- 2. Reading requires a. visual processing
- b. auditory/phonological brain processing
- c. the ability to combine letter sounds to read words
- d. visual and auditory/phonological brain processing

(Correct Answer: d)

- 3. Reading comprehension is a complex interaction of a. word-, sentence level processes
- b. sentence-text level processes
- c. word-, sentence-, and text-level processes
- **d.** word-,text-level processes

(Correct Answer: c)

- 4. When we talk about child's phonological awareness in reading, we mean
- a. knowledge of language
- b. knowledge of sentence patterns
- c. knowledge of words meaning
- d. knowledge of sounds

(Correct Answer: d)

- 5. Before young children learn to read, they develop phonemic awareness. This means they
- a. are able to notice, think about, and work with the individual sounds in spoken words
- b. are able to break sentences into words and then words into sounds
- c. can recognize syllables in a word

d. can count the number of syllables in a word

(Correct Answer: a)

- 6. When learning to write, young children go through a natural progression that enables them to a. understand what written language is
 - b. understand what written language is and how it is produced
 - c. understand how written language is used
 - **d.** understand the relationship between writing and the other skills

(Correct Answer: b) 2

- 7. A young child draws a dog and scribbles a title to name the picture. In the development of writing, the child's scribbling indicates that she understands that writing is a: a. necessary adjunct to visual imagery
 - b. social practice that follows formal conventions.
 - c. graphic representation of specific phonemic relationships
 - d. means of communicating ideas

(Correct Answer: d)

- 8. In learning to write, a preschool child begins to use letters to represent words. As his/her writing develops, this child would likely next begin to: a. accurately write all the letters of the alphabet
 - b. combine letters and write properly spaced words
 - c. copy words
 - d. use standard spelling

(Correct Answer: c)

- 9. Writing is not as simple as sitting down with pencil on paper. It is a skill that requires
- a. understanding that letters make up words
- b. understanding that words represent ideas
- c. grammar, spelling and punctuation skills
- d. all of the above

(Correct Answer: d)

- 10. Scribbling is typical of children aged 2 or 3 years old. In the developmental writing, it allows them to a. explore what happens as they move a crayon on a paper
 - b. progress through to develop a good handwriting
 - c. make hand movements that mean nothing
 - d. express the joy of holding a pen

(Correct Answer: a)

- 11. When a child's speech does not flow smoothly due to repetition of words or parts of a word, we mean that a. it is difficult for a child to comprehend things
 - b. it is not easy for a child to fully share his/her thoughts, ideas and feelings
 - c. it is difficult for a child to use appropriate grammar
 - d. it is not easy for a child to comprehend and use language

(Correct Answer: b)

- **12.** Which of the following may occur in expressive disorder? **a.** poor pronunciation
- **b.** poor grammar
- **c.** poor memory for recalling words
- **d.** basic vocabulary and limited number of words and sentences in speech

(Correct Answer: d)

- 13. Stuttering is a trouble in the normal fluency of an individual's speech. It involves
- a. frequent repetitions or prolongations of sounds
- b. pauses within sentences
- c. filled or unfilled pauses in speech
- d. all of the above 3

- 14. Stuttering most frequently has a detrimental effect on a child's a. reading comprehension skills
 - **b.** feeling of autonomy
 - c. writing skills
 - d. sense of self-worth

(Correct Answer: d)

- 15. Symptoms that affect expressive communication can include a. using long sentences in speech
 - b. using speech that other people cannot understand
 - c. using inappropriate speech style
 - d. using wrong word order

(Correct Answer: b)

- 16. Symptoms that affect receptive communication can include a. difficulty understanding other people's speech
 - **b.** difficulty following fast-paced speech
 - c. misunderstanding other speakers' intentions
 - **d.** all of the above

(Correct Answer: a)

- 17. Which of the following may be observed in Expressive Language Disorder? a. basic and limited pronunciation
 - **b.** basic and limited vocabulary
 - c. basic and limited thoughts
 - d. all of the above

(Correct Answer: d)

- 18. Children with mixed receptive-expressive language disorder have difficulty a. expressing themselves in writing
 - **b.** recalling words, sentences, etc.
 - c. understanding what others say as well as being understood by others
 - d. comprehending other people's speech

(Correct Answer: c)

- 19. Child language disorders are serious learning disabilities, but they are treatable. They depend on a. the severity of the disorder
 - b. the age of the child
 - c. where the damage occurs in the child's brain
 - d. all of the above

(Correct Answer: c)

20. Healthcare professionals often relate childhood communication deficiencies with

b. poor nutrition and living conditionsc. brain dysfunctiond. worries

(Correct Answer: c) 4