

**Test Bank**

**Chapter 1: Language Development: An Introduction**

*Multiple Choice*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a complex and dynamic system of conventional symbols that is used in various modes for thought and communication.
  - a. Speech
  - b. Language
  - c. American Sign Language
  - d. Hearing
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are the smallest units of language that carry meaning and are combined to make words.
  - a. Phonemes
  - b. Graphemes
  - c. Morphemes
  - d. Words
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means that users of a language abide by accepted rules.
  - a. Conventional
  - b. Arbitrary
  - c. Referential
  - d. Language community
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of sharing information, such as thoughts, feelings, and ideas among two or more persons.
  - a. Language
  - b. Speech
  - c. Hearing
  - d. Communication
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are specialized problem-solving devices in the brain that respond to information of a restricted type.
  - a. Neural circuits
  - b. Modules
  - c. Representational tools
  - d. Domains
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the neuromuscular process by which humans turn language into a sound signal and transmit it through the air or other medium to a receiver.
  - a. American Sign Language
  - b. Speech
  - c. Language
  - d. Hearing

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of sound that can signal a difference in meaning.
- Morpheme
  - Phoneme
  - Grapheme
  - Perceptual target
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of sound.
- Otorhinolaryngology
  - Audiology
  - Speech science
  - Acoustics
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a preference for auditory rather than visual information.
- Auditory perception
  - Speech perception
  - Auditory overshadowing
  - Auditory preference
10. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when an individual communicates about a specific entity, and the relationship between the entity and its referent is arbitrary.
- Symbolic communication
  - Propositional speech
  - Formulation
  - Transmission
11. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the use of pitch, loudness, and pausing.
- Linguistic feedback
  - Paralinguistic feedback
  - Auditory feedback
  - Prosodic feedback
12. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the rules of a language governing the sounds that make syllables and words.
- Phonology
  - Morphology
  - Syntax
  - Semantics
13. \_\_\_\_\_ pertains to the rules governing language use for social purposes.
- Phonotactics
  - Pragmatics
  - Syntax
  - Semantics
14. \_\_\_\_\_ allows humans to share what happened before this moment or what may happen after this moment.
- Species specificity
  - Universality
  - Semanticity
  - Productivity

15. Today, about \_\_\_\_\_ of Americans speak a language other than English at home.
- 1/3
  - 1/4
  - 1/5
  - 1/6
16. \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to have language impairment.
- Sequential bilingual learners
  - Girls
  - Simultaneous bilingual learners
  - Boys
17. If one monozygotic twin has a language impairment, the other twin has about a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ likelihood of also having the impairment.
- 50%
  - 65%
  - 75%
  - 85%
18. Higher degrees of caregiver \_\_\_\_\_ during infancy and early toddlerhood are associated with accelerated rates of language development in children.
- Talking
  - Responsiveness
  - Speech rate
  - Literacy
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common type of communication impairment affecting children.
- Specific language impairment
  - Autism spectrum disorder
  - Intellectual disability
  - Pragmatic communication disorder
20. Annually, about \_\_\_\_\_ children aged 0-14 years in the U.S. experience traumatic brain injury.
- 100,000
  - 250,000
  - 500,000
  - 750,000

### *Essay*

1. For what reasons do language communities emerge?
2. What is the difference between domain-specific modules and domain-general modules?
3. Speech involves the precise activation of muscles in what four systems?
4. What are the four acoustic events involved in the transmission and reception of speech?
5. For what three basic purposes do people share information?

6. Define language form, content, and use.
7. What is the five-component system used to represent and organize major dimensions of language?
8. Explain the term universality as it pertains to language.
9. Define quality and quantity of language.
10. How is social communication disorder distinct from autism spectrum disorder?

## Test Bank

### Chapter 2: Building Blocks of Language

#### *Multiple Choice*

1. Words that differ by only one phoneme, such as “low” and “row,” are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Minimal pairs
  - b. Phonotactics
  - c. Internal representations
  - d. Maximal pairs
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is/are the child’s acquisition of internal representation of the phonemes composing his or her native language.
  - a. Phonological knowledge
  - b. Phonological productions
  - c. Prosody
  - d. Phonotactic productions
3. Children’s phonological knowledge and production are sufficiently well developed by age \_\_\_\_\_ year(s) to provide for fully intelligible speech.
  - a. 1 ½
  - b. 2-3
  - c. 3-4
  - d. 6
4. A contributing factor to the struggle some children have in developing basic word-reading skills is underdeveloped \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Phoneme counting
  - b. Phonological productions
  - c. Phonemic awareness
  - d. Phonological awareness
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the importance of a phoneme in the phonemic inventory of a language.
  - a. Phonemic contrast
  - b. Phonemic frequency
  - c. Functional load
  - d. Consonantal dominance
6. What is the earliest-appearing grammatical morpheme?
  - a. Plural –s
  - b. Present progressive –ing
  - c. Past tense –ed
  - d. –ly

7. When a child includes a grammatical morpheme in \_\_\_\_\_ or more of obligatory contexts, he or she has mastered the morpheme.
- 50%
  - 60%
  - 75%
  - 80%
8. Children who can readily switch between dialects may have heightened \_\_\_\_\_, which can support reading development.
- Metalinguistic awareness
  - Theory of mind
  - Phonological awareness
  - Executive function
9. One hallmark feature of SLI is difficulty with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Derivational morphemes
  - Grammatical morphology
  - Metalinguistic knowledge
  - Semantic feature analysis
10. By age \_\_\_\_\_, a child's utterances are nearly as long as those of adults.
- 4
  - 5
  - 6
  - 8
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a calculation of the average number of morphemes per utterance.
- Type-token ratio
  - Total number of words
  - Morphological percentage
  - Mean length of utterance
12. \_\_\_\_\_ sentences make a statement.
- Declarative
  - Interrogative
  - Imperative
  - Compound
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a cluster of words organized around a head.
- Conjunction
  - Phrase
  - Clause
  - Sentence

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis emphasizes that the grammatical properties of children's language use depend on exposure to the properties in child-directed speech.
- Nature versus nurture
  - Learning-from-input
  - Language disorder
  - Syntactic complexity
15. Adolescents with Down syndrome produce sentences that average \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes long.
- 4
  - 6
  - 8
  - 10
16. A child learns about \_\_\_\_\_ new words per year between ages 1 and 7 years.
- 210
  - 380
  - 590
  - 860
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are words that refer to all members of a category.
- Categorical terms
  - General nominals
  - Specific nominals
  - Modifiers
18. Children often do not acquire words that describe beliefs and mental states until about age \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1 ½
  - 2 ½
  - 3
  - 6
19. In \_\_\_\_\_, a great deal of contextual information is provided about a novel word either linguistically or extralinguistically.
- Inferential contexts
  - Nonostensive word learning contexts
  - Supralinguistic contexts
  - Ostensive word learning contexts
20. Early gender differences in vocabulary learning often attenuate by around age \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5
  - 7
  - 8
  - 10

21. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to stylistic variations in language that occur in different situational contexts.
- Communication function
  - Protoconversation
  - Context-specific
  - Register

*Essay*

1. Name three tasks that can be used to examine a child's phonological awareness.
2. What is the difference between bound morphemes and free morphemes?
3. What are the three earliest developing wh-words.
4. What is complex syntax?
5. Describe beliefs about vocabulary growth in terms of the vocabulary spurt versus a linear growth.
6. What is the difference between a lead-in and a follow-in?
7. Explain the concept of spreading activation as it relates to semantic networks.
8. What are the components of conversational schema?
9. Why should practitioners consider the social and cultural contexts of language development when working with a child?