Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which theory assumes parents model, children imitate, and parents selectively reinforce, and grammar is learned by forward chaining?
   a. Cognitive theory
   b. Behaviorist theory
   c. Emergentist theory
   d. Information processing theory

2. Attention, discrimination, organization, and memory are the four steps of what?
   a. Discrete trial training
   b. Theory of mind
   c. Information processing
   d. Extendibility principle

3. Speech:
   a. Requires neuromuscular coordination and is the verbal means of communication.
   b. Is a socially shared code or conventional system for representing concepts through the use of arbitrary symbols.
   c. Is the act of transferring information between two or more people.
   d. Is the degree to which a speaker is successful in communicating, measured by the appropriateness and effectiveness of the message.

4. A set of rules which specify word, phrase, and clause order, sentence organization, and relationships between words, word classes, and other sentence elements is:
   a. Morphology.
   b. Semantics.
   c. Pragmatics.
   d. Syntax.

5. An example of pragmatics is:
   a. Learning how far to stand away from someone when talking.
   b. Using plural form.
   c. Using negative form.
   d. Expressing action.
6. A child saying “no spoon” while pointing to a fork is a type of:
   a. Phonological error.
   b. Semantic error.
   c. Information processing error.
   d. Syntax error.

7. The emerging language stage involves:
   a. Literacy.
   b. Communicative intent.
   c. Figurative language.
   d. Social smiling.

8. What does MLU stand for?
   a. Mean length of utterance
   b. Maximum length of utterance
   c. Mode length of utterance
   d. Median length of utterance

9. Examples of the four types of narratives are:
   a. Actual language
      Story telling
      Visual modes of communication
      Asking questions
   b. Oral
      Visual
      Kinesthetic
      Logical
   c. Self-generated story
      Familiar tale
      Retelling of a movie
      Personal experience recounting
   d. Scripting
      Referencing
      Recounting
      Specific topics

10. Which of the following is false?
    a. Almost from the time a child begins to speak, he or she is able to provide information and to discuss topics briefly.
    b. Language functions increase greatly with the demands of the classroom.
    c. A three year old should be understood at least 75% of the time to an unfamiliar listener.
    d. There is a wide range of what is "normal" in speech and language development

11. According to the sociolinguistic model, the motivation for language use and acquisition is
12. Helping students paraphrase definitions in order to identify key concepts encoded by the word and then helping students distinguish the new word’s critical feature is an example of which component of language?
   a. Pragmatics
   b. Syntax
   c. Phonology
   d. Semantics

13. How could a classroom teacher help a student who has problems with pragmatics?
   a. Have a “word wall” in the classroom.
   b. Teach new skills using social stories.
   c. Pair the student with another student who also has pragmatic problems.
   d. Allow the student to use a dictionary during writing tasks.

14. A system for relaying and interpreting messages and ideas is:
   a. Speech
   b. Language
   c. Communication
   d. Fluency

15. Which of the following is true?
   a. Receptive language is when a person communicates their thoughts; and expressive language is the comprehension of language.
   b. Receptive language is the decoding process of language; and expressive language is the encoding process of language.
   c. PECS is a receptive communication system.
   d. Receptive language is always non-verbal; and expressive language is always verbal or written.

16. In general, preschool children will perform better during language testing/sampling with
   a. a peer
   b. the researcher
   c. their classroom teacher
   d. the researcher and the classroom teacher
17. The initial phase of development of joint reference is characterized by
   a. intentional communication
db. joint vocalization
c. verbalizing
d. joint attending

18. Which of the following statements is **false** regarding non-verbal children?
   a. May communicate with conventional or non-conventional ways.
db. May exhibit more challenging behaviors.
c. May be impossible to teach them proper communication.
d. May spend more time “in his own world.”

19. Use the following information to determine what type of communicator this child is. He usually only communicates his wants and needs. He uses single words or phrases (verbal or nonverbal); however, he has limited understanding of language. In addition, he may use echolalia.
   a. Verbal communicator
db. Developing communicator
c. Prelinguistic communicator
d. Emerging communicator

20. Which of the following are ways in which adult-to-child speech differs from adult-to-adult speech?
   a. More contextual support
db. Increased lexical complexity
c. Decreased pitch range
d. Less repetition

21. Which word is LEAST likely to be part of a child’s first 50 words?
   a. me
db. doll
c. water
d. kitty

22. Language is a unique vehicle for __________.
   a. phonology
db. metalinguistic activity
c. vocalizations
d. thought

23. Which toy would a child who produces no words be more likely to play with?
24. In social play, language is used explicitly to ________________.
   a. direct others               c. talk to oneself
   b. convey meaning              d. convince others

25. Caregivers exaggerate facial expression and voice, and vocalize more often in order to provide what for an infant?
   a. language input              c. appropriate level of stimulation
   b. a calm internal state       d. input for visual memory