**Chapter 11**

Multiple Choice

1. The rules of language are referred to as:

A) Lexicon

B) Speech

C) Lexigram

\*D) Grammar

(Reference Page 339)

2. Autism spectrum disorders are characterized by:

\*A) Difficulty with both language and communication

B) The inability to understand the rules of grammar

C) The inability to produce speech

D) Difficulty learning more than one language

(Reference Page 339)

3. Dysarthria is the term for a disorder involving \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the muscles needed to produce speech.

A) Inflammation

\*B) Paralysis or incoordination

C) Atrophy

D) Severing

(Reference Page 339)

4. Doctor Paul Broca is famous for discovering that speech can be disrupted by lesions in the:

A) right posterior temporal cortex

\*B) left lateral frontal cortex

C) superior medial frontal cortex

D) all of the above

(Reference Page 341)

5. Language production is impaired after damage to:

\*A) Broca's area

B) Hebb's area

C) Brodmann's area

D) Wernicke's area

(Reference Page 341)

6. Damage to Wernicke's area is characterized by the inability to:

A) Produce speech

B) Use correct grammar

\*C) Comprehend language

D) Recognize a melody

(Reference Page 341)

7. Individuals suffering from fluent aphasia are unable to:

A) User correct grammar

\*B) Comprehend what other people are saying to them

C) Speak in fluent sentences

D) Produce speech

(Reference Page 342)

8. A patient is trying to communicate with you, but says, "I book to laugh a twizzer". This patient is probably diagnosed with:

A) Autism spectrum disorder

B) Alexia

C) Anomia

\*D) Wernicke's aphasia

(Reference Page 342)

9. Patients suffering from Wernicke's aphasia retain the ability to recognize:

A) What they are trying to communicate

B) Ideas others are communicating

\*C) Prosody

D) Correct grammar in their own speech

(Reference Page 343)

10. Why does damage to Wernicke's area involve the inability to comprehend either speech or written language:

\*A) Wernicke's area is adjacent to both the primary auditory cortex and the angular gyrus

B) Wernicke's area lies between the inner ear and the occipital lobe

C) Wernicke's area is located posterior to the eyes, and within the occipital lobe

D) Wernicke's area is situated anterior to the temporal lobe and posterior to the visuospatial cortex

(Reference Page 343)

11. Conduction aphasia is characterized by the inability to:

A) Comprehend language

\*B) Repeat words

C) Produce language

D) Write intelligibly

(Reference Page 344)

12. Verbs seem to be stored in which area of the brain?

A) The primary somatosensory cortex

B) The primary auditory cortex

\*C) The left premotor cortex

D) The right primary visual cortex

(Reference Page 345)

13. Sakai's study on a causal link between brain region and language focused on which area of the brain?

\*A) Inferior frontal gyrus

B) Posterior temporal lobe

C) Primary visual cortex

D) Primary motor cortex

(Reference Page 346)

14. Ojemann and Whitaker found that primary languages and secondary languages are:

A) Encoded in the same brain regions

B) Both stored in the right hemisphere

\*C) Encoded differently in the brain

D) Always effected equally by electrical stimulation in the same area

(Reference Page 346)

15. Phonological level difficulties can be referred to as:

A) Dysphonia

B) Surface dyslexia

C) Alexia

\*D) Deep dyslexia

(Reference Page 347)

16. A right-handed person is far more likely than a left-handed person to:

\*A) Have the left hemisphere dominant for speech

B) Have difficulty learning a new language

C) Have higher activation in the Broca's area

D) Have difficulty identifying syntax errors

(Reference Page 348-349)

17. What is the Wada test used for?

\*A) To determine which side of the brain is dominant for language

B) To determine the amount of activity in Broca's area

C) To determine if an individual has dyslexia

D) To determine which brain regions are active while hearing speech

(Reference Page 349)

18. Amusia is the inability to:

A) Perceive facial emotions and mood

B) Communicate with others using written language

\*C) Understand music

D) Communicate with others using gestures

(Reference Page 350)

19. How early can brain lateralization be detected?

A) 4-6 years old

\*B) Within the first few months of life

C) Adolescence

D) 2-3 years old

(Reference Page 350)

20. A corpus callosotomy is performed in order to:

A) Prevent seizures from reaching the opposite hemisphere

B) Sever the connection between the two hemispheres of the brain

C) Limit the number and severity of convulsions

\*D) All of the above

(Reference Page 350-351)

21. Those promoting the language theory would point to what fact as evidence?

A) Those patients with receptive aphasia display word salad, neologisms, and paraphasia when attempting to communicate

\*B) Using fMRI, deaf individuals who rely on sign language show similar areas of brain activation when communicating as non-deaf people when they use language

C) Children with dyslexia are often unable to copy written material or remember the content of what they just read

D) None of the above

(Reference Page 352)

22. Breaking up the stream of incoming linguistic information is called:

\*A) Parsing

B) Word salad

C) Language theory

D) Averbia

(Reference Page 352)

23. Someone learning a new language will having difficulty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spoken language--it will seem to all run together.

\*A) Parsing

B) Mapping

C) Hearing

D) None of the above

(Reference Page 352)

24. Over time, humans lose the ability to discriminate between \_\_\_\_\_ in nonnative languages.

A) Grammars

B) Nonverbal cues

\*C) Phonemes

D) Visemes

(Reference Page 353)

25. What did the data on "social hotspots" in Roy's study in the language development of his child show?

A) Caregivers conversed with Roy's son only in particular spots in the home

\*B) Certain words are used with much more frequency in certain areas of the home

C) Roy's son did not use language outside of certain areas of the home

D) Word frequencies showed no spatial hotspots

(Reference Page 357-358)