Answer the following questions by choosing either (a, b, c, or d).

1. Psycholinguistics studies:
   a. how words are organized in a dictionary
   b. how language affects your psychological well being
   c. how language is represented and processed in the mind
   d. how different languages can be learned
2. A (*intended*) You have wasted the whole term.
   B (*said*) You have tasted the whole worm.
   Sentence B is an example of:
   a. a parsing problem
   b. a slip of a tongue
   c. a syntactic error
   d. a priming effect
3. Lexical Decision is
   a. a method used to organize words in a dictionary
   b. a method used to measure how many word are in the brain
   c. a method used to analyze words using a computer
   d. a method used to understand how words are represented in the mind
4. Event-related potentials (ERPs) is an experiment that:
   a. measures the time of a learning event
   b. measures the potential to learn a language
   c. measures the speed of someone's speech
   d. measures electrical activity in the brain

5. Bottom-up processing is:

   a. a semantic analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

   b. a morphological analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental

      lexicon

   c. a syntactic analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

   d. a phonetic analysis used to relate sounds to items in the mental lexicon

6. The psycholinguistic study of morphological processing:

   a. seeks to analyze words and phrases in the sentences with speech errors

   b. seeks to create a computer programs that work as word processors

   c. seeks to understand how computer word processors can be used to enhance language acquisition

   d. seeks to understand how morphological principles play a role in the representation of words in the mind

7. ***Postlexical decomposition*** occurs when:

   a. both the whole-word form and its constituent morpheme are automatically activated

   b. the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method

   c. both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

   d. the lexical item in the in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

Prelexical decomposition occurs when:

a. morphological decomposition occurs first and whole-word access occurs second

b. the lexical item is analyzed in a reverse method

c. both prefixes and suffixes are identified simultaneously

d. the lexical item in the in the mental lexicon is scanned for inflectional morphemes

9. "The horse raced past the barn fell"

The sentence above is an example of :

a. a Mathematical sentence

b. a Garden Path sentence

c. a sentence in the deep structure

d. an ambiguous sentence

10. A **preverbal message** refers to :

a. the speaker's ability to associate verbs to actions

b. the speaker's intention to express a verb in a sentence

c. the speaker's intention to communicate an idea

d. the speaker's ability use hand and body gestures while communicating

11. An **interlocutor** is:

a. a participant in a conversation

b. a speaker with locked up ideas

c. a person with locked lexicon

d. a listener that cannot analyze a sentence

12. When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a **unilingual mode**:

a. she is unifying two languages

b. she is speaking alone in quiet place

c. she is speaking in only one language

d. she is speaking with no understanding

13. When a bilingual speaker is speaking in a **bilingual mode**:

a. he is unifying two languages into one

b. he is speaking alone in quiet place

c. he is speaking in two languages

d. he is speaking with no understanding either language

14. Code-switching refers to:
    a. the speaker's switch from one language to another
    b. the speaker's switch to using code instead of language
    c. the speaker's written form of language
    d. the speaker's ability to switch computers on and off

15. Word **barrowing** refers to:
    a. the use of a word in second language situation
    b. the temporary use of a word in a conversation
    c. the incorporation of a word from one language into another
    d. the inclusion of all the words of the native language into the second

16. **Language transfer** refers to:
    a. grammatical rules in the first language being used in the second language
    b. words in the first language being used in the second language
    c. ideas in the mind being transferred to the speech organs
    d. the movement of sentences from deep structure to surface structure

17. **Lexical retrieval** refers to:
    a. the process of formulating a word in a speaker's mind
    b. the process of retrieving a lexical item from a dictionary
    c. the process of understanding a word before the moment of speech
    d. the process of retrieving a lexical item from the mental lexicon

18. **Tip-of-the-tongue-phenomenon** refers to the situation where:
    a. the speaker knows the word retrieves it using the tip of the tongue
    b. the speaker knows the word and can retrieves it very quickly
    c. the speaker knows the word but cannot retrieve it
    d. the speaker knows the word and signals are sent to the tongue

19. **Grammatical encoding** refers to:

a. the creation of sentence structure *before* sentence planning
b. the creation of sentence structure *during* sentence planning
c. the creation of sentence structure *after* sentence planning
d. writing a sentence by using a code instead of real words

20. **A. Said:** **"I left my car in my briefcase".**
B. Intended: **"I left my briefcase in my car".**

Sentence A above is an example of:

a. tip-of-the-tongue-phenomena
b. a word exchange error
c. a word ambiguity situation
d. a garden path sentence

21. Plural attraction refers to the situation where:

a. a speaker only retrieves nouns in the plural form
b. a speaker is attracted to the idea of making nouns plural all the time
c. a plural feature intervenes between a singular subject and its verb
d. a plural feature is added to a noun after a noun attracts it

22. **A. Said:** **"I can't cook worth a cam".**
B. Intended: **"I can't cook worth a damn".**

Sentence A above is an example of:

a. syntactic persistence
b. a segment exchange error
c. an anticipation error
d. a preservation error

23. A. **Said:** **"hass or grash".**
B. **Intended:** **"hash or grass".**

Sentence A above is an example of:

a. a segment exchange error
b. a preservation error
c. an anticipation error
d. syntactic persistence

24. A. **Said:** **"taddle tennis".**
B. **Intended:** **"paddle tennis".**

Sentence A above is an example of:

a. an anticipation error
b. a preservation error
c. a segment exchange error
d. syntactic persistence

25. **Post-access matching** refers to:

a. checking the phonological representation of a word after it has been retrieved
b. checking the morphological representation of a word after it has been retrieved
c. checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved
d. checking the syntactic representation of a word after it has been retrieved

26. The **orthography** of a language refers to:

a. a language's writing system
b. a language's segment system
c. a language's alphabet
d. a language's speech system

27. TLAZ, ZNER, and MROCK are examples of :
    a. impossible non-word
    b. possible words
    c. slips of tongue
    d. slips of the ear

28. SKERN, PLIM, and FLOOP are examples of:
    a. possible non-word
    b. possible words
    c. slips of tongue
    d. slips of the ear

29. Possible non-words:
    a. take all the time in the world to reject
    b. take a shorter time to reject than impossible non-words
    c. take an equal time to reject as impossible non-words
    d. take a longer time to reject than impossible non-words

30. A word's **cohort** consists of :
    a. all the similar ideas a speaker thinks about while speaking
    b. all the phonetic segments in the given language
    c. all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes
    d. all the syllables used in a sentence

31. A word's **neighborhood**:
    a. consists of all the lexical items that are phonologically similar
    b. consists of all the lexical items that are similar to that word in meaning
    c. consists of all the lexical items that are of the same syntactic category
    d. consists of all the places the speaker lived in

32. **Speech sounds** are usually measured in:
    a. hours
    b. seconds
    c. minutes
    d. milliseconds

33. If language is **species specific**:
    a. then a person must be specific when he or she speaks
    b. then language can be spoken by all species on earth
    c. then all species can understand each other when they speak
    d. then language is likely to be part of the genetic makeup of members of the species

34. The term **Universal Grammar** in linguistics means that:
    a. languages of the world have the same grammar
    b. languages spoken on planet Earth are spoken all over the universe
    c. languages of the world are similar because all humans have the same language capacities
    d. languages of other animals are similar to human languages

35. When a child is born:
    a. the child learns a language naturally because he is born with that capacity
    b. the child must listen his/her parents in order to learn a language
    c. the child must be extremely intelligent in order to learn a language
    d. the child must be given specific instructions in order to learn a language

36. Children everywhere:
   a. acquire language similarly
   b. acquire language differently according to their economic status
   c. acquire language differently according to the type of food they eat
   d. acquire language differently according to the type of school they attend

37. The **critical period** for first language acquisition:
   a. is around the age of twenty years old
   b. is around the age of ten years old
   c. is around the age forty years old
   d. is around the age two years old

38. **Neurolinguistics** is:
   a. is the study of the representation of the language in the brain
   b. is the study of the intelligent people who speak many languages
   c. is the study of brain cells that affect language acquisition
   d. is the study of the brains of people of different languages

39. **Aphasia** is:
   a. is a language impairment linked to brain injury
   b. is type of disease that affects the brain after birth
   c. is a language spoken in South America
   d. is a language spoken in South East Asia

40. **Broca's aphasia** is also known as:
   a. energetic aphasia
   b. fluent aphasia
   c. sudden aphasia
   d. non-fluent aphasia

41. **Wernicke's aphasia** is also known as:

a. energetic aphasia
b. non-fluent aphasia
c. sudden aphasia
d. fluent aphasia

42. In the figure above, (1) corresponds to the:

a. Parietal lobe
b. Frontal lobe
c. Occipital lobe
d. Temporal lobe

43. In the figure above, (2) corresponds to the:

a. Frontal lobe
b. Temporal lobe
c. Occipital lobe
d. Parietal lobe

44. In the figure above, (3) corresponds to the:
    a. Frontal lobe
    b. Parietal lobe
    c. Occipital lobe
    d. Temporal lobe

45. In the figure above, (4) corresponds to the:
    a. Frontal lobe
    b. Parietal lobe
    c. Occipital lobe
    d. Temporal lobe

46. In the figure above, (5) corresponds to:
    a. Broca's area
    b. Wernicke's area
    c. Sylvian fissure
    d. Thomson's area

47. In the figure above, (6) corresponds to:
    a. Broca's area
    b. Wernicke's area
    c. Sylvian fissure
    d. Thomson's area

48. In the figure above, (7) corresponds to:
    a. Broca's area
    b. Wernicke's area
    c. Sylvian fissure
    d. Thomson's area

49. In the figure above, (8) corresponds to:
    a. Motor area
    b. Auditory area
    c. Visual area
    d. Running area
50. In the figure above, (9) corresponds to:
    a. Motor area
    b. Auditory area
    c. Visual area
    d. Running area
51. In the figure above (10) corresponds to:
    a. Motor area
    b. Auditory area
    c. Visual area
    d. Running area
52. To say that language is **lateralized** means that:
    a. language function is located in one of the two hemispheres
    b. language is combined of capital and small letters
    c. language is acquired later in life
    d. language is found in many locations in the world
53. When we say that control of the body is **contralateral** it means that:
    a. the left side of the brain controls the upper part of the body and the right side of the brain controls the lower part of the body
    b. the brain is able to process speaking and listening at the same time
    c. the upper part of the body is more functional than the lower part of the body
    d. the left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body

54. In a **dichotic listening** experiment the participant:

a. is given a chance to listen to the input twice

b. is given two different inputs to each ear one at a time

c. is given two different inputs to each ear at the same time

d. is given something to listen to while writing something

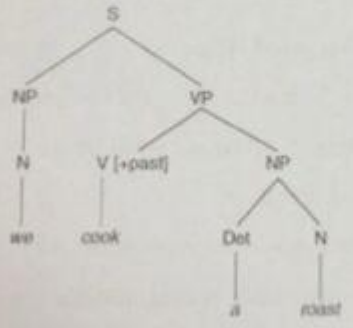
55. On average, stimuli presented to the right ear are reported with greater accuracy than the stimuli presented to the left ear. This is known as:

a. the **right-ear advantage for language**

b. the **right-ear ability**

c. the **quick-ear language ability**

d. the **left-ear ability**



56. In tree diagram above, S stands for:

a. Subject

b. Sentence

c. Syllable

d. Sense

57. In tree diagram above, **NP** stands for:

a. Noun Potential
b. Not Proven
c. Noun Phrase
d. Negative Point

58. In tree diagram above, **N** stands for:

a. Noun
b. Not
c. Negative
d. Never

59. In tree diagram above, **VP** stands for:

a. Variable Potential
b. Verb Portal
c. Verb Phrase
d. Variability Production

60. In tree diagram above, **V** stands for:

a. Verb
b. Verbal
c. Variable
d. Verbatim

61. In tree diagram above, **[+past]** stands for:

a. past tense
b. past participle
c. past progressive
d. past continuous

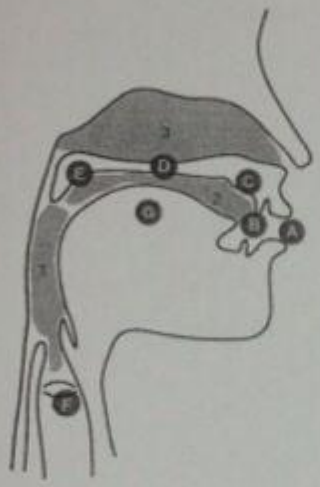
62. In the tree diagram above, **Det** stands for:

a. Detail

b. Detention

c. Determiner

d. Detachment



63. In the figure above **A** corresponds to:

a. the lips

b. the teeth

c. the chin

d. the vocal cords

64. In the figure above **B** corresponds to:

a. the teeth

b. the lips

c. the chin

65. In the figure above **C** corresponds to:
    a. the hard palate
    b. the alveolar ridge
    c. the soft palate
    d. the vocal cords

66. In the figure above **D** corresponds to:
    a. the lips
    b. the soft palate
    c. alveolar ridge
    d. the hard palate

67. In the figure above **E** corresponds to:
    a. the velum
    b. the hard palate
    c. the larynx
    d. the lips

68. In the figure above **F** corresponds to:
    a. the tongue
    b. the velum
    c. the glottis
    d. the teeth

69. In the figure above **G** corresponds to:
    a. the tongue
    b. the nasal cavity
    c. the teeth
    d. the lips

). One definition of a **morpheme** would be:

a. The morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language

b. The morpheme is the smallest sound unit in a language

c. The morpheme is the smallest section in a sentence

d. The morpheme is the smallest understandable unit in a language