

## Psycholinguistics

Questions prepared by:

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1. **Lexical decision experiments (lexical decision tasks and priming) are used to test the brain's access to .....items.**
  - a. Syntactic
  - b. Semantic
  - c. Lexical
  - d. Morphological
  
2. **Known words are ..... to access than unknown words.**
  - a. More difficult
  - b. Likely more accurate
  - c. Easier
  - d. All false
  
3. **There are two types of words which can't be found in the dictionary. The first is Possible non-words and the second is Impossible non-words. To be a possible non word means....**
  - a. It can't be added to the dictionary
  - b. It can be added to the dictionary
  - c. When you read it you think it is English but it is not.
  - d. B and C
  
4. **The main difference between (possible) and (Impossible) non-words is that (possible) words do not .....the phonotactics (phonological rules) of the language.**
  - a. Comply with
  - b. Violate
  - c. Follow
  - d. Agree with

**5. Words like (ranp, floth) are.....**

- a. Impossible
- b. Possible
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**6. One of the following words is NOT impossible:**

- a. Trjaz
- b. Droy
- c. Shikal
- d. Zner

**7. Brain imaging experiments measuring blood flow in the brain show that the active areas when exposed to possible non-words are .....to the areas activated when exposed to impossible non-words (Petersen et al 1990).**

- a. Similar
- b. Different
- c. Comparable
- d. All false

**8. If the derived form (e.g. teacher) is created by adding a morpheme (i.e. -er) to a stem (teach), the morpheme must be removed before the stem is accessed. This is called.....**

- a. Morpheme stripping
- b. Morpheme isolating
- c. Morpheme activation
- d. All false

**9. In other words, the bound morpheme is .....before the lexicon is accessed.**

- a. Kept
- b. Removed
- c. Emphasized

- d. All false
- 10. A word's cohort consists of all the lexical items that share .....of phonemes (e.g. click clip, cliff).**
- a. The same sounds
  - b. An initial sequence
  - c. A set of
  - d. All false
- 11. The cohort model of lexical access provides an explanation for the quick .....of words during perception.**
- a. Arrangement
  - b. Establishing
  - c. Alteration
  - d. Recognition
- 12. The idea of cohort could be called.....**
- a. Neighborhood density
  - b. Neighborhood similarity
  - c. Neighborhood entity
  - d. All false
- 13. A word's neighborhood consists of all the lexical items that are .....similar.**
- a. Logically
  - b. Alphabetically
  - c. Nearly
  - d. Phonologically
- 14. Before lexical retrieval, bound morphemes are**
- a. Kept
  - b. Removed from the word they are bound to

- c. Only kept if they are derivational morphemes
- d. Only kept if they are inflectional morphemes

## Lecture 12

1. Psycholinguists think that hearers systematically compute syntactic structure while processing sentences. This means that syntactic units (e.g. subject NPs and predicate VPs) are labeled by.....
  - a. The speaker during his talk
  - b. The listener inside his brain
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
2. During listening, your mind “cuts” the received auditory input into clauses (segments). This is called....
  - a. Clause boundary
  - b. Clause identifier
  - c. Clause cutter
  - d. Clause ambiguity
3. When we have one sentence with more than one meaning, we call this.....
  - a. Double meaning
  - b. Complicated structure
  - c. Structural ambiguity
  - d. A and B
4. Often, an ambiguous sentence can be disambiguated when.....
  - a. Explained by the speaker
  - b. Understood by the listener
  - c. Put into context
  - d. Interpreted
5. During the process of perception, the brain works like.....
  - a. A parser
  - b. An analyzer
  - c. A predictor
  - d. Either A or B is right

6. Parsing is the mental process of building syntactic structure .....the linear set of words during listening to texts.
- Inside
  - Out of
  - Together with
  - All false
7. There are properties of the parser:
- It prefers simple structures rather than complex structures
  - It computes relationships between words rapidly and efficiently
  - It breaks down complex sentences to simpler sentences
  - All true
8. When we have some syntactically wrong sentences, the parser responds.....
- Similarly
  - Differently
  - Regularly
  - Naturally
9. One function of the syntax is to move elements of a sentence around. An element that has been moved is called .....
- A filling
  - A filler
  - A replaceable
  - A gap
10. An element that has been moved has left .....at its original position.
- A filling
  - A filler
  - A replaceable
  - A gap
11. Look at this example:
12. Mike drove the red car
13. Which car did Mike drive ?
14. The filler here is....
- Mike
  - Which car
  - Drive

- d. Did
- 15. In order to create structures that represent sentence meaning, when it encounters a filler, the parser must identify the location for its.....
  - a. Gap
  - b. Filler
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
- 16. Pronouns refer to noun phrases, the job of the parser is to locate which .....these pronouns refer to.
  - a. NPs
  - b. VPs
  - c. PPs
  - d. All true
- 17. The parser.....
  - a. Computes relations between words
  - b. Prefers simple structures
  - c. Responds to morpho-syntactic violations differently
  - d. All of the previous items are correct