

## Lecture 13

1. There are types of information available to the parser which help it form a mind-internal structure of the signal. These types are the following EXCEPT.....
  - a. Lexical
  - b. Prosodic
  - c. Linguistic
  - d. Non-linguistic.
2. The direct input to the parser is a set of words ordered linearly (one after the other); the parser's job is to figure out how these words are related .....
  - a. Hierarchically
  - b. Horizontally
  - c. Numerically
  - d. Orally
3. Lexical material provide the parser with.....
  - a. Semantic information
  - b. Lexical material can contain morphosyntactic information
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
4. Prosody is the .....of a sentence.
  - a. Intonation
  - b. Phrasing
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
5. Non-linguistic information (such as real-world knowledge) helps the listener in .....the signal.
  - a. Receiving
  - b. Sending
  - c. Understanding
  - d. Altering
6. Which of the following helps the listener in perceiving the signal:
  - a. Lexical information
  - b. Prosody
  - c. Non-linguistic information
  - d. All the previous items are correct

## Lecture 14

1. **What determines the amount of knowledge necessary for successful engagement with a discourse is.....**
  - a. Its topic
  - b. Its participants
  - c. Its context and function
  - d. All of the above mentioned
2. **There are two types of memory: Working memory and Long-term memory. The..... memory plays a key role in sentence processing.**
  - a. Short term
  - b. Long term
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
3. **Just and Carpenter (1992) showed that people with low memory spans have .....difficulty with subject-object relative clauses than do people with high memory spans.**
  - a. Less
  - b. More
  - c. Zero
  - d. All false
4. **.....important things happen to sentences when they get stored in long-term memory.**
  - a. Two
  - b. Three
  - c. Four
  - d. five
5. **The first important one happens to a sentence when get stored in the long term memory is that information about structure and even individual lexical items is.....**
  - a. Retained just like the meaning
  - b. Lost, while meaning is retained
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
6. **The second important one happens to a sentence when get stored in the long term memory is that meanings of many sentences are..... so individual sentences no longer have independent representations.**
  - a. Split

- b. Combined
- c. Corrected
- d. Refused

**7. The third important one happens to a sentence when get stored in the long term memory is that inferences are .....representations of meaning.**

- a. Added to
- b. Cut from
- c. Put away from
- d. All false

**8. An anaphor is a linguistic device that refers to someone or something that .....mentioned in the previous context.**

- a. Is
- b. Will be
- c. Has been
- d. Will never be

**9. An anaphor can be.....**

- a. A pronoun
- b. A noun phrase
- c. A phrasal verb
- d. Either A or B

**10. Working memory is:**

- a. Long-term memory
- b. Short-term memory
- c. Short-term and long-term memory
- d. None of the previous is correct