



ENG511

Quiz for Mid-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Quiz from Mid-Term Papers

- 1) Which of the following types of memory is pivotal for effecting language processing. (preserved working memory; long-term memory; integrated memory; short term memory)
- 2) The hierarchical network models suggest that semantic memory is organized into 2 categories, the first being nodes which is referred a major concept, such as an animal or BIRD.
- 3) Metaphor consist of THREE main parts
- 4) _____ predominate in our retention of sentence (meaning; surface structure; deep structure; form)
- 5) A _____ error occurs when morphemes are switched (morphemes; allophone)
- 6) Production of speech is a _____ process (complex; medium; simple)
- 7) Conversation follows a proper structure that consist of PARTICIPANTS opening & closing
- 8) Cross linguistic studies enables us to explore BOTH UNIVERSAL AND PARTICULAR APECTS OF LANGUAGE
- 9) A child kept away from civilisation is called _____ child (feral; motherese)
- 10) our brain store the _____ for later (INFORMATION)
- 11) Initially parsing is performed by a _____ Module. (syntactic)
- 12) Numerous studies shows _____ that predominates in our retention of sentences. (meaning)
- 13) conversational settings_____ Conversational process. (shape)
- 14) The timeframe of babbling is _____ Months. (6 till 9 months)
- 15) In the context of recognition,prasonic factors provide a source of stability in (Perception)
- 16) Initially parsing is performed by a Module. (SYNTACTIC)
- 17) Numerous studies shows that predominates in our retention of sentences. (MEANING)
- 18) Conversational settings..... Conversational process. (SHAPE)
- 19) The timeframe of babbling is Months. (4 MONTH)
- 20) In the context of recognition, prosodic factors provide a source of stability in (PERCEPTION)
- 21) The term Psycholinguistics was coined in 1936 by Jacob Robert Kantor.
- 22) Perception of continuous speech is different from our perception of individual words
- 23) Figurative language is language that literally means one thing but is taken to mean another.

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- 24) Numerous studies show that meaning **predominates** in our retention of sentences.
- 25) For Building Global Structure ,we need to consider what aspect of **performance** is being.
- 26) Every conversation has a topic development phase which is framed by opening and closing phrase.
- 27) Until the early part of their second year, infants communicate with their world primarily in **nonverbal** ways.
- 28) Pre-operational stage is Toddler and **Early Childhood**.

Quizzes from Assessments

1. Long-term memory is divided into semantic memory and _____ memory. **(episodic)**
2. We are not able to store more than seven words in our working memory. **(False)**
3. Our _____ memory deals with personally experienced facts. **(episodic)**
4. The memories related to our childhood are the part of our _____ memory. **(semantic)**
5. Connectionism is _____ **(Parallel processing)**
6. Semantic memory holds general knowledge, whereas episodic memory stores our experience from our personal perspective. **(incorrect)**
7. In _____ information at the higher levels may influence processing at the lower levels. **(top-down processing)**
8. We receive auditory information, convert it into a neural signal and process the phonetic feature information. **(Bottom-up)**
9. Speech production is a product of nature and nurture. **(Correct)**
10. When we use stored information about language and the world to make sense of the speech, it is a _____ process. **(Top-down)**
11. The phonetic segment is converted into a phoneme, and phonological rules are applied to the sound sequence. **(Phonological level)**
12. According to motor theory, infants can hear certain phonetic distinctions well before they are able to produce them. **(True)**
13. The perception of continuous speech, clearly indicates that word recognition is influenced by prosodic factors such as stress and intonational patterns. **(True)**

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14. The visual stimulus is represented more abstractly as an identity separate from its physical manifestation is called _____ of written language. (letter level)
15. At word level, the features and letters are recognized as a familiar word. (Correct)
16. Psycholinguists investigate the brain mechanism associated with language and the social rules involved in language use. (Incorrect)
17. Psycholinguists investigate the brain mechanism associated with language and the social rules involved in language use. (True)
18. The diversity of how we use language is daunting for _____ who wish to study a language. (Psycholinguists)
19. Is this statement correct or incorrect? Language comprehension deals with the perception and understanding of speech and written language. (Incorrect)
20. Choose the correct option. The study of psycholinguistics is part of the field of _____ science. (cognitive)
21. An integration of the fields of psychology and linguistics is called _____. (Psycholinguistics)
22. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define _____ as referring to “the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before”. (cohesion)
23. Comprehension of connected discourse does not depend less on the meanings of the individual sentences than on their arrangement. (Incorrect)
24. Reference is a _____ relation whereby information needed for the interpretation of one item is found elsewhere in the text. (semantic)
25. The acceptability of discourse depends on the coherent relationship between its segments. (correct)
26. When subjects were in the TOT state, they retrieved but rejected similar-sounding word (True)
27. Tip-of -the-tongue (TOT) phenomenon occurs, when we are quite successful at retrieving a particular word and can remember something about how it sounds. (incorrect)
28. According to which of the following views, do the linguists consider phonology to be different from the rest of the language faculty, belonging to the Periphery rather than the Core? (Isolative view)
29. Phonology is a laboratory science, and linguists argues for the adoption of scientific methodology to test formal is a _____ view. (Integrational)
30. The advantage of using syntactic categories is that we can formulate grammatical rules in terms of categories rather than lexical items. (Correct)
31. Agrammatic patients frequently omit _____ from their sentences while preserving open-class words somewhat better. (closed-class words)
32. Morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning in a language. A word cannot consist of a single morpheme. (False)
33. Inflectional morphemes are involved when a _____ morpheme is added to a free morpheme to express grammatical contrasts in sentences. (bound)

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34. Our ability to form various alternative forms of root words effectively means that there is a limit to the number of new words in a language. (Incorrect)
35. The jargon terminology may be taught directly depending on the grade and the cognitive level of the student. (True)
36. The usage-based constructivist theory assumes that the child has no specialized knowledge of language or syntax, and must learn this, on the basis of positive input alone. (Correct)
37. When a word contains both inflectional and derivational morphemes, the _____ morphemes are applied first. (derivational)
38. The generative approach to language acquisition is the usage-based account of language acquisition. (False)
39. Linguists, philosophers, and psychologists have identified several important aspects of word meaning. (Correct)
40. The relationship between words and things in the world is termed as the _____ of a word. (reference)
41. A semantic _____ is a graphic notation for representing knowledge in patterns of interconnected nodes and arcs. (network)
42. Which of the following include mechanism, such as marker passing or attached procedures, which can perform inferences, pass messages, or search for patterns and associations? (Executable networks)
43. Learning networks combine two or more of the previous techniques, either in a single network or in separate, but closely interacting networks. (Incorrect)
44. In Hierarchical Network Model, a semantic network is an interconnected web of concepts connected by various relations. (True)
45. Spreading activation model is a network model that is _____. (non-hierarchical)
46. The 'strong-weak' adjective pair defines the _____ factor of semantic differential scales. Activity [RTA1] Of what? We need to have some context. (potency)
47. Which of the following barriers arises due to language, education, culture and place of origin (dialect or accent) or most likely their experiences? (Semantic barriers)
48. The Semantic Differential question scale offers a bipolar pair of adjectives between which the respondent must choose along some form of scaling. (True)
49. A message sent by a sender to a receiver might be interpreted wrongly in a communication process causing misunderstandings between them. This kind of barrier is known as semantic barrier. (correct)
50. The meaning of words, signs and symbols might be same from one person to another. (False)
51. Lexical access is an area in psycholinguistics research that studies the activation or retrieval process of the mental lexicon for people who can speak two languages. (True)
52. In this model, the word recognition system is divided into several different components. (Search Models)
53. The parallel access models propose that perceptual input about a word activate lexical items directly, and multiple entries can be activated at once. (correct)

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54. The Marslen-Wilson's cohort model, McClelland & Seidenberg's connectionist model and Morton's logogen model are examples of the parallel search model. (True)
55. In logogen theory, the activation of only a single lexical item after its threshold value is reached. (correct)
56. Which of the following model, states that the logogen is activated in either of two ways: by sensory input or by contextual information. (Morton's Model)
57. In lexical access, we rely on _____ structure when encountering unfamiliar words. (morphological)
58. It is an immediate reaction to external stimuli and is often based on prior knowledge of the particular subject. It is _____. (conceptualization)
59. In _____, the speaker reflects on what he or she has said and makes an effort to correct any errors in his or her speech. (self-monitoring)
60. The articulation involves the training of physical actions of several motor speech organs such as the lungs, larynx, tongue, lips, and other vocal apparatuses. (Correct)
61. Lexical ambiguity occurs when a word has _____. (more than one meaning)
62. The _____ approach emphasizes that we use all available information including lexical, discourse, and contextual factors. (interactive)
63. Attaching new items into the phrase marker using the fewest syntactic nodes consistent with the rules of the language is known as _____. (minimal Attachment Strategy)
64. We never postpone decisions in parsing. (Incorrect)
65. We prefer to attach new items to the current constituent in _____. (Late Closure Strategy)
66. We make decisions about where to place incoming words into the phrase marker immediately as we encounter a word. This immediacy principle is known as parsing. (True)
67. The interactive approach emphasizes that we use all limited information. (True)
68. Which of the following argues that only one syntactic structure is initially considered and meaning is not involved in the selection of syntactic meaning? (Garden path model)
69. The interactive account supported by the constraint based theory, argues sentence processing involves immediate incorporation of all available information in creation of the final output. (Correct)
70. When sentences do not match our expectations, we sometimes misinterpret them initially and ultimately correct ourselves. (Correct)
71. Interactive account supported by the _____ based theory argues that sentence processing involves immediate incorporation of all available information in the creation of the final output. (constraint)
72. Indirect speech acts are often employed to state a request in a polite manner. (Correct)
73. "I am feeling down" is a structured metaphor. (Incorrect)
74. According to researchers, speech utterance do not seem to communicate much information, but instead, serve as an action. (correct)
75. Literal meaning means: _____. (Dictionary meaning)

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76. In figurative language, the intended meanings of the words, sentences and expressions used do not coincide with their literal meanings. (True)
77. The indirect relationship between form and utterance is known as _____ (indirect Speech)
78. "Billboards are warts on the landscape". In this example "the billboards" are: _____. (tenor)
79. According to pragmatic theory, there are several stages in terms of comprehension. (Correct)
80. The class inclusion theory states that the literal meaning of the words is determined by their context. (True)
81. The class inclusion model denotes that metaphors are class statements and are _____. (nonreversible)
82. "He has a heart of stone" is an example of _____. (metaphor)
83. The _____ theory appears best equipped to explain instances in which we automatically access figurative meaning. (conceptual)
84. The term "comparative figurative languages" is used to refer to employ any figurative language to express a point by comparing subjects to other objects. (True)
85. Fillenbaum found in 1966 that the people drew inferences from _____. (contradictories)
86. Elaboration is a process in which incoming information is _____ to information already stored in permanent memory. (related)
87. The false memory paradigm may help in _____ people in remembering something. (assessing)
88. Elaboration enriches the memory representation of the new materials by adding new information in already stored in permanent memory. (correct)
89. The _____ predominates in our retention of sentences. (meanings)
90. We normally remember the essence of a sentence and rapidly forget its _____. (surface form)
91. The inferences are based on purely linguistic knowledge. (Incorrect)
92. The researchers presented the notion that sentences can be represented as a proposition consisting of two or more concepts of some the relation between them. (True)
93. If information is not rehearsed; it will be lost soon. (true)
94. Sentences with extremely dense propositional load and complex embedding of text might create cognitive _____. (overloading)
95. Comprehension of connected discourse does not depend less on the meanings of the individual sentences than on their arrangement. (Incorrect)
96. The acceptability of discourse depends on the coherent relationship between its segments. (correct)
97. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define _____ as referring to "the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before". (cohesion)

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98. Reference is a _____ relation whereby information needed for the interpretation of one item is found elsewhere in the text. (semantic)
99. The New information refers to information that an author or speaker assumes the reader or listener already knows. (incorrect)
100. Several studies have shown that reinstatements decrease comprehension time. (Incorrect)
101. Working memory is a short term memory where information is held for a limited period of time. (True)
102. The capacity of a working memory depends only on individual characteristic that influence discourse comprehension. (Incorrect)
103. Reinstatements are more likely to be used when we think our failure to find a unique antecedent has been caused by the carelessness of the author. (correct)
104. Haviland and Clark (1974) have shown that direct match of antecedents takes longer to comprehend than target sentences that require bridges. (False)
105. The capacity of a working memory has an effect on the linguistic processing that leads to the problems in comprehension of discourse. (True)
106. Which of the following kinds of memory is essential for effective language processing? (Preserved)
107. Subsequent results indicate that we sometimes remember the exact wording over a long period of time. (True)
108. The discourse is stored as a network of propositions that relate to the reading time. (correct)
109. A proposition that is not expressed by the author and drawn by the reader is known as: _____ proposition. (implicit)
110. Situational models represent the state of affairs that a text refers to. (Correct)
111. Information in the situational model interacts with preexisting knowledge in the short term memory of the reader. (Correct)
112. A study conducted by researchers explained how all _____ levels differed in memory recognition. (three)
113. A schema is a structure in semantic memory that specifies the general or expected arrangement of a body of information. (True)
114. Genres are important because they do not provide us with general expectations regarding the way information in a discourse will be arranged. (Incorrect)
115. A story _____ is a schema in semantic memory that identifies the typical or expected arrangement of events in a story. (grammar)
116. The researcher reported that the episodic structure of the recall is _____ by the length of the episodes. (unaffected)
117. The less accessible knowledge is less likely to be used during the process of comprehension. (True)
118. When knowledge was activated, comprehension was severely impaired. (Incorrect)
119. The difficulty in determining main points may be traced to the presence of distracting and often confusing details. (Correct)

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120. The comprehension of a story is difficult when we do not have a schema that is not relevant. **(Correct)**
121. A researcher found that analogies in text did not facilitate comprehension and impaired recall. **(Correct)**
122. When a reader becomes more familiar with the content and structure of an author's prose, the author's schema is more _____. **(comprehensible)**
123. Like errors in speech, the sign language exhibits similar errors by slips of-hand that typically cause a systematic error in a single linguistic unit. **(Correct)**
124. Speech-based sign languages do not represent spoken words (or their spelling) and the order of these words or morphemes as they appear in ordinary spoken languages. **(Incorrect)**
125. The sign languages are independent of the ordinary spoken language and are speech based and mutually intelligible. **(Incorrect)**
126. The system of grammatical _____ in a language provides speakers with a way of signaling subtle differences in meaning. **(morphemes)**
127. Linguistic productivity refers to the fact that there is no limit to the number of _____ in a language. **(sentences)**
128. Sign language exists in an entirely different mode from speech, and it also differs in terms of _____ organization. **(grammatical)**
129. There is an innate language mechanism that enables child to deduce the correct grammar is related to linguistic universals common to all languages. **(True)**
130. The research was based on the belief that the structures and rules of transformational grammar had a psychological effect on comprehension and production of the language. **(True)**
131. The grammar must specify the relationships between the various sequences in the language, this criterion is known as _____ adequacy. **(explanatory)**
132. A grammar is _____ adequate if it generates all of the acceptable sequences in a language and none of the unacceptable sequences. **(observationally)**
133. Language production consists of several interdependent processes which transform a linguistic message into a spoken, signed, or written nonlinguistic signal. **(Incorrect)**
134. In the process of lexical selection, the word's lemma is activated which contains both semantic and grammatical information about the word. **(Correct)**
135. Grammatical encoding refers to the processes involved in developing a _____ well-formed sentence. **(syntactically)**
136. _____ encoding refers to the processes that are responsible for determining the phonological word forms and prosodic content of the sentence. **(Phonological)**
137. The slips-of-the tongue are not significant because they show a person's widespread knowledge about language, including its sounds, structures, and meanings. **(Incorrect)**
138. What type of slips-of-tongue error it is when a person says "power flot" instead of saying "flower pot" ? **(sound error)**

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139. The phonemes of words are retrieved from the mental lexicon and the number of syllables in the word are determined according to a language specific set of syllabification rules. **(Correct)**
140. The exchanges of phonetic segments are more common when the segments that precede them are similar. **(Correct)**
141. Freudian explanation of speech errors may not apply to all types of speech errors. **(True)**
142. Freud's interpretation was that virtually all speech errors were not caused by the intrusion of repressed ideas from the unconscious into one's conscious speech output. **(False)**
143. The speech errors are not similar to that played by aphasic disorders. **(False)**
144. The linguistic units such as phonetic features, phonemes, and morphemes constitute planning units during the production of an utterance. **(True)**
145. Fromkin suggested that the process of planning speech can be viewed as a series of stages. Each stage is devoted to several levels of linguistic planning. **(Incorrect)**
146. There is a clear evidence that the vast majority of speech errors contain mistakes at only one level of planning. **(Correct)**
147. There are some evidences that indicate that editing processes intervene after the planning and articulation of an utterance. **(Incorrect)**
148. Freud emphasized the role of psychodynamic factors in making certain types of content more available than others that cause slip of the tongue. **(Correct)**
149. We begin with the overall idea of an utterance, followed by syntactic organization, content words, morphemes, and phonology is a _____ model of production. **(Serial)**
150. The parallel models assume the activation of a node at one level may trigger activation of nodes at other levels, and feedback may occur from morphological and phonological levels back to higher levels of processing. **(Correct)**
151. The role agreement is not important in evaluating serial and parallel models. **(Incorrect)**
152. In English, in order to make a _____ sentence there needs to be number agreement between subjects and either verbs or pronouns. **(grammatical)**
153. There are some evidences that indicate that editing processes intervene after the planning and articulation of an utterance. **(Incorrect)**
154. What is required for the fluent articulation of speech? **(three systems of muscles)**
155. In a study performed by Henderson, Goldman-Eisler, and Skarbek (1966), there appears to be an alternation of steep parts and flat parts. What do they mean by flat parts? **(mainly speech)**
156. When errors are detected, speakers interrupt their speech nearly immediately and begin editing their utterance. This is known as self monitoring. **(Correct)**
157. The process of editing expressions and the linguistic structure of the repair itself appears to _____ listener comprehension. **(facilitate)**
158. The editing expression conveys a message to the listener that the speaker is correcting the error. **(True)**
159. American Sign Language has its own set of grammatical rules and is a dependent language. **(False)**

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160. In ASL, the conversion of the English words letter by letter into manual form is known as fingerspelling. (True)
161. The dissimilarities between the signers of ASL and speakers of a language reflect the effects of respiratory functioning on _____. (speech)
162. If we compare given four types of oral discourse, the least formal of these is _____. (conversations)
163. We initiate a conversation by addressing another person to request information, offer information, or use some form of stereotyped expression or topic. (correct)
164. To end our conversation, we do not need a pre-closing statement. (Incorrect)
165. The conversations become more _____ when more than two people are present. (complicated)
166. One of Grice's maxims is 'relevance.' In conversations, this means sticking to the topic and tying one's comments to those of the previous speaker. (Correct)
167. Conversations often take place in a context in which various types of _____ are also present. (nonparticipants)
168. A conversation with an academic adviser is a discussion linked to the shared understanding of the participants. This is known as Common Ground. (True)
169. Recent work on interpreting the conversational strategies determine that there were _____ differences between genders in the collaborative turns. (fewer)
170. According to a research, men take longer turns, but there were fewer differences between genders in the collaborative turns. (True)
171. The conversational processes are shaped by the settings available to participants. (Correct)
172. The institutional settings identify a particular individual as the _____. (authority figure)
173. The therapists that are not skilled in conversational processes are able to diagnose the client's concerns through language. (Incorrect)
174. The therapist is the authority on the process of interpreting emotional experiences; it is the client who is the authority for reporting the experiences themselves. (Correct)
175. Until the early part of their second year, infants communicate with their world primarily in verbal ways. (Incorrect)
176. Children's construction of language emerges from their understanding of communication prior to language. Their comprehension and production of gestures reveal a basic understanding of development processes. (Incorrect)
177. Well before 10 months of age, children engage in a lot of vocal behavior that appears to have some communicative value. (Correct)
178. The prelinguistic infant knows how to use gestures to make assertions and requests and, once early speech sounds are mastered, they are quickly used for the same communicative functions. (Correct)
179. The child's first attempt at producing sounds has more to do with practicing the sound system rather than communicating with others. (Correct)

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180. Lexical development refers to changes that occur in vocabulary knowledge over childhood, and how children of different ages assign meanings to words. (Correct)
181. Children are indifferent toward objects that change or move in response to their actions; they are more likely to learn the word ball than the word chair. (Incorrect)
182. Children learning English must pay close attention to word order, which is the primary way in which meaning is signaled. (Correct)
183. To process to use the knowledge of semantic relations to learn syntactic relations is known as semantic learning. (Incorrect)
184. The syntactic description does not appear to fit children's utterances, at least not in the earliest stages. (Correct)
185. Children begin to speak in word combinations by about 2 years of age. (Correct)
186. Long before children learn language, they communicate with gestures, vocalizations, facial expressions, and body language. This is known as prelinguistic communication. (Correct)
187. Children's grammatical development in the late preschool years includes the acquisition of grammatical morphemes only. (Incorrect)
188. Children make impressive strides in their acquisition of grammar in their first 2 to 3 years. (Correct)
189. Children acquire grammatical morphemes gradually throughout the preschool years. (Correct)
190. As children acquire morphemes, they use them in productive ways, sometimes producing errors such as coma-splice. (Incorrect)
191. Metalinguistic awareness refers to the ability to objectify language as a process as well as an artifact. (Correct)
192. To communicate effectively with a diverse group of people, a speaker must learn to select words that are appropriate to the situation and the speaker. (Incorrect)
193. Children as young as 1 year old are able to tell stories and participate in conversations, albeit in limited ways. (Incorrect)
194. Many of the comprehension skills that have been acquired to deal with oral language are also applicable to reading. (Correct)
195. Schooled language is increasingly written language, and the demands of written language pose a considerable challenge for most children entering formal schooling. (Correct)
196. Two aspects are considered in children's discourse skills; conversational skills and narrative skills. (Correct)
197. The main focus in school is on oral communication in the classroom. (Correct)

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