

Q1. What experimental technique did Rayner (1975) use to investigate the size of effective visual field during reading?

- a. visual world
- b. binocular eye-movement behavior
- c. prosodic boundary
- d. boundary change

Q2. Consider the following sentence: "John had an interest in cars". Where does "in cars" attach? The Minimal Attachment Principle predicts that:

- a. the NP attachment (an attachment to "an interest") is preferred over the VP attachment (an attachment to "had an interest").
- b. the VP attachment is preferred over the NP attachment.
- c. both the NP and VP attachments are equally preferred.
- d. neither the NP nor VP attachment is preferred.

Q3. Which of the following is an example of a locally (or temporary) ambiguous sentence?

- a. John knows the boy likes airplanes.
- b. John went to the bank yesterday.
- c. John thinks the teacher is a very nice person.
- d. A daughter of a colonel who was on the balcony smiled.

Q4. The Late Closure Principle makes the following prediction for a sentence, "Bill kicked this boy and his brother cried":

- a. "the boy" is initially analyzed as the object noun phrase of the verb "kicked".
- b. "the boy" is initially analyzed as the subject noun phrase of the main clause.
- c. "the boy and his brother" is initially analyzed as the object noun phrase of the verb "kicked".
- d. "his brother" is initially analyzed as the subject noun phrase of the main clause.

Q5. An eye-tracking experiment (Rayner & Frazier, 1982) tested the following sentences:

- i). Since Jay always jogs a mile and a half seems like a short distance to him.
- ii). Since Jay always jogs a mile and a half this seems like a short distance to him.
- iii). Since Jay always jogs a mile seems like a short distance to him.
- iv). Since Jay always jogs a mile this seems like a short distance to him.

What did they find?

- a. i) and ii) took longer to read than iii) and iv).
- b. i) and iii) took longer to read than ii) and iv).
- c. i) and iii) took longer to read than ii) and iv).
- d. i) took longer to read than ii), and iii) took longer to read than iv).

Q6. Does "beaker" phonologically primes with "beam"?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Q7. Ferreira and Clifton (1986) tested four conditions, as in the following:

The defendant examined by the lawyer turned out to be unreliable.

The defendant that was examined by the lawyer turned out to be unreliable.

The evidence examined by the lawyer turned out to be unreliable.

The evidence that was examined by the lawyer turned out to be unreliable.

They manipulated two factors. What are they?

- a. The length of the subject NP and the presence or absence of "by" phrase.
- b. The length of the subject NP and the presence or absence of ambiguity.

- c. The animacy of the subject NP and the presence or absence of “by” phrase.
- d. The animacy of the subject NP and the presence or absence of ambiguity.

Q8. Consider the following sentence: The defendant examined by the lawyer turned out to be unreliable. The disambiguation region is:

- a. examined
- b. by the lawyer
- c. turned out
- d. the defendant

Q9. Consider the following sentences:

- i) The dog bit the man.
- ii) The man bit the dog.
- iii) The dog bit by the man ran away.
- iv) The man bit by the dog ran away.

Many people consider i) to be more plausible than ii). Taken this, the Constrained Satisfaction Model predicts that:

- a. iii) is more difficult to process than iv).
- b. iv) is more difficult to process than iii).
- c. iii) and iv) are equally difficult to process.
- d. neither iii) nor iv) is difficult to process.

Q10. In the study conducted by Nicol and Swinney (1989), they tested a sentence like the following:

The policeman saw the boy that the crowd at the party accused of the crime.

In the experiment, participants were asked to listen to the sentence and while the sentence was being played, a target (e.g., crowd, boy) appeared on a computer monitor. Participants were asked to judge whether what they saw on the computer monitor was an actual word. This experimental paradigm is called:

- a. self-paced reading
- b. phonological priming
- c. semantic priming
- d. cross-modal priming

Q11. Assume on-line sentence processing and consider the following sentence.

Who did John see Mary with?

Where does the Active Filler Strategy posit a gap when "who" is read?

- a. the subject position only
- b. the subject position and then the object position (i.e., the object of the verb “see”) in this order
- c. the subject position, the object position, and the object position of the preposition “with” in this order
- d. wh-word “who”, the subject position, the object position, and the object position of the preposition “with” in this order.

Q12. A Spoonerism like “bart doard” for ‘dart board’ rarely occurs. This is because:

- a. speech errors that violate English syntactic constraints are less frequent.
- b. speech errors that violate English phonotactic constraints are less frequent.
- c. speech errors that result in non-words are more frequent than errors that result in words.
- d. speech errors that result in non-words are less frequent than errors that result in words.

Q13. Which of the following is NOT taken as support for the dual-route model of word recognition?

- a. homophones
- b. language disorders: deep vs. surface dyslexia

- c. children who are deaf from birth learn to read without knowing sounds of the words
- d. naming of high frequent words

Q14. If you are bilingual, which task is affected by naming a picture in your first language?

- a. naming an unrelated picture in your first language
- b. L2 to L1 translation
- c. L1 to L2 translation
- d. all of the above

Q15. Where is Wernicke's area?

- a. left inferior frontal gyrus
- b. left superior frontal gyrus
- c. left temporal-frontal junction
- d. left temporal-parietal junction

Q16. When a person with Broca's aphasia tells a story, what is most likely to be missing?

- a. main characters
- b. function words
- c. supporting details
- d. main events of the plot

Q17. What evidence supports Ross' right-hemisphere prosody hypothesis?

- a. unilateral right-hemisphere damage is associated with problems understanding and production prosody
- b. in neuroimaging studies, the right hemisphere responds more strongly to prosody than the left hemisphere
- c. the right hemisphere responds more strongly than the left to degraded speech
- d. all of the above

Q18. What kinds of cross-language syntactic priming effects have been observed in bilingual speakers?

- a. effects of comprehending one language on producing the other
- b. effects of comprehending one language on comprehending the other
- c. both a) and b)
- d. neither a) nor b)

Q19. Which is NOT true about orthography?

- a. Orthography is a method of mapping sounds onto written symbols.
- b. Orthographical rules governing spelling-to-sound correspondences are not regular in some languages.
- c. Some readers find word meaning directly from print without phonology.
- d. We cannot use phonology to recognize written words.

Q20. Consider the following sentences:

- i) The baby was fed.
- ii) The car was fed.
- iii) The baby was in the fed.
- iv) The baby was in the pool.

In order to examine an activation area of the brain for semantic processing, which conditions should be compared?

- a. i) vs. ii)
- b. i) vs. iii)
- c. ii) vs. iii)
- d. iii) vs. iv)