

## Chapter 8: Language, Thinking, and Reasoning: Getting Inside Our Talking Heads

1) Dean experienced a seizure, during which he was unable to think of the name of things or objects. Dean's seizure likely resulted in

- A) aphasia.
- B) agnosia.
- C) anomia.
- D) apoplexia.

Answer: C

*Diff: 2      Type: MC      Page Ref: 328*

*Skill: Conceptual*

2) Our tendency to take language for granted was illustrated by the authors with the example of a professor for whom a seizure caused anomia or

- A) the inability to name things.
- B) the ability to see words, but not process their meaning.
- C) the ability to see words in colour.
- D) the inability to hear.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1      Type: MC      Page Ref: 328*

*Skill: Factual*

3) The ambiguity of language is BEST illustrated by which of the following examples?

- A) Telling someone what time a party starts
- B) Giving instructions for an exam
- C) Disagreements about the interpretations of laws
- D) Calling a friend about whom you are worried

Answer: C

*Diff: 2      Type: MC      Page Ref: 328-329*

*Skill: Conceptual*

4) Which of the following statements about language is TRUE?

- A) It is symbolic.
- B) It can be written, spoken, or signed.
- C) It is capable of an infinite set of meaningful utterances.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2      Type: MC      Page Ref: 328-329*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 5) The authors provide a brief conversation between two students discussing tickets for a game. The inferences we make about this discussion indicate that
- A) the ways in which language can be interpreted are extremely limited.
  - B) our ability to understand “slang” is very limited because it is a cognitively taxing event.
  - C) most language use is quite literal.
  - D) our ability to understand language requires implicit skills in accessing knowledge and interpreting phrases.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2      Type: MC      Page Ref: 328-329*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 6) Newspaper headlines, such as “Killer Sentenced to Die for Second Time in 10 Years,” may strike us as funny. From the perspective of language, this is because the phrase or headline
- A) lacks subject-verb agreement.
  - B) has no literal interpretation.
  - C) has ambiguous syntax.
  - D) is impossible to interpret.

Answer: C

*Diff: 2      Type: MC      Page Ref: 329*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 7) As symbol systems of communication, most languages
- A) are arbitrary in the relationship between words and meaning.
  - B) do not have concepts that are unique to just one particular language.
  - C) can be translated to another without impaired meanings of complex concepts.
  - D) generally match sounds to the meaning of words.

Answer: A

*Diff: 3      Type: MC      Page Ref: 329*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 8) Language is
- A) a communication system that requires little implicit processing.
  - B) rarely ambiguous.
  - C) a symbol system of communication.
  - D) a communication system that includes words, but not gestures.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1      Type: MC      Page Ref: 329*

*Skill: Factual*

- 9) Carl is reading the newspaper and laughs when he sees the headline “Drunk Gets Nine Months in Violin Case”. From the perspective of language, Carl most likely finds this humorous because the phrase or headline
- A) lacks subject-verb agreement.
  - B) has ambiguous syntax.
  - C) has no literal interpretation.
  - D) has ambiguous word interpretations.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2      Type: MC      Page Ref: 329*

*Skill: Applied*

- 10) Much of our language use serves non-informational purposes, such as
- A) maintaining social relationships.
  - B) telling the barista that we want a skim latte.
  - C) providing directions to an event.
  - D) advising a friend what time to show up at a party.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1      Type: MC      Page Ref: 329*

*Skill: Factual*

- 11) We often do not consider the complexity of language. This is in part because
- A) our use of language is generally automatic.
  - B) language acquisition requires little practice.
  - C) language acquisition is easy.
  - D) humans do not often consider complex phenomena.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1      Type: MC      Page Ref: 329-330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 12) The area of psycholinguistics that focuses on the sounds people use when they speak and listen to language is called
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: B

*Diff: 1      Type: MC      Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 13) The area of psycholinguistics that focuses on the meanings of words and sentences is called
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: D

*Diff: 1      Type: MC      Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 14) The area of psycholinguistics that focuses on how words are combined to form sentences is called
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 15) Dr. Doolittle is studying the order in which children around the world learn to make the speech sounds used in their native languages, to see if there are common patterns. Dr. Doolittle's field of study is most probably
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 16) Mado is sad that she has lost the French-Canadian that her French-Canadian parents spoke in her childhood. She knows many French-Canadian words, but she has forgotten how to put them together into real French-Canadian sentences. Mado seems to have a problem with French-Canadian
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: C

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Applied*

- 17) What are the basic units of sound that compose the words in a language?
- A) lingmemes.
  - B) morphemes.
  - C) phonemes.
  - D) anomias.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

18) In psycholinguistics, phonemes are

- A) the basic rules of grammar.
- B) the basic brain structures.
- C) the basic units of meaning.
- D) the basic units of sound.

Answer: D

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

19) Consider the English word "rereading." Which of these is one PHONEME in that word?

- A) "read"
- B) "re"
- C) "r"
- D) "rea"

Answer: C

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Applied*

20) Name the smallest units of speech that contain meaning.

- A) Lingmemes
- B) Morphemes
- C) Phonemes
- D) Anomias

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

21) Consider the English word "rereading." Which of these is one MORPHEME in that word?

- A) Reading
- B) Re
- C) R
- D) Rea

Answer: B

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Applied*

22) Basic units of sound are called \_\_\_\_\_; basic units of meaning are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) phonemes, syntax
- B) phonemes, morphemes
- C) morphemes, phonemes
- D) morphemes, syntax

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 23) Almost all words in any language contain more \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) phonemes, syntax
  - B) phonemes, morphemes
  - C) morphemes, phonemes
  - D) morphemes, syntax

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 24) A study of morphology shows the first words babies learn to speak in any language typically refer to
- A) actions they enjoy doing (eat, run, play).
  - B) how things look or feel (red, big, hot).
  - C) how they feel (hungry, frightened, lonely).
  - D) specific objects or people (mama, doggie, truck).

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 25) The study of how words are combined together to form grammatical sentences and phrases is called
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 26) In psycholinguistics, syntax is the study of
- A) the meanings of words and phrases.
  - B) the basic sounds of a language.
  - C) how words are combined into sentences.
  - D) developing more effective computer languages.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 27) Which of these areas of psycholinguistics is most directly related to the fact that "the boy ate the chicken" and "the chicken ate the boy" mean very different things?
- A) morphology.
  - B) phonology.
  - C) syntax.
  - D) semantics.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 28) The English language has \_\_\_\_\_ phonemes.
- A) no more than 15
  - B) more than 100
  - C) between 60 and 75
  - D) between 40 and 45

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 29) Language is based on universal sound units called
- A) phonemes.
  - B) morphemes.
  - C) semantics.
  - D) registers.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 30) How many morphemes are there in the sentence “I predicted it”?
- A) 4
  - B) 6
  - C) 5
  - D) 7

Answer: C

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Applied*

- 31) You are learning Russian in preparation for a trip next summer. Although you are doing a good job recognizing the written signs you need to know, you are having trouble with the sounds of the Russian language. Which of the following aspects of language is giving you trouble?
- A) Phonemes
  - B) Morphemes
  - C) Syntax
  - D) Semantics

Answer: A

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Applied*

- 32) The system of rules that governs how we assign meaning to the morphemes we use is called
- A) semantics.
  - B) syntax.
  - C) phonology.
  - D) regularization.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 33) The system of rules that governs how we combine words to form grammatical sentences is called
- A) semantics.
  - B) syntax.
  - C) phonology.
  - D) regularization.

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 34) The basic meaningful units of any language are called
- A) phonemes.
  - B) morphemes.
  - C) semantics.
  - D) registers.

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 35) The sounds *t*, *th*, and *sh* are
- A) phonemes.
  - B) morphemes.
  - C) semantics.
  - D) registers.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 36) What are the smallest units of meaning in a language?
- A) Phonemes
  - B) Morphemes
  - C) Semantics
  - D) Registers

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330*

*Skill: Factual*

- 37) When speakers of English add “ed” to a verb to indicate past tense, they are applying
- A) a dialectical marker.
  - B) a prefix.
  - C) a morpheme.
  - D) a phoneme.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330

Skill: Applied

- 38) Which of the following is NOT one of the four levels of analysis that we use in producing language?
- A) Phonemes
  - B) Morphemes
  - C) Semantics
  - D) Syntax

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 330

Skill: Factual

- 39) Hawaiian words tend to consist of repetitions of only a few phrases (such as *kakahiaka* for morning) because the language contains a very small number of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) phonemes.
  - B) morphemes.
  - C) grammatical rules.
  - D) phonesthemes.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 330

Skill: Factual/Conceptual

- 40) \_\_\_\_\_ is to putting together a meal as \_\_\_\_\_ is to menu items.
- A) Phonesthemes; phonemes
  - B) Syntax; morphemes
  - C) Morphemes; phonemes
  - D) Syntax; phonemes

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 330-331

Skill: Conceptual

- 41) From the following items, choose which is the BEST example of syntax.
- A) A textbook
  - B) A conversation
  - C) PowerPoint bullets
  - D) A lecture

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 331

Skill: Conceptual

- 42) In most cases, the rules of syntax
- A) are the same across different languages.
  - B) are rarely followed in real-world language.
  - C) are perfectly applied in conversation.
  - D) are the same across different dialects.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 331

Skill: Conceptual

- 43) According to the Cross-Linguistic table 8.2 in your book, which phoneme is distinct in Arabic but not English?
- A) R and L
  - B) K and Kh
  - C) D and T
  - D) S and Z

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 331

Skill: Factual

- 44) The term *dialect* is used to indicate
- A) variations of a language that follow no structural patterns.
  - B) distinct and different languages found in the same country.
  - C) language forms that share a common origin, but that have varied pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax.
  - D) language forms that are based on another language, but that do not have a syntactic structure of their own.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 331

Skill: Factual

- 45) Rosario lives in southern Italy and Genero lives in northern Italy. Both speak Italian and can understand each other, but their language varies according to their geographical areas. What feature of language reflects these variations?
- A) Phonesthemes
  - B) Syntax
  - C) Dialect
  - D) Extralinguistic information

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 331

Skill: Applied

46) \_\_\_\_\_ are grammatical elements that modify words by adding sounds to them that change their meaning (such as adding *s* for plural).

- A) Syntax
- B) Dialectical qualifiers
- C) Phonesthemes
- D) Morphological markers

Answer: D

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 331

Skill: Factual

47) Mike is from British Columbia and Mary Ann is from Nova Scotia. Mike sometimes makes fun of Mary Ann's "maritime accent" and the way she pronounces certain words. In this example, Mike is noticing differences in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) syntax.
- B) dialect.
- C) morphemes.
- D) phonesthemes.

Answer: B

Diff: 3    Type: MC    Page Ref: 331

Skill: Applied

48) Your friend sends you a text message on your cell phone that says "This is just horrible!" In order to interpret what your friend is meaning, you often need \_\_\_\_\_ to help you understand what is going on.

- A) phonesthemes
- B) syntax
- C) extralinguistic information
- D) dialect

Answer: C

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 331-332

Skill: Conceptual

49) Successful communication

- A) rarely requires nonverbal information from the speaker.
- B) depends mainly on the literal and accurate interpretation of words.
- C) depends exclusively on language content.
- D) depends on the reasoning abilities of the listener.

Answer: D

Diff: 1    Type: MC    Page Ref: 332

Skill: Factual

- 50) E-mail can often lead to misunderstandings. This is because
- A) people misspell more often with e-mail than with pen-and-paper writing.
  - B) of decreasing literacy levels.
  - C) most people read e-mail more rapidly than other written forms.
  - D) it lacks extralinguistic information.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332

Skill: Applied

- 51) Although extralinguistic information is not a formal part of language, it does serve the purpose of
- A) generally providing entertainment value, which captures our attention.
  - B) assisting in interpretation.
  - C) distracting us from the emotional aspects of communication.
  - D) providing literal and factual information.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 332

Skill: Applied

- 52) Extralinguistic information allows us to determine meaning by analyzing
- A) phonetics.
  - B) grammar.
  - C) context.
  - D) added morphemes.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332

Skill: Applied

- 53) Our co-worker says, "It's awful in here." To understand what she means, we must
- A) examine the morphemes in the statement to determine the smaller units of meaning in the sentence.
  - B) ignore nonverbal cues so that we are not distracted.
  - C) parse the grammatical structure of her comment.
  - D) take into account extralinguistic information, such as location and facial expressions.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332

Skill: Applied

- 54) Language requires tremendous resource use on the part of the brain. For this reason, \_\_\_\_\_ theorists believe that language must offer adaptive advantage.
- A) evolutionary
  - B) cognitive
  - C) psychoanalytic
  - D) behaviourist

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332

*Skill: Factual*

- 55) A key difficulty in explaining how language evolved is the \_\_\_\_\_ phonemes, words, and rules of syntax.
- A) rigidity and uniformity of
  - B) consistency of
  - C) resemblance of meaning to
  - D) arbitrariness of

Answer: D

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 332*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 56) Using the word *hee-haw* to describe the sound that a donkey makes is an example of
- A) a morphological marker.
  - B) anomia.
  - C) onomatopoeia.
  - D) a dialect.

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332*

*Skill: Factual*

- 57) The textbook authors note that the word for mother in most languages begins with an “m” or “n” sound. They speculate that this may be because
- A) they all derive from the Latin word *mater*.
  - B) these are the most common phonemes in all languages.
  - C) all languages have the same origin.
  - D) these phonemes tend to be the first that children acquire.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 58) Words that use the “sn” sound sequence and are nose-related, such as *sneeze*, *snort*, *snooze*, and *snot* are referred to as
- A) onomatopoeia.
  - B) morphemes.
  - C) phonemes.
  - D) phonesthemes.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 332*

*Skill: Factual*

59) A collection of words such as slide, slip, slick, slid, sled, and slippery are an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) phonemes
- B) morphemes
- C) holophrases
- D) phonesthemes

Answer: D

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 332

Skill: Conceptual

60) Juanita read the children's story *No Such Things* repeatedly to her daughter Aliquandra when she was in the womb. Once Aliquandra was born, Juanita noticed that her daughter sucked on her pacifier much more when she would read *No Such Things* to her relative to other stories. What is the best explanation for why this occurs?

- A) Babies prefer novel stimuli and tend to pay less attention to stories that they have heard repeatedly.
- B) Babies can hear inside the womb and are able to recognize songs or stories once they are born.
- C) Babies respond to the sound of their mother's voice only, and do not show preference for stories.
- D) Babies prefer melodic sounds relative to other noise and display more activity to rhyming stories.

Answer: B

Diff: 3    Type: MC    Page Ref: 333

Skill: Applied

61) The best predictor of whether someone will achieve fluency in a second language is

- A) the simplicity of the second language's structure.
- B) IQ.
- C) motivation.
- D) age of acquisition.

Answer: D

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 333

Skill: Factual

62) Using the \_\_\_\_\_ paradigm, researchers have found that infants can recognize sounds to which they were exposed in utero.

- A) Cat in the Hat
- B) habituation
- C) high-amplitude sucking
- D) auditory cliff

Answer: C

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 333

Skill: Factual

- 63) Babies can hear inside the womb
- A) no earlier than the seventh month.
  - B) by the fifth month
  - C) only after the sixth month.
  - D) by the second month.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 333

Skill: Factual

- 64) Newborn infants show a preference for
- A) their mother's native language.
  - B) the English language.
  - C) any language if it is spoken by a familiar voice.
  - D) the Spanish language.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 333

Skill: Factual

- 65) Which of the following provides the strongest support for both the nature and nurture sides of language acquisition?
- A) All babies have the innate capacity for language in the brain, but are dependent on the environment to be able to express and produce any speech sounds or words.
  - B) Without attention and reinforcement from their parents, babies would fail to develop language past the point of non-specific babbling sounds.
  - C) All babies initially share the same basic phoneme categories, regardless of their parents' native language, but only use phonemes specific to the language they have heard by about 10 months of age.
  - D) Babies cannot process speech sounds and noise until approximately 5 months of age as their temporal lobes and auditory cortices are still forming and developing neural connections.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 333-334

Skill: Conceptual

- 66) Jack is a 10-month old, and smiles every time his mother says words such as *Mommy*, *puppy*, *bottle*, *blankie*, and *teddy*. He also has learned to point at the object that is associated with the words she speaks, however he has not yet been able to say the words himself. What does this example tell us about language acquisition?
- A) Production precedes comprehension
  - B) Comprehension precedes production
  - C) Recognition precedes comprehension
  - D) Production precedes recognition

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 334

Skill: Conceptual

- 67) Babies engage in intentional vocalizations that sound meaningful, but are not. This is referred to as
- A) babbling.
  - B) holographic speech.
  - C) telegraphic speech.
  - D) two-word utterances.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 334

Skill: Factual

- 68) Which of the following stages in language development occurs at 2 months?
- A) Cooing
  - B) Syllables
  - C) Reduplicative babbling
  - D) Conversational babbling

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 334

Skill: Factual

- 69) Which of the following stages in language development occurs at 6 months?
- A) Cooing
  - B) Syllables
  - C) Reduplicative babbling
  - D) Conversational babbling

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 334

Skill: Factual

- 70) Which of the following stages in language development occurs at 10 months?
- A) Cooing
  - B) Syllables
  - C) Reduplicative babbling
  - D) Conversational babbling

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 334

Skill: Factual

- 71) Your friend's six-month-old baby has begun to vocalize long strings of repeated syllables in a continuous stream. For example, the baby vocalizes "Malamalamalamala." This baby is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
- A) syllables
  - B) conversational babbling
  - C) cooing
  - D) reduplicative babbling

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 334

*Skill: Factual*

- 72) By the end of the first year of life, an infant will generally
- A) speak in two-word “sentences.”
  - B) be in the cooing stage of vocalization.
  - C) have a vocabulary of approximately 100 words.
  - D) use only the phonemes of the native language of his or her caregiver.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3    Type: MC    Page Ref: 334*

*Skill: Applied*

- 73) Which of the following represents the most accurate statement about how children learn language?
- A) Most children recognize their own names as early as two months.
  - B) Reduplicative babbling precedes the syllables stage of vocalization.
  - C) Children can produce many more words than they can understand.
  - D) Comprehension of words precedes production.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 74) This language disorder results from an incorrect correspondence between those phonemes heard and those reproduced.
- A) Articulation disorder
  - B) Stuttering
  - C) Dyslexia
  - D) Dyspraxia

Answer: A

*Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Factual*

- 75) The symptoms of this language disorder include difficulty with smooth, fluid motor coordination of the vocal tract, resulting in prolonged pronunciation of some sounds.
- A) Articulation disorder
  - B) Stuttering
  - C) Dyslexia
  - D) Dyspraxia

Answer: B

*Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Factual*

76) The symptoms of this language disorder include slower speech, effortful speech, and variable pronunciation of words.

- A) Articulation disorder
- B) Stuttering
- C) Dyslexia
- D) Dyspraxia

Answer: D

*Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Factual*

77) The symptoms of this language disorder involve the mispronunciation of certain phonemes, such as TH for S.

- A) Articulation disorder
- B) Stuttering
- C) Dyslexia
- D) Dyspraxia

Answer: A

*Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Factual*

78) What language impairment is caused by problems with the vocal apparatus?

- A) Articulation disorder
- B) Stuttering
- C) Dyslexia
- D) Dyspraxia

Answer: B

*Diff: 1    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Factual*

79) What language impairment is caused by the brain sending impoverished signals to the vocal tract to plan speech production?

- A) Articulation disorder
- B) Stuttering
- C) Dyslexia
- D) Dyspraxia

Answer: D

*Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335*

*Skill: Factual*

- 80) Your one-year-old daughter calls out “Ba-ba,” meaning “bottle.” Her use of “placeholder” sounds indicates that
- A) she has forgotten the word for bottle.
  - B) she knows there is a second syllable there, but she cannot coordinate the sounds.
  - C) she is lazy.
  - D) she does not yet know how to say the word bottle.

Answer: B

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 81) Helen Keller's writings suggest support for the
- A) imitation approach.
  - B) general cognitive processing approach.
  - C) critical period.
  - D) linguistic determinism.

Answer: D

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335

Skill: *Applied*

- 82) You are out for a walk with your dog and you run into your neighbour’s 3-year old daughter Nicole. She comes over to pet your dog and the dog licks her face. In response, Nicole says “ba-ba-ba-bad d-d-d-oggie”. What is the MOST likely explanation for Nicole’s speech?
- A) She is engaging in reduplicative babbling.
  - B) She is engaging in conversational babbling.
  - C) She has a mild articulation disorder.
  - D) She has developed a stutter in her speech.

Answer: D

Diff: 2    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335

Skill: *Applied*

- 83) Lori has a very difficult time speaking, and often talks very slowly, pauses frequently during a sentence, and has trouble pronouncing words. Lori likely has which of the following speech disorders?
- A) Stuttering
  - B) Dyspraxia
  - C) Phonesthesia
  - D) Mild articulation disorder

Answer: B

Diff: 3    Type: MC    Page Ref: 335

Skill: *Applied*

84) Kyla has trouble pronouncing words, and commonly makes mistakes such as saying “thit down” for ‘sit down’ and ‘wadiant’ for ‘radiant’. Kyla likely has which of the following speech disorders?

- A) Stuttering
- B) Dyspraxia
- C) Phonesthesia
- D) Mild articulation disorder

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 335

Skill: Applied

85) Your family dog is named “Happy.” Anytime your young child sees a dog, she calls out “Happy.” This is an example of

- A) incorrect word meaning.
- B) comprehension before production.
- C) undergeneralization.
- D) overgeneralization.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 335-336

Skill: Factual

86) It is speculated that the cause of \_\_\_\_\_ is that the motor coordination areas of the brain are sending impoverished signals to the vocal tract to move in appropriate ways.

- A) stuttering
- B) dyslexia
- C) dyspraxia
- D) mild articulation disorders

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 336

Skill: Factual

87) Maria uses the single word *cookie* to convey the entire thought of “I want a cookie.” Maria is using the word *cookie* as a

- A) holophoneme.
- B) holomorpheme.
- C) homonym.
- D) holophrase.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 336

Skill: Applied

88) Children acquire most syntactic rules by \_\_\_\_\_, and continue to acquire more complex rules as they develop.

- A) around 10 months old
- B) about 1 year of age
- C) 2 years of age
- D) preschool age

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 336

Skill: Factual

89) Penny has begun to use words such as “daddy play” and “soft kitty” to express herself. Penny is using what type of speech?

- A) Morphemes
- B) Phonesthemes
- C) Holophrases
- D) Generative speech

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 336

Skill: Factual

90) Which of the following negates a purely behaviourist view of language acquisition?

- A) Observational learning
- B) Generativity
- C) Social pragmatics
- D) Operant conditioning

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Factual/Conceptual

91) The language acquisition device is to \_\_\_\_\_ as the social environment is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the nurturist view; the nativist view
- B) the social pragmatics account; the imitation account
- C) the nativist view; the social pragmatics account
- D) the imitation account; the nativist account

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Conceptual

92) Allowing an infinite number of unique sentences to be created from combining our symbols in novel ways refers to

- A) semanticity.
- B) generativity.
- C) displacement.
- D) syntax.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Factual

93) The \_\_\_\_\_ account of language acquisition posits that children are born knowing how language works.

- A) nurturist
- B) nativist
- C) environmentalist
- D) gestaltist

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Factual

94) This account of language acquisition posits that children infer what language means based on the context, including interactions with others.

- A) Social stigmatics
- B) Social pragmatics
- C) Nativist
- D) Nurturist

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Factual

95) While it offers compelling explanations for language development, the most significant shortcoming of the nativist account is

- A) its emphasis on extralinguistic information.
- B) that it is unfalsifiable.
- C) the emphasis on neurophysiology.
- D) it does not address generativity.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Conceptual

- 96) A major debate that goes on with respect to how infants learn their first language deals with
- A) whether experience and learning have any important effect.
  - B) the relative importance of genetic inheritance and experience.
  - C) how many languages children are able to learn at one time.
  - D) whether genetic inheritance has any important effect at all.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Conceptual

- 97) Learning theories for the acquisition of language emphasize the importance of
- A) differences between animal communication and real language.
  - B) an inborn ability to learn and use language.
  - C) our experience with language.
  - D) health in teaching children to speak.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Conceptual

- 98) Learning theories for the acquisition of language would agree with the importance of which of the following statements?
- A) No other animals can use a real language in any way.
  - B) The language we speak depends on what verbal skills are reinforced.
  - C) Humans have an inborn ability to learn and use language.
  - D) Children develop pragmatics without direct instruction.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Conceptual

- 99) The fact that parents often repeat a baby's sounds into proper English supports which theory of language acquisition?
- A) Biological
  - B) Learning
  - C) Transformational
  - D) Transitional

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

Skill: Conceptual

- 100) Language acquisition theories that emphasize the importance of biology and genetic inheritance all claim that
- A) children must be carefully taught to speak to be healthy.
  - B) humans have an inborn ability to learn and use language.
  - C) no other animals can use a real language in any way.
  - D) the language we speak does not depend on our experience.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 101) A language acquisition device (LAD) is
- A) an innate, unique capacity to acquire and develop language.
  - B) a technique used by the Gardners to train Washoe to use sign language.
  - C) a mechanical device that enhances the spoken word for hard-of-hearing infants.
  - D) a procedure that all infants must go through in the acquisition of language.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Factual*

- 102) All of the following are true about children's use of language EXCEPT:
- A) Language is innate in children.
  - B) Children are born with a predisposition for language.
  - C) Language acquisition in children is purely biologically based.
  - D) Children are reinforced for their language behaviour.

Answer: C

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 103) The key to understanding language acquisition is to
- A) consider the structure of the language.
  - B) study the context in which language is learned and used.
  - C) concentrate on the biological basis of language.
  - D) analyze the way a child learns language.

Answer: B

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Factual*

- 104) Based on animal and human research, the following may be said about language development:
- A) a child is pre-wired for language acquisition.
  - B) the importance of the social setting in which it is used cannot be underestimated.
  - C) a child must have correct language usage reinforced.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Factual*

- 105) The imitation account's primary weakness is that
- A) it does not account for generativity.
  - B) it overemphasizes brain structures.
  - C) it does not allow for the effects of social context.
  - D) children only mimic language if reinforced.

Answer: A

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Applied*

106) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, children can deduce meaning of words they do not understand by inferring meaning from the context.

- A) social pragmatics
- B) imitation
- C) general cognitive processing
- D) nativist

Answer: A

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Applied*

107) According to famed linguist Noam Chomsky, humans have an innate ability to understand and produce language through a device he called

- A) Syntax Synthesizer (SS).
- B) Grammar Grabber (GG).
- C) Language Acquisition Device (LAD).
- D) Language Learning System (LLS).

Answer: C

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Factual*

108) There are specific areas of the brain that are specialized for processing language. This fact supports the view of language acquisition that emphasizes the importance of

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) innate biological factors.
- C) illness and nutrition.
- D) operant conditioning.

Answer: B

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 337*

*Skill: Conceptual*

109) The conclusions regarding language in chimpanzees can be summarized by saying that

- A) chimp language will be meaningless until they learn to speak.
- B) some chimps have developed a fully human language.
- C) there is no evidence for real language in chimps at all.
- D) chimps are making us think carefully about language.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 338*

*Skill: Conceptual*

110) The area of the brain involved in speech comprehension is

- A) the parietal lobe.
- B) Broca's area.
- C) the hippocampus.
- D) Wernicke's area.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 338*

*Skill: Factual*

111) In nonhuman animals, the most common circumstances under which communication occurs are

- A) mating and food distribution.
- B) feeding and labour.
- C) aggression and mating.
- D) hunting and food distribution.

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 338*

*Skill: Factual*

112) Dr. Wigdeed studies the use of alarm calls in a population of vervet monkeys. She presents the monkeys with different types of predators (e.g., leopard, snake, hawk) and records their vocalizations. What should Dr. Wigdeed expect to find when she analyses the alarm calls?

- A) Vervet monkeys only produce alarm calls for the most threatening of the predators.
- B) Vervet monkeys use different alarm calls for different predators.
- C) Vervet monkeys use the same alarm call for all different types of predators.
- D) Vervet monkeys do not produce alarm calls, but only calls specific to mating and aggression.

Answer: B

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 338*

*Skill: Applied*

113) Which of the following provides an example of animal communication that goes beyond situations concerning mating and aggression?

- A) Facial expressions and slapping the ground in chimpanzees.
- B) Male songbirds producing specific songs.
- C) A wildcat barring its teeth at an intruder.
- D) The waggle dance of honey bees.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 338*

*Skill: Factual/Conceptual*

114) The key reason why psychologists are interested in whether parrots or chimpanzees can learn different aspects of language is because

- A) we want to ask them what their inner experiences are like.
- B) it would help us train them more quickly and efficiently.
- C) we get tired of just talking to other people all the time.
- D) it relates to how much language is controlled by biology.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 338-339

Skill: Conceptual

115) Early attempts to teach chimpanzees to talk were complete failures, primarily because

- A) the researchers didn't use scientific conditioning methods.
- B) chimpanzees lack the physical ability to produce spoken speech.
- C) nothing—even the earliest attempts achieved real successes.
- D) the chimpanzees used were not of the proper species.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 338-339

Skill: Conceptual

116) Based on animal and human research, the development of language in human children is

- A) a product of reinforcement only.
- B) in part innate and in part reinforced.
- C) innate.
- D) a role of physiology.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 338-339

Skill: Conceptual

117) Research has found some success in both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in learning language that follows similar pathways as human language acquisition.

- A) chimpanzees; parrots
- B) vervet monkeys; honey bees
- C) parrots; bonobos
- D) finches; chimpanzees

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 338-340

Skill: Factual

118) Honeybees communicate through

- A) the waggle dance.
- B) the release of pheromones.
- C) touching antennae.
- D) changing pitch of buzzing.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 339

Skill: Factual

- 119) The communication between honeybees would not be classified as language because
- A) bees are not animals.
  - B) bee communication seems to be instinctual.
  - C) bees do not use a spoken or auditory communication system.
  - D) their communication lacks semanticity.

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 120) In 2007, at the age of 31, Alex the African gray parrot died. He was an important part of the work conducted by researcher Irene Pepperberg in
- A) cognition and communication research.
  - B) animal genetics.
  - C) motivation.
  - D) recall and recognition.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Factual*

- 121) In order to conclusively show that animals do use language, one would have to demonstrate that
- A) the language had an auditory, or sound, component.
  - B) the animals have the same vocal abilities as people.
  - C) the language used arbitrary symbols.
  - D) the language had a genetic or instinctual base.

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 122) Which of the following statement is true about Kanzi, the bonobo chimp?
- A) He was able to learn to understand 150 spoken English words.
  - B) He could follow complex instructions equivalent to those of a 2½-year-old child.
  - C) He learned how to use the communication keyboard in part from his mother, Matala.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Factual*

123) Which of the following is NOT an animal that has been taught to produce behaviour that some think is language-like?

- A) Armadillos
- B) Dolphins
- C) Parrots
- D) Chimpanzees

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 339

Skill: Factual

124) Parrots seem to talk. They utter words that sound like human language. Thus, can this behaviour be thought to be speech? Which statement about parrots is supported by the research?

- A) Parrots have been shown to be able to master syntax.
- B) Parrots have the language abilities of a 3-year-old child.
- C) Parrot communication with dolphins has been firmly established.
- D) None of these.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 339

Skill: Factual

125) Let's say we could teach a dolphin to understand the difference between the sentences "The parrot kissed the dolphin" and "The dolphin kissed the parrot." If this were demonstrated, it might mean the dolphin had an understanding of

- A) phonemes.
- B) morphemes.
- C) syntax.
- D) pragmatics.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 339

Skill: Applied

126) At the current time, which statement is true about our knowledge of whether animals can use humanlike language?

- A) It has been clearly shown that animals cannot use humanlike language.
- B) All animal communication is instinctual and, thus, is not language.
- C) Only primates, like monkeys and chimps, show any sign of language-like behaviour.
- D) It is still unclear if animals can show humanlike language at any level of development.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 339

Skill: Conceptual

127) Which of the following is one of the animals that has been taught to use language with some success?

- A) Dogs
- B) Quails
- C) Goats
- D) None of these animals

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Conceptual*

128) In studies of attempts to teach chimpanzees language, researchers have found that

- A) children master syntax later than chimpanzees.
- B) chimpanzees are similar to human children in requiring few trials to associate signs with meaning.
- C) chimpanzees frequently engage in naming behaviours.
- D) chimpanzees do not get faster when learning new words.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Factual*

129) If you wanted to teach a nonhuman animal to communicate using language, which of the following animals does research suggest would be the best choice?

- A) Chimpanzees
- B) Bonobos
- C) Gorillas
- D) Parakeets

Answer: B

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 339*

*Skill: Applied*

130) All of the following are true of sign language, EXCEPT

- A) it features generativity.
- B) there is one universal form of sign language.
- C) it uses both iconic and non-iconic signs.
- D) there are complex syntax structures.

Answer: B

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 340*

*Skill: Factual*

131) When people are bilingual, speaking two or more languages, how will they respond when given personality tests in the two languages?

- A) They will respond more securely in their first language.
- B) Their responses will be the same in either language.
- C) They will show more friendliness in their second language.
- D) They will reflect the culture of the language they are using.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 340

Skill: Factual

132) In sign language, signs are considered \_\_\_\_\_ when they are more like spoken words for which there is no relation between form and meaning, and \_\_\_\_\_ when they resemble the things to which they refer.

- A) echoic; iconic
- B) non-iconic; iconic
- C) iconic; echoic
- D) iconic; non-iconic

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 340

Skill: Factual

133) Which of the following is TRUE with respect to the brain areas associated with spoken and signed language?

- A) Sign language is associated with activation of Wernicke's area but not Broca's area.
- B) Sign language is associated with use of brain areas that concern visual and spatial processing only.
- C) Both spoken and sign language show activation of the "language areas" of the brain, and sign language also relies on visual and spatial processing areas.
- D) People who use sign language show much greater activation of visual and spatial processing areas than those who use spoken language alone.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 340

Skill: Factual/Conceptual

134) Which of the following is FALSE with respect to language development in deaf babies?

- A) Deaf babies acquire their first "words" (signs) much later than hearing babies.
- B) Deaf babies pass through the same stages of syntactic development as hearing babies.
- C) Deaf babies engage in babbling behaviour with their hands rather than vocally.
- D) Deaf babies born to hearing parents may be slightly delayed if the parents do not know how to sign.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 340-341

Skill: Factual

- 135) All of the following are myths about sign language, EXCEPT
- A) deaf babies babble with their hands.
  - B) American Sign Language translates word-for-word to spoken English.
  - C) signing has a negative effect on a deaf child's ability to speak.
  - D) because they can lip-read, deaf people do not need to learn sign language.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 341

Skill: Factual

- 136) One of the key difficulties in studying how deaf infants acquire language is
- A) the small population size.
  - B) having similar learning conditions between deaf and hearing babies.
  - C) differences in how babies babble.
  - D) that deaf babies do not learn syntax.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 341

Skill: Conceptual

- 137) Henry hears German spoken in his home, but he is exposed only to English in school. It is likely that Henry
- A) will fail to experience difficulties in either language.
  - B) will have difficulties in vocabulary, but not syntax.
  - C) will shown metalinguistic deficits.
  - D) will have improved metalinguistic ability.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 342

Skill: Applied

- 138) The case of Genie and her failure to acquire meaningful language ability BEST supports
- A) metalinguistic deficiency.
  - B) the nativist approach.
  - C) the critical period theory.
  - D) the limitations of bilingualism.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 342

Skill: Conceptual

- 139) Dr. Speecher wants to examine whether there are differences in language development between bilingual and monolingual children. He found that bilingual children do show some delay in \_\_\_\_\_ but do not demonstrate impairments in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) vocabulary development; syntax
  - B) phonestheme development; vocabulary
  - C) syntax; vocabulary development
  - D) vocabulary; phonestheme development

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 342

*Skill: Applied*

- 140) Which of the following individuals would most likely be able to learn a second language more easily than the others?
- A) 27-year old Zeke who speaks Italian and is trying to learn Spanish.
  - B) 14-year old Carlos is trying to learn English and has only spoken Spanish until that point.
  - C) 9-year old Chantelle speaks French and needs to learn Japanese because her family is moving to Japan.
  - D) 5-year old Luca is an English speaker being taught German as a second language.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 342-343*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 141) Susan would like for her child to learn a second language. If she wants the child to be fluent in the second language, research suggests that she should begin instruction no later than age
- A) five.
  - B) three.
  - C) ten.
  - D) seven.

Answer: D

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 343*

*Skill: Applied*

- 142) \_\_\_\_\_ provide(s) an example where children appear to develop their own system of communication that are often a combination of basic language components and invented components.
- A) Cryptophasia
  - B) Homesign
  - C) Phonesthemes
  - D) Covert speech

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 343-344*

*Skill: Factual*

- 143) Some believe that twins often share a secret and distinct language. Research suggests that
- A) the secret language of twins is referred to as homesign.
  - B) Cryptophasia is a true phenomenon for roughly half of all twins studied.
  - C) most twins develop language more quickly than singletons, leaving them free to develop new languages.
  - D) twins may be more susceptible to language delays, which appear to some observers as distinct language forms.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 343-344*

*Skill: Conceptual*

144) Based on observations of the development of \_\_\_\_\_, researchers speculate that spoken languages develop gradually within large groups of people.

- A) American Sign Language
- B) Signed English
- C) English Sign Language
- D) Nicaraguan Sign Language

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 344

Skill: Factual

145) John B. Watson speculated that thinking operates as a form of internal speech, which he referred to as

- A) covert speech.
- B) intimate speech.
- C) holographic speech.
- D) cryptomphasia.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 344

Skill: Factual

146) The covert speech hypothesis implies all of the following, EXCEPT

- A) internal speech is similar in speed to spoken language.
- B) children without language do not think.
- C) thought complexity is limited by language.
- D) our native language shapes our perceptions.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 344

Skill: Applied

147) Studies that have demonstrated the ability of infants to engage in cognitive performance tests (such as looking and sucking procedures) provide evidence that

- A) infants do not appear to show any ability to engage in cognition prior to acquiring language.
- B) thought processes in infants are reflective of a linguistic determinism view.
- C) linguistic determinism does not accurately reflect our language or cognitive abilities.
- D) infants can engage in basic forms of cognition, but this delays language development.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 344-346

Skill: Conceptual

- 148) An early experiment on subvocal language in which curare was used to immobilize the test subject did not rule out the possibility of linguistic determinism. This is because
- A) the study was not replicated.
  - B) language may be simulated mentally, rather than being subvocal.
  - C) the study violated ethical guidelines.
  - D) the subject still had limited use of facial muscles.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 345

Skill: Applied

- 149) Recent research using \_\_\_\_\_ has found that covert speech is controlled, at least in part, by areas of the brain responsible for spoken language production and comprehension.

- A) positron emission topography
- B) magnetic resonance imaging
- C) event-related potentials
- D) transcranial magnetic stimulation

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 346

Skill: Factual

- 150) Research findings concerning which of the following do NOT support the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

- A) Colour categorization tasks across cultures
- B) Memory recall across different languages
- C) Spatial classification according to native language
- D) Cross-language differences in perception

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 347

Skill: Conceptual

- 151) Research on the relation between cognition and language suggests that

- A) language shapes all aspects of perception, thought, and memory.
- B) language cannot affect thinking and memory.
- C) some aspects of thinking are more vulnerable to language influence than others.
- D) cultures that have only two “colour” words, dark and bright, cannot distinguish other colours.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347

Skill: Conceptual

- 152) According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, a person's native language dictates
- A) the understanding of syntax.
  - B) the speed with which the language is acquired.
  - C) the length of the critical period.
  - D) thinking processes.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 153) The ways different people think about and perceive the world is most strongly affected by
- A) the different types of food they eat.
  - B) the different cultures in which they live.
  - C) the different climates in which they live.
  - D) the different languages they speak.

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 154) In the 1950s, a linguist named Benjamin Whorf proposed that thought and language are related in that the language we speak
- A) is directly affected by how we think.
  - B) may reflect something about how we think.
  - C) directly determines how we think.
  - D) may be affected somewhat by how we think.

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 155) Current beliefs about thought and language can be summarized by saying that
- A) the language we speak completely determines how we think.
  - B) the way we are trained as children controls our language.
  - C) there is really no relationship between thought and language.
  - D) our culture and experiences shape the language we use.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 156) Imagine a society in which people spoke a language with only two words for animals: animals with four feet, and animals with more than four feet (insects, spiders, etc). What would Benjamin Whorf predict about those people?
- A) They should be more open to the animals' true natures.
  - B) They should perceive and think about animals differently.
  - C) They should have a lower intelligence than other people.
  - D) They should show more fear of multi-legged animals.

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

157) The Dani language has only two words for colour ("light" and "dark"), but the Dani are just as good at recognizing and remembering different colours as North Americans are. This is strong evidence AGAINST

- A) the idea that artistic talent is genetically determined.
- B) the belief that colour is an important cognitive process.
- C) the racial prejudices against the Dani people.
- D) the hypothesis that language determines thought.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

158) Our sensitivity to and memory for odours could be used as an argument AGAINST Benjamin Whorf's hypothesis about thought and language, because

- A) most languages have many more odour words than English.
- B) we are so bad at recognizing and remembering odours.
- C) odours are described very differently in different languages.
- D) we can distinguish many more odours than we can name.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

159) What do we call the hypothesis that language influences what we think?

- A) the dynamic hypothesis
- B) the language reaction hypothesis
- C) the linguistic relativity hypothesis
- D) the cognitive linguistic hypothesis

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Factual*

160) The linguistic relativity hypothesis suggests that

- A) one's language determines the pattern of one's thinking and view of the world.
- B) one's thinking and view of the world determines the structure of one's language.
- C) we decide which objects belong to a concept according to what is most probable or sensible, given the facts at hand.
- D) perception of surface structure precedes deep structure in understanding a sentence.

Answer: A

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

161) A famous lecturer argues that because the Hopi Indians have only two nouns for things that fly, one for birds and another for non-birds, the Hopi MUST interpret all flying things in terms of these two nouns. This argument is based on

- A) the idealized prototype construct.
- B) bottom-up processing.
- C) deep structure elaboration.
- D) the linguistic relativity hypothesis.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Applied*

162) Researchers have found that \_\_\_\_\_ influenced by culture.

- A) neither language nor thought is
- B) language, but not thought, is
- C) thought, but not language, is
- D) both language and thought are

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

163) Researchers have found that despite the number of colour names in a language, the basic abilities to perceive colour are unchanged. This finding would be troublesome for the theory of

- A) Piccard and Worf
- B) Sapir and Whorf
- C) Skinner and Watson
- D) Tolman and Thorndike

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 347*

*Skill: Conceptual*

164) Neetu attempts to identify correctly the colours in the Stroop task interference list, but has difficulty doing so. This illustrates

- A) colour-blindness.
- B) that cognitive load is unimportant.
- C) the tendency to recognize colours before words.
- D) the automaticity of language.

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 348*

*Skill: Applied*

165) In which of the following circumstances would the person be LEAST susceptible to interference on the Stroop task?

- A) 33-year old Nancy who has a lot of difficulty both reading and writing.
- B) 15-year old Saul who spends more time reading comics than textbooks.
- C) 6-year old Nathan who is an avid reader for his age.
- D) 26-year old Justine who is doing her Ph.D. in linguistics.

Answer: A

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 348*

*Skill: Conceptual/Applied*

166) In order to become experts at reading, which two skills do we need to utilize?

- A) Vocabulary development and syntax
- B) Phonemes and grammatical rules of speech
- C) Phonetic decomposition and whole word recognition
- D) Prereading and a broad lexicon

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 348-349*

*Skill: Factual*

167) Which of the following words would present the most difficulty using phonetic decomposition?

- A) Pleasure
- B) Bit
- C) Livid
- D) Tight

Answer: A

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 348-349*

*Skill: Applied*

168) All children must learn how language moves in order to be able to read. For a child learning to read Hebrew, there must be an awareness that language moves

- A) top to bottom.
- B) bottom to top.
- C) from left to right.
- D) from right to left.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 349*

*Skill: Factual*

- 169) Hannah read nursery rhymes to her daughter Kristine very frequently when she was an infant. As Kristine develops, what would you expect regarding her reading skills?
- A) Frequent exposure to rhymes will increase Kristine's awareness of phonemes and she will likely be an early reader.
  - B) While Kristine may be better at speaking, her reading skills would be unaffected by rhymes.
  - C) Kristine would be really good at phonetic decomposition but poor at whole word recognition.
  - D) Kristine's development of reading skills may be impaired because when her mother reads to her all the time, she does not need to make the effort to read herself.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 349

Skill: Applied

- 170) In order for 5-year old Zane to learn to read Japanese, he must have an awareness that the language moves
- A) top to bottom.
  - B) bottom to top.
  - C) from left to right.
  - D) from right to left.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 349

Skill: Applied

- 171) In order to a child to be "reading ready", they must be able to do all of the following EXCEPT
- A) understand that language moves in a particular direction.
  - B) learn to recognize phonesthemes.
  - C) learn that printed letters correspond to specific sounds.
  - D) recognize that writing is meaningful.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 349

Skill: Conceptual

- 172) Prereading requires that children are able to do all of the following EXCEPT
- A) master phonetic decomposition.
  - B) understand that writing is a symbol for meaningful concepts.
  - C) recognize the alphabet.
  - D) understand the correspondence between letters and sounds.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 349-350

Skill: Applied

- 173) Research on speed-reading courses indicates that
- A) the faster we read, the better able we are to retain attention to the text.
  - B) comprehension is not negatively impacted.
  - C) comprehension suffers greatly.
  - D) speed is completely unrelated to comprehension.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 350*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 174) Alfred is taking a 7-day alphanetics course that claims it will increase the rate at which he reads to approximately 2000 words per minute. Based on the research presented in your text, what will happen to Alfred's comprehension of the material he is reading so fast?
- A) His comprehension will be low, and he will likely not understand more than 50% of what he read.
  - B) His comprehension will be somewhat higher than when he reads at normal speeds.
  - C) His comprehension will be dramatically improved because rate of reading and comprehension are positively correlated.
  - D) There is no correlation between speed-reading and reading comprehension, so his comprehension will remain unchanged.

Answer: A

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 350*

*Skill: Applied*

- 175) Behaviourists attempted to explain thinking in the narrow terms of
- A) remembering and feeling.
  - B) believing and deciding.
  - C) feeling and perceiving.
  - D) stimulus and response.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 351*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 176) It is possible to increase both our reading speed and comprehension, as long as our speed does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ words per minute.
- A) 100
  - B) 200
  - C) 300
  - D) 400

Answer: D

*Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 351*

*Skill: Factual*

177) Which of the following slows down the rate of reading, and subsequently, reading comprehension?

- A) Bilingualism
- B) Subvocalizing
- C) Telegraphic speech
- D) Prereading

Answer: B

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 351*

*Skill: Factual*

178) The most widely used analogy for our mind's ability to process information, fill in gaps, and draw inferences has been the

- A) wax seal model.
- B) subterranean cavern model.
- C) language acquisition device.
- D) computer model.

Answer: D

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 351*

*Skill: Factual*

179) Which of the following is NOT one of the features of thought that our brains enable us to do?

- A) Generate creative solutions
- B) Assign tasks to pre-learned algorithms that can be re-run many times
- C) Attend to different aspects of a situation on different occasions
- D) Switch gears

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 352*

*Skill: Factual*

180) Computer programs that are able to perform some types of human activities are said to involve

- A) artificial intelligence.
- B) linguistic processing.
- C) heuristic algorithms.
- D) brain simulations.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 352*

*Skill: Factual*

181) Computer systems are said to display artificial intelligence when they demonstrate the ability to

- A) calculate large numerical quantities very quickly.
- B) fool people into thinking they are alive.
- C) perform some types of human activities.
- D) function at a higher level than human beings.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 352*

*Skill: Factual*

182) One explanation for schizophrenia holds that person with schizophrenia have difficulty in filtering their attention. This is BEST related to the concept of

- A) chunking.
- B) cognitive economy.
- C) schema development.
- D) top-down processing.

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 352*

*Skill: Conceptual*

183) Artificial intelligence (AI) models have difficulty matching the human capacity for

- A) recognizing handwriting.
- B) playing chess.
- C) calculating complex numbers.
- D) scanning databases.

Answer: A

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 352*

*Skill: Factual*

184) June is trying to read her psychology text, and finds that she cannot tune out background noise of the library, the way the chair is uncomfortable on various parts of her body, the hum of the heating vents, pencil scribbles on the desk, the light on the computer plug that flashes, the whirl of her laptop fan, and her own breathing. It could be said that June lacks \_\_\_\_\_ that would allow her to only attend to the information she needs for decision making and minimize the rest.

- A) bottom-up processing
- B) schemas
- C) cognitive economy
- D) disconfirmation strategies

Answer: C

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 352-353*

*Skill: Applied*

185) The brain's tendency to streamline our thinking processes by use of pre-existing knowledge is referred to as

- A) top-down processing.
- B) taxonomic construction.
- C) inductive reasoning.
- D) bottom-up processing.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 353

Skill: Conceptual

186) Which of the following is NOT an example of top-down processing?

- A) Phonetic speech
- B) The Stroop effect
- C) The automaticity of reading
- D) Chunking information

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 353

Skill: Conceptual

187) Allan is a birdwatcher, and when he sees a new flying creature one day while on a walk, he does not need to discover that it flies, chirps, and eats worms and bugs to recognize that it is a bird. Allan is using \_\_\_\_\_ to help him achieve cognitive economy and categorize his world.

- A) top-down processing
- B) schemas
- C) taxonomic hierarchies
- D) ad hoc reasoning

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 353-354

Skill: Applied

188) The fact that individuals from Mexico easily categorize avocados as a fruit and Western Europeans do not reflects the idea that

- A) what we consider to be typical of a category depends on our cultural and social experience.
- B) categorizations are independent of previous knowledge and experience.
- C) familiarity with an item increases use of cognitive schemas and mental shortcuts.
- D) taxonomic hierarchies are dependent on basic features of a category and may result in miscategorization.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 353-354

Skill: Conceptual/Applied

189) Because our snap judgments are probably “good bets,” the tendency to use heuristics and intuition might be considered

- A) a maladaptation.
- B) a failure of cognitive miserliness.
- C) adaptive.
- D) too risky to use.

Answer: C

*Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 354*

*Skill: Applied*

190) John Gottman and his colleagues were able to predict divorce rates of couples with startling accuracy using techniques related to the concept of

- A) linear regression.
- B) the availability heuristic.
- C) cognitive load.
- D) thin slicing.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 354*

*Skill: Conceptual*

191) Larry is out at a local market canvassing people to contribute to an environmental cause. He comes across a woman who looks very aggravated and stressed-out, and decides not to approach her. According to the types of cognitive economies we use, Larry would be engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ to make his decision.

- A) ad hoc categories
- B) fast and frugal thinking
- C) taxonomic hierarchies
- D) scripts

Answer: B

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 354*

*Skill: Applied*

192) Following a severe bus accident in British Columbia where all passengers and the driver were killed, Dwayne decides that it would be safer to drive than take the bus on his next several trips through the mountains. Dwayne is basing his decision on the

- A) representativeness heuristic.
- B) hindsight bias.
- C) confirmation bias.
- D) availability heuristic.

Answer: D

*Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 355*

*Skill: Applied*

- 193) Many people drew faulty conclusions about the relative safety of air travel compared to automobile travel in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Such poor reasoning was the result of
- A) hindsight bias.
  - B) mental sets.
  - C) the availability heuristic.
  - D) thin slicing.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 355

Skill: Applied

- 194) Which of the following is NOT one of the four hurdles to solving problems?
- A) Functional fixedness
  - B) Salience of surface similarities
  - C) Context and consequence effects
  - D) Taxonomic hierarchies

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 355

Skill: Conceptual

- 195) When attempting to solve a problem, we are often distracted by \_\_\_\_\_ rather than focusing on the underlying reasoning needed to solve the problem.
- A) the hindsight bias
  - B) thin slicing
  - C) mental sets
  - D) the salience of surface properties

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 355-356

Skill: Factual

- 196) If I am given 10 math problems, and I can and do solve the first nine in the same way, I may struggle with the tenth problem if it requires a different method to solve it. This best illustrates the concept of
- A) the salience of surface properties.
  - B) mental sets.
  - C) thin slicing.
  - D) hindsight bias.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 356

Skill: Applied

197) The tendency to perceive and approach problems in the same ways that have worked in the past is called:

- A) the salience of surface properties.
- B) mental sets.
- C) thin slicing.
- D) hindsight bias.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 356

Skill: Applied

198) My exposure to the typical use of objects in my culture may render me less able to find novel solutions to problems. This is referred to as

- A) availability heuristic.
- B) mental sets.
- C) functional fixedness.
- D) salience of surface characteristics.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 356-357

Skill: Factual

199) Susan's car gets stuck in the snow, and no matter what she tries, her tires just keep spinning as she can't get any traction underneath her tires. She looks at the items in her trunk (crackers, her school books, some windshield washer fluid, and some kitty litter) and is frustrated because she doesn't seem to have anything to help her out of her situation. Susan is displaying \_\_\_\_\_ as she did not think of using kitty litter to sprinkle under her tires to help with traction.

- A) a mental set
- B) functional fixedness
- C) the availability heuristic
- D) the hindsight bias

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 356-357

Skill: Applied

200) The last time that Tom made banana bread, it didn't taste very good. He hypothesizes that the bread had too much salt in it and decides to remove the salt the next time he bakes it. This best illustrates the concept of

- A) disconfirming strategy.
- B) mental set.
- C) confirming strategy.
- D) functional fixedness.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 357

Skill: Applied