

Assignment 0

Q1 Words that carry the bulk of meaning in language are known as _____ words

1. content
2. emotional
3. function
4. form

Accepted Answers: *content*

Q2 Language deficit due to brain damage is called _____

1. anorexia
2. paraphilia
3. aphasia
4. atonia

Accepted Answers: *aphasia*

Q3 _____ are the basic units of meaning in a language

1. morphemes
2. words
3. sentence
4. phonemes

Accepted Answers: *morphemes*

Q4 _____ is the process of extending a pattern by placing it inside itself

1. recursion
2. subversion
3. extension
4. replication

Accepted Answers: *recursion*

Q5 _____ refers to the configuration of the fingers during the production of the sign

1. gesture
2. handshape
3. position
4. orientation

Accepted Answers: *handshape*

Q6 The term _____ refers to the degree to which a symbol resembles its referent

1. iconicity
2. indexicality
3. similarity
4. referentiality

Accepted Answers: *iconicity*

Q7 The region of the retina directly behind the pupil where vision is most acute is called the _____

1. parafovea
2. retina
3. fovea
4. lens

Accepted Answers: *fovea*

Q8 The set of rules for ordering words in a sentence is called _____

1. declension
2. grammar
3. syntax
4. sentence structure

Accepted Answers: *syntax*

Q9 The _____ is the entity that causes the event portrayed in a sentence to occur

1. agent
2. patient
3. actor
4. moderator

Accepted Answers: *agent*

Q10 The psychological perception of sound wave frequency is _____

1. loudness
2. tempo
3. pitch
4. shrill

Accepted Answers: *pitch*

ASSIGNMENT 1

Question 1. _____ is the process of extending a pattern by placing it inside itself

- A. Chunking
- B. Continuity
- C. Displacement
- D. Recursion

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: Recursion is the process by which a pattern repeats in a self-similar way, often with smaller instances of itself being used within the pattern.

Question 2 - An experiment design that assigns each participant to multiple condition is called a _____ subjects design

- A. Between
- B. Cross
- C. single
- D. within

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: A within-subjects design assigns each participant to multiple conditions or treatments. This means that the same participants are exposed to all levels of the independent variable, allowing for comparison of effects within the same individuals.

Question 3. An iconic symbol bears a _____ resemblance to what it refers to

- A. clear
- B. specific
- C. symbolic
- D. vague

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: An iconic symbol is a type of sign that resembles or mimics the object it represents, making the relationship between the symbol and its referent more apparent.

Question 4. The basic units of meaning in a language are _____

- A. holophrases
- B. morphemes
- C. phonemes
- D. words

Answer: B

Detailed Explanation: Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in a language.

Question 5. _____ are meaningless speech sounds that serve as the fundamental building blocks of language

- A. Calls
- B. Holophrases
- C. Morphemes
- D. Phonemes

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: Phonemes are the smallest units of sound in a language that do not carry meaning on their own but can be combined in various ways to form words and convey meaning. They are the fundamental building blocks of language sounds.

Question 6. The set of rules for ordering words and phrases into sentences is known as _____

- A. chunking
- B. discourse
- C. displacement.

D. syntax

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: Syntax refers to the structure and rules that govern how words and phrases are arranged to form meaningful sentences in a language.

Question 7. The region of the retina directly behind the pupil where vision is most acute is called the

A. parafovea

B. retina

C. fovea

D. lens

Answer: C

Detailed Explanation: The fovea is a small, central area of the retina that provides the sharpest vision due to its high concentration of cone photoreceptors.

Question 8. The question of whether human language evolved gradually or rapidly is known as the _____ debate

A. centrality of syntax

B. continuity

C. natural selection

D. protolanguage

Answer: B

Detailed Explanation: The continuity debate addresses whether language developed incrementally over time from simpler forms of communication or if it emerged suddenly and fully formed.

Question 9. Two members of the same species are known as _____

A. dominance hierarchy

B. social group

C. conspecifics

D. hive mates

Answer: C

Detailed Explanation: Conspecifics refers to individuals of the same species. The term is used in various biological and ecological contexts to discuss interactions, behaviors, and relationships among members of a species.

Question 10. _____ holds whatever we are currently thinking about

A. Chunking

B. Discourse

C. Syntax

D. Working memory

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: Working memory is a cognitive system that temporarily holds and manipulates information needed for various tasks, such as problem-solving, reasoning, and comprehension.

ASSIGNMENT 2

Q1 When a test produces the similar results over repeated manipulations it is said to possess _____

1. accuracy
2. recall
3. reliability
4. validity

Accepted Answers: *reliability*

Q2 A quick movement of the eyes while reading is known as a _____, and a momentary gaze of the eyes on a single location while reading is known as a _____

1. fixation/saccade
2. prime/target
3. saccade/fixation
4. target/prime

Accepted Answers: *saccade/fixation*

Q3 A memory task in which participants are allowed to repeat the items in fixed order is called a _____ recall task

1. delayed
2. free
3. implicit
4. serial

Accepted Answers: *serial*

Q4 The _____ lobe at that side of the head processes auditory input from the ears and is also responsible for object recognition

1. frontal
2. occipital
3. parietal
4. temporal

Accepted Answers: *temporal*

Q5 _____ is an implicit memory process which enhances retrieval of an item due to previous exposure of similar items

1. Delayed recall
2. Priming
3. Regression
4. Working memory

Accepted Answers: *Priming*

Q6 _____ learning is a form of learning that takes place outside of conscious awareness

1. Implicit
2. Subliminal
3. Transient
4. Unconscious

Q7 Accepted Answers: *Implicit*

The _____ is an ERP component that has been linked to the processing of semantic anomaly

1. FOXP2
2. N400
3. P300
4. PET

Accepted Answers: *N400*

Q8 Time difference between stimulus presentation and response initiation is called _____

1. Accuracy
2. Error rate
3. Latency
4. Priming

Accepted Answers: *Latency*

Q9 The percentage of correct responses over a set of trials is known as _____

1. accuracy
2. recall
3. reliability
4. validity

Accepted Answers: *accuracy*

Q10 _____ is a condition due to brain damage and characterized by fluent speech that is filled with vocabulary errors accompanied by difficulty in comprehending speech

1. Apraxia of speech
2. Broca's aphasia
3. Specific language impairment
4. Wernicke's aphasia

Accepted Answers: *Wernicke's aphasia*

Assignment 3

Q1 The number of wavelengths of sound that pass a given point in a given amount of time is called ____

1. Amplitude
2. Frequency
3. Pitch
4. Timbre

Accepted Answers: *Frequency*

Q2 A structure extending inside the length of the cochlea which also divides it into two is called the _____ membrane

1. basilar
2. cochlear
3. macular
4. tympanic

Accepted Answers: *basilar*

Q3 The observation that there is no reliable relationship between a phoneme and the acoustic signal is known as _____

1. lack of invariance
2. phonemic restoration
3. categorical perception
4. metrical segmentation

Accepted Answers: *lack of invariance*

Q4 The process of filling in missing segments of the speech stream with contextually appropriate material is known as _____

1. categorical perception
2. phonemic restoration
3. prosodic bootstrapping
4. the McGurk effect

Accepted Answers: *phonemic restoration*

Q5 During one cycle the amount of change a wave goes through is called _____

1. amplitude
2. frequency
3. loudness
4. pitch

Accepted Answers: *amplitude*

Q6 Pattern of frequencies in the speech stream along with their temporal change can be displayed through _____

1. audiogram
2. microgram
3. phonogram
4. spectrogram

Accepted Answers: *spectrogram*

Q7 The process of experiencing continuously changing stimuli as belonging to two or more discrete sets is called _____ perception

1. categorical
2. discriminatory
3. extrasensory
4. multimodal

Accepted Answers: *categorical*

Q8The _____ effect is an artificially induced illusion in which the auditory information for one speech sound, such as b, is combining with the visual information for another speech sound, such as g, to produce the perception of a third speech sound, such as d

1. McDonald
2. McGuffey
3. McGurk
4. McMillan

Accepted Answers: *McGurk*

Q9Frequencies higher than the fundamental frequency that are also produced by a vibrating object are called _____

1. formants
2. overtones
3. periodic sounds
4. sine waves

Accepted Answers: *overtones*

Q10The psychological perception of sound wave complexity is known as _____

1. frequency
2. overtone
3. prosody
4. timbre

Accepted Answers: *timbre*

Assignment- 4

Q-1 Restricting airflow at _____ locations within the oral cavity produces a consonant sound

1. edge of obstruction
2. locus of control
3. place of articulation
4. point of no return

Accepted Answers: *place of articulation*

Q-2 A(n) _____ is a vowel combination that is perceived as a single phoneme

1. amalgam
2. diphthong
3. heterophone
4. schwa

Accepted Answers: *diphthong*

Q-3 The frames-then-content model explains babbling in terms of repeated _____ movements

1. jaw
2. lip
3. throat
4. tongue

Accepted Answers: *jaw*

Q-4 As per the dual stream model the ventral stream is also known as the “_____” stream, and the dorsal stream is also known as the “_____” stream

1. how/when
2. what/how
3. when/where
4. where/what

Accepted Answers: *what/how*

Q-5 According to the Wernicke-Geschwind model _____ is a band of neural fibers extending from the temporal lobe to the frontal lobe

1. arcuate fasciculus
2. basal ganglia
3. corpus callosum
4. limbic system

Accepted Answers: *arcuate fasciculus*

Q-6 Damage to the cerebellum can lead to a condition known as _____, which is a motor speech disorder characterized by poor articulation of phonemes and prosody

1. aphasia
2. apoplexy
3. dysarthria
4. stuttering

Accepted Answers: *dysarthria*

Q-7 A _____ model is a computer program that simulates a cognitive process in a manner that is consistent with what is currently known about human cognition

1. cognitive
2. computational
3. feedforward
4. simulation

Accepted Answers: *computational*

Q-8 Babbling uttered as the infant approaches and manipulates a novel object is called _____ - directed vocalization

1. infant
2. novelty
3. object
4. subject

Accepted Answers: *object*

Q-9 A consonant sound like b or p that is produced by bringing the upper and lower lips together is called a(n) _____ consonant

1. alveolar
2. bilabial
3. labiodental
4. velar

Accepted Answers: *bilabial*

Q-10 _____ aphasia is a condition in which brain damage leads to a loss of speech production without a loss of speech comprehension

1. Conduction
2. Expressive
3. Receptive
4. Wernicke's

Accepted Answers: *Expressive*