

Assignment 5

Question 1. _____ vocabulary is the set of words a person can recognize and understand the meaning.

- A. Receptive
- B. Inductive
- C. Internal
- D. Basic

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: Receptive vocabulary refers to the set of words that a person can recognize and understand when they hear or read them.

Question 2. Daddy and Baby are playing. Daddy picks up the toy horse and says “Look at the horsie!” before handing it to Baby. In doing this, Daddy has created _____

- A. embodied cognition
- B. fast mapping
- C. joint attention
- D. referential uncertainty

Answer: C

Detailed Explanation: joint attention occurs when two people focus on the same object or event, often facilitated by verbal or nonverbal cues

Question 3. The concept of _____ refers to the storage of information about words in long-term memory

- A. mental lexicon
- B. symbol grounding
- C. embodied cognition.
- D. receptive vocabulary.

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: The concept of mental lexicon refers to the storage of information about words in long-term memory. It encompasses the knowledge of word meanings, pronunciations, and usages.

Question 4. A relationship between two words that frequently co-occur, such as dog and bone, is called _____

- A. thematic
- B. associative
- C. syntactic
- D. referential.

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: A relationship between two words that frequently co-occur, such as dog and bone, is called a thematic relationship.

Question 5. _____ vocabulary is the set of words a person can use in appropriate contexts

- A. productive.
- B. deductive
- C. external.
- D. augmented

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: Productive vocabulary refers to the set of words a person can actively use in speaking or writing in appropriate contexts.

Question 6. The assumption that a new word refers to the entire object and not just a part of it is called the _____ assumption

- A. mutual exclusivity
- B. referential uncertainty
- C. taxonomic
- D. whole object.

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: The assumption that a new word refers to the entire object and not just a part of it is

called the whole object assumption. This principle helps learners understand that a new label applies to the whole object rather than just a part of it.

Question 7. _____ is a measure of how often a particular word in all its forms occurs in a language

- A. Neighborhood density
- B. Phonotactic probability
- C. personal reflections
- D. Word frequency.

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: Word frequency is a measure of how often a particular word, in all its forms, occurs in a language. It reflects how commonly a word is used in speech and writing.

Question 8. A relationship between two words that belong to the same category, such as dog and cat, is called _____.

- A. taxonomic
- B. categorical
- C. semantic
- D. inferential

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: Taxonomic relationships refer to words that are related because they belong to the same category or class.

Question 9. The most basic form of a word is called its _____

- A. lemma
- B. lexicon
- C. plain form
- D. root

Answer: A

Detailed Explanation: The most basic form of a word is called its lemma. It is the base or canonical form of a word that is used to represent all its various forms.

Question 10. Generally speaking, we can define a _____ as a minimal unit of meaningful speech that can stand alone

- A. clause
- B. morpheme
- C. phrase
- D. word

Answer: D

Detailed Explanation: Words can be defined as a minimal unit of meaningful speech that can stand alone. Words are the basic building blocks of language that convey meaning and can function independently in communication.

Assignment-6

Q1 _____ are set of rules for ordering words in a sentence

- declension
- grammar
- sentence structure
- syntax

Accepted Answers: *syntax*

Q2 A sentence structure in which the patient is mapped onto the subject position is said to be in _____

- inaction mode
- passive voice
- patient perspective
- complex form

Accepted Answers: *passive voice*

Q3 A sentence that is placed inside of another sentence for the purpose of describing a noun is called a _____

- cleft sentence

modifying phrase
relative clause
subordinate sequence

Accepted Answers:*relative clause*

Q4 _____ word order defines sequence of sentence elements in a language

canonical
expected
standard
syntactic

Accepted Answers:*canonical*

Q5 A sentence structure in which the agent is mapped onto the subject position is said to be in _____

action mode
active voice
agent perspective
simple form

Accepted Answers:*active voice*

Q6 A two-staged model of sentence processing in which syntactic analysis precedes semantic interpretation is known as the _____ model

constraint based
dual route
garden path
orchard row

Accepted Answers:*garden path*

Q7 Mean length of utterance, or MLU, is the standard measure of a child's _____

cognitive capacity
linguistic development
productive vocabulary
syntactic complexity

Accepted Answers:*syntactic complexity*

Q8 A _____ is a simple sentence that is part of a larger complex sentence

clause
cleft
clone
cloze

Accepted Answers:*clause*

Q9 A syntactic parsing strategy that assumes the simplest possible sentence structure is known as _____

heuristic assignment
late closure
minimal attachment
simple completion

Accepted Answers:*minimal attachment*

Q10 A syntactic structure that attaches an introductory clause to the beginning of a sentence for the purpose of highlighting one of the participants in the event is known as a _____ sentence

cleft
complex
relative
reversible

Accepted Answers:*cleft*

Assignment-7.1

Q1 Information that all participants of a conversation share are called _____

- collocation
- common ground
- joint attention
- pragmatics

Accepted Answers:*common ground*

Q2 The framework guiding the presentation of events and characters in a narrative is known as _____

- episode outline
- narrative structure
- situation model
- story grammar

Accepted Answers:*story grammar*

Q3 The _____ ground is the information that one interlocutor knows but the other one doesn't

- common
- hidden
- privileged
- upper

Accepted Answers:

privileged

Q4 A _____ is a mental framework for organizing our understanding of how some aspect of the world works. We have these for all sorts of social behaviors that we engage in, such as eating in a restaurant or going out on a date

- concept
- model
- referent
- schema

Accepted Answers:*schema*

Q5 The _____ is the entity in the discourse that an anaphor refers back to

- antecedent
- precursor
- referent
- subject

Accepted Answers:*antecedent*

Q6 Semantically empty words like uh and um that signal planning difficulties are known as _____

- anticipated interruptions
- conversational fillers
- discourse distractors
- performance errors

Accepted Answers:*conversational fillers*

Q7The _____ is the speaker's intended meaning behind an utterance

- illocution
- locution
- allocution
- perlocution

Accepted Answers:*illocution*

_____ is the spontaneous speech people use as they engage in joint activities

Q8 Daily dialogue

- Idle chit-chat
- Impromptu conversation
- Talk-in-interaction

Accepted Answers:*Talk-in-interaction*

Q9 The term _____ refers to the various ways that context contributes to the meaning of a discourse

polemics
pragmatics
prosthetics
proxemics

Accepted Answers:*pragmatics*

Q10 _____ gestures, which are hand movements that speakers make while they talk, tend to be lined up at the clause level

Canonical
Clarifying
Clausal
Cospeech

Accepted Answers: *Cospeech*

Assignment-7.2

Q1A(n) _____ is a written symbol that represents a word or morpheme

ideogram
logogram
phonogram
pictogram

Accepted Answers:*logogram*

Q2 Words with the same pronunciation but different meanings are called _____

homograph
homologue
homophone
homotype

Accepted Answers:*homophone*

Q3 Experienced readers skip over predictable words and thus cannot keep track of the letters in those words. This is known as the _____ effect

frequency
missing letter
predictability
spillover effect

Accepted Answers:*missing letter*

Q4 The _____ prosody hypothesis proposes that skilled readers organize the material they read into prosodic phrases similar to the way they would when they speak

associated
implicit
unspoken
visual

Accepted Answers:*implicit*

Q5 Set of rules for writing the words of a language is called _____

calligraphy
orthography
stenography
xerography

Accepted Answers:*orthography*

Q6 You can only clearly discern letters that fall on the fovea, and the range of letters that can be processed during one fixation is known as the _____ span
attention

parafoveal
perceptual
reading

Accepted Answers:*perceptual*

Q7 According to the _____ model, readers can either first access a word's meaning and then its pronunciation, or else they can first access a word's pronunciation and then its meaning

bilateral
dual route
garden path
two-way

Accepted Answers:*dual route*

Q8 Sometimes a processing difficulty with the preceding word causes the fixation duration of the current word to be extended, and this is known as a(n) _____ effect

feedback
slowdown
spillover
uptake

Accepted Answers:*spillover*

Q9 A writing system that represents each syllable with a different symbol is called a _____

syllabary
syllabic
syllabus
syllogism

Accepted Answers:*syllabary*

Q10The _____ is the region of the retina directly behind the pupil where vision is most acute

fondant
foramen
formant
fovea

Accepted Answers:*fovea*

Assignment-8

Q1 People who can speak two or languages fluently are called _____

bilingual
heterophone
paraplegic
polyglot

Q2 _____ is a change from one language to another within a single interaction

Bilingual accommodation
Codeswitching
Language negotiation
Translation

Q3 An experimental procedure that asks participants to name as many members of a given category as possible is known as a _____ task

category construction
free association
lexical decision
semantic categorization

Q4 The _____ hypothesis suggests that bilinguals' constant need to monitor and control their languages leads to benefits in nonverbal cognition

- adaptive control
- dual route
- source monitoring
- weaker links

Q5 The language spoken in an immigrant's country of origin is called his or her _____ language

- heritage
- dominant
- native
- societal

Q6 Words in two different languages that refer to the same concept are called _____

- bilingual synonyms
- conceptual identities
- cross-language primes
- translation equivalents

Q7 The _____ model is a theory of language processing that assumes separate lexicons for each language connected by a common underlying conceptual level

- interference
- revised hierarchical
- sense
- weaker links

Q8 The number of years spent in the country where the second language is spoken is called the learner's _____

- length of residence
- period of adjustment
- extent of exposure
- span of inclusion

Q9 The ability to ignore distracting or misleading information is known as _____

- executive control
- interference inhibition
- selective attention
- source monitoring

Q10 The _____ hypothesis proposes that children have a biological predisposition to learn languages but lose this ability around puberty

- biological program
- cerebral plasticity
- critical period
- weaker links