

Module 1

1. **What are the four F's that ethologists refer to as reasons for animal communication?**
 - A) Food, Foe, Friend, Finding mate
 - B) Food, Fire, Family, Finding place
 - C) Food, Fear, Family, Fun
 - D) Fire, Foe, Friend, Fun
2. **Which scientist first described the honey bee waggle dance as a form of communication?**
 - A) Charles Darwin
 - B) Karl Von Frisch
 - C) Ivan Pavlov
 - D) Noam Chomsky
3. **What information does the waggle dance of a honeybee provide?**
 - A) Temperature and humidity
 - B) Distance and direction to resources
 - C) Number of bees in the hive
 - D) Type of predator
4. **Which animal uses chattering as an alarm call?**
 - A) Honeybee
 - B) Squirrel
 - C) Cardinal
 - D) Peacock
5. **What type of communication do vervet monkeys use when signaling the presence of an eagle?**
 - A) Finding mate
 - B) Warning about predators
 - C) Maintaining social structure
 - D) Food signaling
6. **Which of the following is NOT a general feature of animal communication?**
 - A) Limited range of expression
 - B) Utterances are holophrases
 - C) Ability to combine symbols for complex ideas
 - D) Always about the present moment
7. **What does human language replace according to the lecture notes?**
 - A) Facial expressions
 - B) Vocalization
 - C) Movement
 - D) Body posture
8. **Laughter is shared with which animal?**
 - A) Dogs
 - B) Cats
 - C) Chimpanzees
 - D) Dolphins
9. **Which feature is NOT a characteristic of human language?**
 - A) Governed by rules
 - B) Consists of structured components
 - C) Uses arbitrary symbols
 - D) Always involves body posture
10. **Which of the following is NOT a mode of conveying language?**
 - A) Vocal mode
 - B) Manual mode
 - C) Chemical mode
 - D) Visual mode
11. **What is the basic unit of meaning in language?**
 - A) Phonemes
 - B) Morphemes

- C) Syntax
- D) Phrases

12. What is recursion in the context of language?

- A) Repetition of phonemes
- B) The process of placing a pattern inside itself
- C) Combining morphemes into words
- D) Rearranging words to form new meanings

13. Which gene is associated with the evolution of language according to discontinuity theories?

- A) FOXP2 gene
- B) SRY gene
- C) APOE gene
- D) BCL-2 gene

14. Which of the following is NOT an evidence for continuity theories of language evolution?

- A) Existence of pidgins
- B) FOXP2 gene
- C) Consistency with natural selection
- D) Gradual development of language

15. What is a characteristic of pidgins?

- A) They have a complex syntax
- B) They are full-fledged languages
- C) They have limited vocabularies
- D) They are easy to comprehend

16. What is the role of recursion in human language according to Noam Chomsky?

- A) To simplify language complexity
- B) To help combine simple elements into complex structures
- C) To aid in forming new words
- D) To limit language to present time and place

17. What was Homo erectus known for in the context of language evolution?

- A) The first species to use complex language
- B) The ancestor of both Neanderthals and modern humans
- C) The first to develop phonemes
- D) The first species to invent writing

18. Which language development characteristic supports continuity theories?

- A) Disparity between animal communication and human language
- B) Sudden shift from simple utterances to full sentences
- C) Gradual evolution of language from simple utterances
- D) Loss of language due to brain damage

19. Which theory of language evolution emphasizes the mother-infant interaction?

- A) Discontinuity theory
- B) Social theory of language evolution
- C) Natural selection theory
- D) Genetic theory of language

20. What happens when brain damage affects language abilities?

- A) Full recovery of language is possible
- B) Individuals may only be capable of producing pidgin-like utterances
- C) The ability to communicate through body posture increases
- D) Language remains unaffected

MODULE 1 PART 2

1. **What is the primary mode of communication in humans as per the lecture notes?**
 - A) Vocal mode
 - B) Body posture
 - C) Facial expression
 - D) Odours
2. **What does the term 'holophrase' refer to in animal communication?**
 - A) Communication involving only gestures
 - B) Vocalization referring to the whole situation, not specifics
 - C) A set of rules governing animal communication
 - D) A combination of vocal and facial signals
3. **What type of language structure is referred to by 'syntax'?**
 - A) Rules for word formation
 - B) Arrangement of words to form phrases and sentences
 - C) The basic unit of meaning in a language
 - D) The rules governing sounds in a language
4. **Which of the following demonstrates the ability of human language to express displacement?**
 - A) Referring to things that are not physically present
 - B) Describing complex ideas using multiple symbols
 - C) The use of phonemes to form morphemes
 - D) Describing a simple present situation
5. **According to the lecture notes, what is the building block of language?**
 - A) Syntax
 - B) Morphemes
 - C) Phonemes
 - D) Sentences
6. **Which of the following is true about Standard American English (SAE)?**
 - A) It has 50 phonemes
 - B) It is composed of 40 phonemes
 - C) It lacks morphemes
 - D) It uses body posture as a primary communication method
7. **Which theory emphasizes that language evolved through natural selection and social interaction?**
 - A) Discontinuity theory
 - B) Continuity theory
 - C) Genetic theory
 - D) Social theory of language evolution
8. **What is the significance of the FOXP2 gene in language evolution?**
 - A) It is responsible for creating complex ideas
 - B) It is linked to specific language impairment
 - C) It determines vocalization in animals
 - D) It allows primates to use sign language
9. **What does the term 'recursion' explain in human language?**
 - A) The ability to repeat sounds
 - B) The process of extending patterns by placing them inside themselves
 - C) The combination of phonemes into morphemes
 - D) The way language evolves through social interaction
10. **What characteristic of animal communication is missing when compared to human language?**
 - A) Use of body posture
 - B) Ability to communicate in present tense only
 - C) Ability to form complex ideas
 - D) The use of vocalization

Module 2

1. **What is a hypothesis in scientific research?**
 - A) A proven fact
 - B) A prediction derived from a theory
 - C) An untestable statement
 - D) An experimental result
2. **Which of the following is an essential criterion for a hypothesis?**
 - A) It must be falsifiable
 - B) It must always be true
 - C) It must be based on opinion
 - D) It must be unrelated to a theory
3. **What is the primary goal of experimental methods in science?**
 - A) To observe natural phenomena
 - B) To test hypotheses derived from theories
 - C) To find patterns in data
 - D) To summarize previous research
4. **What do scientists use to represent theories and explain underlying mechanisms?**
 - A) Hypotheses
 - B) Constructs
 - C) Models
 - D) Operational definitions
5. **Which type of experimental design assigns each participant to only one condition?**
 - A) Within-subject design
 - B) Between-subject design
 - C) Controlled design
 - D) Randomized design
6. **What do latency measures in psycholinguistics?**
 - A) Reaction time
 - B) Accuracy of responses
 - C) Complexity of language
 - D) Emotional responses
7. **What is the lexical decision task used to study?**
 - A) Memory retention
 - B) Word recognition and language processing
 - C) Sentence comprehension
 - D) Emotional intelligence
8. **Which cognitive phenomenon enhances recall due to prior exposure to related stimuli?**
 - A) Primacy effect
 - B) Recency effect
 - C) Priming
 - D) Implicit learning
9. **Which of the following are associated words that prime each other?**
 - A) Doctor and bread
 - B) Nurse and doctor
 - C) Car and airplane
 - D) Apple and table
10. **What is the role of Broca's area in the brain?**
 - A) Language comprehension
 - B) Language production
 - C) Emotional processing
 - D) Memory storage
11. **What does ERP stand for in neuroimaging techniques?**
 - A) Event-related potential

- B) Electromagnetic resonance potential
- C) Energy-related pattern
- D) Experimental research procedure

12. **Which ERP response is triggered by a semantic anomaly?**

- A) P300
- B) N400
- C) P100
- D) N600

13. **Which two brain regions are critical for language functions?**

- A) Hippocampus and amygdala
- B) Broca's area and Wernicke's area
- C) Basal ganglia and cerebellum
- D) Frontal lobe and occipital lobe

14. **Which technique is most commonly used today for tracking brain activity during language tasks?**

- A) PET scan
- B) fMRI
- C) EEG
- D) CT scan

15. **What does a high temporal resolution in ERP studies indicate?**

- A) Ability to track cognitive processes over longer periods
- B) Ability to track cognitive processes at the millisecond level
- C) Ability to measure brain activity in different regions
- D) Ability to track blood flow in the brain

16. **Which method provides better spatial resolution for studying brain activity?**

- A) ERP
- B) PET
- C) fMRI
- D) EEG

17. **What is the main purpose of a control group in an experiment?**

- A) To receive the treatment
- B) To establish a baseline for comparison
- C) To increase the complexity of the experiment
- D) To test a different hypothesis

18. **What is implicit learning?**

- A) Learning with conscious effort
- B) Learning that happens outside conscious awareness
- C) Learning based on explicit instructions
- D) Learning using memory recall tasks

19. **What is the purpose of using eye-tracking devices in psycholinguistic research?**

- A) To measure how fast a person reads
- B) To record eye movements and understand how people process language and context cues
- C) To monitor emotional reactions
- D) To determine the accuracy of responses in language tasks

20. **Which brain structure is NOT directly associated with language acquisition?**

- A) Hippocampus
- B) Broca's area
- C) Basal ganglia
- D) Occipital lobe

MODULE 3

1. **What machine was developed by Haskins Laboratory for speech perception research?**
 - A) Spectrograph
 - B) Pattern Playback Machine
 - C) Auditory Signal Decoder
 - D) Frequency Analyzer
2. **Which property of a sound wave describes the number of wavelengths passing a point per second?**
 - A) Amplitude
 - B) Frequency
 - C) Timbre
 - D) Loudness
3. **What psychological perception corresponds to sound wave frequency?**
 - A) Timbre
 - B) Loudness
 - C) Pitch
 - D) Amplitude
4. **What term describes the psychological perception of sound wave amplitude?**
 - A) Pitch
 - B) Loudness
 - C) Timbre
 - D) Frequency
5. **Which part of the ear is responsible for auditory sensation?**
 - A) Eardrum
 - B) Basilar membrane
 - C) Cochlea
 - D) Tympanic membrane
6. **What kind of organization does the basilar membrane exhibit?**
 - A) Tonotopic
 - B) Harmonic
 - C) Spatial
 - D) Temporal
7. **Which brain region is primarily responsible for higher-level processing of auditory input?**
 - A) Broca's area
 - B) Hippocampus
 - C) Wernicke's area
 - D) Basal ganglia
8. **What is the visual representation of the speech stream called?**
 - A) Spectrogram
 - B) Audiogram
 - C) Phonograph
 - D) Electrogram
9. **What is the term for variations in pitch during speech, which convey emotional state and other information?**
 - A) Phoneme
 - B) Prosody
 - C) Formant
 - D) Sonorant
10. **What do formants in a speech spectrogram represent?**
 - A) Fluctuations in loudness
 - B) Harmonics of the fundamental frequency
 - C) Variations in speech tempo
 - D) Silent gaps between words
11. **Which speech sounds are periodic and have a musical quality?**
 - A) Consonants
 - B) Vowels

- C) Plosives
 - D) Fricatives
12. **What type of consonant is produced by restricting the air stream to create friction, like 's' and 'sh'?**
- A) Plosive
 - B) Fricative
 - C) Sonorant
 - D) Nasal
13. **What is the process called when speech sounds overlap during articulation?**
- A) Co-articulation
 - B) Segmentation
 - C) Phonetic blending
 - D) Speech smoothing
14. **What cognitive phenomenon explains how the brain categorizes speech sounds despite their variability?**
- A) Phonemic restoration
 - B) Categorical perception
 - C) Lexical decision
 - D) Auditory perception
15. **What is phonemic restoration?**
- A) Filling in missing sounds in noisy environments
 - B) Repeating speech sounds for clarity
 - C) Categorizing speech into phonemes
 - D) Removing noise from a speech signal
16. **What phenomenon describes the interaction of visual and auditory information in speech perception, leading to a third sound?**
- A) Visual-auditory interaction
 - B) Phoneme substitution
 - C) The McGurk effect
 - D) Auditory blending
17. **At what stage of fetal development does language learning begin?**
- A) First trimester
 - B) Second trimester
 - C) Third trimester
 - D) After birth
18. **What is the term for speech spoken with exaggerated pitch and intonation to attract infant attention?**
- A) Motherese
 - B) Babbling
 - C) Prosodic speech
 - D) Echoic speech
19. **What hypothesis suggests that infants use intonation and stress to segment speech streams?**
- A) Categorical perception hypothesis
 - B) Distributional learning hypothesis
 - C) Prosodic bootstrapping hypothesis
 - D) Phonemic restoration hypothesis
20. **What term describes the likelihood that one speech event will follow another?**
- A) Transitional probability
 - B) Phonemic transition
 - C) Speech anticipation
 - D) Auditory expectation
21. **What process involves infants learning the phonetic categories of their language by focusing on frequently occurring sounds?**
- A) Categorical perception
 - B) Phonemic restoration
 - C) Perceptual narrowing
 - D) Prosodic bootstrapping

22. **What theory of speech perception suggests that we perceive speech by imagining how we would produce the sounds ourselves?**
- A) General auditory framework
 - B) Phonemic restoration theory
 - C) Motor theory of speech perception
 - D) Categorical perception theory
23. **What are mirror neurons?**
- A) Neurons that activate when hearing loud noises
 - B) Neurons that fire both when performing an action and observing it
 - C) Neurons that help in pitch detection
 - D) Neurons related to memory recall
24. **Which theory challenges the idea that speech perception is a unique human ability?**
- A) Motor theory
 - B) Categorical perception theory
 - C) General auditory framework (GAF)
 - D) Speech perception modularity theory
25. **What does the “lack of invariance” problem in speech perception refer to?**
- A) Inability to recognize speech in noisy environments
 - B) No consistent relationship between phonemes and their acoustic signals
 - C) Difficulty in perceiving unfamiliar languages
 - D) Inability to categorize vowels and consonants
26. **Which type of consonant is produced by blocking and then releasing the airflow, like ‘p’ and ‘t’?**
- A) Plosive
 - B) Fricative
 - C) Sonorant
 - D) Nasal
27. **What term describes consonants that sometimes act like vowels, such as ‘l’ and ‘r’?**
- A) Fricatives
 - B) Plosives
 - C) Sonorants
 - D) Nasals
28. **Which theory argues that infants and adults segment speech streams at the onset of stressed syllables?**
- A) Motor theory of speech
 - B) Metrical segmentation strategy
 - C) Categorical perception theory
 - D) Transitional probability theory
29. **What ERP component is most commonly associated with processing semantic anomalies in speech?**
- A) P300
 - B) N400
 - C) P100
 - D) N600
30. **What hypothesis suggests that infants track the frequency and location of sounds in the speech stream to learn phonetic categories?**
- A) Distributional learning hypothesis
 - B) Transitional probability hypothesis
 - C) Prosodic bootstrapping hypothesis
 - D) Phonemic restoration hypothesis
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MODULE 4

1. **Where does speech production begin in humans?**
 - A) Mouth
 - B) Lungs
 - C) Vocal folds
 - D) Tongue
2. **What are the vocal folds made of?**
 - A) Cartilage
 - B) Muscles
 - C) A pair of membranes
 - D) Bone tissue
3. **What determines the quality of consonants in speech production?**
 - A) Lip movement
 - B) Place of articulation, manner of articulation, and voicing
 - C) Tongue movement
 - D) Length of the vocal folds
4. **Which consonants are produced by bringing the upper and lower lips together?**
 - A) Alveolar
 - B) Labial-dental
 - C) Velar
 - D) Bilabial
5. **What is the place of articulation for the 'th' sound as in 'this'?**
 - A) Bilabial
 - B) Labial-dental
 - C) Interdental
 - D) Alveolar
6. **What type of consonant is produced by pressing the blade of the tongue against the region between the alveolar ridge and the hard palate?**
 - A) Alveolar
 - B) Labial-dental
 - C) Post-alveolar
 - D) Velar
7. **Which of the following is a velar consonant?**
 - A) 'p' sound in "pat"
 - B) 'k' sound in "cat"
 - C) 't' sound in "top"
 - D) 'f' sound in "fish"
8. **What type of consonant is produced by momentarily stopping and then releasing the airflow?**
 - A) Fricative
 - B) Plosive
 - C) Approximant
 - D) Nasal
9. **Which consonant involves airflow being constricted to create friction?**
 - A) Plosive
 - B) Fricative
 - C) Nasal
 - D) Affricate
10. **What type of sound is the 'r' in "red"?**
 - A) Fricative
 - B) Nasal
 - C) Approximant
 - D) Plosive
11. **What vowel combination perceived as a single phoneme is called?**
 - A) Diphthong

- B) Plosive
 - C) Fricative
 - D) Approximant
12. **Which area of the brain is responsible for speech perception?**
- A) Broca's area
 - B) Wernicke's area
 - C) Motor cortex
 - D) Cerebellum
13. **What is Broca's area responsible for?**
- A) Speech perception
 - B) Speech production
 - C) Emotional regulation
 - D) Memory storage
14. **Which type of aphasia involves loss of speech production without a loss of comprehension?**
- A) Receptive aphasia
 - B) Expressive aphasia
 - C) Conductive aphasia
 - D) Global aphasia
15. **Which type of aphasia involves fluent but meaningless speech production and loss of comprehension?**
- A) Expressive aphasia
 - B) Conductive aphasia
 - C) Receptive aphasia
 - D) Dysarthria
16. **What condition involves difficulty repeating spoken language despite preserved speech perception and production?**
- A) Dysarthria
 - B) Receptive aphasia
 - C) Conductive aphasia
 - D) Expressive aphasia
17. **Which speech disorder is characterized by poor articulation of phonemes and a slow rate of speech due to motor area damage?**
- A) Apraxia of speech
 - B) Dysarthria
 - C) Expressive aphasia
 - D) Conductive aphasia
18. **Which brain area is involved in initiating movement, including speech?**
- A) Cerebellum
 - B) Broca's area
 - C) Basal ganglia
 - D) Wernicke's area
19. **Which model explains speech production as involving both feedforward and feedback control systems?**
- A) Wernicke-Geschwind model
 - B) Dual Stream model
 - C) DIVA model
 - D) Frames-then-content model
20. **What does the feedback system in speech production provide?**
- A) A motor plan
 - B) Auditory cues for the next sentence
 - C) Information to make real-time adjustments
 - D) Phoneme correction
21. **Which model proposes that infants' speech development is driven by motor systems without auditory input?**
- A) Dual stream model
 - B) Frames-then-content model
 - C) Wernicke-Geschwind model

- D) DIVA model
 - 22. **What does the DIVA model incorporate into its explanation of speech production?**
 - A) Social feedback mechanisms
 - B) Neuroimaging data
 - C) Prosody analysis
 - D) Phoneme categorization
 - 23. **What does canonical babbling involve?**
 - A) Random sounds
 - B) Clearly perceivable consonant-vowel syllables
 - C) Crying and cooing
 - D) Use of diphthongs
 - 24. **What condition involves children having difficulty producing speech despite normal cognitive and motor function?**
 - A) Dysarthria
 - B) Childhood apraxia of speech
 - C) Expressive aphasia
 - D) Conductive aphasia
 - 25. **Which of the following conditions can cause delays in babbling or first words in infants?**
 - A) Hearing loss
 - B) Conductive aphasia
 - C) Expressive aphasia
 - D) Dysarthria
 - 26. **What helps infants refine their speech production according to the frames-then-content model?**
 - A) Mirror neurons
 - B) Caregivers' social feedback
 - C) Auditory input from TV
 - D) Neuroimaging technology
 - 27. **Which brain area coordinates movement for speech production?**
 - A) Wernicke's area
 - B) Broca's area
 - C) Cerebellum
 - D) Primary motor cortex
 - 28. **What type of speech disorder might require intervention by a speech-language pathologist in children?**
 - A) Childhood apraxia of speech
 - B) Expressive aphasia
 - C) Conductive aphasia
 - D) Dysarthria
 - 29. **What role do the basal ganglia play in speech production?**
 - A) They process auditory feedback
 - B) They initiate movement
 - C) They coordinate speech perception
 - D) They control the rate of speech
 - 30. **What speech model links auditory processing to speech motor programs in the frontal lobe?**
 - A) DIVA model
 - B) Dual Stream model
 - C) Frames-then-content model
 - D) Wernicke-Geschwind model
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MODULE 5

1. **What is the minimal unit of meaningful speech that can stand alone?**
 - A) Phoneme
 - B) Syllable
 - C) Word
 - D) Morpheme
2. **Words have a dual nature, including:**
 - A) Phonological form and semantic representation
 - B) Phonological form and syntactic structure
 - C) Semantic representation and syntactic structure
 - D) Syntactic structure and morphemes
3. **Which type of words refer to meaningful content like objects, actions, and properties?**
 - A) Function words
 - B) Content words
 - C) Open class words
 - D) Prepositions
4. **What is a lexeme?**
 - A) The basic form of a word
 - B) The entire set of forms a word can take
 - C) A single morpheme
 - D) A function word
5. **What are phonemes?**
 - A) Units of meaning
 - B) Basic building blocks of words' phonological forms
 - C) Syntactic categories
 - D) Types of morphemes
6. **What is the term for the rules that help combine phonemes into sequences to form words?**
 - A) Morphological rules
 - B) Phonological rules
 - C) Phonotactic rules
 - D) Lexical rules
7. **Which theory addresses the problem of how symbols get their meanings?**
 - A) Phonotactic theory
 - B) Cognitive theory
 - C) Symbol grounding problem
 - D) Morphological theory
8. **What is fast mapping?**
 - A) The ability to learn a word after only one or a few exposures
 - B) The process of linking phonemes to concepts
 - C) The study of how sounds form words
 - D) The method of storing words in the mental lexicon
9. **What cognitive constraint helps children assume that a new word refers to an entire object, not just a part of it?**
 - A) Taxonomic assumption
 - B) Whole object assumption
 - C) Mutual exclusivity assumption
 - D) Referential ambiguity
10. **What is the taxonomic assumption in word learning?**
 - A) New words refer to entire objects
 - B) New words extend to similar referents
 - C) No two words mean exactly the same thing
 - D) Words are stored by phonological form
11. **What is referential uncertainty?**
 - A) The difficulty in linking a word to its specific referent

- B) The confusion between similar sounding words
 - C) The process of learning multiple meanings for one word
 - D) A type of phonological rule
12. **What strategy do children use to resolve referential ambiguity by tracking co-occurrences of words and objects?**
- A) Fast mapping
 - B) Cross-situational word learning
 - C) Taxonomic assumption
 - D) Lexical selection
13. **What is the mental lexicon?**
- A) The storage of words and their meanings in short-term memory
 - B) The storage of information about words in long-term memory
 - C) A system of phonological rules
 - D) A process of linking words with images
14. **What is phonological form in the context of the mental lexicon?**
- A) The meaning of a word
 - B) The sound structure of a word
 - C) The syntactic role of a word
 - D) The semantic representation of a word
15. **What is the purpose of the cohort model of word recognition?**
- A) To identify words based on their semantic properties
 - B) To explain how listeners recognize words as phonemes are processed
 - C) To explore how words are organized in the mental lexicon
 - D) To explain how children learn vocabulary
16. **At what point in the cohort model is a word uniquely identified?**
- A) After hearing the entire word
 - B) At the word's phonological recognition point
 - C) When the word's meaning is understood
 - D) When a related word is activated
17. **What is the role of lexical selection in spoken word production?**
- A) Choosing the correct phonemes for a word
 - B) Selecting a word's phonological form from the mental lexicon
 - C) Choosing a particular concept to match with a word form
 - D) Organizing words into sentences
18. **Which of the following is an example of a semantic prime?**
- A) Run
 - B) Man
 - C) Go
 - D) Red
19. **Which type of word is easier for children to learn?**
- A) Verbs
 - B) Nouns
 - C) Adjectives
 - D) Prepositions
20. **What effect explains why words in sentences are recognized faster than words in isolation?**
- A) Semantic priming effect
 - B) Context superiority effect
 - C) Sentence superiority effect
 - D) Word frequency effect
21. **What concept describes the ease with which a word is learned based on how often it appears in a language?**
- A) Word frequency
 - B) Phonological density
 - C) Phonotactic probability
 - D) Lexical accessibility

22. **What is neighborhood density in word learning?**
- A) The number of phonemes a word contains
 - B) The frequency with which a word appears
 - C) How many other words differ from a word by one phoneme
 - D) The complexity of a word's meaning
23. **What is the spreading activation model?**
- A) A theory about how words are stored in the brain
 - B) A model explaining how words are linked semantically in the mental lexicon
 - C) A theory about word frequency in language
 - D) A model for how words are phonetically structured
24. **What is the purpose of semantic priming tasks in research?**
- A) To study phonological properties of words
 - B) To measure how quickly people recognize words when preceded by related words
 - C) To examine the frequency of words in daily language
 - D) To explore how children learn new words
25. **What does the dorsal stream in the dual stream model of language processing link?**
- A) Speech perception and speech production
 - B) Phonology and semantics
 - C) Syntax and phonology
 - D) Semantics and motor control
26. **Which stream in the dual stream model is responsible for linking speech sounds to their meanings?**
- A) Dorsal stream
 - B) Ventral stream
 - C) Phonological stream
 - D) Lexical stream
27. **What is lexical access in spoken word recognition?**
- A) Extracting a word's meaning from the mental lexicon
 - B) Generating a word's phonological form
 - C) Accessing a word's syntactic role
 - D) Identifying the best fitting match for the incoming speech signal
28. **Which assumption states that no two words have exactly the same meaning?**
- A) Whole object assumption
 - B) Taxonomic assumption
 - C) Mutual exclusivity assumption
 - D) Referential ambiguity
29. **What is phonotactic probability?**
- A) The likelihood that a word's meaning is learned quickly
 - B) The likelihood that a specific sequence of phonemes will occur in a language
 - C) The number of syllables a word contains
 - D) The probability that a word will be remembered
30. **Which cognitive constraint helps a child assume that a newly learned word extends to other similar referents?**
- A) Mutual exclusivity assumption
 - B) Cross-situational word learning
 - C) Taxonomic assumption
 - D) Whole object assumption

MODULE 6 PART A

1. **What is the primary function of syntax in language?**
 - A) Assign meaning to words
 - B) Set rules for word ordering in a sentence
 - C) Help memorize vocabulary
 - D) Teach phonetics
2. **What is the conceptual level of sentence production?**
 - A) The level where phonemes are selected
 - B) The level where thoughts are organized into concepts
 - C) The level where sentences are vocalized
 - D) The level where words are arranged in syntactic order
3. **Which of the following is NOT a thematic role in a sentence?**
 - A) Agent
 - B) Patient
 - C) Object
 - D) Theme
4. **What is the typical canonical word order in English sentences?**
 - A) Subject-Verb-Object
 - B) Verb-Subject-Object
 - C) Object-Verb-Subject
 - D) Subject-Object-Verb
5. **What is thematic role assignment?**
 - A) Assigning verbs to objects
 - B) Mapping thematic roles onto syntactic positions such as subject and object
 - C) Assigning syntactic positions to adjectives
 - D) Determining the tense of the sentence
6. **What is the function of inflectional suffixes in sentence production?**
 - A) To change the order of words
 - B) To mark grammatical categories like tense and number
 - C) To convert adjectives into verbs
 - D) To create new words
7. **What does the subject-verb-object structure represent in a sentence?**
 - A) Phonological arrangement of words
 - B) The syntactic sequence of elements in a sentence
 - C) Semantic meaning of individual words
 - D) Inflectional changes in word forms
8. **What is a clause in sentence structure?**
 - A) A type of inflectional morpheme
 - B) A simple sentence that is part of a larger complex sentence
 - C) A noun phrase with no verb
 - D) A conjunction used to link two sentences
9. **Which type of sentence allows a subject and object swap without changing its meaning?**
 - A) Irreversible sentence
 - B) Reversible sentence
 - C) Active sentence
 - D) Passive sentence
10. **What is a cleft sentence?**
 - A) A sentence structure used to highlight a specific part of the sentence
 - B) A sentence with multiple subjects
 - C) A sentence with embedded clauses
 - D) A sentence with missing words
11. **What role do conjunctions play in sentence construction?**
 - A) They introduce subjects and verbs
 - B) They connect simple sentences into complex sentences

- C) They assign thematic roles
- D) They modify the meaning of nouns

12. What is a garden path sentence?

- A) A sentence that is easy to understand
- B) A sentence that deviates from expected structure and is difficult to process
- C) A sentence with no verb
- D) A sentence that uses passive voice

13. What is the minimal attachment heuristic?

- A) A strategy to form sentences using the fewest possible words
- B) A syntactic parsing strategy that assumes the simplest possible structure
- C) A rule that helps to build complex sentences
- D) A strategy to connect two clauses with minimal effort

14. What is syntactic priming?

- A) The repetition of sentence structures after hearing them
- B) The use of conjunctions in sentence building
- C) The process of emphasizing a specific part of a sentence
- D) The use of complex words in simple sentences

15. What is prosodic bootstrapping?

- A) The process of learning vocabulary through repetition
- B) The use of prosodic patterns to group words into phrases
- C) The gradual construction of sentence structure through learning
- D) The use of stress patterns to highlight important words

16. What is the cloze probability of a word in a sentence?

- A) The probability that the word will be omitted
- B) The likelihood that a word will complete a sentence
- C) The probability that a word will be mispronounced
- D) The frequency of a word in speech

17. What is the role of Broca's area in sentence production?

- A) Processing phonemes and syllables
- B) Organizing sentence structure and working memory
- C) Assigning thematic roles to objects
- D) Decoding the meaning of complex words

18. What does the two-stage model of sentence comprehension propose?

- A) Syntax and semantics are processed simultaneously
- B) Syntax is processed first, followed by semantic interpretation
- C) Semantic processing happens before syntactic analysis
- D) Both syntax and semantics are processed at the lexical level

19. What is the mean length of utterance (MLU) used to measure?

- A) The number of phonemes in a sentence
- B) The complexity of a child's syntactic structure
- C) The number of words in a sentence
- D) The frequency of noun-verb pairs in a sentence

20. What is the significance of the ventral stream in sentence processing?

- A) It links speech perception to motor actions
 - B) It processes the semantic meaning of sentences
 - C) It assigns thematic roles to words
 - D) It processes the grammatical structure of sentences
-

MODULE 6 PART B (DISCOURSE)

1. **What is discourse?**
 - A) A set of unrelated sentences
 - B) Speech structured at the highest level
 - C) A sentence with multiple clauses
 - D) A single spoken sentence
2. **What is the most common form of discourse?**
 - A) Monologue
 - B) Narrative
 - C) Conversation
 - D) Speech
3. **What are conversational fillers like "uh" and "um" used for?**
 - A) To change the topic of conversation
 - B) To signal planning difficulties or processing delays
 - C) To increase the length of a conversation
 - D) To introduce a new speaker
4. **What is the role of backchannels in a conversation?**
 - A) They help transition between topics
 - B) They allow a speaker to pause and reflect
 - C) They signal engagement from the listener and encourage the speaker
 - D) They indicate confusion and lack of understanding
5. **What is entrainment in conversation?**
 - A) Matching body movements, breathing rates, and speech patterns between participants
 - B) Starting a conversation with a narrative
 - C) Taking turns at equal intervals
 - D) Synchronizing topic changes
6. **What is a narrative in the context of discourse?**
 - A) A conversation with multiple speakers
 - B) A period when one speaker dominates the conversation
 - C) A conversation with structured turn-taking
 - D) A story told through multiple speakers
7. **What is the process of using a word or phrase to represent an entity called?**
 - A) Referential uncertainty
 - B) Reference
 - C) Anaphora
 - D) Relevance theory
8. **What does the relevance theory propose regarding referring expressions?**
 - A) Speakers should give as much information as possible
 - B) Listeners should guess the meaning of referring expressions
 - C) Speakers balance between too much and too little information
 - D) Referring expressions should always be explicit
9. **What is the repeated name penalty?**
 - A) Delay in processing when the same referring expression is used repeatedly
 - B) When a name is forgotten in a conversation
 - C) Repetition of a person's name for emphasis
 - D) A penalty for not mentioning names in discourse
10. **What is an anaphor in discourse?**
 - A) A type of reference to future events
 - B) A word or phrase that refers back to an antecedent
 - C) A tool to introduce a new speaker
 - D) A filler word used to delay conversation
11. **Which type of anaphor provides minimal semantic content but conveys gender and number?**
 - A) Noun phrase anaphor
 - B) Pronoun

- C) Repeated name
- D) Category anaphor

12. What is the purpose of a zero anaphor?

- A) To avoid using pronouns
- B) To introduce new information
- C) To omit overt anaphors while still allowing inference
- D) To add complexity to a sentence

13. What is cohesion in discourse?

- A) The use of schemas to bind sentences
- B) The use of linguistic devices like anaphors to connect sentences
- C) The repetition of a phrase for emphasis
- D) The grammatical correctness of a sentence

14. What are iconic gestures?

- A) Gestures used to indicate objects in the environment
- B) Gestures that imitate actions and align with clauses in speech
- C) Random hand movements during conversation
- D) Gestures used to take turns in conversation

15. What is the role of prosody in discourse for children?

- A) It helps them understand literal meanings
- B) It helps them infer emotional content
- C) It confuses them, leading to misunderstandings
- D) It is ignored by children when it conflicts with semantics

16. What do the Gricean maxims represent?

- A) Pragmatic rules for effective conversation
- B) Syntactic structures for sentence construction
- C) Guidelines for sentence cohesion
- D) Rules for using anaphors correctly

17. What type of language impairment involves difficulty with the social and pragmatic aspects of discourse?

- A) Syntactic impairment
- B) Pragmatic language impairment
- C) Expressive language disorder
- D) Phonological impairment

18. Which type of gesture is used to point to objects in the environment during conversation?

- A) Iconic gestures
- B) Referential gestures
- C) Indexical gestures
- D) Cohesive gestures

19. What is a category anaphor?

- A) A general reference to an entire category of objects
- B) A specific reference to an individual within a category
- C) A pronoun used to avoid repeating names
- D) A filler word used in place of a noun

20. What is the function of co-speech gestures?

- A) To enhance listener comprehension by visually illustrating actions or objects
 - B) To replace words when the speaker forgets them
 - C) To create confusion in discourse
 - D) To indicate the end of a conversation
-

MODULE 7

1. **What function does the visual word area serve in reading?**
 - A) Processes spoken language
 - B) Identifies the meaning of words
 - C) Processes the shapes of written words
 - D) Determines the grammar of sentences
2. **Which hypothesis explains how brain areas originally designed for one function are used for reading?**
 - A) Orthographic hypothesis
 - B) Phonological hypothesis
 - C) Neuronal recycling hypothesis
 - D) Dual route hypothesis
3. **What are the three main types of writing systems?**
 - A) Alphabets, syllables, and pictographs
 - B) Logographic, syllabaries, and alphabets
 - C) Logographic, phonemic, and lexical
 - D) Syllabaries, phonetic, and morphologic
4. **What is orthography?**
 - A) The rules for grammar
 - B) The rules for writing words of a language
 - C) The rules for reading aloud
 - D) The rules for sentence structure
5. **What characterizes a deep orthography?**
 - A) Close match between spelling and pronunciation
 - B) Poor match between spelling and pronunciation
 - C) Direct phoneme-to-symbol correspondence
 - D) Use of symbols instead of letters
6. **What is an example of a homophone?**
 - A) Lead (as in metal) and lead (as in to guide)
 - B) To, too, and two
 - C) Write and right
 - D) Run and ran
7. **What is the perceptual span in reading?**
 - A) The total number of words read in one sentence
 - B) The range of letters that can be taken in during one fixation
 - C) The time spent fixating on a word
 - D) The distance the eyes move during a saccade
8. **What is the function of the fovea during reading?**
 - A) Processes all letters in a sentence
 - B) Provides a blurred image for background processing
 - C) Offers high visual acuity for reading
 - D) Controls eye movements during reading
9. **Which model suggests that lexical access can occur through a direct or indirect route?**
 - A) Neuronal recycling model
 - B) Dual route model
 - C) Visual word area model
 - D) Fixation duration model
10. **What is the main difference between a skilled reader and a novice reader in terms of eye movements?**
 - A) Skilled readers make more regressive saccades
 - B) Skilled readers saccade from one content word to the next
 - C) Novice readers fixate on content words only
 - D) Novice readers skip function words
11. **What is developmental dyslexia?**
 - A) A language disorder affecting spoken language only
 - B) A reading disorder not caused by lack of intelligence, motivation, or education

- C) A speech impairment that affects reading
- D) A disorder related to writing but not reading

12. What is phonological awareness?

- A) Sensitivity to the spelling of words
- B) Sensitivity to the sound structure of words
- C) Ability to remember word meanings
- D) Knowledge of sentence structures

13. What brain differences are found in individuals with dyslexia?

- A) Reduced phoneme recognition
- B) Differences in grey matter and white matter tracts
- C) Smaller visual word area
- D) Reduced motor skills for handwriting

14. What area of the brain stores motor plans for handwriting?

- A) Visual word form area
- B) Exner's area
- C) Parietal lobe
- D) Occipital-temporal junction

15. What is the primary challenge of learning to spell?

- A) Memorizing common spelling patterns
- B) Integrating phonological, orthographic, and morphological information
- C) Writing words with difficult meanings
- D) Learning the rules of grammar

16. What is the Hayes model designed to explain?

- A) How children learn to write alphabetic letters
- B) The cognitive processes involved in writing tasks
- C) The social aspects of reading comprehension
- D) The connection between speech and writing

17. What is a key aspect of the developmental trajectory in children's writing?

- A) Increased use of phonological awareness
- B) Progression from loose structure to organized subtopics under a common theme
- C) Decline in writing ability as complexity increases
- D) Use of narrative structures in all written work

18. How do skilled writers organize paragraphs during revision?

- A) By reviewing the meaning of words
- B) By using auditory feedback
- C) Based on spatial memory and how text is laid out on the page
- D) By referencing external sources

19. What is the main challenge for dyslexic individuals in writing tasks?

- A) They put less effort into writing
- B) They have difficulty with organization and content generation
- C) They struggle with spelling and grammar
- D) They have limited motor control for handwriting

20. What is the neuronal recycling hypothesis?

- A) The brain can rewire itself to read, using areas originally designed for other functions
- B) The brain reuses existing phonological processes for reading
- C) Writing systems must evolve to match brain functions
- D) Reading uses the same brain areas as listening

21. What is the role of Exner's area in writing?

- A) Stores motor plans for handwriting letters
- B) Processes visual images of letters
- C) Controls grammatical structures in writing
- D) Organizes paragraphs and themes

22. How does the gaze contingency paradigm help measure perceptual span?

- A) By analyzing saccades between words

- B) By tracking how much readable text is shown around the fixation point
 - C) By measuring the total time spent reading
 - D) By examining the speed of fixations
23. **What is the role of inner speech in reading?**
- A) It helps the reader vocalize the text aloud
 - B) It reconstitutes the pronunciation of words and intentions of the phrase
 - C) It slows down reading for better comprehension
 - D) It distracts the reader from focusing on written text
24. **Which group of students generally performs worse in writing tasks?**
- A) Students with strong phonological skills
 - B) Students with dyslexia or specific language impairments
 - C) Students with advanced reading abilities
 - D) Students with no history of reading difficulties
25. **What is the personal and social impact of developmental dyslexia?**
- A) It has little effect on daily functioning
 - B) It primarily affects learning in subjects unrelated to reading
 - C) It causes considerable personal and social costs, including educational challenges
 - D) It only affects reading in specific languages
26. **What is homography in reading?**
- A) Words that have different pronunciations but the same spelling
 - B) Words that are spelled the same but mean different things
 - C) Words with similar meanings but different pronunciations
 - D) Words that sound the same but are spelled differently
27. **What process explains how brain areas involved in reading were originally designed for different functions?**
- A) Neuronal restructuring
 - B) Dual route processing
 - C) Neuronal recycling
 - D) Phonological adaptation
28. **What is the function of regressive saccades in reading?**
- A) Moving forward to the next word
 - B) Reviewing previously fixated words
 - C) Skipping unimportant words
 - D) Maintaining focus on the current word
29. **Which of the following is a method for improving phonological awareness?**
- A) Eye-tracking technology
 - B) Techniques designed to enhance sound structure recognition
 - C) Spelling rule memorization
 - D) Silent reading techniques
30. **What is the purpose of using morphological information in spelling?**
- A) To improve handwriting fluency
 - B) To understand how word forms change with prefixes and suffixes
 - C) To simplify reading comprehension
 - D) To aid in sentence structure and grammar
-

MODULE 8

1. **What is the most common experience for bilinguals regarding language proficiency?**
 - A) They speak all languages equally well.
 - B) They have one dominant or preferred language.
 - C) They lose proficiency in their native language.
 - D) They cannot switch between languages easily.
2. **What is the primary factor distinguishing a language from a dialect?**
 - A) Grammar
 - B) Vocabulary
 - C) Political considerations
 - D) Pronunciation
3. **What is the typical pattern of language shift among immigrant generations in the U.S.?**
 - A) Monolingualism to bilingualism in the third generation
 - B) Gradual loss of the heritage language over three generations
 - C) Complete retention of the heritage language across all generations
 - D) Full bilingualism across generations
4. **What is a lingua franca?**
 - A) A dominant language in multilingual societies
 - B) A second language used for communication between ethnic groups
 - C) The native language of an ethnic group
 - D) A language used only in formal settings
5. **What is codeswitching?**
 - A) A language disorder in bilinguals
 - B) Switching between different dialects of the same language
 - C) Alternating between languages based on the situation
 - D) Changing the grammar rules of a language
6. **What is cross-language priming in bilingualism?**
 - A) The process of using both languages at the same time
 - B) A language retrieval difficulty
 - C) Evidence that both languages are activated in the brain when speaking
 - D) Mixing vocabulary from two languages
7. **What are translation equivalents?**
 - A) Words with different meanings in two languages
 - B) Words that refer to the same concept in two languages
 - C) Cognates with similar forms and meanings
 - D) Words that have the same spelling but different pronunciations
8. **What is the "weaker links hypothesis"?**
 - A) Bilinguals have smaller vocabularies due to interference between languages.
 - B) Bilinguals are less practiced in each language, leading to retrieval difficulties.
 - C) Bilinguals confuse words from both languages.
 - D) Bilinguals can only use one language effectively at a time.
9. **What does the revised hierarchical model propose?**
 - A) A common lexicon for both languages
 - B) Two separate lexicons for each language linked to a common conceptual level
 - C) No conceptual overlap between the two languages
 - D) Direct translation between languages without a conceptual link
10. **What cognitive benefit is associated with bilingualism?**
 - A) Larger vocabulary in each language
 - B) Greater difficulty in word retrieval
 - C) Improved executive control and mental flexibility
 - D) Reduced metalinguistic awareness
11. **What is the interference hypothesis in bilingualism?**
 - A) Bilinguals confuse grammar rules between languages.

- B) Translation equivalents create interference that slows lexical access.
- C) Bilinguals mix pronunciation between languages.
- D) Bilinguals are unable to switch between languages quickly.

12. What is metalinguistic awareness?

- A) Ability to switch between languages seamlessly
- B) Understanding the nature of language itself
- C) Knowledge of multiple languages' grammar rules
- D) Fluency in reading and writing

13. What age group benefits the most from the bilingual advantage in executive control?

- A) Infants
- B) Adults only
- C) Early childhood and later adulthood
- D) Adolescents

14. What structural brain differences are observed in lifelong bilinguals compared to monolinguals?

- A) Decreased gray matter volume
- B) Reduced activity in language areas
- C) Greater white matter integrity and increased activity in executive control centers
- D) Less brain plasticity in language areas

15. What is cognitive reserve?

- A) The ability to switch languages quickly
- B) The brain's ability to resist dementia through stimulating mental activity
- C) A cognitive impairment common in bilinguals
- D) The ability to acquire languages after puberty

16. What does the critical period hypothesis suggest about second-language acquisition?

- A) Adults are better at acquiring a second language than children.
- B) The ability to learn a second language declines after puberty.
- C) Children struggle to learn multiple languages simultaneously.
- D) The critical period only affects first-language acquisition.

17. What is the speech learning model in second-language acquisition?

- A) A model explaining how bilinguals mix pronunciation between languages
- B) A model suggesting adults cannot attain native-like accents in a second language
- C) A model that explains second-language learning in terms of time spent using the language
- D) A theory that children learn languages faster than adults

18. What is the key to raising bilingual children successfully?

- A) Avoid using the heritage language at home
- B) Make both languages meaningful in the child's life
- C) Focus on one language exclusively until fluency is achieved
- D) Use only formal language education for the second language

19. What is a two-way immersion program?

- A) A program aimed at transitioning students into the mainstream language
- B) A program where both languages are mixed freely in every conversation
- C) A program that develops fully bilingual and biliterate individuals
- D) A program where students are isolated by language group

20. What is the main risk of transitional bilingual programs?

- A) Difficulty learning both languages
- B) First-language attrition
- C) Poor performance in the mainstream language
- D) Inability to switch between languages

21. What factor best predicts ultimate attainment in a second language acquired before puberty?

- A) Intelligence
- B) Socioeconomic status
- C) Age of arrival and length of residence
- D) Motivation to learn the language

22. Which bilingual children typically outperform adults in long-term language development?

- A) Children who start learning a second language after puberty
- B) Children exposed to both languages from birth
- C) Children with formal language instruction only
- D) Children who learn the second language exclusively in school

23. What is codeswitching in bilingual communication?

- A) Forgetting words from one language
- B) Switching between two dialects of the same language
- C) Alternating between languages depending on context
- D) Using a formal version of a language

24. What is the impact of bilingualism on vocabulary size in each language?

- A) Bilinguals have larger vocabularies in each language
- B) Bilinguals have smaller vocabularies in each language compared to monolinguals
- C) Vocabulary size is the same in bilinguals and monolinguals
- D) Bilinguals only acquire advanced vocabulary in their dominant language

25. What is the impact of raising children with language disorders in a bilingual environment?

- A) It causes additional developmental delays.
- B) It has no additional negative impact on language development.
- C) It leads to cognitive impairments.
- D) It accelerates the loss of the heritage language.

26. What is the bilingual advantage?

- A) The ability to learn languages faster than monolinguals
- B) Superior performance on tasks involving executive control
- C) Increased proficiency in both languages
- D) Improved memory for vocabulary

27. Which brain region shows increased activity in bilinguals during language switching?

- A) Occipital lobe
- B) Auditory cortex
- C) Prefrontal cortex and inferior parietal regions
- D) Hippocampus

28. What is the primary goal of a transitional bilingual program?

- A) To maintain fluency in both languages
- B) To develop biliteracy
- C) To transition students into the mainstream language and culture
- D) To create bilingual academic scholars

29. How does bilingualism affect non-verbal cognitive tasks?

- A) It has no impact.
- B) It enhances performance by improving interference inhibition and selective attention.
- C) It leads to slower responses.
- D) It impairs decision-making skills.

30. What is a common misconception about raising children bilingually?

- A) Bilingualism causes developmental delays.
 - B) Bilingualism leads to confusion between languages.
 - C) Bilingualism promotes cognitive impairments.
 - D) Bilingualism has no negative impact on language development in children.
-