

USE "PRACTICE EXAM #3" as another source of review.
For practice exam #3... Q14 is "semantic illusion" (look it up); Q21, 23, 24, 25 are old materials from prior chapters.

1. Which of the following is a morpheme?
 - a. **Ga** as in Garage
 - b. **Disposable** as in disposable diaper
 - c. **Puh** as in Puh-leeze do not ask me about this
 - d. **Un** as in Undo

2. A proposition can be thought of as an idea unit. In the Bransford and Franks (1971) experiment subjects incorrectly reported recognizing the 'THREE' phrase "**THE ANTS ATE THE SWEET JELLY THAT WAS ON THE TABLE**" as an 'old' sentence despite the fact that that particular set of propositions had never been presented together in one sentence. This illustrates:
 - a. The uncovering of a "repressed" memory
 - b. Evidence for the concept of functional equivalency
 - c. Poor technical accuracy
 - d. Unauthorized inference

3. Which of the following is not associated with the concept of "arbitrariness":
 - a. Connections that are learned
 - b. Flexibility
 - c. Naming
 - d. Iconicity

4. Davidson examined recall for short stories after a very short delay and after a delay of one week. After a week, when compared to 'script' information, the use of vivid imagery was found to produce:
 - a. Semantic illusions
 - b. Better recall
 - c. Better recognition
 - d. All of the above

5. Which of the following is MOST associated with scripts?
 - a. Headers
 - b. The Vividness Effect
 - c. The Von Restorff Effect
 - d. Deep Structure

6. Roediger and McDermott (1995) performed an experiment in which subjects were presented with lists of semantically related items and then (after a short interval filled with an arithmetic task) given a yes/no recognition test. The test included critical lures. The results illustrated:
- Misinformation acceptance
 - Repressed memories
 - Implicit memory
 - False memories
7. Which of the following is not associated with on-line eye-movement research
- Immediacy assumption
 - Eye-mind assumption
 - Regressive fixations
 - Displacement
8. Your understanding of the phrase "THE KEY OPENED THE DOOR" is most closely related to which theoretical view of language processing
- Depth of Processing
 - Elaborative Encoding
 - Transformational Grammar
 - Case Grammar
9. The total number of phonemes used in English is approximately
- 200
 - 100
 - 50
 - 25
10. Three variables are relevant to the production of consonants in English. They include all but:
- Place of articulation
 - Manner of articulation
 - Voicing
 - Authorization
11. In psycholinguistics, alluding to a concept using another name is best described as:
- Deceptive
 - Reference
 - Authorized inference
 - Unauthorized inference

12. The immediacy assumption is important for:

- a. Eye-witness testimony
- b. Photographic memory encoding
- c. The Eye-mind assumption
- d. Eye-movement research

13. Hearing a blend of “baa” and “gaa” as either “baa” or “gaa” reflects:

- a. Psycholinguistic acoustics
- b. Problem of invariance
- c. Phonemic illusion
- d. Categorical perception

Part II. Short Answer (12 points, 1 point each)

14. Identify (and define) EIGHT of Hockett’s 13 originally proposed Linguistic Universals.

(.33 each after first two: 2 points)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(vi)

(vii)

(viii)

15. Define an **unauthorized inference**? (provide a clear example using all appropriate technical term)

(1 point)

unauthorized inference

definition:

example:

16. Why was Chomsky's Transformational Grammar so revolutionary? (half point) AND what is the critical difference from case grammar (other half point)?
(1 point)

17. Identify (and define) two types of errors in children's speech.
(1 point)

18. Consider the language and comprehension chapters... Identify the three basic and two additional levels of analysis that are used in language comprehension:
(1 point)

- (i) *Phonology*
- (ii)
- (iii)
- + (iv)
- + (v) *Belief*

19. What are the three memory processes identified by Kintch?
(1 point)

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

20. What is "the phonemic illusion"?
(1 point)

21. Define the (iii) conceptual-propositional hypothesis

22. What was the important theoretical view advocated for within Chomsky's Transformational Grammar?

23. The background characteristics of Language have been proposed to change how people view the world. This reflects:

- a. Semantic Functionality
- b. Encoding Specificity
- c. Case Grammar
- d. Linguistic Relativity (Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis)

24. Define

- a. Distinctiveness:
- b. TOT Phenomena:
- c. Subjective Organization:
- d. Psycholinguistics

25. Identify three different approaches to categorization. Define each.

26. EYE-MOVEMENT RESEARCH:

- i. the quick jerky movement is called a _____, it lasts for approximately _____ msec.
- ii. looking at something without moving the eyes is called _____, it lasts for approximately _____ msec.
- iii. One of the assumptions underlying online eye-movement research is the _____ assumption. The other is the _____ assumption.

27. When we talk about concepts, there are RULE-GOVERNED CONCEPTS and _____ CONCEPTS. Define this second term and provide an example.

28. What are the two other ways in which the production of phonemes differ?
- MANNER

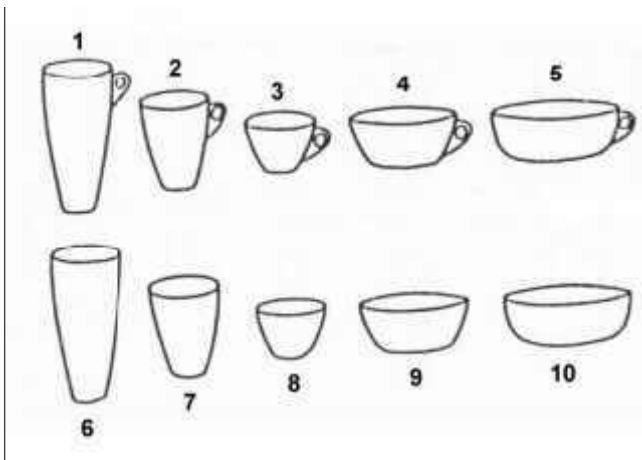
- _____
- _____

29. Define

- i. Expressive Knowledge
- ii. Morphological Analysis
- iii. Receptive Knowledge
- iv. Phoneme

30. What does Chomsky's "LAD" stand for? What is the underlying theory?

31. Describe how the following objects were used by Labov (1973) to illustrate 'Fuzzy Concepts'



32. _____ representation is the idea that knowledge is represented only in underlying basic assertions connecting elements (individual concepts or ideas) rather than knowledge being represented in the form of images, as words, or as other symbols.

33. Define: (brief, 1 sentence definitions)

a. Script:

b. Connectionism:

34. Describe how the results of Brandsford and Franks “semantic integration” experiments support the concept of “semantic integration”. Clearly describe their experimental procedure and describe the evidence underlying their theoretical claims. Use appropriate technical terms.

BONUS (2 points)

35 Name and define Grice’s 4 Conversational Maxims and/or the 2 additional rules as discussed in the text or class

(.2 per up to 1 point)

36. In Linguistics, what is bridging? (from the text)

(1 point)