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Time taken 1 hour 10 mins

Grade 36.93 out of 45.00 (82%)

Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of
2.00

Mark the statement which is NOT TRUE for the sentence given below.

[Use the tree structure that we learned in class to analyze the sentence.]

The man killed the king with the knife.

Select one:

- a. The PP [with the knife] is the sister of the V [killed]. ❌
- b. The PP [with the knife] is the sister of the N [king].
- c. The PP [with the knife] is the sister of the N [man].

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: The PP [with the knife] is the sister of the N [man].

Question 2

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of 2.00

Here are two samples of speech:

a. More eat.

You tickle.

Key open key.

Cry sorry have love.

b. Give me the other one spoon that picks up pasta.

I wanna play with my friend.

He holds my toy.

Which of these speech samples can be explained under a Finite State Machine?

Select one:

- b
- a ✓
- Neither a nor b

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: a

Question 3

Correct

Mark 3.00 out of 3.00

Which of the following theories appeal to working-memory limitation in order to explain sentence processing?

Select one or more:

- Garden-path theory ✓
- Entropy-reduction
- Dependency locality theory ✓
- Yngve's depth hypothesis ✓
- Surprisal
- L2 stage of the E-Z reader

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: Garden-path theory, Dependency locality theory, Yngve's depth hypothesis

Question 4

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Consider the following sentences from Old Kosali, the predecessor of modern day Awadhi that is spoken in parts of Uttar Pradesh. Which of the following statements is true?

i) *dui beTī bhāī*

two daughters be.fem.

'I had two daughters'

ii) *chuTə bacha*

small child-masc

'Small boy'

iii. *chuTi bachi*

small child-fem

'Small girl'

Select one:

- Old Kosali did not have gender inflection within the subject/noun.
- Old Kosali verbs and auxiliaries did not inflect for gender.
- Old Kosali had gender inflection within the subject/noun. ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Old Kosali had gender inflection within the subject/noun.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Match the following statements to find the odd sound from the given set.

[k, l, m, b]

/k/ is [-voice], others are [+voice] ✓

// is [+continuant], others are [-continuant] ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: /k/ → is [-voice], others are [+voice], // → is [+continuant], others are [-continuant]

Question 6

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of
2.00

Sentences resembling the following were produced by the child informants in the experiments conducted by Crain and Nakayama (1987). These errors are termed as one of the following.

- i) Is the mouse that is sitting on the mat is naughty?
- ii) Can the boy who can walk can also jump?

Select one:

- Restarting errors
- Complexity error ❌
- Deletion errors

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:
Deletion errors**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 3.00 out of
3.00

Experiments on maze navigation with rats provided

Select one or more:

- evidence for abstract spatial knowledge of the maze ✓
- evidence for knowledge of the maze based on serial order of the turns taken to reach the goal
- evidence for latent learning with no need for reinforcement/reward ✓
- evidence for reinforcement/reward without any support for latent learning

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: evidence for abstract spatial knowledge of the maze, evidence for latent learning with no need for reinforcement/reward

Question 8

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Assuming the following probabilistic context-free grammar

S --> NP VP [1]

NP --> Det N [.5]

NP --> N [.5]

VP --> V NP PP [.9]

VP --> V NP NP [.1]

PP --> P NP [1]

Note: the value in [] after each rule is the probability associated with each rule. Higher probability value implies that the rule is more frequent in the language.

for the following two sentences

(1) Manish gave Abhay a book

(2) Manish gave a book to Abhay

Select one or more:

- A surprisal-based processing model will predict (1) to be easier than (2)
- A surprisal-based processing model will predict (1) to be difficult than (2) ✓
- A surprisal-based processing model will predict no processing difference between (1) and (2)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: A surprisal-based processing model will predict (1) to be difficult than (2)

Question 9

Partially correct

Mark 1.40 out of 3.00

For the following sentence pair,

- (a) The burglar blew-up the safe with a dynamite
- (b) The burglar blew-up the safe with a rusty lock

Garden-path model predicts

Select one or more:

- stage 1 will build different structures for (a) vs (b) ✗
- (b) is easier than (a)
- stage 1 will build identical structures for both (a) and (b) ✓
- (a) is easier than (b) ✓
- processing difference between (a) and (b) because the parser is incremental
- processing difference between (a) and (b) because the parser is parallel ✗

Your answer is partially correct.

You have selected too many options.

The correct answers are: (a) is easier than (b), stage 1 will build identical structures for both (a) and (b), processing difference between (a) and (b) because the parser is incremental

Question 10

Partially correct

Mark 1.13 out of 2.00

With regard to the prediction-based accounts to sentence processing, which of the following is/are correct?

Select one or more:

- The parsing process is serial ✗
- The structural properties of a sentence become more precise as we read more words in a sentence ✓
- The parser is parallel
- The structural properties of a sentence become more varied as we read more words in a sentence
- The grammar is probabilistic ✓

Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 2.

The correct answers are: The grammar is probabilistic, The structural properties of a sentence become more precise as we read more words in a sentence, The parser is parallel

Question 11

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Match the following statements to find the odd sound from the given set.

[i, e, ə, o]

/o/ is [+round], others are [-round] ✓

/i/ is [+high], others are [-high] ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: /o/ → is [+round], others are [-round], /i/ → is [+high], others are [-high]

Question 12

Partially correct

Mark 2.40 out of
3.00

Based on Yngve's complexity metric, which of the following will be correct for the following sentence pair?

- I. The reporter who attacked the senator admitted the error.
II. The reporter admitted the error who attacked the senator.

Select one or more:

- processing difference arises due to unresolved context free rules ✓
 I. and II. are equally difficult.
 II. is more difficult than I. ✗
 processing difference arises due to the low frequency context free rules ✗
 I. is more difficult than II. ✓

Your answer is partially correct.

You have selected too many options.

The correct answers are: I. is more difficult than II., processing difference arises due to unresolved context free rules

Question 13

Partially correct

Mark 1.60 out of 2.00

What is the key evidence for the sentence parser being immediate?

Select one or more:

- Locality effect ❌
- Spill-over effect
- Garden-path effect ✓
- Anti-locality effect
- Interference effect ❌

Your answer is partially correct.

You have selected too many options.

The correct answer is: Garden-path effect

Question 14

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of 2.00

The E-Z reader can correctly explain the fact that frequent words are read faster than infrequent words as

Select one or more:

- M1 stage for frequent words get over sooner than infrequent words, so L1 (or eye movement planning) begins sooner
- L1 and M1 both begin in parallel for frequent words, but L1 and M1 run serially in infrequent words
- L1 stage for frequent words get over sooner than infrequent words, so M1 (or eye movement planning) begins sooner ✓
- M1 stage for frequent words get over sooner than infrequent words, so M2 (or eye movement planning) begins sooner

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: L1 stage for frequent words get over sooner than infrequent words, so M1 (or eye movement planning) begins sooner

Question 15

Partially correct

Mark 2.70 out of 3.00

Which of the following statement(s) regarding reading is/are true?

Select one or more:

- The eye is moved from one word to the next in order to bring each word in the parafoveal region of the retina
- The eye is moved from one word to the next in order to bring each word in the foveal region of the retina ✓
- Humans have a limited perceptual span ✓
- The optimal viewing position is the initial part of a word ✗
- A lot of processes relating to information transfer, planning, and language processing happens in around 250 ms ✓
- A lot of information can be gathered from a page very quickly with training to speed read

Your answer is partially correct.

You have selected too many options.

The correct answers are: Humans have a limited perceptual span, A lot of processes relating to information transfer, planning, and language processing happens in around 250 ms, The eye is moved from one word to the next in order to bring each word in the foveal region of the retina

Question 16

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Consider the following sentence from Meiteilon, a Tibeto-Burman language, where the morpheme *-mi* (glossed as ind) stands for a declarative sentence marker. Which of the following statements is true for the language?

i. *jon sem pam-mi*
john apples like-ind.
'John likes apples'

ii. *mə sem pam-mi*
he apples like-ind.
'He likes apples'

iii. *meri sem pam-mi*
mary apples like-ind.
'Mary likes apple'

Select one:

- Meiteilon verbs do not inflect for person, number and gender.
- Meiteilon verbs inflect for person, number and gender.
- Meiteilon verbs inflect for number and gender.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

- Meiteilon verbs do not inflect for person, number and gender.

Question 17

Correct

Mark 3.00 out of
3.00

Which of the following can be deemed correct with regard to language cognition?

Select one or more:

- Language cognition can be understood as a window to the mind ✓
- Language cognition is influenced by other cognitive systems such as vision, memory ✓
- Language cognition can be understood as algorithmic where formal operation change certain representations ✓
- Language cognition is learnt via imitating and reward
- Language cognition is by and large non-algorithmic, i.e., many fixed expressions are stored to avoid complex operations

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: Language cognition can be understood as algorithmic where formal operation change certain representations, Language cognition is influenced by other cognitive systems such as vision, memory, Language cognition can be understood as a window to the mind

Question 18

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Mark the statement which is TRUE for the sentence given below.

We keep the censored copies of the book hidden to protect the sensibilities of the prudish.

Select one:

- a. The Adv P [hidden] is the sister of the N [sensibilities].
- b. The Adv P [hidden] is the sister of the V [keep]. ✓
- c. The Adv P [hidden] is the sister of the V [protect].
- d. The Adv P [hidden] is the sister of the N [book].

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: The Adv P [hidden] is the sister of the V [keep].

Question 19

Partially correct

Mark 2.70 out of 3.00

Working-memory limitation leads to interference effects. What does it say about the underlying representations and processes?

Select one or more:

- Linguistic representations are kept quite distinct
- Linguistics elements in memory are matched with target cues in a serial fashion
- Linguistic similarity can lead to difficulty during processing ✓
- Linguistic representations of phrases can be thought as a hash table ✗
- Linguistic representations of phrases can be thought as attribute-value pair ✓
- Linguistics elements in memory that share similar properties compete to be selected ✓

Your answer is partially correct.

You have selected too many options.

The correct answers are: Linguistics elements in memory that share similar properties compete to be selected, Linguistic representations of phrases can be thought as attribute-value pair, Linguistic similarity can lead to difficulty during processing

◀ Quiz 2

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