3rd Lecture

1. **Since language processing is mind internal and cannot be seen, psycholinguists are only interested in analyzing ……**
   a. <u>Linguistic behavior</u>
   b. Linguistic processing
   c. Brain function
   d. All false

2. **Words are organized in the brain…………….. they are organized in the dictionary.**
   a. Just the same way
   b. <u>Different than the way</u>
   c. In easier way than
   d. All false

3. **The tip of the tongue phenomena happens because lexical entries are grouped in the brain as ……..**
   a. A Library shelves
   b. Book content
   c. Alphabetically
   d. <u>A complex network</u>

4. **This complex network is arranged according to………**
   a. Words' shapes
   b. Words' syllables
   c. <u>Words' sounds and meaning</u>
   d. All false

5. **One of the following groups is organized in the same way lexical items are organized in the brain:**
   a. Fire engine, Fire fighter, Fire shooting
   b. Bed, bird, birth
   c. Bear, cat, fox
   d. <u>Canary, sing, yellow</u>

4th Lecture

1. **There are some vocabulary experiments which are widely used. One of these experiments is caked Lexical Decision Experiment and the other one is called……..**
   a. <u>Priming Experiment</u>
   b. Primary Experiment
   c. Priority Experiment
   d. Both B and C

2. **A lexical decision experiment is conducted by asking ………………..to set in front of a computer and decide whether the words will appear to him are real words or not.**
   a. A beginner speaker
   b. An intermediate speaker
   c. An advanced speaker
   d. <u>A native speaker</u>

3. **This decision must be taken…….**
   a. As slowly as possible
   b. <u>As quickly as possible</u>
   c. Without any limitation of time
   d. All possible

4. **This experiment aims to measure (response latency). This means …..**
   a. <u>The time it takes the participant to decide</u>
   b. The accuracy of the participant's responses
   c. The sequence of the participant's responses.
   d. All false

5. **This experiment also aims to measure the response ………**
   a. Clearness
   b. Vagueness
   c. <u>Accuracy</u>
   d. Efficiency

6. **When designing this task, participants are usually tested on one set of stimuli against another one set of stimuli. This means that the test might include…….**
    a. (a noun VS noun)
    b. (a concrete word VS an abstract word)
    c. (a verb VS a noun)
    d. <u>B or C</u>
7. **It has been found that it takes the participants ……..to press yes for words they know or frequently use.**
    a. Two seconds
    b. One second and a half
    c. One second
    d. <u>Half a second</u>
8. **For less frequently used words, it takes the participants ……..to press yes.**
    a. One quarter of a second
    b. Two quarters of a second
    c. <u>Three quarters of a second</u>
    d. A second and a half
9. **This happens due to what is so called……**
    a. <u>The frequency effect</u>
    b. The sequence effect
    c. The unknown phenomena
    d. All false
10. **This experiment tells us that our minds access words……**
    a. Similarly
    b. <u>Differently</u>
    c. Both
    d. Neither
11. **This experiment tells us that words are stored in the brain. During speaking, you recall the stored words but most likely you will recall the words that are……**
    a. More frequently used by you
    b. Easier to remember

    c. <u>Both</u>

    d. Neither

12. **What we can infer from this experiment is that our mental lexions are probably organized in a way that our own words that we used often ……..to access.**

    a. Are ore difficult

    b. Are not easier

    c. <u>Are easier</u>

    d. Are hard

13. **Another type of vocabulary experiments is called (priming). Priming is considered as ……..of lexical decision task.**

    a. The opposite

    b. An alternative

    c. <u>An extension</u>

    d. A challenge

14. **In this task, before the participant is asked to decide yes or no, the target word is preceded by another stimulus called the …….**

    a. Determiner

    b. Definer

    c. <u>Prime</u>

    d. All false

15. **What is measured is the extent the prime influences the participant's lexical decision on the target stimuli. An example of this is…….**

    a. (chair, seat)

    b. (bird, pigeon)

    c. (fruit, apple)

    d. <u>B and C</u>

16. **This experiment tell that when the target word is preceded by a related word, the response is usually……..**

    a. 100 percent true

    b. 50% wrong

    c. <u>Quicker</u>

d. Slower