CHAPTER 1 – WHAT IS LANGUAGE

1. The word “monkey” has no relationship with the animal monkey in the world. This is known as:
   A. Productivity
   B. Rapid fade
   C. Arbitrariness
   D. Displacement
   E. Duality

2. ________ refers to the words such as click, meow, and tick tack, which sound similar to the noises they describe.
   A. Lateralization
   B. Onomatopoeia
   C. Pharynx
   D. The genetic source
   E. Larynx

3. The linguistic form or sound of “horse” has no relationship with the animal horse in the real world. This is known as ________.
   A. Displacement
   B. Duality
   C. Productivity
   D. Cultural transmission
   E. Arbitrariness

4. According to Chomsky ________.
   A. Language is learned.
   B. Language is not necessarily a human-specific capacity.
   C. Human beings learn language through repetition
   D. Language acquisition stems from the interaction of general cognitive capacities
   E. Human beings are born with language-specific knowledge

5. ________ explains how it is possible for you to speak and understand and make judgments about well-formed, and it tells what you know about the sounds, words, phrases, and sentences of your language.
   A. Descriptive Grammar
   B. Prescriptive Grammar
   C. Teaching Grammar
   D. Universal Grammar

6. ___________ is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses phrases and words in any given natural language.
   A. Grammar
   B. Morpheme
   C. Linguistic
   D. Phonology

7. According to Lowth, ‘_______ makes ______.’
   A. Two positives, a negative
   B. Two negatives, a positive

8. ___________ is what we know about a language.
   A. Linguistic Performance
   B. Standard Dialect
   C. Linguistic
   D. Linguistic Competence

9. Which of the following is not the feature of Universal Grammar?
   A. Part of a biologically endowed human language faculty.
   B. The basic blueprint that all languages follow.
   C. Regional forms or forms restricted to group class are frowned upon.
   D. It refers to the universal properties that all languages share.

10. Which of the following is a property of language which states that human language enables individuals to talk about other places and times?
    A. Duality
    B. Productivity
    C. Discreteness
    D. Creativity
    E. Displacement (ÖABT-2013)

11. Which one of the following is a fact about the development of human language?
    A. Spoken language precedes the written language.
    B. Language was born in the courting days of mankind.
    C. God gave the language to humans.
D. It was the sound of nature that inspired humans to build a language.
E. Humans developed language due to commercial reason

12. Animals can produce a limited number of sounds; while human beings produce many different words. The property of human language is known as _________________.
A. productivity
B. arbitrariness
C. duality
D. reflexiveness
E. displacement

13. Edward Sapir and Benjamin Whorf believed that:
A. There are distinct colours in nature like red and green
B. We see the real world only in the categories of our language
C. All normal humans share the capability of having essentially the same sense perceptions of colour.
D. None of the above.

14. What is the linguistic determinism?
A. The idea that we can only think in the categories provide by our language
B. The set of other words used in the same phrase and sentence
C. The study of language variation based on where different varieties of the language are used

15. Linguistic determinism holds that ______.
A. The language we speak determines how we perceive and think about the world
B. Languages do not differ in how they Express locations
C. Language does not show linguistic distinctions in their lexicon

16. Which one of the following expressions are not true?
A. People’s thoughts and perceptions and structures of their language.

17. The word «teacher» has two morphemes: «teach» and «-er».
Which of the following is true about these morphemes?
- teach
- -er
a) Inflectional Root
b) Stem Inflectional
c) Root Inflectional
d) Bound Derivational
e) Root Derivational

18. Which of the following categories includes content words as well as function words?
A) Adverbs
B) Articles
C) Prepositions
D) Conjunctions
E) Adjectives

19. Which of the following is true about the closed class words?
A) They are composed of inflectional morphemes.
B) They have content meanings to convey in speech.
C) They can be articles, auxiliaries, prepositions and pronouns.
D) New words are likely to be added as a result of language change.
e) They are also called «lexical words».

20. Which of the following words is monomorphemic?
a) Computer
b) Transition
c) Disabled
d) Happen
e) Tourist

21. How many minimal units of meaning are there in the word «deconstructions»?
a) 2  b)3  c) 4  d)5  e) 6
22. A learner of English says “I feel exciting about the movie.” instead of saying “I feel excited about the movie.” This is a learner error.
   If a researcher wanted to study this mistake/error, which subfield of linguistics s/he would be dealing with?
   a) Phonology  d) Pragmatics
   b) Morphology  e) Semantics
   c) Syntax

23. Which of the following morphemes can be both inflectional and derivational according to the sentence the word is used in?
   A. -ment as in development
   B. -s as in books
   C. -tive as in productive
   D. -ing as in talking
   E. -es as in goes

24. The words employee, interviewee or referee are complex words that are composed of two morphemes. The morpheme –ee gives the meaning of a person who is not the “doer” of the action but the one who is affected / who is the object of the action. The morpheme –ee is _______.
   Choose the alternative that best completes the paragraph above.
   a) inflectional  c) free  e) open class
   b) closed class  d) derivational

25. Which of the following is true about affixation in English?
   A. All derivational morphemes change the part of speech of the word.
   B. Inflectional morphemes are more productive than derivational ones.
   C. Some inflectional morphemes change the part of speech of the word.
   D. There are few inflectional or derivational circumfixes or infixes.
   E. Derivational morphemes can be bound or free morphemes.

26. Which of the following is true about prefixes?
   A. They are utilized for derivational purposes.
   B. They follow suffixes.
   C. They follow the base morpheme.
   D. They do not have any function.
   E. They are used for inflectional purposes.

27. The morpheme “-ment” is added to the root “invest” and a new word occurs. What is the process called in the word “investment”?
   A. Clipping  B. Blending  C. Derivation
   D. Loan translation  E. Backformation

28. Many words are composed of a stem and one or more derivational morphemes. These words are called _______.
   Choose the alternative that best completes the paragraph above.
   A. Complex words  B. Closed class words  C. Compound
   D. Blending  E. clipping

29. The word “selpak” is a brand name in Turkey. This brand produces disposable tissues etc. however, mostly because they were the first successful firm to produce these disposal products, today, people buy “selpaks” of different brands. Namely, “selpak” is used to mean disposable tissue in Turkish. This use is called _______.
   Choose the alternative that best completes the paragraph above.
   A. Blending  B. Acronym  C. Abbreviation  D. Coinage  E. compounding

30. The meaning of compounds is not dependent on a rule. That is, the meaning relationship between the words that make up a compound is not fixed.
   In which of the following words is the meaning relationship between the words...
making the compound word different from the others?

A. Baby oil
B. Olive oil
C. Corn oil
D. Soy oil
E. Nut oil

31. Some Turkish linguists are strongly against the use of the phrase “kendine iyi bak” as they find the phrase meaningless and it is a direct translation from the English phrase “take care”. This saying, which sounded absurd a decade ago, is in the language now. Which process of word formation is described above?

A. Backformation
B. Calque
C. Derivation
D. Blending
E. Borrowing

32. Which of these is the best definition of syntax?

(A) The study of the rules governing specifically the sounds that form words.
(B) The study of the rules governing sentence formation.
(C) The study of the rules governing word formation.

33. The meaning of individual words is inferred by humans through_______

A) Semantic roles
B) Syntactic properties
C) Lexical relations
D) Semantic features
E) Lexical ambiguity

34. Which of the following sentences has a temporal deixis?

A. He will visit me at my home.
B. He will bring some chocolate with him.
C. Here is Jack’s place to have dinner.
D. Jack will visit our home as soon as possible.
E. Jack will start his new job today.

35. Which of the following underlined words has the semantic role of ‘agent’?

A. The computer broke down.
B. The man got disappointed.
C. The women visited the prison.
D. The computer program collapsed.
E. The computer game was liked.

36. Our knowledge of________ tell us that the verb ‘make’ is not suitable to be used with the noun ‘homework’. We ‘do homework’ rather than ‘make’ it. On the other hand, we ‘make decisions’ but not ‘do them’. The knowledge of ‘words that go together’ is essential for a person to be a competent user of language. Chose the alternative that best completes the paragraph above.

A) metaphors
B) idioms
C) syntax
D) figurative language
E) collocations

37. Which of the following pairs is an example of reversive/relational antonyms?

A) wet/dry
B) parent/child
C) inhale/exhale
D) yes/no
E) off/on

38. One of my friends bought a bicycle. The bicycle ridden by the guy was pink. I don’t like these people. A bicycle has two wheels in that country. Many children like flying it. Taking the text into consideration, which of the following does the text lack?

A) coherence
B) cohesion
C) anaphora
D) deixis
E) entailment

39. What is the term used to refer to overall connectedness of a text and relation to semantics, or the meanings in it?

A) deixis
B) cohesion
40. Which of the following are gradable antonyms?  
A) warm/cold  
B) go/come  
C) day/night  
D) serve/be served  
E) alive/dead

41. Which of the following accounts for the confusion in the following dialogue?  
Sarah: The book is in the left drawer.  
Jerry: Which ‘left’ your left or mine?  
A) ambiguity  
B) anamolous  
C) deixis  
D) context  
E) reference

42. What is the semantic relationship between the words ‘cat’ and ‘animal’?  
A) They are the hyponyms of each other.  
B) The first one is the hyponym of the second one.  
C) They are examples of binary antonyms.  
D) The first one is the superordinate of the second one.  
E) They prove that perfect synonymy is impossible.

43. What is the semantic relationship between the words ‘potato’ and ‘vegetable’?  
A) Potato is the synonym of vegetable.  
B) They are co-hyponyms of each other.  
C) The second one is the superordinate of the first one.  
D) They are hyponyms of each other.  
E) They are not related to each other.

44. Which one of the following is the definition of ‘heteronym’?  
A) A word that has the same sound or spelling as another word but differs in meaning.  
B) A Word that is spelled the same as another Word but has a different pronunciation and meaning.

C) A Word whose meaning includes the meanings of other words.  
D) A place name that is not used by the people who live in that place.  
E) A Word derived from the proper name of a real or mythical person or place.

45. ‘The term ………… refers to polite, indirect expressions which replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite or suggest something unpleasant.’ Which literary device is this?  
A) Pragmatics  
B) Referent  
C) Ambiguity  
D) Euphemism  
E) Entailment

46. ……….. Is the last stage of analysis, where the meaning is elaborated based on contextual and world knowledge. Contextual knowledge includes knowledge of the previous sentences, general knowledge about the world, and knowledge of the speaker.  
A) Semantics  
B) Prototype  
C) Pragmatics  
D) Deictic  
E) Presupposition

47. ‘(I) freedom: liberty  
(II) buy: purchase  
(III) pretty: handsome’  
Which term best describes the relation between the words in each pair?  
A) Synonymy  
B) Antonymy  
C) Homonymy  
D) Polysemy  
E) Hyponymy

48. (I) bear: animal / bear: birth / bear: tolerate  
(II) meat / meet / mete  
(III) lead / lead: metal  
Which term best describes the relation between the words in each example?  
A) Antonymy  
B) Synonymy  
C) Metonymy  
D) Homonymy  
E) Hyponymy
49. Which of the following has the semantic properties given below? +animate, +human, -female, +young
A) Boy
B) Man
C) Woman
D) Girl
E) Cat

50. Someone stands between you and the TV set you’re watching, so you decide to say one the following. Identify which would be direct or indirect speech acts.
A) You’re in the way.
B) Move!
C) Could you please sit down?
D) Please get out of the way.

51. ‘This theory is focused on the processing of linguistic meaning. In order to do this, concrete algorithms and architectures are described. Within this framework, the algorithms and architectures are also analyzed in terms of decidability, time/space complexity, data structures they require, and communication protocols.’
*Which semantics theory is this?*
A) Truth-conditional semantics
B) Model-theoretic semantics
C) Conceptual semantics
D) Lexical semantics
E) Computational semantics

52. Which one is different words that are spelled, but pronounced differently?
A) Heteronym
B) Homograph
C) Homonym
D) Ambiguity
E) Paraphrasing

53. The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrase, and sentences is called ...........
A) Semantics
B) Pragmatics
C) Syntax
D) Morphology

54. ........ is a word, phrase, or statement which contains more than one meaning?
A) Anomaly

55. ‘Walls have ears’ is an example of .......... ?
A) Metonymy
B) Synonymy
C) Allophones
D) Anomaly

56. ‘I have as much money as the seashore has sands.’ is an example of .......... ?
A) Metaphor
B) Syntax
C) Morphology
D) Morpheme

57. The study of how context and situation affect meaning is called .......... ?
A) Linguistics
B) Semantics
C) Pragmatics
D) Phonetics

58. ........ is a branch of phonetics concerned with the hearing of speech sounds and with speech perception.
*Choose the correct branch.*
A) Oral phonetics
B) Nasal phonetics
C) Articulatory phonetics
D) Auditory phonetics

59. Choose the right word which belongs to Bilabial
A) Pen
B) Fan
C) Three
D) Nap
E) Child

60. Which of the following concerns “three” word?
A) Bilabial
B) Velar
C) Glottal
D) Interdental
E) Alveolar

61. ........ is the smallest unit of sound that can bring about a change in the meaning of
62. **WHAT IS MEANING OF PHONETICS?**  
A) is a discipline of linguistics that focuses on the study of the sounds used in speech.  
B) is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages.  
C) is a field of linguistics focused on the study of the forms and formation of words in a language.  
D) is the grammatical structure of words and phrases to create coherent sentences.  
E) Approximants

63. **The sounds [w], [j], [r], and [l] may also be called ......**  
A) Glide  
B) Affricate  
C) Stop  
D) Nasal  
E) Approximants

64. **Sounds that may function as the core of a syllable possess the feature...**  
A) SYLLABIC  
B) ARTICULATION  
C) CONSONANTAL SOUNDS  
D) NASALIZATION OF VOWELS  
E) DIPHTONGS

65. **What kind of vowel is high back vowel?**  
A) I  
B) A  
C) E  
D) U  
E) ſ

66. **Which of the syllabic does not enter the section of lip rounding?**  
A) m  
B) u  
C) ſ  
D) o  
E) ġ

67. **... are produced with little restriction of the airflow from the lungs out through the mouth and /or the nose.**  
Choose the correct option.  
A) Articulations  
B) Tongue Positions  
C) Lax Vowels  
D) Vowels  
E) Oral Sounds

68. **Languages that use the pitch of individual vowels or syllables to contrast meanings of words are called ... Choose the option that completes the sentence.**  
A) Tone  
B) Tone languages  
C) Phonetic symbols  
D) Register tone  
E) Contour tone

69. If the pitch changes across the syllable, whether from high to low or vice versa, we have a... **Choose the option that completes the sentence.**  
A) Contour tone  
B) Failing tone  
C) Low tone  
D) Rising tone  
E) Register tone

70. Downdrift means... Choose the option that completes the sentence.  
A) the lowering of the pitch.  
B) the pitch which changes across the syllable.  
C) sounds are articulated by raising the tongue blade.  
D) stress on the first syllable of a two-syllable Word.  
E) a single gesture in the sign languages used by the deaf.

71. **Which word is pronounced as /θɔ:t/ ?**  
A) Caught  
B) Tooth  
C) That  
D) Taught  
E) Thought

72. **Which word is pronounced as /θɔ:t/ ?**  
A. Caught /kɔ:t/  
B. Tooth /tuːθ/  
C. That /θæt/  
D. Taught /tɔ:t/  
E. Thought /θɔ:t/

73. There are ***************** in which the rise and fall of pitch may contrast meanings of...
sentences. Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.
A) Register tones
B) Tone languages
C) Stressed languages
D) Intonation languages
E) Contour tones

CHAPTER 6 – PHONOLOGY

74. Which word is stressed on the third syllable?
A) /ma:ɡəˈziːn/
B) /mæɡæˈziːn/
C) /mæɡəˈziːn/

75. Which of the following is the most common syllable shape in the world's languages:
A) C
B) VCC
C) VC
D) CV
E) V

76. .......... in phonology refer specifically to the clusters of sounds that you are allowed to use when making words happen.
A) Sequential constraints
B) Phonetics
C) Coda
D) Word stress

77. Which word is stressed on the third syllable?
A) Alphabet
B) Decision
C) Interrupt

78. The smallest linguistic unit within a language that is able, when combined with other units to establish word meanings and distinguish between them:
A) Phonetics
B) Articulation
C) Phoneme
D) Speech sound

79. Which of the following English datasets represents allophones of /t/ in free variation?
A) [bɑt] ‘bite’ and [bɑt] ‘bitten’
B) [bɑt] ‘bite’ and [baʊt] ‘bought’
C) [tʰɑp] ‘top’ and [stɑp] ‘stop’
D) [tʰɑz] ‘tire’ and [dɑz] ‘dire’

80. If we can write a rule to correctly predict which of two sounds will occur in what environment in a language, that means those two sounds are in which type of distribution?
A) free variation
B) contrastive distribution
C) complementary distribution
D) distinctive feature

81. If a minimal pair is found for two sounds in a language, that means the two sounds are:
A) allophones of the same phoneme in free variation
B) allophones of two separate phonemes
C) allophones of the same phoneme in complementary distribution
D) phones with unknown phonemic status

82. Which of the following sets of sounds represents the natural class of voiceless alveolar consonants in English?
A) [t, d, n, r, ɾ, s, z, ɹ, l]
B) [t, s]
C) [t, d]
D) [p, t, s]

83. The phonological change of the final consonant in English ‘knife’ [naɪf] when it appears next to [z] in the plural ‘knives’ [naɪvz], illustrates which type of common phonological process?
A) assimilation
B) deletion
C) epenthesis
D) derivation

84. The smallest linguistic unit within a language that is able, when combined with other units to establish word meanings and distinguish between them:
A) Phonetics
B) Articulation
C) Phoneme
D) Speech sound

85. Phonology is:
A) The study of how phonemes are organized and function in communication to convey meaning
86. Phonology is:
A. The study of how phonemes are organized and function in communication to convey meaning
B. Refers to the description of the allowed combinations of phonemes in a particular language
C. List of all the vowels and consonants that function in AE to differentiate meaning
D. A disorder

87. Unrelated languages often use different sets of sounds and rules for making sense with them (i.e., syntax). The basic rules of grammar are learned in early childhood, before going to school. Formal education only standardizes and augments the rules.

Which of the following statements is true about languages?

a) All languages use essentially the same number of sounds.
b) All native speakers of a language learn the basic rules of grammar in school.
c) While different languages may use different phonemes, they all essentially share the same syntax.
d) None of the above

88. This is the result of co-articulation and may change sounds phonetic constituents under the articulatory influence of the other sound?

A. Speech sounds  B. Phonemes  C. Assimilation  D. Similitude

89. What is the distinctive (phonemic) feature?

A) Refers to sounds that share most phonetic features
B) The phonological representation of words and sentences prior to the application of phonological rules
C) Phonetic properties of phonemes that account for their ability to contrast meaning of words

90. Which of the following sounds is included in the consonants of labial voiced and nasal at the same time?
A-p  B-m  C-b  D-n

CHAPTER 7 – LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY

91. Which of the following is more informal than others?
A. Argot  B. Slang  C. Jargon

92. Which of the following statements is the best epithet definition?
A. A witty remark.
B. A glorified nickname.
C. A short quotation at the beginning of a book.

93. Why would a person use a euphemism?
A. To speak around an uncomfortable topic.
B. To exaggerate the importance of a touchy subject.
C. To offend the person he or she is speaking to.

94. Which of the following statements is the best slang definition?
A. A form of speaking that is informal and signals inclusion in a specific social group.
B. A groups of words or phrases which are used only in a certain geographic region.
C. A subset of language used in a certain profession.

CHAPTER 8 – LANGUAGE CHANGE

95. Which one of branches originate from Old Norse and Saxon?

96. Which one of language is most used language in the world with the most native speakers?
A) Turkish  
B) Arabian  
C) English  
D) Chinese  
E) Portuguese

97. 85% of the 1000 most frequent words in English are of .........., fill the empty piece of sentence correctly.  
A) English origin  
B) Greek origin  
C) French origin  
D) Hindu origin  
E) Persian origin

98. Which one of branches adresses to the smallest area of languages?  
A) The Celtic Branch  
B) The Latin Branch  
C) The Indic Branch  
D) The Germanic Branch  
E) The Anatolian Branch

99. ........ and ........ are the closest major languages related to English.  
Complete the sentence with the correct selection.  
A) Japanese and Chinese  
B) Arabic and Persian  
C) Dutch and German  
D) Turkish and Greek  
E) Spanish and Portuguese

CHAPTER 9 – LANGUAGE AQUISTION

100. Acquisition is natural and unconscious, while learning a language involves specific lessons and rules. Select the correct one.  
A) The Acquisition Learning Hypotesis  
B) The Affective Filter Hypothesis  
C) The Input Hypothesis  
D) The Monitor Hypothesis  
E) The Natural order Hypothesis

101. The process by which children extend the meaning of a word on the basis of similarities of shape, sound or size is called ....................  
A) Correction  
B) Repetition  
C) Overextension  
D) Underextension  
E) Overgeneralization

102. It requires the explicit, conscious introduction of information.  
A) Cooning  
B) Babbling  
C) Language Development  
D) Learning  
E) Acquisition

103. It requires the creation of situations that allow knowledge to be internalized subconsciously.  
A) Chaining  
B) Discrimination Learning  
C) Telegraphic Speech  
D) Accomodation  
E) Acquisition

104. Which of these is the best definition of acquisition of syntax?  
A. The study of the rules governing specifically  
B. The study of the rules governing child sentence formation  
C. The study of the rules governing word formation

105. Which syntactic rules the child has to learn?  
A. The child must know what syntactic categories the words in his language  
B. The child deprived of linguistic input show a clear drive to acquire language.  
C. Child can acquire a second language under many different circumstances

106. Which is the meaning of ‘language acquisition’ below?  
A. The tendency of speakers to adjust their pronunciation to make it easier or more efficient, to move articulators.  
B. It is the process by which human learn and develop their language skills, habits and qualities acquire the capacity to perceive and understand language
C. The linguistic expansion in the lexicon and grammar, and an increase in the contexts of use.
D. A natural feature with no demonstrate genealogical relationship with other living languages.
E. The phonological representation of a language’s words and sentences prior to the application of phonological rules.

107. When approximately do children produce their first words?
A. around 6 months
B. between 2-3 ages
C. around 12 months
D. around 16 weeks of pregnancy
E. none

108. Why does the babbling period end up around 12 months?
A. Since their imitation quality develop.
B. Because their perception of voice is at around 12 months.
C. Since children are remarkably good at extracting information in these times.
D. Because it is the age when first words usually occur.
E. None

109. What is the false statement below about the language acquisition?
A. Language learning starts after the baby is born.
B. Children hear as early as 16 weeks of pregnancy.
C. Children lose the ability to hear differences that are not phonemic at the age of one.
D. Some children may not speak before age of 3.
E. Babbling usually lasts 6-9 months in total.

110. In the division of labour between the two hemispheres of the brain, which of the following fits into the right hemisphere?
A) Holistic processing
B) Thinking and reasoning
C) Listening
D) Speaking
E) Calculating

111. The branch of linguistics concerned with the brain mechanisms that underlie the acquisition and use of human language; the study of the neurobiology of language.
Which of the following can best explain this statement?
A) sociolinguistic
B) psycholinguistics
C) Syntax
D) Discourse analysis
E) Neurolinguistics

112. The fact that the left hemisphere controls movement on right side of body, and the right hemisphere controls movement on left side of body can be best explain by______
A) modularity
B) contralaterality
C) corpus callosum
D) motor association cortex
E) Wernicke’s area

113. The fact that under circumstances, the right hemisphere can take over many of the language functions that would normally reside in the left hemisphere during the early stages of language development is because of______
A) Jargon aphasia
B) Wernicke’s aphasia
C) plasticity
D) the autonomy of language
E) Broca’s aphasia

114. The left and right halves of the brain, joined by the______?
Which of the following can best explain this statement?
A) cerebral hemispheres
B) Corpus callosum
C) Lateralization
115. Which of the following is the basic premise of Critical Age Hypothesis?
A) It is hard to learn a large vocabulary after the critical period.
B) After the critical period, language is lateralized to the left hemisphere.
C) Acquisition of grammatical abilities is intact after the critical period.
D) Children cannot fully acquire language unless they are exposed to it within the critical period.
E) Being a good nonverbal communicator is not possible after the critical period.

116. Which of the following is not true about Broca’s aphasia?
A) It is a disorder that affects the ability to form sentences with the rules of syntax.
B) Broca’s aphasics frequently lack function words.
C) Broca’s aphasics omit inflections.
D) Broca’s aphasics have difficulty mainly with semantics.
E) Broca’s aphasics produce often agrammatic language.

117. A right-handed split-brain patient is first asked to name an object placed into her right hand without looking at it. She then is asked to name a different object placed into her left hand without looking at it. What probably will happen?
A.) She will not be able to name either object.
B.) She will be able to name both objects.
C.) She will be able to name the object placed into her left hand but not be able to name the object placed into her right hand.
D.) She will be able to name the object placed into her right hand hand but not be able to name the object placed into her left hand.

118. (............... ) also known as reading disorder, is characterized by trouble by reading unrelated to problems with overall intelligence. The cause of (......... )

is believed to involve both genetic and environmental factors
A) Split brain
B) Aphasia
C) Dyslexia
D) Agrammatism

119. Which of the following sentences would a person with Broca’s aphasia find easiest to understand?
A) The red sports car was hit by the cement truck, which was speeding across a narrow bridge.
B) The speeding cement truck hit the red sports car on a narrow bridge.
C) The red sports car was hit by the speeding cement truck on a narrow bridge.
D) A person with Broca’s aphasia would find all of these equally easy to understand.

120. In production, speakers often make speech errors involving the substitution of a word that is phonologically related to the target but unrelated in meaning.
Which of the following can best explain of this statement?
A) Lexical Selection
B) Aphasia
C) Plasticity
D) Split Brain

121. ________ is the term used to refer to the localization of function to one hemisphere of the brain.
Which of the following can best explain of this blank?
A) Lateralization
B) Neurolinguistic
C) Anomia
D) Hemispherectomy

122. Evidence for language lateralization as well as the contralateral control of function is also provided by _______ experiments.
Which of the following can best explain of this blank?
A) Linguistic Savants
B) Modular
C) Specific language impairment
D) Dichotic listening

123. The process involved in any language acquisition which takes place after the age
of puberty will be qualitatively different from those involved in first language acquisition.

Which of the following theories supports this claim?
A) Natural Order Hypothesis
B) Universal Grammar Hypothesis
C) Acquisition vs. Learning Hypothesis
D) Critical Period Hypothesis
E) Input Hypothesis

CHAPTE 11 – COMPUTER PROCESSING OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

124. ..........is the programming of computers to analyze the structure of words.
A) COMPUTATIONAL SYNTAX
B) COMPUTATIONAL MORPHOLOGY
C) COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS
D) COMPUTATIONAL PRAGMATICS

125. ..........is the programming of computers to analyze the structures of sentences.
A) COMPUTATIONAL SYNTAX
B) COMPUTATIONAL MORPHOLOGY
C) COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS
D) COMPUTATIONAL PRAGMATICS

126. ..........is the programming of computers to determine the meanings of words, phrases, sentences, and discourse.
A) COMPUTATIONAL SYNTAX
B) COMPUTATIONAL MORPHOLOGY
C) COMPUTATIONAL SEMANTICS
D) COMPUTATIONAL PRAGMATICS

127. ..........is the programming of computers to take context and situation into account when determining the meanings of expressions.
A) COMPUTATIONAL PRAGMATICS
B) COMPUTATIONAL SEMANTICS
C) LINGUISTIC
D) SYNTAX

128. Which of the following is the definition for "polysemy"?
A) Two senses of a word that do not have particular relations between them, for example, the "financial institution" and "sloping mound senses" of "bank."
B) Two senses of a word that are related semantically, for example, the "financial institute" and "the building belonging to a financial institution" senses of "bank."
C) Two senses of two different words that are (nearly) identical.
D) Two senses of two different words that are opposite to each other.
E) None of the above

129. ........is an electronic process that produces speech either from acoustically simulated sounds or from prerecorded units.
A) PRAGMATİC RECOGNITION
B) SPEECH RECOGNITION
C) PHONOLOGY
D) SPEECH SYNTHESIS

130. To provide input to do speech synthesizer, a computer program called ..........converts written text into the basic units of the synthesizer.
A) TEXT-TO-SPEECH
B) SPEECH RECOGNITION
C) COMPUTATIONAL MORPHOLOGY
D) SEMANTICS

131. Speech recognition – speech recognisers must be trained to the voice of a specific person- and speech synthesis- format synthesis and concatenative synthesis (application: benefiting visually impaired people)
A) COMPUTATIONAL SEMANTICS
B) COMPUTATIONAL FORENSIC LINGUISTICS
C) COMPUTATIONAL PHONETICS & PHONOLOGY
D) COMPUTATIONAL LEXICOLOGY

132. “The government bans the smoking of children’’(sign in Istanbul)
What is the main problem, which makes the meaning incomplete, in this sentence?
A. Culturomics
B. Computational synthesis
C. Informational retrieval
D. Trademarks
E. Translation (machine)

133. The processing of word structures by computers is called .........
Choose the best answer below
A. semantics
B. speech recognition
C. forensic fields
D. computational morphology
E. pragmatics

134. Which one of the following is a subfield of culturomics?
A. speaker identification
B. forensic fields
C. lexicography
D. twitterology
E. information retrieval

135. .......... processes the speech signal into phonemes, morphemes, and words.
Choose the best answer below
A. text-to-speech
B. computational syntax
C. speech recognition
D. speech synthesis
E. waveforms

136. What challenges do not seem in a translation?
A. Word choice
B. morphologic problems
C. syntactic problems
D. grammatical problems
E. information retrieval

CHAPTER 12 - WRITING

137. Which one is the example of ideogram?
A. 🎨
B. 🎨
C. 🎨
D. 🎨 <= Doğru Cevap
E. 🎨

138. Each pictogram is a direct image of the object it represents.
Which word is most difficult to symbolize in this way?
A. eye
B. two boys
C. honesty
D. book
E. dog

139. ... is a representation of words by pictures of objects whose names sound like the word.
Which word is referred to this sentence?
A. Rebus
B. Pictogram
C. Ideogram
D. Cuneiform
E. Calligraphy

140. The Babylonians, assyrians, and Persians made use of it by adapting the cuneiform characters to represent the sounds of the syllables in their own languages. In this way cuneiform evolved into a ... system.
A. Logograph
B. Syllabic writing
C. Logographic
D. Syllable
E. Alphabetic writing

141. Which form of writing is called cuneiform?
a. It is a representation of words by pictures of objects whose names sound like the word.
b. When humans started to use one symbol for one phoneme, they were making more salient their intuitive knowledge of the phonological system of their language.
c. The most part it is a word-writing system, with each character representing an individual word or morpheme.
d. Sumerians began to produce the symbols of their written language by using a wedge-shaped stylus that was pressed into soft clay tablets.
e. It represents the extraordinary capacity of human creativity.

NOT: BAZI SORULAR TEST OLMADIĞINDAN VEYA YETERSİZ OLDUĞUNDAN EKLENMEMİŞTİR.

NOT2: BAZI SUNULARDA SORULARIN CEVAPLARI İŞARETLENMEDIĞİNDEN BAZI SORULARIN CEVAPLARI BELİRTİLMEMİŞTİR. CEVAPLARI SORULARI HAZIRLAYANLARDAN İSTEYEBİLİRSİNİZ.

Güncelleme: 31.05.2017 00.47