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\_\_\_\_\_ grammars are also known as right-linear grammars, because every rewrite rule can only be of the form  $A \rightarrow B$  or  $A \rightarrow xB$ , where  $x$  is a terminal element. This produces right-branching tree structures.

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(A) Type 2

(B) Type 3

(C) Type 1

(D) Type 0

(E) Type 4

**Answer:**

(B) Type 3

2

**Vowels are made by:**

(A) Closing or restricting some part of the vocal tract at the beginning or the end

(B) Modifying the shape of the vocal tract, which remains more or less open while the sound is being produced

(C) Putting the front of the tongue on the alveolar ridge

(D) Putting the tongue to the middle of the palate

(E) Putting the tongue towards the front of the hard part of the roof of the mouth, the palate, near the alveolar ridge

**Answer:**

(B) Modifying the shape of the vocal tract, which remains more or less open while the sound is being produced

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**The peaks of energy at particular frequencies are called:**

(A) Recursions

(B) Formants

(C) Allophones

(D) Diphthongs

(E) Syllables

**Answer:**

(B) Formants

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**Nouns are words that are used to:**

- (A) Describe things
- (B) Describe actions or states, or assertions
- (C) Name concrete objects and ideas only
- (D) Name objects and ideas, both concrete and abstract
- (E) Name abstract objects and ideas only

**Answer:**

(D) Name objects and ideas, both concrete and abstract

**5**

**For Chomsky, E-language linguistics is about:**

- (A) Collecting samples of language and understanding their properties; in particular it is about describing the regularities of a language in the form of a grammar

- (B) Producing a grammar that describes our knowledge of the language, not the sentences we actually produce

- (C) What speakers know about their language

- (D) Linguistic competence

- (E) Mental phenomena

**Answer:**

(A) Collecting samples of language and understanding their properties; in particular it is about describing the regularities of a language in the form of a grammar

**6**

**Words can be divided into syllables, and syllables into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Onset; rimes

- (B) Phrases; clauses

- (C) Open-class items; closed-class items

- (D) Rimes; allophones

- (E) Formants; allophones

**Answer:**

(A) Onset; rimes

**7**

**In a phrase-structure grammar, there are two main types of symbol: \_\_\_\_\_ (consisting of vocabulary items or words), and \_\_\_\_\_ (everything else).**

- (A) Classes; non-classes

**Answer:**

(E) Terminal elements; non-terminal elements

(B) Functional words; non-functional words

(C) Functional words; content words

(D) Content words; non-content words

(E) Terminal elements; non-terminal elements

**8**

**The basic unit of sound in a particular language is a:**

(A) Formant

(B) Subject

(C) Phoneme

(D) Vowel

(E) Consonant

**Answer:**

(C) Phoneme

**9**

**The study of different types of grammar and the devices that are necessary to produce them is part of the branch of mathematical linguistics or computational theory called:**

(A) Linguistic theory

(B) Automata theory

(C) Phonetics

(D) Syntax

(E) Phonology

**Answer:**

(B) Automata theory

**10**

**Which of the following describes the acoustic detail of speech sounds and how they are articulated?**

(A) Allophones

(B) Phonology

(C) Phonetics

**Answer:**

(C) Phonetics

(D Formants  
)

(E) Acoustics

**11**

**Function words include:**

(A) Determiners, conjunctions, prepositions,  
and pronouns

(B) Prepositions and pronouns only

(C) Determiners and conjunctions only

(D Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and most  
) adverbs

(E) Adverbs and verbs only

**Answer:**

(A Determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, and pronouns  
)

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**Words are divided into rhythmic units called:**

(A) Consonants

(B) Minimal pairs

(C) Phonemes

(D Syllables  
)

(E) Dialects

**Answer:**

(D) Syllables

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**Fricatives are formed by:**

Constricting the airstream so that air  
(A) rushes through with a hissing sound  
(e.g., "f", "v", "s")

A combination of a brief stopping of the  
(B) airstream followed by a constriction  
(e.g., "w", "x")

Allowing air to flow around the tongue as  
(C) it touches the alveolar ridge (e.g., "l",  
"r")

(D Allowing air to flow out through the nose  
) to produce nasal sounds (e.g., "m", "n")

(E) Interrupting airflow completely for a

**Answer:**

(A Constricting the airstream so that air rushes through with a hissing  
) sound (e.g., "f", "v", "s")

short time (e.g., "p", "b", "t", "d")

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**What occurs when a rule uses a version of itself in its definition?**

- (A) Parsing
- (B) Diphthongs
- (C) Automations
- (D) Recursion
- (E) Traces

**Answer:**

(D) Recursion

**15**

**Constriction of the larynx at the glottis produces a:**

- (A) Palatal sound
- (B) Voiceless glottal fricative
- (C) Postalveolar sound
- (D) Voiced glottal fricative
- (E) Velar

**Answer:**

(B) Voiceless glottal fricative

**16**

**The contrasting features needed to describe sounds are known as:**

- (A) Suprasegmental features
- (B) Articulation features
- (C) Binding features
- (D) Embedded features
- (E) Distinctive features

**Answer:**

(E) Distinctive features

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**The place where the vocal tract is closed or constricted is known as the:**

**Answer:**

- (A) Place of voicing
- (B) Manner of articulation
- (C) Place of articulation
- (D) Manner of voicing
- (E) Place of linguistic performance

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**The term "minimal pairs" is used for two words in a language that:**

- (A) Differ by just one sound
- (B) Are not exactly the same, but are somewhat similar in meaning
- (C) Mean the same until one letter is added
- (D) Are different until one letter is added to make them the same
- (E) Differ completely in sound but mean the same

**Answer:**

(A) Differ by just one sound

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**The "p" sound in "pin" is said to be \_\_\_\_\_, and that in "spin" \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Articulatory; auditory
- (B) Stressed; unstressed
- (C) Unaspirated; aspirated
- (D) Aspirated; unaspirated
- (E) Unstressed; stressed

**Answer:**

(D) Aspirated; unaspirated

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**Auditory phonetics emphasizes:**

- (A) How sounds are perceived
- (B) How sound is produced
- (C) The frequency of sound

**Answer:**

(A) How sounds are perceived

(D) The pitch of sound  
)

(E) How sounds are shaped by the vocal tract