

Czech Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. (20 marks, 4 per sentence)

- a. V Praze je mnoho hospod a mnoho malých obchodů.
- b. Koupili jsme v antikvariátě několik starých knih.
- c. Ve středu Jana jede s babičkou do Prahy.
- d. K obědu jste měli bramborovou polévku s řízkem.
- e. Tvému bratrovi jsem dal knihu a sestře peníze.

2. (40 marks, 8 per sentence)

- a. Doufám, že zítra nebude pršet, protože chci pracovat na zahradě.
- b. Anna ztratila pas a peněženku, když byla v Londýně.
- c. Němečtí a francouzští studenti na nás počkají před fakultou.
- d. Policejní stanice je v té ošklivé žluté budově hned vedle staré pošty.
- e. Včera jsme s mojí manželkou šli do restaurace a čekali jsme na jídlo skoro hodinu.

3. (40 marks, 8 per sentence)

- a. He got up at exactly six o'clock, shaved, had a shower and went to work.
- b. If she had more money she would sell her old car and buy a new one.
- c. The people in the streets read the news in horror and many have tears in their eyes from the shock.
- d. Mum hadn't seen him for a long time and he / the man looked smaller than we expected.
- e. Accommodation can, of course, be booked in advanced at travel agents.

French Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. FILL THE SENTENCE WITH ONE SINGLE WORD (10 marks, 2 per sentence)

- a. D'après/ Pour/Selon les linguistes, la langue française évolue de plus en plus rapidement.
- b. Elle a décidé de préparer une licence de français.
- c. Je suis allé travailler en train.
- d. Cet écrivain est né au XVIIIème siècle.
- e. Le cycliste remporta la course, sans s'en rendre compte.

2. GIVE THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE VERB (10 marks, 2 per sentence)

- a. Dès qu'il aura bu/boira sa tasse de thé, il fera ses devoirs.
- b. Si j'avais été/étais plus âgé, j'aurais pu conduire cette voiture.
- c. Nous nous verrons/voyons/allons nous voir demain après les cours.
- d. En montant les escaliers, il s'est aperçu qu'il avait oublié son rendez-vous.
- e. Il ne faut pas que vous découvriez les ingrédients de cette recette.

3. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH (15 marks, 3 per sentence)

- a. Elle ne prenait jamais de petit déjeuner le matin, ni son mari/ époux/ et son mari/époux non plus.
- b. (Les) deux tiers de la population de/dans ce pays ont voté/votèrent pour la gauche/à gauche.
- c. Ils portaient tous un mouchoir rouge dans la poche de leur veste.
- d. Crois-tu/croyez-vous qu'il aurait réussi son permis (de conduire) sans elle?
- e. Comme ils/elles passent (tout) leur temps à se plaindre, j'ai tendance à les éviter le plus possible.

4. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH (15 marks, 3 per sentence)

- a. If you like mangoes, you're in luck: they're easy to find here, even in winter.
- b. After the show, we're all going out to eat together in the new Lebanese restaurant.
- c. Since March this year/2017, police women no longer have the right to wear headscarves at work.
- d. He might well/He is very likely to have said some stupid things, but that doesn't mean he was deliberately lying.
- e. When he came on stage he was wearing bright green trousers, a navy waistcoat/tank top, and sun glasses.

German Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

a Exercise 1: Each correct answer is awarded with two marks.

- a) zum / zu dem Haus; unserer Eltern
- b) Schöneres; meinen Urlaub; einem spannenden; am Strand
- c) euch; den Besuch
- d) Diesen Tipp; ein Bekannter
- e) Bring; dem Café
- f) Darf (dürfte); Ihnen
- g) mein Buch; deines
- h) welcher, schwarze, blaue
- i) ein talentierter Schwimmer

b Translate into English. (30 marks, 6 marks per sentence):

- a) According to the latest statistics, the number of refugees travelling from the Mediterranean to Germany has decreased substantially.
- b) New vocabulary is best learned by writing it down on cards and revising it regularly.
- c) Anna, why don't you come over to visit again sometime? It's been ages since we have last seen you.
- d) The new guy in class supposedly speaks / is said to speak four foreign languages.
- e) In my opinion, one should be allowed to vote at the age of 16.

c Translate into German. (30 marks, 6 marks per sentence):

- a) Heute morgen ging ich aus dem Haus, als/während alle noch schliefen.
- b) Nachdem ich aus dem Zug gestiegen war, bemerkte ich, dass mein Koffer noch drin / im Zug war. / noch im Zug befand.
- c) Er wartet darauf, dass der letzte Kunde bezahlt, damit er die Bar schließen kann.
- d) Wenn ich mehr Geld hätte, schlief ich / würde ich in einem besser Hotel schlafen und nicht in dieser furchtbaren Jugendherberge.
- e) Du hast deine Eltern schon seit zwei Monaten nicht mehr angerufen. / Dein letzter Anruf bei deinen Eltern ist schon zwei Monate her. Du solltest wirklich mit ihnen sprechen. / Du solltest dich wirklich mal bei ihnen melden.

Italian Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. In the following sentences, put the words that are in capitals and brackets in an appropriate form, where necessary, for the sentences to make sense. (30 marks, 6 marks per sentence):

- a. Ho DOVUTO portare il mio gatto DAL veterinario, perché NON MANGIA da una settimana, e SONO molto preoccupata. Se AVESSI SAPUTO/SAPEVO che NON GLI PIACCIONO le scatolette, AVREI COMPRATO del cibo diverso.
- b. Dopo ESSERE STATO CACCIATO da Firenze, Dante VAGABONDÒ per l'Italia e alla fine SI RIFUGIÒ a Verona. Dopo poco MORÌ.
- c. Quando non dorme la notte, Lucia IMMAGINA dove ANDRÀ in vacanza l'anno prossimo. Penso che VOGLIA andare NEGLI STATI UNITI.
- d. Non so DI CHI parli, questa persona NON LA CONOSCO.
- e. Laura non capisce perchè IO NON RIESCA a tradurre questa frase in inglese. Ma se FOSSE meno difficile la TRADURREI!

2. Translate into Italian. (40 marks, 8 marks per sentence)::

- a. Gli è dispiaciuto tanto non poterla incontrare davanti al cinema, pioveva molto forte e il traffico era lento. Doveva essere entrata, ma non la trovò/non l'ha trovata.
- b. Studia il francese da molto tempo, ma sua sorella è molto più brava di lei!
- c. Vorreste/vorresti venire a cena domani? Mio marito e io ne saremmo felicissimi.
- d. Chi è quell' uomo che attraversa la strada? Non lo riconosco.
- e. Il tempo é peggiorato. É nevicato e ha cominciato a soffiare un vento freddo

3. Translate into English. (30 marks, 6 marks per sentence):

- a. Have you read Elena Ferrante's latest book? I'd like to know what you think (of it).
- b. Had we listened to their advice, we would not have got lost in the middle of the countryside.
- c. Did you see there is a public transport strike tomorrow? We will not be able to take the train to London.
- d. I think you'd better re-write your essay, your tutor might get angry, it is so full of mistakes!
- e. Stop using that blessed mobile! You'll end up being late!

Modern Greek Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. Write out the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the word given in capitals and brackets. (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

- a. Άργησα να ξυπνήσω και κόντεψα να χάσω την πτήση μου.
- b. Μη φύγεις από το σπίτι, αν δεν δεις πρώτα τι καιρό θα κάνει.
- c. Το σκυλάκι της Βάσως είναι πολύ ναζιάρικο.
- d. Αν δεν μιλήσεις με τον Απόστολο, δεν θα μάθουμε τι έγινε χτες στο μάθημα.
- e. Έψαχνα όλη μέρα να βρω ταξί, αλλά δεν έβρισκα γιατί έκαναν απεργία οι ταξιτζήδες.

2. Translate into Modern Greek. (40 marks, 8 per sentence):

- a. Έχουν να ιδωθούν πολύ καιρό.
- b. Γιατί δεν βάζεις/βάζετε τα καινούργια ρολόγια πάνω από τους παλιούς καναπέδες;
- c. Θα δεις, μόλις φτάσει, θα αρχίσει να μιλάει ασταμάτητα.
- d. Αν ήξεραν τι σημαίνει γι' αυτόν, δεν θα το πετούσαν/πέταγαν.
- e. Δεν ξέρω τι νομίζεις εσύ, αλλά εμένα πάντα μου άρεσε αυτή η ηθοποιός.

3. Translate into English. (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

- a. I haven't seen him for over a year, but we often talk on the phone.
- b. I wish they wouldn't come tonight. They bore me incredibly.
- c. I nearly broke my arm falling from the stairs/ladder.
- d. S/he asked me if you knew how old our teacher is.
- e. If it is windy, you better not take an umbrella.

Portuguese Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. Transform the following articles and nouns from singular to plural [10 marks]:

Example: a mãe

Answer: as mães

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------------|-----|
| a | o elefante |os elefantes..... | (2) |
| b | o pastel |os pastéis..... | (2) |
| c | a estação |as estações..... | (2) |
| d | o corredor |os corredores..... | (2) |
| e | a alemã |as alemãs..... | (2) |

2. In each sentence insert the verb in the correct form for its grammatical context. [15 marks]

Example: Ontem eu de casa mais cedo. (SAIR)

Answer: Ontem eu *SAÍ* de casa mais cedo.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| a | Foi um acidente, da minha parte!PEÇO..... desculpa! (PEDIR) | (3) |
| b | Quando o telefone tocouESTÁVAMOS todos a dormir. (ESTAR) | (3) |
| c | Se vocês ...PERDEREM..... o comboio, voltem para casa. (PERDER) | (3) |
| d | Depois de amanhã ...SERÁ..... tarde demais para participar no concurso. (SER) | (3) |
| e | O ano passado ...FIZEMOS.... uma viagem inesquecível. (FAZER) | (3) |

3. Fill in the gap with an appropriate preposition, making any necessary adjustments [15 marks]:

Example: O tempo hoje está semelhante o de ontem.

Answer: O tempo hoje está semelhante *AO* de ontem.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----|
| a | O ladrão foi perseguidoPELO..... agente policial. | (3) |
| b | Aprendi a andar de bicicletaAOS..... cinco anos. | (3) |
| c | Eles gostam muitoDE..... provar frutas exóticas. | (3) |
| d | Ela nunca chegou a casarCOM..... o João, embora morassem juntos muitos anos. | (3) |
| e | Compraste a prendaPARA..... oferecer à tua mãe? | (3) |

4. Translate the following sentences into English [30 marks]:

- a Embora seja brasileira, vivo em Inglaterra desde pequena. (6)
ALTHOUGH I'M BRAZILIAN, I'VE LIVED IN ENGLAND SINCE I WAS YOUNG/SMALL.
- b Nunca imaginámos que houvesse tantos turistas no museu. (6)
WE NEVER THOUGHT THERE WOULD BE SO MANY TOURISTS IN THE MUSEUM.
- c Recusar a oferta foi a experiência mais difícil que ele já teve. (6)
REFUSING THE OFFER WAS THE HARDEST THING HE HAD EVER HAD TO DO.
- d É pena que ninguém se lembrou de fechar a porta à chave. (6)
IT'S A SHAME THAT NOBODY REMEMBERED TO LOCK THE DOOR.
- e Se vocês tivessem chegado ao final da corrida, teriam ganho o prêmio. (6)
IF YOU HAD MADE IT TO THE END OF THE RACE, YOU WOULD HAVE WON THE PRIZE.

5. Translate the following sentences into Portuguese [30 marks]:

- a Last night she told me an unbelievable story. (6)
ONTEM À NOITE/ESTA NOITE CONTOU-ME/ME CONTOU UMA HISTÓRIA INACREDITÁVEL.
- b I'm sure you'll get there on time if you hurry. (6)
TENHO CERTEZA/NÃO DUVIDO QUE CHEGARÁS/CHEGUES A TEMPO SE TE APRESSARES / VAI CHEGAR A TEMPO SE SE APRESSAR, TENHO TODA A CERTEZA.
- c The cold never bothered me anyway. (6)
DE QUALQUER MANEIRA, O FRIO NUNCA ME INCOMODOU.
- d How much money do you think we'll need? (6)
QUANTO DINHEIRO VAMOS PRECISAR, ACHAS/VOCÊ ACHA.
- e They couldn't have chosen a better candidate for the job. (6)
NÃO PODIAM/PUDERAM TER ESCOLHIDO UM MELHOR CANDIDATO PARA O LUGAR / EMPREGO / TRABALHO / A VAGA

Russian Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the words in capitals enclosed in brackets (25 marks, 5 per sentence). NB: Infinitives are given in the imperfective aspect. You should choose the aspect which is appropriate to the sentence.
 - a. Неделю назад, перед НОВОГОДНИМ ПРАЗДНИКОМ, я НАПИСАЛ несколько ПИСЕМ и ПОШЕЛ на почту.
 - b. Я УЧУСЬ в институте. В бассейн я ХОЖУ два раза в НЕДЕЛЮ, по УТРАМ. В футбол я играю только по ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЯМ.
 - c. Петербург был основан ЦАРЕМ Петром I в ТЫСЯЧА СЕМЬСОТ ТРЕТЬЕМ ГОДУ.
 - d. С балкона ДВАДЦАТЬ ЧЕТВЕРТОГО ЭТАЖА открывается ПРЕКРАСНАЯ ПАНОРАМА Москвы.
 - e. У НЕЕ день рождения ДВАДЦАТЬ ПЕРВОЕ/ПЕРВОГО СЕНТЯБРЯ. Во вторник ей исполнится 37 ЛЕТ.
2. Translate into Russian (50 marks, 10 per sentence), writing out any numerals in words.
 - a. Igor' has a headache. He has to take one tablet twice a day.

У Игоря болит голова. Он должен принимать одну таблетку два раза в день.
 - b. We met by the hotel at one o'clock. The film began at half past one, and I wanted to buy ice-cream before the start.

Мы встретились у/около гостиницы в час. Фильм начинался вполовину первого, и я хотела покупать мороженое перед началом.
 - c. I like to play the guitar before supper, then watch the news on television.

Я люблю/мне нравится играть на гитаре перед ужином, и потом смотреть новости по телевизору.
 - d. He was walking down the street when he saw his favourite uncle, who was drinking beer.

Он шел по улице когда он увидел любимого дядю, который пил пиво.

- e. The books which she had lost were soon found. She had dropped them yesterday, and they were lying on the floor.

Книги, которые она потеряла, скоро были найдены. Она уронила их вчера, и они лежали на полу.

3. Translate into English (25 marks, 5 per sentence).

- a. Наша экскурсия подходит к концу. Мы с вами видели лишь небольшую часть из того интересного, что стоит посмотреть в Риме. Одних музеев в Риме около семидесяти.

Our excursion is drawing to a close. Together we have seen only a small part of the interesting things that it is worth seeing in Rome. There are about seventy museums in Rome alone.

- b. Прошло около часа, и не стало видно теней. Луна уже стояла высоко над домом и освещала спящий сад. Становилось очень холодно.

About an hour went past, and the shadows were no longer visible. The moon was already high above the house, and lit up the sleeping garden. It was becoming very cold.

- c. В другой раз, будучи уже студентом, ехал я по железной дороге на юг. На одной из станций вышел я из вагона прогуляться по платформе.

On another occasion, when I was already a student, I was travelling by train to the south. At one of the stations I left the carriage to have a stroll up and down the platform.

- d. Они впервые познакомились четыре года назад. Сейчас у них семья, двое сыновей, у каждого своя работа, но заниматься спортом они продолжают.

They first got acquainted four years ago. And now they have a family with two sons, and each of them has their own job; but they still continue to do sport.

- e. Его нет дома. Обещал прийти часов в десять. Ведь сегодня концерт, он с работы поехал прямо туда. А что ему передать?

He is not at home. He promised to come back at around ten o'clock. After all there is a concert today, and he went there directly from work. What message can I give him?

Spanish Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

1. Choose the correct alternative from the words in brackets:

- a. Picasso [~~CREYÓ~~ / CREÓ / CREO] muchas obras maestras, casi son [DEMASIADO / DEMASIADOS] cuadros para poder recordarlos todos. [4]
- b. Teresa sueña [CON/ DE / A] viajar a México, ya que [LA/ ELLA / LE] encanta descubrir mundos nuevos. [6]
- c. [PARA / POR] ti, haría cualquier cosa. Mi único deseo es que [ESTÉS / SERÁS / SEAS] capaz de entenderme. [4]
- d. Cuando [HAGA / HAYA / HARÁ] buen tiempo, ya no [TENDRÉ / TENGO / TENGA] ganas de ir de paseo. [4]
- e. No aguanto que me [PEDAN / PIDAN / PIDEN] que no [DECIR / DIRÉ / DIGA] nada [DE / POR / EN] absoluto. [6]

2. In each sentence insert a verb or verbs appropriate to the grammatical context:

Example: Si mañana [TENER, nosotros] tiempo, [IR, nosotros] al parque.

Answer: Si mañana **tenemos** tiempo, **iremos** al parque.

- a. Todos necesitamos que nuestros amigos nos [APOYAR] **apoyen** en nuestros proyectos e ilusiones, aunque solo [SER] **sea** moralmente. [4]
- b. La verdad es que me gustó que alguien [HABLAR] **hablara** de mí como si [SER, yo] **fuera/fuese** otro. [4]
- c. Tras haber leído muchos libros históricos en su infancia, de mayores les [GUSTAR, ellos] **habría gustado** vivir en el siglo XV, pero no [PODER] **pudo** ser. [4]
- d. Juan tenía la intención de que todos le [HACER] **hicieran/hiciesen** caso, pero la mentira que soltó anoche no [DAR] **dio** resultado. [4]
- e. El jefe dijo: “Hasta que [TENER, usted] **tenga** bien claro que en esta empresa no hay nadie que [SABER] **sepa** informática no nos [PONER, nosotros] **pondremos** de acuerdo”. [6]
- f. Sin que los profesores [CAER] **cayeran/cayesen** en la cuenta, el lunes pasado [IR, nosotros] **fuimos** a la playa en vez de ir a clase. [4]

3. Translate into Spanish:

- a. The Prime Minister will sanction the MPs who do not vote in favour of the new law.
El Primer Ministro sancionará a los diputados que no voten a favor de la nueva ley. [4]
- b. We were about to leave when the police arrived on the lookout for someone who knew the suspect.
Estábamos a punto de partir/salir cuando llegó la policía en busca de alguien que conociera al sospechoso. [5]
- c. Now that we have reached an agreement, let us consider it a done deal and forget all about it.

Ahora que hemos llegado a un acuerdo, considerémoslo trato hecho y olvidémoslo por completo. [6]

- d. Whatever they say about me, don't listen to them and trust me.
Digan lo que digan de mí, no les/los escuches y ten confianza en mí. [5]
- e. If the pilots had been offered better working conditions, the strike could have been avoided.
Si les hubieran/hubiesen ofrecido mejores condiciones laborales a los pilotos, se habría podido evitar la huelga. [5]

4. Translate into English:

- a. Estoy hasta el moño de que tengamos que ser siempre nosotras las que debemos pasar el aspirador.
I am sick to death (completely fed up) with the fact that it is always us women who have to Hoover. [5]
- b. No olvidemos que Europa lleva existiendo desde mucho antes de la fundación de la Unión Europea.
Let's not forget that Europe has existed long before the establishment of the European Union. [4]
- c. A estas alturas, quién sabe si Che Guevara no será para muchos un personaje de ficción.
At this point (in time), who knows if Che Guevara would (will) not be considered a fictional character by many. [5]
- d. No parecía importarle que su conducta estuviera causando una mala impresión. ¡Siguió derrochando dinero en ropa de diseño y coches deportivos!
S/he did not seem to mind that her/his behaviour was causing a bad impression. S/he continued to squander money on designer clothes and sports cars. [5]
- e. De haber sabido lo que iba a pasar de antemano, Patricia nunca habría decidido emigrar a un país tan lejano y tan lleno de gente reacia a aceptar a inmigrantes.
If she had known what was to happen beforehand, Patricia would never have decided to emigrate to such a faraway country, which was so full of people reluctant to accept immigrants. [6]

Linguistics Language Test (Answer Key), 2017

Question 1: Chamorro [33 marks]

Chamorro, an Austronesian language spoken in Guam, has six vowels that can be described using three HEIGHT features and two BACKNESS features as shown in the table to the right. Consider the following two lists of data from Chamorro and answer questions (a) – (e) below.

Table 1: Chamorro Vowels

		BACKNESS	
		front	back
	HEIGHT		
	high	i	u
	mid	e	o
	low	æ	a

1) a.	<u>gume</u>	'house'	b.	i <u>gime</u>	'the house'
2) a.	<u>tomu</u>	'knee'	b.	i <u>temu</u>	'the knee'
3) a.	<u>gwihen</u>	'fish'	b.	i <u>gwihen</u>	'the fish'
4) a.	<u>lahi</u>	'male'	b.	i <u>læhi</u>	'the male'
5) a.	<u>pecu</u>	'chest'	b.	i <u>pecu</u>	'the chest'

a. List all of the vowel changes in List 1 (1-5): [6 marks]

u → i [2 marks each]
o → e
a → æ

b. What feature do all of the vowels that changed have in common? ___back___ [2 marks]

Now have a look at List 2 (6-10). It is not only the definite article 'i' that causes vowels to change. Some pronouns and prepositions also have this effect:

6) a.	<u>hulu?</u>	'up'	b.	sæn <u>hilu?</u>	'upward'
7) a.	<u>otdu?</u>	'ant'	b.	mi <u>etdu?</u>	'lots of ants'
8) a.	<u>oksu?</u>	'hill'	b.	gi <u>eksu?</u>	'at the hill'
9) a.	<u>lagu</u>	'north'	b.	sæn <u>lægu</u>	'towards north'
10) a.	<u>tunu?</u>	'to know'	b.	en <u>tinu?</u>	'you know'

c. Do the vowels that changed in List 2 share the same feature as the vowels in List 1? (circle one): YES NO [6 marks]

d. What vowel feature is shared by the definite article in List 1 and the pronouns and prepositions in List 2? front [2 marks]

e. What is the rule accounting for all of the vowel changes in these two lists? [17 marks]

The first vowel of a word becomes a front vowels [10 marks] _____
when preceded by a front vowel [7 marks] _____

Question 2: Michoacán Nahuatl [33 marks]

Consider the following data from Michoacán Nahuatl, a language spoken in Mexico, and answer questions (a) – (d) below.

1. nimoita	'I see myself'	7. nimitsita	'I see you ('you' object)'
2. nikita	'I see him'	8. tinetjita	'you see me' ('you' subject)
3. timoita	'you see yourself'	9. tikita	'you see him'
4. nimoaniltia	'I dirty myself'	10. nimitsaniltia	'I dirty you'
5. nikaniltia	'I dirty him'	11. tinetjaniltia	'you dirty me'
6. timoaniltia	'you dirty yourself'	12. tikaniltia	'you dirty him'

a. Identify which parts of word represent the following: [10 marks]

1. I	ni-	3. you (subj)	ti-
2. me	netj-	4. you (obj)	-mits-
5. him	-k-	(-ita 'see'; -aniltia 'dirty')	

b. In the sentence 'I see myself', 'myself' is a reflexive pronoun. How are reflexive pronouns expressed in Michoacán Nahuatl? How is this different from what happens in English?

[7 marks]

The ones that we can see (i.e. 1st and 2nd sing) are formed by inserting –mo- immediately before the verb stem. They are different from what happens in English in that a) they are morphemes rather than separate words, and they do not change according to person.

c. In Michoacán Nahuatl the verb 'to scold' is '-ajua'. Based on the data above, how would you would say the following:

[6 marks]

i. 'I scold him' nikajua

ii. 'You scold me' tinetfajua

d. List at least two ways (other than in the expression of reflexive pronouns) in which Michoacán Nahuatl and English are different.

[10 marks]

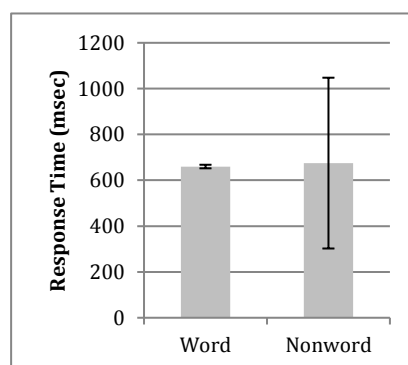
a) MN expresses in one word what English expressed in one sentence: in transitive sentences in which both subject and object are pronouns the verbs and its arguments are all parts of the same word. Extra marks (+5) if someone adds that in transitive sentences where arguments are noun phrases things may be different.

b) within that word, the order of morphemes is Subject Object Verb, while in an English sentence it is SVO.

Question 3: Lexical Access [34 marks]

Accessing words from the mental lexicon takes time. One experimental task designed to measure the speed of lexical access is Lexical Decision. Strings of letters are presented on a screen and participants are asked to respond whether the letter string is a word or a nonword. A basic result in the lexical access literature is that the average response time for words and nonwords is different; however, in the following data set, the average response times to words and nonwords for native English speakers was not significantly different ($t=0.079$, $p=.940$). The graph displays the initial comparison of the grand average means with 95% confidence intervals. Use this table and figure to answer questions (a)-(c) below.

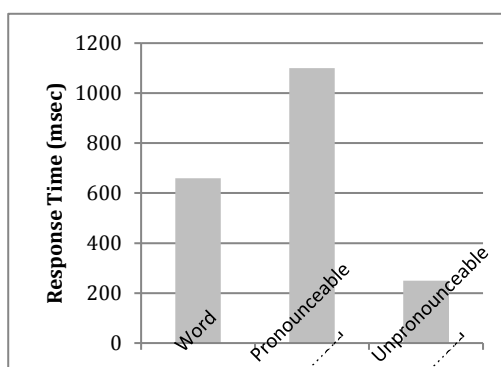
Word	Average Response Time (msec)	Nonword	Average Response Time (msec)
1. tree	655	7. pmde	225
2. book	668	8. pive	1109
3. keep	652	9. sdit	260
4. bill	665	10. ptka	265
5. ride	648	11. mide	1093
6. tome	672	12. peem	1098
Grand Average	660		675



a. Based on the graph, are the grand average lexical decision times different from each other (circle one): YES NO [2 marks]

b. Focusing on the average response times Words and Nonwords, what difference did researchers not take into account? Draw data would look like using the blank graph [16 marks]

Two types of nonwords: fast ones _____
 (unpronounceable) and slow ones _____
 (pronounceable) _____



to individual the what the on the right.

c. What does this difference tell us about how we access the mental lexicon? [16 marks]

___ When first exposed to a letter string, the participant checks whether the word ___
___ can be pronounced. [6 marks] _____
___ If no, then fast reject. [5 marks] _____
___ If yes, then try to look of the word, with pronounceable nonwords exhausting ___
___ the possible search time. [5 marks] _____

Language Aptitude Test (Answer Key), 2017

The following questions are based on an invented language, Laqónmoi. Laqónmoi has no definite or indefinite articles (no words for **the** or **a**), nor does it differentiate simple from progressive tenses (**goes** vs. **is going**). Unlike English, Laqónmoi does not have a fixed word order (thus a sentence like **he saw me** can appear as **me he saw** or **saw he me**, and mean the same thing each time). In Laqónmoi, accented vowels (like **á**) are different from their unaccented counterparts. Work out the meanings of the sentences, individual words, and their components by reading carefully and considering the differences between similar forms. The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

(a) kért ^s pílotoi rárah	<i>The judge loves the wife.</i>
gér ^s hógos ékotoi	<i>The farmer has a ram.</i>
aútotoi bóls aúdanh	<i>The bird sings songs.</i>
mótotoi hógah dárs	<i>The snake sees a ewe.</i>
mísomoi kért ^{ons}	<i>I hate the judges.</i>
rárh ákotoi hóganh	<i>The wife leads the ewes.</i>
laqós korsóntoi	<i>The camels are running.</i>
mótomoi bólos	<i>I see a bird.</i>
bolós bagóntoi dárons	<i>Birds eat snakes.</i>
raráh délah yalóntoi	<i>The wives are throwing a ball.</i>

[Deduct 1 mark/mistake, incl. wrong lexis, switching subject/object & other misinterpretations, errors in grammatical number or gender. In Laqónmoi, also penalise wrong accents, missing letters; word order is **NOT** relevant.]

Give the meaning of:

kertós misóntoi hógons _____ (The) judges hate (the) rams. _____ (3)

motóntoi gergós dáros _____ (The) farmers see a/the snake. _____ (3)

Translate into Laqónmoi:

The wife loves birds. _____ rárh pílotoi bólons. _____ (4)

I eat the camels. _____ bágomoi láqons. _____ (4)

(b) rakahé wódh maíqotoin	<i>Water is not in the desert.</i>
gergós ekóntoi ákons	<i>Farmers have fields.</i>
rakah tu dógah gérgs mapílotoin	<i>The farmer does not love the desert or the city.</i>
bólons rárs mamótotoin krekosé	<i>The man does not see birds in the cage.</i>
púrs akoné wértotoi	<i>A boy laughs in the fields.</i>
teláh mabudóntoin dogahé	<i>In the city trees do not grow.</i>
domahé kréks íqotoi	<i>There is a cage in the house.</i>
kertós mapilóntoin dókons	<i>Judges do not love jurors.</i>
telahé bóls íqotoi	<i>A bird is in the tree.</i>
mawertóntoin laqós rakanhé	<i>Camels do not laugh in deserts.</i>

Give the meaning of:

kekós maiqóntoin domáh _____ (The) cages are not (the) houses. _____ (3)

laqs wódah maékotoin _____ The/a camel does not have (the) water. _____ (4)

Translate into Laqónmoi:

The desert does not have trees.

_____ rákh maékotoin télanh. _____ (5)

Jurors in the cities do not hate the farmers.

_____ dokós doganhé mamisóntoin gérgons. _____ (6)

(c) pipílomoi púrah	<i>I loved the girl.</i>
kokorsóntoi sotosé eltós	<i>The drivers were running in the road.</i>
náqs merónmoi	<i>We condemn the god.</i>
mababagóntoin bolós sádanh	<i>The birds did not eat the flowers.</i>
yayálotoi pélos rárs	<i>The man threw the spear.</i>
náqs werahé wewékotoi	<i>The god lived in heaven.</i>
púrh eékotoi rípos ka pélos	<i>The girl had a sword and a spear.</i>
dóks mamomótotoin bólons telahé	<i>The juror did not see the birds in the tree.</i>

Give the meaning of:

kertós mawewertóntoin gérgons

_____ (The) judges did not laugh at (the) farmers. _____ (4)

puráh ka purós yayalóntoi délah akoné

_____ (The) girls and (the) boys threw the ball in the fields. _____ (4)

Translate into Laqónmoi:

Camels did not live in cities.

_____ laqós doganhé mawewekóntoin. _____ (4)

The judge and the jurors did not condemn the driver.

_____ kérts ka dokós mamemeróntoin éltos. _____ (6)