What is a <u>morpheme</u>? Give an example.

Key hallmarks of language are that it is generally <u>arbitrary</u>, that it is <u>productive</u>, that it is <u>interchangeable</u>, and that it has <u>duality of patterning</u>. Define each of these terms.

How did Nicaraguan Sign Language emerge?

What is a <u>phoneme</u>? Give an example.

What are the three dimensions along which consonants vary?

What is an <u>allophone</u>? Give an example of allophonic variation in English.

What are the two hallmarks of <u>categorical perception</u>? How does it differ from <u>continuous perception</u>?

Why does the "yanny" / "laurel" illusion emerge?

What is the <u>lack of invariance problem</u>?

Give two examples of how <u>context</u> can guide our interpretation of ambiguous speech sounds.

What is the <u>motor theory</u> of speech perception, and how might it address the lack of invariance problem?

Give two reasons why spoken word recognition should be a challenging process.

What is <u>semantic priming</u>?

"Gat" is a relatively good prime for the word *dog*, but "wat" is not as good of a prime. Why might this be?

What are the hallmarks of the <u>cohort model</u> of spoken word recognition?

Some words have multiple meanings. How does sentence context influence which meaning is activated and when?

What is a <u>taxonomic</u> relation, and what is a <u>thematic</u> relation? Give an example of each.

What is meant by a <u>sensorimotor theory</u> of semantic memory? Do such theories predict taxonomic relations or thematic relations?

What evidence is there that cognition is <u>embodied</u>?

What principles underlie <u>Latent Semantic Analysis?</u>

What is <u>syntax</u>?

What are the hallmarks of <u>minimal attachment</u>?

What is the <u>interactive</u> view of language processing?

What evidence do visual world studies give us for predictive processing in language?