1. What is an <u>implicature</u>, and what is an <u>inference</u>?

2. What are the four conversational maxims? Give an example of each.

3. What is a <u>mental model</u>, and how do they change over time? Use the concept of mental models to explain why some linguistic changes are relatively easy to notice and others are harder to notice. (Hint: Think about the log study from Bransford et al.)

4. What acoustic information does a fetus get exposed to in utero?

5. Describe the habituation and head-turn paradigms for testing infant language ability.

6. At early languages, infants can distinguish between some languages but not others. What governs which differences they will be sensitive to?

7. What is a syllable?

8. How might sensitivity to prosody lead to sensitivity to syllable structure?

9. How might sensitivity to syllable structure help with word segmentation?

10. Describe the whole-object bias and the mutual exclusivity bias in early word learning.

11. What is the difference between logographic languages and alphabetic languages? How might the process of reading differ between these languages?

12. Under what circumstances would an individual favor the direct (print-meaning) route? The phonological (print-sound-meaning) route?

13. What is phonological awareness, and how does it relate to reading ability?

14. What is a fixation, and what is a saccade?

15. Describe the perceptual span. What is it, and what determines how large it is? Describe some evidence that indicates how large it is.

16. Infants gradually learn to hone in on the phonetic distinctions that are relevant for their languages and ignore variation that is irrelevant (perceptual narrowing). Describe which sorts of phonetic distinctions might be hard to learn in adulthood and which might be relatively easy.

17. What is the bilingual advantage, and how would we test for it?

18. What evidence is there for cross-language lexical competition? (That is, how do we know that one language might interfere with lexical access in another language?)

19. What are the three stages of language production?

20. Give an example of each of the following types of speech error:
    a. Phoneme perseveration

    b. Phoneme anticipation

    c. Phoneme exchange

    d. Morpheme deletion

    e. Word substitution

    f. Word blend

21. What is a lemma? What evidence is there that language production involves selection of a lemma and that tenses are applied separately from lemma selection?

22. Give an example of how an interlocutor might be sensitive to the needs of their conversational partner.