Answers to Pause and Reflect Boxes for Chapter 14 Psycholinguistics
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Pause and Reflect 14.1

Research shows that just naming a picture of a dog is a complex process. The visual input (i.e., the picture) must be processed, the word attached to the concept of a dog must be activated and encoded for sound. These things all occur before the word dog is even articulated!

Pause and Reflect 14.2

Some words could be daughter, dog, and dodge. Bottom-up processes were used to access possible matching words which also have the initial sound [dɑ].

Pause and Reflect 14.3

Just like we are able to adjust to different varieties within the same language, we can also adjust to second language learners' pronunciations through normalization. This allows us to adjust to both the speakers themselves and their speech rate. If fact, research shows that it may only take up to four sentences for a listener to gather enough information about the speaker's speech to then generalize to subsequent pronunciations.

Pause and Reflect 14.4

Research shows the seeing a word like cat would not facilitate the recognition of cattle. This is because cattle does not resemble the same root + suffix form as mother (moth + er).

Pause and Reflect 14.5

When you have read the second version of the sentence in which the constituents were divided up for you, you probably noticed that the sentence was no longer ambiguous. Unfortunately, in our normal use of language, this overt marking for verbs vs. nouns may not be obvious.

Pause and Reflect 14.6

Answers will vary but one example could be when taking a head-count, one may count people in twos (2, 4, 6, 8, etc.) instead of individually (1, 2, 3, etc.). This may save time for the person counting, allowing them to more quickly scan across the room.

Pause and Reflect 14.7

(10a) and (10b) are phonetic/phonological errors; (10c), (10d), and (10e) are morphological errors, and (10f) is a syntactic error.

Pause and Reflect 14.8

Like paper and book in (10e), slips of the tongue that are word errors are usually semantically related. This implies that words that have overlapping meanings with other words are activated at the same time.

Pause and Reflect 14.9

In Hebrew, a regressive saccade moves to the right.

Pause and Reflect 14.10

Blood flow usually indicates which place in the brain may be active or working.

Pause and Reflect 14.11

It is likely that the effects of bilingualism can indeed extend to sentence processing and reading comprehension.

Pause and Reflect 14.12

Individual experiences will vary.

Pause and Reflect 14.13

This is an example of parallel processing. In the game, contestants use semantic context to construct words. At the same time, they are also using words to fill in letters.

Pause and Reflect 14.14

Words that are read and then processed via the phonological route may be infrequent or unfamiliar words. If this is the case, fixation times would probably be longer on these words.

Pause and Reflect 14.15

n/a