Thinking
Cognition
The mental activities associated with ________________, knowing, remembering, and communicating
Covering:
Conceptual Thought
Solving ________________
Making Decisions and Forming Judgments
Belief Biases

Concepts
Mental groupings of similar objects, events and people
Categories

Prototypes
The best ________________of a category
Name a type of bird
Now draw a bird
More likely to name and draw a robin or sparrow than an ostrich or__

Solving Problems
Algorithms
Step by step procedure to guarantee getting the correct answer
______________
A strategy that allows us to make judgments that aid us to find the answer
Not ________________to find the answer though

Example
Unscramble this:
S P L O Y O C H Y G
______________: use all 907,000 combinations to find the answer
Heuristics: don’t use the YY combinations
Don’t forget insight:
A HA! It’s ________________!

Try this
Find the rule that generated these three numbers:

2 – 4 – 6

Problems solving problems
Bias
Search for information that confirms your own preconceived ideas
Functional ________________
Problems seeing things in a new perspective

**Matchstick problem**
Can you arrange these to form four equilateral triangles?

**Answer:**

**Mount the candle to the board using these items:**

**Answer:**

**Availability Heuristic**
Tendency to estimate the likelihood of events based on their ________________ in memory
Fear of flying

**Fundamentals of Language Organization**
What Language is NOT
Language ≠ ________________
Language ≠ ________________
Language ≠ ________________

**Language ≠ ________________**
Communication happens without language
facial expression, posture, hand gestures, physical appearance
Language sometimes fails to ________________
E.g., many lectures you’ve heard
Wernicke’s aphasia: “The kids aren’t right here because they don’t just say one here and one here -- that's all right, although the fellow here is breakin' between the two of them, they're comin’ around too.” (From Goodglass & Kaplan, 1976, p. 61.)

**Language ≠ ________________**
Developmental dysarthria
Loss of motor control results in a deficit for producing intelligible speech
______________language

**Language ≠ ________________**
Thinking can be fast, language is ________________
Thoughts are often hard to express through language
Language is often ________________, thoughts are not
Feeding sharks can be dangerous
Language processing is a hugely complex computational task…
Other intelligent critters (e.g., chimps, gorillas) fail to learn language except at the most rudimentary levels
Computers fail __________________
(Scientists still don’t understand fully how we do it)

Language processing is hugely complex computational task, yet…
Every normal human child in every culture acquires sophisticated linguistic competence before the age of 5
This learning occurs simply by __________________to language, and does not require explicit instruction (unlike reading or math)
And, it can emerge spontaneously in children with minimal linguistic exposure
We are all born to recognize speech sounds from all the world’s languages

Babbling Stage
______________ at 3 to 4 months
the stage of speech development in which the infant spontaneously utters various sounds at first unrelated to the household language

One-Word Stage
from about age 1 to 2
the stage in speech development during which a child speaks mostly in _______________ words

________________________ Stage
beginning about age 2
the stage in speech development during which a child speaks in mostly two-word statements

________________________ Speech
early speech stage in which the child speaks like a telegram—“go car”—using mostly nouns and verbs and omitting “auxiliary” words

How complex?
Word boundaries are __________________ in the acoustic waveform
________________________ is pervasive in language:
Language is more than just _______________
Language = words + grammar

Aphasia
___________ Aphasia
Speech production problems
___________ Aphasia
Speech perception problems
Problems producing speech as well