Lecture and Note-taking Practice 3

Being able to take effective notes during a lecture is an important skill that takes time and practice to get comfortable with. This assignment is an opportunity for you to get some experience listening to part of an authentic lecture on a university campus and taking notes good enough to answer the questions that follow. You will get the added benefit of learning something important from the content of the lecture!

The clip that you will be listening to is from a lecture titled "Psychology Fundamentals" by Dr. Steyvers Mark.

Please complete the following steps:

A. Make sure you are familiar with the following vocabulary terminology.

perception	parse
infer	discrimination
hierarchal	

B. Find the lecture online by:

> Putting the following key words into an internet search engine:
> **Psych9B. Psychology Fundamentals. Lecture 11**
>
> Click on "Psych9B. Psychology Fundamentals. Lecture 11".

> Or simply clicking on or typing in the following web address:

http://ocw.uci.edu/lectures/psych9b_psychology_fundamentals_lecture_11.html

C. Listen to the lecture from **2:16 to 41:05**. Take notes on one of the Cornell Note-taking templates you have been given.

D. Use your notes to answer the questions on the next page.

1. True or False. According to the introduction, Dr. Steyvers will discuss all 5 levels of language equally during this lecture.

2. Dr. Stevyers shared about a study that tried to determine how healthy a marriage was based on what a couple said and how they said it. What point was he trying to make with this example?
    a. Meaning is communicated heavily by how something is said.
    b. There are many differences in how people speak.
    c. The same sentence can be a statement, question, or exclamation, depending on how it is said.
    d. Phonemes are the small unit of sound.

3. True or False. The English language has more phonemes than most languages.

4. Dr. Steyvers said that it was amazing that Siri on the iPhone can understand human speech. What point in his lecture is this statement related to?
    a. Speech processing is hierarchal.
    b. Speech processing is interactive.
    c. It is difficult to identify phonemes in language.
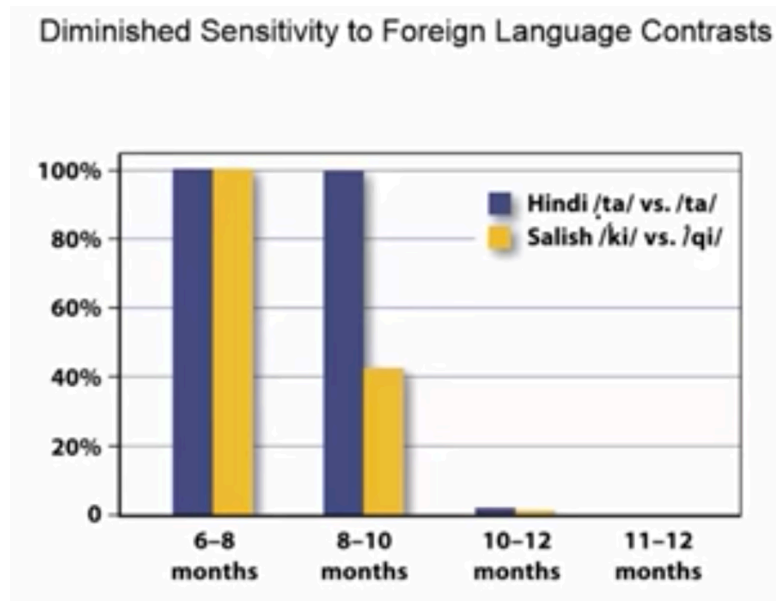   d. There are three tools that we use to understand what people are saying.

5. True or False. Phonemic restoration means that even if people don't hear all the sounds, or phonemes, in a word, the brain fills in what was missing based on what makes sense.

6. True or False. The McGurk Effect describes the situation where the brain uses both what is seen and heard to determine what was said.

7. Dr. Steyvers mentioned that some speakers of Asian languages find it difficult to perceive the difference between the "l" sound and the "r" sound when they hear them. What concept is Dr. Stevyers illustrating with this example?
    a. The hierarchy nature of speech processing
    b. Phonemic perception
    c. McGurk Effect
    d. Categorical perception

8. Which of the following statements is **NOT** supported by the graph below?

   a. By the time a person is one year old, the ability to perceive differences in phonemes that are uncommon in one's native language almost disappears.
   b. The ability to perceive differences between phonemes in the Salish language decreases by more 50% when an infant is around 8 months old.
   c. People are generally born with the ability to perceive phonemes in the Hindi and Salish languages.
   d. Infants lose the ability to perceive differences in Salish phonemes earlier than they lose the ability to perceive differences in Hindi phonemes.

Diminished Sensitivity to Foreign Language Contrasts

9. From the following list of tools used to understand what people are saying, which is mentioned first?
   a. McGurk Effect
   b. Categorical perception
   c. Phonemic restoration

10. Which of the following language cues from the lecture signals a restatement of an explanation of information ?
   a. "So moving on to phonology .. "
   b. "One important aspect of speech perception is that it . . . "
   c. "another way to say that is . . ."
   d. "So that's called categorical perception. Is that clear?"
   e. "So we'll talk about three phenomena . . ."