These exercises will be due at the beginning of class on Wednesday, April 26.

1. Just as spoonerisms offer some evidence for the reality of phonemes, onsets, and morphemes in the mind of a speaker, *mondegreens* (utterances, often song lyrics, processed “successfully” but incorrectly by the hearer) suggest some conclusions about linguistic processing in the mind of the hearer.

   The Web site [http://www.amiright.com/misheard/](http://www.amiright.com/misheard/) has collected a large number of mondegreens. Choose three of them, explain in linguistic terms the nature of the hearer’s mistake in each one, and state the most plausible conclusion you can draw from your examples about the procedures by which hearers construct their representations of the utterances they hear and the linguistic elements or constituents of those representations.

2. How would you design an experiment to determine whether the names of well-known persons are recognized by hearers more quickly or less quickly than nouns denoting familiar inanimate objects?

3. Some English nouns for species of animals (such as *goose* and *cow*) are also used more narrowly for female individuals of that species (in contrast with *gander* and *bull*, which are specifically for males). Other English nouns show the opposite pattern, with the generic noun also applying to male individuals (for instance, *fox* in contrast with *vixen*). In still other cases, there are three separate forms, generic, male, and female (for instance, *horse*, *stallion*, and *mare*).

   Design an experiment to determine whether target words that are semantically marked as female or male are differently primed by generic nouns for animal species of these three categories. (For example, is the target *princess* primed by *goose* and not by *fox* or *horse*?)