

*Visual Lexical Decision and Spelling-Sound Regularity:**Instructions for Use*

This Visual Lexical Decision task examines the importance of spelling-sound regularity in deciding whether a string of letters is a word. Half of the words have entirely predictable spelling-sound correspondences (Regular words) and half have irregular spelling-sound correspondences (Exception words). Half of the nonword set are 'homophonic' with existing words (they are pronounced in the same way, but are spelt differently). They are called

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Decision with 'illegal' nonwords [24]. Word sets are matched for imageability, frequency,

morphemic complexity, letter and syllable length. Nonword sets are matched for length and 'n'

(a measure of "word-likeness")

Descriptive Statistics (for 27 control subjects):

Exception Words	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.85	Std. Dev. = 0.36
Regular Words	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.80	Std. Dev. = 0.27
Pseudohomophones	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.52	Std. Dev. = 0.75
Non-homophonic Nonwords	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.89	Std. Dev. = 0.32

Suggestions for Where to go next: If a subject has particular difficulty with exception words and pseudohomophones, test spelling-sound regularity in Oral Reading [35]. See how the subject performs with Homophone Decision [28] and Homophone Definition [38]. Further pointers to the implications of 'phonological reading' can be found in Patterson, K.E., Marshall, J.C. & Coltheart, M. (1985) **Surface Dyslexia: Neuropsychological and Cognitive Studies of Phonological Reading**. London: LEA.

If a subject finds this task straightforward, examine whether there are effects of frequency and imageability on Visual Lexical Decision [25].

If visual lexical decision performance is poor across the board, try easy Visual Lexical Decision with legal and illegal letter strings [24].

Visual Lexical Decision and Spelling-Sound Regularity: Instructions for Use

This Visual Lexical Decision task examines the importance of spelling-sound regularity in deciding whether a string of letters is a word. Half of the words have entirely predictable spelling-sound correspondences (Regular words) and half have irregular spelling-sound correspondences (Exception words). Half of the nonword set are 'homophonic' with existing words (they are pronounced in the same way, but are spelt differently). They are called Pseudohomophones. Half of the nonword set are not pronounced like existing words. They are called Non-homophonic Nonwords. If a lexical decision is based solely on what a letter string sounds like, then Exception words should be rejected as words, and Pseudohomophones should be accepted as words. This task can only be carried out successfully by accessing word-specific knowledge about visual form.

The two word-sets included in this task are the same as those used in Visual Lexical Decision with 'illegal' nonwords [24]. Word sets are matched for imageability, frequency, morphemic complexity, letter and syllable length. Nonword sets are matched for length and 'N' (a measure of "word-like-ness").

Descriptive Statistics (for 27 control subjects):

Exception Words	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.85	Std. Dev. = 0.36
Regular Words	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.93	Std. Dev. = 0.27
Pseudohomophones	(n = 15)	Mean = 14.52	Std. Dev. = 0.75
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Name: _____

Date: _____

Only some of these items are real words. Others are 'made-up' words. **Please mark the words you recognise.**

both	pair	prune	brite
boal	feam	give	dread
tain	mide	need	time
jale	durl	mist	have
fike	kurb	shove	dort
brume	sieve	dump	speed
dath	sord	bull	dove
fute	swet	lend	shine
broad	stoom	wich	bind
groke	bush	flaim	steer
crute	most	womb	gote
clip	nadge	same	meen
gane	reech	touch	noast
vean	fresh	coan	nerse
some	plit	like	long

PALPA

Visual Lexical Decision & Spelling-Sound Regularity:

Presenter's Form

Name: _____	Date: _____
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Marking Instructions: Circle incorrect response in the appropriate column (W for incorrect word response and NW for incorrect nonword response)

Target	Type			Target	Type		
1. both	E		W	31. lend	R		W
2. pair	R		W	32. shine	R		W
3. prune	R		W	33. broad	E		W
4. brite	PH	NW		34. stoom	NH	NW	
5. boal	PH	NW		35. wich	PH	NW	
6. feam	NH	NW		36. bind	E		W
7. give	E		W	37. groke	NH	NW	
8. dread	E		W	38. bush	E		W
9. tain	NH	NW		39. flaim	PH	NW	
10. mide	NH	NW		40. steer	R		W
11. need	R		W	41. crute	NH	NW	
12. time	R		W	42. most	E		W
13. jale	PH	NW		43. womb	E		W
14. durl	NH	NW		44. gote	PH	NW	
15. mist	R		W	45. clip	R		W
16. have	E		W	46. nadge	NH	NW	
17. fike	NH	NW		47. same	R		W
18. kurb	PH	NW		48. meen	PH	NW	
19. shove	E		W	49. gane	PH	NW	
20. dort	NH	NW		50. reech	PH	NW	
21. brume	PH	NW		51. touch	E		W
22. sieve	E		W	52. noast	NH	NW	
23. dump	R		W	53. vean	NH	NW	
24. speed	R		W	54. fresh	R		W
25. dath	NH	NW		55. coan	PH	NW	
26. sord	PH	NW		56. nerse	PH	NW	
27. bull	E		W	57. some	E		W
28. dove	E		W	58. plit	NH	NW	
29. fute	NH	NW		59. like	R		W
30. swet	PH	NW		60. long	R		W
Total Correct:							
Regular Words (R)					/15		
Exception Words (E)					/15		
Pseudohomophones (PH)					/15		
Non-homophonic Nonwords (NH)					/15		

PALPA

Visual Lexical Decision & Spelling-Sound Regularity:

Marking Form

Name:	Date:
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Regular		Nonwords	
need		tain	
same		fike	
like		dath	
long		fute	
time		feam	
pair		mide	
mist		durl	
lend		dort	
dump		plit	
clip		vean	
fresh		noast	
speed		nadge	
shine		crute	
steer		groke	
prune		stoom	
Total Correct	/15	Total Correct	/15
Misses		False Positive	
Exception Words		Pseudohomophones	
give		boal	
have		jale	
some		wich	
most		gote	
both		meen	
dove		gane	
bush		kurb	
bull		sord	
bind		swet	
womb		coan	
touch		reech	
broad		nerse	
shove		brite	
dread		brume	
sjeve		flaim	
Total Correct	/15	Total Correct	/15
Misses		False Positive	