Cognithm	Heuristic
Concept	Insight
Prototype	Confirmation Bias
Algorithm	Fixation
Functional Fixedness	Mental Set

A simple thinking thinking stratagey that often allows us to make judgments and solve problems efficiently; usually speedier but also more error-prone than algorithims.	The mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating.
A sudden and often novel realization of the solution to a problem; it contrasts with strategy-based solutions.	A mental grouping of similar objects, events, ideas, or people.
A tendency to search for information that confirms one's preconceptions.	A mental image or best example of a category. Matching new items to the prototype provides a quick and easy method for including items in a category (as when comparing feathered creatures to a prototypical bird, such as a robin).
The inability to see a problem from a new perspective; an impediment to problem solving.	A methodical, logical rule or procedure that guarantees solving a particular problem. Contrasts with the usually speedier - but also more error-prone - use of heuristics.
A tendency to approach a problem in a particular way, especially a way that has been successful in the past but may or may not be helpful in solving a new problem.	The tendency to think of things only in terms of their usual functions; an impediment to problem solving.

Representativeness Heuristic	Computer Neural Networks
Availability Heuristic	Language
Belief Perservence	Phoneme
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Morpheme
Semantics	Grammar

Computer circuits that mimic the brain's interconnected neural cells, performing tasks such as learning to recognize visual patterns and smells.	Judging the likelihood of things in terms of how well they seem to represent, or match, particular prototypes; may lead one to ignore other relevant information.
Our spoken, written, or signed words and the ways we combine them to communicate meaning.	Estimating the likelihood of events based on their availability in memory; if instances come readily to mind (perhaps because of their vividness). We presume such events are common.
In a spoken language, the smallest distinctive sound unit.	Clinging to one's initial conceptions after the basis on which they were formed has been discredited.
In a language, the smallest unit that carries meaning; may be a word or a part of a word (such as a prefix).	The science of designing and programing computer systems to do intelligent things and to stimulate human thought processes, such as intuitive reasoning, learning, and understanding language.
In a language, a system of rules that enables us to communicate with and understand others.	The set of rules by which we derive meaning from morphemes, words, and sentences in a given language; also, the study of meaning.

Syntax	Telegraphic Speech
Babbling Stage	Linguistic Determinism
One-Word stage	
Two-word Stage	

Early speech stage in which a child speaks like a telegram - "go car" - using mostly nouns and verbs and omitting "Auxiliary" words.	The rules for combining words into grammatically sensible sentences in a given language.
Whorf's hypothesis that language determines the way we think.	Beginning at 3 to 4 months, the stage of speech developement in which the infant spontaneously utters various sounds at first unrelated to the household langauge.
	The stage in speech developement, from about age 1 to 2, during which a child speaks mostly in single words.
	Beginning about age 2, the stage in speech developement during which a child speaks mostly two-word statements.