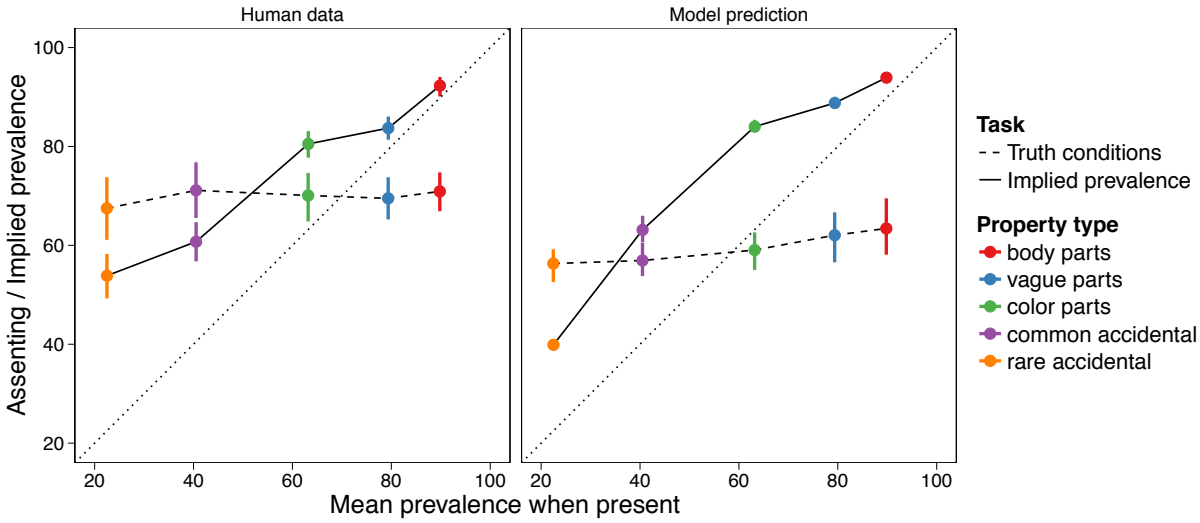

Figure 5: Human judgments and model predictions of prevalence implied by novel generic utterances (implied prevalence task; solid line) and average prevalence that leads to an acceptable generic utterance (truth conditions task; dotted line) as it relates to the *a priori* mean prevalence when present γ. Expectations of prevalence are higher after hearing a generic than before hearing it (solid line compared to $y = x$ line; both for human data and model). Generic statements about biological properties, imply that the property is widespread in the category, for both human participants and the model (solid line: red, blue and green). Generics about accidental properties do not result in such a high implied prevalence (solid line: purple and orange). While the implications of generic utterances are highly variable across the different types of properties, the average prevalence that leads to an acceptable generic does not vary, for participants or the model.