



Chapter 8

Instructor Paul Jackson (T.A for Mr. Rodenburg)

Name

Results


Class

Gen. Psych

Date

Period

Read the questions carefully, there are three discussion questions after the multiple choice questions.

- 1) When we use the word automobile to refer to a category of transport vehicles, we are using this word as a (n)
 - a) Universal grammar
 - b) Heuristic
 - c) Concept
 - d) Algorithm
 - 2) With which of the following statements will people typically agree most quickly?
 - a) A penguin is a bird
 - b) A goose is a bird
 - c) A robin is a bird
 - d) An ostrich is a bird
 - 3) Eva had difficulty recognizing that a sea horse was a fish because it did not closely resemble her fish
 - a) Syntax
 - b) Heuristic
 - c) Algorithm
 - d) Prototype
 - 4) People are likely to take less time to recognize a woman as a nurse than a man as a nurse because a woman more closely resembles their nurse
 - a) Heuristic
 - b) Prototype
 - c) Algorithm
- 



- d) Fixation
- 5) An algorithm is a(n)
- a) Simple thinking strategy for making decisions quickly and efficiently
 - b) Testing method involving trial and error
 - c) Automatic, intuitive judgment
 - d) Methodical step-by-step procedure for solving problems
- 6) Simple thinking strategies that allow us to solve problems and make judgments efficiently are called
- a) Fixations
 - b) Heuristics
 - c) Prototypes
 - d) Algorithms.
- 7) Mrs. Zumpano, a second-grade teacher, believes that boys are naughtier than girls. As a result, she watches boys for any signs of misbehavior more closely than she watches boys for any signs of misbehavior more closely than she watches girls. Mrs. Zumpano's surveillance strategy best illustrates.
- a) The availability heuristic.
 - b) Confirmation bias
 - c) Framing
 - d) Belief perseverance
- 8) The inability to see a problem from a new perspective is called
- a) A critical period
 - b) A fixation.
 - c) A heuristic
 - d) Framing
- 9) Some people are unable to arrange six matchsticks to form four equilateral triangles because they fail to consider a three-dimensional solution. This best illustrates the effects of _____ on problem solving
- a) Fixation
 - b) Heuristics
 - c) Framing
 - d) Overconfidence





10) A fixation is most likely to inhibit

- a) Confirmation bias
- b) Overconfidence
- c) Creativity.
- d) Belief perseverance

11) In middle school, Charlie found it easy to get away with cheating on his tests. High school teachers make cheating harder, so Charlie spends as many hours devising new ways to cheat as it would take him to study and perform well in an honest fashion. Charlie's shortsightedness best illustrates a result of

- a) An algorithm
- b) A fixation
- c) Confirmation bias
- d) The availability heuristic

12) A reliance on quick, intuitive judgments is best illustrated by our use of

- a) Telegraphic speech
- b) *Algorithms*
- c) Aptitudes
- d) Intuitions



13) A televised image of a starving child had a greater impact on Mr. White's perception of the size of the world hunger problem than did a statistical chart summarizing the tremendous scope of the problem. This suggests that his assessment of the world hunger problem was influenced by

- a) Belief perseverance
- b) Emotional intelligence
- c) Confirmation bias.
- d) The availability heuristic

14) Insurance salespeople encourage people to imagine their homes being destroyed by rain from a hurricane. This helps the salespeople to sell large homeowners' policies. They are most clearly making use of

- a) Belief perseverance
- b) Stereotype threat
- c) Overconfidence
- d) The availability heuristic





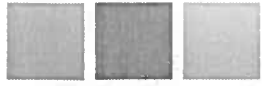
- 15) The indelible memories of the 9/11 terrorist tragedy unduly inflated many people's estimates of the risks associated with air travel. This best illustrates the importance of
- a) A critical period
 - b) The availability heuristic
 - c) Confirmation bias
 - d) Framing
- 16) Students routinely underestimate how much time it will take them to complete assignments. This best illustrates the impact of
- a) The framing effect
 - b) The availability heuristic
 - c) The normal curve
 - d) Overconfidence
- 17) When Larina started college, she was certain that she would never smoke marijuana. By the end of her freshman year, however, Larina had used this drug several times. Larina's experience best illustrates
- a) The availability heuristic
 - b) Confirmation bias
 - c) Overconfidence
 - d) Framing
- 18) Weather forecasters typically avoid overconfidence when making weather predications because they
- a) Work with computer-generated algorithms
 - b) Rely on prototypes for making category judgments
 - c) Use heuristics to avoid premature conclusions
 - d) Promptly receive clear feedback on their accuracy
- 19) When Quang couldn't find his wallet, he began to wonder about his roommate's honesty. Although Quang later recalled that he had left his wallet in the glove compartment of his car, he continued to doubt his roommate's honesty. Quang's irrational thinking best illustrates
- a) Confirmation bias
 - b) Intrinsic motivation
 - c) Belief perseverance
 - d) Framing





- 20) Wording a question or presenting an issue in such a way that it evokes a desired judgment is called
- a) Framing
 - b) Stereotype threat
 - c) Belief perseverance
 - d) Telegraphic speech
- 21) On Monday, the meteorologist forecast a 20 percent chance of rain, so Sheryl took her umbrella to work. On Friday, he reported an 80 percent chance that it would not rain, so Sheryl left her umbrella at Home. Sheryl's behavior illustrates the impact of
- a) Confirmation bias
 - b) Overconfidence
 - c) The availability heuristic
 - d) Framing
- 22) Master chess players can make correct moves at such speed that their acquired expertise feels like
- a) An algorithm
 - b) A prototype
 - c) A process simulation
 - d) Intuition
- 23) A period of distraction that enables people to process complex information unconsciously can improve decision making. This best illustrates the value of
- a) Algorithms
 - b) Critical periods
 - c) Intuition
 - d) Trial and error.
- 24) A person who can imagine many alternative uses of a paper clip best illustrates
- a) Fluid intelligence
 - b) Divergent thinking
 - c) Crystallized intelligence
 - d) Convergent thinking





25) Environments that maximize creativity are likely to be those that encourage

- a) Critical periods
- b) Focused attention
- c) Cross-sectional studies
- d) Extrinsic motivation

26) By learning to classify cats and dogs, monkeys demonstrate a capacity to form

- a) A universal grammar
- b) Telegraphic speech
- c) Rules of syntax
- d) Concepts

27) One group of chimpanzees slurp termites directly from a stick, another group picks them off the stick one by one. One group of chimpanzees breaks nuts with a stone hammer; another group does this with a wooden hammer. These group differences in food-gathering practices best illustrate

- a) Algorithms
- b) Factor analysis
- c) Rules of syntax
- d) Local customs

28) The ability to produce words is to productive language as the ability to comprehend speech is to _____ language.

- a) Sign
- b) Grammatical
- c) Receptive
- d) Telegraphic

29) Infants are first able to recognize differences in speech sounds during the ___ stage.

- a) One-word
- b) Telegraphic
- c) Babbling
- d) Syntactic





30) Which of the following provides evidence for a critical period for language learning?

- a) Infants babble sounds that occur in their parents' native language
- b) Toddlers are able to recognize differences in speech sounds they have never heard
- c) People are most easily master the grammar of a second language during childhood
- d) Preschoolers typically fail to use proper syntax

31) Experts would most likely to agree that intelligence is a(n)

- a) Inborn ability to perform well on standard intelligence tests
- b) Mental ability to learn from experience
- c) General trait that underlies success on any task
- d) A set of completely independent adaptive traits

32) To assess whether intelligence is a single trait or a collection of several distinct abilities, Spearman made extensive use of

- a) The normal curve
- b) Stereotype threat
- c) Standardization
- d) Factor analysis

33) Andrew is no smarter than his graduate school classmates, but his self-discipline and passionate dedication to long workdays resulted in notably superior academic accomplishments. Andrew's unusual level of success best illustrates the importance of

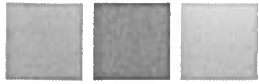
- a) Grit
- b) The g factor
- c) Longitudinal studies
- d) Belief perseverance

Discussion questions - Below are three questions. I'm looking for content, proper grammar, and punctuation. More so an understanding of the content than English skills but they are important as well. If you do all three questions, the third question will be worth the same as the others, and will boost your overall test. Ex. The third question is worth an extra twenty-five percent. So if you muck up half of the multiple choice you will still get an A if you get all three questions done correctly. Good luck



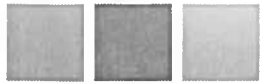
Question 1 - Describe the cognitive processes and strategies. How are they used in the life of an individual? Does it differ if they are in puberty?





Question 2 - What is intelligence? Need a textbook definition. What are the arguments for it? Are there any counter arguments? IF YOU CAN REMEMBER. Use Sternberg's three intelligence theories in your explanation.





Question 3 - What is emotional intelligence? Need textbook definition. Is it more important than IQ? What is IQ? Define that. Is EI or IQ more important?



Study guide Chapter 8

When we use the word automobile to refer to a category of transport vehicles, we are using this word as a(n)

- a. Universal grammar
- b. Heuristic
- c. Concept
- d. Algorithm

An algorithm is a(n)

- a. Simple thinking strategy for making decisions quickly and efficiently
- b. Testing method involving trial and error
- c. Automatic, intuitive judgment
- d. Methodical step-by-step procedure for solving problems

The inability to see a problem from a new perspective is called

- a. A critical period
- b. A fixation
- c. A heuristic
- d. Framing

A fixation is most likely to inhibit

- a. Confirmation bias
- b. Overconfidence
- c. Creativity
- d. Belief perseverance

A reliance on quick, intuitive judgements is best illustrated by our use of

- a. Telegraphic speech
- b. Algorithms
- c. Aptitudes
- d. Intuitions

The indelible memories of the 9/11 terrorist attack unduly inflated many people's estimates of the risks associated with air travel. This best illustrates the importance of

- a. A critical period
- b. The availability heuristic
- c. Confirmation bias
- d. Framing

Weather forecasters typically avoid overconfidence when making weather predictions because they

- a. Work with computer – generated algorithms
- b. Rely on prototypes for making category judgments
- c. Use heuristics to avoid premature conclusions
- d. Promptly receive clear feedback on their accuracy

A period of distraction that enables people to process complex information unconsciously can improve decision making. This best illustrates the value of

- a. Algorithms
- b. Critical periods
- c. Intuition
- d. Trial and error

By learning to classify cats and dogs, monkeys demonstrate a capacity to form

- a. A universal grammar
- b. Telegraphic speech
- c. Rules of syntax
- d. Concepts

Which of the following provides evidence for a critical period for language learning?

- a. Infants babble sounds that occur in their parents' native language
- b. Toddlers are able to recognize differences in speech sounds they have never heard
- c. People are most easily master the grammar of a second language during childhood
- d. Preschoolers typically fail to use proper syntax