



Chapter 6 Exercises

Review Questions

1. Cognitive psychology is the branch of psychology that focuses on the study of _____.
 - a. human development
 - b. human thinking
 - c. human behavior
 - d. human society
2. Which of the following is an example of a prototype for the concept of leadership on an athletic team?
 - a. the equipment manager
 - b. the scorekeeper
 - c. the team captain
 - d. the quietest member of the team
3. Which of the following is an example of an artificial concept?
 - a. mammals
 - b. a triangle's area
 - c. gemstones
 - d. teachers
4. An event schema is also known as a cognitive _____.
 - a. stereotype
 - b. concept
 - c. script
 - d. prototype
5. _____ provides general principles for organizing words into meaningful sentences.
 - a. Linguistic determinism
 - b. Lexicon
 - c. Semantics
 - d. Syntax
6. _____ are the smallest unit of language that carry meaning.
 - a. Lexicon
 - b. Phonemes
 - c. Morphemes
 - d. Syntax
7. The meaning of words and phrases is determined by applying the rules of _____.
 - a. lexicon
 - b. phonemes
 - c. overgeneralization
 - d. semantics
8. _____ is (are) the basic sound units of a spoken language.
 - a. Syntax
 - b. Phonemes
 - c. Morphemes
 - d. Grammar
9. A specific formula for solving a problem is called _____.
 - a. an algorithm
 - b. a heuristic
 - c. a mental set
 - d. trial and error
10. A mental shortcut in the form of a general problem-solving framework is called _____.
 - a. an algorithm
 - b. a heuristic
 - c. a mental set
 - d. trial and error
11. Which type of bias involves becoming fixated on a single trait of a problem?
 - a. anchoring bias
 - b. confirmation bias
 - c. representative bias
 - d. availability bias

12. Which type of bias involves relying on a false stereotype to make a decision?
- anchoring bias
 - confirmation bias
 - representative bias
 - availability bias
13. Fluid intelligence is characterized by _____.
- being able to recall information
 - being able to create new products
 - being able to understand and communicate with different cultures
 - being able to see complex relationships and solve problems
14. Which of the following is *not* one of Gardner's multiple intelligences?
- creative
 - spatial
 - linguistic
 - musical
15. Which theorist put forth the triarchic theory of intelligence?
- Goleman
 - Gardner
 - Sternberg
 - Steitz
16. When you are examining data to look for trends, which type of intelligence are you using most?
- practical
 - analytical
 - emotional
 - creative
17. In order for a test to be normed and standardized, it must be tested on _____.
- a group of same-age peers
 - a representative sample
 - children with mental disabilities
 - children of average intelligence
18. The mean score for a person with an average IQ is _____.
- 70
 - 130
 - 85
 - 100
19. Who developed the IQ test most widely used today?
- Sir Francis Galton
 - Alfred Binet
 - Louis Terman
 - David Wechsler
20. The DSM-5-TR now uses _____ as a diagnostic label for what was once referred to as "mental retardation."
- autism and developmental disabilities
 - lowered intelligence
 - intellectual developmental disorder
 - cognitive disruption
21. Where does high intelligence come from?
- genetics
 - environment
 - both a. and b.
 - neither a. nor b.
22. Arthur Jensen believed that _____.
- genetics was solely responsible for intelligence
 - environment was solely responsible for intelligence
 - intelligence level was determined by race
 - IQ tests do not take socioeconomic status into account
23. What is a learning disability?
- a developmental disorder
 - a neurological disorder
 - an emotional disorder
 - an intellectual disorder

24. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Poverty always affects whether individuals are able to reach their full intellectual potential.
 - b. An individual's intelligence is determined solely by the intelligence levels of their siblings.
 - c. The environment in which an individual is raised is the strongest predictor of their future intelligence.
 - d. There are many factors working together to influence an individual's intelligence level.

Critical Thinking Questions

25. Describe a social schema that you would notice at a sporting event.
26. Explain why event schemata have so much power over human behavior.
27. How do words not only represent our thoughts but also our values?
28. How could grammatical errors actually be indicative of language acquisition in children?
29. What is functional fixedness, and how can overcoming it help you solve problems?
30. How does an algorithm save you time and energy when solving a problem?
31. Describe a situation in which you would need to use practical intelligence.
32. Describe a situation in which cultural intelligence would help you communicate better.
33. Why do you think different theorists have defined intelligence in different ways?
34. Compare and contrast the benefits of the Stanford-Binet IQ test and Wechsler's IQ tests.
35. What evidence exists for a genetic component to an individual's IQ?
36. Describe the relationship between learning disabilities and intellectual disabilities to intelligence.