Name: _____ Date: _____
Practice Quiz for Chapter 10 (Cognition and Language) and Chapter 11 (Intelligence)

A. Each student will complete all questions
B. Each student will thedn be assigned one specific question to discuss with the class.
C. The discussion will explain which choice is correct , why is is correct, why each of the other choices are not c
orrect ancd what pages info on each choice can be found.

1. The tendency to think of objects only in terms of their normal uses is called:
   A) functional fixedness.
   B) the availability heuristic.
   C) confirmation bias.
   D) belief perseverance.
   E) the representativeness heuristic.

2. A chess-playing computer program that routinely calculates all possible outcomes of all possible game moves best illustrates problem solving by means of:
   A) the availability heuristic.
   B) belief perseverance.
   C) an algorithm.
   D) the representativeness heuristic.
   E) functional fixedness.

3. The tendency for one's preexisting opinions to distort logical reasoning is known as:
   A) belief bias.
   B) functional fixedness.
   C) framing.
   D) the availability heuristic.
   E) linguistic determinism.

4. Telegraphic speech is most closely associated with the _____ stage of language development.
   A) oneword
   B) babbling
   C) two-word
   D) echoic
   E) phonetic

5. Increasing years of schooling over the last half century have most likely contributed to:
   A) the eugenics movement.
   B) the Flynn effect.
   C) the normal curve.
   D) savant syndrome.

6. 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:
   A) confirmation bias.
   B) the belief perseverance phenomenon.
   C) overconfidence.
   D) the representativeness heuristic.
   E) the framing effect.

7. Disproportionately more Whites than Blacks would be admitted into American colleges if performance scores on _____ were the only criterion for college admissions.
   A) the Stanford-Binet
   B) the WAIS
   C) the SAT
   D) any of the above

8. Sasha is mildly mentally retarded. She has achieved the equivalent of a fifth-grade education and will soon begin vocational training so that she can earn a living. Sasha's intelligence score is most likely between:
   A) 5 and 20.
   B) 20 and 35.
   C) 35 and 50.
   D) 50 and 70.
   E) 75 and 90.

9. In order to more closely mimic human thought processes than they now do, computers of the future must have the capacity for:
   A) the parallel processing of information.
   B) following precise rules of logic.
   C) using heuristics to solve problems.
   D) retrieving detailed facts from memory.
   E) using algorithms to solve problems.

10. Those who define intelligence as academic aptitude are most likely to criticize:
    A) Terman's concept of innate intelligence.
    B) Spearman's concept of general intelligence.
    C) Binet's concept of mental age.
    D) Gardner's concept of multiple intelligences.
    E) Stern's concept of intelligence quotient.

11. Although Nicole scored well above average on the SAT, she frequently loses her temper and needlessly antagonizes even her best friends. Her behavior best illustrates an inadequate level of:
    A) heritability.
    B) predictive validity.
    C) the g factor.
    D) mental age.
    E) emotional intelligence.

12. By encouraging people to imagine their homes being destroyed by a fire, insurance salespeople are especially successful at selling large homeowners' policies. They are most clearly exploiting the influence of:
    A) belief perseverance.
    B) the representativeness heuristic.
    C) overconfidence.
    D) the availability heuristic.
    E) functional fixedness.

13. Many bilinguals experience a different sense of self depending on which language they are using. This most clearly illustrates the implications of:
    A) Whorf's linguistic determinism hypothesis.
    B) Skinner's language acquisition theory.
    C) Bandura's social-cognitive theory.
    D) Chomsky's language acquisition theory.

14. The written exam for a driver's license would most likely be considered a(n) _____ test.
    A) achievement
    B) reliability
    C) interest
    D) aptitude
    E) intelligence

15. The dance of the honeybee illustrates that animals are capable of:
    A) communicating useful information.
    B) learning a sign language.
    C) following grammatical rules.
    D) all of the above.

16. Most experts would agree that intelligence tests are "biased" in the sense that:
    A) test performance is influenced by cultural experiences.
    B) the reliability of intelligence tests is close to zero.
    C) the heritability of intelligence is 100 percent.
    D) numerical scores of intelligence serve to dehumanize individuals.

17. Intrinsic motivation is an important component of:
    A) the intelligence quotient.
    B) creativity.
    C) the Flynn effect.
    D) savant syndrome.
    E) the g factor.

18. Research on gender and emotional intelligence suggests that women are more skilled than men at:
    A) avoiding the experience of emotional ambivalence.
    B) preventing emotions from distorting reasoning.
    C) interpreting others' facial expressions of emotion.
    D) delaying emotional gratification in pursuit of long-term goals.

19. The importance of environmental influences on intelligence is provided by evidence that:
    A) fraternal twins have more similar intelligence test scores than ordinary siblings.
    B) intellectual development of neglected children in impoverished environments is often retarded.
    C) Head Start programs for disadvantaged children can decrease the likelihood of their having to repeat a grade in school.
    D) all of the above are true.

20. Comparing the average performance of the initial WAIS standardization sample with the average performance of the most recent WAIS standardization sample provides convincing evidence of:
    A) heritability.
    B) the g factor.
    C) the Flynn effect.
    D) emotional intelligence.
    E) savant syndrome.

21. Psychologists measure the correlation between aptitude test scores and school grades in order to assess the _____ of the aptitude test.
    A) reliability
    B) standardization
    C) normal distribution
    D) factor analysis
    E) validity

22. Pigeons can reliably discriminate pictures of cars from pictures of chairs. This best illustrates their capacity to develop:
    A) concepts.
    B) syntax.
    C) heuristics.
    D) mental sets.
    E) algorithms.

23. After spending two hours trying to solve an engineering problem, Amira finally gave up. As she was trying to fall asleep that night, a solution to the problem popped into her head. Amira's experience best illustrates:
    A) the belief perseverance phenomenon.
    B) the availability heuristic.
    C) insight.
    D) the framing effect.
    E) confirmation bias.

Answer Key - ch 10-11 prep exam

1. A) functional fixedness.
2. C) an algorithm.
3. A) belief bias.
4. C) two-word
5. B) the Flynn effect.
6. E) the framing effect.
7. D) any of the above
8. D) 50 and 70.
9. A) the parallel processing of information.
10. D) Gardner's concept of multiple intelligences.
11. E) emotional intelligence.
12. D) the availability heuristic.
13. A) Whorf's linguistic determinism hypothesis.
14. A) achievement
15. A) communicating useful information.
16. A) test performance is influenced by cultural experiences.
17. B) creativity.
18. C) interpreting others' facial expressions of emotion.
19. D) all of the above are true.
20. C) the Flynn effect.
21. E) validity
22. A) concepts.
23. C) insight.