Psychology 120

Memory and Cognition

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Part A. List the nine multiple intelligences and be able to explain what they mean.

Part B matching

1. **Cognition**: all the mental actions performed by an organism
2. Concept: a mental categorization of similar entities
3. **Prototype**: ideal example of a concept
4. **Heuristic**: a best guess method that often allows us to make decisions and solve problems (speedier but error-prone)
5. **Algorithm: a** systematic, step-by-step procedure that guarantees solving a particular problem
6. Insight: an abrupt and original realization of the answer to a problem
7. **Hindsight Bias**: after an event occurs, believing you knew the event would take place prior to it happening
8. **Confirmation Bias**: looking for evidence to prove your belief true
9. **Fixation**: unable to see an issue from a different point of view
10. **Framing**: the way an issue is worded can change how people respond to it
11. **Belief Perseverance**: continuing to believe something even after it has been proven wrong
12. ***Crystallized Intelligence*** *(knowledge accumulation):* only **increases** as you get older
13. **Schooling Effect** – IQ scores **improve during the school year** and fall over the summer months when students are not in school
14. **Tracking** – Placing students in intelligence-dependent classes such as “remedial” or “advanced” courses that tend to continue across different school years
15. **Stereotype Threat** – when worry about being **evaluated based on a negative stereotype** causes the stereotype to come true
16. Phonemes: The smallest sound unit in a language
17. Morphemes: The smallest unit of meaning in a language
18. Semantics: The meaning of words, morphemes, and sentences created by the grammar system
19. Syntax: The order for combing words in a given grammar system
20. linguistic determinism: the idea that language establishes our cognition