

Lesson 5

■ Achievement Exam

Select the single best answer for each question or statement, then go online to community.ashworthcollege.edu and enter your answers.

1. The ability to process information and act accordingly is called _____ intelligence, while the mental ability derived from previous experience is called _____ intelligence.

_____ a. practical; analytical

_____ b. crystallized; fluid

_____ c. analytical; practical

_____ d. fluid; crystallized

2. Research finds that strong central _____ functioning, the set of mental processes that governs goals, strategies, and coordination of the mind's activities, is related to higher intelligence.

_____ a. executive

_____ b. cognitive

_____ c. psychic

_____ d. unconscious

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3. Regarding the relative influences on intelligence, which combatant in the nature-versus-nurture debate is ultimately the winner?

- _____ a. There is no debate, because there is no way to test which influence is more crucial to intelligence.
- _____ b. The winner is nature.
- _____ c. The winner is nurture.
- _____ d. It is a draw.

4. _____ is a rare disorder that occasionally accompanies autism in which a person of below-average intelligence has an extraordinary ability.

- _____ a. Impulsive ability syndrome
- _____ b. Savant syndrome
- _____ c. Prodigy disorder
- _____ d. Schizoaffective disorder

5. Which of the following is one of the aspects of intelligence according to the theory of psychologist Robert Sternberg?

- _____ a. Interpersonal intelligence
- _____ b. Crystallized intelligence
- _____ c. Intrapersonal intelligence
- _____ d. Creative intelligence

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6. When it comes to testing the intelligence of people from different cultural backgrounds who live in the same community, which of the following statements is the most accurate?
- ☐ a. It may be impossible to create an intelligence test completely free of cultural bias.
 - ☐ b. As long as the IQ test is given in a uniform manner, the influence of different cultural backgrounds is minimal and it is not necessary to consider those differences.
 - ☐ c. The only time an IQ test has cultural bias is if the test administrator has a particular desire to act in a way that discriminates against the test taker.
 - ☐ d. Cultural bias is not something that needs to be considered, but gender bias is a very salient topic in the world of intelligence testing.
7. The _____ state refers to a problem-solving condition in which a person has incomplete or unsatisfactory information.
- ☐ a. initial
 - ☐ b. boggled
 - ☐ c. inadequate
 - ☐ d. misinformed

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8. Randi loves to cook, but unfortunately she finds herself almost incapable of creating meals by just "throwing together" different ingredients. She requires a recipe to make her dishes, and she follows those recipes precisely as written. According to Robert Sternberg, which type of intelligence does Randi fail to demonstrate in her cooking skills?

_____ a. Analytical

_____ b. Creative

_____ c. Practical

_____ d. Social

9. As Rebekah is driving to the hotel where her business convention is being held, she finds that she cannot quite figure out how to get there. The set of _____, which consists of the steps she would need to figure out how to get to her destination, might first have her (1) pull to the side of the road, (2) retrieve her GPS unit from the glove compartment, (3) plug in the unit, (4) type in the address of her destination, and (5) follow the verbal commands until she gets to the hotel.

_____ a. best fits

_____ b. reductions

_____ c. functionality

_____ d. operations

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10. Chiang walks out of the dry cleaners holding his freshly laundered shirts on new hangers. He walks over to his car, only to find that he has locked the keys inside. Because he is suffering from _____, he calls a tow truck and waits for forty-five minutes, causing him to miss an important meeting at work instead of using one of the hangers to maneuver his way into unlocking the car door.

- _____ a. algorithmic limitations
- _____ b. the mental set
- _____ c. heuristic blockage
- _____ d. functional fixedness

11. _____ is the cognitive process of organizing information or beliefs into a series of steps to reach conclusions.

- _____ a. Verbalizing
- _____ b. Reasoning
- _____ c. Concentrating
- _____ d. Schematic processing

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12. Going from broad to specific conclusions is called _____, while going from specific examples to broad conclusions is called _____ reasoning.

- _____ a. theoretical; analytical
- _____ b. deductive; inductive
- _____ c. analytical; theoretical
- _____ d. inductive; deductive

13. "Samuel wears a hat. All baseball players wear a hat. Therefore, Samuel is a baseball player." The preceding is an inaccurate conclusion based on two premises. "Samuel is a baseball player. All baseball players wear a hat. Therefore, Samuel wears a hat." The preceding is an accurate conclusion based on two premises. Even though only one of these statements comes to an accurate conclusion, they both use a:

- _____ a. discursion.
- _____ b. induction.
- _____ c. syllogism.
- _____ d. deduction.

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14. The _____ bias describes the effect that occurs when a person's existing ways of thinking distort his or her logical decisions.
- _____ a. hindsight
 - _____ b. representative
 - _____ c. heuristic
 - _____ d. belief
15. All politicians are dirty, crooked, and dishonest, right? How many examples of dirty politicians can you come up with? The fact that you might be able to immediately think of a few examples of dirty politicians may lead you to believe that all politicians are, in fact, dishonest. This is an example of the _____ heuristic.
- _____ a. conjunction
 - _____ b. confirmation
 - _____ c. availability
 - _____ d. representative
16. The _____ fallacy is a phenomenon that causes people to believe that additional information increases the probability that a statement is true, even though that probability actually decreased.
- _____ a. hindsight
 - _____ b. irrationality
 - _____ c. conjunction
 - _____ d. discursion

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17. During a lecture on the dangers of stereotypes, Dr. Humphrey stated to her class, "As an example of a commonly held stereotype, some people believe that African-American individuals are less intelligent than Caucasian individuals." A student in her class who was not paying attention only heard her say, "African-American individuals are less intelligent than Caucasian individuals." Clearly there will be a problem based on this miscommunication, but the real issue is that the _____ of the issue that was provided by the teacher was different than that which was received by the student.
- _____ a. communication
 - _____ b. schema
 - _____ c. point of view
 - _____ d. framing
18. Ellen and Mike are trying to decide where to go for an anniversary dinner. Mike says to Ellen, "Okay, you can have anything you want. We can do Chinese, Italian, Thai, Mexican, or Spanish food. If you want sushi, that is fine, or we can go to an upscale steakhouse! I'm even fine if you want to go get a few fast-food burgers and then go for ice cream. So what will it be?" According to the concept of decision aversion, what is Ellen likely to choose?
- _____ a. Ellen is likely to get angry at Mike for not choosing dinner.
 - _____ b. Ellen is likely to make no choice at all.
 - _____ c. Ellen will choose the most expensive meal, since Mike gave her the option of choosing anything she wants.
 - _____ d. Ellen will consider which meal she likes the best and choose a restaurant that will serve that meal.

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19. Research has demonstrated all but which of the following with regard to people who speak more than one language?
- ☐ a. People who are bilingual from an early age show an increase in the density of the gray matter in the lower-left parietal area of the brain, suggesting that learning multiple languages actually promotes cognitive growth.
 - ☐ b. Adults who learn a second language later in life actually use different cognitive strategies than children who learn the second language, and thus their brains process the second language differently than people who learn a second language early in life.
 - ☐ c. Being bilingual is not a skill that is unique to human beings since animals who are able to learn to use sign language can learn multiple forms of sign language.
 - ☐ d. Asian immigrants who come to the United States of America as young children understand American English as proficiently as native speakers.
20. Dr. Ja is giving a presentation at a professional research conference, and the next day is discussing her presentation with her Psy 101 students. Dr. Ja uses one type of language – full of professional jargon and impressive-sounding words – during her conference presentation, but she removes this sort of advanced language when talking to her undergraduates. This is an example of:
- ☐ a. audience design.
 - ☐ b. the language acquisition device.
 - ☐ c. style-shifting.
 - ☐ d. the cooperative principle.

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21. Charmaine is interested in going to graduate school to gain expertise into the way in which people experience physical, cognitive, and social changes over the course of their lives. The type of program that Charmaine should be applying to is _____ psychology.
- _____ a. developmental
 - _____ b. child
 - _____ c. social
 - _____ d. ecological
22. Which of the following types of changes would not be of primary interest to a developmental psychologist?
- _____ a. Physical changes
 - _____ b. Cognitive changes
 - _____ c. Unconscious changes
 - _____ d. Social changes

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23. Xavier is doing a research study investigating the moral decision making of people at various ages. He wants to know if adolescents see right and wrong differently than senior citizens, so he gives his research subjects a moral dilemma and asks them to discuss the various moral issues involved. In developmental psychology, Xavier's research is exploring age:
- _____ a. changes.
 - _____ b. development.
 - _____ c. concepts.
 - _____ d. differences.
24. _____ studies observe different individuals at different ages to track age differences.
- _____ a. Sectional
 - _____ b. Cross-sectional
 - _____ c. Sequential
 - _____ d. Cross-sequential

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25. Daniel is interested in studying how children's behavior changes when they grow up in high-risk environments. He enlists 500 children and their parents to take part in his research and observes these children once a year for twenty years. Despite the fact that this research is very time consuming and expensive, it gives very good information about how the children age over time. This type of research is an example of a _____ study.
- _____ a. sequential
 - _____ b. longitudinal
 - _____ c. cross-sectional
 - _____ d. continuous
26. Which of the following is one of the stages of prenatal development?
- _____ a. Zygotic stage
 - _____ b. Germinal stage
 - _____ c. Intra-utero stage
 - _____ d. Umbilical stage
27. Which part of the brain experiences the greatest growth between the ages of three and six years?
- _____ a. Temporal lobes
 - _____ b. Parietal lobes
 - _____ c. Frontal lobes
 - _____ d. Occipital lobes

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28. The fact that teenagers often feel like adults far earlier than they develop the ability to make sensible, well-thought-out decisions reflects the fact that the _____ often matures more quickly than the _____ lobe.
- _____ a. amygdala; parietal
 - _____ b. hypothalamus; occipital
 - _____ c. thalamus; temporal
 - _____ d. limbic system; frontal
29. Despite popular believe that “most” people experience a crisis when they come to their middle adulthood years, recent research has found that only _____% of adults reported experiencing a midlife crisis.
- _____ a. 2
 - _____ b. 5
 - _____ c. 7
 - _____ d. 10

30. Why does exercise help to reduce memory loss and brain decline in older adults?

- _____ a. Because exercise reduces our need to use medications, many of which cause damage to brain cells over time.
- _____ b. Because exercise stimulates neurons and actually helps the brain to grow new cells.
- _____ c. Because exercise helps increase the flow of oxygen and nutrients to the brain.
- _____ d. Because exercise helps to remove toxins from our system that are stored in fat cells.

31. In Piaget's theory, the term _____ refers to concepts or frameworks around which people organize and interpret information.

- _____ a. centratations
- _____ b. operations
- _____ c. schemas
- _____ d. centrisms

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32. "Raindrops keep falling on my head. And just like the guy whose feet are too big for his bed, nothing seems to fit!" These lyrics to a popular song describe a very uncomfortable sleeping arrangement! There are several ways this problem can be solved. If the singer chooses to cut off his feet so that he fits in the existing bed, this would be similar to the Piagetian concept of:
- _____ a. accommodation.
 - _____ b. adaptation.
 - _____ c. assimilation.
 - _____ d. schema transformation.
33. Which theorist led the case for the influence of social interactions on cognitive development?
- _____ a. Urie Bronfenbrenner
 - _____ b. Lev Vygotsky
 - _____ c. Sigmund Freud
 - _____ d. Jean Piaget

34. Which of the following statements is the best summary of the cognitive development theory of Lev Vygotsky?
- ____ a. Cognitive development occurs on a social level before it occurs at the individual level.
 - ____ b. Children are in need of strict boundaries from their parents so they can learn what to and what not to do.
 - ____ c. Cognitive development occurs when children are left to their own devices, with as little influence as possible from outside factors.
 - ____ d. Children are little scientists who learn by exploring.
35. Which of the following is a commonly discussed criticism of Piaget's theory of cognitive development in children?
- ____ a. Piaget felt that development was more fluid and continuous than modern researchers believe.
 - ____ b. Piaget underestimated the cognitive ability of children.
 - ____ c. The foundations of formal operational thinking appear later than Piaget theorized.
 - ____ d. Piaget did allow for the fact that teratogens during pregnancy could impair cognitive development.

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36. Which theorist suggested that we are born with a neurological mechanism that leaves us biologically prepared to use language skills?
- _____ a. Lev Vygotsky
 - _____ b. Jean Piaget
 - _____ c. Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck
 - _____ d. Noam Chomsky
37. When a parent wants a young child to look at something on the floor, the phenomenon called joint visual attention says that the parent should:
- _____ a. point to the object.
 - _____ b. look at that object .
 - _____ c. set the baby down in front of the object.
 - _____ d. lift the baby up so that he or she is looking down at the object.
38. The development of the _____ lobes of the cerebrum allows an adolescent to start developing the ability to reason.
- _____ a. temporal
 - _____ b. occipital
 - _____ c. parietal
 - _____ d. frontal

39. As Emily, a sixty-eight-year-old widow, went about her day, she was certain that there was something that she'd forgotten to do. Somewhere around 8:30 at night, she realized that she'd forgotten to go to the bank to buy traveler's checks for her upcoming trip to Hawaii. This memory failure, which in this case was related to her _____ memory, is something that often declines in the later years.
- _____ a. proactive
 - _____ b. executive
 - _____ c. episodic
 - _____ d. prospective
40. Though the recent research has its problems, it has suggested which of the following trends about intelligence changes as we age?
- _____ a. Intelligence is generally very stable, and may even increase into later adulthood.
 - _____ b. Intelligence is a very static phenomenon – there are no significant changes that occur over the course of the lifespan.
 - _____ c. Intelligence is an inverted U-shaped curve – it starts low, increases through childhood into adulthood, and then shows a significant decline as we get over the age of seventy years.
 - _____ d. Intelligence is a linear phenomenon – it slowly increases as we age from childhood to adulthood, getting higher the older we get.