

ALLIANCE UNIVERSITY

PSYCHOLOGY 101 | General Psychology

Chapter 7 Short Answer Questions

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31. The field of cognitive psychology is dedicated to examining the way in which people think. It involves studying the interactions among human thinking, emotion, creativity, language, and problem solving in order to explain how and why people think.

Cognitive psychologists also focus on determining and measuring different types of intelligence, problem solving, emotional intelligence, how we organize thoughts and information gathered from our environments into meaningful categories of thought.

32.

Stage 1: Age 0–3 months Babbling stage, reflexive communication

Stage 2: Age 3–8 months Reflexive communication; interest in others

Stage 3: Age 8–13 months Intentional communication; sociability

Stage 4: Age 12–18 months Babies first words

Stage 5: Age 18–24 months Can formulate simple sentences of two words

Stage 6: Age 2–3 years Uses sentences of three or more words

Stage 7: Age 3–5 years Uses complex sentences; ability to have conversations

33. List and describe three problem-solving strategies.

Trial and error is a strategy where you continue to try different solutions until problem is solved. For example, when you restart phone, turn off WiFi, turn off bluetooth in order to determine why your phone is malfunctioning.

Algorithm Involves step-by-step problemsolving formula such as a instruction manual for installing new software on your computer.

Heuristic is a general problem-solving framework such as when your “Working backwards”; breaking a task into steps. For example, you need to get to work at 9am in the morning in Manhattan then drop off your child at school in Staten Island. In order to find out what time you should leave your house, you work backward to calculate the travel time from your house, to your child's school then to work.

34. Raymond Cattell's theory is that intelligence is a collection of distinct abilities instead of a single factor. His theory divided general intelligence into two components: crystallized intelligence and fluid intelligence (Cattell, 1963). Crystallized intelligence is defined as the ability to acquire and retrieve knowledge. For example, when you are learning, remembering and, recalling information you are using crystallized intelligence.

Fluid intelligence encompasses the ability to see complex relationships and solve problems. For example, you would draw upon fluid intelligence when you need to navigate your way back home after being detoured onto an unfamiliar route because of road construction. Fluid intelligence helps you tackle complex, abstract challenges in your daily life.

35. Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is a tool that measures intelligence through a test that yields a score. IQ tests are administered by a licensed psychologist and are expensive. IQ tests have been debated if it is a valid form of properly measuring intelligence.