

UNIT 7B: COGNITION – PROGRESS TEST 2

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A common problem in everyday reasoning is our tendency to:
 - a. accept as logical those conclusions that agree with our own opinions.
 - b. accept as logical those conclusions that disagree with our own opinions.
 - c. underestimate the accuracy of our knowledge.
 - d. accept as logical conclusions that involve unfamiliar concepts.
2. Phonemes are the basic units of _____ in language.
 - a. sound
 - b. meaning
 - c. grammar
 - d. semantics
3. Syntax refers to the:
 - a. sounds in a word.
 - b. rules for grouping words into sentences.
 - c. rules by which meaning is derived from sentences.
 - d. overall rules of a language.
4. Skinner and other behaviorists have argued that language development is the result of:
 - a. imitation.
 - b. reinforcement.
 - c. association.
 - d. all of the above.
5. Representativeness and availability are examples of:
 - a. mental sets.
 - b. belief bias.
 - c. algorithms.
 - d. heuristics.
6. The basic units of cognition are:
 - a. phonemes.
 - b. concepts.
 - c. prototypes.
 - d. morphemes.
7. Assume that Congress is considering revising its approach to welfare and to this end is hearing a range of testimony. A member of Congress who uses the availability heuristic would be most likely to:
 - a. want to experiment with numerous possible approaches to see which of these seems to work best.
 - b. want to cling to approaches to welfare that seem to have had some success in the past.
 - c. refuse to be budged from his or her beliefs despite persuasive testimony to the contrary.
 - d. base his or her ideas on the most vivid, memorable testimony given, even though many of the statistics presented run counter to this testimony.
8. If you want to be absolutely certain you will find the solution to a problem you know *is* solvable, you should use:
 - a. a heuristic.
 - b. an algorithm.
 - c. Insight.
 - d. trial and error.
9. Complete the following: *-ed* is to *sh* as _____ is to _____.
 - a. phoneme; morpheme
 - b. morpheme; phoneme
 - c. grammar; syntax
 - d. syntax; grammar
10. Which of the following is *not* cited by Chomsky as evidence that language acquisition cannot be explained by learning alone?
 - a. Children master the complicated rules of grammar with ease.
 - b. Children create sentences they have never heard.
 - c. Children make the kinds of mistakes that suggest they are attempting to apply rules of grammar.
 - d. Children raised in isolation from language spontaneously begin speaking words.
11. Telegraphic speech is typical of the _____ stage.
 - a. babbling
 - b. one-word
 - c. two-word
 - d. three-word

12. Children first demonstrate a rudimentary understanding of syntax during the _____ stage.
- babbling
 - one-word
 - two-word
 - three-word
13. The study in which people who immigrated to the United States at various ages were compared in terms of their ability to understand English grammar found that:
- age of arrival had no effect on mastery of grammar.
 - those who immigrated as children understood grammar as well as native speakers.
 - those who immigrated as adults understood grammar as well as native speakers.
 - whether or not English was spoken in the home was the most important factor in mastering the rules of grammar.
14. Regarding the relationship between thinking and language, which of the following most accurately reflects the position taken in the text?
- Language determines everything about our thinking.
 - Language determines the way we think.
 - Thinking without language is not possible.
 - Thinking affects our language, which then affects our thought.
15. The rules most directly involved in permitting a person to derive meaning from words and sentences are rules of:
- syntax.
 - grammar.
 - phonemic structure.
 - semantics.
16. Which of the following is true regarding the relationship between thinking and language?
- “Real” thinking requires the use of language.
 - People sometimes think in images rather than in words.
 - A thought that cannot be expressed in a particular language cannot occur to speakers of that language.
 - All of the above are true.
17. One reason an English-speaking adult may have difficulty pronouncing Russian words is that:
- the vocal tracts of English- and Russian-speaking people develop differently in response to the demands of the two languages.
 - although English and Russian have very similar morphemes, their phonemic inventories are very different.
 - although English and Russian have very similar phonemes, their morphemic inventories are very different.
 - after the babbling stage, a child who hears only English stops uttering other phonemes.

TRUE-FALSE

- _____1. The order in which children acquire an understanding of various morphemes is unpredictable.
- _____2. According to the confirmation bias, people often interpret ambiguous evidence as support for their beliefs.
- _____3. Most human problem solving involves the use of heuristics rather than reasoning that systematically considers every possible solution.
- _____4. When asked, most people underestimate the accuracy of their judgments.
- _____5. Studies have shown that even animals may sometimes have insight reactions.
- _____6. Mental set is the tendency to repeat problem-solving solutions that have worked in the past.
- _____7. Although the morphemes differ from language to language, the phonemes for all languages are the same.
- _____8. Children of all cultures babble using the same phonemes.
- _____9. Thinking without using language is not possible.
- _____10. Most researchers believe that we can perform statistical analyses of language throughout our lives.