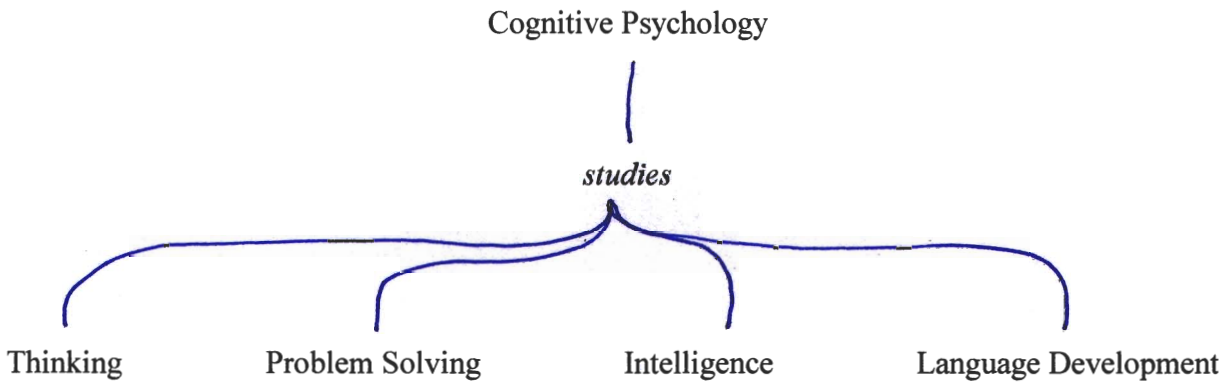
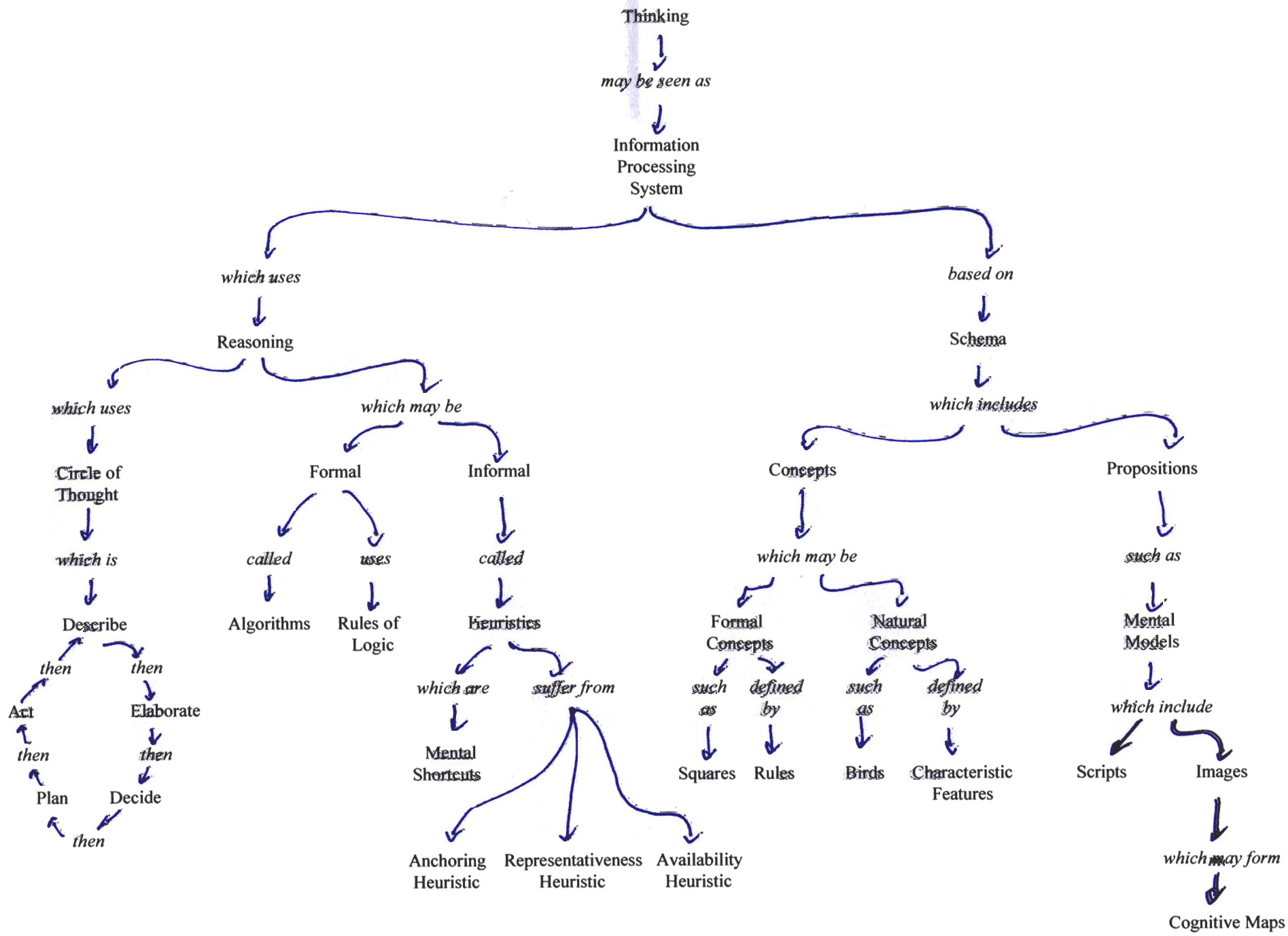
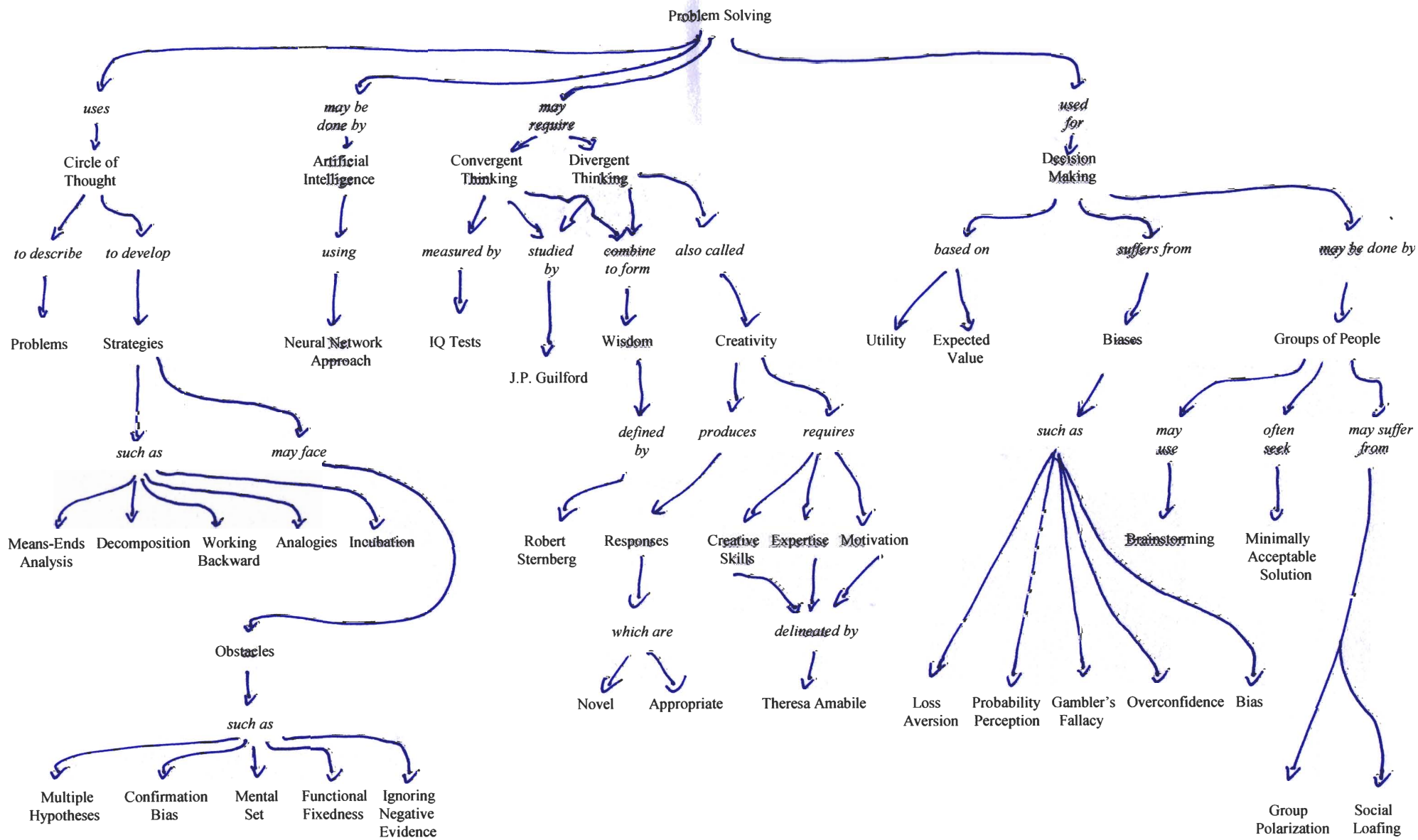
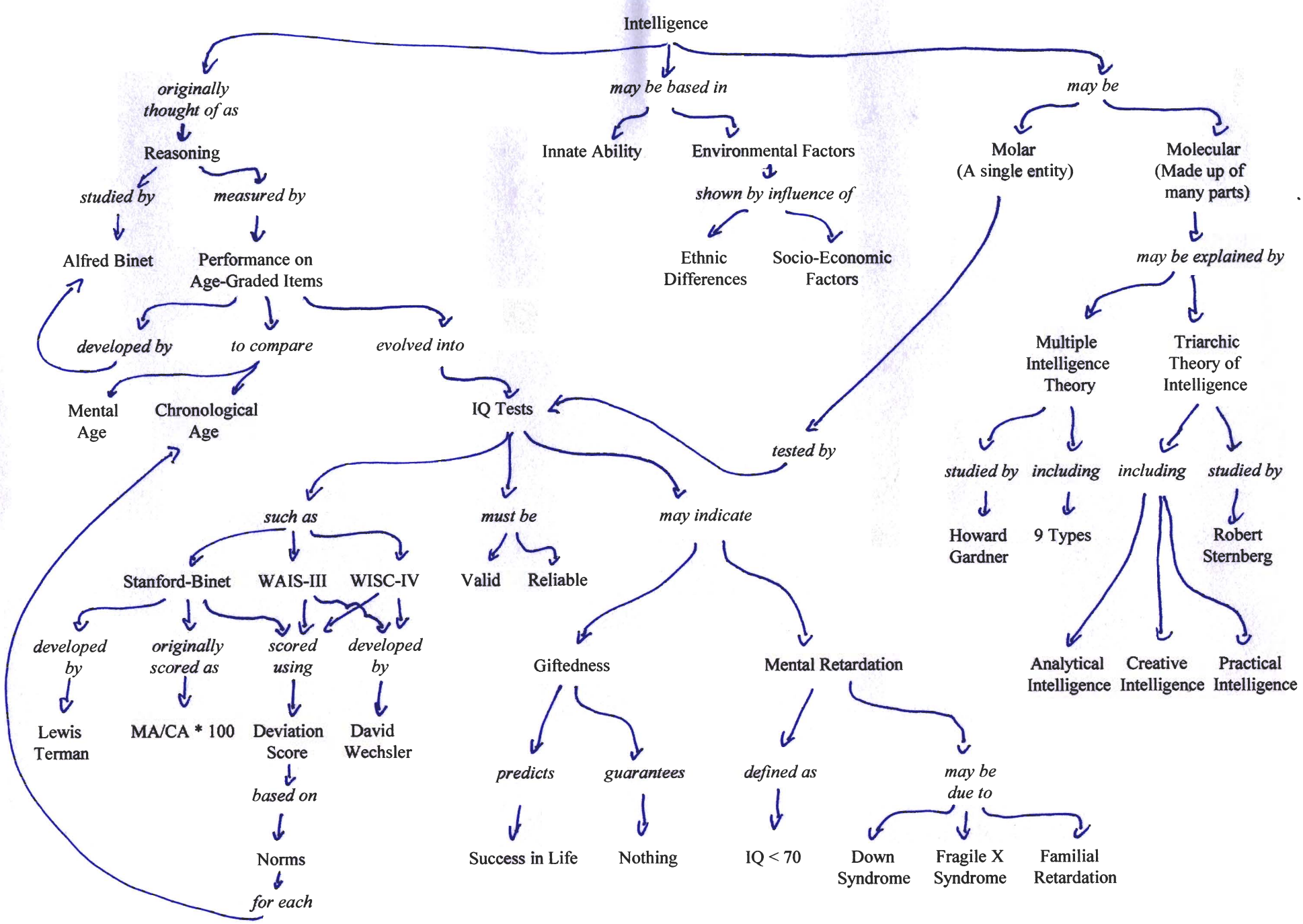
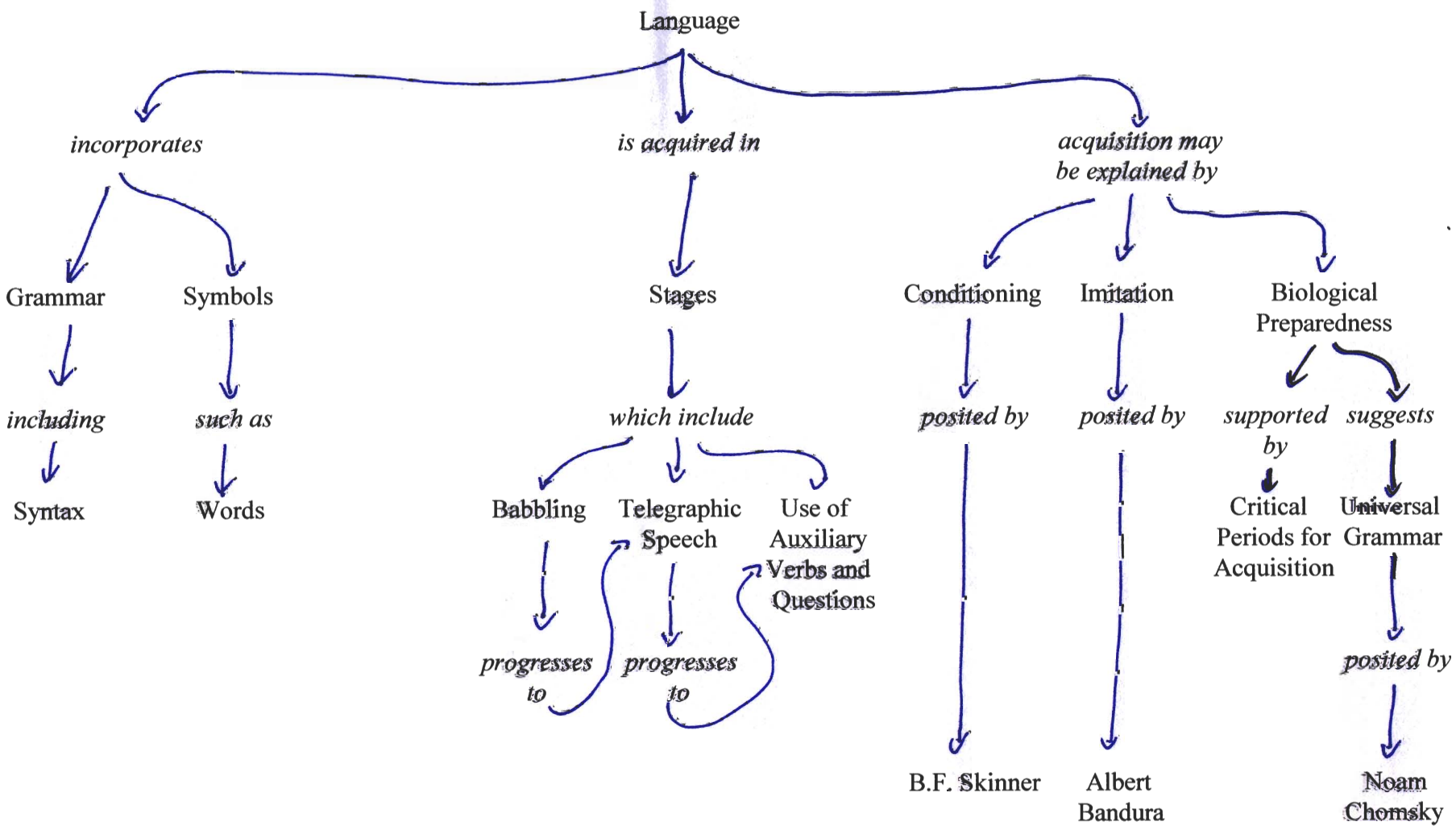

Cognitive Psychology
studies
Thinking
Problem Solving
Intelligence
Language Development


Thinking
may be seen as
Information Processing System
which uses
based on
Reasoning
Schema
which uses
which may be
which includes
Circle of Thought
Formal
Informal
Concepts
Propositions
which is
called
uses
called
which may be
such as
Describe
Algorithms
Rules of Logic
Heuristics
Formal Concepts
Natural Concepts
Mental Models
then
then
which are
suffer from
such as
defined by
such as
defined by
Act
Elaborate
which include
then
then
Mental Shortcuts
Squares
Rules
Birds
Characteristic Features
Scripts
Images
Plan
Decide
then
Anchoring Heuristic
Representativeness Heuristic
Availability Heuristic
which may form
Cognitive Maps


Problem Solving
uses
may be done by
may require
used for
Circle of Thought
Artificial Intelligence
Convergent Thinking
Divergent Thinking
Decision Making
to describe
to develop
using
measured by
studied by
combine to form
also called
based on
suffers from
may be done by
Problems
Strategies
Neural Network Approach
IQ Tests
J.P. Guilford
Wisdom
Creativity
Utility
Expected Value
Biases
Groups of People
such as
may face
defined by
produces
requires
such as
may use
often seek
may suffer from
Means-Ends Analysis
Decomposition
Working Backward
Analogies
Incubation
Robert Sternberg
Responses
Creative Skills
Expertise
Motivation
Brainstorming
Minimally Acceptable Solution
Obstacles
which are
delineated by
Novel
Appropriate
Theresa Amabile
Loss Aversion
Probability Perception
Gambler's Fallacy
Overconfidence
Bias
such as
Multiple Hypotheses
Confirmation Bias
Mental Set
Functional Fixedness
Ignoring Negative Evidence
Group Polarization
Social Loafing


Intelligence
originally thought of as
may be based in
may be
Reasoning
Innate Ability
Environmental Factors
Molar (A single entity)
Molecular (Made up of many parts)
studied by
measured by
shown by influence of
Alfred Binet
Performance on Age-Graded Items
Ethnic Differences
Socio-Economic Factors
may be explained by
developed by
to compare
evolved into
Multiple Intelligence Theory
Triarchic Theory of Intelligence
Mental Age
Chronological Age
IQ Tests
tested by
studied by
including
including
studied by
such as
must be
may indicate
Howard Gardner
9 Types
Robert Sternberg
Stanford-Binet
WAIS-III
WISC-IV
Valid
Reliable
developed by
originally scored as
scored using
developed by
Giftedness
Mental Retardation
Analytical Intelligence
Creative Intelligence
Practical Intelligence
Lewis Terman
MA/CA * 100
Deviation Score
David Wechsler
predicts
guarantees
defined as
may be due to
based on
Norms
for each
Success in Life
Nothing
IQ < 70
Down Syndrome
Fragile X Syndrome
Familial Retardation


Language
incorporates
is acquired in
acquisition may be explained by
Grammar
Symbols
Stages
Conditioning
Imitation
Biological Preparedness
including
such as
which include
posited by
posited by
supported by
suggests
Syntax
Words
Babbling
Telegraphic Speech
Use of Auxiliary Verbs and Questions
Critical Periods for Acquisition
Universal Grammar
progresses to
progresses to
posited by
B.F. Skinner
Albert Bandura
Noam Chomsky