

Directions: Using the PowerPoint / Internet: Try to think of and write down YOUR OWN definition (In your own words) and YOUR OWN examples for each of the concepts. Standard definitions will not be adequate, put in your own words as well to simplify. Use your mind!

A) THINKING

1) PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES

o Algorithms

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Heuristics

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Insight

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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2) OBSTACLES to PROBLEM SOLVING

o Confirmation Bias

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Irrelevant Information

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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3) FIXATION

o Functional Fixedness

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Mental Set

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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4) MAKING DECISIONS and FORMING JUDGEMENTS

a) HEURISTICS

o Representative Heuristics

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Availability Heuristics

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Overconfidence

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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5) INTUITION and PROBLEM SOLOVING

o Framing

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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6) CREATIVITY

o Convergent Thinking

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Divergent Thinking

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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B) LANGUAGE

o Phonemes

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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o Morphemes

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
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Learning Target

Distinguish between representativeness, anchoring and availability heuristics, and explain how they can cause us to underestimate or ignore important information.

Definitions:

Representative Heuristic: A cognitive bias in which an individual categorizes a situation based on previous experience or beliefs, which are a similar to the present scenario. This can aid quick decision-making but can also lead to limiting information or stereotyping.

Availability Heuristic: A mental short cut in which people make judgments about the probability of an event based on how quickly examples come to mind.

Algorithm: Using all possible solutions to arrive at the correct response.

Representative Heuristic, Availability Heuristic, and Algorithm

Directions: Read the following statements and determine if each example refers to a **representative, availability heuristic, or an algorithm.**

1. Kelly has just been involved with a car accident, now every time she gets into her car, she believes that she is much more likely to be involved in a car accident that she had previously thought.
2. Teddy wants to run a statistical analysis on the data that he has collected for his Advanced Placement Psychology course. He plugs all of the information into a computer and then runs an analysis of the data. How is the computer analyzing the date to produce the calculations that Teddy requests?
3. Jennifer has a disagreement with her math instructor; she now believes that her math instructor does not like her. Each time she enters the class she immediately thinks about this disagreement, as a result Jennifer is very tentative in class and is reluctant to respond to questions, this has negatively impacted her grade. What method of problem solving applies to this situation?
4. Darren worked for a time as a waiter at a retirement home, on occasion people were impatient with him and could be rude. Now, Darren believes that all individuals who live in retirement homes are rude and impatient. What method of problem solving is Darren using?
5. As Debbie completes her daily word search there are three words she is having difficulty finding. In order to be sure to solve the problem with 100% accuracy, she looks at every possible word combination to find these last three words. What method of problem solving is Debbie using?
6. A dog viciously attacked Andrew when he was four, now that he is seven, he thinks that all dogs are mean and vicious. What method of problem solving is Andrew using?