

Unit 12 - Week 10: Thought Process and Problem Solving

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0: Prerequisite

Week 01: History and Research Methods of Cognitive Psychology

Week 02: Object Perception and Recognition

Week 03: Attentional Processes and Cognition

Week 04: Memory Introduction

Week 05: Long Term Memory

Week 06: Memory of General Knowledge

Week 07: Concept Formation

Week 08: Visual and Spatial Memory

Week 09: Human Language Skills

Week 10: Thought Process and Problem Solving

Lec 1 : Introduction to Problem Solving

Lec 2 : Factors Influencing Problem Solving

Lec 3 : Insight and Creativity

Text Notes

Quiz : Assessment 10

Feedback form

Week 11: Reasoning

Week 12: Decision Making

Download Videos

Assessment 10

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-04-08, 23:59 IST.

All Questions are Compulsory

Marks [1 x 10]

1) A(n) _____ problem has a clear goal, a small set of starting information, and rules about how to attain the goal **1 point**

- classic
- laboratory
- well-defined
- introspective

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
well-defined

2) The General Problem Solver (GPS) is a computer program that solves problems in crypt arithmetic and logic using **1 point**

- means-end analysis
- generate-and-test
- reasoning by analogy
- introspection

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
means-end analysis

3) A tendency to adopt a certain framework, strategy, or procedure, which can become an obstacle to successful problem solving, is called **1 point**

- mental set
- functional fixedness
- well-defined thinking
- ill-defined thinking

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
mental set

4) Which of the following is an example of an ill-defined problem **1 point**

- constructing a proof in geometry
- solving an algebra problem
- solving the Tower of Hanoi problem
- putting together your schedule of classes for next semester

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
putting together your schedule of classes for next semester

5) When one recalls the solution to an old problem and uses it to solve a new, similarly structured problem, one has reasoned by **1 point**

- introspection
- analysis
- analogy
- backtracking

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
analogy

6) Experts in solving physics problems **1 point**

- tend to represent information more superficially than novices do
- tend to organize problems in terms of physics principles
- tend to organize problems in terms of objects mentioned in the problem
- spend less time analyzing a problem than novices do

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
tend to organize problems in terms of physics principles

7) _____ is defined as "going beyond the information given" **1 point**

- Problem-solving
- Reasoning
- Decision making
- Thinking

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Thinking

8) _____ thinking begins with a clear starting point and has a specific goal **1 point**

- Focused
- Unfocused
- Intelligent
- Puzzled

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Focused

9) _____ is a very important technique for solving the Towers of Hanoi problem **1 point**

- Means-end analysis
- Generate-and-test
- Working backward
- Reasoning by analogy

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Working backward

10) The string problem often generates _____ when participants do not think to use the screwdriver as a pendulum **1 point**

- functional fixedness
- mental set
- incomplete representations
- reasoning by analogy

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
functional fixedness