### CLASS-11 | PSYCHOLOGY **CBSE**

## Chapter-7|Thinking





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(c) Originality

Mu	Iltiple Choice Questions		
1.	One of the stages of creative thinking (a) Critical thinking (c) Creative thinking	g is evaluation. It involves:  (b) Reasoning  (d) Questioning	
2.	Preparation is a stage in: (a) Unconscious thought process (c) Problem solving attitude	<ul><li>(b) Insight experience</li><li>(d) New solution</li></ul>	
3.	Incubation, a stage in creative thinking (a) Meaningful symbols (c) Images	ng, involves: (b) Evaluations (d) Meaningful words	
4.	Language consists of a series of: (a) Ideas (c) Feelings	(b) Language (d) Symbols	
5.	Thinking is closely related to: (a) Problem solving (c) Reasoning	<ul><li>(b) Intensive planning</li><li>(d) Creative thinking</li></ul>	
6.	Which of the following best defines concept in the context of thinking?  (a) A visual memory of an object or event  (b) A mental representation of a category that shares common properties  (c) An emotional reaction to a situation  (d) A logical conclusion drawn from facts		
7.	The tendency to solve problems using methods may work better, is called: (a) Functional fixedness (c) Mental set	(b) Divergent thinking (d) Convergent thinking	
8.	lógic? eo COURSES   Q	"thinking hat" represents judgment, caution, and the state of the stat	
9.	Which is not one of the four abilities	associated with divergent thinking?	

(d) Deduction

10.	Which stage of the creative process involves a sudden realization of a solution, often described as an "Aha!" moment?		
	•	b) Incubation	
		d) Verification	
Fill	ll in the blanks :		
11.	The mental process of choosing among alternatives is called		
12.	reasoning starts from specific facts to reach a general conclusion.		
Tru	rue / False		
13.	Language development among children follows a universal pattern.		
14.	Inductive reasoning always leads to logically valid conclusions.		
Ver	ery Short Type Questions		
15.	What do you understand by decision making?		
16.	· What is a prototype?		
Sho	nort Type Questions		
17.	Differentiate between inductive and deductive reasoning.		
18.	Explain the difference between convergent and divergent thinking.		
Essa	say Type Questions		
19.	Explain the nature of thinking.		
20.	What are the stages of creative thinking?		
HO	OTS		
21.	. <b>Assertion (A):</b> Reasoning is a form of thinking		
	Reason (R): Reasoning always leads to the right conclusion.		
	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct ex	planation	

d) A is false, R is true ad Mission Gyan App

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation

c) A is true, R is false

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- (a) Evaluation involves careful analysis and judgment of ideas in creative thinking.
- **2. (c)** Preparation is the initial stage where the problem is understood and information is gathered.
- (c) During incubation, the mind works unconsciously, often using mental imagery.
- (d) Language is composed of a structured system of symbols that represent meanings.
- (a) Thinking is often used to solve problems by exploring possible solutions.
- **6. (b)** A concept is a mental representation of a category (objects, ideas, or events) that share common properties, helping us organize and access knowledge efficiently.
- 7. (c) Mental set is the tendency to approach problems using familiar strategies, which can sometimes hinder finding better solutions.
- **8. (c)** The black hat in the Six Thinking Hats method represents judgment, caution, and logical assessment of ideas.
- 9. (d) Divergent thinking includes fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration; deduction is part of reasoning, not divergent thinking.

- **10. (c)** Illumination is the stage where the solution or idea emerges suddenly, often accompanied by excitement and clarity.
- 11. Decision making

conclusions.

- 12. Inductive
- 13. True

Language development follows a similar sequence in children across cultures.

- 14. False
  Inductive reasoning does not guarantee
  logical certainty; it provides probable
- **15.** Decision making is the mental process of selecting the best course of action among multiple alternatives after considering outcomes and consequences.
- **16.** A prototype is the best or most typical example of a category or concept. For example, a sparrow is a prototype of the concept 'bird'.

### **Example:**

**Inductive:** All observed swans are white; therefore, all swans are white.

**Deductive:** All birds have wings. A sparrow is a bird. Therefore, a sparrow has wings.



- **18.** Convergent thinking involves narrowing down multiple ideas into one correct solution. Divergent thinking is the ability to generate multiple, creative ideas or solutions for a problem.
- 19. Thinking is a cognitive activity involving the manipulation of information to form concepts, solve problems, make decisions, and reflect. It is goal-directed, symbolic, and often abstract. It enables planning, reasoning, and imagining possibilities beyond the present situation. Thinking may be verbal (involving language) or non-verbal (involving mental images and symbols).
- 20. The stages of creative thinking are:
- **1. Preparation:** Gathering information and understanding the problem.
- **2. Incubation:** Letting the problem sit while unconscious mental processes work.
- **3. Illumination:** Sudden realization or insight about the solution.
- 4. Evaluation: Critically analyzing the idea for its effectiveness and usefulness.
  Language is acquired through both innate biological mechanisms and environmental interaction.

Biologically, humans are equipped with a Language Acquisition Device (LAD) as per Chomsky, allowing them to understand grammar and rules.

Environmentally, children learn through listening, imitation, reinforcement, and social interaction.

## Stages of language development:

- Cooing (6–8 weeks)
- Babbling (4–6 months)
- One-word stage (12 months)
- Two-word stage (18–24 months)
- Telegraphic speech (2–3 years)
   Language acquisition is thus a result of both nature and nurture.
- 21. (c) A is true, R is false

  Reasoning is a form of thinking but does

  not always lead to the right answer.

biological mechanisms and environmental interaction.

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