

Chapter -7 | Thinking

QUIZ-01

1. Which of the following best defines a concept in the context of thinking?

- A. A visual representation of a sensory experience
- B. A mental representation of a category sharing common properties
- C. An assumption used in deductive reasoning
- D. A process of linking unrelated ideas (B)

Explanation: A concept is a mental representation of a class of objects, ideas, or events that share common properties, allowing efficient organisation of knowledge.

2. In problem-solving, which of the following is an example of functional fixedness?

- A. Using a shoe as a hammer when no hammer is available
- B. Failing to use a book as a doorstop because it is meant for reading
- C. Following a tried strategy that worked in the past
- D. Giving up after one failed attempt (B)

Explanation: Functional fixedness is the inability to see alternative uses for an object beyond its usual function, such as not recognising a book can hold a door open.

3. Deductive reasoning moves from:

- A. General to particular
- B. Particular to general
- C. Abstract to concrete
- D. Known to unknown (A)

Explanation: Deductive reasoning starts with a general assumption and draws specific conclusions from it, moving from general to particular.

4. Which of the following is not a stage in the creative thinking process described in the text?

- A. Preparation
- B. Illumination
- C. Execution
- D. Verification (C)

Explanation: The creative thinking process includes preparation, incubation, illumination, and verification; "execution" is not listed as a separate stage.

5. What is the primary goal of brainstorming as described in the chapter?

- A. To quickly find the best idea
- B. To freely generate ideas without immediate judgment
- C. To evaluate all solutions simultaneously
- D. To focus only on practical solutions (B)

Explanation: Brainstorming encourages free idea generation without early judgment, increasing fluency and flexibility in thinking before evaluation.

6. Which thinking ability involves producing many ideas for a given task?

- A. Flexibility
- B. Fluency
- C. Originality
- D. Elaboration (B)

Explanation: Fluency refers to the ability to generate a large number of ideas for a given problem or situation.

7. According to J.P. Guilford, convergent thinking is best described as:

- A. Producing multiple possible answers
- B. Finding one correct solution to a problem
- C. Thinking without a specific purpose
- D. Combining unrelated ideas for novelty (B)

Explanation: Convergent thinking narrows down to a single correct solution, as opposed to divergent thinking, which is open-ended.

8. Which viewpoint suggests that thought precedes language and is necessary for understanding words?

- A. Whorf's linguistic relativity
- B. Vygotsky's interdependence theory
- C. Piaget's cognitive development theory
- D. Chomsky's universal grammar theory (C)

Explanation: Piaget argued that thought comes before language and that understanding words requires knowledge of the underlying concepts.

9. Which stage of language development is characterised by two-word combinations resembling telegrams?

- A. One-word stage
- B. Babbling stage
- C. Echolalia stage
- D. Two-word stage (D)

Explanation: In the two-word stage, children use short combinations of mostly nouns and verbs, similar to telegrams (e.g., "want cookie").

10. What is a key benefit of bilingualism and multilingualism highlighted in the chapter?

- A. It delays language development in early years
- B. It complicates cognitive processing
- C. It enhances cognitive, linguistic, and academic competence
- D. It prevents the acquisition of additional languages (C)

Explanation: Studies show that bilingualism /multilingualism facilitates improved cognitive, linguistic, and academic abilities in children. sequential steps.