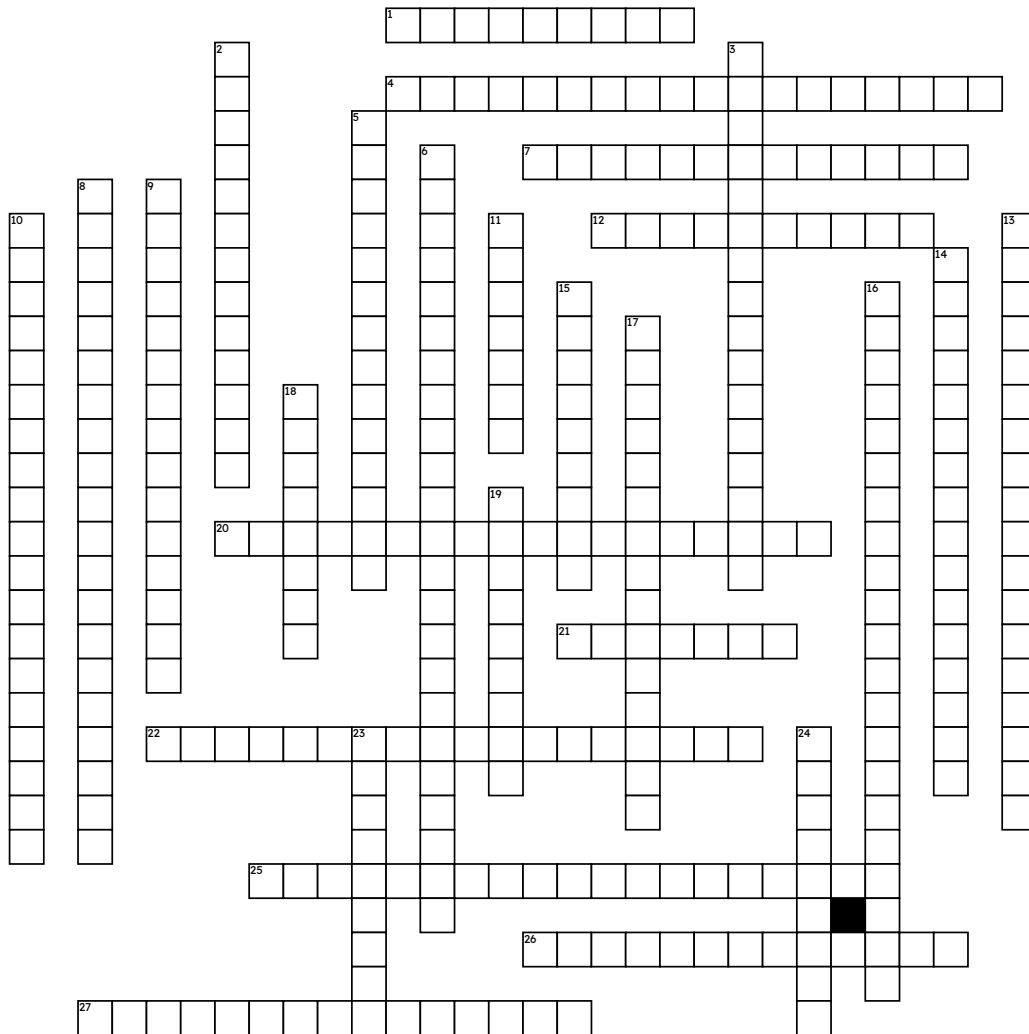


Thinking and Problem Solving Crossword Puzzle



Across

- 1. mental shortcut that allows people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently.(Ex: common sense.)
- 4. process of making generalized decisions after observing, or witnessing, repeated specific instances of something.(Ex:Harold is a grandfather. Harold is bald.)
- 7. a problem solving method in which multiple attempts are made to reach a solution.(Ex: Trying to fit a couch through a door.)
- 12. results that happen when an individual's own values, beliefs, prior knowledge, etc. affects, or distorts, the reasoning process through the acceptance of invalid arguments or data.(Ex: Flat Earthers.)
- 20. logical process in which a conclusion is based on the concordance of multiple premises that are generally assumed to be true.(Ex: If A = B and B = C, then A = C)
- 21. cognitive bias where people decide on options based on whether the options are presented with positive or negative connotations(Ex: 95 percent chance of survival during a surgery.)
- 22. tendency to cling to one's initial belief even after receiving new information that contradicts or disconfirms the basis of that belief.(Ex:Mike chose to dismiss the evidence that Jim presented to him.)
- 25. cognitive models that incorporate long-known principles of association to represent key features of human memory. (Ex: Bacon and Eggs.)
- 26. tendency of people to overestimate their ability to have predicted an outcome that could not possibly have been predicted.(Ex: When people make bets on their team winning by a lot of points.)

- 27. mental rearrangement or restructuring of the elements in a problem to achieve a sudden understanding of the problem and arrive at a solution.(Ex: a dog pushes a box over to the gate in order to stand on it and jump over the gate.)
- Down**
- 2. the act of thinking about thinking, or the cognition of cognition.(Ex: controlling your own thoughts.)
 - 3. One solves a problem by considering the obstacles that stand between the initial problem state and goal state.(Ex: Finding the fastest way from California to Atlanta.)
 - 5. the belief that a "run" or "streak" of a given outcome lowers the probability of observing that outcome on the next trial.(Ex. Betting on red since it's been black 6 times in a row.)
 - 6. cognitive bias in which an individual categorizes a situation based on a pattern of previous experiences or beliefs about the scenario.(Ex: the probability that Tyrone is a gangster because of stereotypes.)
 - 8. Logical Argument that applies deductive reasoning to arrive at a conclusion based on two or more propositions that are asserted or assumed to be true.(Ex: if A + B = C, then C - B = A)
 - 9. cognitive bias where an individual depends too heavily on an initial piece of information offered when making decisions.(Ex: T-shirt that costs \$1,200 then see a second one that costs \$100, you're prone to see the second shirt as cheap.)
 - 10. cognitive bias that limits a person to use an object only in the way it is traditionally used.(Ex: Viewing a fork as only used for food.)
 - 11. mental categories used to group objects, events, information, etc.(Ex: Language, words are concepts that correspond to abstractions and generalizations.)

- 13. a person's subjective confidence in his or her judgements is reliably greater than the objective accuracy of those judgements, especially when confidence is relatively high.(Ex: A person who refuses to use a map on a long trip and refusing to ask for help once lost.)
- 14. is a tendency to search for or interpret information in a way that confirms one's preconceptions, leading to statistical errors.(Ex: The Reason we use Double Blind Experiments.)
- 15. linguistic comparison of two objects that emphasizes the similarities between those two objects.(Ex: Similes and Metaphors.)
- 16. a mental shortcut that relies on immediate examples that come to a given person's mind when evaluating a specific topic, concept, method or decision.(Ex: asking people to recall words that begin with the letter K versus those that have K as their third letter.)
- 17. when someone continues a behavior or endeavor as a result of previously invested resources.(Ex: order too much food and then overeat just to "get their money's worth".)
- 18. obstinate inability to yield or a refusal to appreciate another person's viewpoint or emotions characterized by a lack of empathy.(Ex: Not Believing something even though someone else believes it.)
- 19. tendency to only see solutions that have worked in the past.(Ex: a child may enter a store by pushing a door open.)
- 23. the best example or cognitive representation of something within a certain category.(Ex: test or preliminary model of an idea.)
- 24. defined set of step-by-step procedures that provides the correct answer to a particular problem.(Ex: a recipe.)

Word Bank

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|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Inductive Reasoning | Hindsight Bias | Rigidity | Functional Fixedness |
| Association Networks | Overconfidence Bias | Insight Learning | Confirmation Bias |
| Availability Heuristic | Anchoring Effect | Framing | Analogies |
| Metacognition | Sunk Cost Fallacy | Representative Heuristic | Concpet |
| Trial and Error | Deductive Reasoning | Belief Bias | Gambler Fallacy |
| Prototype | Algorithm | Heuristic | Syllogistic Reasoning |
| Means-end Analysis | Belief Perseverance | Mental Set | |