QUESTIONS FOR REVISION

Put (True) or (False):

1. Using digital images from cameras and videos and deep learning models, machines can accurately identify and classify objects — and then react to what they "see."
2. To make something out of nothing is named modification ( ). Creation
3. Recognition is a sense of awareness and familiarity experienced when one encounters people, events, or objects that have been encountered before or when one comes upon material that has been learned in the past ( ).
4. Plan is a mental representation of an intended action, that guides the individual in carrying it out ( ).
5. Language is a system for expressing or communicating thoughts and feelings through speech sounds or written symbols ( ).
6. Knowledge is the familiarity, awareness or understanding gained through experience or study ( ).
7. Intelligence is seen as the capacity to "acquire and apply knowledge" ( ).
8. Abstraction is a significant element of human intelligence ( ).
9. Idea is a thought or suggestion as to a possible course of action ( ).
10. Who display reflectivity in their learning consider alternative solutions ( ).
11. In modification , which is type of creativity, we want something to perform a new function ( ).
12. Who display impulsivity as style of thinking are spontaneously responding to a problem with little thought of the various possible solutions and their outcomes ( )
13. Who apply to level to their learning apply numerous memories and prior knowledge to organize the new information ( ).
14. Who lean towards sharpening depend on fewer memories to assimilate information ( ).
15. Intelligence is the ability to consistently produce different and valuable results or outcomes ( ). Creativity

16. Studies reveal that sharpeners are more accurate in the information they are learning at present (✓).
17. Serialist learners learn linearly in a sequential manner and they prefer structured teaching (✓).
18. Intuition is the ability to understand something immediately, without the need for conscious reasoning (✓).
19. Serialist learners work spontaneously (✗). Holists
20. To process information, holists do not need structure and are able to think broadly about a subject (✓).
21. The whole is greater than the parts (✓).
22. Deep Learning is needed to make machine solve complex problems (✓).
23. Being creative involves making new connections between facts that seem to be unrelated (✓).
24. One Characteristic of compound problems presence of interactions that are difficult to comprehend (✗). Complex
25. Being intelligent involves producing lots of ideas (✗) Creative
26. Problem solving" processes may be divided into simple, compound only (✗). and Complex
27. Simple as well as complex problems can be solved by standard approaches (✗). Compound
28. Compound problems are dynamic in nature (✗). Complex
29. In modification, which is type of creativity, we want something to perform in a different setting (area or field) (✓).
30. Synthesis means to relate 2 or more things (phenomena) which were not related before (✓).
31. In modification , which is type of creativity, we want something to be used by someone new (✓).
32. The whole does not equal the sum of its parts (✓).
33. Concrete concepts name things that are not available to the senses (✗).
34. Concrete terms refer to objects or events that are available to the senses (✓).

35. Learning a new language allows an individual to acquire new abstract concepts and result in new thought processes (✓).
36. Sequential processing involves the comprehension of the relationships of and between separate components (entities) and its relation or position to the whole (✗). Simultaneous
37. Deep learning is an artificial intelligence (AI) function that imitates the workings of the human brain in processing data and creating patterns for use in decision making (✓).
38. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning in artificial intelligence that has networks capable of learning unsupervised from data that is unstructured or unlabeled (✓).
39. Human intelligence is the individual's ability to formulate and use abstract concepts (✓).
40. Steps of problem solving ends with identifying the Problem (✗). starts
41. Intelligence is the process of acquiring, storing in memory, retrieving, combining, comparing and using in new contexts (✓).
42. Skills of problem solving enable the individual to resolve difficulties that he encounters (✓).
43. To adapt to the changing demands of a life situation is an intelligent behavior (✓).
44. Human intelligence is the intellectual capacity of humans ✓
45. Human intelligence is characterized by perception, self-awareness, and volition (✓).
46. Human intelligence involves understanding and reasoning (✓).
47. Concrete concepts can not directly perceived or measured (✗). abstract
48. All natural languages have words for abstract concept (✓).
49. Human intelligence includes the capacities to recognize patterns, comprehension, plan, problem solve, and use language to communicate (✓).
50. Intelligence enables humans to experience and think (✓).
51. Reasoning is thinking in which logical processes of an inductive or deductive character are used to draw conclusions from facts or premises (✓).

52. Examples include of reasoning testing are number series, classification of words (induction) and various kinds of syllogisms (deduction) (✓).
53. Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior as a result of practice or training (✓).
54. Inductive reasoning is the form of logical reasoning in which a conclusion is shown to follow necessarily from a sequence of premises, the first of which stands for a self-evident truth (✗). Deductive
55. Deductive reasoning is the form of reasoning in which inferences and general principles are drawn from specific observations and cases (✗). Inductive
56. Understanding the process of comprehending the meaning or significance of something, such as a word, concept, argument, or event (✓).
57. Thinking is a cognitive behavior in which ideas, images, mental representations, or other hypothetical elements of thought are experienced or manipulated (✓).
58. Cognitive style is a person's characteristic mode of perceiving, thinking, remembering, and problem solving (✓).
59. Thinking style is is a person's characteristic mode of perceiving, thinking, remembering, and problem solving (✓).

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60. People with Visual–spatial intelligence can deal with spatial judgment and have the ability to visualize with the mind's eye (✓).
61. **P**eople with high verbal-linguistic intelligence display a facility with words and languages (✓).
62. People with Visual–spatial intelligence are typically good at reading, writing, telling stories and memorizing words (✗)
63. Logical–mathematical intelligence is characterized by logic, abstractions, reasoning, and critical thinking (✓). [and numbers]

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64. Mapping methods allow us a better understanding of existing knowledge about our goals or problems (✓).

ch3,4

65. People who have bodily-kinesthetic intelligence should learn better by involving muscular movement (✓).

66. Fluid intelligence is considered independent of learning, experience, and education (✓).

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67. According to the law of proximity, things that are near each other seem to be grouped together (✓).

68. According to the law of closure, things are grouped together if they seem to complete some entity (✓).

69. Our brains often ignore contradictory information and fill in gaps in information (✓).

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70. Brainstorming is a *creative thinking* technique (✓)

71. Divergent Thinking means thinking that starts from a common point and moves outward into a variety of perspectives (✓)

ch 3, 4

72. Cognitive skills associated with crystallized intelligence tends to decline during late adulthood (✗). fluid

73. To identify the missing element that completes a pattern is a non-verbal test of IQ (✓).

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74. The law of similarity suggests that similar things tend to appear grouped together (✓).

75. The left hemisphere of the human brain appears to operate in a logical, analytical, computer-like fashion (✓).

76. The left side of the brain is qualified in processing visual, spatial and nonverbal inputs (✗). right

ch 3, 4

77. Crystallized intelligence involves knowledge that comes from prior learning and past experiences (✓)

78. People who have bodily-kinesthetic intelligence should be generally good at physical activities such as sports, dance, acting and making things (✓).

79. Intrapersonal intelligence is characterized by introspective capacities (✓).

ch 8, 9

80. In mind mapping we use lines, symbols,& colors to show relationships, groupings & collections between words, ideas & images according to simple concepts (✓).