

Module 31: Thinking

I Concepts

- A. Definition
- B. Type of Concepts:
 - A. Conjunctive Concepts*
 - B. Relational Concepts*
 - C. Disjunctive Concepts*
- C. Prototypes

II Solving Problems

- A. Algorithms
- B. Heuristics
- C. Insight and incubation*

III Obstacles to Problem Solving

- A. Confirmation bias
- B. Fixation
 - 1. Mental Set
 - 2. Functional fixedness

IV Making Decisions and Forming Judgments

- A. Using and Misusing Heuristics
 - 1. Availability
 - 2. Representativeness
 - 3. Anchoring and adjustment*
- B. Counterfactual Reasoning*
- C. Overconfidence
- D. Belief perseverance
- E. Intuition
- F. Framing Effects

Module 32: Language and Thought

I Language

- A. Definition
- B. Universal Aspects of Language*

II Language Structure

- A. Phonemes
- B. Morphemes
- C. Grammar
 - 1. Semantics
 - 2. Syntax

III Language Development

- A. Receptive Language

- B. Productive Language
 - 1. Babbling Stage
 - 2. One-word stage
 - 3. Two-word stage (telegraphic speech)
 - 4. 24 + months

IV Explaining Language Development

- A. Learning Theory*
- B. Inborn Universal Grammar
- C. Statistical learning and critical periods

V. Brain and Language

- A. Aphasia
- B. Broca's area
- C. Wernicke's area

V Thinking and Language

- A. Linguistic Determination
- B. Examples with bilingualism and sexism*

VI Thinking in Images

VII Animal Thinking and Language

- A. What Do Animals Think?
- B. Do Animals Exhibit Language?
- C. The Case of the Apes

Module 33: Intelligence Module

IV Intelligence

- A. Definition
- B. Factor Analyses
- C. Intelligence Theories
 - 1. Spearman's general intelligence theory (g-factor)
 - 2. Cattell's theory: fluid versus crystallized intelligence*
 - 3. Thurstone's theory
 - 4. Sternberg's Triarchic Theory
 - 5. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences
- D. Emotional Intelligence
- E. Intelligence and creativity
- F. Intelligence and the brain

