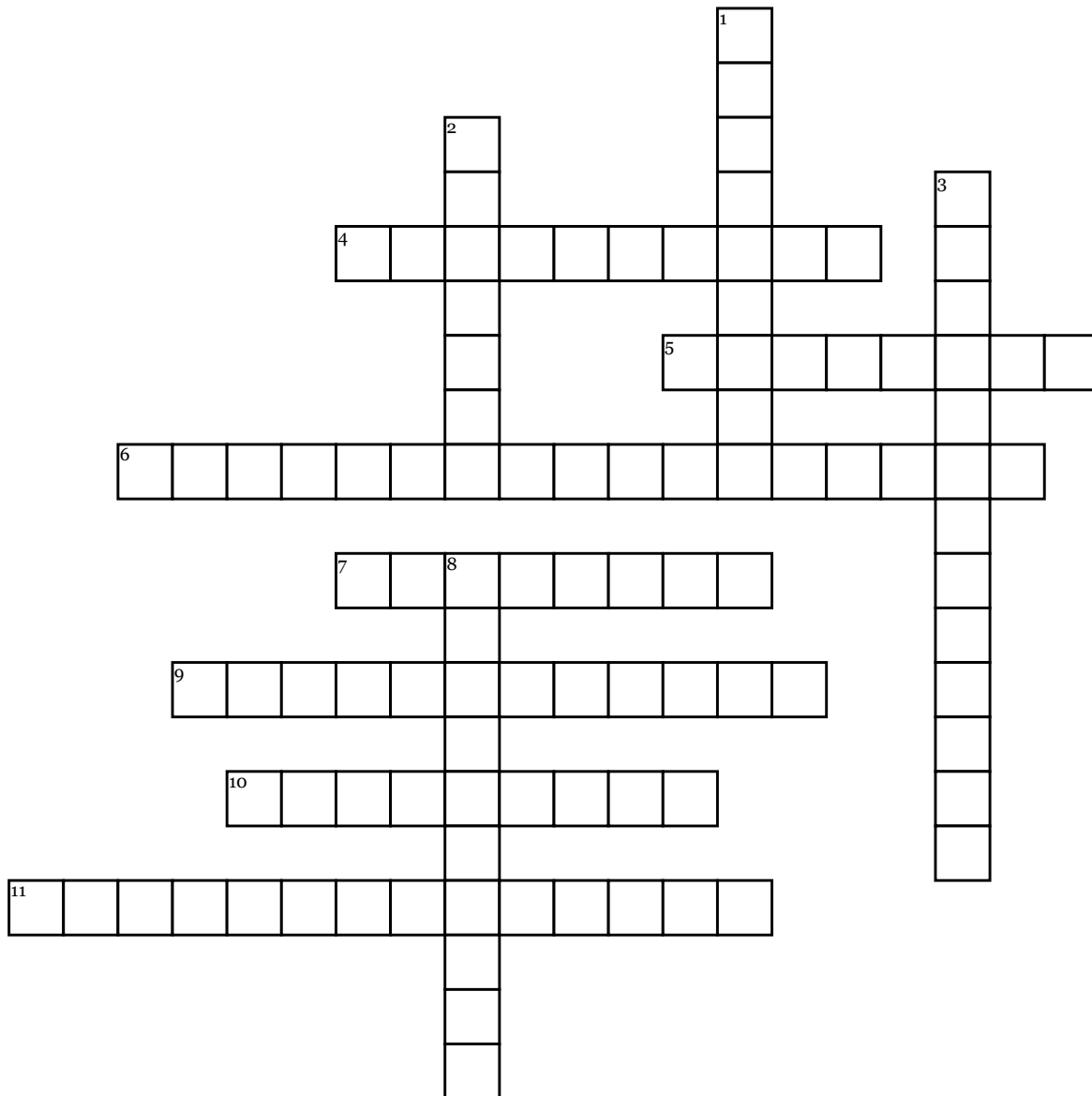


Name: _____

Cognitive Crossword Part 2



Across

4. Social Scientists who support Cultural _R_____ have the assumption that not all cultures share the same processes, capacities and strategies to create understanding. Certain cultures have certain practices and we must understand each culture individually.
5. This is an example of a schooling effect, _____ is the ability to read and write. In societies or cultures with more schooling (the amount spent in school), these rates are higher.
6. A culture's boundary (created by their everyday life, surroundings, and possibilities) can affect an individual's cognition task, this is an example of _____ Cognition.
7. _____ Knowing focuses on gaining power and authority through any means necessary (such as flaws or loopholes). It focuses less on the process of achieving the information and understanding it
9. n this Piagetian Stage, individuals are believed to lack long term capacity but are able to understand sensory and respond in the present only.

10. _____ Knowing is using trustworthiness and personal experience to gain knowledge. It focuses on understanding rather than exploit.

11. n this Piagetian Stage, individuals can create mental representations and symbolic structures such as language

Down

1. A need for _____ (NFC) is a person's motivation to take on intellectual tasks and challenges, People with a high NFC often enjoy crossword puzzles or activities that make them think.
2. Collective attitudes, traditions, behaviors, beliefs, arts, customs etc. No agreed upon definition among psychologists, sociologists, anthropologist and other scientists.
3. _____ is understanding and knowing one's own cognition, knowledge and limitations to help assess a situation
8. Research has found people from cultures outside our own sometimes see things differently than how we view them. Their _P_____ of an outside stimuli effects how they see or interpret the stimuli (such as interpreting a meaning behind a painting or an approaching female).