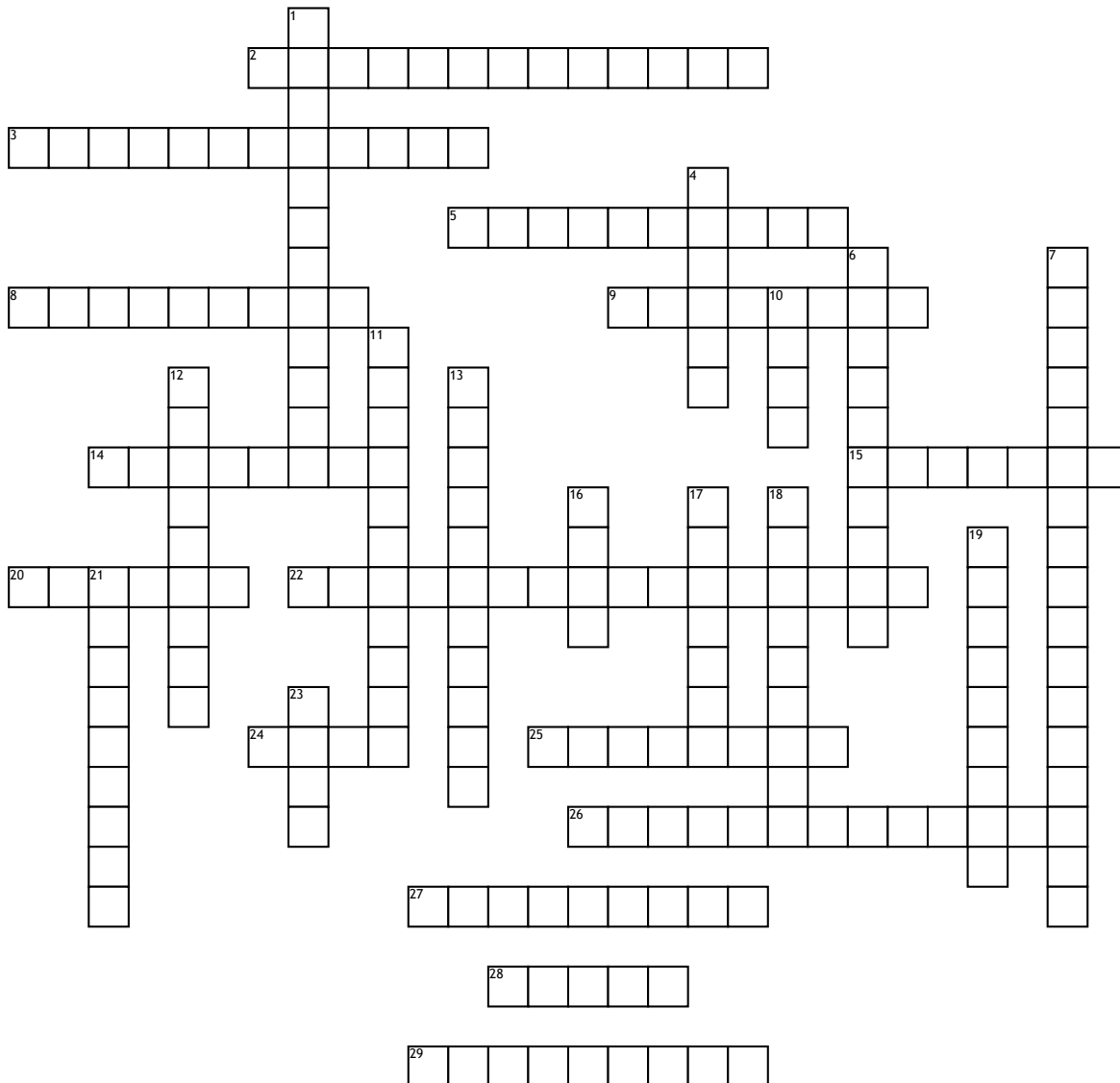


Psychology



Across

2. divided students into two groups, giving each group a separate instruction
3. Type of bias where it is the tendency of people to favour information that only confirms their existing beliefs of hypotheses
5. Charles Lord's _____ was that if a person was given knowledge that challenged their understanding of a topic, their own views would be replaced by a neutral opinion
8. confirmation bias shows that our brain's judgement process is not this
9. Name of university Charles Lord conducted an experiment in to test the existence of bias in the brain and how it could be altered to favour certain opinions
14. First record of confirmation bias
15. None of the 48 students became this
20. In the end, the study showed this group's confirmation bias was eliminated.
22. Followed the arguments
24. an unconscious weighting of features in the brain that is continually adjusted whenever new information is processed.

25. If students did this, they would hypothetically veer toward a middle ground in their views

26. Brain could be persuaded to believe in these ideas (according to Lord)

27. People with an original support rating of -1.8 decreasing to -2.2

28. Second group considered what their opinions would have been if the research opposed this

29. psychologists have suggested that the accumulation of this knowledge is the key factor to how people cast judgement and form opinions

Down

1. Rather than eliminating the bias in people's minds, exposure to factual knowledge only increases this

4. After reading each case study, students did watched this

6. People for capital punishment that rose from 3.1 to 3.2

7. Lord collected 48 students, half that believed in this

10. The question of how relevant, reliable and truthful information that does not always lead to a readily available answer.

11. What all students were given upon entering the experiment room

12. Lord's study on Stanford students also investigated how to

13. One group's task was to analyse this way

16. This unconscious behaviour has also been recognised in successive research

17. students on either side of the argument had not processed the information they received this way

18. in Lord's experiment, the students favouring capital punishment would mainly register facts that supported this

19. evolves over millennia to judge the information it processes as acceptable or false

21. of how the mind is persuaded; after all, as if it cannot be convinced by rational fact, what can it be convinced by

23. can we ever correct this in our brains, a factor of decision-making that influences our opinions and behaviour?