

## OVERCOMING BIAS: CHAPTER TWO QUIZ

### Multiple Choice

Select the best answer from those provided.

1. Cognitive biases are:
  - a. systematic distortions of otherwise correct thinking processes
  - b. biases that happen due to inauthentic behavior
  - c. a term to describe someone's racial prejudices
  - d. misperceptions that happen when one is emotional
  - e. none of the above

Correct answer: A

2. Cognitive errors are:
  - a. errors based on one's lack of intelligence or authenticity
  - b. mistakes in thinking, or deviations from normal, "correct" thinking processes
    - c. racial prejudices in one's thinking
    - d. misperceptions that happen when one is emotional
    - e. none of the above

Correct answer: B

3. Thinking about the ways that we think is called:
  - a. cognitive psychology
  - b. uber-cognition
  - c. supracognition
  - d. metacognition
  - e. none of the above

Correct answer: D

4. Media bias is:
  - a. another term for cognitive bias
  - b. prejudice and stereotyping against the media, particularly by advocacy groups
  - c. intentional and purposeful slanting of the news to a specific viewpoint or ideology
  - d. the mental processing that influences our perceptions and our reasoning
  - e. none of the above

Correct answer: C

5. Which of the following phrases is best described by this definition: Biases toward conflict, toward the new and shocking, toward a narrative structure and toward expediency?
- a. cognitive biases
  - b. cognitive errors
  - c. biases in professional journalism
  - d. heuristic devices
  - e. none of the above

Correct answer: C

6. What is reflective practice?
- a. the practice of identifying and evaluating automatic perceptions and judgments that have grown up around repeated experience
  - b. something that professionals can do to improve their performance on the job
  - c. another term for experiential learning
  - d. a subset of metacognition
  - e. A and B

Correct answer: E

7. Learning by doing is also called:
- a. experiential learning
  - b. reflective practice
  - c. theory-based learning
  - d. educating in action
  - e. none of the above

Correct Answer: A

8. The four steps of experiential learning for journalists, *in order*, are:
- a. do journalism, apply the strategy on the next story; reflect on performance, form an improvement strategy
  - b. do journalism; reflect on performance; form an improvement strategy; apply the strategy on the next story.
  - c. reflect on performance; form an improvement strategy; apply the strategy on the next story; do journalism
  - d. form an improvement strategy; do journalism; apply the strategy on the next story; reflect on performance.
  - e. none of the above

Correct answer: B

9. A beat blog, talking with sources, hearing from critics and reviewing reader/viewer/listener comments are all examples of:

- a. experiential learning
- b. feedback
- c. website development
- d. comment analysis
- e. all of the above

Answer: B

10. An example of an improvement strategy is:

- a. familiarizing oneself with local slang before a neighborhood interview
- b. dressing more appropriately for a conservative setting
- c. doing research to separate rhetoric from fact
- d. learning the differences between subcultures within an immigrant group
- e. all of the above

Answer: E