Practice Quiz

Midterm 1: Chapters 1–6

Chapter 1:

1. The information theory posits theory that the information provided by a particular event is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ related to the probability of its occurrence.

\*a) inversely

2. According to Broadbent, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model posits that information processing is restricted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capacity.

\*a) filter; channel

b) attenuation; unlimited

c) late selection; limited

d) channel; unlimited

3. Introspection is a widely used approach amongst cognitive psychologists today.

a) True

\*b) False

4. Richard is participating in an experiment where he is given a list of items to remember and then a number from which he must count backwards by sevens. What is the name of the task he is performing?

a) The dual task

\*b) The Brown-Peterson task

c) The exogenous cuing task

d) The Roediger-McDermott task

5. What is the term for an approach to understanding cognition by linking real-world observations with laboratory-based studies?

a) Human experimental psychology

b) The metacognitive approach

\*c) Cognitive ethology

d) Folk psychology

Chapter 2:

6. A phrenologist would assume that the brain is highly modular.

\*a) True

b) False

7. What did Lashley’s use of ablation in rats show?

a) Rats showed huge deficits in maze learning.

b) Rats showed improvements in maze learning.

c) The brain is highly modular.

\*d) Rats showed very few or no deficits in later performance in maze learning.

8. Interactionism suggests that mind and brain are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and interact and influence each other.

\*a) separate

9. Which of the following are methods used in cognitive science?

a) Animal models

b) Behavioural studies

c) The study of brain injuries

\*d) All of the above

10. What is a distinct advantage of fMRI when compared to MEG?

a) fMRI has better temporal resolution.

\*b) MEG has better temporal resolution.

c) MEG has better spatial resolution.

d) fMRI can directly measure neural activity.

Chapter 3:

11. What is the name of the condition when someone can see but is unable to identify the objects that he or she is looking at?

a) Blindsight

b) Wernicke’s aphasia

\*c) Visual agnosia

d) Hemispatial neglect

12. What is the name of the function in which an emerging percept makes contact with a memory trace and enables configuration recognition?

a) The Hofstadter function

b) The Hintzman function

\*c) The Höffding function

d) The Hubel function

13. The visual experience of sensory material is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) percept.

14. Biederman’s recognition by components theory posits that we recognize objects by breaking them down into fundamental geometrical shapes called “geons.”

\*a) True

b) False

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a situation can have a great influence on the perceptual experience.

\*a) context

Chapter 4

16. Cindy is participating in an experiment where she is required to put on headphones and pay attention to the information that is presented only to her left ear. Afterwards she is asked questions about information that was presented at the other ear. What is this task best referred to as?

a) Wernicke’s test

b) The Flanker task

c) The Stroop task

\*d) A dichotic listening task

17. Proponents of early selection theory would suggest that attention can prevent the early perceptual processing of irrelevant information.

\*a) True

b) False

18. If you are looking directly at something, you will certainly be aware of its presence and will be able to report what you had just seen.

a) True

\*b) False

19. The hypothesis that attention is like a power supply that can support only a limited amount of attentional activity is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) capacity model

20. You are watching your favourite hockey team come on the ice one by one as they are introduced. Your favourite player was the third to come on the ice, and the very next player came on right after, but very quickly (within less than half a second). When asked later who that player was, you were unable to come up with a name. This, albeit far-fetched, analogy is best represented by which phenomenon?

\*a) Attentional blink

b) Inattentional blindness

c) The Flanker effect

d) The switch cost

Chapter 5:

21. Remembering exactly where you were when you first learned that Victoria is the capital of British Columbia is an example of which of the following?

a) Semantic memory

b) Episodic memory

\*c) Both a and b

d) Working memory

22. Alex was in an unfortunate car accident and has great difficulty remembering recent information but tends to remember things from the past. What is this an example of?

\*a) A primacy bias

b) Retrograde amnesia

c) Korsakoff’s syndrome

d) A recency bias

23. Knowing how to do many skills, such as riding a bike or playing a musical instrument, is part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory.

\*a) procedural

24. Mind popping refers to a semantic memory that pops into your head without any episodic context.

\*a) True

b) False

25. Which component of working memory would be associated with your ability to mentally rotate a large piece of furniture in order to figure out how it can fit through a door?

a) Central executive

b) Episodic buffer

\*c) Visuo-spatial sketchpad

d) Phonological loop

Chapter 6:

26. Some people have a very vivid memory for where they were and what they were doing when they first heard about the tragic events of 9/11. What is this type of memory best known as?

a) Semantic memory

\*b) Flashbulb memory

c) Autobiographical memory

d) Episodic memory

27. Flashbulb memories are resistant to memory distortions.

a) True

\*b) False

28. A key component in the memory process whereby a memory trace is made stronger and arguably permanent is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) consolidation

29. What methods did Bartlett use in his seminal studies that showed that memory is largely a reconstruction?

a) Loci reproduction and reconsolidation reproduction

\*b) Consolidation reproduction and consistent reproduction

c) Repeated reproduction and serial reproduction

d) Implicit reproduction and explicit reproduction

30. The rate at which information is forgotten is greatest immediately after the information has been acquired, and it declines more gradually over time. Which term explains it best?

\*a) The forgetting curve

b) Retroactive interference

c) Jost’s law of forgetting

d) Proactive interference