Practice Quiz

Midterm 2: Chapters 7–13

Chapter 7:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory posits that there are two ways of representing events: verbal and non-verbal.

\*a) dual-coding

2. What is Paivio’s term for being able to mentally construct something that represents, for example, an “umbrella”?

\*a) Imagery

b) Logogens

c) Low concreteness imagination

d) Mental representations

3. What is the term for determining whether “kurn” is a word?

a) A real-word ecological test

b) A test of logogens

c) The left-hemisphere skill

\*d) A lexical decision task

4. The method of loci is a mnemonic that connects information to be remembered in the form of an image with a mental location.

\*a) True

b) False

5. Andy has synesthesia. When he hears the word “table” he experiences the colour red. In this case “table” is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the colour red is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) concurrent; inducer

\*b) inducer; concurrent

c) trigger; percept

d) chromosthetic item; icon

Chapter 8:

6. To form part of a concept you already know, what must a novel item have to be considered an instance of that concept?

a) Conceptual isometry

b) Conjunctive characteristics

\*c) Criterial attributes

d) Identical features

7. Implicit learning refers to learning that takes place intentionally but doesn’t affect behavior.

a) True

\*b) False

8. The popular games of hide and seek, chess, and monopoly would best represent an example of what?

a) Misaligned hierarchies

\*b) Family resemblance

c) Correlated attributes

d) A highly prototypical category

9. The three levels of inclusiveness as put forward by Rosch are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) superordinate, basic, and subordinate

10. It is possible that someone could have brain damage and suffer only an inability to describe pictures of living animals.

\*a) True

b) False

Chapter 9:

11. An open-ended communication that consists of all possible sentences is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the sentences that are actually spoken.

\*a) language; speech

b) grammar; syntax

c) lexicon; speech

d) language; lexicon

12. It has been argued that the linguistic environment to which a child is exposed is sufficient for the child to acquire his or her language.

a) True

\*b) False

13. According to some theorists on language acquisition, children are born with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that contains general principles that can apply to any natural language.

a) a competence

b) phase structural rules

c) speech

\*d) a language acquisition device

14. David has great difficulty reading entire words, but he has no problem reading words letter-by-letter. What does he likely have?

a) Broca’s aphasia

\*b) Surface dyslexia

c) Phonological dyslexia

d) Lexicon dyslexia

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis posits that one’s language can influence how one experiences the world.

\*a) Sapir-Whorf

Chapter 10:

16. When Lisa was analyzing a seemingly unsolvable problem, the answer suddenly came to her mind. The solution was simple and required only that the information be restructured in a different format. What would this be an example of?

\*a) A Gestalt switch

b) Functional fixedness

c) Productive thinking

d) Chunk decomposition

17. Sofia wanted to get her favourite toy from the top shelf but wasn’t able to reach. She removed all of her clothes from the closet and built a pile big enough to climb and be able to reach her toy. What would this be an example of?

a) The Einstellung effect

\*b) Overcoming functional fixedness

c) Structurally blind thinking

d) Negative transfer

18. Which of the following is NOT one of the methods mentioned in Chapter 10 for studying problem-solving in science?

a) Laboratory studies

b) Historical accounts

c) Computational models

\*d) All of these were mentioned.

19. Systematic and non-systematic algorithms are guaranteed to lead to a solution.

a) True

\*b) False

20. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a problem-solving procedure (typically a rule of thumb or shortcut) that can often be useful but does not guarantee a solution.

\*a) heuristic

Chapter 11:

21. What is the term for the belief that logical reasoning is an essential part of human nature?

a) Universal affirmative

b) The peak-end rule

\*c) Logicism

d) Aristotle’s tenet

22. If a premise is false, then a syllogism cannot possibly be valid.

a) True

\*b) False

23. What conclusion(s) have been suggested from the research on reasoning using mental models?

a) You can get more out of a mental model than you put into it.

b) People tend to construct the simplest model possible.

c) Using mental models is the best approach to reasoning.

\*d) Both A and B

24. You are tasked with discovering the rule that underlies the following three numbers: 20, 10, 5. When testing the rule, which of the following sets of numbers would be most informative?

a) 40, 20, 10

b) 4, 2, 1

c) 100, 50, 25

\*d) 1, 2, 3

25. When you were a teenager, it seemed to be the case that your parents let you borrow the car when they were in a good mood. Their mood had nothing to do with it. You had what is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) illusory correlation

Chapter 12:

26. Catherine never went to school but seems to be very intelligent in a number of areas and performs very well on the Ravens Progressive Matrices test. What does Catherine probably have?

a) High levels of crystallized intelligence

\*b) A high g

c) A high dedicated intelligence

d) Both A and C

27. Working memory and g are closely related.

\*a) True

b) False

28. Dedicated intelligence is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intelligence as improvisational intelligence is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.

\*a) crystallized; fluid

b) fluid; crystallized

c) creative; analytical

d) fluid; practical

29. According to Gardner, different forms of representation, such as drawing, music, and mathematics, are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) fluid intelligence

b) crystallized intelligence

c) practical intelligence

\*d) symbol systems

Chapter 13:

31. A recent commercial you saw had placed numerous messages in the commercial, but viewers were unaware of the presence of these messages. Nevertheless, those messages appeared to have some sort of effect on your behaviour. Albeit debated, what idea does this situation highlight?

\*a) Subliminal perception

b) Above-limen perception

c) Extrasensory influence

d) Backward masking

32. What are participants of an experiment that is using the process dissociation procedure asked to do?

a) Report their subjective threshold

b) Report their objective threshold

\*c) Exclude as a response information that is consciously perceived

d) Exclude as a response information that is unconsciously perceived

33. The term “implicit perception” was proposed as a result of controversies with perception without awareness.

\*a) True

b) False

34. The EOG of someone in a lucid dream state is similar to their EOG when they are awake. However, we can tell that they are in REM sleep when they are in a lucid dream state. Why is that?

a) A great deal of muscle activity is recorded by the EMG.

b) Limited muscle activity is recorded by the EMG.

\*c) A great deal of brain activity is revealed by the electroencephalogram.

d) Very little brain activity is revealed by the electroencephalogram.