STUDENT

0018-SER

TENTAMEN

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Info

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
i			Dokument

Cognitive psychology as science

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
i			Dokument
1	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
2	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga
3	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
4	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
5	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

Visual perception

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
i			Dokument
6	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
7	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
8	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
9	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
10	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

Recognizing objects

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp

ℹ			Dokument
11	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
12	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
13	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
14	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
15	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

Paying attention

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
ℹ			Dokument
16	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
17	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
18	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
19	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
20	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

The acquisition of memories and the working-memory system

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
ℹ			Dokument
21	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
22	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
23	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
24	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

| 25 | Rätt | 1/1 | Flervalsfråga |

Interconnections between acquisition and retrieval

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
ℹ			Dokument
26	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga
27	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
28	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
29	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga
30	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

Remembering complex events

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
ℹ			Dokument
31	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga
32	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
33	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
34	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
35	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga

Concepts and generic knowledge

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
ℹ			Dokument
36	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

37	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
38	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
39	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
40	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

Judgment and reasoning

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
i			Dokument
41	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga
42	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
43	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
44	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
45	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga

Problem solving and intelligence

Fråga	Status	Poäng	Uppgiftstyp
i			Dokument
46	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
47	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
48	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
49	Rätt	1/1	Flervalsfråga
50	Fel	0/1	Flervalsfråga

1 Introspection was employed as a research tool in the late 1800s because
Välj ett alternativ:

○ it provided data from individuals without any specialized training.

○ it provided cognitive psychology's first testable claims.

○ conscious events are just as important as unconscious events.

○ it was regarded as the only way to observe the mind's contents directly. ✅

2 Of the following, behaviorists argued that _____ were most important in analyzing behavior.
Välj ett alternativ:

○ expectations ❌

○ beliefs

○ learning histories ✔

○ wishes

3 The "cognitive revolution" is named as such because
Välj ett alternativ:

○ the focus changed from animals to humans.

○ philosophers such as Kant were strongly opposed to the change.

○ the focus changed from behaviors to the processes underlying those behaviors. ✅

○ the change was accompanied by violence.

4 Contemporary cognitive psychologists are MOST interested in examining the relationship between _____ and _____.

Välj ett alternativ:

○ memory capacity; lifetime achievement

◉ cognitive processes; behavior ✅

○ stress hormones; behavior

○ introspection; self-awareness

5 The development of computers facilitated research in cognition by

Välj ett alternativ:

◉ suggesting hypotheses that framed the steps of cognition as stages of information processing. ✅

○ integrating elements of subjective experiences.

○ more accurately capturing reaction time.

○ discrediting behavioral principles.

6 Which of the following sentences best illustrates the effect that Gestalt principles have on perception?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ "Seeing is believing."

◉ "Go beyond the information given." ✅

○ "Believing is seeing."

○ "Think outside the box."

7 Jenna sees a picture of a dog standing in front of a tree. The dog is blocking part of Jenna's view, so that she cannot see a portion of the tree trunk. Jenna does, however, perceive the tree to have an intact, continuous trunk. Jenna's perception reminds us that

Välj ett alternativ:

- ⦿ people generally "fill in" missing perceptual information, guided by the Gestalt princip ✅

- ○ people are able to perceive accurately if the scene they are viewing is a familiar one.

- ○ people generally assume that trees have intact trunks.

- ○ the viewer's contribution to perception is evident in the laboratory but not in more realistic settings.

8 Visual illusions often occur because of

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ obstructions in the image.

- ⦿ the perceiver's interpretation of the input. ✅

- ○ errors in retinal transduction.

- ○ optical flaws in the cornea.

9 One way that we can perceive depth is through our sensitivity to the adjustment our lens is making. This cue would be

Välj ett alternativ:

○ constancy.

○ a binocular depth cue.

◉ a monocular depth cue. ✓

○ interposition.

10 Krista is sitting on a bench, watching the world go by. She notices that the people who are near to her move across her retina more quickly than the cars in the distance move. This effect is called

Välj ett alternativ:

○ optic flow.

○ linear perspective.

◉ motion parallax. ✓

○ continuation.

11 In a tachistoscopic procedure, a word is likely to be more difficult to recognize if it

Välj ett alternativ:

○ has been primed by an earlier exposure.

◉ has an unusual spelling pattern. ✓

○ is used frequently in the language.

○ has been encountered by the participant recently.

12 Participants are shown the letter string *TPUM* for 30 ms and asked to identify what they saw. If they answer incorrectly, which response are they most likely to give?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ P

○ TMPU

○ TRUM ✅

○ OPUM

13 We can often recognize an object even if some of the object's parts are hidden from view. Evidence indicates that this recognition from partial viewing will be easiest if

Välj ett alternativ:

○ the object's features are unfamiliar to us, so there is no risk of false alarms.

○ we can see at least 20% of the object's features.

○ the object does not have too many geons.

○ we can see enough of the object to identify some of its geons. ✅

14 The form of brain damage identified as prosopagnosia is primarily characterized by an inability to

Välj ett alternativ:

○ identify familiar voices.

○ identify inverted stimuli even though perception of upright stimuli seems normal.

○ comprehend written text.

○ recognize faces. ✅

15 Top-down mechanisms suggest that
Välj ett alternativ:

○ faces are processed faster than other body parts or inanimate objects.

○ incoming information about a stimulus activates feature detectors.

◉ processing can be driven by knowledge and expectations.   ✓

○ upright stimuli are processed faster than inverted stimuli.

16 In which of the following situations would we expect the fastest response time?
Välj ett alternativ:

○ The stimulus being presented to the participant is identical in form to the warning signal but is different from the stimulus the participant was expecting.

○ The stimulus being presented to the participant is markedly different from the stimulus used as the warning signal.

○ The stimulus being presented to the participant is identical in form to the stimulus used as the warning signal.

◉ The stimulus being presented to the participant is the stimulus the participant was expecting.   ✓

17 Movements of attention are

Välj ett alternativ:

○ dependent on eye movements.

○ always associated with movement of the eyes.

◉ faster than eye movements. ✅

○ rarely associated with movement of the eyes.

18 A patient has suffered brain damage and, as a result, now seems to ignore all information on the left side of her world. If shown words, she reads only the right half of the word; if asked to copy a picture, she copies only the right half. This patient seems to be suffering from

Välj ett alternativ:

○ right hemiblindness.

○ a hemispherectomy

○ parietal syndrome.

◉ unilateral neglect syndrome. ✅

19   If a participant is asked to perform two activities at the same time, performance will be improved if

Välj ett alternativ:

○ neither activity involves verbal processing.

○ the two activities are partially related, so that resource use can be coordinated.

○ the two activities are plainly different from each other, drawing on different task-specific resources. ✅

○ both activities require large amounts of task-general resources.

20   A primary difference between early and late selection hypotheses is that in the early selection models, selection of stimuli

Välj ett alternativ:

○ occurs just before the stimuli reach consciousness.

○ is indiscriminate.

○ happens soon after the stimuli arrive. ✅

○ is based on modality.

21 In list-learning experiments, participants' performance in the pre-recency portion of the curve will be improved by

Välj ett alternativ:

○ presenting the list of words more quickly.

○ employing a longer list of words

○ distracting participants for a moment just after the list's end.

◉ employing more common, familiar words. ✅

22 In a traditional digit-span task, the capacity of working memory is estimated to be

Välj ett alternativ:

○ approximately one chunk.

○ approximately three chunks.

◉ approximately seven chunks. ✅

○ unlimited.

23 Peter has a higher working-memory capacity than Josh. Given previous correlational evidence, who would you expect performs better on standardized tests, such as intelligence tests?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ There is no relationship between working-memory capacity and intelligence scores.

○ We cannot tell.

○ Josh

◉ Peter ✅

24 Current theory suggests that the central executive may be

Välj ett alternativ:

   ○ a kind of guidebook for how to "run a program" in the brain.

   ○ used to temporarily store information so that the information can then be processed at a later time by the rehearsal loop.

   ◉ the set of processes that govern the selection and timing of other mental steps. ✅

   ○ another lower-level assistant in the working-memory system.

25 Week after week, Solomon watched his favorite TV show. He never planned to memorize the characters' names, and he never took any steps to memorize them. Nonetheless, he soon knew them all. This sort of learning is called

Välj ett alternativ:

   ○ elaborative.

   ○ accidental.

   ○ intentional.

   ◉ incidental. ✅

26 What is the level at which a node in a spreading activation model will fire?

Välj ett alternativ:

   ○ superthreshold

   ○ subthreshold level

   ○ response threshold ✔

   ◉ activation level ✖

27   Participants are asked to memorize a list of words. The eighth word on the list is "inches," the ninth word is "meters," and the tenth word is "feet." In which of the following situations would the participants be most likely to remember the previous exposure to "feet"?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ In the memory test, the fourth word tested is "fight," and the fifth is "feet."

◉ In the memory test, the fourth word tested is "yards," and the fifth is "feet."   ✓

○ In the memory test, the fourth word tested is "hands," and the fifth is "feet."

○ In the memory test, the fourth word tested is "heat," and the fifth is "feet."

28   Steve is shown a list of words that includes "baby." He is then asked to list all the words he can remember from the list, but he does not include "baby." Steve is later given a lexical decision task in which he has to decide, for each of the letter strings presented, whether the string is an actual word or not. One of the letter strings presented in the lexical decision task, though, is "baby." Which of the following patterns is most likely to reflect Steve's performance on this identification task?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ Steve will say "baby" is a nonword.

○ Steve will respond more slowly to "baby" relative to nonwords.

○ Steve's response time will be about the same to "baby" as to all other items on the test.

◉ Steve will respond more quickly to "baby" than he would to other words.   ✓

29 Because of the influence of implicit memory, participants judge

Välj ett alternativ:

○ unfamiliar sentences to be more believable, but only if they have forgotten the source of the familiar sentences.

○ familiar sentences to be more believable. ✓

○ familiar sentences to be more believable, but only if they heard the sentence from a trustworthy source.

◉ unfamiliar sentences to be more believable. ✗

30 Herbert says, "I can't figure out where I've seen that person before, but I know that I have seen her before!" Herbert

Välj ett alternativ:

○ has an episodic memory for the face but no generic memory for the face.

○ seems to have formed interim associations when he last encountered the face.

◉ has a sense of familiarity but no source memory. ✓

○ would perform well on a recall test but not on a recognition test.

31 In an experiment, members of Group A were asked to read a passage. Members of Group B were asked to read the same passage but were given a prologue that helped their understanding of the passage. When given a recall test

Välj ett alternativ:

○ Group B recalled more of the passage but made more intrusion errors than Group A. ✔

○ Group A recalled less of the passage and made more intrusion errors than Group B.

○ Group A could recall only the names of the characters in the passage, as the members did not understand its context.

○ Group A recalled less of the passage but made the same number of intrusion errors as Group B. ✖

32 Which of the following is LEAST likely to be included within a kitchen schema?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ Kitchens almost always contain a refrigerator.

○ Some kitchens contain a waffle maker.

○ Kitchens sometimes contain paper towels.

○ I had breakfast at my kitchen table this morning. ✔

33 Participants viewed a series of slides depicting an automobile accident. Immediately afterward, half of the participants were asked, "How fast were the cars going when they hit each other?" The other participants were asked, "How fast were the cars going when they smashed into each other?" One week later, all participants were asked more questions about the slides, including whether they had seen any broken glass in the slides. A comparison of the two groups of participants is likely to show that

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ the groups gave similar estimates of speed, but the "smashed" group was more likely to remember seeing broken glass.

- ○ the minor contrast in how the groups were questioned had no effect on participants' memories.

- ○ participants who were asked the "smashed" question gave higher estimates of speed, but the groups gave similar responses to the "broken glass" question.

- ● participants who were asked the "smashed" question gave higher estimates of speed and were more likely to remember seeing broken glass. ✓

34 The misinformation effect can usually be understood as an example of

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ memory decay.

- ○ selective amnesia.

- ● source confusion. ✓

- ○ implicit memory.

35 Baddeley and Hitch asked rugby players to remember all of the rugby games they had played over the course of a single season. According to their data, which is the most important factor in determining whether the players will remember a particular game?

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ how many other games they have been in since the target game ✓

- ◉ how much time has passed since the target game ✗

- ○ whether they were satisfied with their performance in the target game

- ○ whether the game took place during the week or on a weekend

36 Exemplar and prototype theories are similar in the following ways EXCEPT that

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ both theories require the triggering of a representation in memory.

- ○ both theories require a judgment of resemblance.

- ◉ both theories require previous memories to be averaged, or combined, to create the standard for a category. ✓

- ○ both theories allow judgments of inanimate objects.

37 A mutilated lemon will still be categorized as a lemon, while a counterfeit $20 bill will not be categorized as money. What does this say about categorization?
Välj ett alternativ:

○ Psychologists will never understand categorization.

◉ Category membership cannot be based on resemblance alone　✅

○ Prototype theory is the most accurate theory of categorization.

○ Category membership is based on previously encountered examples.

38 Which of the following benefits does a hierarchical network provide?
Välj ett alternativ:

○ Information can be searched for equally quickly across all levels of the network.

○ Information is organized according to frequency of use, so that more common representations can be accessed more quickly.

○ Information can be stored repeatedly, ensuring accuracy.

◉ It allows the option for information to be stored at higher levels, reducing redundancy in information storage.　✅

39 A proposition is generally defined as
Välj ett alternativ:

◉ the smallest unit of knowledge that can be true or false.　✅

○ the smallest unit of knowledge that is stored.

○ a node in a knowledge network.

○ the organizational structure of semantic knowledge in memory.

40 Explanatory theories about our conceptual knowledge differ from prototype theory in that the explanatory theories emphasize

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ the fact that, as we learn more about a category, we can explain why the category is useful.

- ○ the importance of frequency of view in shaping category judgments.

- ○ a holistic approach to categorization that asks how different concepts are related to each other. ✅

- ○ the importance of specific traits for category members.

41 The term "covariation" refers in general to

Välj ett alternativ:

- ○ the relationship between the frequency of objects in the world and their availability in memory.

- ○ the tendency in a pattern of data for observations of one sort to be linked to observations of another sort. ✓

- ○ a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables. ❌

- ○ the pattern of evidence leading participants to the gambler's fallacy.

42   A base rate is defined as information
Välj ett alternativ:

- ⊙ about the broad likelihood of a particular type of event.   ✓

- ○ that can be used to diagnose an individual category member.

- ○ indicating the internal variability of a set or category.

- ○ that helps us to identify which specific candidates have a target property.

43   Dual-process models state that people
Välj ett alternativ:

- ⊙ have two ways of thinking: one is a fast and automatic process, whereas the other is slower but more accurate.   ✓

- ○ always take both the base rate and the diagnostic information into consideration when thinking about a situation.

- ○ have two ways of thinking, one involved in the availability heuristic and the other involved in the representative heuristic.

- ○ have two ways of thinking, one involved in heuristics and the other involved in anchoring.

44   Data format seems to play an important role in decision making because
Välj ett alternativ:

- ⊙ certain formats, like frequencies, are more likely to encourage base-rate use.   ✓

- ○ the correct format is more likely to trigger the necessary memory.

- ○ certain formats, like frequencies, are more likely to encourage confirmation bias.

- ○ probabilities are easier to understand than proportions.

45 "All rectangles have four sides. All squares have four sides. Therefore all rectangles are squares." This sequence happens to be invalid, but is

Välj ett alternativ:

○ not a categorical syllogism, because it is invalid.

○ an example of conditional reasoning.

○ an example of belief bias.

◉ an example of a categorical syllogism.   ✅

46 In many studies, participants fail to use analogies as an aid to problem solving. Of the following, which is the most plausible explanation of this fact?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ Participants seem unable to use analogies even when explicitly instructed to do so.

○ Participants do not understand the value of analogies, so they do not bother searching for them.

◉ Participants search their memories based on the surface structure of the problem and thus fail to think of many useful analogies.   ✅

○ Participants pay too much attention to the deep structure of a problem, and so they fail to see the features that lead to analogy.

47 Which of the following problems is MOST ill-defined?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ Samantha is having trouble solving a crossword puzzle.

○ Sheila cannot decide whether to go to a movie this evening or study in the library.

○ Susan is trying to decide which route to take to the soccer game.

◉ Sarah is trying to think of a way to impress her boss. ✅

48 The tendency to be rigid in how one thinks about an object's function is called

Välj ett alternativ:

○ mental set.

○ functional narrowness.

◉ functional fixedness. ✅

○ narrow focus.

49 Which of the following statements about creative people is most correct?

Välj ett alternativ:

○ Creative people have a cognitive architecture that is unlike the architecture for less creative people.

○ Creative people seem to be immune to problem-solving obstacles like functional fixedness.

◉ Creative people typically rely on the same strategies and processes as less creative people. ✅

○ Creativity is typically associated with superior visual imagery.

50   Participants approach a problem with certain assumptions about how the problem should be handled and the sorts of strategies that are likely to be productive. These assumptions are referred to as

Välj ett alternativ:

○ a problem-solving set.   ✔

○ a problem frame.

○ well-definedness.

○ heuristics.   ✖