

**i****TIG001 Kognitiv psykologi, 7,5 hp, delkurs 1, HT 2022****Kognitiv psykologi, 5 hp**

## **OMTENTAMEN**

Tentamen består av 36 flervalsfrågor där ett svarsalternativ är korrekt.

Maxpoäng är 36, gränsen för Godkänt är 21 och för Väl godkänt 32 poäng.

Frågorna är formulerade på engelska.

**Tillåtet hjälpmedel: Tryckt sve-eng/eng-sve lexikon (utan anteckningar)**

**i****Cognitive psychology as a science**

1 The seminal work of \_\_\_\_\_ was instrumental in the development of experimental psychology.

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Immanuel Kant
- John Watson
- Wilhelm Wundt
- Donald Broadbent

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Totalpoäng: 1

2 Noam Chomsky criticized \_\_\_\_\_ and noted that it failed to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- introspection; individual differences
- direct observations; abstract thinking
- behaviorism; language development
- Gestalt psychology; visual perception

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Totalpoäng: 1

3 A Gestalt psychologist is likely to focus on which of the following?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- differences in reaction time
- how elements of an experience interact to form new wholes
- individual elements of an experience
- objective and subjective experiences

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Totalpoäng: 1

4 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is general knowledge about what is typically involved in a type of situation or event.

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- instinct
- response set
- cognitive map
- schema

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i****Visual perception**

- 5 Despite the fact that sensory stimuli can change from moment to moment, we perceive the details (color, shape, etc.) of an image to be stable because of

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- good continuation.
- memory.
- proximity.
- constancy.

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Totalpoäng: 1

- 6 Jose is walking toward Dan, who is standing still. As Dan watches Jose move toward him, a series of physical and perceptual events will occur. Which of the following is NOT one of those events?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Dan's perception of Jose's height will be influenced by Dan's perception of how far away Jose is.
- Dan will likely perceive no change in Jose's height, because of size constancy.
- The image of Jose will increase on Dan's retina.
- Dan will consciously make the effort to calculate Jose's distance based on the size of the retinal image.

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Totalpoäng: 1

7 Which of the following statements most accurately describes visual illusions?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Illusions are mostly beneficial to perception.
- Illusions can occur for shape and size, but not for color or brightness.
- Cognitive principles that generally help us can cause illusions in some cases.
- Illusions will not occur if you know how to avoid them.

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Totalpoäng: 1

8 A horse is blocking the front of a barn door, obstructing your view of the door. This configuration allows you to determine that the horse is closer to you than the barn door is. This is called

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- interposition.
- linear perspective.
- closure.
- good continuation.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**

**Recognizing objects**

- 9 In many experiments, participants have been shown nonword letter strings, presented very briefly. When asked to identify these strings, participants tend to make specific kinds of errors. How would these errors be best described?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- They tend to misidentify strange letter combinations as more-common letter combinations.
- They identify many of the letters correctly but tend to incorrectly identify the vowels.
- They misidentify more-common letter combinations as less-common letter pairs.
- They are unable to identify any letters if the string is a nonword.

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Totalpoäng: 1

- 10 Compared to detectors that have not fired recently, a detector that has fired recently is likely to
- Välj ett alternativ:**

- be at a higher position within the network of detectors.
- have a higher activation level.
- have a higher response threshold.
- require more priming in order to fire.

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Totalpoäng: 1

11 Which of the following models for object recognition emphasizes the role that mental rotation plays in object recognition?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- McClelland and Rumelhart
- multiple views
- feature net
- recognition by components

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Totalpoäng: 1

12 Which of the following statements is true about the recognition of inverted faces?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Specialist neurons in the parietal cortex rapidly restore a face to its upright position for further processing.
- Recognition of inverted faces is harder than for upright faces.
- Inverting a nonliving object, such as a house, produces a bigger deficit in recognition than inverting a face, because we are less familiar with houses.
- Face processing is affected only minimally by inverting the image.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**  
**Paying attention**

**13** Patients with unilateral neglect ignore one side of their visual field. This problem illustrates the importance of

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- paying attention to objects.
- object-based attention.
- memory for objects.
- space-based attention.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**14** Participants are asked to listen to a tape-recorded message and to shadow the message as they hear it. Which of the following tasks will be easiest to combine with this shadowing task?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- viewing a series of pictures, followed by a test measuring memory for the pictures
- simultaneously hearing a tape-recorded list of words, followed by a test measuring memory for the word list
- viewing a series of printed words, followed by a test measuring memory for the words
- simultaneously hearing a tape-recorded message, followed by a test measuring memory for the gist of the second message

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Totalpoäng: 1

**15** The idea of a “cognitive budget” can be used when discussing attention. Which of the following statements is NOT true of the “cognitive budget”?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Tasks may require fewer resources after practice.
- One can perform multiple tasks only if the sum of the tasks' demands does not exceed the budget.
- The budget contains task-specific and task-general resources.
- The budget can increase markedly through practice.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**16** Stroop interference demonstrates that

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- the identification of a stimulus requires few resources.
- practice with a color-naming task leads to automaticity.
- word reading is automatized.
- automatic tasks do not exist.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**  
**The acquisition of memories and the working-memory system**



- 17 A sudden, loud noise often has the impact of distracting participants long enough to clear the contents of working memory. Imagine that participants hear a list of the names of 20 different fruits, followed by an unexpected loud noise. The effect of the noise will be

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- a diminished primacy effect but no impact on how well the other words in the list are remembered.
- a diminished recency effect but no impact on how well the other words in the list are remembered.
- diminished performance for the entire list.
- a diminished recency effect and a diminished primacy effect but no impact on how well the other words on the list are remembered.

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Totalpoäng: 1

- 18 Which of the following statements is FALSE?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- In models of working memory, the central executive is akin to executive control.
- In models of working memory, the central executive relies on “helpers,” such as the articulatory rehearsal loop.
- In models of working memory, the central executive is involved in planning responses and making decisions.
- In models of working memory, the central executive is only a small player compared to the other components of the working memory system.

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Totalpoäng: 1

19 Which of the following groups is most likely to remember the material it is studying?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Group 1 intends to memorize a series of words and, while studying, repeats the words mechanically over and over again.
- Group 3 has no intention of memorizing the words and searches the list for spelling errors.
- Group 4 has no intention of memorizing the words and attempts to determine how the words are related to one another.
- Group 2 intends to memorize a series of words and, while studying, pays attention to the exact appearance of the words.

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Totalpoäng: 1

20 In general, any technique designed to improve memory is referred to as

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- the method of loci.
- memory rehearsal.
- the method of repetition.
- a mnemonic strategy.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**

**Interconnections between acquisition and retrieval**

- 21** Abigail saw the stimulus “cla—” and was asked to think of a word that began with these letters. This task is called

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- word-stem completion.
- explicit memory.
- semantic priming.
- a lexical decision.

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Totalpoäng: 1

- 22** Which of the following statements regarding explicit memory is FALSE?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Explicit memory is often tested by recall testing or by a standard recognition test.
- Explicit memory is usually revealed by specifically asking someone to remember the past.
- Explicit memory is typically revealed as a priming effect.
- Explicit memory is usually assessed by direct, rather than indirect, testing.

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Totalpoäng: 1

23 Which of the following methods seems LEAST likely to be evidence of an implicit memory?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- successfully riding a bike
- declaring that George Washington was the first president of the United States
- classical conditioning
- believing something is true because you have previously heard it

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Totalpoäng: 1

24 Like patients with Korsakoff 's syndrome, H.M. has difficulty with

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- recall.
- unconscious memory.
- familiarity.
- implicit memory tasks.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**  
**Remembering complex events**

**25** If given the list of the words “white,” “frost,” “freeze,” and “flake,” which word will people be most likely to erroneously report on a later memory test?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- lake
- fall
- snow
- sled

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Totalpoäng: 1

**26** After participants have witnessed an event, being asked misleading questions can influence their

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- longer-term retention of the event, but not their reports of the event immediately after witnessing it.
- immediate reports of the event as well as their recall of the event if they try to remember it sometime later.
- reports of an event only if the questions plant false ideas that are compatible with the participants' schemas.
- immediate reports of the event but has little impact on longer-term retention.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**27** The misinformation effect refers to the fact that false information, presented after a participant has encoded an event, can alter the participant's subsequent recall of the event. This "planting" of memories

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- can produce memories that are entirely false but nonetheless recalled with confidence.
- seems restricted to small memory errors.
- is possible only if done by an authority figure.
- seems possible for remembered actions but not remembered objects.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**28** We cannot prevent memory errors, but can they be detected?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Not always, but high-confidence memories are almost always accurate.
- Currently there is no reliable way to detect memory errors.
- Yes, they can be detected using hypnosis.
- They can be detected only with expensive fMRI scans.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**  
**Visual knowledge**

**29** Bobby wants to be a “good participant” in an experiment, so he tries to perform in a way that will impress the experimenter. Bobby is sensitive to the experiment’s

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- external validity.
- demand character.
- ecological validity.
- internal validity.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**30** Mona has been blind since birth. Which of the following is most likely true about her imagery abilities?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- She will be unable to perform mental imagery tasks, unlike participants who lost their sight gradually over time.
- Her imagery abilities, like her other senses, are superior to those of sighted individuals.
- Her performance on many imagery tasks is similar to the performance of sighted individuals.
- She will be unable to perform most tasks requiring mental imagery.

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Totalpoäng: 1

- 31 The term “photographic memory” is used in many settings. When researchers are discussing highly detailed, fully visual memory, though, they use the term

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- eidetic imagery.
- echoic imagery.
- hyperthymnesia.
- synesthesia.

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Totalpoäng: 1

- 32 In a memory experiment, participants were shown a form that could be interpreted in more than one way. Half the participants were told, “Here is a picture of the sun.” The other participants were told, “Here is a picture of a ship’s steering wheel.” Some time later, participants were asked to draw the exact visual form they had seen earlier. The data indicate that

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- participants’ drawings were biased in a fashion that reflected the labels they had been given earlier.
- the labels had called attention to the ambiguity of the figures, leading to improved memory accuracy.
- participants were able to remember only the labels, not the drawings.
- participants’ visual memories were distinct from their verbal memories, so participants were uninfluenced by the labels.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**i**

## Judgment and reasoning



**33** The term “illusory covariation” refers to an error in which participants

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- draw a conclusion on the basis of a biased or small sample of evidence.
- perceive two variables as being somehow linked to each other when in fact they are not.
- perceive an event as occurring far more often than it actually does.
- refuse to change their minds even though the available evidence clearly challenges their beliefs.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**34** Studies indicate that training in statistics

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- has little impact on how participants make judgments outside of the statistics class.
- improves participants’ performance in a variety of judgment problems.
- helps participants make more accurate judgments, but only if they were explicitly encouraged to apply their statistical knowledge.
- improves participants’ understanding of statistical principles but does not teach them how to apply the principles to actual cases.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**35** People tend to be more alert and responsive to evidence that supports their preexisting notions and beliefs than to evidence that challenges them. This effect is called

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- illusory covariation.
- confirmation bias.
- base-rate error.
- stereotypy.

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Totalpoäng: 1

**36** An inductive judgment is one in which a person

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- tries to reason according to the rules of logic.
- begins with a general statement and asks what other specific claims follow from this.
- tries to make predictions about upcoming events on the basis of evidence already available.
- tries to make a cause-and-effect judgment about an observed state of affairs.

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Totalpoäng: 1