Chapter 1: Introduction to Cognitive Psychology

**Multiple Choice**

1. We use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to accomplish everyday tasks.
2. common sense
3. cognition
4. memory
5. language

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: What is Cognitive Psychology?

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. Cognitive psychology includes all of the following EXCEPT:
2. physical development
3. perception
4. memory
5. attention

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: What is Cognitive Psychology?

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. Cognitive psychology is broad, and thus overlaps with many other fields including neuroscience, philosophy, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. chemistry
3. economics
4. linguistics
5. physics

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: What is Cognitive Psychology?

Question type: MS

Ans: C

1. Cognitive psychology arose from which fundamental field?
2. behaviorism
3. sociology
4. biology
5. philosophy

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: D

1. Who was one of the first psychologists to study cognition?
2. John Watson
3. Wilhelm Wundt
4. B. F. Skinner
5. Sigmund Freud

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. The study of cognition fell out of favor because of a rise in the field of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. philosophy
3. neuroscience
4. behaviorism
5. sociology

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: C

1. A belief in cognitive psychology reemerged following what event?
2. B. F. Skinner suggesting that language is learned through conditioning
3. John Watson’s experimentation on Little Albert
4. Sigmund Freud’s psychosexual stages of development
5. The development of information processing approaches to study the mind and behavior

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: D

1. Dr. Smith believes that overt, observable behavior is the only valid way that we can study people. Dr. Smith is a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. sociologist
3. behaviorist
4. neuroscientist
5. cognitive psychologist

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. Who coined the term, “cognitive psychology”?
2. Noam Chomsky
3. Sigmund Freud
4. Wilhelm Wundt
5. Ulric Neisser

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: D

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach asserts that knowledge about the world is represented in our minds such that cognitive processes can operate on the representations.
2. representationist
3. cognitive
4. behavioral
5. embodied cognition

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Representationalism

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. Using a computer or information-processing model would most accurately depict which approach to cognition?
2. embodied cognition
3. behaviorist
4. representationalist
5. linguistic

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Representationalism

Question type: MS

Ans: C

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to the study of cognition views our cognitive processes as providing a means of interacting with the world around us.
2. embodied cognition
3. representationalist
4. behaviorist
5. biological

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Embodied Cognition

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. Dr. Johnson performed a study in which participants in one group studied for an exam by acting out the principles in their textbook, and the other group studied by reading the chapters over and over. This most closely illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.
2. the embodied cognition approach
3. the biological perspective
4. the representationalist approach
5. the cognitive-behavioral approach

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Embodied Cognition

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. Some investigators are interested in how cognition is associated with brain activity. This represents the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. embodied cognition approach
3. cognitive-behavioral approach
4. representationalist approach
5. biological perspective

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Biological Perspective

Question type: MS

Ans: D

1. Researchers use \_\_\_\_\_ to study the way in which neurons are connected in networks in the brain and understand how different cognitive processes work.
2. brain activity
3. connectionist models
4. behavior
5. language

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Biological Perspective

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of gaining knowledge in a field that relies on observations of phenomena and allows for tests of hypotheses about these phenomena.
2. representationalist approach
3. biological perspective
4. scientific method
5. embodied cognition approach

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: MS

Ans: C

1. Theories must exhibit \_\_\_\_\_, demonstrating that they can be evaluated through observation.[meaning not fully clear to me?]
2. determinism
3. testability
4. validity
5. accuracy

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. John went to the bank, where he encountered a very rude, grumpy bank teller. Rather than getting angry and being rude back, John was polite through the encounter while thinking, “This person must be going through a difficult time for them to be so rude, so I shouldn’t take it personally.” This best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.
2. determinism
3. testability
4. respect
5. parsimony

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. Elizabeth’s sister, Meredith, isn’t answering her phone when Elizabeth calls. Elizabeth thinks, “Well, either Meredith’s phone has been stolen, or the battery died.” Reasoning that Meredith’s phone likely died, and that her phone wasn’t stolen would best illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.
2. reasoning
3. determinism
4. parsimony
5. testability

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: MS

Ans: C

1. Dr. Smith is developing a new drug to treat headaches. To test this drug, she develops a study in which one group gets the new drug, and the other gets a placebo, or a fake pill. Dr. Smith measures whether or not headaches improve by giving each participant a survey each day. The survey is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. independent variable
3. dependent variable

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. Dr. Smith is developing a new drug to treat headaches. To test this drug, she develops a study in which one group gets the new drug, and the other gets a placebo, or a fake pill. Dr. Smith measures whether or not headaches improve by giving each participant a survey each day. The drug is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. independent variable
3. dependent variable

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. What kind of research methodology focuses on intensive analyses of a single individual?
2. Surveys
3. Case studies
4. Correlational studies
5. Naturalistic observations

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Research Methodologies

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. If a researcher were interested in studying how one variable relates to another, what research approach would they likely use?
2. A correlational study
3. An experimental study
4. A case study
5. An independent variable

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Research Methodologies

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. A scientist notices that people who smoke often develop cancer later in life. To test this, they design a longitudinal study in which they take note of how many cigarettes each participant smokes each day, how long they smoke for, and if they develop any kind of cancer at any point. What type of study is this?
2. An experimental study
3. A correlational study
4. A case study
5. A survey study

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Research Methodologies

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to simplify the contexts surrounding the behavior of interest, allowing for focused investigation of the impact of a relatively small set of variables.
2. correlational study
3. survey study
4. case study
5. experimental study

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Research Methodologies

Question type: MS

Ans: D

1. How fast is the speed of neuronal transmission?
2. One meter/minute
3. One meter/sec
4. One meter/millisecond
5. One meter/10 seconds

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Commonly Used Measures Within Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: B

1. All of the following are ways that cognitive researchers measure mental processing, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
2. response time
3. accuracy
4. number of errors
5. speed of hand movements

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Commonly Used Measures Within Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: D

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was a German physiologist who studied the speed of neuronal transmission by attaching electrical wires to the leg muscles of frogs.
2. Herman von Helmhotz
3. B. F. Skinner
4. Ulric Neisser
5. Wilhelm Wundt

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Commonly Used Measures Within Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. A researcher is interested in studying how people memorize lists of associated words. The most appropriate dependent variable for an experiment like this would be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. percent correct
3. response time
4. eye tracking
5. response duration

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Commonly Used Measures Within Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: A

1. What methods, other than accuracy and response time, do investigators use to study mental processes?
2. Brain visualization measures
3. Running speed
4. Hand movements
5. Driving skill

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Commonly Used Measures Within Cognitive Psychology

Question type: MS

Ans: A

**True or False**

1. True or False. Cognitive psychology includes the study of neuroscience, linguistics, attention, and perception.

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: What Is Cognitive Psychology?

Question type: TF

Ans: True

1. True or False. Noam Chomsky suggested that language is learned via behavioral conditioning.

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: TF

Ans: False

1. True or False. Modern day psychologists accept the study of both behavior and cognition.

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: TF

Ans: True

1. True or False. Wilhelm Wundt coined the term “cognitive psychology” and is considered the father of this field.

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Development of Cognitive Psychology

Question type: TF

Ans: False

1. True or False. The representationalist approach arose from the computer and information-processing models of cognition.

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Representationalism

Question type: TF

Ans: True

1. True or False. The independent variable is the factor in an experiment that is manipulated by the researcher.

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: TF

Ans: False

1. True or False. The dependent variable is the factor in an experiment that is manipulated by the researcher.

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: The Scientific Method

Question type: TF

Ans: True

1. True or False. A researcher designs a study to see if height and weight are related. They would use an experimental design to carry out this study.

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Research Methodologies

Question type: TF

Ans: False

1. True or False. There can be more than one independent variable in an experimental study.

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Research Methodologies

Question type: TF

Ans: True

1. True or False. Neuronal transmission is as fast as the speed of light.

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Commonly Used Measures Within Cognitive Psychology

Question type: TF

Ans: False

**Short Essay**

1. Discuss the differences between an independent variable and a dependent variable. Give an example of each.

Ans: A correct answer should detail that independent variables are those that are manipulated, while dependent variables are those that are affected by changes in the independent variable. An appropriate example of an independent variable would be a new test drug, and an appropriate dependent variable would be a survey that assesses drug effects.

1. Distinguish between correlational designs and experimental designs.

Ans: A correct answer should detail that correlational designs measure associations between variables, while they do not indicate cause and effect. Experimental designs indicate causal inference, and are used to determine if one variable causes an effect in another.

1. Compare and contrast the following approaches to cognitive psychology: representationalism, embodied cognition, and the biological perspective.

Ans: A representationalist approach suggests that knowledge about the world is represented in our minds, and cognitive processes can operate on the representations. The embodied cognition approach suggests that cognition is the interaction between humans and their environment. The biological perspective suggests that brain activity is indicative of cognition, and that measuring it can tell one more about cognitive processes.