Zero Assignment Answers

1. If you want to learn about cause and effect, you must use the experimental method.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

2. It is easier to recognize the letter "X" within the word "TEXT" than the letter "X" presented on its own.
a. True
b. False
Answer: b

3. Suppose you look at a vehicle and end up by just remembering '—nda' from the manufacturers name. You then come up with the Honda to the manufacturer's name. You have used
a) bottom up processing
c) primacy effect
b) top down processing
d) recency effect
Answer: b

4. Eye witness testimony are mostly flawed. A optimal method for improving the accuracy of such testimony is
a) police interview
c) cognitive interview
b) hypnosis
d) cued recall
Answer: c

5. Ramu is given directions to village temple. After some time he remembers only the first couple of instructions. This phenomena illustrates
a) primacy effect
c) forgetting
b) recency effect
d) availability
Answer: a

6. The belief that most of our abilities and tendencies are with us from birth is known as:
a. nativism.
b. empiricism.
c. associationism.
d. introspection
Answer: a

7. Noam Chomsky revolutionized the field of _____ and showed how behaviorism could not adequately explain language.
a. neuroscience
b. computer science
c. human factors
d. linguistics
Answer: d

-by Garvit Aggarwal

8. That guest star on your favorite television show looks familiar. You're sure that you've seen him before, but you can't think of his name. The fact that you know you have seen the face before, however, illustrates the cognitive process of:
a. perception.
b. attention.
c. recognition.
d. recall.
Answer: c

9. The belief that psychological phenomena cannot be reduced to simple elements but must be studied in their entirety is central to the school known as:
a. structuralism.
b. Gestalt psychology.
c. functionalism.
d. behaviorism
Answer: b

10. A body of knowledge structured according to what its proponents consider important, which guides research topics and research methods, is called a _____.
a. paradigm
b. hypothesis
c. methodology
e. metaphor
Answer: a

Week 01 : Assignment 01

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-02-08, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-01-13, 16:14 IST

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10]

1) The _____ was a rejection of the prevailing assumption that mental events **1 point**
were beyond the realm of scientific study.

- ⦿ cognitive revolution
- ◯ behaviorist rebellion
- ◯ human factors movement
- ◯ universal grammar

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
cognitive revolution

2) Which of the following is a basic assumption of the connectionist approach? **1 point**

- ◯ serial processing
- ◯ multiple stores where information is kept throughout processing

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ networks of connections among simple processing units

○ a central processor that directs the flow of information

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
networks of connections among simple processing units

3) The term _____ refers to the claim that neural structures supporting a particular cognitive process reside in a particular brain region. *1 point*

○ limited capacity processors

○ synaptic transmission

○ brain plasticity

⊙ localization of function

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
localization of function

4) What kind of research methodology focuses on intensive analyses of a single individual? *1 point*

○ surveys

⊙ case studies

○ correlational studies

○ naturalistic observations

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
case studies

5) The term "limited capacity processors" suggests that: *1 point*

○ computers have limited memory storage.

⊙ human beings can only do so many things at once.

○ neurons can only fire at a certain rate.

○ processing in the brain occurs in parallel

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
human beings can only do so many things at once.

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6) Which "school" of psychology emphasized objectivity of research methods and measurement? **1 point**

○ the Gestalt school

○ functionalism

○ structuralism

◉ behaviorism

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
behaviorism

7) Using a computer or information-processing model would most accurately depict which **1 point** approach to cognition?

○ embodied cognition

○ behaviorist

◉ representationalist

○ linguistic

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
representationalist

8) Which of these is a way that cognitive researchers measure mental processing? **1 point**

○ pulse rate

○ breathing rate

◉ type of memory errors

○ speed of hand movements

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
type of memory errors

9) The philosopher John Locke was a strong believer in _____, which rests on the **1 point** assumption that knowledge comes from an individual's own experience.

○ nativism

◉ empiricism

○ introspection

○ behaviorism

-by Garvit Aggarwal

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
empiricism

10) A traditional "school" within psychology that had as its goal the identification of the simplest possible units of the mind: ***1 point***

- ⦿ functionalism.
- ◉ structuralism.
- ⦿ behaviorism.
- ⦿ the Gestalt school.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
structuralism.

-by Garvit Aggarwal

Week 02 : Assignment 02

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-02-08, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-02-03, 00:18 IST

All Questions are Compulsory.
Marks [1 x 10]

1) One model of perception emphasizes that a percept is compared **1 point** to idealized representations in memory of every class of information, and matched to the one it most closely approximates. This model is known as:

- ○ template matching
- ○ featural analysis
- ○ the pandemonium model
- ◉ prototype matching

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
prototype matching

2) All Gestalt principles follow the law of:

- ○ Closure

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○ Good Continuation

◉ Prägnanz

○ common fate

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Prägnanz

3) Which organizational principle of Gestalt perception would be **1 point** responsible for our perception that an airplane has continued along its flight path even though we can no longer see it?

◉ good continuation

○ closure

○ simplicity

○ proximity

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
good continuation

4) If you were to hold a pen in each hand, with one held five **1 point** inches from your face and the other at arm's length, the one closer to your face will look larger, even though they are the same size. This is based on cues from _____.

◉ the retinal image

○ brain functioning

○ top-down processing

○ a linear perspective

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the retinal image

5) The two best studied forms of perception are: **1 point**

○ visual and haptic

○ visual and olfactory

◉ visual and auditory

○ auditory and olfactory

Yes, the answer is correct.

-by Garvit Aggarwal

Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
visual and auditory

6) A process of perception, beginning with small bits of   **1 point**
information gathered from the environment and put together in various
ways to form a percept, would be described as:

⦿ bottom-up processing

◯ top-down processing

◯ theory-driven processing

◯ template matching

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
bottom-up processing

7) Which of the following processes the sensations coming into   **1 point**
each sense organ, allowing us to understand and interpret the sensations
we receive?

◯ stimulus

◯ <mark>sensory system</mark>

⦿ brain

◯ environment

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
sensory system

8) When making a decision, we are likely to weigh all of the   **1 point**
possible choices we could make. This is most similar to the concept of
_____ in perception.

⦿ top-down processing

◯ closure

◯ proximity

◯ <mark>affordances</mark>

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
affordances

-by Garvit Aggarwal

9) The segregation of a whole display into objects and background is known as: *1 point*

○ size constancy

○ retinal imagery

○ bottom-up processing

◉ figure-ground organization

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
figure-ground organization

10) A stencil provides a good analogy for the theory of: *1 point*

○ prototype matching

◉ template matching

○ good continuation

○ featural analysis

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
template matching

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Week 03: Assignment 03

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-02-15, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-02-03, 10:36 IST

All questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) Broadbent, in proposing his filter theory of attention, argued that an attentional filter lets some information through and blocks out the rest. This filter is based upon: **1 point**

- ○ the meaning of the message
- ◉ a physical characteristic of the message, such as its location
- ○ the importance of the message
- ○ the language of the message

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
a physical characteristic of the message, such as its location

2) Treisman's feature integration theory argues that: **1 point**

- ◉ we perceive objects in two distinct stages
- ○ we can only process one piece of information at a time

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ we have a flexible capacity for processing information

○ controlled processes do not interfere with each other the way automatic processes do

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
we perceive objects in two distinct stages

3) In which of these situations would automatic processing most likely take over?   *1 point*

○ A child who has just learned to read words tries to read paragraphs

○ An actor steps into the spotlight for the first time and reacts to the audience

○ A commuter tries taking a new route to work and gets caught in traffic

◉ An experienced skier begins a route she has skied five times before

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
An experienced skier begins a route she has skied five times before

4) The concept of attention capture explains that _____.   *1 point*

○ most people have nearly limitless attention if they are truly interested in the task

○ human attention varies so much that it is impossible to generalize about it

◉ we automatically notice an object, sound, or scent that differs from the rest

○ we are attracted to those who try to capture our attention

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
we automatically notice an object, sound, or scent that differs from the rest

5) Stroop interference lessens when: *1 point*

○ participants are better readers

◉ participants are given more practice at naming colors

○ participants are girls rather than boys

○ participants are encouraged to focus carefully

-by Garvit Aggarwal

6) According to the attention hypothesis of automatization - **1 point**

○ attention is needed during the practice phase of a task

○ attention determines what gets learned during practice

○ attention determines what will be remembered from the practice

◉ attention is needed during practice, and determines both what is learned during practice and what will be remembered from the practice

7) Noticing a red flower among a field of purple flowers illustrates **1 point** _____.

◉ the attention capture phenomenon

○ the cocktail party effect

○ the bottleneck of attention

○ a shadowing task

8) Walking is to _____ as learning a new language is to _____. **1 point**

○ top-down processing; bottom-up processing

○ controlled processing; automatic processing

◉ automatic processing; controlled processing

○ bottom-up processing; top-down processing

9) In Kahneman's model of attention, allocation of mental resources is affected by preferences for certain kinds of tasks over others. These preferences are known as:

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○ enduring dispositions

○ arousal states

○ momentary intentions

○ late selection preferences

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
enduring dispositions

10) According to ____ theory, we never actually acquire unattended   *1 point*
material at all.

<mark>○ schema</mark>

○ bottleneck

○ attenuation

○ filter

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
schema

Week 04: Assignment 04

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-02-22, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-02-10, 14:03 IST

All Questions are Compulsory.
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) The recency effect is through to result from participants' use of: *1 point*

○ sensory memory

○ short-term memory

○ long-term memory

◉ either sensory or short-term memory

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
either sensory or short-term memory

2) The fact that the size of the memory set does affect search time in short-term memory suggests that: *1 point*

◉ search is a serial process

○ search is a parallel process

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ search is self-terminating

○ search is exhaustive

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
search is a serial process

3) The phonological loop is to _____ as the visuospatial sketchpad   *1 point*
is to _____.

◉ sounds; images

○ images; sounds

○ short-term memory; long-term memory

○ long-term memory; short-term memory

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
sounds; images

4) You are participating in a study in which you are presented   *1 point*
with an array of letters. However, you are asked to report only the top
line of five rows (much like an eye exam). This process best illustrates a
_____ method.

○ full-report

○ delayed-report

○ varied-report

◉ partial-report

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
partial-report

5) Higher working memory capacity means that an individual: *1 point*

○ is more susceptible to interference

○ has quicker reaction times in identifying target letters

◉ is better able to control his/her cognitive focus

○ has lower ability to reason from premises

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
is better able to control his/her cognitive focus

-by Garvit Aggarwal

6) <mark>The main distinction between "short-term memory" and "working memory" hinges on</mark>:

    1 point

- ○ the kind of storage (short vs. longer term)
- ○ the kind of coding used (acoustic vs. imaginal)
- ○ the capacity (limited to 7+2 items vs. unlimited)
- ◉ the emphasis on static structure vs. active processing

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the emphasis on static structure vs. active processing

7) Which of the following is the correct order of memory formation?

    1 point

- ◉ encoding, storage, retrieval
- ○ interference, retrieval, encoding
- ○ storage, interference, retrieval
- ○ encoding, retrieval, storage

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
encoding, storage, retrieval

8) Long-term memory storage appears to be _____.

    1 point

- ○ smaller than short-term memory storage
- ○ unlimited for visual memories only
- ○ limited to five to nine items
- ◉ unlimited

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
unlimited

9) Unattended information is stored briefly in:

    1 point

- ◉ sensory memory
- ○ short-term memory
- ○ long-term memory
- ○ working memory

-by Garvit Aggarwal

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
sensory memory

10) Words from the beginning of a list are more likely to be recalled *1 point* than words from the middle of the list. This phenomenon is known as the _____ effect.

○ recency

◉ primacy

○ forgetting

○ interference

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
primacy

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Week 5: Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-03-01, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-02-18, 00:31 IST

All Questions are Compulsory.
Marks [1 x 10]

1) Ebbinghaus's forgetting curve demonstrates that: *1 point*

⦿ forgetting is rapid at first and then levels off.

◯ forgetting is slow at first and then speeds up.

◯ forgetting occurs at a steady pace, beginning immediately after learning.

◯ no forgetting occurs until 24 hours after learning.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
forgetting is rapid at first and then levels off.

2) A retrieval cue will be most effective when it is highly distinctive or unusual, according   *1 point*
to the principle of:

⦿ cue overload.

◯ encoding specificity.

◯ mood dependence.

◯ state dependence.

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Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
cue overload.

3) You <mark>meant to visit the campus bookstore before it closed, but you do not remember that</mark> **1 point**
<mark>you wanted to do that until two hours after closing time. This scenario is a failure of which type of</mark>
<mark>memory?</mark>

- ⦿ prospective
- ◯ implicit
- ◯ explicit
- ◯ serial position

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
prospective

4) Processing the meaning of information is known as _____. **1 point**

- ◯ interpretive processing
- ⦿ elaborative encoding
- ◯ iconic processing
- ◯ linear encoding

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
elaborative encoding

5) Memories <mark>that are consciously recollected are called _____ memories</mark>. **1 point**

- ⦿ explicit
- ◯ implicit
- ◯ cognitive
- ◯ incidental

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
explicit

6) Bartlett's research on the retelling of stories shows that over time, the same person's **1 point**
recall:

- ◯ is remarkably consistent.

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ actually improves.

◉ becomes more distorted.

○ loses a few details but retains most accurately

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
becomes more distorted.

7)   A retrieval cue will be effective if and only if it reinstates the context of the to-be-remembered event, according to the principle of: ***1 point***

○ levels of processing.

○ mnemonic learning.

◉ encoding specificity

○ working memory.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
encoding specificity

8)   A neural process by which memories are strengthened and more permanently stored in   ***1 point***
the brain is _____.

○ interference

○ encoding

◉ consolidation

○ memorization

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
consolidation

9)   Proactive interference refers to the fact that: ***1 point***

○ new material can disrupt the recall of previously learned material.

◉ previously learned material can disrupt the learning of new material.

○ the passage of time leads to memory decay.

○ active interference can strengthen a memory trace.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
previously learned material can disrupt the learning of new material.

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10) Your memory for how to ride a bicycle is an example of _____ memory.   **1 point**

○ explicit

○ implicit

○ declarative

◉ procedural

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
procedural

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Week 6: Assignment 6

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-03-08, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-03-01, 23:55 IST

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) Properties and facts are stored at the highest level possible, according to the principle of: *1 point*

○ encoding specificity

○ connectionism

◉ cognitive economy

○ typicality

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
cognitive economy

2) In Anderson's ACT model, that part of declarative memory that is very highly activated at any particular moment is called: *1 point*

○ procedural memory

○ iconic memory

◉ working memory

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ declarative memory

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
working memory

3) A result in which more common members of a category show a **1 point** processing advantage is known as the _____.

⦿ typicality effect

○ family resemblance view

○ similarity effect

○ prototype approach

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
typicality effect

4) Which of the following is an example of a less typical member **1 point** of the category of "furniture"?

○ chair

○ sofa

○ table

⦿ lamp

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
lamp

5) The word superiority effect is related to the idea of: **1 point**

○ cognitive economy

○ schemata

○ typicality

⦿ spreading activation

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
spreading activation

6) Contrary to the predictions of hierarchical models, Rips, Shoben, and Smith have found that people can verify the statement "pig is an animal":

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ faster than "A pig is a mammal."

○ faster than "A dog is an animal."

○ faster than "A pig is actually very clean."

○ faster than "A pig is a bird."

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
faster than "A pig is a mammal."

7) According to Anderson, procedural memory represents information as: *1 point*

○ words.

○ pictures.

● production rules.

○ words and pictures

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
production rules.

8) Which of these examples is the poorest fit for the concept of a game? *1 point*

● a spinning top

○ poker

○ tic-tac-toe

○ rock-paper-scissors

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
a spinning top

9) Collins and Loftus's spreading activation theory differs from the hierarchical network theory in that: *1 point*

● it dispenses with the idea of cognitive economy

○ it relies on the assumption of hierarchical structure.

○ it cannot account for the typicality effect.

○ it makes stronger predictions than hierarchical models.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

it dispenses with the idea of cognitive economy

10) A schema for a routine event, such as going to the dentist, is called a: *1 point*

- ○ concept
- ○ category.
- ○ exemplar.
- ◉ script.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

script.

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Week 7: Assignment 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-03-15, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-03-11, 12:42 IST

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) The prototype of a category is a(n) _____ of the important features of its members.   *1 point*

○ discussion

○ detailed list

◉ weighted average

○ exemplar

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
weighted average

2) A _____ is a mental representation of some object, event, or pattern.   *1 point*

○ category

◉ concept

-by Garvit Aggarwal

○ script

○ memory

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
concept

3) Implicit learning is also known as: *1 point*

○ analytic concept formation.

◉ nonanalytic concept formation.

○ knowledge-based concept formation.

○ nominal-kind learning

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
nonanalytic concept formation.

4) The _____ view of concepts argues that concepts include   *1 point*
representations of at least some individual instances and not only
abstract summaries.

○ prototype

○ exemplar

○ schemata

◉ both exemplar and schemata

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
both exemplar and schemata

5) Which of the following factors does NOT encourage a person to   *1 point*
store information about particular exemplars, according to Brooks?

○ The task requires one to learn information that distinguishes
between individual instances.

○ The relevant dimensions of the stimuli are not obvious.

○ Instances can belong to many categories simultaneously.

◉ We know in advance how we will be called upon to use our newly
acquired information later.

Yes, the answer is correct.

-by Garvit Aggarwal

Score: 1

6) Which of the following is true regarding schemata?   *1 point*

○ A schema refers to something smaller and more specific than a concept.

○ Schemata are passive rather than active.

○ A schema contains only fixed parts, never variables.

◉ Schemata can indicate relationships among various pieces of information

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

7) The _____ view of concepts argues that a person uses his/her   *1 point*
theories about the way the world works to justify the classification of instances in the same category.

○ classical

○ exemplar

○ schema

◉ knowledge-based

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

8) Which of the following is NOT TRUE of the classical view of   *1 point*
concepts?

○ It proposes that concepts are mentally represented by lists of features.

○ It assumes that membership in a category is clear-cut.

◉ It accurately predicts the typicality effect.

○ "Necessary" and "sufficient" features play an important role in the theory.

Yes, the answer is correct.

-by Garvit Aggarwal

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
It accurately predicts the typicality effect.

9) "Characteristic features" and "family resemblance" are important aspects of the _____ view of concepts.

1 point

○ classical

◉ prototype

○ exemplar

○ schema

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
prototype

10) Which of the following is a good example of a superordinate level of categorization?

1 point

○ apple

○ banana

○ Fuji apple

◉ Fruit

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Fruit

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Week 8: Assignment 8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-03-22, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-03-11, 12:42 IST

All Questions are Compulsory

Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) Several mnemonic devices, including the method of loci, the pegword method, and the method of interacting images, have in common their reliance on: **1 point**

○ verbal rehearsal.

○ creating a story.

◉ visual imagery.

○ connecting new information to well-known information

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
visual imagery.

2) When comparing people's speed at reasoning with abstract concepts (smarter– dumber), spatial concepts (above–below), and visual relationships (cleaner–dirtier), Knauff and Johnson found that _____ relationships had the slowest performance.   **1 point**

○ abstract

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○ spatial

◉ visual

○ abstract and visual

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
visual

3) When an experimenter gives subtle cues to participants about how to behave, we say that a(n) _____ has occurred.　**1 point**

◉ experimenter-expectancy effect

○ double-blind design

○ implicit error

○ external validity

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
experimenter-expectancy effect

4) Stephen Kosslyn believes that <mark>mental images are represent</mark>ed _____.　**1 point**

○ in black and white

◉ spatially

○ propositionally

○ in patterns

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
spatially

5) Paivio's ____ hypothesis argues that long-term memory contains two separate systems that represent information in verbal and visual forms, respectively.　**1 point**

○ picture-word

◉ dual code

○ visio-verbal

○ relational-organizational

Yes, the answer is correct.

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6) Your mental map of your campus is probably: **1 point**

- ○ larger than reality.
- ○ smaller than reality.
- ◉ more regular, with more straight lines and right angles, than reality.
- ○ less regular, with fewer straight lines and right angles, than reality

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
more regular, with more straight lines and right angles, than reality.

7) Objects are usually easier to remember because they are _____, **1 point** whereas concepts tend to be harder to remember because they are _____.

- ○ auditory; visual
- ○ visual; auditory
- ○ abstract; concrete
- ◉ concrete; abstract

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
concrete; abstract

8) You vividly remember the place and time you first heard that a **1 point** favorite relative of yours was seriously ill. This is an example of a _____ memory.

- ○ geographic
- ◉ flashbulb
- ○ wayfinding
- ○ Pegword

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
flashbulb

9) The relational-organizational hypothesis is supported by: **1 point**

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○ the effectiveness of the method of loci.

○ the fact that concrete words are recalled better than abstract words.

◉ the fact that noninteractive images do not facilitate recall whereas interactive images do facilitate recall.

○ the effectiveness of the pegword method.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the fact that noninteractive images do not facilitate recall whereas interactive images do facilitate recall.

10) <mark>A propositional representation is thought to be _____ in nature.</mark> *1 point*

○ verbal

○ visual

○ both verbal and visual

◉ neither verbal nor visual

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
neither verbal nor visual

Week 9: Assignment 9

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-03-29, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-03-28, 12:23 IST

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) Infinite combinations of ideas can be expressed in language. In   *1 point*
other words, language is:

○ regular

○ interpersonal.

◉ productive.

○ referential

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
productive.

2) Which of the following is an example of a directive speech act?   *1 point*

◉ Open the door.

○ I thank you for helping me.

○ Harry is Catholic.

○ I now pronounce you man and wife

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Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Open the door.

3) We notice ambiguities in sentences: *1 point*

- ◯ all the time.
- ◉ in "garden path" sentences.
- ◯ when they are humorous.
- ◯ when they make no sense at all

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
in "garden path" sentences.

4) According to most experts in the field, what is the primary   *1 point*
purpose of language?

- ◯ control
- ◉ communication
- ◯ identification
- ◯ isolation

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
communication

5) Which of the following is NOT true of story grammars?   *1 point*

- ◯ They have variables that are filled in differently for different stories.
- ◯ They help identify units of a story.
- ◯ They specify how one unit of a story relates to other units.
- ◉ We typically have better recall of stories that do not conform to expected story grammars, because they warrant more attention

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
We typically have better recall of stories that do not conform to expected story grammars, because they warrant more attention

6) Did she say "many" or "men knee"? This type of ambiguity is   *1 point*
referred to as:

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○ phonetic.

○ lexical.

○ syntactic.

○ semantic

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
phonetic.

7) Meaning is to _____ as grammar is to _____.   *1 point*

○ semantics; pragmatics

○ phonology; syntax

○ syntax; semantics

◉ semantics; syntax

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
semantics; syntax

8) While sitting in class listening to your professor's lecture, a   *1 point*
student sneezes. Miraculously, you still understand the point the
professor was attempting to make. This illustrates _____.

◉ the phoneme restoration effect

○ coarticulation application

○ speech invariance

○ the morphological inviolability effect

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the phoneme restoration effect

9) Fodor's modularity hypothesis proposes that: *1 point*

○ language processing actually encompasses several subskills
(modules).

○ in understanding language, we separate sentences and phrases into
individual units known as modules.

○ thought processes are dependent upon the language we use to
think.

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○ certain language processes operate independently of other cognitive processes such as memory and attention.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
certain language processes operate independently of other cognitive processes such as memory and attention.

10) Speech acts in which the utterance itself is the action—such as "You're fired!"—are considered to be which type of speech act?   *1 point*

○ assertive

○ commissive

○ expressive

◉ declaration

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
declaration

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Week 10: Assignment 10

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-04-05, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-03-28, 12:29 IST

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) A(n) _____ problem has a clear goal, a small set of starting information, and rules about
how to attain the goal.   **1 point**

○ classic

○ laboratory

● well-defined

○ introspective

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
well-defined

2) The General Problem Solver (GPS) is a computer program that solves problems in crypt **1 point**
arithmetic and logic using:

● means-end analysis.

○ generate-and-test.

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○ reasoning by analogy.

○ introspection

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
means-end analysis.

3) Peter Wason gave participants the sequence "2, 4, 6" and asked them to determine the **1 point** rule
used to generate the sequence. His findings suggest that:

○ people have difficulty generating possible rules to test.

◉ people generate a rule, then look for information that could support it.

○ people generate a rule, then look for information that could disconfirm it.

○ people generate rules, but do not know how to support their rules.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
people generate a rule, then look for information that could support it.

4) Functional _____ is focusing on how things are usually used, while ignoring other **1 point** potential uses.

○ stubbornness

◉ fixedness

○ fixation

○ use

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
fixedness

5) How we mentally represent a problem _____ finding the solution. **1 point**

○ usually helps with

○ usually hinders

◉ can both help and hinder

○ has little effect on

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
can both help and hinder

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6) Which of the following is an example of an ill-defined problem? **1 point**

○ solving Rubik's Cube puzzle

○ constructing a proof in geometry

○ solving an algebra problem

◉ putting together your schedule of classes for next semester

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
putting together your schedule of classes for next semester

7) When you adopt a certain framework or strategy for solving a series of problems, you **1 point**
may
fail to see other, more efficient ways of solving some of the problems. This is referred to as:

○ functional fixedness.

○ procrastination.

○ a heuristic.

◉ mental set

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
mental set

8) The strategy of working backward is most effective when: **1 point**

○ there are many possible paths to a solution.

○ the optimal path leads you temporarily away from your goal.

◉ the backward path is unique.

○ there are clear subgoals before the final goal.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the backward path is unique.

9) The productive processes involved in the Gestalt approach include creating _____ of **1 point**
information structured to achieve particular goals.

○ functional images

○ mental sets

◉ mental representations

○ past associations

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Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
mental representations

10) A <mark>prescribed problem-solving strategy that always leads to the correct solution in problems with a single correct solution is a(n) _____, while a problem-solving strategy that does not always lead to the correct sol</mark>ution is a(n) _____. **1 point**

○ heuristic; algorithm

○ algorithm; insight

○ insight; heuristic

● algorithm; heuristic

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
algorithm; heuristic

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Week 11: Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-04-12, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-03-31, 10:42 IST

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) If a person has five letters in his/her name, then s/he is a Glirple. **1 point** Fred now reasons that anyone who is a Glirple must have five letters in his/her name. Fred has:

- ○ made a correct inference according to modus ponens.
- ○ made a correct inference according to modus tollens.
- ○ committed the fallacy of denying the antecedent.
- ⦿ committed the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
committed the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

2) Conclusions that agree with one's previous beliefs: **1 point**

- ⦿ are often judged as valid even when they are not.
- ○ are often judged as invalid even when they are not.

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○ are more often judged correctly as valid or invalid than conclusions that disagree with one's previous beliefs.

○ lead to biases known as "content effects."

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
are often judged as valid even when they are not.

3) Manish is debating with his mother about the best way to build *1 point* their new shed. Manish is a very traditional person who likes to employ tried-and-true logic. What kind of reasoning would Manuel be most likely to use?

◉ deductive reasoning

○ inductive reasoning

○ conditional reasoning

○ intuitive reasoning

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
deductive reasoning

4) In completing Wason's four-card task, participants usually: *1 point*

○ turn over the two cards that are necessary and sufficient to test the rule.

○ turn over all four cards, when only two would have been sufficient.

○ turn over all four cards, when only one would have been sufficient.

◉ show understanding of modus ponens but neglect modus tollens.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
show understanding of modus ponens but neglect modus tollens.

5) _____ statements are those that are either true or false.   *1 point*

○ Syllogistic

○ Relevant

○ Propositional

◉ Conditional

No, the answer is incorrect.

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6) The ease of reasoning about an analogy depends on all of these *1 point* factors EXCEPT:

  ○ the difficulty of comprehending the individual terms in the analogy.

  ○ the reasoner's knowledge about the individual terms.

  ○ the difficulty of finding a relationship between the first two terms.

  ◉ the reasoner's amount of training in formal reasoning procedures.

7) "If a person is drinking a beer, then the person must be over 19 *1 point* years old." Participants are asked to test this rule using information on four cards; each card has a person's beverage on one side and the person's age on the other. The four cards are now presented as follows: "beer," "coke," "16 years old," and "20 years old." Which of the following describes the behavior of most college students who complete this variation of the four-card task?

  ○ Most turn over only the "beer" card.

  ○ Most turn over the "beer" and "20 years old" cards.

  ◉ Most turn over the "beer" and "16 years old" cards.

  ○ Most turn over the "beer" and "coke" cards.

8) Let p = "Mary got an A on her exam" and q = "John got a C on his *1 point* exam." In which of the following situations is the statement "p Ú q" true?

  ○ Mary and John both got A's.

  ○ Mary got an A and John got a C.

  ○ It is true when Mary and John both got A's, and it is true when Mary and John both got C's.

  ◉ It is true when Mary and John both got A's, when Mary and John both got C's, and when Mary got an A and John got a C.

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9) Patients with <mark>prefrontal cortex damage</mark> tend to show deficits in *1 point* their:

- ○ intelligence.
- ○ semantic memory.
- ◉ working memory.
- ○ inductive reasoning.

10) An argument has deductive validity if it is improbable for the *1 point* premises to be true and the conclusion false.

- ◉ True
- ○ False

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Week 12: Assignment 12

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-04-19, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-04-19, 19:41 IST

All questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10 = 10]

1) Anita is blonde, extremely attractive, and lives in an expensive   *1 point*
condo. If we judge the probability of Anita's being a model as quite high
because she resembles our stereotype of a model, we are using the
heuristic of:

- ● representativeness.

- ○ availability

- ○ framing.

- ○ the law of small numbers

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
representativeness.

2) In Kahneman and Tversky's prospect theory, they hypothesized   *1 point*
that people tend to _____ low-probability outcomes and _____ high-
probability outcomes.

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○ focus on; ignore

○ ignore; focus on

○ underweight; overweight

◉ <mark>overweight; underweight</mark>

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
overweight; underweight

3) People overestimate the frequency of words beginning with the **1 point**
letter L, as compared to words that have L as the third letter, because of
the heuristic of:

◉ <mark>availability.</mark>

○ representativeness.

○ anchor and adjust.

○ hindsight

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
availability.

4) Research on framing suggests that we treat losses: **1 point**

○ less seriously than gains of an equivalent amount.

◉ more seriously than gains of an equivalent amount.

○ just as seriously as gains of an equivalent amount.

○ as if they were not possible outcomes at all.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
more seriously than gains of an equivalent amount.

5) Expected utility theory is usually regarded as a _____ model   **1 point**
of decision making.

○ descriptive

○ prescriptive

◉ normative

○ both descriptive and prescriptive

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

6) You have just spent 10 minutes trying to figure out the answer **1 point** to a single problem on your math quiz. In spite of your lack of success, you continue to struggle, neglecting to continue on to other problems because you've already invested so much time and effort in this problem. You have fallen victim to:

- ⦿ the sunk cost effect.
- ○ a framing effect.
- ○ the anchor effect.
- ○ an illusory correlation.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the sunk cost effect.

7) _____ is a normative model for integrating different dimensions **1 point** and goals of a complex decision.

- ○ Expected value
- ○ Expected utility
- ⦿ MAUT
- ○ Prospect theory

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
MAUT

8) Expert decision makers may rely on intuition and mental **1 point** simulation, according to the _____ model.

- ○ image
- ⦿ recognition-primed decision-making
- ○ MAUT
- ○ elimination-by-aspects

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
recognition-primed decision-making

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9) Lynette has been playing roulette for an hour. The past eight **1 point** spins have come up black. If Lynette is a victim of the gambler's fallacy, then she will tend to bet on black next time.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
False

10) Which of the following is NOT one of the five phases of decision **1 point** making, according to Galotti?

- ○ goal setting
- ○ information gathering
- ○ planning
- ◉ random choice

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
random choice