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NPTEL (<https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL>) » Introduction To Cognitive Psychology (course)

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Assignment 1

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-02-07, 23:59 IST.

Course outline

About NPTEL
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**How does an
NPTEL online
course work?**
([\(\)](#))

Week 0:
Prerequisite ([\(\)](#))

Week 01:
**History and
Research
Methods of
Cognitive
Psychology** ([\(\)](#))

Lec 1 : A Brief History of Cognitive Psychology-01 (unit? unit=18&lesson=19)

Lec 2 : A Brief History of Cognitive Psychology-02 (unit?)

Assignment submitted on 2024-02-06, 22:02 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

1) The belief that psychological phenomena cannot be reduced to simple elements **1 point** but must be studied in their entirety is central to the school known as:

- Structuralism.
- Gestalt psychology.
- Functionalism.
- Behaviorism

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Gestalt psychology.

2) Wilhelm Wundt and his students used a technique known as _____ to study mental **1 point** states.

- behaviorism
- intensity measurement
- componentialism
- introspection

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

introspection

3) The term “limited capacity processors” suggests that: **1 point**



unit=18&lesson=20)

Lec 3 : Studying Cognition (unit? unit=18&lesson=21)

Text Notes (unit? unit=18&lesson=22)

Week 01: Feedback form (unit? unit=18&lesson=23)

Quiz:
Assignment 1 (assessment? name=113)

Week 02:
Object Perception and Recognition ()

Week 03:
Attentional Processes and Cognition ()

Week 04:
Memory Introduction ()

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

Week 09:
Human Language Skills ()

- 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.

4) Which psychologist extensively tested his own memory to develop theories of cognition? **1 point**

- Aristotle
- Wundt
- Ebbinghaus
- Chomsky

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Ebbinghaus

5) 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. **1 point**

- representationalist approach
- biological perspective
- scientific method
- embodied cognition approach

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

scientific method

6) Which of the following is NOT an example of a cognitive process? **1 point**

- attention
- perception
- reflex
- recognition

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

reflex

7) One difference between functionalism and structuralism was that: **1 point**

- functionalists emphasized laboratory experimentation more than structuralists.
- functionalists wanted to study whole organisms in real-life tasks.
- structuralists drew more heavily on Darwinian theory.
- structuralists were more interested in habit formation.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

functionalists wanted to study whole organisms in real-life tasks.



Week 10:**Thought****Process and Problem Solving ()****Week 11:****Reasoning ()****Week 12:****Decision Making ()****Live Sessions ()**

8) Cognitive psychologists who focus on the role of consciousness in human thought processes want to know how much _____ we have in our behaviors.

- repetitiveness
- social dysfunction
- ability
- conscious choice

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

conscious choice

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

1 point

- cognitive revolution
- behaviorist rebellion
- human factors movement
- psychodynamic theory

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

cognitive revolution

10) The idea of natural selection is central to which paradigm?

1 point

- information processing
- connectionist
- evolutionary
- Developmental

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

evolutionary



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Week 02:
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Recognition ([\(\)](#))

Lec 1 :
Perception:Basic
Principles (unit?
unit=24&lesson=
25)

Assignment 2

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-02-07, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2024-02-06, 22:24 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) Which of the following represents a good example of a proximal stimulus? **1 point**

- a book on a shelf
- a tree in your yard
- a building on the horizon
- the retinal image formed by a tree

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

the retinal image formed by a tree

- 2) Subjective contours are thought to: **1 point**

- be the result of simplifying a complex display.
- occur only with the perceiver's awareness of the process.
- require no active participation on the perceiver's part.
- require both awareness and active participation.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

be the result of simplifying a complex display.

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

- prototype matching.

- Lec 2 : Models of Perception-01
 (unit?
 unit=24&lesson=26)
 - template matching.
 good continuation.
 featural analysis.
- Yes, the answer is correct.
 Score: 1
 Accepted Answers:
template matching.
- 4) When we use knowledge of objects to aid in our perception of them, we are using _____. **1 point**
- the “where” pathway
 bottom-up processing
 top-down processing
 sensations
- Yes, the answer is correct.
 Score: 1
 Accepted Answers:
top-down processing
- 5) You come home, and your house is a mess. The garbage is spilled all over the kitchen, there are rolls of toilet paper strewn about, and all of your decorative trinkets are broken on the floor, but nothing is missing. Your dog and cat are sitting calmly in the middle of the mess. According to the principle of Pragnanz, what would you assume caused the mess? **1 point**
- an earthquake
 a robber
 your cat and dog
 your neighbor's child
- Yes, the answer is correct.
 Score: 1
 Accepted Answers:
your cat and dog
- 6) When making a decision, we are likely to weigh all of the possible choices we could make. This is most similar to the concept of _____ in perception. **1 point**
- top-down processing
 closure
 proximity
 affordances
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers:
affordances
- 7) _____ are to visual perception what phonemes are to language, according to Biederman. **1 point**
- Receptors
 Retinas
 Distal stimuli
 Geons
- Yes, the answer is correct.

Quiz:
Assignment 2
(assessment?
name=114)

Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition ()

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

Week 05: Long
Term Memory
<>()

Week 06:
Memory of
General
Knowledge ()

Week 07:
Concept
Formation ()

Week 08:
Visual and
Spatial
Memory ()

Week 09:
Human
Language
Skills ()

Week 10:
Thought
Process and
Problem
Solving ()

Week 11:
Reasoning ()

Week 12:
Decision
Making ()

Live Sessions
()

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Geons

8) In David Marr's model of vision, which stage of the process incorporates primarily bottom-up **1 point** knowledge?

- the primal sketch
- the 2 ½ D sketch
- the 3-D sketch
- both the primal sketch and the 2 ½ D sketch

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
both the primal sketch and the 2 ½ D sketch

9) Which of the following explains the phenomenon of reversible images the best

1 point

- figure-ground organization.
- size constancy.
- dimensionality.
- retinal imagery.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
figure-ground organization.

10) The meaningful interpretation of a proximal stimulus is called the:

1 point

- percept.
- sensation.
- distal stimulus.
- illusion.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
percept.

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Psychology** ([\(\)](#))

**Week 02:
Object
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Recognition** ([\(\)](#))

**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ([\(\)](#))

Assignment 3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-02-14, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2024-02-06, 23:01 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) Which of the following is an analogy used to describe attention? **1 point**

- a filter of information
- a key fitting into a lock
- a light that turns on and off repeatedly
- a barrier that separates the features of the environment

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
a filter of information

- 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.
- 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) Which of the following factors does NOT influence the allocation of mental resources in Kahneman's capacity model? **1 point**

- Lec 1 : Basic
Attention
Processes (unit?
unit=30&lesson=
31)
 - the state of arousal
 - the difficulty of the task
 - enduring dispositions
 - the lateness of selection
- Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
the lateness of selection
- 4) 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.
- Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
participants are given more practice at naming colors.
- 5) Which of the following is true regarding controlled processing? **1 point**
- It is used with routine or familiar tasks.
 - It usually operates in parallel.
 - It requires attention.
 - It is unaffected by massive amounts of practice
- Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
It requires attention.
- 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
- Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
attention is needed during practice, and determines both what is learned during practice and what will be remembered from the practice
- 7) The “cocktail party effect” refers to the fact that shadowing performance is disrupted when _____ is embedded in the unattended message. **1 point**
- backward speech
 - the listener’s name
 - a section of repeated words
 - music
- Yes, the answer is correct.

**Week 10:
Thought
Process and
Problem
Solving ()**

**Week 11:
Reasoning ()**

**Week 12:
Decision
Making ()**

**Live Sessions
()**

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the listener's name

8) 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

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the attention capture phenomenon

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

- schema
- bottleneck
- attenuation
- filter

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
schema

10) Which of the following is a characteristic of an automatic process? **1 point**

- It only occurs intentionally.
- It gives rise to conscious awareness.
- It does not interfere with other activities.
- It does not operate in parallel.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
It does not interfere with other activities.

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Psychology** ([\(\)](#))

Week 02:
**Object
Perception
and
Recognition** ([\(\)](#))

Week 03:
**Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ([\(\)](#))

Assignment 4

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-02-21, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) The calling to mind of previously stored information is known as: **1 point**

- retrieval
- encoding
- storage
- forgetting

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
retrieval

- 2) Information is held in _____ for 20 to 30 seconds. **1 point**

- sensory memory
- short-term memory
- long-term memory
- secondary memory

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
short-term memory

- 3) In Waugh and Norman's probe digit task, **1 point**

- faster presentation rates improved performance.
- faster presentation rates decreased performance.
- presentation rate had no effect on performance.



Week 04:

Memory Introduction ()

Lec 1 : Memory Introduction (unit? unit=36&lesson=37)

Lec 2 : Short Term Memory (unit? unit=36&lesson=38)

Lec 3 : Working Memory (unit? unit=36&lesson=39)

Text Notes (unit? unit=36&lesson=40)

Week 4: Feedback form (unit? unit=36&lesson=41)

Quiz: Assignment 4 (assessment? name=116)

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

Week 06: Memory of General Knowledge ()

Week 07: Concept Formation ()

Week 08: Visual and Spatial Memory ()

Week 09: Human Language Skills ()

Week 10: Thought

only rates slower than 3-second intervals decreased performance.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

presentation rate had no effect on performance.

4) Some experts describe memory as a _____, while others believe it is a _____. **1 point**

- secret; journey
- checklist; blueprint
- structure; process
- ball of string; pool of water

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

structure; process

5) You recently bought a new phone and had to change your number. However, your old phone **1 point** number keeps interfering with your ability to remember your new one. This is an example of _____.

- retroactive interference
- proactive interference
- executive retrieval
- overactive retrieval

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

proactive interference

6) Sternberg's classic work on searching for information from short-term memory indicated that **1 point** the search process is:

- serial.
- self-terminating.
- exhaustive.
- both serial and exhaustive.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

both serial and exhaustive.

7) 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

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

is better able to control his/her cognitive focus.

8) Information in short-term memory is assumed to be coded primarily by:



**Process and
Problem
Solving ()**

**Week 11:
Reasoning ()**

**Week 12:
Decision
Making ()**

**Live Sessions
()**

- sound.
- meaning.
- visual appearance.
- both sound and meaning

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
sound.

9) Unattended information is stored briefly in:

1 point

- sensory memory.
- short-term memory.
- long-term memory.
- working memory

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
sensory memory.

10) Repeating a phone number to yourself to hold it in memory while you dial it would use which **1 point** component of working memory?

- the visuospatial sketchpad
- the phonological loop
- the episodic buffer
- both the visuospatial sketchpad and the phonological loop

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
the phonological loop



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Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-02-28, 23:59 IST.

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**How does an
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()

**Week 0:
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**Week 01:
History and
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Methods of
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**Week 02:
Object
Perception
and
Recognition** ()

**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ()

Assignment submitted on 2024-02-23, 20:12 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

1) Psychologists believe that the capacity of long-term memory is:

1 point

- unlimited.
- 7 + 2 items.
- 18 items.
- 5000 items.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
unlimited.

2) Learning a rhyme that begins “One is a bun, two is a shoe” is part of the mnemonic technique called the:

1 point

- method of loci.
- technique of interacting images.
- keyword method.
- pegword method

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
pegword method

3) 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

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

Lec 1 : Long-Term Memory Encoding (unit? unit=42&lesson=43)

Lec 2 : Retrieval from Long-Term Memory (unit? unit=42&lesson=44)

Text Notes (unit? unit=42&lesson=45)

Week 5: Feedback form (unit? unit=42&lesson=46)

Quiz:
Assignment 5 (assessment? name=117)

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

Week 09:
Human Language Skills ()

Week 10:
Thought Process and Problem Solving ()

- levels of processing.
- mnemonic learning.
- encoding specificity.
- working memory

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
encoding specificity.

4) "A natural process that occurs when information is unable to be retrieved from memory" is **1 point** the definition of _____.

- cognition
- remembering
- forgetting
- storage

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
forgetting

5) You met an attractive person at a party last Friday, when you were a bit tipsy from too many **1 point** beers. The next morning you could no longer remember that person's name and phone number. Saturday night you went to another party and drank a few more beers, and suddenly you were able to remember the name again. Which principle best explains your retrieval processes?

- the spacing effect
- chunking
- state-dependent learning
- the context effect

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
state-dependent learning

6) Your memory of your first college lecture would be an example of: **1 point**

- semantic memory.
- episodic memory.
- implicit memory.
- working memory.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
episodic memory.

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

- is remarkably consistent.
- actually improves.
- becomes more distorted.
- loses a few details but retains most accurately

Week 11:
Reasoning ()

Week 12:
**Decision
Making ()**

**Live Sessions
()**

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
becomes more distorted.

8) After you have memorized a list of words, you are most likely to demonstrate _____ if you **1 point** are tested on the list the next day.

- decay of your ability to recall
- the recency effect
- the primacy effect
- strongest recall of the middle of the list

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
the primacy effect

9) Retroactive interference occurs when _____ information interferes with _____ information in **1 point** memory.

- old; new
- new; old
- vivid; dull
- visual; auditory

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
new; old

10) Coding of information in long-term memory is based on:

1 point

- sound.
- visual imagery.
- meaning.
- both sound and visual imagery

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
meaning.



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**Week 03:
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Assignment 6

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-03-06, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2024-03-06, 02:08 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) According to the notion of cognitive economy, a characteristic like “has wings” would be stored along with which of the following semantic memory nodes? 1 point

- bird
- ostrich
- robin
- hummingbird

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
bird

- 2) According to the typicality effect, the statement “A dog is a household pet” should be verified: 1 point

- faster than “A poodle is a household pet.”
- faster than “A dog is a living thing.”
- faster than “A ferret is a household pet.”
- faster than “A dog is an animal.”

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
faster than “A ferret is a household pet.”

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

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

- discussion
- detailed list
- weighted average
- exemplar

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
weighted average

- 4) Collins and Loftus created a revised semantic network model to _____.

1 point

- violate the transitive inheritance of properties
- give each connection between concepts the same weight
- try to account for typicality effects
- show that people do not use hierarchies when organizing concepts

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
try to account for typicality effects

- 5) Studies of semantic memory have shown that in a lexical decision task, people are faster at **1 point** responding to the stimulus "bread" if it is paired with a stimulus such as:

- "rencle."
- "dog."
- "island."
- "butter."

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
"butter."

- 6) 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

- 7) A _____ is a mental representation of some object, event, or pattern.

1 point

- category
- concept
- script
- Memory

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
concept

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

Lec 1 : Semantic Memory Basics (unit?
unit=47&lesson=48)

Lec 2 : Models of Semantic Memory (unit?
unit=47&lesson=49)

Text Notes (unit?
unit=47&lesson=50)

Quiz:
Assignment 6 (assessment? name=118)

Week 6: Feedback form (unit?
unit=47&lesson=51)

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

Week 09:
Human Language Skills ()

Week 10:
Thought Process and Problem Solving ()

Week 11:**Reasoning ()****Week 12:****Decision****Making ()****Live Sessions**

()

8) You might have a "script" for:

- what a classroom looks like.
- what a "pet" is
- what a "cat" is.
- what happens when you go to the barber/hairstylist

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

what happens when you go to the barber/hairstylist

9) ACT models distinguish among three types of memory systems:

- working memory, episodic memory, and declarative memory
- semantic memory, episodic memory, and procedural memory
- procedural memory, declarative memory, and semantic memory
- working memory, declarative memory, and procedural memory

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

working memory, declarative memory, and procedural memory

10) Rumelhart and Ortony viewed ____ as the fundamental building blocks of cognition.

1 point

- ideas
- concepts
- schemata
- chunks

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

schemata

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Assignment 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-03-13, 23:59 IST.

Course outline

About NPTEL
()

**How does an
NPTEL online
course work?**
()

**Week 0:
Prerequisite** ()

Practice:
Assignment 0
(assessment?
name=112)

**Week 01:
History and
Research
Methods of
Cognitive
Psychology** ()

**Week 02:
Object
Perception
and
Recognition** ()

Assignment submitted on 2024-03-06, 02:10 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) According to the _____ view of concepts, people categorize new instances by comparing them to representations of previously stored instances. **1 point**

- classical
- prototype
- exemplar
- schema

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
exemplar

- 2) 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.

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

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

**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition ()**

**Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()**

**Week 05: Long
Term Memory
()**

**Week 06:
Memory of
General
Knowledge ()**

**Week 07:
Concept
Formation ()**

Lec 1 :
Introducing
Concepts and
Categories-01
(unit?
unit=52&lesson=
53)

Lec 2 :
Introducing
Concepts and
Categories-02
(unit?
unit=52&lesson=
54)

Text Notes (unit?
unit=52&lesson=
55)

Quiz:
**Assignment 7
(assessment?
name=119)**

Week 7:
Feedback form
(unit?
unit=52&lesson=
56)

**Week 08:
Visual and
Spatial
Memory ()**

**Week 09:
Human**

- 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.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

It accurately predicts the typicality effect.

4) Which of the following poses a problem for the prototype view of concepts? 1 point

- an inability to explain the typicality effect
- an inability to explain why people have a hard time providing strict definitions of their concepts
- an inability to explain why some classifications are easy to make and others are unclear
- an inability to explain why the typicality of a particular instance can depend upon context

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

an inability to explain why the typicality of a particular instance can depend upon context

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

- 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.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

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

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

- prototype
- exemplar
- schemata
- both exemplar and schemata

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

both exemplar and schemata

7) The schema view of concept formation assumes that: 1 point

- there are clear boundaries among individual schemata.
- there is cognitive economy among concepts.
- information is abstracted across instances.
- no information is stored about actual instances

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

information is abstracted across instances.

**Language
Skills ()**

**Week 10:
Thought
Process and
Problem
Solving ()**

**Week 11:
Reasoning ()**

**Week 12:
Decision
Making ()**

**Live Sessions
()**

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

- classical
- prototype
- schema
- knowledge-based

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

knowledge-based

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**

- Fruit
- Banana
- Fuji apple
- Golden Delicious apple

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Fruit

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**Week 0:
Prerequisite** ()

**Week 01:
History and
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Methods of
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Psychology** ()

**Week 02:
Object
Perception
and
Recognition** ()

**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ()

Assignment 8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-03-20, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2024-03-16, 16:54 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 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:

- 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) Finke's principle of _____ states that mental imagery allows us to retrieve information that was not intentionally stored. **1 point**

- perceptual equivalence
- transformational equivalence
- implicit encoding
- structural encoding

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
implicit encoding

- 3) How would you create an accurate, detailed mental picture of a place you had never been? **1 point**

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

- Read about the place and look at pictures of it.
- Invent sounds and sensations that might happen there.
- Create a mental picture of a similar familiar place and alter details.
- It is not possible to do this.

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Read about the place and look at pictures of it.

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

- 4) The idea that information is represented non-spatially in the mind is called a(n) _____. **1 point**

- propositional representation
- spatial representation
- metacognitive hallucination
- auditory image

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

propositional representation

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

- 5) What is the theory of dual coding? **1 point**

- the idea that the mind stores words in two ways rather than one
- the idea that the mind stores pictures in two ways rather than one
- a suggestion that reading a word forward and backward cements it in memory
- a suggestion that bilingual and multilingual people have better memories

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

the idea that the mind stores pictures in two ways rather than one

- Lec 1 : Basics of Visual Memory (unit?
unit=57&lesson=58)
- Lec 2 : Object Transformation in Visual Memory (unit?
unit=57&lesson=59)

- Text Notes (unit?
unit=57&lesson=60)

- Quiz:
Assignment 8 (assessment? name=120)

- Week 08:
Feedback form (unit?
unit=57&lesson=61)

Week 09:
Human Language Skills ()

- 6) Images can prime the visual pathway, making it easier to detect a faint stimulus. This is an **1 point** example of:

- perceptual equivalence
- spatial equivalence
- structural equivalence
- transformational equivalence

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

perceptual equivalence

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

- experimenter-expectancy effect
- double-blind design
- implicit error
- external validity

Yes, the answer is correct.

Week 10:
Thought Process and Problem Solving ()

**Week 11:
Reasoning ()**

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
experimenter-expectancy effect

**Week 12:
Decision
Making ()**

**Live Sessions
()**

- 8) According to the symbolic distance effect, which of the following questions would be answered most quickly? **1 point**

- Which is bigger, a mouse or a house?
- Which is bigger, a mouse or a rat?
- Which is bigger, a house or a store?
- Which is bigger, a rat or a cat?

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Which is bigger, a mouse or a house?

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

- 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) How do people represent and navigate in and through space? This is a question of **1 point**

- navigational cognition
- representational cognition
- spatial cognition
- visual cognition

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

spatial cognition

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Assignment 9

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-03-27, 23:59 IST.

Course outline

About NPTEL
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**How does an
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()

**Week 0:
Prerequisite** ()

**Week 01:
History and
Research
Methods of
Cognitive
Psychology** ()

**Week 02:
Object
Perception
and
Recognition** ()

**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ()

Assignment submitted on 2024-03-22, 21:57 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) When you are having a conversation with someone, you often do not stop between words to **1 point** emphasize that you are saying distinct words. This is known as _____.

- specialization
- coarticulation
- functionalism
- lateralization

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
coarticulation

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

- phonetic
- lexical
- syntactic
- semantic

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
phonetic

- 3) "Have you seen my cell phone?" "I watched a great movie tonight." The second speaker is violating Grice's maxim of:



**Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()**

- quantity
- quality
- relation
- manner

**Week 05: Long
Term Memory
()**

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
relation

**Week 06:
Memory of
General
Knowledge ()**

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

- regular
- interpersonal
- productive
- referential

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
productive

**Week 07:
Concept
Formation ()**

**Week 08:
Visual and
Spatial
Memory ()**

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

- control
- communication
- identification
- isolation

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
communication

Lec 1 : Basic Issues in Language (unit? unit=62&lesson=63)

Lec 2 : Comprehension and Understanding of Language (unit? unit=62&lesson=64)

Text Notes (unit? unit=62&lesson=65)

Week 09: Feedback form (unit? unit=62&lesson=66)

Quiz:
**Assignment 9
(assessment?
name=121)**

**Week 10:
Thought
Process and**

7) Which of the following is/are generally agreed upon as necessary criteria/criterion for claiming that a communication system is a language? **1 point**

- regularity
- productivity
- referentiality
- both regularity and productivity

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
both regularity and productivity



**Problem
Solving ()****Week 11:
Reasoning ()****Week 12:
Decision
Making ()****Live Sessions
()**

8) "I saw a bat in the corner." Does bat refer to a baseball bat, or a flying mammal? This confusion illustrates a problem of:

- ambiguity
- anomaly
- synonymy
- self-contradiction

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

ambiguity

9) "Have the missionaries eaten?" Is this a question spoken by the bishop, or an order given by the cannibal chief? This type of ambiguity is referred to as: **1 point**

- phonetic
- syntactic
- lexical
- anomalous

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

syntactic

10) The sentence "A tuna sandwich can drive a car" is an example of: **1 point**

- a self-contradiction
- ambiguity
- an anomaly
- synonymy

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

an anomaly



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Course outline

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Prerequisite ([\(\)](#))

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**History and
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Methods of
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Psychology** ([\(\)](#))

Week 02:
**Object
Perception
and
Recognition** ([\(\)](#))

Week 03:
**Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ([\(\)](#))

Assignment 10

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-04-03, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

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

- stubbornness
- fixedness
- fixation
- use

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
fixedness

2) The tumor problem and the story of the general were used in research on: **1 point**

- working backward
- reasoning by analogy
- means-end analysis
- backtracking

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
reasoning by analogy

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

- means-end analysis

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

- generate-and-test
- reasoning by analogy
- Introspection

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
means-end analysis

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

4) _____ thinking begins with a clear starting point and has a specific goal.

1 point

- Focused
- Unfocused
- Intelligent
- Puzzled

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Focused

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

5) A problem is _____.

1 point

- when you do not have experience with a situation
- when a situation is not as you expected it to be
- a situation in which another person disagrees with your position
- a situation in which there is a difference between a current state and a desired goal state

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a situation in which there is a difference between a current state and a desired goal state

Week 10:
Thought Process and Problem Solving ()

Lec 1 :
Introduction to Problem Solving
(unit?
unit=67&lesson=68)

6) _____ are problems that have a clearly defined goal state and constraints, whereas _____ are problems that lack a clearly defined goal state and constraints.

1 point

- well-defined; ill-defined
- ill-defined; well-defined
- concrete; abstract
- abstract; concrete

Lec 2 : Factors Influencing Problem Solving
(unit?
unit=67&lesson=69)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
well-defined; ill-defined

Lec 3 : Insight and Creativity
(unit?
unit=67&lesson=70)

7) _____ is defined as “going beyond the information given.”

1 point

- Problem-solving
- Reasoning
- Decision making
- Thinking

Text Notes (unit?
unit=67&lesson=71)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Thinking

Week 10:
Feedback form
(unit?)

unit=67&lesson=72)

1 point

Quiz:
Assignment 10
(assessment?
name=124)

Week 11:
Reasoning ()

Week 12:
Decision
Making ()

Live Sessions
()

8) A tendency to adopt a certain framework, strategy, or procedure, which can become an obstacle to successful problem solving, is called:

- mental set
- functional fixedness
- well-defined thinking
- ill-defined thinking

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
mental set

9) _____ involves appropriate novelty in generating solutions.

1 point

- Intelligence
- Bizarre thinking
- Creativity
- Mental disorder

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Creativity

10) When you walk away from a difficult problem and do something else for a while, then come back and solve the problem successfully, you have experienced the:

- incubation effect
- mental-set effect
- unconscious-processing effect
- problem-space effect

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
incubation effect

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Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-04-10, 23:59 IST.

Course outline

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**Week 02:
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**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ()

Assignment submitted on 2024-04-06, 14:03 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

1) Deductive reasoning involves which of the following? 1 point

- going from general to specific statements
- conclusions that add new information to what is given
- going from specific to general statements
- going from specific to specific statements

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

going from general to specific statements

2) The tendency to seek out information that supports our current beliefs is called: 1 point

- a believability effect
- a content effect
- a confirmation bias
- syllogistic reasoning

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

a confirmation bias

3) _____ is a process by which a conclusion follows necessarily from a series of premises. 1 point

- Conditional reasoning
- Syllogistic reasoning

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

- Heuristic reasoning
- Causal reasoning

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Syllogistic reasoning

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

4) _____ processes are largely automatic, rapid, and unconscious as _____ processes are **1 point** controlled, slow, and conscious.

- System 1; system 2
- System 2; system 1
- Analytic; heuristic
- Rational; intuitive

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
System 1; system 2

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

Week 09:
Human Language Skills ()

Week 10:
Thought Process and Problem Solving ()

5) _____ reasoning concerns making and evaluating arguments from general information to **1 point** specific information, while _____ reasoning concerns making and evaluating arguments from specific information to general information.

- Inductive; deductive
- Conditional; deductive
- Conditional; inductive
- Deductive; inductive

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Deductive; inductive

Week 11:
Reasoning ()

Lec 1 :
Reasoning - 01
(unit?
unit=73&lesson=
74)

6) Forrest Gump's famous quote, "Life is like a box of chocolates; you never know what you're **1 point** going to get," is an example of _____.

- surface approaches
- category induction
- causal reasoning
- analogical reasoning

Lec 2 :
Reasoning - 02
(unit?
unit=73&lesson=
75)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
analogical reasoning

Text Notes (unit?
unit=73&lesson=
76)

7) 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

Quiz:
Assignment 11

8) Which of the following is a difference between everyday reasoning and formal reasoning? **1 point**

- In everyday reasoning, all premises are usually supplied
- In everyday reasoning, there is typically one correct answer
- In everyday reasoning, problems are solved as a means of achieving other goals
- In formal reasoning, problems are not self-contained

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

In everyday reasoning, problems are solved as a means of achieving other goals

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

- availability
- representativeness
- anchor and adjust
- hindsight

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

availability

10) When people interpret premises, **1 point**

- they often make unwarranted assumptions
- they often fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise
- they perform very well if given enough practice
- they often make unwarranted assumptions and fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

they often make unwarranted assumptions and fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise

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Assignment 12

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-04-17, 23:59 IST.

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**Week 02:
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Recognition** ()

**Week 03:
Attentional
Processes and
Cognition** ()

Assignment submitted on 2024-04-06, 14:04 IST

All questions are compulsory.

Marks [1x10= 10]

- 1) Normative models of decision making describe:

1 point

- how we ought to make decisions in realistic circumstances
- ideal performance under ideal circumstances
- what people actually do when they make decisions
- cognitive illusions

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

ideal performance under ideal circumstances

- 2) The ideal model of decision making involves _____.

1 point

- discussing options with peers
- ranking criteria in terms of their importance
- following your instinct
- deciding only when the outcome is certain

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

ranking criteria in terms of their importance

- 3) Expected utility theory is usually regarded as a _____ model of decision making.

1 point

- descriptive

Week 04:
Memory
Introduction ()

- prescriptive
- normative
- both descriptive and prescriptive

Week 05: Long Term Memory ()

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

Week 06:
Memory of General Knowledge ()

4) _____ is a normative model for integrating different dimensions and goals of a complex decision.

- Expected value
- Expected utility
- MAUT
- Framing

Week 07:
Concept Formation ()

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

Week 08:
Visual and Spatial Memory ()

5) The phase of decision making that involves finding a way to organize information is called: **1 point**

- planning
- structuring the decision
- evaluating
- goal setting

Week 10:
Thought Process and Problem Solving ()

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

Week 11:
Reasoning ()

6) You have just spent 10 minutes trying to figure out the answer 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
- availability bias

Lec 1 : Classical Theory of Decision Making (unit? unit=78&lesson=79)

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
the sunk cost effect

Lec 2 : Prospect Theory of Decision Making (unit? unit=78&lesson=80)

7) Changing the description of a decision can cause us to change our reference points, leading **1 point** to illogical preferences. This phenomenon is referred to as:

- hindsight bias
- the gambler's fallacy
- availability
- framing

Lec 3 : Course Summary (unit? unit=78&lesson=81)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Text Notes (unit?
unit=78&lesson=
82)

Week 12:
Feedback form
(unit?
unit=78&lesson=
83)

Quiz:
Assignment 12
(assessment?
name=127)

Live Sessions
(
)

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
framing

8) The mental activities that take place in choosing among alternatives are collectively called: **1 point**

- problem solving
- deductive reasoning
- decision making
- rational thought

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
decision making

9) Which of the following step is involved in Multiattribute Utility Theory? **1 point**

- Break the decision down into its important dimensions
-
- List all of the alternatives
-
- Multiply each ranking by the appropriate weight
- All of the above

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
All of the above

10) Participants in a decision-making study in which they had to decide among 6 or 12 **1 point**
apartments often eliminated some alternatives on the basis of one or two dimensions. This is an example
of the strategy called:

-
- MAUT
-
- normative behavior
-
- EU
- elimination by aspects

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
elimination by aspects