

Unit 4 - Week 02: Object Perception and Recognition

Course outline
How does an NPTEL online course work?
Week 0: Prerequisite
Week 01: History and Research Methods of Cognitive Psychology
Week 02: Object Perception and Recognition
● Lec 1 : Perception:Basic Principles
○ Lec 2 : Models of Perception-01
● Lec 3 : Models of Perception-02
○ Quiz : Assessment 02
○ Text Notes
○ Feedback form
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
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Assessment 02

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-02-12, 23:59 IST.

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10]

1) We see the figure below as a set a columns rather than rows because of the Gestalt principle of

proximity

similarity

closure

common fate

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
proximity

0 points

2) A process of perception, beginning with small bits of 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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
bottom-up processing

1 point

3) A friend is walking towards you and as he comes closer him retinal image gets bigger and bigger. You however don't see your friend growing in size. This is an example of

pattern recognition

bottom-up processing

size constancy

figure-ground organization

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
size constancy

1 point

4) We see the figure below as a set of rows rather than columns because of the Gestalt principle of

proximity

similarity

closure

common fate

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
similarity

0 points

5) Which of the following represents a good example of a proximal stimulus

a book on a shelf

a tree in your yard

a building on the horizon

the retinal image formed by a tree

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
the retinal image formed by a tree

1 point

6) The meaningful interpretation of a proximal stimulus is called the

percept

sensation

distal stimulus

retinal image

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
percept

1 point

7) The segregation of a whole display into objects and background is known as

size constancy

retinal imagery

bottom-up processing

figure-ground organization

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
figure-ground organization

1 point

8) All Gestalt principles follow the law of

closure

good continuation

Prägnanz

common fate

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Prägnanz

1 point

9) _____ are to visual perception what phonemes are to language, according to Biederman

Receptors

Retinas

Distal stimuli

Geons

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Geons

1 point

10) Gibson's theory of direct perception is in direct opposition to the _____ approach to perception

connectionist

constructivist

bottom-up

Gestalt

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
constructivist

1 point

Unit 9 - Week 07: Concept Formation

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0: Prerequisite

Week 01: History and Research Methods of Cognitive Psychology

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

☐ Lec 1 : Introducing Concepts and Categories-01

☒ Lec 2 : Introducing Concepts and Categories-02

☒ Text Notes

☐ Quiz : Assessment 07

☐ Feedback form

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

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Assessment 07

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-03-18, 23:59 IST.

All the Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10]

1) “Characteristic features” and “family resemblance” are important aspects of the _____ view of concepts

1 point

- ☐ classical
- ☐ prototype
- ☐ exemplar
- ☐ schema

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
prototype

2) 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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
exemplar

3) Implicit learning is also known as

1 point

- ☐ analytic concept formation
- ☐ nonanalytic concept formation
- ☐ knowledge-based concept formation
- ☐ nominal-kind learning

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
nonanalytic concept formation

4) A schema for a routine event, such as going to the dentist, is called a

1 point

- ☐ concept
- ☐ category
- ☐ exemplar
- ☐ script

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
script

5) 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
- ☐ exemplar
- ☐ knowledge-based

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
knowledge-based

6) If “soda” is a basic-level category, then _____ would be a subordinate level

1 point

- ☐ soft drink
- ☐ beverage
- ☐ drink
- ☐ Coca-Cola

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Coca-Cola

7) Categories are mental representations of concepts

1 point

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
False

8) A _____ can be defined as a class of similar things that share either an essential core, or some similarity in perceptual, biological, or functional properties

1 point

- ☐ category
- ☐ concept
- ☐ script
- ☐ schema

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
category

9) 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
- ☐ 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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
It accurately predicts the typicality effect

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

1 point

- ☐ apple
- ☐ banana
- ☐ Fuji apple
- ☐ Fruit

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Fruit

Unit 13 - Week 11: Reasoning

Course outline
How does an NPTEL online course work?
Week 0: Prerequisite
Week 01: History and Research Methods of Cognitive Psychology
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
Week 10: Thought Process and Problem Solving
Week 11: Reasoning <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lec 1 : Reasoning - 01Lec 2 : Reasoning - 02Text NotesQuiz : Assessment 11Feedback form
Week 12: Decision Making
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Assessment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-04-15, 23:59 IST.

All Questions are Compulsory
Marks [1 x 10]

1) If performed correctly, deductive reasoning can be said to have _____. This means that it is impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion to be false

inductive strength

deductive strength

inductive validity

deductive validity

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
deductive validity

2) When Wason's four-card task is replaced with an everyday problem about checking the identification of people who are drinking Coke and beer,

people still neglect modus tollens in their responses

people turn over all four cards instead of the two that are necessary and sufficient

people turn over only one card instead of the two that are necessary and sufficient

about 75% of participants solve the problem correctly

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
about 75% of participants solve the problem correctly

3) People have more difficulty working with

quantifiers such as "all" or "no"

quantifiers such as "some"

premises that have negatives in them, and quantifiers such as "all" or "no"

premises that have negatives in them, and quantifiers such as "some"

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
premises that have negatives in them, and quantifiers such as "some"

4) When it is improbable (but not impossible) for an argument's premises to be true and its conclusions false, the argument has:

deductive validity

deductive strength

inductive validity

inductive strength

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
inductive strength

5) When people interpret premises,

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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
they often make unwarranted assumptions and fail to consider all possible interpretations of a premise

6) Deductive reasoning involves which of the following?

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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
going from general to specific statements

7) The tendency to seek out information that supports our current beliefs is called:

a believability effect

a content effect

a confirmation bias

syllogistic reasoning

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
a confirmation bias

8) If a person has five letters in his/her name, then s/he is a Glirple. 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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
committed the fallacy of affirming the consequent

9) Which type of reasoning results in conclusions that contain new information?

inductive reasoning

deductive reasoning

invalid reasoning

both inductive and deductive reasoning

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
inductive reasoning

10) Conclusions that agree with one's previous beliefs:

are often judged as valid even when they are not

are often judged as invalid even when they are not

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"

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
are often judged as valid even when they are not

