

Cognitive Psychology

Unit 3: Example Questions

Your text describes an experiment by Talarico and Rubin (2003) that measured people's memories of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Which of the following was the primary result of that research?

- a) Participants had very little confidence in the accuracy of their memories of the events 32 weeks after they occurred.
- b) Participants had a very high level of confidence of the terrorist events and also had high confidence in their present “everyday” memories 32 weeks later.
- c) Participants had high confidence in the accuracy of their memories of the terrorist events 32 weeks later, but when actually tested made significant errors when asked what they were doing on the day of the attacks.
- d) After 32 weeks, participants had a high level of confidence in their memories of the terrorist events, but lower confidence in their memories of “everyday” events.

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 - d) After 32 weeks, participants had a high level of confidence in their memories of the terrorist events, but lower confidence in their memories of “everyday” events.

In the experiment in which participants sat in an office and then were asked to remember what they saw in the office, participants "remembered" some things, like books, that weren't actually there. This experiment illustrates the effect of _____ on memory.

- a) schemas
- b) scripts
- c) confabulation
- d) bias

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- The misinformation effect can be explained by
 - a) proactive interference.
 - b) retroactive interference.
 - c) schematic biases.
 - d) repeated familiarity effects.

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- The experiment for which people were asked to make fame judgments for both famous and non-famous names (and for which Sebastian Weissdorf was one of the names to be remembered) illustrated the effect of___on memory.
 - a) repeated rehearsal of distinctive names
 - b) source misattributions
 - c) encoding specificity
 - d) schemas

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 - d) ~~schemas~~

- Jackie went to the grocery store to pick up yogurt, bread, and apples. First, she picked up a hand basket for carrying her groceries, and then she searched the store. After finding what she needed, she stood in a check-out line. Then, the cashier put her items in a plastic bag, and soon after, Jackie left the store. As readers of this event, we understand that Jackie paid for the groceries, even though it wasn't mentioned, because we are relying on a grocery store _____.
 - a) misattribution
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- A task for determining how prototypical an object is would be
 - a) a fill-in-the-blank task where participants generate paired members within a category.
 - b) a task where participants rate the extent to which each member represents the category title.
 - c) a task where participants rate the extent to which category members resemble one another.
 - d) a fill-in-the-blank task where participants generate the category classification for a list of members.

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- Olin and Bob are neighbors. Olin loves birds and his father works for the zoo. He has been to a dozen bird sanctuaries, and he and his dad go on bird watching hikes once a month. In contrast, Bob doesn't think much about birds. His only contact with them is in his backyard. It would be correct to say that Olin's standard probably involves
 - a) more prototypes than Bob's.
 - b) more exemplars than Bob's.
 - c) more prototypes and more exemplars than Bob's.
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- Which of the following reaction time data sets illustrates the typicality effect for the bird category, given the following three trials?(NOTE: Read data sets as RTs for Trial 1: Trial 2: Trial 3)
- Trial 1: An owl is a bird. Trial 2: A penguin is a bird. Trial 3: A sparrow is a bird.
- a. 583: 518: 653 msec
- b. 518: 583: 653 msec
- c. 583: 653: 518 msec
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- d. ~~653: 583: 518 msec~~

- Based on the information your textbook provided about different category types, jumping from_____categories results in the largest gain in information.
 - a) superordinate level to basic level
 - b) basic level to subordinate level
 - c) subordinate level to basic level
 - d) basic level to superordinate level

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 - a) True lies
 - b) Amazing grace
 - c) Cake mug
 - d) Mission impossible

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- Kosslyn interpreted the results of his research on imagery (such as the island experiment) as supporting the idea that the mechanism responsible for imagery involves _____ representations.
 - a) epiphenomenal
 - b) propositional
 - c) spatial
 - d) unilateral

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- In their imagery study, Finke and Pinker presented a four-dot display briefly to participants. After a two-second delay, participants then saw an arrow, and their task was to indicate whether the arrow would have pointed to any of the dots in the previous display. The significance of their results was they called into question the ____ explanation of imagery.
 - a) epiphenomenon
 - b) depictive representation
 - c) spatial representation
 - d) tacit-knowledge

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- Suppose that, as a participant in an imagery study, you are asked to memorize the four outside walls of a three-story rectangular house. Later, you are asked to report how many windows are on the front of the house. You will probably be fastest to answer this question if you create an image as though you were standing
 - a) right at the front door.
 - b) two feet from the front door.
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- In explaining the paradox that imagery and perception exhibit a double dissociation, Behrmann and coworkers suggested that perception necessarily involves _____ processing and imagery starts as a _____ process.
 - a) bottom-up; bottom-up
 - b) top-down; top-down
 - c) bottom-up; top-down
 - d) top-down; bottom-up

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 - c) bottom-up; top-down
 - d) ~~top-down; bottom-up~~

- " $3x + 9 = 16$ " is a _____ representation.
 - a) depictive
 - b) spatial
 - c) propositional
 - d) descriptive

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