Sobel,
The
Cognitive Instructor
Sciences
2e

- 1. The technique for describing physical properties of speech sounds is called:
 - a. exemplars.
 - b. articulatory phonetics.
 - c. features.
 - *d. acoustic phonetics.
- 2. The technique for describing the way in which we produce a speech sound is called:
 - a. exemplars.
 - *b. articulatory phonetics.
 - c. features.
 - d. acoustic phonetics.
- 3. The ability to categorize depends crucially on:
 - *a. memory.
 - b. perception.
 - c. intelligence.
 - d. coherence.
- 4. Animate, domesticated, furry, four legs, tail, and barks are all characteristics of the category "dog." This is an example of the _____ approach to categorization.
 - a. exemplar
 - *b. feature
 - c. prototype
 - d. empirical
- 5. Thinking of a typical dog, like a beagle or a Labrador, to exemplify the category "dog" is an example of the _____ approach to categorization.
 - a. exemplar
 - b. feature
 - *c. prototype
 - d. empirical

- 6. Which of the following is a proposition?
 - a. Can you carry my bags?
 - *b. Airplane rides can be bumpy.
 - c. Is it time to board the plane?
 - d. Fasten your seatbelt.
- 7. Sachs (1967) tested memory for sentences from passages with variable delays before testing. Sachs found that with longer delays:
 - a. subjects remembered fewer sentences.
 - b. subjects did equally well as they did with short delays, provided the sentences were very meaningful.
 - *c. subjects might forget the exact wording of the sentence but always remembered the meaning.
 - d. subjects might forget the meaning of the sentence but always remembered the exact wording.
- 8. Links and nodes are associated with the:
 - a. structure of propositional networks.
 - b. tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon.
 - c. threshold theory.
 - *d. theory of spreading activation.
- 9. Knowing how to drive a car involves our:
 - *a. procedural knowledge.
 - b. factual knowledge.
 - c. specific knowledge.
 - d. declarative knowledge.
- 10. The multistore model of memory proposes that there is more than one type of memory. The types are called long-term store, short-term store, and:
 - a. permanent store.
 - *b. sensory store.
 - c. the unconscious.
 - d. working memory.
- 11. Without rehearsal, information held in the short-term store lasts about:
 - a. 10 seconds.
 - *b. 30 seconds.
 - c. 1 minute.
 - d. 10-15 minutes.

- 12. The brief persistence of a visual impression is known as:
 - *a. iconic memory.
 - b. visual memory.
 - c. perceptual memory.
 - d. echoic memory.
- 13. Mnemonic devices are brain processes that:
 - *a. help us remember items.
 - C) are utilized to access our unconscious thoughts.
 - C) control how we pay attention and concentrate.
 - D) help us with problem solving.
- 14. According to Tulving (1972), the memory that "receives and stores information about temporally dated ... events" is called:
 - a. procedural memory.
 - *b. episodic memory.
 - c. semantic memory.
 - d. autobiographical memory.
- 15. In Tulving's (1972) model, the memory that is "necessary for the use of language" is called:
 - a. procedural memory.
 - b. episodic memory.
 - *c. semantic memory.
 - d. autobiographical memory.
- 16. Retrograde amnesia is the inability to:
 - *a. remember events in the past.
 - b. remember faces.
 - c. remember anything.
 - d. form new memories.
- 17. Anterograde amnesia is the inability to:
 - a. remember events in the past.
 - b. remember faces.
 - c. remember anything.
 - *d. form new memories.

- 18. Baddeley and Hitch (1974) proposed a multicomponent model of working memory. Their model included a component concerned with speech sounds, called the:
 - a. central executive.
 - *b. phonological loop.
 - c. scriptural processor.
 - d. visuospatial sketchpad.
- 19. Solving some problems requires recognizing the series of steps needed to go from an initial situation to a goal. The type of problem is known as:
 - a. arrangement.
 - *b. transformational.
 - c. comprehension.
 - d. functional.
- 20. TRUE or FALSE. Another name for the "linguistic relativity hypothesis" is the "Sapir-Whorf hypothesis."
 - *a. True
 - b. False
- 21. TRUE or FALSE. "Declarative" knowledge is the same as "factual" knowledge.
 - *a. True
 - b. False
- 22. TRUE or FALSE. A proposition in English changes when it is translated into a different language.
 - a. True
 - *b. False
- 23. TRUE or FALSE. People perform much the same operations on mental images as when looking at actual objects.
 - *a. True
 - b. False
- 24. TRUE or FALSE. Brief auditory memory is also known as iconic memory.
 - a. True
 - *b. False

- 25. TRUE or FALSE. "Achromatopsia" is another name for color-blindness.
 - *a. True
 - b. False
- 26. TRUE or FALSE. Generally speaking, if a memory is accurate, it tends to be more vivid and detailed.
 - *a. True
 - b. False
- $27.\ \text{TRUE}$ or FALSE. Once information gets consolidated into long-term memory storage, it cannot be altered.
 - a. True
 - *b. False
- 28. TRUE or FALSE. Prosopagnosia is the inability to determine if someone is telling the truth or is lying.
 - a. True
 - *b. False
- 29. TRUE or FALSE. Declarative memory includes the memory for learned skills, such as how to ride a bicycle.
 - a. True
 - *b. False
- 30. Name the three major approaches to studying categorization.

Correct Answer:

exemplar approach, feature approach, and prototype approach

31. What is the loss of ability to categorize or recognize familiar faces called?

Correct Answer: prosopagnosia

32. When nodes in a semantic network get activated, the activation spreads first to closely related nodes. Access to those closely related nodes is then faster. This process is called:

Correct Answer: priming.