1. **Explain the modal model. What are the memory stages and their processes?**

2. **Why are response times and accuracy important for examining cognitive processes? Provide examples of their importance.**

3. **What differentiated behaviorism from cognitive psychology? Provide examples of events and people who played a role in the distinction.**

4. **Explain how the cognitive revolution came about based on the history of cognitive psychology.**

5. **Describe and explain the various cognitive processes involved in questions like, "How many hands did Aristotle have?" or "What is 723 divided by 6?"**

6. **When you remember where you purchased your Cognition textbook, this is an example of ___.**
   a. priming
   b. data-driven processing
   c. implicit memory
   d. explicit memory

7. **When you type letters on a computer without looking at where the letters are located on the keyboard, this is an example of ___.**
   a. priming
   b. data-driven processing
   c. implicit memory
   d. explicit memory

8. **The awareness of our own thoughts, knowledge, and insight into how we operate in daily activities (e.g., decision-making or remembering) is known as ___.**
   a. metacognition
   b. embodiment
   c. priming
   d. verbal learning

9. **The way people's bodies interact with the world and how they influence thought processes is known as ___.**
   a. metacognition
   b. embodiment
   c. priming
   d. verbal learning

10. **___ processing relies heavily on our existing knowledge, and ___ processing relies heavily on information from the environment.**
    a. Data-driven; bottom-up
    b. Top-processing; conceptually driven
    c. Data-driven; conceptually driven
    d. Conceptually driven; data-driven

11. **One of the assumptions that researchers have suggested about cognition is that mental processes operate in a simultaneous manner instead of a step-by-step fashion. This assumption is referred to as ___.**
    a. context effects
    b. parallel processing
    c. **top-down processing**
    d. sequential processing

12. **The lexical decision task involves how long people can identify whether letter strings are or are not English words. What type of model is this task called?**
    a. modal model
    b. connectionist model
    c. process model
    d. channel capacity model

13. **In the Atkinson and Shiffrin model, which of the three basic components holds environmental stimuli temporarily as the information gets converted into a usable mental form?**
    a. working memory
    b. short-term memory
    c. sensory memory
    d. **long-term memory**

14. **The Atkinson and Shiffrin model provides a useful example of information processing based on a system of how information operates in memory. Their theory is also known as the ___.**
    a. modal model
    b. **connectionist model**
    c. process model
    d. channel capacity model

15. **Which of the following statements is *not* correct regarding replicating a cognitive study?**
    a. **Replication helps to promote confidence that the result is not due to bias or an anomaly in the lab.**
    b. **Replication of the results tends to be easy to find if the *p*-values are large and effect sizes are small.**
    c. Replication makes findings more robust, showing that basic patterns from the original study exist.
    d. **Replication can be done by the researcher of the original study or from another institution.**

16. **A cognitive researcher wants to create a graph to examine the accuracy of remembering words on a list between young and older adults. What should be the label for the *x*-axis?**
    a. dependent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ accuracy (number of words correct)
    b. dependent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ age (young and older adults)
    c. independent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ accuracy (number of words correct)
    d. independent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ age (young and older adults)

17. **A cognitive psychologist is interested in creating a graph to examine students' response times (i.e., in milliseconds) when answering three different group sizes of multiplication problems (e.g., small Ã¢â‚¬Å“ 2 × 3, medium Ã¢â‚¬Å“ 3 × 8, large Ã¢â‚¬Å“ 7 × 9). What should be the label for the *y*-axis?**
    a. dependent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ response times
    b. dependent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ sizes of multiplication problems
    c. independent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ response times
    d. **independent variable Ã¢â‚¬Å“ sizes of multiplication problems**

18. **Which of the following is the approximate year for the beginning of cognitive psychology?**
    a. 1879
    b. 1913
    c. 1930
    d. 1960

19. **What method best describes using materials such as letters, nonsense syllables, or words to understand how information is processed in relation to tasks, such as stimulusÃ¢â‚¬â€œresponse associations or paired associates?**
    a. functionalism
    b. structuralism
    c. verbal learning
    d. introspection

20. **Which statement did *not* contribute to the cognitive revolution in the 1950s?**
    a. Researchers studying verbal learning realized there was more to learning and memory than observation.
    b. There was a great need to figure out practical issues related to attention and decision-making during WWII.
    c. Chomsky, a linguist, argued against Skinner's theory that language can be explained solely by reinforcements.
    d. Animal learning in a laboratory setting helped separate our understanding of how our minds and behaviors work.

21. **Who conducted a study on himself using nonsense syllables constructed as consonantÃ¢â‚¬â€œvowel Ã¢â‚¬â€œconsonant trigrams to examine the retention and forgetting memories as a function of time?**
    a. Watson
    b. Ebbinghaus
    c. Wundt
    d. James

22. **Who argued that psychology should be examined by observable, quantifiable behavior and not fuzzy, unscientific concepts of thought, mind, and consciousness?**
    a. Watson
    b. Ebbinghaus
    c. Wundt
    d. James

23. **Aristotle was a Greek philosopher who proposed "tabula rasa" as ___.**
    a. **our observation as the basis for all science**
    b. our automatic level of conscious awareness
    c. the idea that our minds are a blank slate shaped by our experiences
    d. the generalizability to real-world situations in which people think and act

24. **If a researcher is interested in observing how fast or slow an individual reads by examining his or her response time to reading words on a computer screen, this scientific observation is known as ___.**
    a. empiricism
    b. introspection
    c. structuralism
    d. functionalism

25. **James was known for ___, whereas Titchener was known for ___.**
    a. **structuralism; functionalism**
    b. functionalism; structuralism
    c. introspection; functionalism
    d. structuralism; introspection

26. **What is reductionism?**
    a. the building blocks underlying the structure of the brain
    b. the attempt to understand a complex event by breaking the event down into its components
    c. the method in which observers are carefully trained to report on inner sensations and experiences
    d. **the branch of experimental psychology that deals with human participants as they learn verbal materials**

27. **In cognitive research, some people are concerned with the lack of ___ due to a strong emphasis on experimental techniques and methods. This focus limits people from generalizing findings to real-world situations in which people think and act.**
    a. ecological validity
    b. internal validity
    c. **criterion validity**
    d. face validity

28. **Memory is composed of the following processes except for**
    a. retrieval
    b. encoding
    c. inferring
    d. storage

29. **The collection of mental processes and activities used in perceiving, remembering, thinking, and understanding, as well as the act of using those processes is known as ___.**
    a. memory
    b. reductionism
    c. empiricism
    d. cognition

30. **The interdisciplinary approach and scientific study of thought, language, and the brain is called ___.**
    a. computer science
    b. cognitive science
    c. neuroscience
    d. linguistic

Test Name:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. d.explicit memory
7. c.implicit memory
8. a.metacognition
9. b.embodiment
10. d.Conceptually driven; data-driven
11. b.parallel processing
12. c.process model
13. c.sensory memory
14. a.modal model
15. **b.Replication of the results tends to be easy to find if the *p*-values are large and effect sizes are small.**
16. d.independent variable Ã¢â‚¬â€œ age (young and older adults)
17. a.dependent variable Ã¢â‚¬â€œ response times
18. d.1960
19. c.verbal learning
20. d.Animal learning in a laboratory setting helped separate our understanding of how our minds and behaviors work.
21. b.Ebbinghaus
22. a.Watson
23. c.the idea that our minds are a blank slate shaped by our experiences
24. a.empiricism
25. b.functionalism; structuralism
26. b.the attempt to understand a complex event by breaking the event down into its components
27. a.ecological validity
28. c.inferring
29. d.cognition
30. b.cognitive science