1. Which of the following is an assumption that cognitive psychologists typically make in studying the mind?
   1. Our mental processes are composed of integrative parts
   2. Our mental processes are separate from our own experiences of them
   3. \*There are specific aspects of the mind that are important enough to explain separately
   4. Mental processes can be decomposed into parts
2. Auditory researchers often investigate different qualities of our conscious auditory experiences, such as pitch, loudness, and sound localization, separately. Which of the following assumptions is most likely leading auditory scientists to focus on one particular aspect of hearing?
   1. Each of these aspects of hearing are deemed important enough to explain.
   2. It seems likely that hearing can be decomposed into these different parts.
   3. \*We believe these aspects of hearing are separate because we consciously experience them separately.
3. Which of the following demonstrates a typical assumption psychologists make, which might lead vision scientists to study how we perceive color rather than how we perceive the shape of objects?
   1. Color perception must happen first in vision, so it should be studied before shape perception.
   2. \*Color perception consciously feels like a separate visual process than shape perception, so it is natural to focus on color separately.
   3. Shape perception is not an important aspect of vision, so researchers should focus on color perception.
4. Which of the following is one of the assumptions Greek philosophers made regarding the mind?
   1. Explanations of physical objects should not consist of other physical events
   2. \*Humans are physical objects
   3. The world is unpredictable
5. Renaissance and Post-Renaissance philosophers argued \_\_.
   1. For a non-deterministic view arguing that something else determines our thoughts and actions
   2. That simple sensory information cannot be combined into more complex ideas
   3. That there is no association between ideas that are similar
6. During the renaissance, the scientific method was not used to study the mind because \_\_.
   1. Renaissance philosophers assumed individuals did not have free will
   2. \*Renaissance philosophers assumed the mind does not take up space and cannot be measured
   3. Renaissance philosophers assumed the mind was too predictable
   4. Renaissance philosophers assumed individuals’ minds were uniform
7. Which of the following was a research question a structuralist was likely to investigate?
   1. The ability to perceive, remember, and recall information will likely assist human survival.
   2. The purpose of visual perception is to assess the ability to act in the world
   3. \*What are the elementary components that make up thoughts
8. Which of the following best describes how a functionalist would approach studying the mind?
   1. Researching the basic components that comprise all of our visual experiences
   2. Researching which processes of memory occur first, and which representations those processes act upon
   3. \*Researching the fundamental purpose of vision and what humans use it for
9. An example of introspection would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. \*Listening to a metronome and reporting how it sounds
   2. Listening to a metronome and counting the number of beats per minute
   3. Listening to a metronome and counting how many people report it is relaxing
10. Behaviorists believed \_\_\_\_.
    1. Psychologists should focus on the unobservable
    2. \*Psychologists should explain overt behavior only
    3. Theories should be rich and complex
    4. Psychologists should explain behavior as a result of consciousness
11. According to behaviorists, \_\_\_ is best characterized as an unconditioned stimulus.
    1. Your favorite song
    2. A bright, flashing light
    3. \*Food
    4. Money
12. One reason why behaviorists failed to explain cognition was because\_\_.
    1. Behavior is the result of learned experiences, not inherited dispositions
    2. \*Behaviorists could not account for complex behavior, such as language.
    3. Human behavior reduces to a simpler explanation
13. There is a time period where baby chicks observes a large person’s interactions, interprets this person to be their mother, and mimics his or her actions.
    1. This demonstrates a natural period, where an organism is primed to learn particular information.
    2. This demonstrates that some actions cannot be pre-programmed, leading to automatic action
    3. \*This demonstrates a fixed-action pattern, where the chicks are engaging in complex behaviors without any practice or reward
14. One of the chief worries of scientists employing behaviorist principles to explain how the mind works was \_\_.
    1. \*How behaviorists can account for human language
    2. How observations will account for human behavior
    3. Whether environments hold natural rewards
15. Which of the following is an example of how language is generative?
    1. You will repeat a sentence you have been praised for
    2. Behavior is under stimulus control
    3. \*Individuals can create novel sentences
16. The computer metaphor of cognition is useful for deciding \_\_.
    1. The ‘hardware’ and ‘software’ humans use for cognitive processing
    2. \*What kinds of symbols and representations humans use
    3. How humans manipulate numbers to represent the surrounding world
17. One of the assumptions of the information processing model of human cognition includes \_\_.
    1. \*Humans are processors of information
    2. Information processing cannot rely on representations and processes that operate on representations
    3. Information processing typically does not occur in isolated modules organized in stages or processing, rather, it is integrative.
18. The main critique behaviorists made of cognitive psychology was \_\_.
    1. Abstract constructs of the mind are not circular
    2. \*The constructs of the mind are impossible to verify
    3. Abstract constructs are not important enough to study
19. Which of the following was a problem that contributed to the decline of behaviorism?
    1. \*Behaviorism cannot explain why you act in generative, novel ways
    2. Behaviorism overestimated the complexity of language abilities
    3. Behaviorism did not properly explain *why* rewards increase behavior
    4. Behaviorism underestimated the influence of stimulus control
20. \_\_\_ is the best description of information processing.
    1. Human thought involves a series of rules and algorithms to process information
    2. Human thought involves a central processing unit with memory storage, and a set of instructions that directs representations and processes in thought
    3. \*Human thought involves representations and processes that typically occur within isolated modules