

Cognitive Psychology

Core Course of BSc Counselling Psychology

VI Semester CUCBCSS-2014 admn onwards

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Experiments involving infants' perception of 3-D figures, when combined with visual cliff data, suggest that

- a. at least some level of depth perception is innate.
- b. depth perception is heavily dependent on skillful motor coordination.
- c. depth perception is almost entirely learned.
- d. neither innate mechanisms nor learning have much effect on depth perception.

2. When infants are placed in the middle of a visual cliff, they usually

- a. remain still.
- b. move to the shallow side of the apparatus.
- c. move to the deep side of the apparatus.
- d. approach their mothers when called, whether that requires moving to the shallow or deep side.

3. If you stand in the middle of a cobblestone street, the street will look coarse near your feet and finer if you look into the distance. This is called

- a. texture gradient.
- b. linear perspective.
- c. relative size.

d. relative motion.

4. When traveling in a car, near objects seem to move past you faster than distant objects. This is called

a. aerial perspective.

b. linear perspective.

c. relative size.

d. relative motion.

5. The fact that we can walk and chew gum at the same time illustrates that

a. our attention depends on different motor systems.

b. we use selective attention.

c. we use divided attention.

d. we use sequential attention.

6. Illusions are

a. distortions of existing stimuli.

b. the same as hallucinations.

c. the result of innate mechanisms.

d. not based on external reality.

7. The fact that objects that are near each other tend to be grouped together is known as

a. closure.

b. continuation.

c. similarity.

d. nearness.

8. Which of the following is considered a monocular cue for depth?

- a. convergence
- b. accommodation
- c. depth perspective
- d. singularity

9. Inductive reasoning goes from the specific to the general. Which of the following is analogous to inductive reasoning?

- a. top-down processing
- b. bottom-up processing
- c. perceptual expectancies
- d. illusions

10. Even though the retinal image of an object may change drastically, the object appears unchanged. This is the principle underlying

- a. perceptual closure.
- b. shape constancy.
- c. ambiguous stimuli.
- d. retinal disparity.

11. Cross-cultural experiences suggest that pictorial cues for depth perception are

- a. universal.
- b. learned.
- c. irrelevant.
- d. illusions.

12. Assembling a jigsaw puzzle without knowing what it portrayed would require

- a. bottom-up processing.
- b. holistic reasoning.
- c. synthesis.
- d. top-down processing.

13. The most basic perceptual organization is
- a. shape constancy.
 - b. depth perception.
 - c. figure-ground.
 - d. size constancy.
14. Procedural memory would be affected by damage to the
- a. cerebrum.
 - b. cerebellum.
 - c. motor cortex.
 - d. limbic system.
15. Which of the following would be an example of short-term memory?
- a. remembering the letters of the alphabet
 - b. looking up a phone number and remembering it while you dial
 - c. remembering your name
 - d. remembering how to ride a bicycle
16. According to the interference theory of forgetting,
- a. memory capacity is limited so that when new information is brought in, older memories must be removed.
 - b. new learning can inhibit the retrieval of stored memory, and vice-versa.
 - c. forgetting is directly related to the complexity and meaningfulness of the incoming information.
 - d. cues present at the time of learning interfere with memory retrieval.
17. Which of the following is true of rehearsal of information?
- a. Rehearsal is an aid to maintaining information in sensory memory.
 - b. After 45 seconds without rehearsal, information is gone from STM.
 - c. Rehearsal interferes with chunking and recoding of information in STM.
 - d. Rehearsal aids the transfer of information from STM to LTM.

18. The "magic number" _____ represents the average number of "bits" of information that short-term memory can usually handle.

- a. three
- b. six
- c. seven
- d. nine

19. _____ memory is that part of long-term memory containing factual information.

- a. Episodic
- b. Semantic
- c. Declarative
- d. Procedural

20. Evolutionary explanations for the efficiency of memory argue

- a. it is important to retrieve all past memories.
- b. total recall would paralyze us mentally.
- c. past episodic memories are highly accurate and detailed.
- d. environmental experiences are recalled with the highest degree of accuracy.

21. The kind of memory that lasts for only a second or two is

- a. long-term memory.
- b. short-term memory.
- c. eidetic memory.
- d. sensory memory.

22. When new learning disrupts the ability to recall past, stored information, _____ has been said to occur.

- a. proactive interference
- b. disinhibition
- c. retrograde amnesia
- d. retroactive interference

23. _____ is known for memorizing nonsense syllables and plotting a curve of forgetting.

- a. Luria
- b. Mnemonic
- c. Ebbinghaus
- d. Loftus

24. Your recollections about your last birthday are stored in your _____ memory.

- a. episodic
- b. semantic
- c. retroactive
- d. short-term

25. If you witnessed a crime and were asked to pick out the criminal from a lineup, you would be doing what kind of memory task?

- a. eidetic imagery
- b. relearning
- c. recall
- d. recognition

26. Information in long-term memory can be retained up to

- a. 30 seconds.
- b. 1 hour.
- c. many years.
- d. 2 seconds.

27. _____ memory is that part of long-term memory made up of conditioned responses and learned skills.

- a. Episodic
- b. Semantic
- c. Fact

d. Skill

28. Consciously forcing painful or anxiety-producing thoughts from memory is called

a. proactive inhibition.

b. repression.

c. suppression.

d. continued avoidance.

29. A detailed, practical, and workable solution to a problem is called a(n) _____ solution.

a. heuristic

b. general

c. functional

d. specific

30. If you wanted to enhance creativity, you would want to

a. isolate yourself.

b. make a rash decision.

c. dig deeper into a problem with logic.

d. look for analogies.

31. Drawing conclusions on the basis of formal principles of reasoning is termed

a. inductive thought.

b. deductive thought.

c. logical thought.

d. illogical thought.

32. Thought that involves going from general principles to specific situations is called _____ reasoning.

- a. deductive
- b. inductive
- c. divergent
- d. intuitive

33. The term "cognition" includes

- a. thinking, problem solving, reasoning, and dreaming.
- b. classical and instrumental conditioning.
- c. the use of memory systems.
- d. an active process by which sensory input is selected, organized, and integrated.

34. The person responsible for the development and design of the first useful individual test of intelligence is

- a. Freud.
- b. Terman.
- c. Binet.
- d. Wechsler.

35. The items actually selected for an intelligence test provide a(n) _____ definition of intelligence.

- a. functional
- b. valid
- c. reliable
- d. operational

36. Speed of processing has been measured by which of the following techniques?

- a. the number of mistakes a person makes
- b. the amount of time a person needs to clap their hands when instructed
- c. the brain activity that follows exposure to a stimulus
- d. how quickly a person can blink their eyes after being told to do so

37. The distribution of IQ scores

- a. is approximately normal or bell-shaped.

- b. shows that most people score between 80 and 100.
- c. reveals a difference in the average for men and women.
- d. falls off abruptly above 100.

38. The term "g-factor," written about by Neisser, refers to

- a. generation factors.
- b. general abilities.
- c. Gardner factors.
- d. group factors.

39. The best summary statement regarding the role of heredity on human intelligence is that

- a. heredity may impose upper limits on intelligence.
- b. heredity may impose lower limits on intelligence.
- c. intelligence is almost completely related to genetic inheritance.
- d. the similarity in IQ scores among maternal relatives is greater than that among paternal relatives.

40. Howard Gardner has theorized all of the following types of intelligence EXCEPT

- a. language.
- b. creativity.
- c. interpersonal skills.
- d. intrapersonal skills.

41. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale

- a. was specifically designed to test adult intelligence.
- b. provides separate scores for performance intelligence and verbal intelligence.
- c. is completely culturally fair, in that children of different cultures do just as well as children in this culture.
- d. assumes that intellectual ability in childhood improves as age increases.

42. Cross-cultural studies during the last thirty years show

- a. virtually no changes in measured intelligence.

- b. IQ gains of about 5 points.
- c. evidence of genetic drift.
- d. IQ gains that are typically 15 points.

43. The correlation of intelligence test scores between identical twins is

- a. higher when they are raised together than when they are raised apart.
- b. lower than that for fraternal twins raised together.
- c. the same as that for any other blood relatives.
- d. the same whether they are reared together or apart.

44. The global capacity to act purposefully, to think rationally, and to deal effectively with the environment is known as:

- a. intelligence
- b. achievement
- c. aptitude
- d. autism

45. Who has regarded intelligence as a capacity of the organism to adjust itself to an increasingly complex environment?

- (a) Guilford
- (b) Jensen
- (c) Spencer
- (d) Gallon

46. The concept of "Intelligence Quotient" was devised by a German psychologist:

- (a) Spencer
- (b) Stern
- (c) Thurstone
- (d) E. G. Boring

47. Culture-free tests of intelligence were developed by:

- (a) Galton
- (b) Spencer
- (c) Cattell
- (d) Wechsler

48. Two-factor theory of intelligence was advanced by:

- (a) Galton
- (b) Carl Spearman
- (c) Spencer
- (d) Terman

49. Guilford's cubical model provides for:

- (a) 150 factors of intelligence
- (b) 120 factors of intelligence
- (c) 125 factors of intelligence
- (d) 130 factors of intelligence

50. Vernon has proposed that elements of G-factor theory and the multifactor theories can be combined to form a/an:

- (a) Monarchic theory
- (b) Unitary theory
- (c) Hierarchical Theory
- (d) Anarchic Theory

51. Who viewed that intelligence is an adaptive process that involves an interplay of biological maturation and interaction with the environment?

- (a) David Wechsler
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) Lewis Terman
- (d) Jerome Bruner

52. According to Sternberg, the ability to analyze and evaluate ideas, solve problems, and make decisions is best described as

- a. logical intelligence.
- b. analytical intelligence.
- c. practical intelligence.
- d. essential intelligence.

53. Which construct from Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence includes the ability to find the best fit between the individual and the environment?

- a. creative
- b. practical
- c. incremental
- d. linguistic

54. The first intelligence test was constructed at the bequest of a western government in order to identify children who were:

- a. gifted.
- b. mentally retarded.

- c. socially challenged.
- d. abused.

55. Which intelligence theorist did/does not believe that environment plays a role in the development of intelligence?

- a. Sternberg
- b. Cattell
- c. Bandura
- d. Spearman

56. Which of the following constructs of intelligence is proposed by Gardner?

- a. bodily kinesthetic
- b. biopsychological
- c. crystallized
- d. cultural

57. Who proposed that the g factor represents the highest-order common factor among individual differences in IQ?

- a. Chomsky
- b. Spearman
- c. Skinner
- d. Binet

58. Crystallized intelligence develops:

- a. independent of education.
- b. based on one's culture.

c. from chemical reactions.

d. from biological evolution.

59. J.P. Guilford's multifactor theory is a

(a) Two-dimensional theory

(b) Three-dimensional theory

(c) Four-dimensional theory

(d) None of the above

9. According to Goleman the ability to "read" others accurately is an aspect of

(a) Emotional intelligence

(b) Practical intelligence

(c) Artificial intelligence

(d) Inter-personal intelligence

Answer key

Qn.No	Answer	Qn.No	Answer	Qn.No	Answer
1	A	21	D	41	D
2	B	22	D	42	D
3	A	23	C	43	A
4	D	24	A	44	A
5	C	25	D	45	C
6	A	26	C	46	B
7	D	27	D	47	C
8	A	28	C	48	B
9	B	29	C	49	B
10	B	30	D	50	C
11	B	31	C	51	C
12	A	32	A	52	B
13	C	33	A	53	B
14	B	34	C	54	B

15 B

16 B

17 D

18 C

19 C

20 B

35 Dc

36 A

37 B

38 B

39 A

40 B

55 B

56 A

57 B

58 B

59 B

60 A

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