

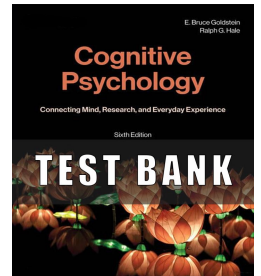
Cognitive Psychology Connecting Mind Research and Everyday Experience 6th Edition Goldstein Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : Attention, perception, memory, and decision making are all different types of mental processes in which the mind engages. These are known as different types of

- A : models.
- B : cognition.
- C : reaction times.
- D : savings.

Correct Answer : B



2 : The branch of psychology concerned with the scientific study of the mind is called

- A : cognitive psychology.
- B : introspection.
- C : behaviorism.
- D : memory consolidation.

Correct Answer : A

3 : Donderss main reason for doing his choice reaction time experiment was to study

- A : sensation.
- B : childhood attachment styles.
- C : decision making.
- D : personality development.

Correct Answer : C

4 : By comparing reaction times across different tasks, Donders was able to conclude how long the mind needs to perform a certain cognitive task. Donders interpreted the difference in reaction time between the simple and choice conditions of his experiment as indicating how long it took to

- A : perceive the stimulus.
- B : process the stimulus.
- C : attend to the stimulus.
- D : make a decision about the stimulus.

Correct Answer : D

5 : The main point of the Donderss reaction time experiments was to

- A : show that reaction times can be measured accurately.
- B : measure the amount of time it takes to make a decision.
- C : determine differences in the way people react to stimuli.
- D : show that our cognitions are often based on unconscious inferences.

Correct Answer : B

6 : In Donderss experiment on decision making, when participants were asked to press a button upon presentation of a light, they were engaged in a

- A : sensory memory task.

- B : simple reaction time task.
- C : choice reaction time task.
- D : classical conditioning task.

Correct Answer : B

7 : Reaction time refers to the time between the_____of a stimulus and a persons response to it.

- A : sensation
- B : transduction
- C : change in intensity
- D : presentation

Correct Answer : D

8 : In Donderss experiment on decision making, when participants were asked to press one button if the light on the left was illuminated and another button if the light on the right was illuminated, they were engaged in a

- A : memory recall task.
- B : simple reaction time task.
- C : choice reaction time task.
- D : operant conditioning task.

Correct Answer : C

9 : How is the term mind used in this statement: If you put your mind to it, Im sure you can solve that math problem?

- A : The mind as involved in memory
- B : The mind as problem solver
- C : The mind as used to make decisions or consider possibilities
- D : The mind as valuable, something that should be used

Correct Answer : B

10 : In Donderss research on human decision making, he found that it took_____to decide which of two buttons to push in response to a stimulus.

- A : less than one second
- B : between one and two seconds
- C : two to five seconds
- D : more than five seconds

Correct Answer : A

11 : The first experiments in cognitive psychology were based on the idea that mental responses can be

- A : measured directly.
- B : inferred from the participants behavior.
- C : measured by comparing the presentation of the stimulus and the participants response.
- D : measured by comparing responses among different participants.

Correct Answer : B

12 : The relationship between the_____is NOT measured directly by cognitive psychologists.

- A : physiological response and the behavioral outcome
- B : cognitive task and the behavioral outcome
- C : cognitive task and the physiological response
- D : cognitive task and the mental response

Correct Answer : D

13 : How is the term mind used in this statement: When he talks about his encounter with aliens, it sounds like he is out of his mind?

- A : The mind as involved in memory
- B : The mind as problem solver
- C : The mind as a healthy mind being associated with normal functioning, a nonfunctioning mind with abnormal functioning.
- D : The mind as valuable, something that should be used

Correct Answer : C

14 : According to Ebbinghaus research on memory, savings is a function of

- A : word familiarity.
- B : sensory modality.
- C : elapsed time.
- D : reaction time.

Correct Answer : C

15 : Ebbinghaus memory experiments were important because they

- A : described complex decision making.
- B : plotted functions that described the operation of the mind.
- C : were the first to combine basic elements of experience called sensations.
- D : showed how positive reinforcers strengthen behavior.

Correct Answer : B

16 : Consider the following definition of the mind: The mind is a system that creates representations of the world so that we can act within it to achieve our goals. Which element of the mind does this definition emphasize?

- A : Functioning and survival
- B : Attention
- C : Routine
- D : Cognition

Correct Answer : A

17 : With which of the following sentences would the author disagree?

- A : The mind creates and controls mental processes such as language and emotions.
- B : The mind can create representations of the world.
- C : The mind is a problem solver.
- D : We can consider the mind extraordinary if it is used for extraordinary purposes.

Correct Answer : D

18 : Which of the following methods, often associated with structuralism, was used in the psychology laboratory established by Wilhelm Wundt?

- A : Analytic introspection
- B : Measuring reaction times
- C : Operant conditioning
- D : Classical conditioning

Correct Answer : A

19 : Wundts procedure in which trained participants describe their experiences and thought processes in response to stimuli presented under controlled conditions is known as

- A : information processing.
- B : analytic introspection.
- C : functional analysis.
- D : behavioral analysis.

Correct Answer : B

20 : What is the study of mental processes that includes determining the characteristics and properties of the mind and how it operates?

- A : Psychology
- B : Cognitive psychology
- C : Sociology
- D : Psychopathology

Correct Answer : B

21 : Which of the following is a criticism of analytic introspection?

- A : It infers mental processes based on objective data.
- B : It produces results that are too easy to verify.
- C : It produces variable results from person to person.
- D : It requires no training.

Correct Answer : C

22 : John Watson believed that psychology should focus on the study of

- A : observable behavior.
- B : mental processes.
- C : consciousness.
- D : attention.

Correct Answer : A

23 : Who founded the first laboratory of scientific psychology at the University of Leipzig in Germany?

- A : Erik Erikson
- B : Sigmund Freud
- C : Wilhelm Wundt
- D : Ivan Pavlov

Correct Answer : C

24 : The Little Albert experiment involving the rat and the loud noise is an example of which of the following types of experiments?

- A : Reaction time

- B : Unconscious inference
- C : Classical conditioning
- D : Operant conditioning

Correct Answer : C

25 : Behaviorists believe that the presentation of _____ increases the frequency of behavior.

- A : positive reinforcers
- B : discriminative stimuli
- C : backward conditioning
- D : inhibitory neurotransmitters

Correct Answer : A

26 : Which of the following psychologists is known for research on operant conditioning?

- A : Franciscus Donders
- B : Wilhelm Wundt
- C : John Watson
- D : B. F. Skinner

Correct Answer : D

27 : The investigation of how behavior is strengthened by presentation of positive reinforcers (e.g., food) or withdrawal of negative reinforcers (e.g., shock) is best known as

- A : classical conditioning.
- B : the method of savings.
- C : choice reaction time.
- D : operant conditioning.

Correct Answer : D

28 : Who developed the concept of the cognitive map?

- A : Raynor
- B : Sanders
- C : James
- D : Tolman

Correct Answer : D

29 : A mental conception of the layout of a physical space is known as a(n)

- A : cognitive map.
- B : mental model.
- C : artificial intelligence.
- D : memory consolidation.

Correct Answer : A

30 : Regarding children's language development, Noam Chomsky noted that children generate many sentences they have never heard before. From this, he concluded that language development is driven largely by

- A : an inborn biological program.
- B : cultural influences.

C : classical conditioning.

D : operant conditioning.

Correct Answer : A

31 : Who proposed that childrens language development was caused by imitation and reinforcement?

- A : Noam Chomsky
- B : John Watson
- C : Keller Breland
- D : B. F. Skinner

Correct Answer : D

32 : Which of the following events is most closely associated with a resurgence in interest in the mind within the study of psychology?

- A : Watsons Little Albert experiment
- B : Skinners publication of the book, Verbal Behavior
- C : Development of the technique of analytic introspection
- D : Tolmans proposal of cognitive maps

Correct Answer : B

33 : Which of the following does NOT characterize the information processing (IP) approach to the study of cognition?

- A : IP depicts the mind as processing information in a sequence of stages.
- B : IP emphasizes stimulusresponse relationships in cognitive processes.
- C : IP involves the use of computers as a metaphor to understand human cognition.
- D : IP traces the sequence of mental operations involved in cognition.

Correct Answer : B

34 : Your text describes the occurrence of a cognitive revolution during which dramatic changes took place in the way psychology was studied. This so-called revolution occurred parallel to (and, in part, because of) the introduction of

- A : cognitive psychology textbooks.
- B : analytic introspection.
- C : Skinner boxes.
- D : computers.

Correct Answer : D

35 : Wundts approach, which dominated psychology in the late 1800s and early 1900s, was known as

- A : structuralism.
- B : analytic introspection.
- C : sensations.
- D : cognitive psychology.

Correct Answer : A

36 : Colin Cherrys experiment in which participants listen to two messages simultaneously, one in each ear, found all but which of the following?

- A : People can focus on one message and ignore the other one.
- B : People can focus on the message they were repeating.