

Sobel,
The
Cognitive Instructor
Sciences Resource
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. 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.

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