

PSY504_Quizzes_Notes

1. Which of the following theorist was the first Greek philosopher to present a coherent theory of how knowledge is acquired and retained? **(Plato)**
2. William James set up the first psychological laboratory to study perception and cognition. **(False)**
3. Plato proposed that ideas are created in the human mind and that these ideas are then projected out in the world. **(True)**
4. An example of psychophysics is the relationship of sensation and intensity of the stimulus. **(True)**
5. Who proposed the idea of unconscious processing? **(Freud)**
6. Chomsky in his groundbreaking paper "On verbal behavior" shattered the simple minded behaviorist model of language designed by _____. **(Skinner)**
7. Which of the following branch of psychology deals with the processes involved in thinking, acquisition and storage of knowledge? **(Cognitive)**
8. Which of the following statement is true about information processing approach? **(Information processing has stages of processing)**
9. The connection of visual cortex with other parts of the brain would also come under a hardware level description of the process. **(True)**
10. What level of information may consist of studying the visual sensation itself? **(Hardware level)**
11. What level of information may involve sensations, thoughts and decision making? **(Software level)**
12. The information processing approach, unlike the stimulus-response model of behaviorism, looks at how input is transformed into output. **(True)**
13. Which of the following neuropsychological method allows live brain scans and is also less intrusive and radiation free method? **(FMRI)**
14. FMRI stands for what? **(Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging)**
15. There are 170 billion neurons in the brain. **(False)**

16. Which of the following contains a nucleus at its centre which governs the functions of the neuron? **(Cell body)**
17. Dendrites are the tiny branches connected to the cell body and bring information to the neuron from other neurons. **(True)**
18. Which of the following fluid moves between the dendrites from one neuron and the axon of the other neuron? **(Neurotransmitter)**
19. The gap between the neuron which contains the neurotransmitter is called the synapse. **(True)**
20. Which of the following famous Muslim scholar discovered the structure and function of the eye? **(Ibn-al-Haitham)**
21. Visual information passes through the _____ which helps focus the image on the retina. **(Lens)**
22. Which of the following famous Muslim scholar had proposed a dual visual pathway system? **(Ibn-al-Haitham)**
23. Which of the following famous Muslim scholar has also contributed the development of spectacles and telescopes? **(Ibn-al-Haitham)**
24. The Optic nerve processes information about colors and details of the image. **(False)**
25. The auditory information in the ear comes in the form of sound waves and impacts the ear drum. **(True)**
26. Which of the following are connected to each ear and process information about which ear got the information first and which got it later? **(Delay detectors)**
27. Which of the following cells were studied by Kuffler in order to understand how sensation transforms into perception? **(Ganglion)**
28. Which of the following discovered on-off and off-on cells in 1953? **(Kuffler)**
29. Which of the following cells were activated if the light fell on the centre of retina? **(On-off cells)**
30. Which of the following cells start firing if the light fell on the periphery? **(Off-on cells)**
31. Cats were used by which of the following experimenter in their experiments to study the visual cortex? **(Hubel & Wiesel)**

32. Edge detectors help us to understand where an object ends and other starts. (True)
33. Sperling's method was called the partial-report procedure. (True)
34. Who wrote the first cognitive psychology book in 1957? (Ulric Neisser)
35. Who devised a word icon for short term visual memory?? (Ulric Neisser)
36. Moray, Bates and Barnett (1965) experiments are the copy of Sperling's experiments? (True)
37. Echoic memory is related to which of the following? (Hearing)
38. Educational psychology scientifically proved that psychology is much more than observable behavior only. (False)
39. We all are living in the past. This past is not a passive term because we receive auditory information that is: (Five second old)
40. Attention is a perfect example of a cognitive psychology area. (True)
41. Attention is double-minded sense. (False)
42. Who conducted an experiment of dichotic listening task? (Cherry and Moray)
43. In dichotic listening experiment subjects wear microphones. (False)
44. Attention has _____ capacity. (Limited)
45. Which of the following model states that attention is a lower level process? (Early selection model)
46. According to Treisman model, attenuator weakened _____ signals. (Unattended signals)
47. Who among the following conducted an experiment to know that either attention is early selector or late? (Treisman (1960))
48. According to Broadbent's model, the most important thing in is selective filter soon after short term store. (True)
49. Broadbent's model select information on the basis meaning. (False)
50. Early selection model which uses filter is given by which of the following cognitive theorist? (Broadbent)
51. Early selection model which uses attenuator is given by which of the following cognitive theorist? (Treisman)

52. The Treisman model explains selection on the basis of meaningful information. (False)
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60. Who among the following shifted the focus from bottleneck to capacity? (Kahneman)
61. "Attention and Effort" was a major work of Kahneman (1973). (True)
62. Daniel Kahneman has been a pioneer of cognitive psychology not only in the area of attention but on other areas. (True)
63. Which of the following statement is true about Kahneman's Capacity Model? (There are many miscellaneous determinants that impact sensory system.)
64. A physiological state that influences the distribution of mental capacity in the various tasks is term as: (Arousal)
65. Which of the following statement defines enduring disposition? (An automatic influence where people direct their attention.)
66. Monetary Intentions is an unconscious decision to allocate attention to certain tasks or aspects of the environment. (False)
67. Which of the following theory proposes that people's intentions and the demands of the task determine the information processing stage at which information is selected? (Multimode Theory)

68. Multimode theory proposes that people's intentions and the demands of the task determine the information processing stage at which information is selected. (True)
69. A series of 10 experiments were conducted to test the Multimode Theory. (False)
70. In selective listening task there are _____ voices in both ears. (Different)
71. In selective listening task there are different voices in both ears. (True)
72. Which of the following refers to a task that typically measures how quickly people can react to target stimulus in order to evaluate the capacity demands of the primary task? (Subsidiary task)
73. The greater the portion of capacity allocated to selective listening (primary task), the greater should be available for monitoring the signal light, causing longer reaction times. (False)
74. The time it takes for the subject to respond to a stimulus is called reaction time. (True)
75. Multimode theory predicts that more capacity is required to perform at a late mode of selection. (True)
76. According to Posner and Snyder (1975), a skill is automatic if it: (Occurs without intention)
77. According to Posner and Snyder (1975), a skill is automatic if it does not give rise to conscious awareness. (True)
78. According to Posner and Snyder (1975), a skill is automatic if it does interfere with other mental activities. (False)
79. According to whom of the following it is best to think of Automaticity as a matter of degree rather than a distinct category? (Shiffrin & Schneider (1977))
80. In an experiment performed by Schneider and his colleagues (1982), detecting a letter was found to be intentional. (True)
81. Identify when a skill is NOT automatic? (Occurs with intention)
82. In an experiment performed by Schneider and his colleagues (1982), detecting a letter was found to be intentional. (True)

83. Hasher & Zacks (1979) proposed _____ criterias to distinguish between automatic and controlled or effortful processes. (Five)
84. Which of the following learning occurs when we are deliberately trying to learn? (Intentional)
85. Which of the following learning occurs when we are not deliberately trying to learn? (Incidental)
86. Parents say their children do not lie but parents lie themselves. Children learn from parent's actions rather saying. This is an example of what? (Intentional)
87. Practice help in learning well. (True)
88. Identify when a skill is NOT automatic? (Occurs with intention)
89. Which of the following learning is most effective for automatic processes but less effective for effortful learning? (Incidental)
90. Gopher & Kahneman (1971) conducted experiments for predicting flight performance. (True)
91. Who found that flight attendants frequently emphasized the importance of selective attention in learning to fly high-performance aircraft? (Gopher & Kahneman (1971))
92. Gopher and Kahneman tested 1000 cadets in Israeli Air Force. (False)
93. Gopher and Kahneman tested how many cadets in Israeli Air Force to predict flight performance? (100)
94. Kahneman, Ben-Ishai & Lotan (1973) studied bus drivers. (True)
95. Selective Listening task had NO correlation with driver safety. (False)
96. Those drivers who performed best in selective listening task they were safe drivers and had _____ rate of accidents. (Low)
97. Mihal & Barrett (1976) used seven tests to predict accident involvement of commercial drivers. (True)
98. According to Hunt, Pellegrino & Yee (1989), those who are good at switching attention in an auditory task are also good at visual tasks. (True)
99. Wegner and colleagues (1987) studied thought suppression. (True)
100. Which of the following model of perception assumes that a retinal image of an object is faithfully transmitted to the brain? (template matching)

101. Which of the following model is an attempt to compare directly to various stored patterns? **(template matching)**
102. The basic of template matching is that the perceptual system tries to compare the letter to templates for each letter and reports the template that gives the best match. **(true)**
103. Finger prints machine are examples of template matching machines. **(True)**
104. Bar code reading machines in shopping stores are NOT an example of template matching machines. **(False)**
105. Features are mini-templates but features are more _____. **(Simpler)**
106. Template matching model has been studied mainly for letters and words. **(true)**
107. The template matching is developed to account for which of the following? **(perception)**
108. Segmentation is a major problem in auditory recognition. **(True)**
109. Speech recognition is much more complex because of what? **(Segmentation)**
110. _____ are the basic vocabulary of speech sounds; it is in terms of them that we recognize. **(Phonemes)**
111. Which of the following feature or sound of phonemes is produced by the vibration of the vocal cords? **(Voicing)**
112. Which of the following refers to the place at which the vocal track is closed or constricted in the production of a phoneme? **(Place of articulation)**
113. In English the bilabials are b, p, m. and w. **(True)**
114. In English the alveolar are t, d, s, z, n. **(True)**
115. Eimas & Corbit (1973) conducted an experiment that called adaptation paradigm. **(True)**
116. Adaptation paradigm is also known as fatigue paradigm. **(True)**
117. When we listen a sound again and again we expect this sound will not come again. This is called the _____ paradigm. **(Adaptation)**
118. Who conducted an experiment on adaptation paradigm? **(Eimas & Corbit (1973))**

119. When we perceive a voiced consonant versus an unvoiced consonant in the presence or absence of a 60 ms interval between release and voicing. This is known as what? **(Voice-Onset Time)**
120. Pattern recognition is constructing a new thing. **(True)**
121. Gestalt is a new concept presented by German Psychologist in the 20th century. **(True)**
122. Which of the following is the central idea of gestalt principles? **(The unified whole is different from the sum of its parts.)**
123. Behaviorists gave the idea that unified whole is different from its parts. **(False)**
124. The unified whole is different from the sum of its parts, is the central theme for: **(Gestalt)**
125. Mind usually doesn't like to see things incomplete. We tend complete figures that are incomplete and mind sees it. **(True)**
126. The principle of gestalt is how we organize information and interpret it. **(True)**
127. Gestalt principles are basically principles of attention. **(False)**
128. Gestalt principles are basically principles of: **(Perception)**
129. Which of the following is the most common gestalt principles of organization? **(Proximity)**
130. The tendency that items which are close together in space or time tend to be perceived as belonging together or forming an organized group. This represents Gestalt principle of: **(Proximity)**
131. The law of closure states that same things are considered one thing. Similar items tend to be organized together. **(False)**
132. The tendency to perceive a line that starts in one way as continuation in the same way. This represents Gestalt principle of good continuation. **(True)**
133. We fill in the gaps perceive form rather than disconnected lines. This represents Gestalt principle of: **(Good form)**
134. Who proposed that there are three stages in recognition of an object as a configuration of simpler components? **(Biederman)**
135. Biederman conducted experiments on sub-object categories. **(True)**

136. Who among the following conducted experiments on sub-object categories? (Biederman)
137. Gestalt principles cannot be used to segment an outline representation of an object into sub-objects. (False)
138. Sub-objects are defined by their line contours. (True)
139. Gestalt principles can be used to segment an outline representation of: (An object into sub-objects)
140. Biederman (1987) argues that there are _____ basic categories of sub-objects. (36)
141. Biederman (1987) argues that there are 36 basic categories of sub-objects, which he called as: (Geons)
142. Biederman (1987) argues that there are 36 basic categories of sub-objects known as Geons which is abbreviation of: (Geometric ions)
143. Edges are more important than texture to define geons. (True)
144. According to Triesman and Gelade, for familiar letters the deficit in perception of feature conjunctions only becomes apparent with large displays. (True)
145. Top down processing is also known as contextual effects. (True)
146. Top down Processing is also known as contextual effects which means surrounding has NO effect on our perception. (False)
147. The phenomena of word superiority effect can be understood by the experiment of: (Reicher and Wheeler (1970))
148. Who of the following has provided one explanation for why subjects are more accurate in the word condition? (Rumelhart & Siple (1974))
149. PDP is an abbreviation of Parallel Distributed Processing. (True)
150. McClelland and Rumelhart (1981) made a pattern recognition network. (True)
151. In McClelland and Rumelhart model, individual features are combined to form letters and individual letters are combined to form: (Words)
152. McClelland and Rumelhart (1981) made a _____ network. (Pattern recognition)
153. McClelland and Rumelhart (1981) presented a parallel distributed processing is a connectionist model. (True)

154. The computation proposed by McClelland and Rumelhart's interactive activation model is extremely simple. (False)
155. _____ are a set of processing units. (Nodes)
156. _____ are represented by features, letters and words in the interactive activation model. (Nodes)
157. Super computers are called parallel computers. (True)
158. Parallel distributed processing models can help explain this effect of context better than other models while also accounting for feature analysis. (True)
159. The concept Phoneme Restoration Effect demonstrated in an experiment by Warren (1970). (True)
160. Who demonstrated the concept of Phoneme Restoration Effect in an experiment? (Warren (1970))
161. Experiments conducted by Tulving, Mandler & Bauml showed that maximum effect of context is seen at 80 milliseconds exposure. (False)
162. Tulving, Mandler & Bauml (1964) conducted an experiment to show the effect at the single level. (False)
163. Which of the following statement is true about cognitive psychologists? (They want to study whether the sentence context has no effect.)

BS English (Applied Linguistics)

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