

# PSY504\_Quizzes\_Notes

1. Short-Term Memory is an infinite storehouse. (False)
2. Which of the following analogy is used for Short-Term Memory? (Random Access Memory (RAM))
3. The other name of short-term memory is working memory. (True)
4. All of the following are control processes in short term memory EXCEPT: (Retention)
5. Working memory operates in the past. (False)
6. Which of the following is essential for short-term memory? (Attention)
7. According to the Atkinson-Shiffrin model, human memory consists of \_\_\_\_\_ memory stores. (Three)
8. Identify the correct sequence of Atkinson and Shiffrin memory model. (Environmental input, sensory register, working memory, long-term memory)
9. Control process i.e. rehearsal and decision are involve in long-term memory. (False)
10. The Atkinson-Shiffrin model of memory consists of \_\_\_\_\_, which retain information, and \_\_\_\_\_, which shift information from one type of memory to another. (Stores; control processes)
11. For all our conscious awareness functioning, we use \_\_\_\_\_ memory. (Short term memory)
12. Short-term memory is a store house of information. (False)
13. Rehearsal is used to stop the rapid decay of short-term memory activation. (True)
14. Peterson and Peterson study conducted in 1959 proved that due to quick decay of short-term memory subjects performed at less than 20% accuracy level on in \_\_\_\_\_ seconds. (18)
15. Peterson & Peterson (1959) experiment on the transient character of short term memory proved that decay in memory is due to interference. (False)
16. Who among the following proved that decay in the short-term memory is due to interference? (Waugh & Norman (1965))
17. In which university Peterson & Peterson (1959) conducted experiment on the transient character of short term memory? (Indiana)
18. When did Sternberg conducted experiment on Size of memory set? (1969)

19. Which of the following model was given by Sternberg (1969)? (Serial processing model)
20. What strategy a person can use to maintain items in short-term memory? (Rehearsal)
21. Short term memory is similar to working memory. (True)
22. What is the duration of short-term memory? (20 seconds)
23. Short-term memory have unlimited capacity. (False)
24. Activation model of working memory was presented by John Anderson. (True)
25. Rehearsal can help in maintaining items in working memory. (True)
26. According to John Miller, one can keep minimum \_\_\_\_\_ and maximum \_\_\_\_\_ items in the memory. (7, 9)
27. Chunking involves grouping long strings of information into \_\_\_\_\_ chunks. (Smaller)
28. The simplest way to maintain information in short-term memory is to repeat the information in a process called: (Rehearsal)
29. The information that can be stored in short term memory, can range: (7±2 items)
30. A process by which individual pieces of an information set are broken down and grouped together is called: (Chunking)
31. Which of the following is helpful in increasing the capacity of memory? (Chunking)
32. Chunking is a \_\_\_\_\_ technique. (Memorization)
33. According to Alan Baddeley, central executive control all the memory system. (True)
34. Central executive decides whether information matches with long term information or not. (True)
35. Decisions in the memory system are made by central executive. (True)
36. We can learn 21 digits at a time through chunking. (True)
37. 1, 2 buckle my shoe, 3, 4 shut the door, this strategy of learning is called: (Chunking)
38. All individuals have similar limit of working memory, they only differ in their orientation. (True)
39. Which of the following is a computer chess program? (Memory Aided Pattern Perceiver (MAPP))
40. Memory Aided Pattern Perceiver (MAPP) was developed by De Groot in 1965. (False)

41. When information enters into our mind which of the following memory receives it first? (Sensory memory)
42. Which of the following best help to transfer information from short term memory to the long term memory? (Elaborative rehearsal)
43. Which of the following theories holds that information that is not brought to attention in sensory memory or continuously rehearsed in short-term memory (STM) will fade away? (Decay theory)
44. Neha spent a year living in Peshawar. During that time, her ability to read and speak Pashto grew tremendously. However, now, 2 years later, Neha feels she can no longer travel there because she can barely remember a thing. Her problem is most likely due to: (Retroactive interference)
45. Hamid shifted to the Canada for his masters. He found it difficult to learn to drive on the right side of roads. When he returned to Pakistan after 2 years, adjusting back to the left side was again a challenge. What has occurred here? (Proactive interference, then retroactive interference)
46. Retroactive inhibition is a term of memory related to: (Interference)
47. Prior memory associations that make it difficult to form new memory associations is called: (Proactive interference)
48. Central executive achieves activation level through controlled retrieval. (True)
49. Activation is maintained through elaborative rehearsal. (False)
50. Inhibition of distractors help to block interference through central executive. (True)
51. A memory system for permanently storing, managing and retrieving information for further use is called: (Long term memory)
52. A memory that lasts more than 20 seconds is called: (Long term memory)
53. Implicit memory is a form of working memory. (False)
54. "I remember when I graduated from college". This is an example of: (Episodic memory)
55. Semantic memory becomes upset in patient suffering from amnesia. (False)
56. Problem in episodic memory can cause amnesia. (True)
57. Analog representations of things is remembered in implicit memory. (False)
58.  $2+2=4$  will be an example of: (Semantic memory)
59. Dog has four legs will be an example of: (Semantic memory)
60. \_\_\_\_\_ is the memory about self while \_\_\_\_\_ is the memory about facts. (Episodic, semantic)

61. Who among the following conducted an experiment to see the impact of practice on changing the speed of retrieval? (Anderson (1976))
62. According to Anderson (1976) experiment, weaker memories take longer time to reactivate. (True)
63. In Anderson (1976) experiment on the speed of retrieval, the time span of less study was \_\_\_\_\_ and more study was \_\_\_\_\_. (.42, .28)
64. In Perlmutter & Anderson experiment, the priming condition represents that: (Words and letters are related)
65. In priming condition words and letters are \_\_\_\_\_ and in control condition words and letters are \_\_\_\_\_. (Related, unrelated)
66. In Perlmutter & Anderson experiment, the priming condition represents that: (Words and letters are related)
67. What was the reaction time of priming condition in Perlmutter & Anderson? (1.41 sec)
68. What was the reaction time of controlled condition in Perlmutter & Anderson? (1.53 sec)
69. Classic demonstration of associative priming was performed by whom? (Mayer & Schvaneveldt)
70. Judgment takes place in which of the following memory? (Working memory)
71. More weak encoded information receives greater activation. (False)
72. More strongly encoded information receives less activation. (False)
73. Spread to a knowledge structure is called: (Activation)
74. Who among the following conducted an experiment on Fan Effect? (Anderson (1974))
75. What were the results of Anderson experiment on fan effect? (Number of facts were associated with subject and location)
76. A source node has a varied capacity for emitting activation. (False)
77. One node can have thousands nodes. (True)
78. If there are more paths, the activation rates become slow. (True)
79. In fan effect experiment, every node has which of following three paths? (Relations, subject, and location)
80. Spread of activation starts from source node. (True)
81. In order to study the fan effect, Lewis & Anderson (1976) asked their subjects to learn horror movies. (False)
82. How many fantasy facts the subjects of Lewis & Anderson's (1976) experiment learned about each public figure? (0-4)

83. In Lewis & Anderson's (1976) experiment on memories, Subjects responded much faster to experimental truths than to actual truths. (False)
84. Lewis & Anderson (1976) tested the \_\_\_\_\_ types of sentences of participants. (Three)
85. All of the following are types of sentences tested by Lewis & Anderson (1976), EXCEPT: (Elaborative statements)
86. Which of the following statements, participants had studied in the experiment conducted by Lewis & Anderson (1976)? (Fantasy world statements)
87. Which of the following was the second list learned by subjects in typical interference experiment? (List A-D: cat-82 and house-37)
88. Which of the following was the first list learned by subjects in typical interference experiment? (Cat-43 and house-61)
89. Which of the following lists was different for control group in typical interference experiment? (List C-D: bone-82 and cup-37)
90. According to typical interference experiment, failure to recall is due to long retrieval time. (True)
91. Memory of a person is inference by the contextual clues that are saved in their \_\_\_\_\_ memory. (Long-term)
92. Elaborate network holds that association of interesting and boring things makes memorization of information easy. (True)
93. Hina spread perfume on her notes believing that it will help her remembering notes well. In this way, we can say that memory of smell is strong and help in remembering information well. (True)
94. Memory is inference by the contextual clues existing in long-term memory. (True)
95. Elaborate network holds that association of interesting and boring things makes memorization of information easy. (True)
96. Recall of one information can help in recall of other associated information. (True)
97. Contextual clues from the memory of a person are helpful in filling the gaps. (True)
98. Forgetting memories are completely lost and do not exist anywhere. (False)
99. Making network of material makes recalling difficult. (False)
100. Memory of smell is strong among all other memories. (True)
101. Memory of words has deeper quality to recall information than for picture. (False)

102. Mango is juicy and pulpy. Pulp and juice will be the example of sufficient features of fruit category. (True)
103. In Nelson (1971) experiment on forgotten memories, the subjects learn 20 number- non paired associates. (True)
104. Objects sharing different essential features are considered as a category. (False)
105. In Nelson (1978) experiment, Subjects recognized 43% of the unchanged items. (False)
106. Which of the following test is sensitive to whether subjects have anything in memory? (Recognition Retention Test)
107. In the propositional analysis, \_\_\_\_\_ of an event is represented. (Meaning)
108. Cognitive psychology is a merger of philosophy, computer science, artificial intelligence and psychology. (True)
109. In the propositional analysis unimportant details are not presented. (True)
110. In Nelson (1978) experiment, the subject failed to recognized 31% of paired association in \_\_\_\_\_ weeks. (4 weeks)
111. Who among the following proved that forgotten memories do not disappear and still exist? (Nelson (1971))
112. "Cutlery" will be an example of which of the following category? (Superordinate category)
113. Which of the following will be an example of subordinate level category? (Soup spoon)
114. Mental representation of a category is known as: (Concept)
115. Large category at the top of the hierarchy is called basic level category. (False)
116. Complexity of the environment increases due to categorization. (False)
117. Categorization helps in identification of object. (True)
118. An apple is a prototype for fruit. (True)
119. Concepts are represented by exemplars. (True)
120. Sofa, table and chair is the example of superordinate category. (False)
121. Need for constant learning reduces due to categorization of object. (True)
122. Small category at the bottom of the hierarchy is called: (Subordinate category)

123. In Rosch and colleagues (1976) experiment, Dog experts were fastest at the \_\_\_\_\_ condition while bird experts were fastest at the \_\_\_\_\_ condition. (Bird, animal)
124. In which of the following categorization rules, subject matches an item to the test item? (Nearest neighbor rule)
125. Which of the following is superordinate category? (Furniture)
126. When did Rosch & Lackoff conducted experiment on prototypes? (1970)
127. We always look at the category first then decide about its type. (True)
128. Rosch & Lackoff (1970) collected evidence for for prototypes at the basic level or the superordinate level but not at subordinate level. (False)
129. Rosch & Lackoff (1970) collected evidence for for prototypes at the basic level or the superordinate level but not at subordinate level. (False)
130. In Rosch and colleagues (1976) experiment, Dog experts were fastest at the sparrow condition rather than in the animal condition and slow at the bird level. (False)
131. The distinction between one level and the other level of category is a matter of the imitation of mind. (False)
132. A framework to organize cluster of knowledge is called schema. (True)
133. Schema is derived from Latin word which means frame. (False)
134. According to the Bartlett, Schema is an active organization of present. (False)
135. The term schema refers to frame. (True)
136. Piaget proposed that Schema is an active organization of past experience. (False)
137. According to Minskyy (1975) schemas are building blocks of cognition. (False)
138. Consider the schema of a house and identify which of the following represents "parts" of a house? (Living room)
139. Consider the schema of a house and identify which of the following represents "function" of a house? (Human dwelling)
140. Consider the schema of a house and identify which of the following represents "material" of a house? (Wood, bricks, stone, cement)
141. Schemas are building blocks of \_\_\_\_\_. (Cognition)
142. Brewer and Treyns proved that memory for location is not affected by the schema of that particular location. (False)
143. Legs, seat and back of a chair are is an example of part hierarchy. (True)

144. Recall of information is generally affected by one's schema. (True)
145. Inferences about any concept can be made through schema. (True)
146. Generalization hierarchies provide a lot of information about an object. (True)
147. Freud worked extensively on event schema. (False)
148. Scripts are special schema that can be used to represent any event. (True)
149. Events can be represented as schema. (True)
150. Schemas have certain boundaries. (False)
151. Who among the following did extensive work on event schema or script? (Schank & Abelson)
152. Loci are the plural of locus, it means location. (True)
153. In method of loci fixed paths and locations are imagine to remember the information. (True)
154. Psychological reality of the script notion was tested by Bower, Black and Turner in 1979. (True)
155. Experiments on memory proved that when an information doesn't fit within the schema of people, they change or distort the story. (True)
156. Role of schemas in memory was studies by Bower, Black and Turner in 1979. (False)
157. "The War of the Ghosts" story was used by Bartlett to study the role of schema in memory. (True)
158. Mental mapping is done in the PQ4R method of study. (False)
159. Which of following best explains "review" component of PQ4R? (Going through material mentally)
160. Sana makes diagrams and label them to recall her lecture. Which of the following techniques she is using? (Elaboration)
161. Hira links newly learned information with already learned information. Which of the following components of PQ4R she is using? (Reflect)
162. "How does the information fit into things you have already learned?" This will be an example of which components of PQ4R? (Reflect)
163. "What do you expect to learn from reading material of your book?" This will be an example of which components of PQ4R? (Question)
164. Reading aloud your notes would be an example of: (Recite)
165. A mnemonic technique where items are transformed into mental images and linked to specific locations is called: (Method of Loci)

166. “Were your questions answered from a passage?” This will be an example of which components of PQ4R? (Review)
167. Neha wants to remember the shopping list therefore she imagine each product at a different spot on a familiar street. Which of the following technique she is using? (Method of Loci)
168. What does the acronym PQ4R stand for? (Preview, question, read, reflect, recite, review)
169. The method of Loci is an example of: (Mnemonic)
170. Suppose you open a book and read the captions under the pictures and take a few minutes to look at charts, graphs, or maps. This would be example of which components of PQ4R? (Preview)
171. The process of recalling the important points of any lesson is referred as reflect in PQ4R. (False)
172. \_\_\_\_\_ representation requires representing things in same form while \_\_\_\_\_ representation requires representing things in parts. (Analog, digital)
173. The sequence with which character of a story achieve their goals is called: (Plot)
174. Which of the following refers to cues that might indicate the research objectives to participants? (Demand characteristics)
175. “Ghosts in the Mind’s Machine’ book is written by: (Steve Kosslyn)
176. Time and place of any story is related to its plot. (False)
177. Imagining things in parts is referred as analog representation. (False)
178. Outcomes of any story is related to the structure of theme. (False)
179. Representation of anything in its actual form is referred as digital representation. (False)
180. In any story goal of character is called \_\_\_\_\_ while sequence to achieve those goals is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Theme, plot)
181. In the famous movie “Titanic” the ice bumped along the ship’ starboard side and punched holes in its steel plates and ship sank. Here in this story the sank of ship is related to \_\_\_\_\_ structure of story. (Resolution)
182. The research done by Rolando & Friedman (1986) provided support to differentiate between spatial and linear representations. (False)
183. Route finding tasks and vision occurs in different areas of occipital lobe. (False)
184. Processing of verbal and spatial information occurs in different neural regions. (False)

185. Moyer (1973) experiment on image comparison showed that judgment times increases as the difference in estimated size decreases. (False)
186. Goldenberg and colleagues (1987) experiment revealed that visual imagery results in better recall than listening. (True)
187. The most important tools for the thinking are images. (True)
188. Image is projected in the visual buffer. (True)
189. How many types of imagery were given by Farah and colleagues (1988) were given. (Two)
190. How many types of imagery were given by Farah and colleagues (1988) were given. (Two)
191. Recognition of pattern is related to \_\_\_\_\_ while location is related to \_\_\_\_\_. (Visual properties, Spatial properties)
192. The ability to remember an image with clarity and accuracy as if it is still being perceived is called eidetic imagery. (True)
193. Any change in the image can change its somatic component and meaning. (True)
194. Images are the tool of language. (False)
195. Gravity force was discovered by the Albert Einstein. (False)
196.  $E=mc^2$  was discovered by the Isaac Newton. (False)
197. Which of the following therapy claims that imagery of something is powerful enough to manipulate its sensation? (Eidetic therapy)
198. Which of following terms best explains "Meaning" in ISM elements of eidetic psychotherapy proposed by Dr. Akhtar? (Cognition)
199. Who among the following developed Eidetic Therapy? (Dr. Akhtar Ahsen)
200. All of the following are related to ISM term used by Dr. Akhtar, EXCEPT: (Ideas)
201. What does "I" refers to in ISM elements of eidetic psychotherapy proposed by Dr. Akhtar? (Imagery)
202. Language is a mean to transmit knowledge across generations. (True)
203. Semantic violations of grammar have meaningful structure of sentence but word forms are incorrect. (False)
204. Application of knowledge in communication is called linguistic competence. (False)
205. Perseverance refers to the fact that there are infinite number of utterances possible in any language. (False)

206. The main aspects of language focused by psycholinguistics are perseverance and productivity. **(False)**
207. "Mr. Hassan invite Mr. Ahsan on dinner". Which of the following violations of grammar is made in this sentence? **(Syntactic violations)**
208. Systematic manner of utterances in any language is called: **(Regularity)**
209. Who among the following worked in the field of language? **(Noam Chomsky)**
210. Which of the following field studies of the interrelation between linguistic factors and psychological aspects? **(Psycholinguistics)**
211. In \_\_\_\_\_ violation, sentences are meaningless but have correct word forms while in \_\_\_\_\_ violation, sentences are meaningful but have incorrect word forms. **(Semantic, Syntactic)**
212. Piaget approach is called perennialism epistemology. **(False)**
213. In animistic thinking, the child do not take perspective of others and believe that he is center of the world. **(False)**
214. **(True)** Assimilation and accommodation play a pertinent role in adaptation.
215. In concrete operations, the child does not have conservation of things. **(False)**
216. Jean Piaget theory of cognitive development is based on the study of his own children. **(True)**
217. Hira likes to explore her grandparents' house through touch. One day, she touches a hot iron and burns her hand. Hira learns that although some objects are safe to touch, hot irons are not. According to Piaget, this is an example of : **(Accommodation)**
218. According to Piaget, the incorporation of new information into existing schemes is called : **(Assimilation)**
219. Hammad modified an essay in his book and then memorize it. This process refers to: **(Assimilation)**
220. Which of the following stages are not correctly matched with its characteristics? **(Animistic thinking - formal operational stage)**
221. According to Jean Piaget, there are \_\_\_\_\_ stages of cognitive development. **(Four)**
222. There are two components of math, one is concept and other is: **(Skills)**
223. One of the important component of maths is skill. All of the given skills are included in it EXCEPT: **(Thinking)**

224. At which age girls and boys had the sense that their gender is permanent? (5 years)
225. A child's emerging sense of the permanence of being a boy or a girl is called: (Gender constancy)
226. In the age of 3 years, children have no sense of their gender and believe that their clothes make them girl/boy. (True)
227. Transformation of input into output is done through is studied by information processing approach. (True)
228. Cognition refers to the knowledge of something. (True)
229. Images are tools of thinking. (True)
230. Drills help a student to understand the rules. (True)
231. Skills and concepts are two component of science. (False)

**BS English (Applied Linguistics)**

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