

# Fundamentals of Cognitive Psychology

Cognitive Psychology · Answer Key · 25 Questions

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**1. Which model of memory suggests that information must pass through sensory memory and short-term memory before being stored in long-term memory?**

- A) The Levels of Processing Model
- B) The Atkinson-Shiffrin Multi-Store Model**
- C) The Working Memory Model
- D) The Connectionist Model

**2. What is the term for the inability to form new long-term memories following a brain injury?**

- A) Retrograde amnesia
- B) Anterograde amnesia**
- C) Source amnesia
- D) Dissociative amnesia

**3. According to George Miller's research, what is the approximate capacity of short-term memory for unrelated items?**

- A) 3 plus or minus 1
- B) 5 plus or minus 2
- C) 7 plus or minus 2**
- D) 10 plus or minus 3

**4. The 'Cocktail Party Effect' describes the cognitive ability to do what?**

- A) Focus on a single auditory stimulus while filtering out background noise**
- B) Remember faces better than names in social settings
- C) Switch attention rapidly between two complex tasks
- D) Retrieve memories triggered by specific scents

**5. What type of memory is responsible for the conscious recollection of facts and personal experiences?**

- A) Procedural memory
- B) Implicit memory
- C) Declarative memory**
- D) Priming

**6. Which psychological phenomenon explains why individuals remember the first and last items in a list more effectively than those in the middle?**

- A) The Zeigarnik effect
- B) The Serial Position Effect**
- C) The Availability heuristic
- D) The Framing effect

**7. What is the 'central executive' a primary component of according to Baddeley and Hitch?**

- A) Long-term memory
- B) Sensory register
- C) Working memory**
- D) Procedural memory

**8. Which heuristic involves judging the probability of an event based on how easily examples come to mind?**

- A) Representativeness heuristic
- B) Availability heuristic**
- C) Anchoring and adjustment
- D) Confirmation bias

**9. What is the term for memory that is retrieved without conscious effort, such as riding a bicycle?**

- A) Episodic memory
- B) Semantic memory
- C) Implicit memory**
- D) Explicit memory

**10. Who is known for developing the 'Forgetting Curve', which demonstrates that memory loss is most rapid shortly after learning?**

- A) B.F. Skinner
- B) Hermann Ebbinghaus**
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) Sigmund Freud

**11. What cognitive bias occurs when a person's prior beliefs influence their interpretation of new evidence?**

- A) Confirmation bias**
- B) Hindsight bias
- C) Dunning-Kruger effect
- D) Fundamental attribution error

**12. Which part of the brain is primarily associated with the consolidation of new explicit memories?**

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Hippocampus**
- C) Amygdala
- D) Occipital lobe

**13. What is the difference between 'Top-down' and 'Bottom-up' processing?**

- A) Bottom-up is driven by sensory input, top-down is driven by knowledge and expectations**
- B) Top-down is faster, bottom-up is more accurate
- C) Bottom-up involves memory, top-down involves sensation
- D) There is no scientific difference between the two

**14. In cognitive psychology, what is 'chunking'?**

- A) A method to forget unwanted memories
- B) The grouping of information into meaningful units to improve memory capacity**
- C) The process of retrieving information from the long-term store
- D) The mechanism of sensory adaptation

**15. What is the term for the tendency to overestimate one's ability to have predicted an outcome after it has already occurred?**

- A) The overconfidence effect
- B) Hindsight bias**
- C) The anchoring effect
- D) The placebo effect

**16. Which memory system holds information for a very short duration, usually less than a few seconds?**

- A) Short-term memory
- B) Sensory memory**
- C) Working memory
- D) Long-term memory

**17. Which term refers to the mental framework or blueprint that helps humans organize and interpret information?**

- A) Schema**
- B) Heuristic
- C) Algorithm
- D) Prototype

**18. What does 'metacognition' refer to?**

- A) The study of animal cognition
- B) Thinking about one's own thinking processes**
- C) The speed of neural transmission
- D) The chemical basis of memory

**19. Which of these is considered a 'procedural' memory task?**

- A) Recalling the capital of France
- B) Describing your first day at school
- C) Knowing how to tie your shoelaces**
- D) Remembering a telephone number

**20. What is the 'phonological loop' in working memory responsible for?**

- A) Processing visual information
- B) Storing and rehearsing verbal and auditory information**
- C) Coordinating attention
- D) Long-term storage of sounds

**21. Which concept describes the difficulty of naming the color in which a word is written when the word itself names a different color?**

- A) The Stroop Effect**
- B) The McGurk Effect
- C) The Serial Position Effect
- D) The Hawthorne Effect

**22. What is 'semantic memory'?**

- A) Memory for specific life events
- B) Memory for general world knowledge and facts**
- C) Memory for physical skills
- D) Memory for emotional experiences

**23. Which cognitive theory suggests that we perceive the world as a whole rather than just a collection of parts?**

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Gestalt psychology**
- C) Structuralism
- D) Functionalism

**24. What is the primary function of the amygdala in cognitive processing?**

- A) Motor coordination
- B) Processing emotional significance and fear responses**
- C) Regulating body temperature
- D) Language production

**25. Which process involves focusing conscious awareness on a particular stimulus while ignoring others?**

- A) Divided attention
- B) Selective attention**
- C) Habituation
- D) Sensory adaptation