

Advanced Cognitive Psychology Examination

Cognitive Psychology · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. Which component of Baddeley and Hitch's working memory model is specifically responsible for the integration of information from different modalities and long-term memory?

- A) Phonological loop
- B) Visuospatial sketchpad
- C) Central executive
- D) Episodic buffer**

2. In signal detection theory, what does the parameter 'beta' (?) represent?

- A) The observer's sensory sensitivity (d')
- B) The observer's response bias**
- C) The intensity of the physical stimulus
- D) The rate of spontaneous neural firing

3. According to the 'Word Superiority Effect' as demonstrated by Reicher (1969), what happens when a letter is presented within a word versus in isolation?

- A) It is harder to identify due to interference
- B) It is identified more accurately and rapidly**
- C) It is processed only through peripheral vision
- D) It requires greater activation of the fusiform face area

4. Which theory of object recognition posits that we perceive objects by breaking them down into fundamental 3D geometric components called 'geons'?

- A) Template matching theory
- B) Recognition-by-components theory**
- C) Feature integration theory
- D) Prototype theory

5. What is the primary distinction between 'Type 1' and 'Type 2' processing in Dual Process Theory as defined by Keith Stanovich?

- A) Type 1 is serial while Type 2 is parallel
- B) Type 1 is autonomous and fast while Type 2 is cognitive and slow**
- C) Type 1 requires working memory while Type 2 does not
- D) Type 1 is innate while Type 2 is solely emotional

6. In the context of attention, what does the 'Attentional Blink' phenomenon refer to?

A) The temporary inability to detect a second target stimulus following a first within 200-500ms

- B) The loss of focus during prolonged vigilance tasks
- C) The saccadic suppression during eye movement
- D) The failure to notice a salient object in plain sight

7. Which phenomenon explains why we often fail to notice large changes in a visual scene if they occur during a disruption like a flicker or saccade?

A) Inattention blindness

B) Change blindness

- C) Sensory adaptation
- D) Perceptual closure

8. What does the 'Law of Pragnanz' in Gestalt psychology state?

A) The brain perceives the simplest, most stable form possible

- B) Objects that are close together are grouped as a unit
- C) We perceive objects as constant despite changes in retinal image
- D) Memory is dependent on the context of encoding

9. According to the 'Serial Position Effect', which type of memory is responsible for the 'primacy effect'?

A) Short-term memory

B) Long-term memory

- C) Sensory memory
- D) Working memory

10. Which aspect of language processing relates to the 'Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis'?

A) Syntactic structure rules

B) Phonemic restoration

C) Linguistic relativity

D) Semantic networks

11. The 'Fan Effect', as described by John Anderson, refers to which cognitive outcome?

A) Improved recall when learning related facts

B) Increased retrieval time as the number of associations with a concept increases

- C) The tendency to categorize items based on typicality
- D) The decline of memory traces over time

12. In the context of prospective memory, what distinguishes 'event-based' from 'time-based' tasks?

A) Event-based tasks are triggered by an external cue, time-based by the passage of time

B) Time-based tasks are exclusively handled by the hippocampus

C) Event-based tasks show higher failure rates in clinical populations

D) Time-based tasks are faster to execute than event-based tasks