

Advanced Cognitive Psychology Examination

Cognitive Psychology · Practice Test · 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