Milestones in Cognitive Psychology

Cognitive Psychology · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. Who published 'Cognitive Psychology' in 1967, a seminal text that helped formalize the field as a distinct branch of psychology?

A) Ulric Neisser
B) George Miller
C) Jerome Bruner
D) Herbert Simon

2. In 1956, George Miller published a famous paper proposing that the capacity of short-term memory is limited to how many items?

A) 3 plus or minus 1
B) 5 plus or minus 2
C) 7 plus or minus 2
D) 9 plus or minus 3

3. The 'Serial Position Effect', describing how position influences recall, was famously researched and termed by which psychologist?

A) Hermann Ebbinghaus
B) Frederic Bartlett
C) Edward Tolman
D) Donald Broadbent

4. Which 1958 model proposed that information from the environment is filtered before it reaches the brain's processing center?

A) Atkinson-Shiffrin Model
B) Broadbent's Filter Model
C) Craik-Lockhart Model
D) Baddeley's Working Memory Model

5. In 1932, who published 'Remembering', introducing the concept of 'schemas' to explain how people reconstruct memories?

A) Jean Piaget
B) Frederic Bartlett
C) Lev Vygotsky
D) William James

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6. The 'Turing Test', which significantly influenced cognitive computational theories, was proposed in which year?

A) 1942
B) 1950
C) 1956
D) 1962

7. In the 1970s, who developed the 'Levels of Processing' framework, which shifted focus from memory stores to encoding depth?

A) Craik and Lockhart
B) Tulving and Thomson
C) Baddeley and Hitch
D) Sperling and Melchner

8. Who is credited with discovering the 'Word Superiority Effect', demonstrating that letters are recognized faster within words than in isolation?

A) James McKeen Cattell
B) Saul Sternberg
C) Elizabeth Loftus
D) Michael Posner

9. The 'Cognitive Revolution' is often traced back to a 1956 symposium held at which institution?

A) Harvard University
B) Massachusetts Institute of Technology
C) Stanford University
D) University of Cambridge

10. In 1960, who co-founded the Center for Cognitive Studies at Harvard University?

A) B.F. Skinner and John Watson
B) Jerome Bruner and George Miller
C) Ulric Neisser and Alan Baddeley
D) Noam Chomsky and Herbert Simon

11. Which early memory researcher used himself as the primary subject to discover the 'Forgetting Curve'?

A) Hermann Ebbinghaus
B) William James
C) Wilhelm Wundt
D) Francis Galton

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12. What cognitive phenomenon did George Sperling demonstrate using a 'partial report' procedure in 1960?

A) Iconic sensory memory
B) Long-term potentiation
C) Proactive interference
D) Chunking

13. The 'Working Memory Model', featuring the central executive and phonological loop, was introduced by Baddeley and Hitch in which year?

A) 1964
B) 1974
C) 1984
D) 1994

14. Noam Chomsky's 1959 critique of which work is considered a major catalyst for the cognitive revolution?

A) Skinner's 'Verbal Behavior'
B) Watson's 'Behaviorism'
C) Pavlov's 'Conditioned Reflexes'
D) Thorndike's 'Animal Intelligence'

15. In 1969, who proposed the Hierarchical Network Model to explain how semantic memory is organized?

A) Collins and Quillian
B) Anderson and Bower
C) Smith and Shoben
D) Rumelhart and McClelland

16. Which paradigm, introduced by Saul Sternberg in 1966, allows psychologists to study the speed of memory scanning?

A) Additive Factors Method
B) Stroop Effect
C) Dual-Task Interference
D) Rapid Serial Visual Presentation

17. Who first documented the 'Stroop Effect', where naming the color of a word is delayed if the word is a conflicting color name?

A) John Ridley Stroop
B) Edward Thorndike
C) Clark Hull
D) Gordon Allport

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18. The 'Feature Integration Theory', which explains how we combine visual characteristics, was proposed by whom?

A) Anne Treisman
B) David Marr
C) Irving Biederman
D) Barbara Dosher

19. What did Elizabeth Loftus's 1974 research on eyewitness testimony demonstrate regarding human memory?

A) Perfect recall accuracy
B) Memory is reconstructive and malleable
C) Long-term memory decays linearly
D) Flashbulb memories are always accurate

20. In 1973, who famously distinguished between 'episodic' and 'semantic' memory?

A) Endel Tulving
B) Richard Shiffrin
C) George Sperling
D) Alan Baddeley

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