



**Do not use any kind of correcting fluid or tape**

Name:

Group:

**Choose the correct answer from the given options below :**

**1. Behaviorists focused only on:**

- a. Figuring out what people are feeling      b. How and why people were thinking  
c. What was actually done by the people and observed by the invigilator      d. All of these

**2. Cognitive psychology studies man's**

- a. Thinking      b. Memory language      c. Perception, Imagery      d. All of these

**3. Observation or one's own behavior by looking inward is known as the method of:**

- a. Learning      b. Introspection      c. Observational approach      d. None of these

**4. The cognitive approach believes that human behaviour can be explained by physical processes.**

- a. True      b. False

**5. Piaget explains the learning process by \_\_\_ (the organisation of information on how things work), \_\_\_ (the placing of new information into \_\_\_), and \_\_\_ (transforming existing \_\_\_ or creating new ones).**

- a. Schemas, assimilation, schemas, adaptation, schemas      b. Schemas, assimilation, schemas, accommodation, schemas  
c. Stages, assimilation, stages, accommodation, stages      d. Stages, assimilation, stages, adaptation, stages

**6. Which of the following words/phrases does not relate to Piaget:**

- a. Leaning = Construction      b. Schemas      c. Assimilation      d. Accommodation

**7. Vygotsky talks about \_\_\_ as a result of the guidance provided which allows the child to develop skills they will then use on their own.**

- a. Cognition      b. Attention      c. Developing a sense of self      d. Developing higher mental functions

**8. Vygotsky believes that culture determines the type of memory strategy we develop.**

- a. True      b. False

**9. Bruner introduced a learning method called:**

- a. Motor learning      b. Perceptual learning      c. Problem-solving learning      d. Discovery learning

**10. Selective attention involves \_\_\_\_.**

- a. focusing on certain things while ignoring others      b. focusing sequentially on the items around you  
c. remembering things using small details      d. relying on previous knowledge to understand things

**11. At which stage does filtering occur in early selection models?**

- a. Prior to semantic processing      b. Before perceptual processing  
c. At all stages      d. It does not occur      e. After semantic processing

**12. 'Completing your assignments while listening to music' is an example of?**

- a. Selective attention      b. Sustained attention      c. Concentration      d. Divided attention

**13. Which of the following will influence an individual's perceptions?**

- a. Previous experiences      b. Sensory limitations      c. Individual needs      d. All of the above

**14. Which group of psychologists researched how we organize basic parts of perceptual experiences into the whole perception?**

- a. behaviouristic psychologists      b. Gestalt psychologists      c. Structuralist psychologists      d. perceptualist psychologists

**15. Early versions of the information-processing approach assumed that all processing was:**

- a. Serial and bottom-up      b. Parallel and bottom-up      c. Serial and top-down      d. Parallel and top-down      e. Serial and parallel

**16. Which of the following statements is an example of explicit memory?**

- a. A teenager remembers her tenth birthday party      b. A dog learns that food is associated with a bell.  
c. A 30 year-old woman recalling how to ride a bicycle after years of not riding.  
d. A man forms a habit of checking his email every night right before bed.

**17. The simplest way to maintain information in short-term memory is to repeat the information in a process called:**

- a. chunking.      b. rehearsal.      c. revision.      d. recall.

**18. Memory researchers define forgetting as the**

- a. inability to retain information in working memory long enough to make use of it  
b. sudden loss of information after head trauma.      c. inability to retrieve information from long-term memory.  
d. process by which information is lost in transit from short-term memory to long-term memory.

**19. Who said that short-term memory is our working memory:**

- a. Keegan and Bryce (1999)      b. Watson and Rayner (1920)      c. Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968)

**20. Teaching is based upon mastery of these areas:**

- a. Confidence      b. Attitude      c. Knowledge and concepts      d. Personality