

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