



SECOND SEMESTER EXAM IN COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY (June 2019)

Name:

Group:

1. A _____ concept is formed by identifying the specific features possessed by all things that the concept applies to.
a. prototype b. logical c. natural d. trial and error
2. A problem-solving rule or procedure that, when followed step by step, assures that a correct solution will be found is known as:
a. mental set b. trial and error c. algorithm d. insight
3. Regarding the use of analogies in problem solving,
a. Students taught new information via analogy were better able to make inferences from that information than other students
b. Explicit hints about useful analogies are not beneficial to problem solvers
c. People spontaneously make analogies between superficially different problems
d. To use analogy, people must prevent themselves from mapping one situation onto another.
4. Reasoning involving moving from specific facts to a conclusion is also known as what?
a. Well-defined problem b. Conditional reasoning c. Inductive reasoning d. Deductive reasoning
5. Reasoning in which a proposition is inferred from two premises is a form of which of the following?
a. Deductive reasoning b. Algorithm c. Heuristic d. Inductive reasoning
6. What are the main components of a problem?
a. Problem phrasing and reconstruction b. Initial start state, the goal state and the obstacles
c. Heuristics and goal state d. None of these
7. A(n) _____ represents a general principle that guides problem solving, though it does not guarantee a correct solution.
a. mental set b. heuristic c. algorithm d. insight
8. The cognitive process known as _____ thinking occurs when an individual freely considers a variety of potential solutions to artistic, literary, scientific, or practical problems.
a. heuristic b. creative c. convergent d. divergent
9. The inability to realize that a problem can be solved by using a familiar object in an unusual way is likely due to a mental set known as:
a. functional fixedness b. divergent thinking c. convergent thinking d. creative thinking
10. In decision making, the _____ represents the tendency to estimate the probability of an event by how easily relevant instances of it come to mind.
a. representative heuristic b. availability heuristic c. framing effects d. functional fixedness
11. Patient Ahmed is told that an operation has a 10 percent chance of failure, whereas patient Smith is told that the same operation has a 90 percent chance of success. If Ahmed chooses not to have the surgery, while Amina chooses to have the surgery, to what psychological phenomenon could you attribute this outcome?
a. representative heuristic b. availability heuristic c. framing effects d. functional fixedness
12. Which of the following factors have researchers identified in groups as interfering with effective decision making?
a. reluctance of members to exchange information
b. members whose social needs prevent them from attending to the group task
c. when one or two members dominate discussions d. all of the above
13. Twenty years after graduating, a subject is able to correctly identify photographs of students she attended high school with from a larger group of strangers. To do so she has used
a. recall. b. recognition. c. encoding d. reminiscence.
14. Transforming incoming information into a usable form is the stage of memory called
a. retrieval. b. encoding. c. storage d. organization.
15. Working memory is associated with which of the following?
a. sensory memory b. short term memory c. long term memory d. integrated memory
16. A memory that a person is aware of having, or a memory that is consciously retrieved, is called
a. explicit memory. b. implicit memory. c. episodic memory. d. eidetic imagery.
17. Characteristics of creativity include
a. convergence. b. flexibility. c. gender differences. d. rigid personality factors.
18. Which is an observation that supports Noam Chomsky's ideas about language acquisition?
a. Children's language development follows a similar pattern across cultures
b. Children acquire language quickly and effortlessly
c. The stages of language development occur at about the same ages in most children
d. All of the above
19. This theory claims that language is an innate capacity of humans.
a. Physical Adaptation Source b. Genetic Source c. Divine Source d. Natural Sound Source
20. It requires the creation of situations that allow knowledge to be internalized subconsciously
a. Learning b. Acquisition