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### Tips

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Use Chrome or Firefox when taking this assessment. Other browsers may not be compatible with the Quizzes function

If possible, use a wired ethernet connection instead of wifi

### Question 1

0 pts

*In submitting this assessment, I confirm that my conduct during this assessment adheres to the Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters. I confirm that I did NOT act in such a way that would constitute cheating, misrepresentation, or unfairness, including but not limited to, using unauthorized aids and assistance, impersonating another person, and committing plagiarism.*

*I agree that I will not share or distribute the content of this assessment to another person using any format.*

Yes

No

### SECTION 1: MC

There are 40 MC questions in this section. Each question is worth 1 point.

**Question 2****1 pts**

The fact that the two middle letters in each of these words are recognized as being different even though they are exactly the same is an example of what type of processing?



- Structural
- Top-down
- Bottom-up
- View-based

**Question 3****1 pts**

Baddeley proposed that working memory is a much more \_\_\_\_\_ system that could be used to mentally manipulate information as needed based on the current tasks.

- Robust
- Active
- Passive
- Static

**Question 4****1 pts**

If you were searching for a green rectangle among a group of red ones, what would you expect would happen to your search time as the number of red rectangles increased?

- Search time would decrease with more rectangles.
- Search time would increase up to some point and then level off.
- Search time would stay the same no matter how many rectangles were added.
- Search time would increase with more rectangles.

### Question 5

1 pts

Alice is a lifeguard at a busy beach. When on duty, she must remain alert to detect the initial appearance of a stimulus (i.e. someone having trouble in the water), despite prolonged periods during which the stimulus is absent. Alice's job requires great...

- selective attention
- vigilance
- search
- divided attention

### Question 6

1 pts

Most of the information available to us:

- is consciously processed.
- is not consciously processed.
- is auditory.

is visual.

**Question 7****1 pts**

The best way to get rid of the recency effect is to:

- distract the participants for 30 seconds before having them recall the words.
- read the list to them slowly.
- give them less time to study the list.
- make sure they are not rehearsing the words as they study.

**Question 8****1 pts**

If you were searching for a red tilted rectangle among a group of red vertical ones and green tilted ones, what would you expect would happen to your search time as the number of red vertical and green tilted rectangles increased?

- Search time would decrease.
- Search time would increase up to some point and level off.
- Search time would stay the same.
- Search time would increase.

**Question 9****1 pts**

Glantz and Kunitz (1966) had participants wait 30 seconds before they tried to recall the words on a list. What most likely happened in these cases?

- The primacy effect disappeared.

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- The recency effect disappeared.

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- Nothing changed in these cases.

---

- Both the primacy and recency effects disappeared.

**Question 10****1 pts**

Perception may be thought of as a form of inference or guessing the properties of the world that caused the sensory stimulation. The reason perception depends on guessing is because :

- The sensory stimulus is inherently ambiguous

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- Your brain gets things wrong a lot

---

- There are so many stimuli that are similar

---

- There are no right or wrong answers

**Question 11****1 pts**

How would the performance on a Stroop task differ between an adult and a 4-year-old child?

- They would perform similarly provided they both have the same mother-tongue (first language)

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- The adult would show more interference on the colour naming task

---

- The child would show more interference on the colour naming task

---

- The child would not be able to complete the task

**Question 12****1 pts**

According to Collins and Quillians' hierarchical semantic network model, why does it take longer for participants to respond "yes" to the question "Is a salmon an animal?" than to "Is a salmon a fish"?

- Salmon is semantically related to "fish" but not "animal"
- Because activation has farther to travel between "salmon" and "animal" than between "salmon" and "fish"
- Because animal is a superordinate category
- Because "salmon" is a typical fish

**Question 13****1 pts**

Before any learning occurs, the connection weights in a connectionist network are set:

- by a computer programmer
- at zero
- according to the type of input it will receive
- randomly

**Question 14****1 pts**

Becca is an eyewitness to a crime. Which of these is most likely true?

- She may not correctly remember the perpetrator.
- She will remember everything exactly how it truly happened.

- She will not be influenced by questions the investigators asked her.

---

- She is very confident in her testimony, so her testimony must be correct.

**Question 15****1 pts**

You are conducting a study on how fluency influences the phonemic restoration effect. You study two groups of non-native English speakers, one with a year of English classes and the other with 10 years. All of your stimuli are in English. Who would you expect to show the greatest phonemic restoration effect?

- The group with one year of English instruction

---

- The group with 10 years of English instruction

---

- The two groups would show equal phonemic restoration effects

---

- Neither group would show an effect

**Question 16****1 pts**

Which of the following requires inductive reasoning?

- If it is raining, then I am carrying an umbrella. It is raining, am I carrying an umbrella?

---

- Some nerds are geeks. Some geeks like Star Trek. Therefore, some nerds like Star Trek.

---

- All frogs I've seen are green. All turtles I've seen are green. Therefore, all frogs and turtles are green.

---

- Some students know how to do their own laundry. Some students don't know how to do their own laundry. Therefore, some students should learn how to do laundry.

**Question 17****1 pts**

Noam Chomsky pointed out that the rules of grammar are often ambiguous but are readily learned by children from just a limited number of examples. He suggests this to be evidence that:

- Children learn language rules when they are not aware of doing so
- This reflects a pre-existing set of rules that precede experience
- Language is learned through reinforcement
- All languages use a similar syntax

**Question 18****1 pts**

Speech segmentation is a challenge faced during language processing because:

- People do not enunciate their words enough
- We are not sure what words people are going to say
- When we speak, we do not actually pause between words
- People have a hard time lipreading

**Question 19****1 pts**

Ted cannot remember anything from before his 3rd birthday and also feels like he cannot remember much of what happened to him before the age of 10. In this case, Ted:

- should see a doctor about his memory.
- is completely normal.

- may have brain damage.
- Has reduced memory compared to the average adult.

**Question 20****1 pts**

Based on Swinney's experiments (1979) using the lexical decision task, which of these would be most likely when processing the word BUG in the sentence "The garden was filled with spiders and other bugs"?

- None of the meanings are activated until the meaning of the sentence is figured out.
- The most common meanings are activated followed by the less common meanings.
- Only the meaning of the word BUG that fits the sentence is activated in the brain.
- All of the meanings of the word BUG are briefly activated in the brain.

**Question 21****1 pts**

According to Collins and Quillian's Hierarchical Model of knowledge organization, which statement should you confirm the fastest?

- A poodle is an animal
- A fish breathes
- A snail has skin
- A monkey eats

**Question 22****1 pts**

If you are given a list of words to remember that contain words about hospitals but the word hospital does not appear on the list the word hospital is considered a:

- Tricky lure
- Critical word
- Critical lure
- Catchphrase

### Question 23

1 pts

Neisser and Harsch (1992) interviewed people the day after the Challenger disaster had occurred and recorded them recounting their experience that day. They went back to the same people years after the events had taken place and again recorded their memories. They found:

- people often remembered very different and conflicting pieces of information and were highly confident in their memories.
- people often remembered precisely the same information and were highly confident in their memories.
- people often remembered very different and conflicting pieces of information and were not confident in their memories.
- people often remembered precisely the same information and were not confident in their memories.

### Question 24

1 pts

If you left your keys on the counter and no one else moved them, you can conclude that they are still there, based on a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

- Categorical

Propositional

Inductive

Deductive

### Question 25

1 pts

Schrauf and Rubin (2001) tested the memories of two groups of 55-year-olds who had emigrated from their country. One group emigrated around 20-22 years old, while the other group emigrated around 34-35 years old. They found:

a reminiscence bump around 20-22 for both groups.

a reminiscence bump around the time of their emigration.

a reminiscence bump around 20-25 for the group who emigrated later.

the reminiscence bump was about 10 years later than the standard reminiscence bump age for both groups.

### Question 26

1 pts

How many morphemes are in the word "CALIFORNIA"?

One

Two

Three

Four

### Question 27

1 pts

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of memory, it seems that when we 'relive' events, these memories are similar to other areas of cognition that are based on inferences—and, these inferences can be wrong.

- Uncertain
- Source
- Constructive
- Misinformation

**Question 28****1 pts**

Evidence suggests that reviewing information can actually make you \_\_\_\_\_ vulnerable to misinformation.

- Sometimes more, sometimes less
- Neither more nor less
- Less
- More

**Question 29****1 pts**

According to embodied theories of knowledge representation, would you be faster to recognize a picture of whole apple after reading about a farm or a bakery?

- Farm
- Bakery
- Responses would be similar for the farm and bakery

**Question 30****1 pts**

People who can't hear and are not exposed to any real sign language, or deaf isolates:

- Only develop a rudimentary sign language if they were once hearing
- Are not able to develop a rudimentary sign language of their own
- Often develop a rudimentary sign language of their own
- Are able to develop a rudimentary sign language only if they are trained

**Question 31****1 pts**

Tanenhaus et al. (1995) studied the role of visual context on sentence parsing. Participants listened to sentences about apples and towels that contained parsing ambiguities while viewing a related scene. The results suggest that:

- A shared understanding between speaker and listener may help to discern what the speaker is trying to say
- A shared understanding between speaker and listener does not help to discern what the speaker is trying to say
- The intentions of a speaker are always discernible from the words used
- People rarely have to re-parse sentences in real life

**Question 32****1 pts**

Which of the following reaction time data sets illustrate the typicality effect for the bird category, given the following three trials?

**(NOTE: Read data sets as RTs for Trial 1: Trial 2: Trial 3)**

**Trial 1: An owl is a bird.**

**Trial 2: A penguin is a bird.**

**Trial 3: A sparrow is a bird.**

583: 518: 653 msec

518: 583: 653 msec

583: 653: 518 msec

653: 583: 518 msec

### Question 33

1 pts

Reasoning is:

- Processing information about the world in order to make behavioral decisions
- The process of drawing new conclusions from a given set of information
- Choosing a specific course of behavioral actions from among many possibilities
- A conclusion can be derived from two or more propositional statements

### Question 34

1 pts

Out of the corner of your eye, you see a young girl grab a woman's purse and run away. Later a police officer asks you how old the boy who took the purse was. You respond that he must have been about 12 years old. What did you fall victim to?

- source monitoring error
- implanted memory
- false memory

- misinformation effect

**Question 35****1 pts**

It is thought that pictures produce automatic encoding in \_\_\_\_\_, whereas words produce automatic encoding in \_\_\_\_\_.

- three modalities; two modalities
- one modality; three modalities
- two modalities; one modality
- one modality; two modalities

**Question 36****1 pts**

A pigeon is a typical bird in a city, but a chicken is a typical bird on a farm. This poses a problem for which theory?

- Classical view
- Prototype view
- Exemplar view
- Knowledge-based views

**Question 37****1 pts**

Based on what you know about lexical access, which of the following words would be primed while reading sentence 1?

**(1) Samira was afraid when she saw the bat coming toward her. (2) She never thought a baseball game could be so dangerous for a fan!**

- ball
- vampire
- ball and vampire
- Neither ball nor vampire

### Question 38

1 pts

Autobiographical memory:

- includes episodic memories of events we've experienced as well as semantic memories of basic facts about ourselves.
- includes semantic memories of events we've experienced as well as semantic memories of basic facts about ourselves.
- only includes episodic memories of events we've experienced.
- only includes semantic memories of basic facts about ourselves.

### Question 39

1 pts

Based on what you know about lexical access, which of the following words would be primed after reading sentence 2?

**(1) Samira was afraid when she saw the bat coming toward her. (2) She never thought a baseball game could be so dangerous for a fan!**

- ball
- vampire
- ball and vampire

- neither ball nor vampire

**Question 40****1 pts**

Research showing that subjects who have a higher rate of internal reflections on the past but are less likely to share those memories with others are more likely to experience depression supports which function of autobiographical memory?

- Self-representation
- Directive
- Social
- Neuropsychological

**Question 41****1 pts**

Frida participates in an experiment in which she is asked whether a pumpkin is a fruit. She responds that it is. One week later she participates in a second phase of the experiment where she is asked the same question, but this time she answers that a pumpkin is not a fruit. Which theory can account for Frida changing her response, assuming she didn't learn anything new about pumpkins between testing sessions?

- Semantic network models
- Connectionist models
- Embodied cognition models
- Prototype theory

SECTION 2: Short answer

There are 7 questions in this section worth 40 points in total. Answer each question in the space provided. You are welcome to answer in point form.

## Question 42

6 pts

As discussed in class, linguists have traditionally argued that language is 'special'.

What is meant by that statement?

What is the lack of invariance problem and in what way does it demonstrate that language is special?

This (modular) view of language fits within a classic cognitivist approach. Explain the ways that language can be described using 2 of the cognitivist characteristics we discussed in comparison to embodied cognition (Lecture 7). **[No more than 150 words]**

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## Question 43

6 pts

In a study, researchers used a photo taken in a public park to examine how people perceive, learn, and remember. In the photo, an older adult is helping a younger adult walk across some uneven paving stones on the ground.

Participants in the study were shown that photo along with other photos of people interacting in different scenarios. Each photo was shown for 10 seconds. After all the photos had been shown, participants were asked to describe what was happening in the “public park” photo. A significant number of participants described a young adult helping an older adult walk.

Describe how each of the following concepts helps explain the memory of the participants: **[No more than 150 words]**

- (i) Schema:
- (ii) Representativeness heuristic:
- (iii) Retroactive interference:

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## Question 44

8 pts




Provide 1 piece of experimental evidence that supports the Cognitive hypothesis of the reminiscence bump and 1 piece of experimental evidence that supports the Cultural life script hypothesis. You don't need to explain the entire procedure of the experiment, just the relevant evidence.

Make sure you explain how each of these supports the relevant theory, and why the other theory cannot account for the evidence (i.e. evidence to support cognitive hypothesis can't be explained by cultural life script hypothesis, and vice versa). **[No more than 250 words]**

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### Question 45

4 pts

What is the face inversion effect?



Why do researchers use this effect to investigate whether face processing is 'special'?

What experimental results would suggest that face processing is 'special' (domain specific)? What experimental results would suggest that face processing is not domain specific? You don't need to describe specific results from an experiment -- I want to know what pattern of results would be expected in each case. **[No more than 150 words]**

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  | 0 words |  ⋮

### Question 46

5 pts

Select the type of inference needed for each for the highlighted examples.

(i). Ben was frustrated with his computer. **It** crashed for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in two days.

[ Select ]

(ii) Maria walked into her office after a fun weekend. **The African violet** had bloomed.

[ Select ]

(iii) Megan rushed to class. She hoped **the class** wouldn't start right on time.

[ Select ]

(iv) Nareen **stirred her coffee.**

[ Select ]

(v) Mario loved playing the piano. Every morning his mother **listened to music coming from the living room.**

[ Select ]

## Question 47

6 pts

Shiffrin and Schneider (1977) compared participants' performance between same (varied mapping) and different (consistent mapping) category searches. Describe the observed results of these 2 different types of searches and how the results illustrate the properties of automatic and controlled processing. **[No more than 120 words]**

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0 words



**Question 48****5 pts**

Cognitive neuroscience has provided conflicting evidence regarding the neural representation of semantic knowledge. Describe the conflicting evidence from patients with semantic dementia and healthy controls. How can the hub-and-spoke model account for this evidence? **[No more than 150 words]**

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