Cognitive Psychology 4th edition McBride Test Bank

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Cognitive Psychology (4th)

ISBN 9781071953709 | Chapter 1: McBride 4e –

Total Questions: 110

Multiple Answer (80)

Q1. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->We use _____ to accomplish everyday tasks.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->neuroscience ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognition ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->correlation ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->priming ✓ correct

Q2. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which of these terms refers specifically to the ability to focus on one stimulus among the many that are in our environment?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sensory perception ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->attentional process ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->memory retrieval ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->language process ✓ correct

Q3. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->After conducting multiple research studies and finding support for their idea, a researcher claims that people who have gone through traumatic experiences are more likely to have vivid dreams. This researcher has created a _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hypothesis ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->process ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->methodology ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->theory ✓ correct

Q4. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The process of being aware of one’s own cognitive abilities and processes is known as _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->decision making ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->language acquisition ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->metacognition ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->attention ✓ correct

Q5. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Cognitive psychology is broad and thus overlaps with many other fields including biology, philosophy, and _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->chemistry ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->astronomy ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->economics ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->robotics ✓ correct

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Q6. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Cognitive psychology has been a field of study _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->since the 1950s ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->since the 1920s ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->for over 100 years ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->for thousands of years ✓ correct

Q7. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ancient scholars in which field asked the first questions related to cognitive psychology?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorism ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sociology ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->biology ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->philosophy ✓ correct

Q8. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Aristotle suggested that a human's memory is like a message carved into a wax tablet. What did he mean by this?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Memories are difficult to form, like trying to write on a wax tablet with a stick. ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Memories can be surprising, like seeing messages carved into wax. ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Like messages carved into a tablet, our memories endure for our entire lives. ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Like messages on a heated wax tablet, our memories can blur or disappear. ✓ correct

Q9. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Fechner contributed to the early work in cognitive psychology by conducting studies on _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->psychophysics ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->auditory processing ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nerve conduction ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sleep patterns ✓ correct

Q10. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How was Wilhelm Wundt’s research innovative to cognitive psychology?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->He conducted the first psychophysics experiments. ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->He studied introspection to understand conscious experience. ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->He discovered that language learning is a cognitive process. ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->He created the term “cognitive psychology.” ✓ correct

Q11. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which psychologist extensively tested his own memory to develop theories of cognition?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Aristotle ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Wundt ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ebbinghaus ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Chomsky ✓ correct

Cognitive Psychology 4th edition McBride Test Bank

Q12. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which psychologist mapped out the “forgetting curve” that is still used in cognitive psychology today?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Aristotle ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Wundt ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ebbinghaus ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Chomsky ✓ correct

Q13. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which scholar wanted to study consciousness as it occurs?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->B.F. Skinner ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Aristotle ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Wilhelm Wundt ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Gustav Fechner ✓ correct

Q14. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The study of cognition fell out of favor in the early twentieth century because of the rise in popularity of _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->philosophy ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->neuroscience ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorism ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sociology ✓ correct

Q15. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What did behaviorists claim was the problem with introspection?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It was subjectively biased. ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It was too simple to accurately observe and measure. ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It was too statistically complicated. ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Only trained researchers could walk participants through the process. ✓ correct

Q16. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Behaviorists primarily studied behaviors that _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->could be observed directly ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->were reflected using neuroimaging techniques ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->relied on metacognition ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->could be traced back to a distinct memory process ✓ correct

Q17. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Who were the most prominent researchers in Europe during the rise of the behaviorist movement in the United States?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->neuroscientists ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalists ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Gestalt psychologists ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->psycholinguists ✓ correct

Cognitive Psychology 4th edition McBride Test Bank

Q18. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A belief in cognitive psychology reemerged following which event?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a series of experiments showing how learning is affected by behavioral conditioning ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->John Watson's experimentation on Little Albert ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Sigmund Freud's discussion of the psychosexual stages of development ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the development of information processing approaches to study the mind and behavior ✓ correct

Q19. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Dr. Aksoy believes that overt, observable actions are the only valid way that we can study people. She is a _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->social psychologist ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorist ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->neuroscientist ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive psychologist ✓ correct

Q20. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Skinner believed that language was learned as a result of _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->operant conditioning ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->classical conditioning ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->genetics ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive processes ✓ correct

Q21. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Who invented the term "cognitive psychology"?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Noam Chomsky ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Sigmund Freud ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Wilhelm Wundt ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ulric Neisser ✓ correct

Q22. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ulric Neisser was interested in cognition within _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->schools ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->occupations ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->everyday behaviors ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->stressful contexts ✓ correct

Q23. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is one advantage of behaviorism?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It encourages self-reporting by research participants, who share their thoughts and feelings with scientists. ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Its research focuses on identifiable, visible actions and does not rely on participants' descriptions or impressions. ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It proves that language abilities result from cognitive processes inherent to humans. ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Its dual focus allows researchers to study overt behaviors and the thought processes behind them. ✓ correct

Cognitive Psychology 4th edition McBride Test Bank

Q24. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->If you think of cognitive processing as a type of information processing, then the brain is the _____ and the cognitive processes themselves are the _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hardware; software ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->response; stimulus ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->software; hardware ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->stimulus; response ✓ correct

Q25. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Dr. Chen asserts that knowledge about the world is depicted in our minds such that cognitive processes can operate on those depictions. He is a(n) _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalist ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive neuroscientist ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behavioralist ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognitionist ✓ correct

Q26. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->In early representationalist models, information was thought to be stored as a series of _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->words ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->numbers ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->symbols ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitions ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Using a computer or information–processing model of cognition would most accurately depict which approach?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorist ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalist ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->linguistic ✓ correct

Q28. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How are the on/off signals in a computer similar to the way the brain operates?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Information cannot be retrieved that is not first adequately encoded. ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The neurons in the brain either fire or they do not. ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The brain organizes information as either important or not important. ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Active information in the brain is easily recalled, but inactive information is not. ✓ correct

Q29. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which perspective does the representationalist approach best connect with?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive neuroscience ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->psychophysical ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorism ✓ correct

Q30. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Imagine a psychology professor says, “Our cognitive processes exist mainly to provide a means of interacting with the world around us.” Which approach to cognitive psychology is this?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalist ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorist ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive neuroscience ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->According to the embodied cognition approach, which influences our cognition?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->neurotransmitters ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interactions with people ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->genetics ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nutrition ✓ correct

Q32. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Dr. Martinez performed a study in which participants in one group studied for an exam by acting out the principles in their textbook, and the other group studied by reading the chapters over and over. Having the students act out the principles most closely illustrates the _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition approach ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive neuroscience approach ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalist approach ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive–behavioral approach ✓ correct

Q33. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Some investigators are interested in how cognition is associated with brain activity. This interest represents _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->behaviorism ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalism ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive neuroscience ✓ correct

Q34. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Dr. Wilson is using her knowledge of brain structures to study how people with amnesia encode and retrieve memories. She likely adheres to which perspective?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalism ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cognitive neuroscience ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->psychophysics ✓ correct

Q35. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The _____ is an approach to gaining knowledge that relies on observations of phenomena and allows for tests of hypotheses about these phenomena.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->representationalist approach ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->biological perspective ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->scientific method ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition approach ✓ correct

Cognitive Psychology 4th edition McBride Test Bank

Q36. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Empiricism is the principle that understanding new things is best done through _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->reading anecdotes ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->systematic observation ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->conversations with experts ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->embodied cognition ✓ correct

Q37. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Adante went to the bank, where he encountered a very rude bank teller. Rather than getting angry and being rude back, Adante was polite through the encounter while thinking, “This person must be being rude because she’s going through a difficult time, so I shouldn’t take it personally.” Adante’s attitude best illustrates _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->determinism ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->testability ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->reliability ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->parsimony ✓ correct

Q38. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A researcher designs a study to investigate the relationship between social media usage and the sleep habits of young adults. They decide to administer self–report measures to their participants and ask them to record the number of hours they spend on social media each day and the number of hours they sleep per night. What type of study has this researcher designed?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->quasi–experimental ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->correlational ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->case study ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->experimental ✓ correct

Q39. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Chandra’s sister didn’t answer her phone when Chandra called. Chandra thinks, “Well, either she dropped her phone into the ocean on her ferry ride, or the battery died.” Concluding that it’s more likely that the battery died would best illustrate _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->circular reasoning ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->determinism ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->parsimony ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->testability ✓ correct

Q40. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->If competing theories explain the same amount of data, which one should be selected as preferable?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the most complicated one ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the most mathematical one ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the least complex one ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the least testable one ✓ correct

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Q41. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Within a research study, the behavior of interest is represented by the _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent variable ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent variable ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hypothesis ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->research question ✓ correct

Q42. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The dependent variable is also known as the _____ variable.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->response ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->explanatory ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->complex ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->second ✓ correct

Q43. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The independent variable is also known as the _____ variable.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->response ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->explanatory ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->complex ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->first ✓ correct

Q44. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Dr. Borghi is developing a new prescription drug to treat headaches. To test this drug, she develops a study in which one group gets the new drug, and the other gets a placebo, or a fake pill. In Dr. Borghi's study, the participants' reported headaches after taking the drug or placebo are the _____ variable.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->non-response ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->explanatory ✓ correct

Q45. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Dr. Geissler is developing a new prescription drug to treat menstrual cramps. To test this drug, he develops a study in which one group gets the new drug, and the other gets a placebo, or a fake pill. In Dr. Geissler's study, the drug is the _____ variable.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->non-response ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->response ✓ correct

Q46. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A testable description about how processes work and their effects on behavior is a(n) _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent variable ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent variable ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->theory ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hypothesis ✓ correct

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Q47. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Testable predictions derived from theories are known as _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent variables ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent variables ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->research questions ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hypotheses ✓ correct

Q48. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Cassie believes that introverted individuals were more likely to follow Covid–19 precautionary guidelines than extraverted individuals. This is Cassie's _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent variable ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent variable ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->research question ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hypothesis ✓ correct

Q49. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What research methodology focuses on intensive analyses of a single individual?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->surveys ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->case studies ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->correlational studies ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->naturalistic observations ✓ correct

Q50. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Often, case studies focus upon people who are _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->considered experts in their field ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->outside the norm in some way ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->unaware that they are being studied ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->specially trained to follow research protocols ✓ correct

Q51. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Why did so many researchers make one individual, Henry Molaison, the subject of their research?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->He was unusually insightful in how he described his thought processes, so he became the focus of many case studies. ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Molaison had incredibly fast reflexes, which made him one of a kind. ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->He was so neurotypical in his responses that scientists could study just him instead of hundreds of other people. ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Molaison was unable to remember events of his life after he had parts of his brain removed. ✓ correct

Q52. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is one disadvantage of the case study methodology?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It involves complicated statistical analyses. ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The conclusions are difficult to generalize. ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Correlation is not causation. ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It cannot be used to build theory. ✓ correct

Q53. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is a distinct characteristic of correlational studies?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->manipulation of variables ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the ability to systematically observe groups of individuals ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the ability to determine cause and effect ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->in-depth testing of a single participant ✓ correct

Q54. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->If researchers are interested in studying how multiple variables relate to each other, which research approach would they likely use?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a correlational study ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->an experimental study ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a case study ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->an independent variable ✓ correct

Q55. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which is an example of a quasi–independent variable?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->type of diet ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->number of hours participants spend studying ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->price of an item ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participants' gender ✓ correct

Q56. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A group of scientists notice that people who smoke often develop cancer later in life. To test this, they design a longitudinal study in which they take note of how many cigarettes participants smoke each day, how many years they smoke, and whether they develop any kind of cancer at any point. What type of study is this?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->an experimental study ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a correlational study ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a case study ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a survey study ✓ correct

Q57. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How much impact do researchers have upon the variables within a correlational study?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->none ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->as little as possible ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->maximal impact, but only on the independent variable ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->maximal impact, but only on the dependent variable ✓ correct

Q58. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Josie found that as a product received more reviews from satisfied customers, individuals were more likely to buy it. This is a _____ correlation.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->zero ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->positive ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->negative ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->spurious ✓ correct

Cognitive Psychology 4th edition McBride Test Bank

Q59. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Latif noted that as a product's price increased, individuals were less likely to buy it. This is a _____ correlation.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->zero ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->positive ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->negative ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->spurious ✓ correct

Q60. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Cause and effect generalizations _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->are often the result of case studies ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->should not be drawn from correlational studies ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->should not be drawn from experimental studies ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->can be established from any study type ✓ correct

Q61. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A(n) _____ study is designed to simplify the contexts surrounding the behavior of interest, allowing for focused investigation of the impact of a relatively small set of variables.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->correlational ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->survey ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->case ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->experimental ✓ correct

Q62. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->In experimental contexts, the manipulated variables include both independent and _____ variables.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->correlational ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->control ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measured ✓ correct

Q63. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Yoshi conducted a study in which some participants were told that a wine was $80 a bottle and some participants were told that the same wine was $8 a bottle. Yoshi then had participants rate how much they liked the wine. In this study, what is the independent variable?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the wine itself ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the cost of the wine ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->how much participants liked the wine ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->where Yoshi got the wine ✓ correct

Q64. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Yoshi conducted a study in which some participants were told that a wine was $80 a bottle and some participants were told that the same wine was $8 a bottle. Yoshi then had participants rate how much they liked the wine. In this study, what is the dependent variable?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the wine itself ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the cost of the wine ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->how much participants liked the wine ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->where Yoshi got the wine ✓ correct

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Q65. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Why do experiments attempt to control all the variables in the study?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->so interactions can be assessed ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->to ensure the only difference between groups is the independent variable ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->to make the data analysis more straightforward ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->so the study is more likely to be published ✓ correct

Q66. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Including more than one independent variable in a study allows researchers to see how variables _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interact ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->cancel one another out ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->can be measured more accurately ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->vary in testability ✓ correct

Q67. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A factorial design is one that includes more than one _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent variable ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->control variable ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participant ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent variable ✓ correct

Q68. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The biggest advantage of an experimental design is its _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->straightforward statistical analyses ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->in–depth look at a single participant ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ability to make causal inferences ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->high external validity ✓ correct

Q69. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The ability to generalize study results to a broader context is known as _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->drawing causal inferences ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->external validity ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->quasi–experimentation ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->manipulating the independent variable ✓ correct

Q70. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A quasi–independent variable is one that cannot be _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->manipulated ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measured ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->validated ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->externalized ✓ correct

Q71. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Helmholtz's studies established that neuronal transmission is _____ the speed that light travels.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->substantially slower than ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->much quicker than ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->about the same as ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->variable as compared to ✓ correct

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Q72. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which of these is a way that cognitive researchers measure mental processing?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->speed of neural transmission ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->type of speech patterns ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->type of memory errors ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->speed of hand movements ✓ correct

Q73. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which German physiologist studied the speed of neuronal transmission by attaching electrical wires to the leg muscles of frogs?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Herman von Helmholtz ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->B. F. Skinner ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ulric Neisser ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Wilhelm Wundt ✓ correct

Q74. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The majority of cognitive research to date has been conducted on _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->people from Eastern cultures ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->multicultural samples ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->women ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->WEIRD populations ✓ correct

Q75. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A researcher is interested in studying people's memory for lists of associated words. The most appropriate dependent variable for an experiment like this would be _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->percentage correct ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->response time ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->eye tracking ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->response duration ✓ correct

Q76. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The usual assessment within a typical priming study involves an assessment of how long it takes participants to _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->respond to a target stimulus ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->decide whether a string of letters is a word ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->decide whether the prime is related to the target word ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->make accurate judgments when distracted ✓ correct

Q77. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Using priming logic, people would respond most quickly to the word "apple" after which of the following primes?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->apply ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nurse ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->teacher ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->application ✓ correct

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Q78. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Why do many scientists measure eye movement as a way of understanding cognition?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It is impossible to monitor activity within a living brain, but eye movement helps scientists understand visual memory. ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->It is likely that if we look at something for at least a few seconds, then we are mentally processing details about that person or thing. ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Many scientists believe that the sooner a person looks away from something, the more time they dedicate to processing information about it. ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Eye movements lead to corresponding behaviors in the olfactory and auditory sense systems. ✓ correct

Q79. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What methods, other than accuracy and response time, do investigators use to study mental processes?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hand movements ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->running speed ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->brain visualization measures ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->driving skill ✓ correct

Q80. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is the drawback to most methods that researchers use to measure cognitive processing?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Because of technology, human cognition is changing rapidly, and it is hard for methods to remain current. ✓ correct

b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Human participants can accurately remember information for only a few minutes at a time. ✓ correct

c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The participants' stereotypical beliefs interfere with cognition. ✓ correct

d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The measurements are indirect and based on assumptions. ✓ correct

Essay (10)

Q81. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How does modern day cognitive psychology differ from Neisser's early work in the field?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The topics Neisser studied at the beginning of the field were more narrowly focused than topics in the field are today. In addition, researchers today take a more holistic approach to the field than Neisser, whose approach was fairly segmented. Lastly, cognitive psychology is now more connected to other disciplines than it was in Neisser's day.*

Q82. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How do the representationalist and cognitive neuroscience perspectives differ?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The representationalists believed that information was stored as symbols that could be operated on in the way that mathematical variable symbols are operated on, but those touting cognitive neuroscience proposed theories that were based not on the manipulation of symbols but rather on networks of neurons and brain structures.*

Q83. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Emilio wants to test if college students will complete homework faster while listening to music rather than in silence. Which type of cognitive research method should Emilio use for his study? Why?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Emilio should conduct an experimental study, which will allow him to focus on his small set of variables (music or no music). By using an experimental study, he should be able to determine cause and effect between the use of music and the speed of homework completion.*

Q84. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How are case studies advantageous?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: One advantage of a case study is the sheer number of intense, intimate observations that may be collected and examined. In other words, a researcher can gather minute details about a particular person of interest. This allows the researcher to identify many of the variables that may be relevant to the topic of interest and to speculate about the relationships between these variables that may be investigated in studies of other types.*

Q85. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How is accuracy measured in cognitive psychology studies?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Accuracy can be a simple measure of how many items someone can correctly recall. It can go beyond that, however, to include the number of errors made on a particular task. Accuracy can also relate to the types of errors made, such as with eyewitness testimonies.*

Q86. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Explain how Noam Chomsky's work on language acquisition changed the field of cognitive psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Before Noam Chomsky published his work on language acquisition in 1959, behaviorism dominated the field of cognitive psychology. One of the most important behaviorists, B. F. Skinner, suggested that children develop language by imitating their parents and then being rewarded or punished by the parents. Chomsky disagreed, pointing out that children are able to speak sentences that they have never heard before. According to Chomsky, language comes from capabilities that we have within us, not from external rewards or punishments. This reignited psychologists' interest in how non-observable cognitive processes influence our understanding of behavior.*

Q87. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Compare and contrast the following approaches to cognitive psychology: representationalism, embodied cognition, and cognitive neuroscience.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A representationalist approach suggests that knowledge about the world is represented in our minds, and cognitive processes can operate on the representations. The embodied cognition approach suggests that cognition is the interaction between humans and their environment. Cognitive neuroscience suggests that brain activity is indicative of cognition and that studying networks of neurons and brain structures can help us understand cognitive behaviors.*

Q88. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Discuss the differences between an independent variable and a dependent variable. Give an example of each.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Independent variables are those that are manipulated, while dependent variables are those that are affected by changes in the independent variable. An example of an independent variable would be a new drug being tested. An example of a dependent variable would be a survey given to study participants that assesses drug effects.*

Q89. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Distinguish between correlational designs and experimental designs. Provide an example of each.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Correlational designs measure associations between variables, and they do not indicate cause and effect. An example of a correlational design is one in which researchers set up cameras on soccer fields and record how many players play and for how long. Experimental designs are usually simpler and more focused than correlational ones. Experimental designs indicate causal inference, and researchers use them to determine if one variable causes an effect in another. A study in which the researcher invites participants to try two kinds of potato chips and choose the kind they prefer is an experimental design.*

Q90. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Define indirect measurement and explain why most cognitive psychology experiments rely on it. Give an example of it. What is the drawback to this type of measurement?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: In cognitive psychology, indirect measurement means observing and counting something related to a process rather than studying the process itself. For instance, a study that examines people's response times to stimuli measures the accuracy of answers or the speed of button pushing. That is an indirect measurement because the researchers are observing what they believe is the outcome of cognition, not the cognition itself. The drawback to indirect measurement is that experimenters are assuming that the behavior they measure is related to the cognitive process they wish to study. However, it is not yet possible to observe cognition directly. For this reason, indirect measurement will most likely be in use for a long time.*

Either/Or (20)

Q91. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Neuroscience, linguistics, attention, and perception are all part of the study of cognitive psychology.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct
b) true_false.false

Q92. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Noam Chomsky suggested that language is learned through behavioral conditioning.

a) true_false.true
b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q93. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Modern psychologists accept the study of both behavior and cognition.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct
b) true_false.false

Q94. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Wilhelm Wundt coined the term "cognitive psychology" and is considered the father of this field.

a) true_false.true
b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q95. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The computer and information–processing models of cognition led to the representationalist view of cognitive processes.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct
b) true_false.false

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Q96. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The embodied cognition perspective states that memory, language, and perception depend upon interactions with the world.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q97. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Cognitive neuroscience has found that distracted driving involves distinct neural activity from undistracted driving.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q98. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Empiricism is the belief that behavior has causes that need to be understood in order to understand the behavior itself.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q99. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Within the scientific method, more complex explanations are preferred.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q100. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The independent variable is the factor in an experiment that the researcher manipulates.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q101. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The dependent variable is the factor that a researcher believes influences the behavior of interest.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q102. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->There can be more than one independent variable in an experimental study.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q103. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Case studies typically focus on individuals who have characteristics that are outside the norm.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q104. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Correlational data may be used for theory testing.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q105. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Studies with internal validity are those that are believed to generalize to other contexts.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q106. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A manipulated independent variable is also known as a quasi–independent variable.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q107. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Neuronal transmission is as fast as the speed of light.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q108. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Eyewitness testimony is highly accurate because of the speed at which the human brain transmits and stores thoughts.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q109. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Cognitive psychologists believe that eye movements and fixations reflect underlying mental processes.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q110. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Functional magnetic resonance imaging allows researchers to watch brain activity during information processing.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false