

**Test Bank for Cognitive Sciences 2nd Edition by Sobel  
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Sobel,

The

Instructor

Cognitive

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Sciences

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1. The technique for describing physical properties of speech sounds is called:
  - a. exemplars.
  - b. articulatory phonetics.
  - c. features.
  - \*d. acoustic phonetics.
  
2. The technique for describing the way in which we produce a speech sound is called:
  - a. exemplars.
  - \*b. articulatory phonetics. c. features.
  - d. acoustic phonetics.
  
3. The ability to categorize depends crucially on:
  - \*a. memory.
  - b. perception.
  - c. intelligence.
  - d. coherence.

4. *Animate, domesticated, furry, four legs, tail, and barks* are all characteristics of the category "dog." This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to categorization.
- a. exemplar
  - \*b. feature
  - c. prototype
  - d. empirical
5. Thinking of a typical dog, like a beagle or a Labrador, to exemplify the category "dog" is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to categorization.
- a. exemplar
  - b. feature
  - \*c. prototype
  - d. empirical
6. Which of the following is a *proposition*?
- a. Can you carry my bags?
  - \*b. Airplane rides can be bumpy.
  - c. Is it time to board the plane?
  - d. Fasten your seatbelt.
7. Sachs (1967) tested memory for sentences from passages with variable delays before testing. Sachs found that with longer delays:
- a. subjects remembered fewer sentences.
  - b. subjects did equally well as they did with short delays, provided the sentences were very meaningful.
  - \*c. subjects might forget the exact wording of the sentence but always remembered the meaning.
  - d. subjects might forget the meaning of the sentence but always remembered the exact wording.
8. *Links* and *nodes* are associated with the:
- a. structure of propositional networks.
  - b. tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon.
  - c. threshold theory.
  - \*d. theory of spreading activation.
9. Knowing how to drive a car involves our:

- \*a. procedural knowledge.
- b. factual knowledge.
- c. specific knowledge.
- d. declarative knowledge.

10. The multistore model of memory proposes that there is more than one type of memory. The types are called long-term store, short-term store, and:

- a. permanent store.
- \*b. sensory store.
- c. the unconscious.
- d. working memory.

11. Without rehearsal, information held in the short-term store lasts about:

- a. 10 seconds.
- \*b. 30 seconds.
- c. 1 minute.
- d. 10-15 minutes.

12. The brief persistence of a visual impression is known as:

- \*a. iconic memory.
- b. visual memory.
- c. perceptual memory.
- d. echoic memory.

13. Mnemonic devices are brain processes that:

- \*a. help us remember items.
- b. are utilized to access our unconscious thoughts.
- c. control how we pay attention and concentrate.
- d. help us with problem solving.

14. According to Tulving (1972), the memory that "receives and stores information about temporally dated ... events" is called:

- a. procedural memory.
- \*b. episodic memory.
- c. semantic memory.
- d. autobiographical memory.

15. In Tulving's (1972) model, the memory that is "necessary for the use of language" is called:

- a. procedural memory.

- b. episodic memory. \*c. semantic memory.
- d. autobiographical memory.

16. Retrograde amnesia is the inability to:

- \*a. remember events in the past. b. remember faces.
- c. remember anything.
- d. form new memories.

17. Anterograde amnesia is the inability to:

- a. remember events in the past.
- b. remember faces.
- c. remember anything.
- \*d. form new memories.

18. Baddeley and Hitch (1974) proposed a multicomponent model of working memory. Their model included a component concerned with speech sounds, called the:

- a. central executive. \*b. phonological loop.
- c. scriptural processor.
- d. visuospatial sketchpad.

19. Solving some problems requires recognizing the series of steps needed to go from an initial situation to a goal. The type of problem is known as:

- a. arrangement. \*b. transformational. c. comprehension.
- d. functional.

20. TRUE or FALSE. Another name for the "linguistic relativity hypothesis" is the "Sapir-Whorf hypothesis."

- \*a. True b. False

21. TRUE or FALSE. "Declarative" knowledge is the same as "factual" knowledge.

- \*a. True b. False

22. TRUE or FALSE. A proposition in English changes when it is translated into a different language.
- a. True \*b. False
23. TRUE or FALSE. People perform much the same operations on mental images as when looking at actual objects.
- \*a. True b.  
False
24. TRUE or FALSE. Brief auditory memory is also known as iconic memory.
- a. True \*b. False
25. TRUE or FALSE. "Achromatopsia" is another name for color-blindness.
- \*a. True b.  
False
26. TRUE or FALSE. Generally speaking, if a memory is accurate, it tends to be more vivid and detailed.
- \*a. True b.  
False
27. TRUE or FALSE. Once information gets consolidated into long-term memory storage, it cannot be altered.
- a. True \*b. False
28. TRUE or FALSE. Prosopagnosia is the inability to determine if someone is telling the truth or is lying.
- a. True \*b. False
29. TRUE or FALSE. Declarative memory includes the memory for learned skills, such as how to ride a bicycle.

a. True \*b. False

30. Name the three major approaches to studying categorization.

Correct Answer:

exemplar approach, feature approach, and prototype approach

31. What is the loss of ability to categorize or recognize familiar faces called?

Correct Answer:

prosopagnosia

32. When nodes in a semantic network get activated, the activation spreads first to closely related nodes. Access to those closely related nodes is then faster. This process is called:

Correct Answer:

priming.