Chapter 1: How the Brain Gives Rise to the Mind

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deals with the processing of information from the senses.

a. Encoding c. Perception

b. Executive processing d. Mental simulation

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 2

Topic: Introductory Terms

Question Type: factual, moderate

\*2. The cognitive process responsible for entering new information into memory is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. executive processing c. attention

b. encoding d. representation in long-term memory

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 2

Topic: Introductory Terms

Question Type: factual, easy

\*3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows you to hold information in awareness and to think about it.

a. Working memory c. Mental simulation

b. Attention d. Executive processing

Answer: a

Page(s) in Text: 2

Topic: Introductory Terms

Question Type: factual, easy

4. Preparing and executing a response to a stimulus requires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. attention c. working memory

b. executive processing d. motor cognition

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 2-3

Topic: Introductory Terms

Question Type: conceptual, difficult

5. Plato made a distinction between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. wax and stone tablets c. memories for facts and events

b. the brain and its functions d. etching and carving

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 3

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

6. The mind-body problem was originally articulated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Plato c. Aristotle

b. Locke d. Descartes

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 4

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

7. The idea that thought was composed of a series of images was espoused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Plato c. Locke

b. Descartes d. Berkeley

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 4

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, moderate

8. Looking within oneself to assess one’s mental activity is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. reflectance c. transference

b. introspection d. metacognition

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 4-5

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was interested in understanding the nature of consciousness.

a. Locke c. Chomsky

b. Berkeley d. Wundt

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 4

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

10. When you describe to your friend how a stunning sunset looked, you are engaging in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. verbal report c. introspection

b. self-report d. perception

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 5

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: conceptual, difficult

11. According to Wundt and Tichner, consciousness can be understood by characterizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. basic elements, rules that combine them c. physical stimulus, behavioral response

b. thoughts, associated processing resources d. perceptions, decisions about them

Answer: a

Page(s) in Text: 4

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, moderate

12. One of the problems with introspection is that people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are unaware of sensations c. could not do it

b. could not be trained in it d. can make decisions without knowing how

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, moderate

13. Functionalist psychology was developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and motivated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Tichner, Wundt c. James, Darwin

b. Wundt, James d. Skinner, Hull

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

14. William James was more interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of mental activity than the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of mental activities.

a. function, nature c. observation, implication

b. basic components, whole d. conscious aspect, unconscious aspect

Answer: a

Page(s) in Text: 6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

15. The central doctrine of the behaviorists was that psychologists should only study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. stimuli and responses c. stimuli, processes, and responses

b. animal behavior d. stimuli, responses, and consequences

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, moderate

\*16. Consequences are important for behaviorist theories because consequences establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between stimuli and behavior.

a. testable outcomes c. specific laws

b. associations d. observable events

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

17. If you opened the case of your desktop computer to determine what the different parts of the computer do, you might be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. structuralist c. functionalist

b. behaviorist d. rationalist

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 4-6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

18. If you studied your desktop computer to determine the basic units used by the computer to store information, you might be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. structuralist c. functionalist

b. behaviorist d. rationalist

Answer: a

Page(s) in Text: 4-6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

19. If you examined the relationship between what you type on the keyboard and what appears on your computer monitor, you might be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. structuralist c. functionalist

b. behaviorist d. rationalist

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 4-6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: conceptual, easy

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that internal events such as motivation could be inferred directly from behaviors.

a. Skinner c. Hull

b. Thorndike d. Watson

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 6

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

21. Which of the following researchers did not play a prominent role in the cognitive revolution?

a. Chomsky c. Simon

b. Newell d. Hull

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 6-8

Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, moderate

\*22. One of the reasons the cognitive revolution was successful is that technology allowed the mind to be compared to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. flow chart c. artificial organ

b. computing machine d. Turing machine

Answer: b

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Topic: A Brief History

Question Type: factual, easy

23. Eric Kandel won the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology for studying changes in neurons related to learning. What level of analysis did he use to examine memory?

a. philosophical c. physical

b. functional d. information processing

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 10-11

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, easy

24. When Freud developed the idea that the mind can repress a memory until a person is able to address that memory, he was operating at what level of analysis?

a. philosophical c. physical

b. functional d. information processing

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 10-11

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

25. Cognitive psychologists interested in memory typically examine how we encode, store, and retrieve information. What level of analysis do these psychologists operate at?

a. philosophical c. physical

b. functional d. information processing

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 10-11

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

26. Based on your text, which level of analysis is superior for understanding the mind?

a. physical c. representational

b. philosophical d. information processing

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 10-11

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

27. Two of your friends go to see a ball game. They both contact you about an amazing play. One sends a voice message and the other sends a text message. What characteristic of their messages is different?

a. content c. arguments

b. relations d. format

Answer: d

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Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

28. You are reminiscing with your family one night about a past family experience. As people talk, you realize you remember an account of the event that is different from that of other family members. What aspect of your mental representation is different from you family members?

a. content c. arguments

b. relations d. format

Answer: a

Page(s) in Text: 11

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

\*29. A set of processes that use and create mental representations as needed is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. algorithm c. processing system

b. mental representation d. modular system

Answer: c

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Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: factual, moderate

30. When given a certain input, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is guaranteed to produce a certain response.

a. algorithm c. structure-process trade-off

b. mental representation d. modular system

Answer: a

Page(s) in Text: 13

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, easy

31. Serial algorithms :: parallel algorithms as

a. iterative :: simultaneous c. at once :: in steps

b. in steps :: at once d. general :: specific

Answer: b

Page(s) in Text: 13

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, moderate

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability to specify the correct combination of representations and processes to accomplish a task.

a. Adequacy c. Generalizability

b. Combinatory processing d. Identifiability

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 13

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: conceptual, difficult

33. Understanding the structure and function of the brain can help us determine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a theory of cognitive processing.

a. generalizability c. explanatory adequacy

b. identifiability d. parsimoniousness

Answer: c

Page(s) in Text: 15

Topic: Understanding the Mind

Question Type: application, moderate

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are often referred to as the building blocks of the brain.

a. Glial cells c. Neurotransmitters

b. Synapses d. Neurons

Answer: d

Page(s) in Text: 17

Topic: The Cognitive Brain

Question Type: conceptual, easy