HMO1 Cognitive Psychology Objective Assessment Version 1

Section: Psychology Studies • **Total Questions:** 10 • **Format:** Verified Q&A

1. Which physiological evidence has been found regarding mirror neurons?

(A) Brain activity recorded with electrodes has not supported the presence of mirror neurons in an organized network.

(B) Only fMRI brain tests, and not electrodes have supported the presence of mirror neurons in an organized network.

(C) Brain activity recorded with electrodes as well as fMRI brain studies confirmed the distribution of neurons in a mirror neuron system.

(D) Results have been inconclusive regarding mirror neurons when brain activities were recorded and fMRI brain studies were conducted.

2. Which action will foster the designer's creativity in solving the problem?

(A) They put the application aside for a few moments while engaging in open-monitoring meditation.

(B) The designer tells a colleague they will write the colleague's report if the colleague will fix the problem with the application.

(C) They made several small fixes to the application that have helped move it closer to working correctly.

(D) They spend time observing other designers in their company to see how other designers fixed issues with their own applications.

3. A researcher finds that group brainstorming results in fewer total ideas than the number of ideas generated from the same number of people submitting their ideas on an individual basis. What is the explanation for this finding?

(A) Group members ignore some of the people in the group.

(B) Groups bring members diverse experiences into the group.

(C) Groups have dominant members that participate more than others.

(D) Groups allow members to express only their best ideas.

4. A person hears a list of six different objects. Which action is an example of shallow processing of the verbal stimuli?

(A) Writing down the names of the objects

(B) Visualizing the named objects interacting

(C) Grouping the words into sets that have similarities

(D) Repeating the set of words mentally

5. A person is learning the Greek alphabet for a language course. Which statement shows the difference between shallow processing and deep processing when learning Greek letters, according to Craik and Lockhart?

(A) Study time is not important for the shallow processing of Greek letters, but it is important for the deep processing.

(B) Spaced practice is executed in the shallow processing but not the deep processing of the Greek letters.

(C) Attention to meaning is not part of the shallow processing of Greek letters, but they are part of the deep processing.

(D) Retrieval cues are used in the shallow processing but not the deep processing of Greek letters.

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6. How does a neuron signal that intensity of the stimuli is getting stronger?

(A) It grows additional axon terminals.

(B) It grows additional dendrites.

(C) It increases its firing rate.

(D) It releases a stronger action potential.

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7. A student decides to take frequent breaks while studying instead of sitting for hours trying to grasp everything in one session. What is the cognitive effect of using these short study sessions?

(A) It aids in cued recall.

(B) It helps with paired associate learning.

(C) It allows for maintenance rehearsal.

(D) It creates a spacing effect.

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8. Which factor is a key contributor to a child's development, according to Vygotsky?

(A) Nutrition

(B) Genes

(C) Culture

(D) Education

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9. A student is struggling to fully understand a class assignment. How would the student demonstrate Gestalt's reorganization of mental representation in this scenario?

(A) Becoming overly confident and registering for another class

(B) Framing the issue to be more positive and pushing forward

(C) Giving up after spending a lot of time thinking about the assignment

(D) Feeling distraught and taking a nap to recover

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10. What does 'Seven' in George Miller's paper 'The Magical Number Seven Plus or Minus Two' refer to?

(A) Seven seconds to recall a specific event

(B) Seven bytes of information in a computer

(C) Seven models of short-term memory

(D) Seven items on a short-term memory list