



# Multiple Choice Answer Key & Explanations

## Cognitive Psychology

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1. When talking with your mom she asks you if you are listening. You were not paying attention but you are able to recite the last couple of words she said back to her. This is an example of...

A. Iconic memory	This is not the correct answer. This is visual information that only lasts for a second or so
B. Explicit memory	This is not the correct answer. This is a memory that is consciously made
<b>C. Echoic memory</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. This is auditory information that only lasts for a second or so.</b>
D. Working memory	This is not the correct answer. This is a person's short term memory
E. Long term memory	This is not the correct answer. This is when a stimulus or information has been encoded and stored in a person's long term memory. (Can be retrieved in the future)

2. Which of the following individuals researched the idea that memories were not always accurate and studied false memories?

A. Noam Chomsky	This is not the correct answer. Believed individuals were born with universal grammar
<b>B. Elizabeth Loftus</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. She focused on understanding memory and false memories</b>
C. Wolfgang Kohler	This is not the correct answer. He helped create gestalt psychology and explored insight learning
D. Hermann Ebbinghaus	This is not the correct answer. He conducted an experiment with random syllables to understand the process of relearning
E. George A. Miller	This is not the correct answer. He proposed that people can store about 1 to 7 pieces of information in their short-term memory



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3. Which of the following explains the difference between maintenance rehearsal and elaborative rehearsal?	
<b>A. Maintenance rehearsal uses shallow processing by repeatedly reviewing information. Elaborative rehearsal uses deep processing to create associations between new and old information</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. Elaborative rehearsal is more helpful at remembering information</b>
B. Elaborative rehearsal uses shallow processing by repeatedly reviewing information. Maintenance rehearsal uses deep processing to create associations between new and old information	This is not the correct answer. The two terms are flipped in this answer
C. Maintenance rehearsal uses the information processing model to review old information. Elaborative rehearsal uses deep processing and effortful processing to retrieve a memory	This is not the correct answer. Almost everything in this answer is not correct
D. Maintenance rehearsal is used to keep memories in a person's long term memory. Elaborative rehearsal is used to keep memories in a person's working memory	This is not the correct answer. Both of these concepts focus on the working memory
E. None of the above	This is not the correct answer. Answer A is correct

4. Which of the following types of practices is the least effective at encoding new information?	
A. Distributed practice	This is not the correct answer. This is when encoding is distributed over a period of time. (This is one of the more effective ways of encoding new information)
B. Mnemonic devices	This is not the correct answer. This is a technique that an individual uses to link information they are trying to learn with information they already know so that it is more easily retrieved
C. Utilizing the testing effect when reviewing new information	This is not the correct answer. This is when an individual takes an assessment and it helps improve their memory
<b>D. Mass practice</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. This is when an individual tries to encode all the information at once</b>
E. Utilizing the spacing effect when reviewing new information	This is not the correct answer. This is when encoding is distributed over a period of time. (This is one of the more effective ways of encoding new information)



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5. Jake has been struggling with focusing in his psychology class. He recently broke up with his girlfriend and can not stop thinking about his past relationship in class, which has caused him to become distracted. At the end of class he takes a short quiz on the information from the daily lesson but can not recall the information from the class. This is mostly likely due to...	
A. Maintenance rehearsal	This is not the correct answer. Maintenance rehearsal uses shallow processing by repeatedly reviewing information.
B. Retroactive interference	This is not the correct answer. This is when new information replaces or disrupts the ability to recall old information
<b>C. Encoding failure</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. This is when information is not correctly encoded in the first place</b>
D. Proactive interference	This is not the correct answer. This is when new information is hard to access because of previously learned information
E. Anterograde amnesia	This is not the correct answer. This is when a person can no longer form new memories

6. Which of the following answers is an example of recall?	
A. The multiple choice portion of the AP psychology exam	This is not the correct answer. This is an example of recognition, which is when an individual is identifying the correct answer
B. A class quiz with five matching questions	This is not the correct answer. This is an example of recognition, which is when an individual is identifying the correct answer
C. A map quiz with a word bank	This is not the correct answer. This is an example of recognition, which is when an individual is identifying the correct answer
D. A true and false quiz	This is not the correct answer. This is an example of recognition, which is when an individual is identifying the correct answer
<b>E. The FRQ portion of the AP psychology exam</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. Recall is when a person comes up with the information without any prompts</b>



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7. When a nerve cell repeatedly stimulates the next nerve cell leading to the formation of memories it is known as...	
A. Formal reasoning	This is not the correct answer. This is slower thinking that focuses on details
<b>B. Long-term potentiation</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. This is when repeated stimulation of one nerve cell triggers the stimulation of the next cell, which leads to the creation of memory formation</b>
C. Crystallized intelligence	This is not the correct answer. This is accumulated knowledge and verbal skills
D. Fluid intelligence	This is not the correct answer. This is the ability to quickly reason and breakdown abstract problems
E. Functional fixedness	This is not the correct answer. This is when a person can only see certain items or objects in a specific way

8. Sophia is able to say one word that has a larger meaning but can not use two-word phrases. Which of the following is true about Sophia?	
A. She is most likely in the babbling stage	This is not the correct answer. This is when infants start their speech development. Infants here start to make consonant vowel sounds
B. She is most likely in the fast mapping stage	This is not the correct answer. This is when a child starts to learn more words and understand how different words are used in different contexts
C. She is most likely experiencing overgeneralization	This is not the correct answer. This is when a child is still learning grammar and how to format their thoughts. This causes them to take new information and words and apply them to broad topics incorrectly
<b>D. She is most likely in the holophrase stage</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. This is when a child is able to say one word, but the word has a larger meaning. Example: When a child says food they mean I want to eat</b>
E. She has most likely just started to develop fluid intelligence	This is not the correct answer. This is the ability to quickly reason and breakdown abstract problems



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9. When taking a psychology test you go with the first answer that pops into your conscious mind. You felt confident while taking the test but ended up failing the test. Which of the following may have caused an error in your thinking?	
A. Representativeness heuristics	This is not the correct answer. This is when new information does not match with a schema. The result is the information is put with a prototype that does not match the information
B. Hindsight bias	This is not the correct answer. This is the tendency to think one could have anticipated the outcome of an event after it occurred.
<b>C. Availability heuristics</b>	<b>This is the correct answer. This is when a person uses the information that is accessible to them right away</b>
D. Cognitive bias	This is not the correct answer. This is when there is an error in thinking because the brain tries to simplify the different information it is processing
E. Diagnosis	This is not the correct answer. This is when a person focuses on eliminating different wrong answers to leave just the correct answer

10. Which of the following individuals believed that people were naturally born with a high ability, and is one of the first people who believed intelligence could be quantified?	
<b>A. Francis Galton</b>	<b>This is the correct answer.</b>
B. Howard Gardner	This is not the correct answer. Identified eight different intelligences
C. Robert Sternberg	This is not the correct answer. Believed that there were more than just traditional intelligences
D. Charles Spearman	This is not the correct answer. Believed people have one general intelligence, which can be measured with a single score
E. Lewis Terman	This is not the correct answer. Modified the work of Binet to determine the level of intelligence people had. Created the stanford-binet intelligence scale