

FIRST TERM EXAM in COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Full name: ----- Group: ----- Mark /20

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) then correct the wrong ones

1. Cognitive psychology is the study field that deals with **human behaviour** and mental processes. **False**(0.5 pt) Cognitive psychology is the study field that deals with mental processes. (0.5 pt)

2. Clinical psychology is a field in **basic** psychology that focuses on treating patients with mental and emotional themes. **False** (0.5 pt)

Clinical psychology is a field in **applied** psychology that focuses on treating patients with mental and emotional themes (0.5 pt)

3. Wilhelm Wundt found as an academic discipline in 1879. **True** (01 pt)

4. Structuralism is a school in psychology that attempted to understand mental structure. **True** (01 pt)

5. The **three** stages of cognition are respectively **retrieval, thought and then perception**. **False**(0.5 pt)

The **four** stages of cognition are respectively **perception, learning/memory storage, retrieval and thought**. (0.5 pt)

6. Neuropsychology is an interdisciplinary field that explains brain structure and establishes simulation models to explain mental processes. **True** (01 pt)

7. **Assimilation**, according to Jean Piaget, is the process of adapting current knowledge responding to new situations. **False**(0.5 pt)

Accommodation according to Jean Piaget, is the process of adapting current knowledge responding to new situations. (0.5)

8. In the **concrete** stage, the child is engaged with playing and he starts representing objects through objects using words, drawings and pictures. **False** (0.5 pt)

In the **preoperational** stage, the child is engaged with playing and he starts representing objects through objects using words, drawings and pictures. (0.5pt)

9. According to Lev Vygotsky, scaffolding is the ability to complete tasks by verbal help from skilled people. **True** (01 pt)

10. The **brain** is the manifestations of thought, perception, emotion, determination, memory and imagination that take place within the brain. Mind is often used to refer especially to the thought processes of reason. **False** (0.5 pt)

The **mind** is the manifestations of thought, perception, emotion, determination, memory and imagination that take place within the brain. Mind is often used to refer especially to the thought processes of reason. (0.5)

11. The mind is a set of cognitive faculties that are classified into conscious and unconscious mind. **True** (01 pt)

12. Metacognitive strategy is the high level to monitor knowledge to achieve goals. **True** (01 pt)

13. Intelligence is the **inborn** ability to perceive, to learn, and to reason. **False** (0.5 pt)

Intelligence is the **learned** ability to perceive, to learn, and to reason. (0.5)

14. Sensations can occur without perception, yet they are not mentally represented. **True** (01 pt)

15. Perception is a **passive** process of selection, organization and interpretation of information using the five senses. **False** (0.5 pt)

Perception is an **active** process of selection, organization and interpretation of information using the five senses. (0.5)

16. Attention is the cognitive process of selectively concentrating on one aspect of the environment while ignoring other things. **True** (01 pt)

17. **Sustained** attention is the type of attention that reflects the ability to select and focus on one from many factors willingly and distracting other factors. **False** (0.5 pt)

Selective attention is the type of attention that reflects the ability to select and focus on one from many factors willingly and distracting other factors. (0.5 pt)

18. ZPD (Zone of Proximal Development) represents the potential and actual development of human cognitive development. It mainly shows the effects of social factors on the intelligence development of human being.

True (01 pt)

19. In some cases, our perception might be focused on a particular thing, causing us to ignore other things. In some instances, focusing our attention on a primary target might result in not perceiving the second target at all.

True (01 pt)

20. All human sensory systems, also called perceptual systems, have many characteristics in common. This includes a similar sequence of information processing for detecting and responding to stimuli through sensation and perception.

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GOOD LUCK